

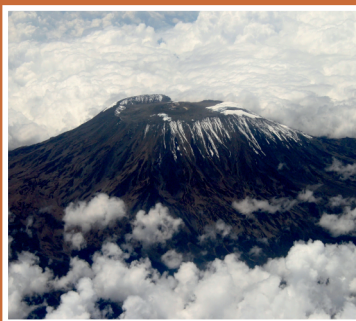


ADDITIONAL
NCERT
Practice Book

7

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKBOOK

Based on NCERT Textbook for Class 7 **Social Science**



ANSWER BOOKLET

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1

TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. French | b. Hindustan |
| c. Sanskrit | d. Islam |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- Balban was the ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan in the west and also included all of south India.
- People were grouped into *jatis* or sub-castes and ranked on the basis of their backgrounds and their occupations. *Jati Panchayats* was an assembly of elders which had their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members.
- The scribes copied the manuscripts by hand as there were no printing press during the ancient times.
- Historians study the coins, inscriptions, architecture, court chronicles, accounts of travellers and many other types of textual records for information of a particular period.

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

- Historians face the following issues while studying manuscripts:
 - As scribes copied manuscripts, they also made changes to it.
 - Changes in words or sentences over a period of time made the same text substantially different from the original one.
 - The original manuscript of the author cannot be found and therefore the historians are totally dependent upon the copies made by later scribes.
 - As a result, historians must read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author may have originally written.
- Many changes took place in the society between 700–1750. This period saw the use of the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving, and use of firearms in wars. New foods and beverages were brought into the subcontinent like, potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee. People from foreign lands brought new ideas with them. As a result, this period saw a lot of economic, political, social and cultural changes.
- Some major changes in religion took place during this period. Major changes occurred in Hinduism. These included the worship of new deities, the construction of temples by

kings and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priestly class, as the dominant group in the society. One of the major developments of this period was the emergence of the idea of bhakti, i.e. loving a personal deity to whom one could pray without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals.

This period also saw the advent of Islam, a new religion, in the subcontinent. Merchants and migrants brought the teachings of the holy *Quran* to India in this period.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. iii. A chronicler | b. i. A geographer |
| c. iv. A name derived from Rajputana | d. ii. Assembly of elders |

2. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a. Al-Idrisi | b. Rajputs |
| c. Punjab, Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna | |
| d. Amir Khusrau | |

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

- Balban's empire extended from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan in the west and all of south India.
- A person who makes maps is called a cartographer.
- Al-Idrisi is known for drawing the world map in the twelfth century.
- Minhaj-i-Siraj used the term Hindustan for the first time in the 13th century.

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

- Al-Idrisi made the map based on the information that was shared by the travellers and traders of his times. The map appears 'upside down'. In Al-Idrisi's map, South India is where we would expect to find North India and Sri Lanka is the island at the top. Whereas, Guillaume de L'Isle's map seems more familiar to us and the coastal areas are detailed. This map was used by European sailors and merchants on their voyages.
- In the medieval period a "foreigner" was considered to be a stranger who appeared in a given village or city. The people considered someone who was not a part of that society or culture as "foreigner".
- In the medieval period, paper gradually became cheaper and more widely available. People wrote holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teachings of saints, petitions and judicial records, and for registers of accounts and taxes on paper. This is the reason why we find abundance of information of the medieval period.
- Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples. They were placed in libraries and archives. Archive is a place where documents and manuscripts are stored.

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

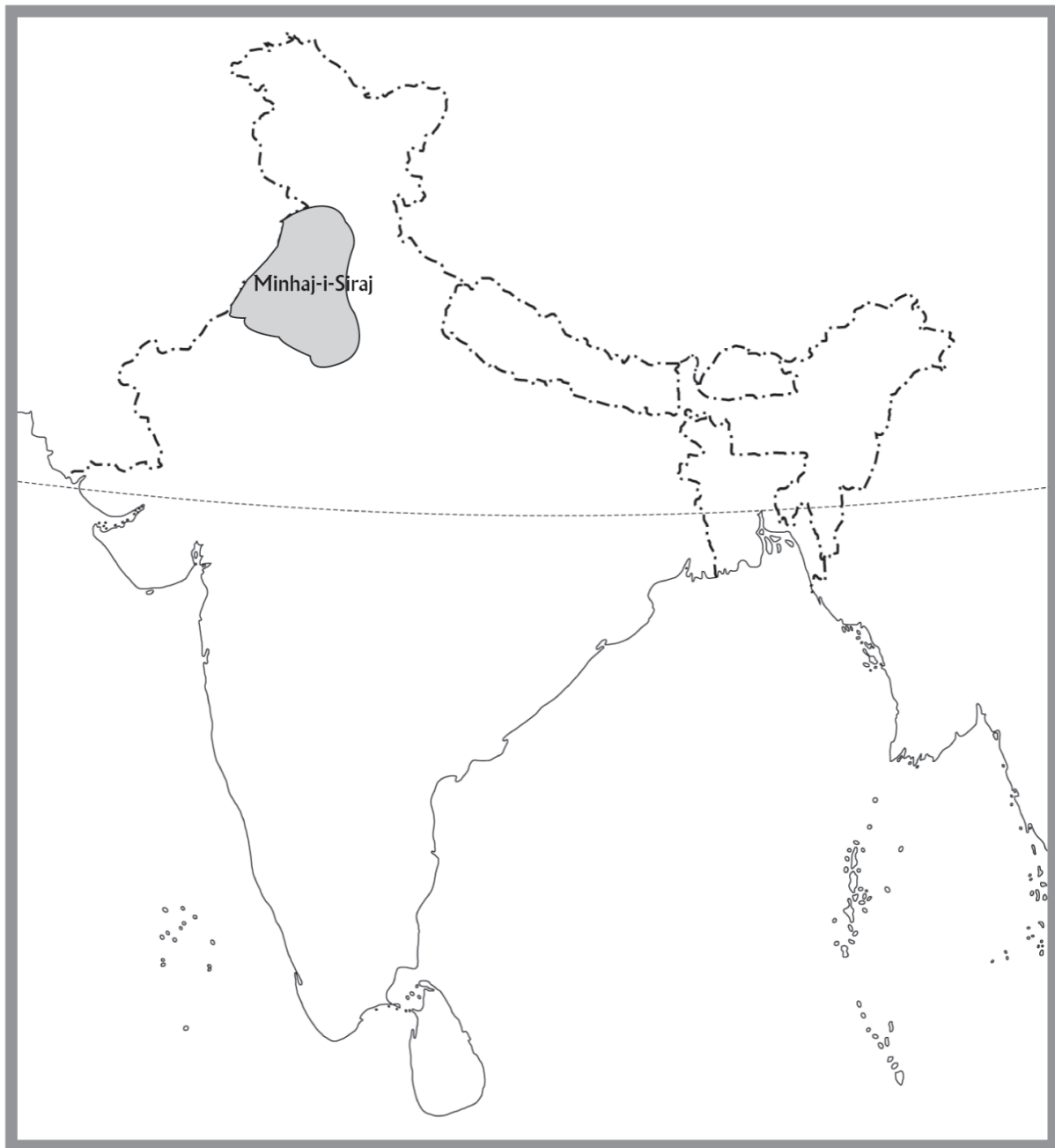
- This period saw many new technologies come up such as the Persian wheel, the spinning wheel and many kinds of firearms. The Persian wheel was used for irrigation, the spinning wheel was used for weaving, and the various firearms were used during combats.

- b. The old varna system, under which the society was divided went through changes due to the arrival of several new groups from the northwest frontiers. More people began to be assimilated within the existing varna system, resulting in the emergence of new *jatis* or castes. Disappearing forests compelled the forest dwellers to migrate and start doing farming. These new peasant groups gradually became part of large, complex societies. As the society became more differentiated, people were grouped into *jatis* or sub-castes and ranked on the basis of their backgrounds and their occupations. Thus, *jatis* became the new basis of the organisation of the society.
- c. Historians do not see time just as a passing of hours, days or years. Instead historians understand time as the changes that take place in social and economic organisations, and the persistence and transformation of ideas and beliefs. Historians divide the past into large segments which make their study convenient. They study the different aspects of the same period and then compare the developments between these periods, their impact on the society and their contribution to future generation.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. The people who inhabited the northern part of the subcontinent called themselves Aryans. The region which they inhabited was named *Aryavarta*. The word *Bharatvarsha* was used for the region north of the ocean and south of the Himalayas. South Asia was also known as *Jambudvipa*. Another name for India was *Sapta Sindhu* meaning the 'land of seven rivers'. The ancient Greeks called it *Indoi* which meant 'people of the Indus.'
In the thirteenth century, Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler used the term 'Hindustan' for the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. He used the term in a political sense for lands that were under the Delhi Sultan. In the early sixteenth century, Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. In the fourteenth-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word "Hind".
- b. Many changes took place in the society between 700-1750. This period saw the use of the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving, and firearms in combat. New foods and beverages were brought into the subcontinent like, potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee. People from abroad brought other ideas with them as well. As a result, this period saw a lot of economic, political, social and cultural changes. Jati system also came into vogue during this period. Some major changes in religion also took place during this period. Important changes occurred in Hinduism. One of the major developments of this period was the emergence of the idea of bhakti. This was also the period when a new religion, Islam, appeared in the subcontinent. Merchants and migrants brought the teachings of the holy *Quran* to India in the seventh century.

7. Map Work



8. Value-based question

If I come across a foreigner living in flat or house next to mine, I will treat the foreigner in the following ways:

Hint

- Make friends with them.
- Show them Indian hospitality.
- Help them when they require any.
- Offer typical Indian food sometimes.
- Try to learn about their culture.

2

NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. tripartite
d. Afghanistan
- b. Thanjavur
e. Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas
- c. Chalukyas

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Samanthas who gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be *mahamandaleshvara* which meant the great lord of a “circle” or a region.
- b. *Hiranya-garbha*, which literally means the ‘golden womb’, was performed with the help of Brahmanas by the kings who were not born as Kshatriyas. They thought that by performing this ritual it will lead to their “rebirth” as a Kshatriya.
- c. The kings gave land grants to their subordinates so that he did not have to pay cash and instead the subordinates would collect revenue from the land that they were granted, and with that money also maintained a small army. This arrangement took away a lot of burden from the king.
- d. Mahmud Ghazni invaded India, especially the temples, to plunder and loot its wealth. The ancient temples were had large quantities of wealth stored within them. Much of the wealth that Mahmud Ghazni looted away was used to create a splendid capital city at Ghazni.
- e. The Chola kings gave some rich landowners titles like *muvendavelan*, and *araiyar* as a mark of respect, and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre.

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

- a. Settlements of peasants were known as *ur*. Groups of such villages formed larger units called *nadu*. The village council and the *nadu* performed administrative functions like dispensing justice and collecting taxes. Rich peasants had control over the affairs of the *nadu* under the supervision of the central Chola government. The Chola kings gave rich landowners titles and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre. The Brahmanas often received land grants or *brahmadeya*. Each *brahmadeya* was looked after by an assembly or *sabha* of prominent Brahmana landholders. Associations of traders known as *nagarams* also performed administrative functions in towns. The *sabha* had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc.

- b. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural and sculptural marvels. Areas around the temples were centres of craft production. The produce of this land went into maintaining all the specialists who worked at the temple. Amongst the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images was the most distinctive. Chola bronze images are considered amongst the finest in the world. While most images were of deities, sometimes images were made of devotees as well. The Chola kings developed and perfected the Dravidian style of art and architecture. The greatest of Chola monuments are the Brihadeeswara Temple or Big Temple in Thanjavur and the temple of Gangaikondacholapuram built by Rajaraja and Rajendra I, respectively. These temples are a landmark in the evolution of the Dravidian style of temple architecture.
- c. Chola temples were significant as they often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These were centres of craft production. Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others. The produce of this land went into maintaining all the specialists who worked at the temple and very often lived near it like the priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. In other words, temples were not only places of worship but were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.
- d. The Cholas were an ancient family from the Uraiyur region (in present-day Tamil Nadu). Vijayalaya, one of the members of the Chola family, founded the Chola Empire in the middle of the 9th century. He captured the regions lying on the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the 9th century and built the town of Thanjavur. The successors of Vijayalaya conquered neighbouring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power. Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in 985 CE and expanded their control over most of these areas. He reorganised the administration of the empire.
- e. Agriculture was the main source of the Cholas. Therefore, it was supported by well-developed irrigation facilities like wells, canals and water tanks. For large-scale agricultural production, people started clearing forests, and embankments were constructed to control floods. In many cases it was necessary to water crops through artificial irrigation. The Cholas also built a variety of storage such as wells and tanks to collect rainwater.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Brahmanas Prashastis b. *Hiranya-garbha* c. 400
d. Prithviraja III

2. Match the columns.

- a. iii. Grants received by Brahmanas b. iv. Town of traders
c. i. Settlements of peasants d. ii. Al-Biruni

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

- a. Mahmud Ghazni destroyed the Temple of Somnath.
b. A group of villages were combined into a *nadu*.

- c. *Sabhas* were village assemblies.
- d. The Rajaraja Chola and his illustrious son, Rajendra I, were the most powerful kings of the Chola Dynasty.
- e. Struggle between the three ruling kingdoms, Rashtrakutas, the Pratiharas and the Palas to establish their control over Kanauj in the Ganga Plains is known as the tripartite struggle.

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

- a. *Prashastis* are special kind of inscriptions and is a Sanskrit word which means “in praise for”. *Prashastis* are glowing praises of kings and rulers and were written by the poets of that time.
- b. Agriculture was the main source of income of the Cholas. Therefore, it was supported by well-developed irrigation facilities like wells, canals and water tanks. For large-scale agricultural production, people started clearing forests, and embankments were constructed to control floods. A variety of methods were used for irrigation system. The Chola kings got wells dug in some areas and in other places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater. People living in villages, took an active interest in these activities.
- c. Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, who overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called *hiranya-garbha* to become a Kshatriya.
- d. The invaders and conquerors attacked temples because of the immense wealth that was stored within these temples. Moreover the temples were decorated with expensive gems and stones and had golden idols and jewellery. The rulers spent a lot of money in building and decorating these temples to showcase their power and glory.

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

- a. A village of peasants was called *ur*. A group of villages were combined into a *nadu*. All the powers of administration in a village were given to the village assembly called *sabha*. The *sabhas* carried out its work through various committees and had the power to collect and spend the revenue of the village. Rich landlords were bestowed with many titles such as *muvedavelan* by the Chola kings. They were entrusted with important offices of the state.
- b. Vijayalaya, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century and built the town of Thanjavur. The successors of Vijayalaya conquered neighbouring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power. Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He reorganised the administration of the empire.
Settlements of peasants were known as *ur*. Groups of such villages formed larger units called *nadu*. The village council and the *nadu* performed administrative functions like dispensing justice and collecting taxes. Rich peasants had control over the affairs of the *nadu* under the supervision of the central Chola government. The Chola kings gave rich landowners titles and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre. The Brahmanas often received land grants or *brahmadeya*. Each *brahmadeya* was looked after by an assembly or *sabha* of prominent Brahmana landholders. Associations of traders known as *nagarams* also performed administrative functions in towns sometimes. The *sabha* had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc.

- c. There were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent in the seventh century. The kings often acknowledged these big landlords and warrior chiefs as their subordinates or *samantas*. They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support. As *samantas* gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be *maha-samanta*, *maha-mandaleshvara* and so on. Often, they asserted their independence from their overlords and would become the king. In other cases, men from enterprising families used their military skills to carve out kingdoms for themselves. This is how new dynasties emerged during this time.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. It is believed that the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu levied more than 400 types of different taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is *vetti*, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and *kadamai*, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc. Taxation now in India today is in the form of income tax, Goods and Services Tax, House Tax, Water Tax, Property Tax. Unlike then, there is no tax on agricultural activities. We also have different types of cess charges such as Education Cess, and Swachh Bharat Cess. The Government of India also charge custom and excise duty is on imports and exports.
- b. Between seventh and twelfth century, there was a rise of numerous small regional kingdoms. These newly emerged kingdoms were constantly trying to conquer the other smaller kingdoms. Rulers in this era engaged in constant battles with each other. Many prominent warriors and big landlords known as *samantas* or subordinates rose as the new powerful class and gradually became independent rulers. The new rulers granted lands to their chiefs instead of salary. In due course, the number of land grants increased manifold. These chiefs had the obligation to collect land revenue and maintain standing armies for the king. Resources were obtained from the producers – that is, peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans. Sometimes these were claimed as “rent”. Revenue was also collected from traders.

7. Map Work



8. Value-based question

As the future generation, we can preserve the art and culture of our country in the following ways:

Hint:

- By not defacing them
- Restoring old monuments
- Preserving artefacts and small items in museums
- Creating awareness in people to respect and value our past and taking care of what they have left behind.

3

THE DELHI SULTANS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Muhammad bin Tughlaq b. cash c. dehlial
d. Persian e. Iltutmish

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- Tughlaq, Sayyid and the Lodi dynasties ruled from Delhi in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- Inscriptions, coins, architecture and history written in Persian by the learned men are some of the very important sources of information on the Delhi Sultanate.
- The Delhi Sultans favoured their slaves as they were totally dependent upon their master and so the Sultans could trust and rely upon them.
- The chronicler of the age, Minhaj-i Siraj, recognised that Raziyya was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But he was not comfortable at having a queen as ruler. Minhaj-i Siraj thought that the queen's rule went against the ideal social order created by God, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men.
- Certain administrative decisions of Muhammad Tughluq made him unpopular like the shifting of people to Daulatabad from Delhi as he wanted to change his capital to Daulatabad and for raising of taxes during a famine in the Ganga-Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion.

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

- To stop the merchants from charging high prices for their goods, Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers, and merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished. Therefore, prices of goods were less during the reign of Alauddin Khilji.
- A mosque is called a *masjid* in Arabic. It is a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah. In a mosque, Muslims read their prayers (*namaz*) together. Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader or *imam* for the rituals of prayer. He also delivers the sermon during the Friday prayers. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca.
- According to Ibn Battuta, a fourteenth-century traveller from Morocco, the chieftains fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves to protect themselves. The chieftains lived in these forests which served as walls behind which they kept their cattle and their crops. These forests served as a perfect place to hide from the enemies.

- d. Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's rule. This forced the two rulers to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi. Alauddin Khalji raised a large standing army. He constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers. The Sultanate was attacked in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign also. He also planned an attack on Transoxiana for which he raised a large standing army. Rather than constructing a new garrison town, the oldest of the four cities of Delhi was emptied and the soldiers garrisoned there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.
- e. Khalji appointed military commanders as governors of different territories of varying sizes. These lands were called *iqta* and their holder was called *iqtdar* or *muqti*. The duty of the *muqtis* was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their *iqtas*. In exchange for their military services, the *muqtis* collected the revenues of their assignments as salary. Alauddin paid cash to his soldiers from these revenues.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. Mecca | b. <i>bandagan</i> |
| c. Raziyya Sultan | d. loyal |

2. Match the columns.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| a. iii. Dehliwal | b. iv. Daughter of Iltutmish |
| c. i. Chronicler | d. ii. Bandagan |

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

- a. The duty of the *muqtis* was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their *iqtas*.
- b. There were three types of taxes: (1) on cultivation called *kharaj* and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce, (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.
- c. A mosque is called a *masjid* in Arabic, a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah.
- d. The nobles were not being able to accept a queen as a ruler nor were they happy at her attempts to rule independently. Therefore, she was removed from the throne in 1240.
- e. Mosque is called 'masjid' in Arabic.

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

- a. The Delhi Sultans built several mosques in different cities all over the subcontinent to demonstrate their claims to be protectors of Islam. Mosques also helped them to create the sense of a community of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct as Muslims came from a variety of backgrounds.
- b. Large parts of the Indian subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans as it was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi. Even after annexing southern India, the entire region declared their independence. Even the Gangetic plains were forested so the Sultanate forces could not penetrate these heavily forested areas. The local chieftains established their rule in these regions.

- c. Muhammad bin Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. But this experiment of his failed miserably. He had to again shift his capital back to Delhi.
- d. To stop the merchants from charging high prices for their goods, Alauddin Khilji controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers, and merchants who did not sell goods at the prescribed rates or overcharged customers were punished. Therefore, prices of goods were less during the reign of Alauddin Khilji.

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

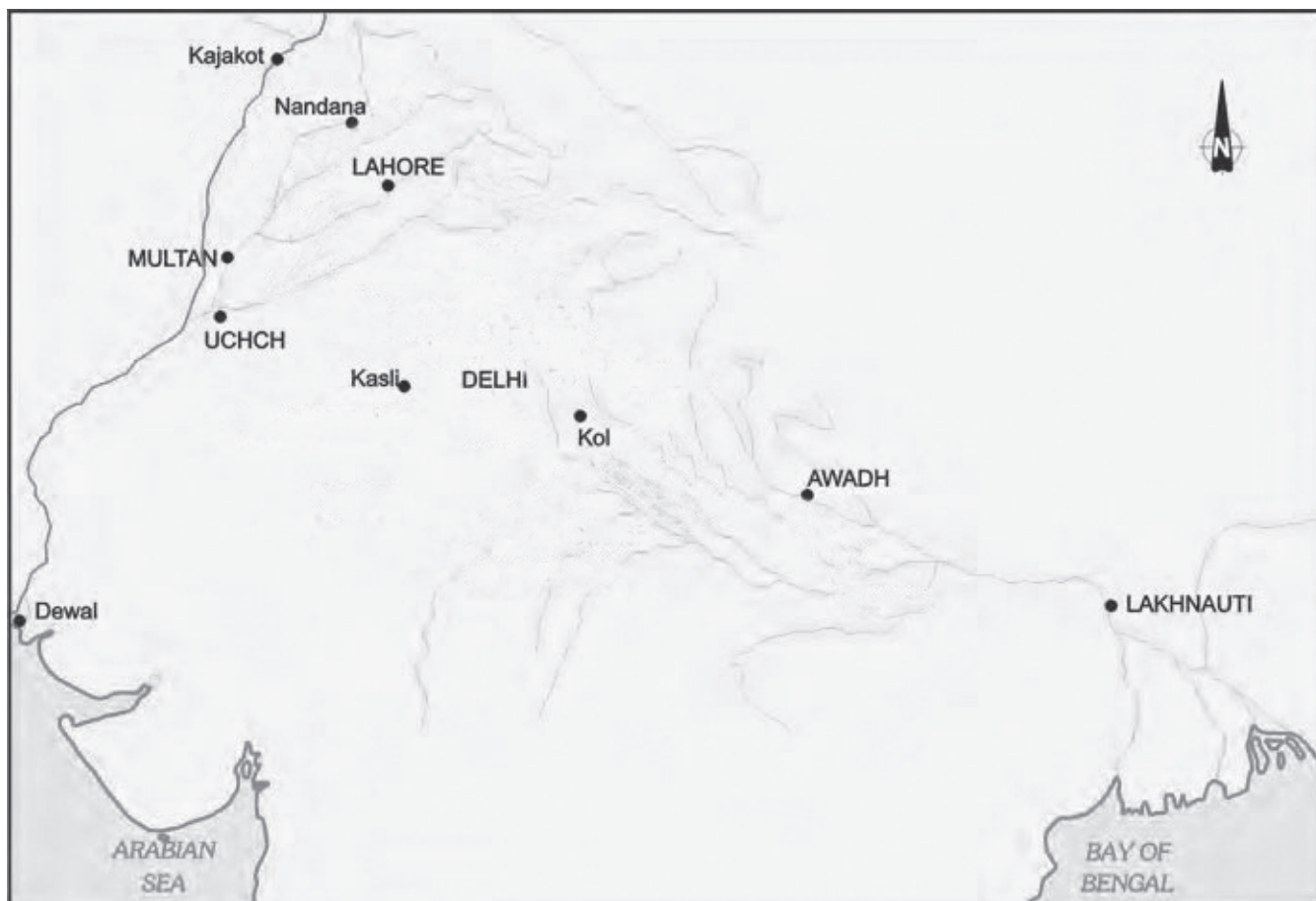
- a. The term *Iqta* means the land or land revenue assigned by the ruler to an individual on certain conditions. The sultans divided the empire into a number of tracts called *Iqtas*, which were assigned to the military leaders. The holder of an *Iqta* was called *Iqtadar* but he was not the owner of the land. He maintained law and order in the *Iqta* and collected the land revenue on the behalf of the state. Out of the land revenue thus collected, the *Iqtadar* met the cost of administration. He was allowed a part of the income for his own use. He sent the balance, if any, to the state treasury.
- b. Muhammad bin Tughluq made the blunder of introducing copper coins in place of silver coins called tanka. He did so because of the shortage of silver. These new coins had the same value as pure silver coins. The king also ordered that they could be easily exchanged from the royal treasury. This proved to be a major failure as copper was a cheaper material. So people started minting coins in their homes and the Sultanate was flooded with forged coins. As a result of this, the foreign merchants also refused to take these coins and the royal treasury was impacted and the experiment was a total failure as the Kings treasury got filled with cheap copper currency.
- c. Delhi Sultans favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called *bandagan* in Persian. They were carefully trained to work in some of the most important political offices in the kingdom. The Sultans trusted and relied on them as they were totally dependent upon their master. The Khaljis and Tughluqs continued to use *bandagan* and also raised people of humble birth who were appointed as generals and governors.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Muhammad bin Tughluq made some hasty decisions which caused damage to the empire. For example:
 - Shifting the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (in the Deccan which is 1400 km away). He also made the entire population shift along with him. This caused loss of life and made him unpopular.
 - Introduction of copper coins in 1329 and replacing the silver coins or *Tanka*. Using a cheaper metal, made it easy to forge and disrupt the markets.
 - Raising the taxes in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region at the time of famine. The farmers set their crops on fire and fled their homes.
- b. As the first and the only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, Raziyya Sultan was not accepted by the Muslim nobility. They constantly conspired against her. She faced many revolts and her reign was short-lived.
Though women are educated and empowered today, they still face discrimination to a great extent in India. They face discrimination such as violence at the hands of their husbands, not allowed to wear what they want, and are not consulted in decision-making. They are often treated as if they are incapable of being strong leaders or decision-makers.

7. Map Work

(Refer this map while doing map work.)



8. Value-based question

The reasons to help explain that women can be good soldiers are as follows:

Hint:

- Tell about the women rulers of the past like Rani Laxmi Bai
- Women have as much capability than men
- Women can take care of themselves as they take care of people around her
- How women took part in the freedom struggle of India

4

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Humayun
- b. Abul Fazl
- c. Genghis Khan
- d. 13 years

2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. Ibrahim Lodhi
- b. iii. Babur
- c. i. Sher Shah Suri
- d. i. Land assigned to *mansabdars*

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

- a. The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan, the Mongol ruler who ruled over parts of China and Central Asia and from their father's side they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.
- b. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi to become the ruler of Delhi.
- c. The Mughals had cordial relations with the Rajputs. Many Rajput kings married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions. Many resisted but eventually had to accept the sovereignty of the Mughals. Many Rajputs had high positions in the Mughal court.
- d. Akbar held discussions on religion with the *ulama*, Brahmanas, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics, and Zoroastrians. These discussions took place in the *ibadat khana*.
- e. The term *mansabdar* refers to an individual who holds a *mansab*, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (1) rank (2) salary and (3) military responsibilities.

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

- a. As the Mughal Empire expanded and a large number of territories came under their rule. Akbar reorganised the whole machinery of civil and military services on the new lines of the *Mansabdari System*. The word *mansab* means place or rank. Therefore, a person who held a *mansab* was called a *mansabdar*. The *mansabdars* were classified into different grades according to the number of horsemen he was required to supply to the king. The *mansabdars* drew salary based on their ranks and had to furnish the number of men and also cavalry indicated in their grades, when called upon to do so.
- b. The Mughals traced their lineage to two powerful rulers. On their mother's side, they were direct descendants of the Mongol warrior Genghis Khan and on their

father's side they claimed to be the successors of Timur, the ruler of a kingdom which comprises present-day area of Iraq, Iran and some other parts of Central Asia. The Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. It was also linked with the Uzbeks, their Mongol competitors. They were proud of their Timurid ancestry because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

- c. The intermediaries who collected the revenue on behalf of the government were called *zamindars*. The peasants had to pay land revenue mostly in cash. Since the right to collect revenue was given to *zamindars*, there were also instances where *zamindars* exploited the peasants. Sometimes, this also resulted in rebellions. In some areas the *zamindars* exercised a great deal of power. Sometimes *zamindars* and peasants of the same caste allied in rebelling against Mughal authority.
- d. Akbar's Revenue Minister, Todar Mal, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period. On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This revenue system was known as *zabt*. It was prevalent in those areas where Mughal administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts. This was not possible in provinces such as Gujarat and Bengal.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a. Panipat, 1526 | b. Golconda |
| c. Rajput | d. Todar Mal |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Babur defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.
- b. Bairam Khan was Akbar's guardian when he ascended the throne.
- c. *Mansabdars* received their salaries as revenue assignments called *jagirs* which were somewhat like *iqtas*.
- d. It was a revenue collected on the basis on schedule of revenue rates for individual crops.

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

- a. Akbar believed all religions are to be respected. He adopted a policy of religious tolerance, wherein, he did not discriminate between his subjects on the basis of their religion. Officials belonging to different religions were appointed in his court. With the intention of combining the best elements of different religions, he established a new order called *Din-e-Ilahi*.
- b. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture, where the eldest son inherited his father's estate. Instead they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance, or a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons. That is, each son was given a region to govern under one common authority.

- c. The broad features of administration were laid down by Akbar and were elaborately discussed by Abul Fazl in the *Ain-i Akbari*, the last chapter of his book *Akbar Nama*. *Ain-i Akbari* has rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.
- d. Mehrunnisa married Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received the title Nur Jahan. She remained extremely loyal and supportive to the monarch. As a mark of honour, Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his own titles on one side and on the other the inscription “struck in the name of the Queen Begum, Nur Jahan”.

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

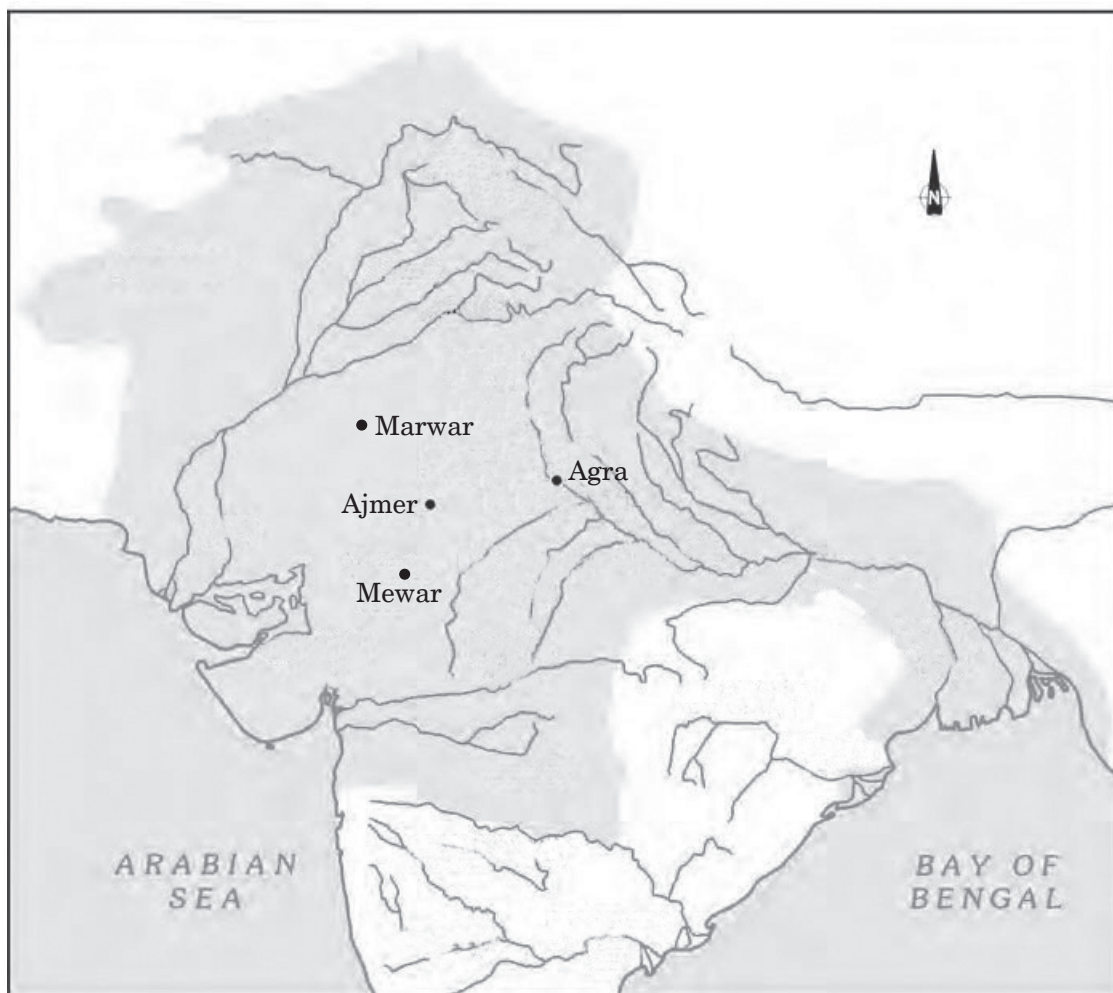
- a. Akbar regularly held meetings at *ibadatkhana* during Akbar’s reign. Gradually, Akbar realised that the priestly class was usually intolerant and sometimes critical of others’ religious beliefs. This formed the basis of his policy of *sulh-i-kul* or ‘universal peace’. He did not intend to run the government strictly on the basis of one particular religion. He adopted a policy of religious tolerance, wherein, he did not discriminate between his subjects on the basis of their religion. Officials belonging to different religions were appointed in his court.
- b. Some of Akbar’s notable campaigns are as follows:
- The **Second Battle of Panipat** in 1556, against Hemu, a minister under the Sur Dynasty, to regain Delhi which was conquered by Hemu. Akbar emerged victorious in this battle.
 - Akbar defeated Baz Bahadur of Malwa in 1561.
 - In 1568, the Sisodiyas of Mewar were defeated and their fort at Chittor was captured.
 - From 1570 to 1585, he captured Gujarat. Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.
 - From 1585 to 1605, Qandahar was captured from the Safavids rulers of Persia, and Kashmir and Kabul were included in the Mughal Empire. Parts of Deccan were also captured.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Akbar adopted a policy of religious tolerance, wherein, he did not discriminate between his subjects on the basis of their religion. Officials belonging to different religions were appointed in his court. With the intention of combining the best elements of different religions, he established a new order called *Din-e-Ilahi*.
The religious policy of modern India is also secular. People are free to follow any religion. There is no discrimination based on religion. Freedom to practice one’s religion is also a guaranteed fundamental right in the Constitution of India.
- b. The Mughals traced their lineage to two powerful rulers. On their mother’s side, they were direct descendants of the Mongol warrior Genghis Khan and on their father’s side they claimed to be the successors of Timur, the ruler of a kingdom which comprises present-day area of Iraq, Iran and some other parts of Central Asia. Babur was the first Mughal ruler in India followed by Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. The Aurangzeb the Mughal dynasty did not have any competent and powerful Emperor. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 and established control over Agra and Delhi before his death. Babur was succeeded by his son Humayun. He did not rule for long due to his untimely

death. Akbar succeeded his father and became the Emperor at the age of 13 under the guardianship of Bairam Khan. He was the most successful Mughal ruler. Apart from the political conquests, one of the important reasons for the stability of the Mughal Empire was its pattern of administration. Akbar ran his empire with the help of ministers who looked after different departments. Also, many features of the Mughal administration were borrowed from the administrative patterns of the Delhi Sultanate. The administration was carried out at two levels—central and provincial. Akbar introduced the mansabdari system.

7. Map Work



8. Value-based question.

Yes, I agree with Akbar's religious policy. The values one can draw from Akbar's policy of religious tolerance are:

Hint:

- Respect all religions
- Do not discriminate against any religion
- Freedom to follow any religion
- Learn good things from all religions

5

RULERS AND BUILDINGS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. mosque
c. Shah Jahan, Agra, 1643
- b. *Chahar bagh* gardens
d. Mughal palaces

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Pietra dura is an inlay work with coloured, hard stones placed in depressions in marble or sandstone, creating beautiful, ornate patterns.
- b. In Trabeate style of architecture, roofs, windows and doors were constructed by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. This style was freely used in temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepwells and *baolis* from 8th to 13th century CE.
- c. Akbar built the mausoleum of his father, Humayun known as the Humayun's Tomb, in Delhi.
- d. Shah Jahan adapted the river-front garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal, the grandest architectural accomplishment of his reign.

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

- a. Qutbuddin Aybak had started the construction of Qutub Minar around 1199 CE. The Minar has five storeys. The first story was built by Aybak and after his death it was completed by his son-in-law and successor, Iltutmish. There are patterns of small arches and geometrical designs and inscriptions on the minar. These inscriptions are in Arabic. The surface of the *minar* is curved and angular. Over the years it was damaged by lightning and earthquakes but was repaired by Alauddin Khilji, Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq and Ibrahim Lodi.
- b. The Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur was built in the eleventh century. It had the tallest shikhara amongst temples of its time. Constructing it was not easy because there were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually. So the architects built an inclined path to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top. The path started more than 4 km away so that it would not be too steep.
- c. Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque. The pedestal on which his throne was placed was frequently described as the *qibla*, the direction faced by Muslims at prayer, since everybody faced that direction when court

was in session. The idea of the king as a representative of God on the earth was suggested by these architectural features. The construction of Shah Jahan's audience halls aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals and be just, thereby create a world of harmony.

- d. In "Trabeate" or "Corbelled" style of architecture, roofs, windows and doors were constructed by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. This style was freely used in temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepwells and *baolis* from 8th to 13th century CE. One can see an example of this technique in the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in the Qutub Minar Complex of Delhi.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a. Bangla dome | b. pietra dura |
| c. <i>diwan-i khas o am</i> | d. sandstone |

2. Match the columns.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. iv. Inlay work | b. i. Kashmir |
| c. ii. Khajuraho | d. iii. King's Reservoir |

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

- Rajarajeshvara temple was built by Rajarajadeva.
- Limestone cement was used in large constructions as it was of very high-quality cement, and when mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete. This made construction of large structures easier and faster.
- Persian court chronicles described the Sultan as the "Shadow of God".
- King Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty built the Kandariya Mahadev Temple.
- Kings were expected to care for their subjects, and by making structures for their use and comfort, rulers hoped to win their praise.

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

- Between the eighth and the eighteenth centuries, kings and their officers built two kinds of structures: the first were forts, palaces, garden residences and tombs and the second were structures meant for public activity such as temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravanserais and bazaars.
- The tomb has central towering dome and the tall gateway. The tomb was placed in the centre of a huge formal *chahar bagh* and built in the tradition known as "eight paradises" or *hasht bihisht* – a central hall surrounded by eight rooms. The building was constructed with red sandstone, edged with white marble.
- The first floor of Qutub Minar was constructed by Qutbuddin Aybak and the rest by Iltutmish around 1229. It is located in Delhi.
- Mughal rulers were particularly skilled in adapting regional architectural styles in the construction of their own buildings. In Bengal, for example, the local rulers had developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut. The Mughals liked -this "Bangla dome" so much that they used it in their architecture. In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.

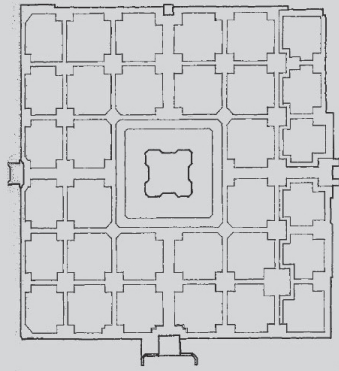
5. Write long answers (LA) for the following questions.

- a. The Mughals made unparalleled progress in the field of art and architecture. Babur first popularised the style of *chahar bagh* or four gardens. These gardens were divided into four quarters and connected by artificial channels. They were designed to replicate the design of paradise as described in Islam. Fountains formed an intrinsic part of these gardens. The central towering dome and the tall gateway (*pishtaq*) became important aspects of Mughal architecture, first visible in Humayun's tomb. It was during Shah Jahan's reign that the different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque. A lot of Mughal architecture has *pietra dura* inlays. Shah Jahan adapted the river-front garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal, the grandest architectural accomplishment of his reign. Mughal rulers were particularly skilled in adapting regional architectural styles in the construction of their own buildings. In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.
- b. Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because they were places of worship. They were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron. Take the example of the Rajarajeshvara temple. An inscription mentions that it was built by King Rajarajadeva for the worship of his god, Rajarajeshvaram. Notice how the names of the ruler and the god are very similar. The king took the god's name because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a god. Through the rituals of worship in the temple one god (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram). The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan's chronicler declared that the ruler was the "architect of the workshop of empire and religion". Sultan Iltutmish won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside Delhi-i-Kuhna. It was called the Hauz-i-Sultani or the "King's Reservoir". Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque. The pedestal on which his throne was placed was frequently described as the *qibla*, the direction faced by Muslims at prayer.
- c. The Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur was built in the eleventh century. It had the tallest shikhara amongst temples of its time. Constructing it was not easy because there were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually. So the architects built an inclined path to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top. The path started more than 4 km away so that it would not be too steep.

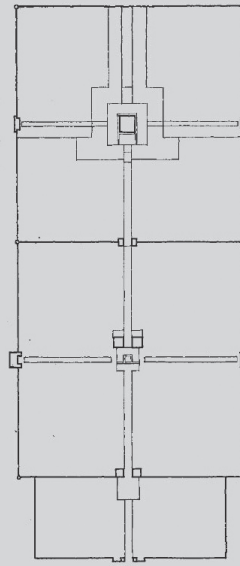
6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. This is the Kandariya Mahadev Temple.
The Kandariya Mahadeva temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and was constructed in 999 CE by King Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty. It has an ornamented gateway which leads to an entrance, and the main hall was used for dance performance. This was the place for ritual worship where only the king, his immediate family and priests gathered. The temple is decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.
- b. Babur first popularised the style of *chahar bagh* or four gardens. These gardens were divided into four quarters and connected by artificial channels. They were designed to replicate the design of paradise as described in Islam. Fountains formed an intrinsic part of these gardens.

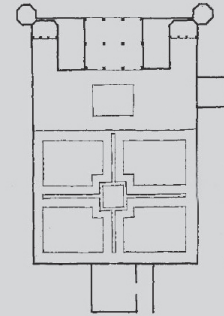
Mughal chahar baghs



(a) The chahar bagh in Humayun's tomb, Delhi, 1562-1571.



(b) Terraced chahar bagh at Shalimar gardens, Kashmir, 1620 and 1634.



(c) The chahar bagh adapted as a river-front garden at Lal Mahal Bari, 1637.

7. Value-based question.

John should do the following: *(This is a probable answer. Actual student answers may vary)*

Hint:

- Request them not to do so.
- Tell them why they should not do so.
- If they do paste then take them out as soon as possible.
- Tell them that defacing the temple is showing disrespect to god.

6

TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTSPERSONS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. King Rajaraja Chola b. Kings
c. *Mandapika, hatta* d. Baniyas, Bohras

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The growth of towns in medieval India was the result of the development in trade and crafts which was in turn dependent on an efficient agricultural system. Assured food supply, a flexible monetary system and a well-organised administrative system led to the growth of towns.
- b. In 'lost wax' technique, first an image was made of wax. This was covered with clay and allowed to dry. Next it was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover. The molten wax was drained through this hole. Then molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole. Once the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished.
- c. Small towns had artisans living in them. These towns usually had a *mandapika* (or *mandi* of later times) to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell. Traders came to buy goods from them. Usually a *samanta* or, in later times, a zamindar built a fortified palace in or near these towns. This is how the small towns grew in medieval India.
- d. India had a flourishing inland as well as foreign trade. European traders were interested in trading textiles, indigo, saltpetre and spices.

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

- a. Indian textile designs had become very refined. The textile workers lost their independence as they began to work on a system of advances which meant that they had to weave cloth which was already promised to European agents. Weavers no longer had the liberty of selling their own cloth or weaving their own patterns. They had to reproduce the designs supplied to them by the Company agents.
- b. Masulipatnam developed in the 16th and the early 17th century and lost its glory by the later part of the 17th century. It sent exports such as textiles, iron and steel, indigo, rice and salt to other countries. By the end of the 17th century, the European presence increased in Masulipatnam. The Portuguese secured permissions from

the Sultan to build a church. The Dutch expanded their trade and commerce here. The English East India Company built a large factory at Masulipatnam. They were followed by the French. By the 1670s, the city had a vast factory complex comprising godowns, church, residential quarters, stables, etc. The city had English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Armenian and Jewish merchants and traders. Masulipatnam was particularly famous for painted chintzes and dyeing. Merchants from Java, Burma and Siam were important trading partners associated with this port city. In the first half of the 17th century, Masulipatnam established a vital link with the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. However, Masulipatnam declined in the 18th century.

- c. Hampi was located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin and was founded in 1336. It was a well-fortified city. No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of these walls but used the technique of interlocking. The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls and sculptures. They also had well-planned orchards and gardens with motifs such as the lotus and corbels. Hampi was a bustling town with commercial and cultural activities. Muslim merchants, Chettis and agents of European traders such as the Portuguese, thronged the markets of Hampi. Temples were the hub of cultural activities and *devadasis* performed before the deity, royalty and masses inside the temples. The Mahanavami festival was one of the most important festivals celebrated at Hampi. Hampi fell into ruin following the defeat of Vijayanagara by the rulers of Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Bidar.
- d. There were also several retail and wholesale shops selling cotton textiles in Surat. The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe. The state built numerous rest-houses to take care of the needs of people from all over the world who came to the city. The Kathiawad *seths* or *mahajans* had huge banking houses at Surat. However, Surat began to decline towards the end of the seventeenth century because of many factors:
- Loss of markets and productivity because of the decline of the Mughal Empire
 - Control of the sea routes by the Portuguese and
 - Competition from Bombay where the English East India Company shifted its headquarters in 1668.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. pilgrimage | b. Murshidabad |
| c. Hampi | d. Domingo |

2. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. iii. Temple Town | b. i. A rich merchant |
| c. iv. Inlay work | d. ii. Rich weavers |

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

- The Indian traders brought gold and ivory from Africa.
- Spices like pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, etc were popular with the Europeans.

- c. The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders (*zari*) and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe.
- d. Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it had become the most important port on the Andhra coast. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch.
- e. The temple authorities collected taxes on sugar and jaggery, dyes, thread, and cotton, coconuts, salt, areca nuts, butter, sesame oil, and cloth.

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

- a. Since traders had to pass through many kingdoms and forests, they usually travelled in caravans and formed guilds to protect their interests. The merchants pretended to be poor because they were afraid that the kings would extract money from them.
- b. *Hundi* is a note recording a deposit made by a person. The amount deposited can be claimed in another place by presenting the record of the deposit.
- c. As the Mughals began to extend their power to Golconda their representative, the governor Mir Jumla who was also a merchant, began to play off the Dutch and the English against each other. In 1686-1687 Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb annexed Golconda. This caused the European Companies to look for alternatives.
- d. The eighteenth century saw the rise of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The English moved the Indian merchants and artisans to the Black Towns established by the European companies within these new cities. This they did to segregate themselves from the native Indians as they thought they were superior to them. They occupied the superior residencies of Fort St. George in Madras or Fort St. William in Calcutta.

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

- a. Surat in Gujarat was the emporium of western trade during the Mughal period. Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. It has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here. Surat city was cosmopolitan and people of all castes and creeds lived there. In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had set up their factories and warehouses at Surat. It is said that on an average, a hundred ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port at any given time. This is the reason why Surat was considered 'the gateway to the West'.
- b. Temples were often central to the economy and society. Rulers built temples to demonstrate their devotion to various deities. They also endowed temples with grants of land and money to carry out elaborate rituals, feed pilgrims and priests and celebrate festivals. Pilgrims who flocked to the temples also made donations. These temple towns had lots of visitors and so they slowly grew in size. This made temple towns so important for the rulers.
- c. Kabul with its rugged, mountainous landscape became politically and commercially important from the sixteenth century onwards. Kabul had links to the celebrated Silk Route. Besides, trade in horses was primarily carried on through this route. In the seventeenth century, a diamond merchant estimated that the horse trade at Kabul amounted to Rs 30,000 annually, which was a huge sum in those days. Camels carried dried fruits, dates, carpets, silks and even fresh fruits from Kabul to the subcontinent and elsewhere. Slaves were also brought here for sale.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. In the medieval period there were taxes on sugar, jaggery, dyes, thread, and cotton, coconuts, salt, areca nuts, butter, sesame oil, and cloth. Besides these, there were taxes on traders, on those who sold metal goods, on distillers, on oil, on cattle fodder, and on loads of grain. Some of these taxes were collected in kind, while others were collected in cash.

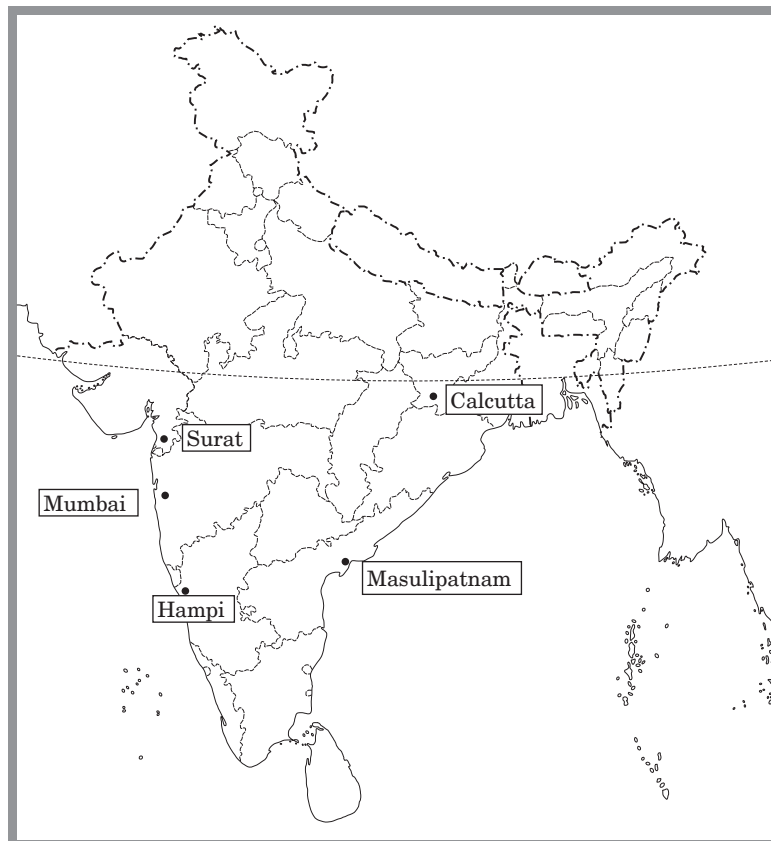
Today the government takes indirect taxes on all items that we buy. The government also has a direct tax in the form of income tax. People also have to pay service tax, property tax, road tax, water tax and so on. The money collected through taxes are spend on things like, paying salaries to people working in government departments, building infrastructure for people, in buying defence equipment, government infrastructure, maintaining roads, and to fund the various schemes of the government.

- b. If I was a trader in Medieval India, I would want to trade in the following goods:

Hint:

- Textile: As Indian textile was in great demand, I would get fine weaved cloth with beautiful colours made and then export it.
- Spices: Indian spices were in great demand in the West. So I would also like to trade in spices.
- Jewellery: Jewellery was worn by the rich people. I would make jewellery to sell it to the royalty and for people who donated jewellery to the temples.
- Sculptures made from bronze: Bronze sculptures were in great demand in other countries.

7. Map Work



8. Value-based question.

Hint:

Yes, it is important to pay taxes.

I will tell the shopkeeper the following:

- The government does all its developmental work with the taxes collected. If there are no taxes, then the government cannot function.
- The defence of the country is also dependent on the taxes we pay. The salaries and maintenance of the armed forces is also done with the taxes.
- The work of building our nation and building good roads, railways and airports, and essential services for water and electricity are also done with the taxes we pay.
- To build our nation we need to pay taxes

7

TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Multan
d. Gondwana
- b. *varna*
e. Garha Katanga
- c. Mughals

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Some of the features of a tribal society are:
- Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds.
 - They were not divided into varnas.
 - They did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmanas.
 - Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter-gatherers or herders and some were nomadic.
- b. The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the thirteenth century. They created a new state by suppressing the older political system of the *bhuiyans* i.e. the landlords. During the sixteenth century, they annexed the kingdoms of the Chhutiyas and of Koch-Hajo and also subjugated many other tribes. This is how the Ahoms could build a large state.
- c. As the economy and the needs of society grew, people with new skills were required. Specialised artisans like smiths, carpenters and masons were recognised as separate *jatis* by the Brahmanas. Many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of *jatis*.
- d. Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products and exchanged these products with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. They earned their livelihood by buying and selling these goods as they moved from one place to another.

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

- a. The Banjaras were the most important trader-nomads. Their caravans were called *tanda*. The Banjaras carried their wives and children along with them. One *tanda* consists of many families. Their way of life is similar to that of carriers who continuously travel from place to place. They were sometimes hired by merchants, but most commonly they themselves were merchants. They bought grains from places where they were sold at a cheap rate and then sold it at places where they could sell

it at a higher rate. Sultan Alauddin Khilji also used the Banjaras to transport grains to the city markets.

- b. The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the thirteenth century. They created a new state by suppressing the older political system of the *bhuiyans*. Ahom society was divided into clans or *khels*. A *khel* often controlled several villages. Originally, the Ahoms worshipped their own tribal gods. During the first half of the seventeenth century, they got influenced by Hinduism and Hinduism became the predominant religion. Ahom society was very sophisticated. Poets and scholars were given land grants. Theatre was encouraged.
- On the other hand, Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana. They practised shifting cultivation. The large Gond tribe was divided into many smaller clans. Each clan had its own raja or *rai*. The emergence of large states changed the nature of Gond society. Their basically equal society gradually got divided into unequal social classes. The Gonds also respected the Brahmanas and gave a lot of grants to them in the form of lands.
- c. The administrative system of the Gonds was centralised. The large Gond tribe was further divided into many smaller clans. Each clan had its own raja or *rai*. Slowly the larger Gonds started dominating the smaller ones. The kingdom was divided into *garhs*. Each *garh* was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called *chaurasi*. The *chaurasi* was subdivided into *barhots* which were made up of 12 villages each.
- d. Raja Dalpat of Garha Katanga married princess Durgawati, daughter of the king of Mahoba. After the death of her husband, Rani Durgawati began to efficiently rule the kingdom on behalf of her five-year-old son. In 1565, the Mughal forces attacked the kingdom of Garha Katanga. Rani Durgawati fought valiantly and put up a strong resistance against the Mughal forces. Instead of submitting to the opponent, she died fighting.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Balochis
c. Gond
- b. Maravars, Vetars
d. Asaf Khan

2. Match the columns.

- a. iii. Northwest India
b. iv. East India
c. v. Northeast India
d. i. Bihar and Jharkhand
e. ii. Central India

4. Write Very Short Answers (VSA) for the following questions.

- a. The caravans of Banjaras were called *tanda*.
b. Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets.
c. Ahom society was divided into clans or *khels*. A *khel* often controlled several villages.
d. Rani Durgawati was married to Dalpat, the son of the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, Aman Das. She was the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba.

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

- a. Garha Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.
- b. The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the thirteenth century. Two important features of the Ahom rule are:
 - The Ahoms had built a large state, and for this they used firearms, and could even make high quality gunpowder and cannons.
 - Almost all adult males served in the army during war and at other times, they were engaged in building dams, irrigation systems and other public works.
- c. Tribal people were mainly involved in agriculture. Others were hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived. Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another. Tribal groups controlled land and pastures jointly, and divided the produce amongst households according to its own rules.
- d. The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana. The large Gond tribe was further divided into many smaller clans. Each clan had its own raja or *rai*. The kingdom was divided into *garhs*. Each *garh* was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called *chaurasi*. The *chaurasi* was subdivided into *barhots* which were made up of 12 villages each.

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

- a. The Ahom economy was dependent on forced labour or *paiks*. In this system, each village had to send a fixed number of *paiks* on a rotation basis to serve the king and the military when required.
- b. As the economy and the needs of society grew, people with new skills were required. Specialised artisans like smiths, carpenters and masons were recognised as separate *jatis* by the Brahmanas. Many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of *jatis*.
- c. The Banjaras were the most important trader-nomads. Their caravan was called *tanda*. The Banjaras carried their wives and children along with them. One *tanda* consists of many families. Their way of life is similar to that of carriers who continuously travel from place to place. They were sometimes hired by merchants, but most commonly they themselves were merchants. They bought grain from where they could buy at a cheap rate and carry it to places where they could sell at a higher rate. Sultan Alauddin Khalji also used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Oral history is when traditions and information is passed verbally from one generation to another, and no written information is found. Whereas, written history is when various sources of information is written down in the form of books, chronicles, Prashastis, travelogues, inscription, etc. Oral history often has distorted facts and is unreliable as it can be the point of view of any one person. Whereas written history is more authentic and reliable.
- b. Tribal and nomadic communities are the original inhabitants of a country. They are thus called indigenous people. Studying about them gives us the true picture of a country. Their life gives us the glimpses of the life of the common people—how they were affected by the wars that the kings fought, their day-to-day struggle, their eating

habits, their religion and superstitions and so on. Therefore, to understand the real history, it is important to study about tribals and nomadic communities.

7. Map Work



8. Value-based question.

Hint:

- Love for nature
- Protecting natural resources
- Considering nature as part of their lives
- We should value our natural resources
- Not waste our natural resources
- Value what we have

8

DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. woollen
c. Nayanars and Alvars
- b. *peers*
d. one supreme

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Sufism came to India in the 10th century AD, before the establishment of the Sultanate of Delhi. A large group of Sufis from different Islamic countries migrated to India and established themselves in different parts. Sufism is a common term used for Islamic mysticism.
- b. Both these movements prospered and had a vast following because both movements preached simple humanistic values in the language of the masses, without relying on political patronage or being adversely affected by political developments.
- c. Two principles amongst others were:
- **Unity of God:** The preachers of the Bhakti Movement believed in one supreme power.
 - **Focus on Devotion:** The only way to achieve salvation is by true devotion and submission to God.
- d. Shankaradeva of Assam emphasised devotion to Vishnu and composed poems and plays in Assamese. He is known for setting up *namghars* or houses of recitation and prayer.

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

- a. Kabir was born in Banaras in 1440. He was the most famous disciple of Guru Ramananda. Kabir struck a balance between his life as a householder and as a mystical figure. His teachings openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam. Kabir believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion. Kabir drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims. According to him, God is One. The language of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. He used a mixture of words from many languages such as Awadhi, Braj and Bhojpuri.

- b. This is the picture of the Sikh guru, Baba Guru Nanak. For him, God is non-incarnate and formless, eternal and ineffable. Guru Nanak is the first Guru in Sikhism. His teachings in the form of verses are included in the Guru Granth Sahib which was compiled by his fourth successor Guru Arjan Dev. Guru Nanak Dev travelled to different places to preach his message. He insisted that his followers ate in a common kitchen, known as langar, where anyone could take a meal irrespective of one's caste or religion.
- c. A large number of Sufis from Central Asia settled in Hindustan from the eleventh century onwards. Sufism is a common term used for Islamic mysticism. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their *khanqahs* or hospices. Members of the royalty and nobility, and ordinary people flocked to these *khanqahs*. They discussed spiritual matters, sought the blessings of the saints in solving their worldly problems or just attended the music and dance sessions. Some of the Sufi saints were Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, Baba Farid, and Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya.
- d. Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realisation of oneness with it. To achieve this, they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like *yogasanas*, breathing exercises and meditation. These groups became particularly popular among "low" castes. Their criticism of conventional religion created the ground for devotional religion to become popular in northern India.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| a. Tulsidas, Awadhi | b. formless |
| c. Guru Angad | d. Ravidas |

2. Name the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. <i>khanqahs</i> | b. Baba Farid |
| c. Ramananda | d. Surdas |

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

- a. Meerabai was the Rajput princess who was a famous Bhakti saint.
- b. Ramanuja, Ramananda, and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu are some of the saints of Bhakti Movement from South India.
- c. The sacred space created by Baba Guru Nanak was known as *dharmsal*. It is now known as Gurdwara.
- d. Baba Guru Nanak used the terms *nam*, *dan* and *isnan* for the essence of his teaching, which actually meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.

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

- a. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their *khanqahs* or hospices. They discussed spiritual matters, sought the blessings of the saints in solving their worldly problems, or simply attended the music and dance sessions.

- b. Guru Nanak Dev was a great saint from Punjab. He was born in Nankana Sahib, near Lahore, in 1469. He was the son of a village accountant. He used to work in the office of the local Governor, Daulat Khan Lodhi. He gave up his job as he was not interested in a worldly life and took to spiritualism and meditation. He believed in the oneness of God and the greatness of living a pure life. He rejected the concepts of caste or creed and laid stress on the idea of equality.
- c. By the beginning of the seventeenth century, the town of Ramdasapur had developed around the central Gurdwara called Harmandar Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple. It had become virtually 'a state within the state'. Jahangir looked upon them as a potential threat and so he ordered the execution of Guru Arjan in 1606.
- d. Common kitchen was established in the dharmshala and followers, irrespective of their creed, caste or gender, ate together in the common kitchen called *langar*.

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

- a. From the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries Maharashtra saw a great number of saint-poets. The most important among them were Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakhubai and the family of Chokhamela, who belonged to the untouchable caste. These saint-poets rejected all forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth. They even rejected the idea of renunciation and preferred to live with their families and at the same time humbly serving fellow human beings in need. They believed that bhakti lay in sharing the pain of others.
- b. The Nayanars and the Alvars led religious movement in the South during the seventh to the ninth century. Nayanars and the Alvars came from all castes including those considered untouchable like the Pulaiyar and the Panars. They preached ardent love for Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation. The Nayanars and Alvars went from place to place composing exquisite poems in praise of the deities enshrined in the villages they visited and set them to music. There were 63 Nayanars, who belonged to different castes and there were 12 Alvars, who came from equally divergent backgrounds.
- c. The period after the thirteenth century saw a new wave of the bhakti movement sweeping north India. Ramananda brought the Bhakti Movement to North India. The Bhakti Movement in North India had two goals:
 - to reform the Hindu religion which had become too Brahmanical in nature
 - to foster friendly relations between Hindu and Muslim communities
 The preachers of the Bhakti Movement could belong to any caste or gender and were called *sants*. These sants went from one place to another and composed songs in praise of the deities. Some of the sants were Chaitanya, Meerabai, Kabir, Tulsidas, and Tukaram. They wrote in vernacular prose and poetry in the ethnic language which the common people could understand. Some of them like Kabir and Baba Guru Nanak rejected all orthodox religions. Others like Tulsidas and Surdas accepted existing beliefs and practices but wanted to make these accessible to all.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. In the early medieval period the Bhakti and the Sufi Movements emerged in India and reached its peak between the 15th and 16th century. The roots of the Bhakti Movement can be found in the Upanishads, the *Bhagavad Gita* and the *Bhagwat Purana*. The Bhakti Movement in North India had two goals:

- to reform the Hindu religion in
- to foster friendly relations between Hindu and Muslim communities

The preachers of the Bhakti Movement could belong to any caste or gender. They went from one place to another and composed songs.

After the establishment of the Turkish rule in India, many Sufi saints settled here. The earliest and the most important Sufi saint was Sheikh Moinuddin Chishti.

Both these movements contributed and influenced each other's religious ideas and practices. These movements preached simple humanistic values in the language of the masses. These saints were popular with the masses because they preached in the languages of the common people.

- b. This is the tomb of the famous Sufi saint Salim Chishti, situated in Fatehpur Sikri in Agra. It is called the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chisti. The doctrines of Sufism emphasise that God is unity behind all plurality and the reality behind all phenomena. The Sufis had a two-fold objective:

- Spiritual development of self
- Service to humanity

Sufis spoke the language of the people and gave importance to fusion of culture. Some Sufi sects adopted singing and dancing as a means of invoking God.

7. Map Work



8. Value-based question.

Hint:

(This is a probable answer. Actual student answers may vary.)

Yes, I do believe in the principles of the Bhakti Movement.

Best principles that I like:

- Live in harmony with all religions
- Did not believe in caste system
- Shunned Brahmanical order

This type of teaching is very important for the world today at large where there is a lot of religious unrest and hatred.

9

THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Mahodayapuram b. Puri
c. classical d. *katha*

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present-day Kerala. It is likely that Malayalam was spoken in this area. The rulers introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions. The first literary works in Malayalam, dated to about the twelfth century, are directly indebted to Sanskrit.
- b. Miniature paintings, as the name suggests, are small-sized paintings. They were earlier done on palm leaves or wood. These were generally painted in brilliant colours and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life.
- c. The two main *gharanas* of Kathak are the Jaipur *gharana* and the Lucknow *gharana*.
- d. The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays called *rasa lila*, which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the *kathak* story-tellers.

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

- a. Stories about Rajput heroes were recorded in poems and songs which were recited by specially trained minstrels. These poems and songs depicted dramatic situations, and a range of strong emotions – loyalty, friendship, love, valour, anger, etc. of the Rajput rulers to inspire others to follow their example.
- b. Many of the modest brick and terracotta temples in Bengal were built with the support of several low social groups. The coming of the European trading companies created new economic opportunities for these low social groups. As their social and economic position improved, they proclaimed their status through the construction of temples. When local deities gained the recognition of the Brahmanas, their images began to be housed in temples. The temples began to copy the double-roofed or four-roofed structure of the thatched huts. This led to the evolution of the typical Bengali style in temple architecture.
- c. In the twelfth century, Anantavarman, a ruler of the Ganga dynasty, decided to erect

a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri. Subsequently, king Anangabhimā III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the deputy of the god in 1230. As the temple gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage, its authority in social and political matters also increased. Hence kings who conquered Orissa attempted to gain control over the temple. They felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

- d. This is a miniature painting. This style of painting came up in Rajasthan. They are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood. Some paintings found in western India, were used to illustrate Jaina texts. The Mughal emperors patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. Miniature paintings were generally painted in brilliant colours and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. Anangabhimā III | b. Miniature |
| c. minstrels | d. Wajid Ali Shah |

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. iv. Mahodayapuram | b. iii. Manipravalam |
| c. i. Puri | d. ii. Himachal Pradesh |

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

- Anantavarman was one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty in the twelfth century.
- Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the British.
- The term *kathak* is derived from *katha*, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for story. The *kathaks* were originally a caste of story-tellers in temples of north India, who embellished their performances with gestures and songs.
- Miniature paintings, as the name itself suggests, were small-sized paintings. They were earlier done on palm leaves or wood.

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

- Bengal is a riverine plain which produces plenty of rice and fish. Due to easy availability of fish in Bengal, the Bengalis end up eating more of fish.
- Kathak was performed in the court of Mughals where it developed into a form of dance with a distinctive style.
- The revered Sufi saints were known as *pirs*.
- Early Bengali literature may be divided into two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it.

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

- The term *kathak* is derived from *katha*, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for story. *Kathaks* were originally story-tellers in temples of north India. The Kathak

evolved into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was performed in the court of Mughals where it developed into a form of dance with a distinctive style. It developed in two traditions or *gharanas*—one in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and the other in Lucknow.

b. Bengal came under the direct control of Mughals in 1576 which promoted the use of Persian language and around this time Bengali as a language, received immense importance. Bengali, which was so far spoken in different dialects in the region, began to take shape in written literature in the medieval period. Thus Bengali, an offshoot of Sanskrit, passed through different stages of evolution, deriving words from Persian, tribal languages, etc. Early Bengali literature may be divided into two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it.

c. There were different schools of miniature paintings—Mughal School, Rajasthani School, Pahari School, Pala School, etc. The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. The Mughal School of miniature paintings were generally painted in brilliant colours and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life.

Nadir Shah's invasion and the conquest of Delhi in 1739 resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains. This resulted in the founding of the Kangra School of painting. The Kangra artists developed a style which breathed a new spirit into miniature painting. The source of inspiration was the Vaishnavite traditions. Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished the Kangra paintings from the others.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

a. Miniature paintings, as the name itself suggests, are small-sized paintings. They were earlier done on palm leaves or wood. Later the artists were patronised by the Mughal emperors. Painters mostly added miniature paintings to the books in the emperor's library. From everyday scenes of the Mughal court to the life of the royal household and important days of celebration, the Mughals commissioned artists to paint every detail.

Ordinary paintings are drawn on larger canvas, on walls or on cloth. The theme of these paintings could be anything, from nature to portraits. The miniature paintings are very detailed but other paintings may not be so detailed.

b. The Kangra School of miniature painting is the most prominent school among the Pahari School of painting. The main themes of these paintings are the boyhood pranks of Krishna, his cowherd companions and his frolics with Radha, which symbolise the devotion to god. The Kangra artists were inspired by Vaishnavite traditions and painted using soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment.

The paintings of the Rajput period were confined to episodes from the epics and the legends surrounding Lord Krishna. Under the Persian influence, the painters began to use more delicate colours and shading. Some of the important schools of painting were Mewar, Marwar, and Bundi-Kota.

Modern art does not depict any god or kings. They are much larger than the miniature paintings in size. The term is usually associated with art in which the traditions of the past have been thrown aside for experimentation. Modern artists experimented with new ways of depicting what they saw.

7. Map Work.



8. Value-based question.

Hint:

No, I do not agree with this. Boys should also be allowed to learn how to dance. (*This is a probable answer. Actual student answers may vary.*)

I would give the following reasons to the parents who don't allow their sons to learn how to dance:

- Do not stop him but allow him to pursue his dreams.
- It is a good exercise.
- Teaches rhythm and coordination.
- It improves memory.
- Inculcates self-disciplined and self-motivation.

10

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad b. Nadir Shah
c. Shivaji d. Alivardi Khan

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The Mughals had narrow-minded policies towards the Sikh Gurus. So when Aurangzeb died, the Sikhs rose in rebellion under the command of their leader Banda Bahadur.
- b. Two reasons for the downfall of the Mughals are:
- The war of succession among Aurangzeb's sons after his death, divided the nobility into different camps.
 - Aurangzeb's long wars in the Deccan depleted the military and financial resources of the empire.
- c. The Jats were prosperous agriculturists, and towns like Panipat and Ballabhgarh became important trading centres in the areas dominated by them.
- d. Burhan-ul-Mulk was responsible for managing the political, financial and military affairs of the province of Awadh. He tried to decrease the Mughal influence in the Awadh region by reducing the number of *jagirdar* appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of *jagirs*, and appointed his own loyal servants to vacant positions. The accounts of *jagirdars* were checked to prevent cheating and the revenues of all districts were reassessed by officials appointed by the Nawab's court.

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

- a. Eighteenth century India saw the emergence of several regional kingdoms after the downfall of the Mughals. These newly emerged states were of three kinds:
- Old Mughal provinces of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad, which were powerful and but did not openly deny the authority of the Mughal Emperor.
 - States of *watan jagirs* which relatively enjoyed more independence than the other Mughal provinces like the Rajput principalities.
 - States which asserted their freedom from Mughal rule after a long struggle which included the dominions of the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, etc.
- By 1765, the British had successfully grabbed major chunks of territory in eastern India.

- b. Bengal gradually broke away from Mughal control under Murshid Quli Khan who was appointed as the *naib* of the province. He quickly seized all the power that went with the office. He also commanded the revenue administration of the state. In an effort to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal, he transferred all Mughal *jagirdars* to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.
- c. The three types of states that existed in the eighteenth century
- States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. Even though they were powerful they did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
 - States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as *watan jagirs* which included several Rajput principalities.
 - States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats. These were of differing sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.
- d. Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan was appointed *subadar* of Awadh in 1722. He founded a state which was one of the most important states to emerge out of the break-up of the Mughal Empire. Burhan-ul-Mulk also held the combined offices of *subadari*, *diwani* and *faujdari*, which means he was responsible for managing the political, financial and military affairs of the province of Awadh. Burhan-ul-Mulk tried to decrease Mughal influence in Awadh by reducing the number of office holders appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of *jagirs*, and appointed his own loyal servants to vacant positions. Sa'adat Khan also seized a number of Rajput zamindaris and the agriculturally fertile lands of the Afghans of Rohilkhand.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| a. <i>subadari</i> | b. Jodhpur |
| c. bankers and <i>mahajans</i> | d. Asaf Jah |

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. iv. Awadh | b. iii. Bengal |
| c. i. Hyderabad | d. ii. Maratha |

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

- a. The 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan was called Sardeshmukhi.
- b. The ambition of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was to control the rich textile-producing areas of the Coromandel Coast.
- c. Jaipur was the capital of Raja Jai Singh.
- d. Marathas fought the third battle of Panipat with Ahmad Shah of Afghanistan.

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

- a. Murshid Quli Khan was appointed as the deputy to the governor of the Bengal province. He very quickly seized all the power that went with that office. Like the rulers of Hyderabad and Awadh, he also commanded the revenue administration of

- the state. In an effort to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal he transferred all Mughal *jagirdars* to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.
- b. After the death of Aurangzeb, the power of the Mughals declined. The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful *mansabdars*. The weak kingdom could not fight the invaders or foreign powers to rule over India.
 - c. Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was the governor of Malwa. He founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the *subadari* of Agra in 1722.
 - d. The state of Awadh depended on the local bankers and *mahajans* for loans. It sold the right to collect tax to the highest bidders. These revenue farmers agreed to pay the state a fixed sum of money. Local bankers guaranteed the payment of this contracted amount to the state.

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

- a. The reasons for the decline of the Mughals were:
 - The war of succession among Aurangzeb's sons after the death of Aurangzeb, divided the nobility into different camps— the Iranis and the Turanis.
 - Aurangzeb's long wars in the Deccan depleted the military and financial resources of the empire.
 - Aurangzeb's absence from north gave ample time to the nobles to plot against him.
 - The slow increase in state's revenue coincided with the increase in the numbers of *zamindars* and *mansabdars* who were highly paid officials.
 - In the absence of a strong emperor in Delhi, the powerful governors consolidated their authority in different parts of India.
 - Increase in taxes made peasants and *zamindars* rebellious.
 - The Mughal governors of Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad partially declared their independence from Mughal rule.
 - The rebellions of the Sikhs, the Jats and the Satnamis had already weakened the Mughal Empire during the latter half of Aurangzeb's rule.
 - Invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739.
- b. The common features shared by the states of Awadh, Hyderabad and Bengal were:
 - The states of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad were old Mughal provinces.
 - Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
 - All three states were founded by members of the high Mughal nobility who had been governors of large provinces – Sa'adat Khan of Awadh, Murshid Quli Khan of Bengal and Asaf Jah of Hyderabad.
 - All three had occupied high *mansabdari* positions and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the emperors. Both Asaf Jah and Murshid Quli Khan held a *zat* rank of 7,000 each, while Sa'adat Khan's *zat* was 6,000.
- c. With the establishment of Khalsa in 1699 by Guru Gobind Singh, Sikhs became a force to reckon with. After Aurangzeb's death, the Sikhs rose in rebellion under the command of their leader Banda Bahadur. He declared independence and struck coins in the name of Sikh Gurus. Although he was captured and executed in 1716, the Sikhs continued their struggle against the Mughals and soon occupied a large part of Punjab. After the invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Sikhs further gained control over large territories under several Sikh chiefs. By the end of

18th century, control of the Sikhs extended from the Indus to the Yamuna. Maharaja Ranjit Singh laid down the foundation of a strong Sikh kingdom.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

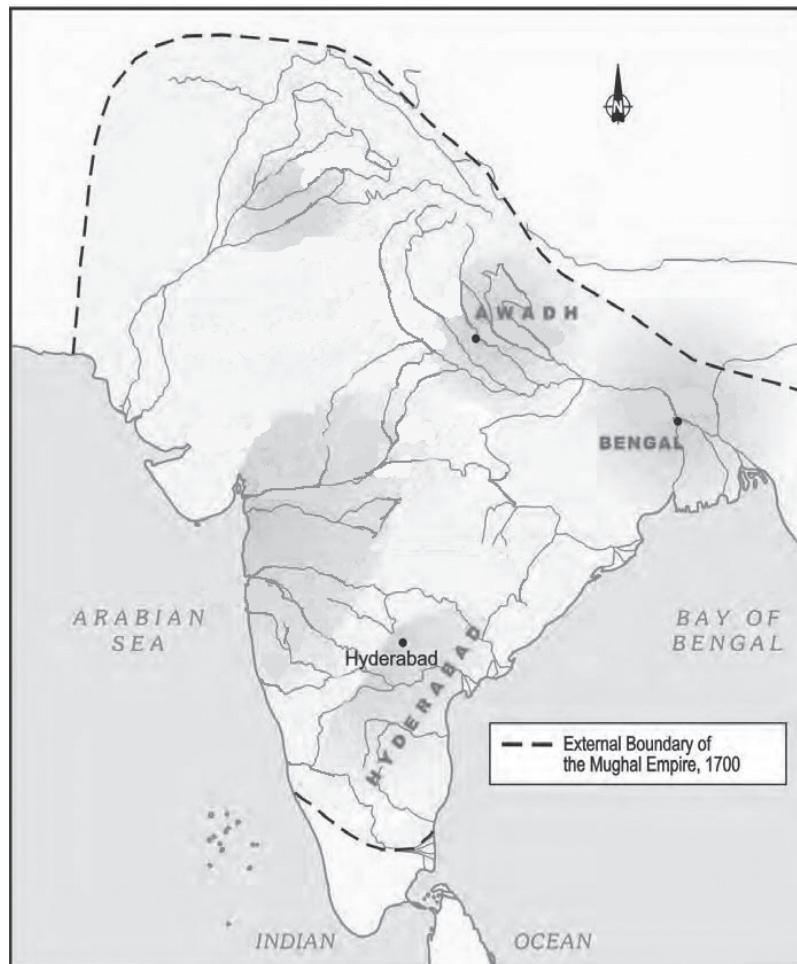
a. The political conditions of India can be critically analysed with focus on the following points:

(These are points to be elaborated and not the actual answer)

- Decline of the Mughal power
- Attack of Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah Abdali on Delhi
- States like Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad declaring themselves independent
- Rise of the Sikhs, Marathas, Jats and Rajputs
- British trying to consolidate themselves

b. If we analyse the political conditions of India in the 18th century, an important point that emerges is that disunity and jealousy amongst the rulers never allowed them to put up a strong resistance against the foreign invaders. Thus, when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, and the Third Battle of Panipat followed, Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs did not support the Marathas. It was due to this internal rivalry among various princely rulers of India that the British, who actually came for trade, gradually established their rule in the Indian Subcontinent.

7. Map Work.



8. Value-based question.

Hint:

- Greed for anything is not good.
- It is a cause of misery.
- People in the political life like Kim of North Korea.
- Greed for power has made him such that he does not let the people of his country to even travel anywhere in the world.
- Personally, he is all the time afraid that someone might kill him.

5. Answer the following questions briefly.

- a. Environment is the place, people, things and nature (air, land and water) that surround any living organism. The word environment is derived from the French word '*environer*' which means 'to surround'. It is a combination of natural and human-made phenomena.
- b. The layers of the atmosphere starting from the Earth are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.
- c. Biotic environment is that part of the natural environment which comprises living organisms. It refers to the biological environment. For example, plants, animals, humans and bacteria.
- d. Importance of atmosphere:
 - It protects life on the Earth from space debris.
 - It protects us from the scorching heat and the harmful rays (ultraviolet radiation) from the Sun.
 - It moderates the temperature on the Earth.
 - It makes the water cycle possible.
 - It enables us to hear sounds because air acts as a medium to transmit sound waves.
- e. Human environment is that component of the environment which individuals, families, communities, religions, educational institutions, economic institutions, and political situations. It comprises the social and cultural aspect of humans.
- f. Human-made environment includes human activities and their interaction with the physical environment. Some examples of human-made environment are structures such as buildings, roads, dams, bridges, gardens, plantations, canals, industries, etc.

Additional Practice Questions

1. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The two main components of natural environment are biotic and abiotic components.
- b. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top-layer of the Earth which is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
- c. The crust is divided into two parts—continental crust and oceanic crust. Continents rest on the continental crust and oceans rest on the oceanic crust.
- d. Water is found in three states on the Earth—solid (ice), liquid (water) and gaseous (vapour). The domain of hydrosphere includes all forms of water that exists on the Earth.
- e. All climatic changes such as lightning and rain take place in the lowest layer of the atmosphere which is called troposphere.

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

- a. The hydrosphere comprises various sources of water. It largely includes different types of waterbodies such as rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, glaciers, ice sheets, etc. A small quantity of water is found in the atmosphere as water vapour. Some water gets absorbed underground and is found as groundwater. All these are a part of the hydrosphere.

- b. Air comprises of many gases, dust particles and water vapour. The composition of gases is: nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), argon (0.9%), and other gases such as carbon dioxide, neon, ozone, hydrogen and helium, which exist as trace gases.
- c. Lithosphere is the outermost solid crust or the hard top-layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
- d. An ecosystem is a community consisting of non-living (air, land and water) and living components (plants and animals) which are interdependent on each other. Ecosystems form wherever solar energy is received. They are homes of certain species of flora and fauna. A few examples of ecosystems are forests, deserts and grasslands.
- e. Biosphere is called the 'zone of life' because it is that narrow zone of the Earth where land, soil, water, air, and heat of the Sun interact with each other to support life. It is the living world which comprises plant and animal kingdom.

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

- a. Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs. In this process they are harming the lithosphere through various activities. Some activities are mentioned below.
 - Deforestation for expansion of land in the process of urbanisation reduces the green cover on the land.
 - Deforestation increases soil erosion and the land loses its fertile soil/fertility.
 - Spraying of chemical fertilisers and insecticides is harming the layer of soil which covers the lithosphere.
 - Industrialisation has led to rapid increase in the number of industries where many of them do not comply by the pollution norms. This results in contamination of soil and land when untreated industrial waste and chemicals are discharged in the open.
 - Excessive and unplanned mining activities expose the land to erosion and release dust in the atmosphere.
- b. Hydrosphere is getting polluted by the following human activities:
 - Using water bodies for bathing, washing, and cleaning.
 - Disposing off domestic waste in water bodies.
 - Disposal of sewage and excreta in water bodies.
 - Industrialisation leads to contamination of soil, land, and underground water when untreated industrial waste and chemicals are discharged in the open. In this way underground water is getting polluted.
 - Spraying of chemical fertilisers and insecticides is harming the layer of soil which covers the lithosphere. Water runoff from such polluted areas pollute other water bodies.
- c. Factors which have caused air pollution:
 - Pollution from vehicles release poisonous gases into the air.
 - Deforestation is leading to increase in the quantity of suspended dust particles in the air.
 - Large scale urbanisation and construction work is increasing dust pollution in industrial areas,
 - Rapid industrialisation has led to increased air pollution.
 - Factories release carbon dioxide and other poisonous gases into the air through chimneys.

- Burning of waste material, garbage, plastics, etc., release carbon dioxide and many poisonous gases into the atmosphere. This has damaged the ozone layer.
- d. Lithosphere provides the base on which all human activities take place.
- All human-made structures are constructed on lithosphere, e.g., houses, buildings, markets, industries, roads, railways, bridges, dams, canals, etc.
 - Soil is primary requirement for agriculture and this is found as a thin layer on the lithosphere. Agriculture provides food grains, fruits, and vegetables.
 - The foundation of all human-made structures rests on lithosphere.
 - All transportation network is constructed on lithosphere.
 - The human environment and its institutions thrive on lithosphere.
- e. Human environment comprises individuals, families, communities, religions, educational institutions, economic institutions, and political situations. It is all that human beings have built as social system which is the basis of human life. Human-made environment includes human activities and their interaction with the physical environment. All human-made structures such as buildings, roads, dams, bridges, gardens, plantations, canals, etc., are examples of human-made environment. This includes physical structures built by humans.

5. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Early humans lived in harmony with nature because their life was dependent on nature and its resources. The natural environment provided all the resources for the survival of the early humans—food, shelter, and clothing. Early humans adapted themselves to their natural surroundings and worshipped nature because it was the source of their life.
- b. Humans modify their environment according to their changing needs and requirements. Expansion of residential areas, commercial complexes and recreational parks have rapidly grown over the years. As deforestation increased, the process of afforestation was started to control the harmful effects of destroying forests and trees. Transportation network and construction of roads and highways had to be initiated to meet the needs of the growing population and urbanisation. Green belts are erected to protect the environment.
- c. *Two probable answers from two different point of views.*
1. *Sample answer*
Development will always be at the cost of harming the natural environment. Humans take away much more from the environment than what they can give back to nature. This causes imbalance in nature. Construction activities have changed the natural landscape and impacted the natural environment to a great extent. Therefore, most human activities are accelerating the process of environmental degradation.
 2. *Sample answer*
Humans must learn to live and use their environment in a harmonious way. A perfect balance is necessary between the natural and human environment. Planned expansion, urbanisation and construction can help in development which does not damage the environment. The principle of Three Rs—Reduce, recycle and reuse should be always remembered. Give time to natural resources to replenish. Think and research on alternative resources and means to reduce consumption of natural resources.
- d. Ocean water is saline, yet oceans are important for humans because of the following reasons:

- Much of the water that falls on land as rain, snow, etc., comes from the oceans, through evaporation. It plays an important role in the water cycle of the earth.
- They provide a link between continents.
- They are an important means of international transport and trade.
- They provide food, minerals and fuels.
- They support the fishing industry, they are the source of sea pearls and also play an important role in tourism.

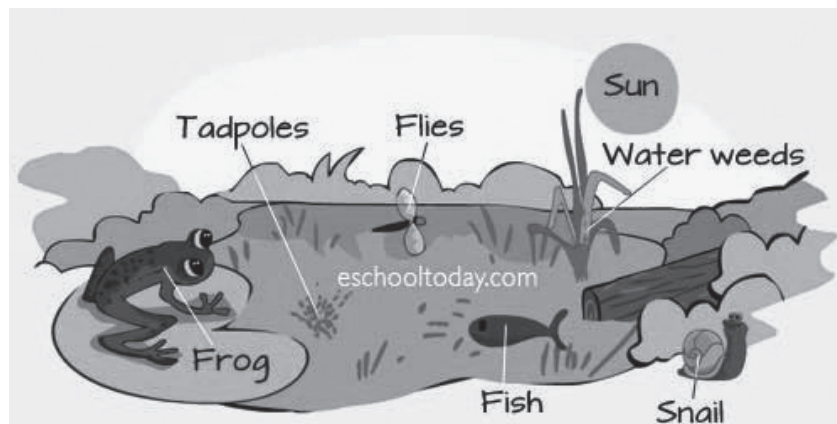
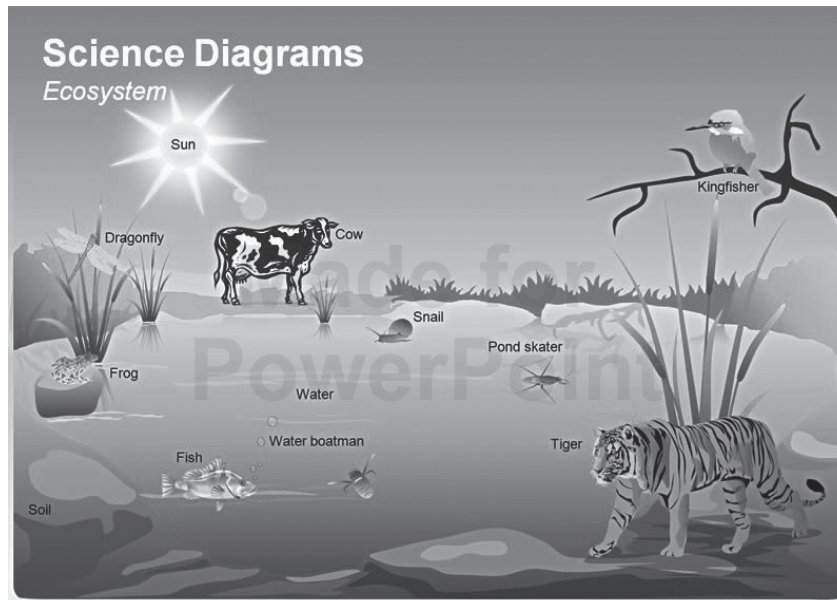
e. *Probable answer*

Natural environment is the storehouse of natural resources because we get so many things from nature:

- Heat, wind, and water for survival of all living things
- Provides natural forests, vegetation, habitat and ecosystems
- Provides natural sources of freshwater
- Land and soil for agriculture
- Provide minerals and fossil fuels

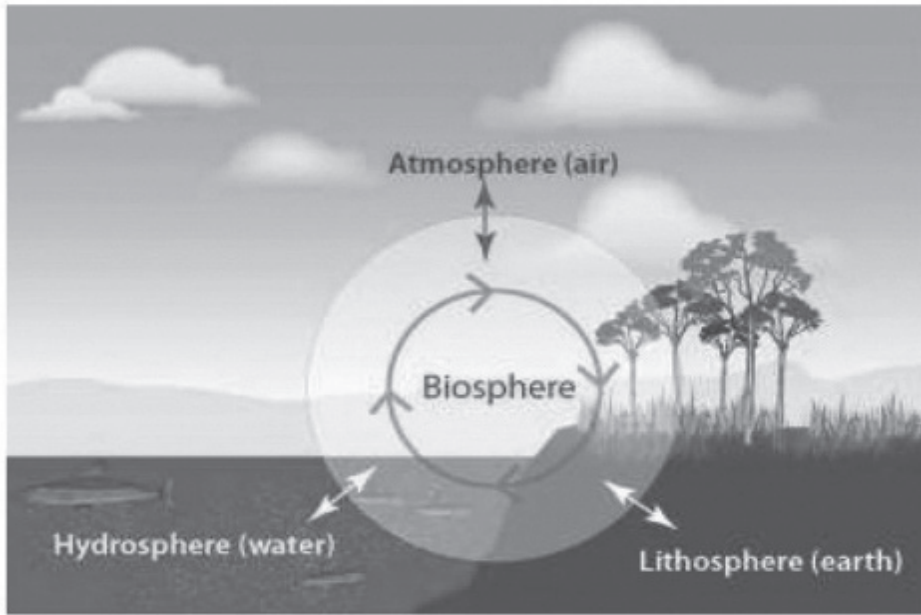
6. Map/diagram based questions.

a. Labelled diagram of an ecosystem: *Sample answer (Answers may vary)*

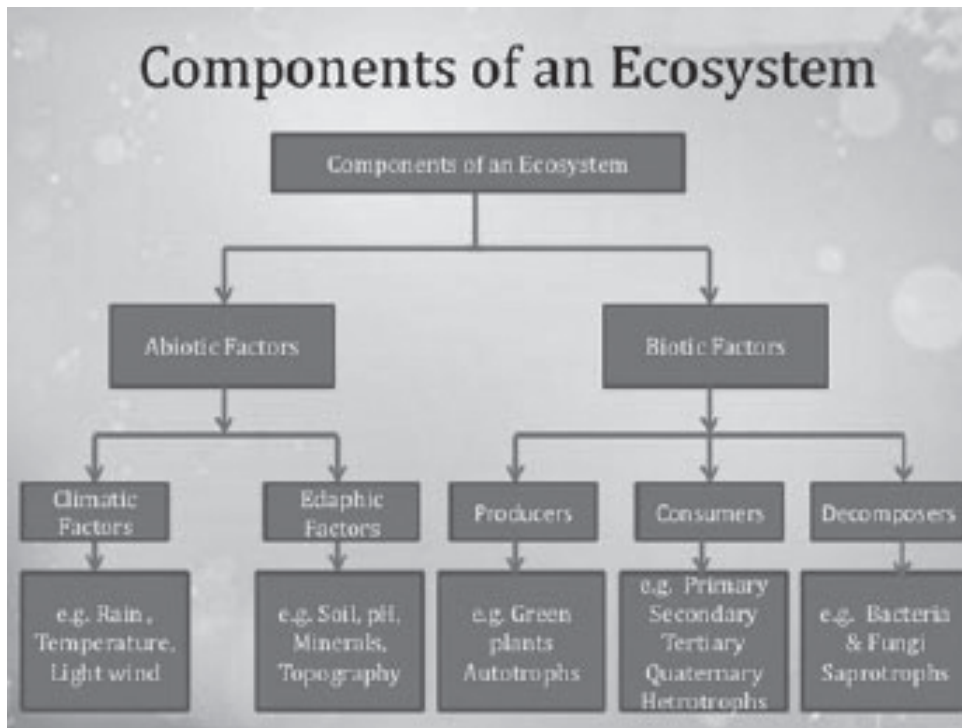


b. Labelled diagram showing the four domains of the Earth:

Sample diagram



c. A graphic organiser to explain biotic and abiotic components of the environment:



7. Value-based questions.

a. Ways to protect the atmosphere while celebrating festivals:

Hint:

- We should not burn fire crackers because they release harmful/poisonous gases and carbon dioxide in to the atmosphere.
- We should not cut green trees during festivals for bonfires.

- We should not light bonfires because they contribute towards the damage of the ozone layer.
- b. Different ways to save water:

Hint:

- We should always remember to close the tap after use.
- Always close any tap left running by someone else.
- We should not keep the tap running while brushing our teeth.
- Use a bucket and mug for bathing, instead of using a shower.
- Do not leave the garden hose running unnecessarily.
- Save water by using a bucket for washing clothes.
- Do not waste water while cleaning vehicles.
- Do rainwater harvesting and store water for watering plants and washing vehicles.

2

INSIDE OUR EARTH

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. mantle
d. extrusive
b. continental crust
e. ore
c. Igneous

2. Match the two columns.

- a. magma
b. coal
c. core
d. sedimentary rocks
e. crust
ii. molten rocks
iv. Fossil fuel
v. nife (nickel and iron)
i. fossils
iii. sial (silica and alumina)

3. Tick the correct answers.

- a. i. crust
d. ii. rock
b. iii. core
e. iii. metamorphic rocks
c. ii. sedimentary rocks

4. Give reasons.

- a. Rocks are found in molten state in the Earth's interior because the temperature is extremely high in the mantle and the core. The extremely great heat melts the solid rocks that make up the inner layers of the Earth. The molten state of rocks is known as magma. The central solid core has the highest temperature and pressure. The heat and pressure generated inside the Earth creates movement in the molten rocks.
- b. Rock cycle is the natural rock recycling machine of the Earth because one type of rock changes in to another type. It is a continuous natural recycling of rocks ever since the Earth was formed. No piece of rock is wasted, every piece of rock gets transformed into one or the other type of rock.
- c. Minerals are very important for humans. They are used in many industries. Iron, aluminium, gold, uranium, etc., are some important industries using minerals. Minerals are also used in the manufacture of medicine and fertilisers. Minerals are a major source of power specially coal and petroleum.

5. Answer the following questions briefly.

- a. The name of the outermost layer of the Earth is crust.
- b. Igneous rocks are the rocks which are formed when the molten magma cools and becomes solid.
- c. Some examples of fossil fuels are coal, oil and natural gas are fossil fuels.
- d. Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments and have a layered structure.

- e. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.
- f. The core of the Earth is mainly made up of nickel and iron. It is called nife (ni is for nickel and fe for ferrous i.e. iron).
- g. Metamorphic rocks are formed by changes occurring in rocks inside the Earth, due to extremely high temperature and pressure.

Additional Practice Questions

1. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Crust is the thinnest layer of the Earth.
- b. Core is the innermost layer of the Earth.
- c. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.
- d. The two layers of the Earth's crust are oceanic crust and continental crust.
- e. Example of igneous rock is granite.
Example of sedimentary rock is sandstone.
Example of metamorphic rock is slate/marble.

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

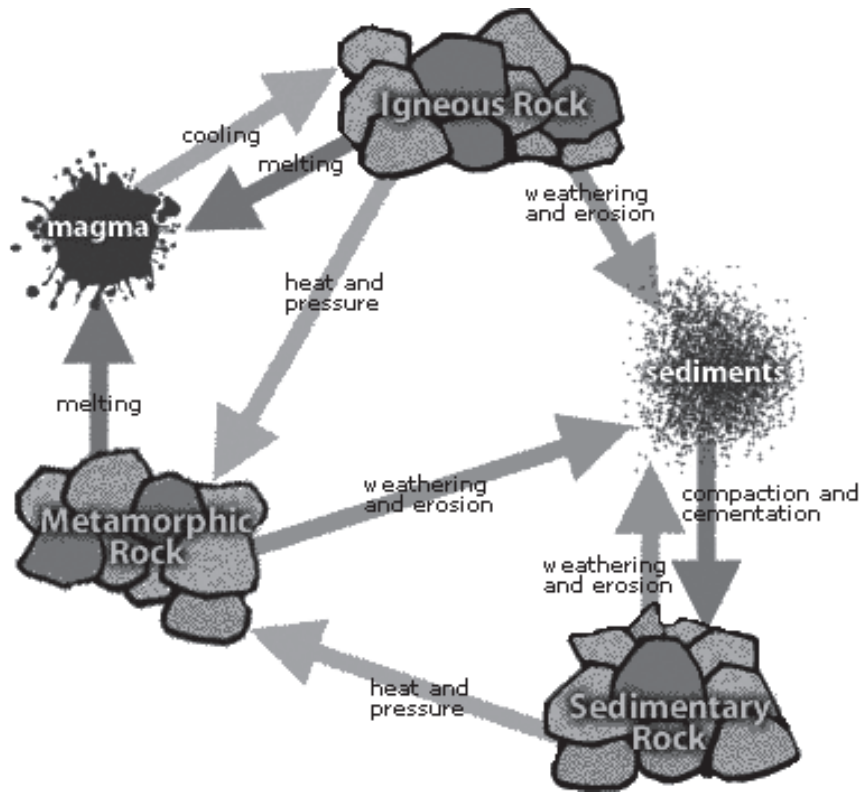
- a. The continental crust is mainly made up of silica and alumina. Therefore, it is called sial (si-silica and al-alumina). On the other hand, the oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. Therefore, it is called sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium). Over a long period of
- b. Fossils are dead remains of plants, animals and other microorganisms which get trapped between layers of sediments. Over a long period of time they become hardened like rocks and get preserved in between layers of sediments. Fossils may also leave an impression on sedimentary rocks.
- c. Rocks are made up of different minerals. A rock in which a mineral is found in a large percentage is called the ore of that mineral.
- d. Magma is found in the mantle. The temperature of the mantle is very high. This causes the rocks to melt into a thick liquid state. This molten state of rocks is known as magma. It is always in motion and rushes out to the surface of the Earth through cracks and volcanoes. When magma comes out to the Earth's surface it is call lava.
- e. Minerals are a major source of power specially coal and petroleum. They are used in many industries. Some important industries depending on minerals are iron, aluminium, gold, uranium, etc. Minerals are also used in the manufacture of medicine and fertilisers. Some minerals are rare and expensive and are valuable in the jewellery industry, e.g. gold and silver, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other gems.

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

- a. When rocks crack and fall apart, they roll down, hit one other and are broken down into small particles which are called sediments. These sediments are transported from higher lands by wind, water and glaciers and deposited in the lower lands, rivers

and ocean beds. Over a long period of time, these loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks which are called sedimentary rocks. For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand. These rocks have horizontal layers, arranged one above the other. These rocks may also contain fossils (dead remains) of plants, animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them and got trapped between layers of sediments.

- b. We know that the interior of the Earth is extremely hot and great pressure is generated inside it. Metamorphic rocks are formed when the high temperature and pressure inside the Earth brings about changes in the rocks deep below the surface of the Earth. This change is known as metamorphism and it might take millions of years. The excessive heat and pressure change the original properties of rocks, such as their colour, hardness, texture, and mineral composition. For example, clay changes into slate and limestone into marble. Metamorphic rocks can be formed from any type of rock—igneous or sedimentary rocks. During metamorphism sometimes changes also occur in the existing metamorphic rocks.
- c. The Earth is made up of three layers—crust, mantle, and core. Core is the innermost layer of the Earth. It is located almost in the centre of the Earth. The radius of the core is about 3500 km. The central core has the highest temperature and pressure. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife (ni – nickel and fe – ferrous i.e. iron). The metal in the inner core remains in solid state because of the incredible pressure surrounding it. The core is divided into two parts—outer core and inner core. There is a core-mantle boundary between the outer core and the mantle.
- d. Rocks are made up of different minerals and these minerals are very important for humans. Rocks are the source of ores. Industries depend on several ores and minerals. There would be no industries without minerals. Soil is also a product of soil. There would be no soil or agriculture in the absence of rocks. Rocks are used as building material, for roofing, construction of roads, for building dams and canals, as decorative gardening stones, for landscaping, in sculpture and architecture. Rocks are of great importance for building mountain roads to provide a firm base to the roads that are cut out from the mountains. Rocks are also used as grinding stones in flour mills and in the kitchen as mortar and pestle for grinding spices, etc. Children play many games with stones, e.g. seven stones (*pitthoo*), hopscotch (*stapu / kit kit*), five stones (*gitti*).
- e. The cyclic process of transformation of one type of rock in to another type, under certain conditions is known as rock cycle. In the process of the rock cycle, rocks are recycled and converted into one or the other form by exogenic and endogenic processes. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock. These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks. When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure, they change into metamorphic rocks. The metamorphic rocks, which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma. This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks. The rock cycle goes on endlessly, turning over the Earth's materials where no matter of the Earth's crust is lost.

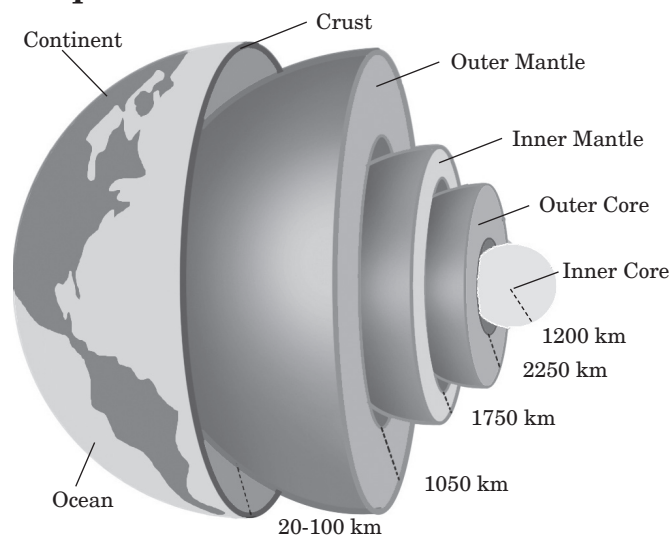


5. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Igneous rocks are formed from magma—the fiery red hot molten matter in the interior of the Earth. There are two types of igneous rocks: intrusive and extrusive. Extrusive igneous rocks are formed when the molten magma comes out on to the Earth’s surface as lava, rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in this a way on the Earth’s crust are called extrusive igneous rocks. They have a very fine-grained structure, e.g., basalt. On the other hand, intrusive igneous rocks are formed when the molten magma cools down deep inside the Earth’s crust, instead of flowing out on to the Earth’s surface. The solid rocks formed by cooling below the surface of the Earth are called intrusive igneous rocks. Since they cool down slowly they form large grains, e.g. granite.
- b. The crust can be broadly divided into continental crust and oceanic crust. Differences between continental and oceanic crusts are as follows:
 - All the continents of the world rest on the continental crust while all the oceans rest on the oceanic crust.
 - The continental crust is thicker than the oceanic crust.
 - The composition of the two crusts is quite different. The continental crust is mainly made up of silica and alumina. Therefore, it is called sial (si-silica and al-alumina). The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. Therefore, it is called sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium).
- c. Coal is considered as valuable as gold because of the following reasons:
 - Without coal there would have been no industrial revolution.
 - It is the most important source of energy for most industries.
 - It is the cheapest source of energy, cheaper than nuclear, natural gas, or oil.
 - It is used for generation of electricity.

- It is used in steel production, cement manufacturing and as liquid fuel.
 - In many homes in rural India, coal is still used in homes for cooking and to keep warm in winter.
- d. Petroleum is called 'liquid gold' because of the following reasons:
- Petroleum and its bi-products are a basic need across the world. Each and every country depends on petroleum for its industrial and civic uses.
 - It has high price and economic value. Even when its price keeps rising, it is a commodity which is still required as a necessity.
 - Its discovery has changed the lives of people—oil is required to run vehicles and machines.
 - It provides economic wealth to the country where there are oil wells. Countries having oil wells are some of the wealthiest countries of the world, e.g. Saudi Arabia.
 - Petroleum drilling and purification provides employment to people where there are oil wells.
- e. Minerals are found in rocks. But, specific minerals are found in particular type of rocks. Since different types of rocks i.e., igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic, are not evenly distributed over the surface of the Earth, therefore minerals are also not distributed evenly. For example, coal, oil, and natural gas are fossil fuels, which are found in sedimentary rocks. Granite forms in igneous rocks as magma cools far under the earth's surface. Hence, granite is found in places where there are large areas of igneous rocks.

6. Map/diagram based question.



Layers of the earth and their approximate depth

7. Value-based questions.

- a. Scribbling on monuments:

Hint:

- Monuments preserve stories, history, art and grandeur of the past. They are a part of our rich heritage and culture, so we must not damage them.
- We must protect and preserve them for our future generations so that they may see and know about our glorious past.

- Besides, scribbling on monuments gives a bad image about our country to the foreign tourists.

b. Conserving minerals:

Hint:

- Minerals can be conserved by using things economically. Wasting things means wasting natural resources and even minerals. We can use our vehicles and fuel more economically and wisely.
- We must remember that minerals take a long time to replenish so the speed of consumption is much faster than their formation. Wastage of coal and petroleum should be controlled.
- Gold mines are getting deeper and deeper since they have been extracted to a great extent. Similarly, many such minerals are getting depleted very fast and they need to be conserved.

3

OUR CHANGING EARTH

NCERT Based Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. cracks
d. delta
- b. Faulting, rift
e. Richter
- c. crater

2. Match the following.

- a. Ox-bow lake
b. Block Mountain
c. Stack
d. Mushroom rock
e. U-shaped valley
- v. river meander
iii. faulting
i. sea waves
ii. wind
iv. glacier

3. Tick the correct answer.

- a. ii. seismograph
d. ii. sea waves
- b. iii. very strong
e. ii. fertile soil
- c. ii. mountains

4. Give reasons.

- a. The flow of the river is very swift in the upper stage and the main work of the river is erosion. The river becomes slower in the middle stage where there is some erosion and deposition but mostly transportation of sediments. In the lower stage or last stage of the river, the flow of the water becomes very slow and the main work of the river is deposition near the mouth of the river, before it meets the sea or ocean. Therefore, delta is always found at the mouth of the river when the river begins to break up into several streams called distributaries and a fan-shaped landform called delta is formed.
- b. Earthquakes cause large-scale destruction because they are caused due to the movement of earth plates. They cannot be predicted, aftershocks after a major earthquake can be predicted. As a result, sudden earthquakes with a magnitude of 6.0 or higher magnitude cause great destruction to life and property. People are made aware about the precautions that should be taken when there is an earthquake but when it occurs suddenly and is strong, large-scale destruction is unavoidable.
- c. Meanders are naturally formed twists and turns or large bends in the course of a river. These are formed in the plains because as the river enters the plains, i.e., gently rolling or level land, the force of the river decreases. As a result, the river flows sluggishly and forms meanders or large loops in the middle course and in the lower course. Meanders form only in vast plains when the force of the river water has decreased.

d. When the wind blows, it carries and transports sand particles from one place to another. When the force of the wind decreases, the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill-like structures which are called sand dunes. Thus, the formation of sand dunes depends on the transportation and deposition of sand particles by the wind. Formation and shifting of sand dunes is a continuous process in the sandy deserts. Hence, sand dunes are not fixed to their place like mountains but keep shifting.

5. Answer the following questions.

- a. Lithospheric plates are several big and small, irregularly shaped, broken pieces of the lithosphere. These plates move around very slowly because of the movement of the molten magma inside the earth.
- b. Diastrophic forces are the vertical and horizontal movements caused due to forces deep within the earth, e.g. folding and faulting. They are slow and gradual processes which happen over a long period of time, thousands and millions of years and affect large areas of the earth's surface, e.g., mountain building.
- c. Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface. It is a natural process which brings about massive changes on the surface of the earth.
- d. Sand dunes low hill-like structures which are formed when the wind lifts and transports the sand particles from one place to another. When the force of the wind decreases, the sand falls and gets deposited in the form of low sand hills which are called sand dunes.
- e. Rift valleys are formed in areas with fault lines. Fault lines are vertical cracks in the earth's crust in the weak zones. When a part of the land slips or sinks between two fault lines, a rift valley is formed, example, the Great East African Rift Valley.

Additional Practice Questions

1. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The two main components of natural environment are biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components.
- b. There are two types of earth movements which bring about changes on the earth's surface are endogenic and exogenic forces.
- c. A volcano is a conical mountain with a vent (opening) through which molten material erupts from below the surface of the earth. Gases, ash, vapour and pieces of rocks called volcanic bombs are also thrown out from the crater.
- d. Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.
- e. A waterfall is formed when a river flows down at a steep angle, over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side, or when there is a sudden descent in its path.

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

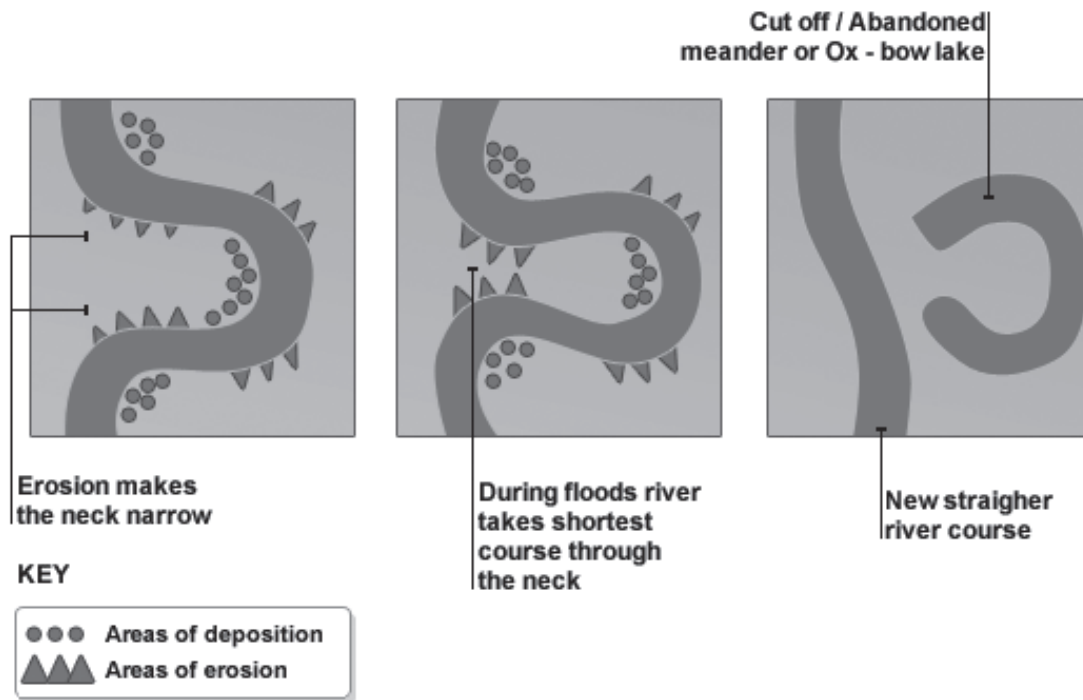
- a. Difference between endogenic and exogenic forces are as follows:
 - Endogenic forces act in the interior of the earth and exogenic forces work on the

surface of the earth from outside. Endogenic forces are of two types—sudden forces (e.g. earthquakes and volcanoes) and diastrophic forces which are slow and gradual (e.g. mountain building).

- Exogenic forces occur as a continuous slow process, for e.g. erosional and depositional work of rivers, wind, sea waves and glaciers. They are usually not sudden but gradual.
- b. Focus is the point of origin of seismic activity below the surface of the earth, when there is a movement or displacement of lithospheric plates.
Epicentre is the place on the surface of the earth which lies just above the focus. Vibrations travel from the focus towards the epicentre in the form of seismic waves. The greatest damage usually occurs close to epicentre.
- c. When very fine and light grains of sand are carried over long distances by wind and deposited over large areas, large sandy plains are formed which are called loess. Large deposits of loess are found in China.
- d. A meander is a large bend (twist and turn) of a river which is formed when the river slows down and flows over the vast plains. Meanders appear like large loops in the course of a river. Over a period of time, due to the continuous process of erosion and deposition, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an ox-bow lake.
- e. Glaciers are ‘rivers of ice’. As the glaciers move down the slopes of the mountains, they erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones. In the process they expose the solid rock below. The moving glacier scoops deep hollows in the floor of the valley, i.e., the base of the glacier. **As the ice melts these hollows get filled up with water to form beautiful glacial lakes at high altitudes in the mountains.** The material carried by the glacier such as big and small rocks, sand and silt gets deposited on the floor of the valley and form glacial moraines.

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

- a. The movement or displacement of the lithospheric plates cause vibrations on the surface of the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. The place of origin of the plate movement and seismic energy is called the focus. The point just above the focus, on the surface of the earth is called the epicentre. Vibrations travel from the focus towards the epicentre in the form of waves which are called seismic waves. The greatest damage usually occurs closest to the epicentre and the strength of the earthquake decreases away from the epicentre. An earthquake of 2.0 or less can be felt only a little. An earthquake over 5.0 can cause damage from things falling. A 6.0 or higher magnitude is considered very strong and 7.0 is classified as a major earthquake. Earthquakes cannot be predicted, but their impact can be minimised if we are prepared from before-hand.
- b. When a river enters the plain, the force of the running water decreases, and it twists and turns along its course forming large bends known as meanders. Due to continuous erosion on the outer side of the bend and deposition along the inner sides of the meander, the inner ends of the meander loop gradually come closer and closer to each other. Over a period of time, the meander loop gets detached from the river and forms a cut-off lake which is also called an ox-bow lake.



- c. In deserts one can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks. Wind is an active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts. Wind erosion in the desert is very similar to the sandblasting effect. A mushroom rock is formed when high velocity winds carrying sand particles strike against a vertical rock structure causing erosion of the rock. Over a long period of time, the winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such a rock has a narrow base and wide top and appears like a huge rocky mushroom standing in a desert. In this way the landform called mushroom rock is formed in the sandy deserts.
- d. Levees and floodplains are formed in the middle and lower courses of a river. They are formed because of repeated flooding and build-up of material during the floods. When a river gets flooded during monsoon, the velocity of the water increases and the river overflows its natural banks. This results in deposition of sediments forming small raised banks along the sides of the river which are called levees. Repeated floods increase the size of these banks. Floodplains are formed as a result of both erosion and deposition, but mostly because of deposition. They are relatively flat areas of land on either side of the river. They are composed of alluvium which is river deposited silts and clays. Over a period of time, a floodplain becomes wider and the depth of sediment increases.
- e. The earth's crust is made up of lithospheric plates which are constantly moving due to the pressures from within the earth, i.e., endogenic force. Fold mountains are formed when two lithospheric plates converge, i.e. move towards each other. Layers of the earth between them are folded due to the lateral pressure. There are up-folds and down-folds. In this way, due to folding of the layers of earth's crust a fold mountain range is formed. Most fold mountains continue to grow as the earth plates constantly move. Some examples of mountain ranges formed in this way are the Himalayas (Asia), Rockies (USA), Andes (South America), and Alps (Europe).

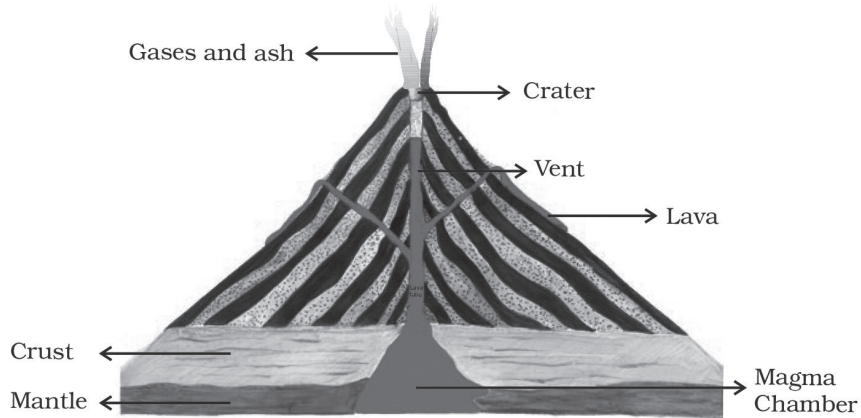
- f. Block mountains are formed due to endogenic forces of the earth. In this type of mountain formation, instead of the folding of earth's layers, the earth's crust fractures. The earth's crust has many weak zones and vertical cracks which are called faults or fault lines. Due to endogenic forces, when large blocks of earth are raised upwards or collapse down between two fault lines, block mountains are formed. The raised block is known as horst and the sunken blocks are known as graben. When a region has several parallel fault lines a series of block mountains are formed. Some examples of block mountains are the Sierra Nevada Mountains in North America and the Harz Mountains in Germany.

5. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

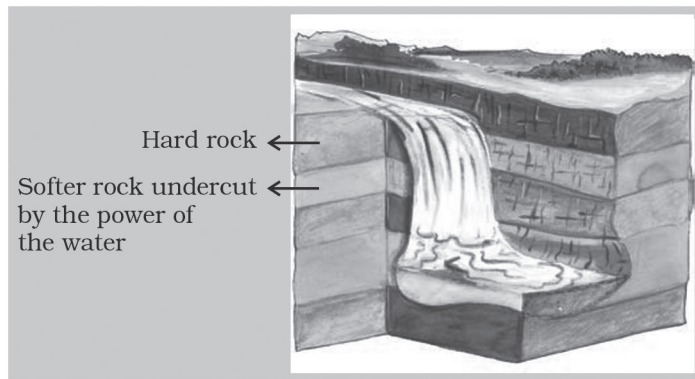
- a. When there is an earthquake the greatest damage usually happens closest to the epicentre because it lies just above the focus which is the point of origin of the earthquake—the place where tectonic plates have moved or dislocated. The seismic waves start from the focus and spread outwards towards the surface of the earth. Hence these waves or vibrations are strongest at the epicentre and the intensity of the waves become weaker farther away from the epicentre.
- b. A volcanic activity is placed in the category of sudden forces because volcanism cannot be predicted. Any dormant volcano can become active at any point of time. The nature of eruption or how violent an eruption can be, cannot be predicted. What may start as release of gas or steam can turn into a violent eruption. The secret of what an eruption will be like, lies deep within the earth. Gases, ash, vapour and pieces of rocks called volcanic bombs are also thrown out from the crater. These materials are a great hazard for the people living in near the mountain. The ash settles on the land and makes it useless for agriculture. The environment becomes highly poisonous and polluted. The magma which pours out as lava is fiery hot and burns everything in its way. Thus, a volcanic eruption causes great damage to environment, human life, and property. The city of Pompeii (in Italy) was completely destroyed by the volcanic eruption in Mount Vesuvius.
- c. Five features of the young fold Himalaya Mountains:
1. They are very high mountains with pointed snowcapped peaks.
 2. They are rough and rugged with very steep slopes.
 3. Large glaciers are found at high altitudes.
 4. There are deep river gorges carved out by the Himalayan rivers.
 5. They have a complex geologic structure and rich vegetation.
- d. Waterfalls are mostly formed in the upper course of a river because the upper course of rivers is usually in the steep mountains. As the river flows down following a gradient it plunges vertically over a rock face or over the edge of a plateau, and the result is a waterfall. Waterfalls mostly form when the water flows over bands of hard and soft rock ledges where soft rock is eroded more quickly than the hard rock. The river undercuts the hard rock leaving an overhanging ledge which forms a waterfall.
- e. Maximum deposition is done by a river in its lower course when it has become wide and flows sluggishly and its main work is deposition. When the river overflows its banks, the transported sediments are deposited beyond the normal channel of water and floodplains are formed by the deposition of sediments. Repeated floods widen the floodplains.

6. Map/diagram based question.

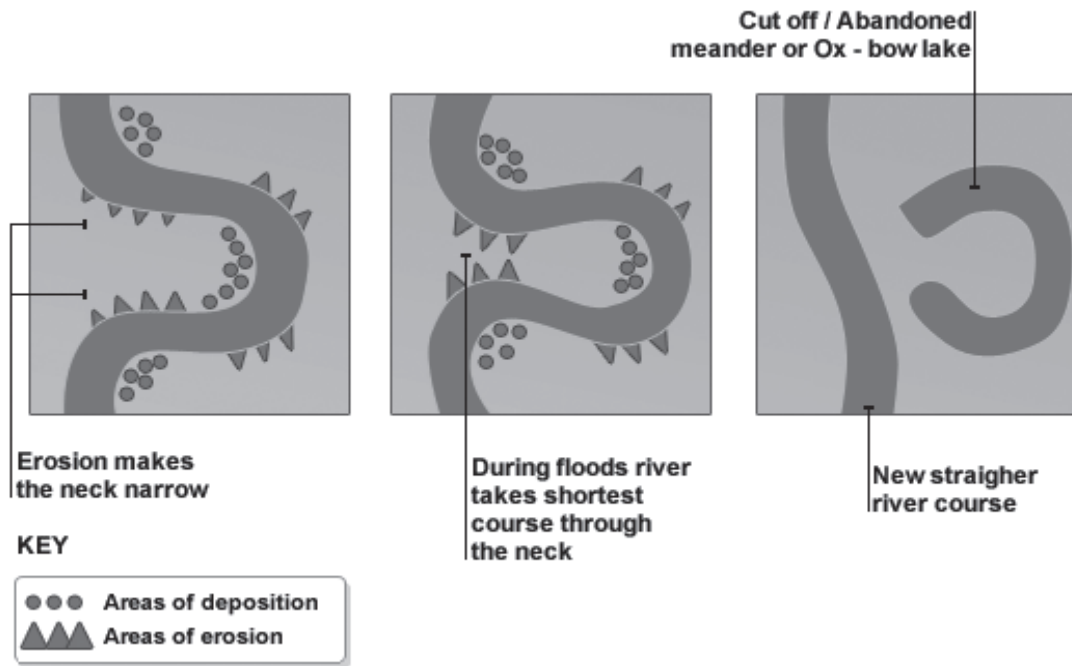
a. Cross-section of a volcano



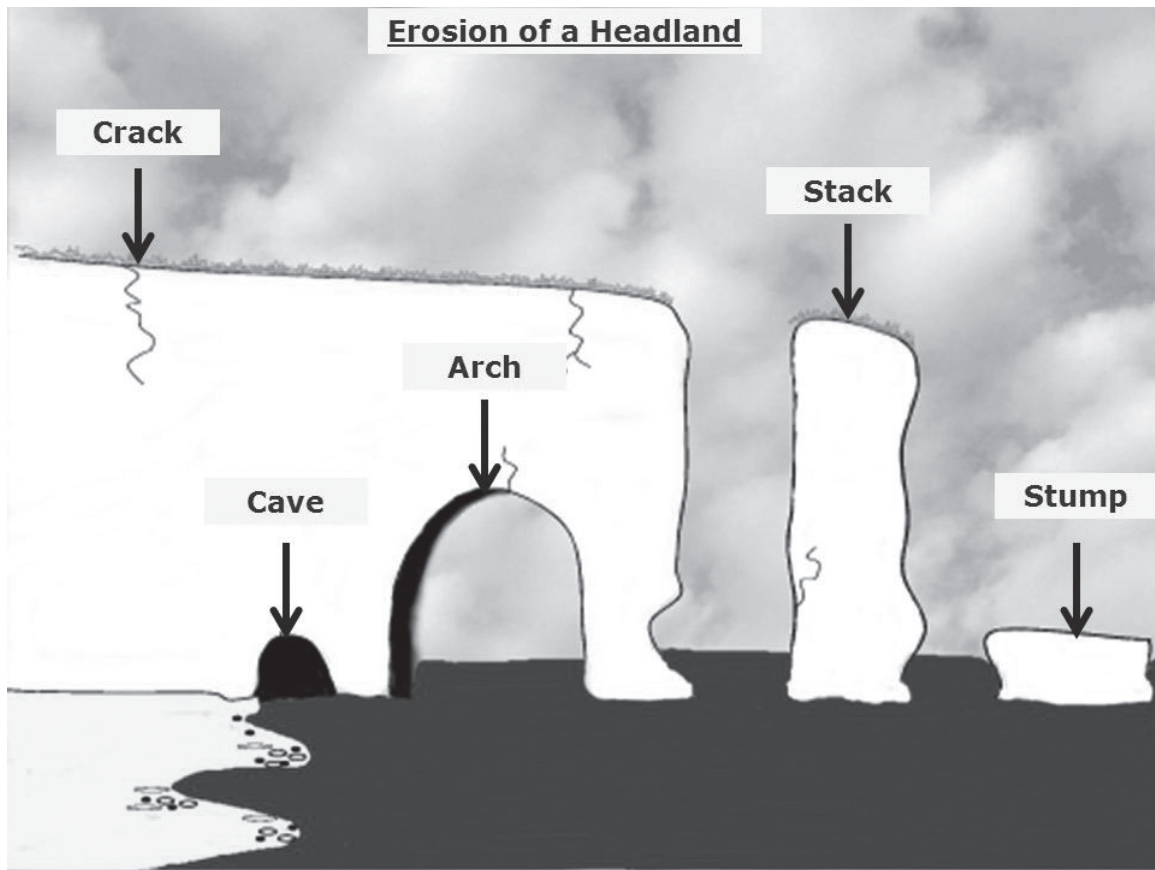
b. A waterfall



c. Meander and ox-bow lake



d. Landforms formed by sea waves



7. Value-based questions.

a. Ways to help victims of natural disasters:

Hint:

- Donate non-perishable food items, clothes, common medicines, linen, blankets, utensils, etc.
- Do voluntary service if possible, such as reach water and food to the disaster victims, if the site is close by or go through the school outreach programme.
- Donate money to non-government organisations for helping the victims.
- Take the injured to the hospital.

b. Plan of action in case of an earthquake when at home/school:

Hint:

- Safe spots are under a kitchen counter, table, or desk, and against an inside corner or wall.
- Stay away from glass windows and doors that shatter and picture frames.
- Be calm, do not run or panic or spread rumours.
- Leave the classroom or house maintaining a calm posture, take the emergency exit or stairs and do not take the lift.
- Do not rush or push on the stair case.
- Help the old people and small children when evacuating a building.
- Come out in to an open field or playground and keep a safe distance from electric poles or high buildings.
- Do not enter the building until asked to do so.

4

AIR

NCERT Based Questions

1. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Stratosphere | iii. ozone layer |
| b. Exosphere | iv. uppermost layer |
| c. Mesosphere | ii. most meteors burn out |
| d. Troposphere | v. maximum absorption of heat |
| e. Thermosphere | i. radio waves |

2. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. ii. lighter | b. i. Troposphere | c. iii. cooling |
| d. i. falls rapidly | e. iii. humid day | |

3. Give reasons.

- Human beings and animals release carbon dioxide during breathing. Green plants use carbon dioxide during photosynthesis and release oxygen in the atmosphere. In this way oxygen content in the air remains constant. The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which creates a natural balance. Excessive cutting down of trees disturbs this natural balance of air.
- There are daily weather forecasts because weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere. Weather can change from day to day and even from hour-to-hour. It may be rainy day in the morning but by afternoon it may become bright and sunny. Thus, weather forecast is important for farmers as well as people who go out to work.
- The stratosphere contains a layer of ozone gas. This layer protects us from the harmful effects of the harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun. Without the layer of ozone in the atmosphere, it would be very difficult for anything to survive on the surface. It acts like a protective shield.
- North and South Poles are covered with snow because the insolation is not the same over the whole earth. Insolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth. The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles. Therefore, the temperature decreases as we move from the equator towards the poles.

4. Answer the following questions.

- Air is a mixture of many gases. Nitrogen is found in the highest percentage (78%), followed by oxygen (21%). Carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities (3% to 4%). In addition to these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air.

- b. The five layers of the atmosphere, starting from the surface of the Earth are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.
- c. Above the troposphere lies the stratosphere. It extends up to a height of 50 km. The stratosphere contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.
- d. The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature. An important factor that influences the distribution of temperature is insolation.
- e. Insolation is the incoming solar energy (energy received from the sun) intercepted by the earth. Insolation is an important factor that influences the distribution of temperature on earth.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. air
- b. Nitrogen
- c. cool
- d. planetary
- e. carbon dioxide

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Stratosphere, the second layer from the earth is the most suitable layer for flying aeroplanes because it is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomena.
- b. Wind is the movement of air from high pressure area to low pressure area. We can also say—moving air is called wind.
- c. A wind is named after the direction from which it blows, e.g. the wind blowing from the west is called westerly.
- d. Moisture in the air at any time, is known as humidity. When the air is full of water vapour we call it a humid day.
- e. Rain is precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form. It brings fresh water to the earth's surface.

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

- a. The distribution of air pressure is influenced by temperature of air at a given place. In areas where temperature is high the air gets heated and rises. This creates a low-pressure area. Low pressure is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather. In areas having lower temperature, the air is cold. It is therefore heavy. Heavy air sinks and creates a high-pressure area. High pressure is associated with clear and sunny skies. The air always moves from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.
- b. When the water vapour rises in to the atmosphere, it starts cooling. The water vapour condenses causing formation of droplets of water. Clouds are masses of such water droplets. When these droplets of water become too heavy to float in the air, they come down as precipitation or rain.
- c. When air is heated, it expands, becomes lighter and rises up in to the atmosphere. Cold air is denser and heavy. Hence, it tends to sink down. When hot air rises, cold air from surrounding area rushes to fill in the empty space. This is how air circulation takes place.

- d. Weather is the hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere. It can change dramatically from day to day. On the other hand, climate does not change like weather. The climate of a place is the average weather condition of a place for a long period of time (at least 30 years). For example, the climate of India is of tropical monsoon type.
- e. Rain is precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form. Other forms of precipitation are snow, sleet and hail.

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

- a. Our earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of air called atmosphere. It provides us the air (oxygen) we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays. Without this protective blanket we would be baked alive by the heat of the sun during day and get frozen during night, in the absence of the sun. So it is this mass of air that has made the temperature on the earth livable. In addition to this, carbon dioxide which is released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the earth. It is therefore called a greenhouse gas and without it the earth would have been too cold to live in.
- b. Plants need nitrogen for their survival, but they cannot take nitrogen directly from the air. Bacteria, which live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form into amino acids. Rain also helps to reach nitrogen into the soil. Plants take nitrogen from the soil by absorption through their roots in the form of amino acids, nitrates and oxides. The Nitrogen Cycle is also key in the existence of ecosystems and food chains.
- c. Difference between Troposphere and Thermosphere:
- Troposphere is the first layer from the surface of the earth while Thermosphere is the fourth layer.
 - The average height of Troposphere is 13 km from the earth's surface while Thermosphere extends between 80–400 km.
 - Troposphere is the most important layer of the atmosphere because the air we breathe exists here. The air becomes very thin in the upper layers and therefore the percentage of oxygen diminishes in the upper layers such as Thermosphere.
 - Almost all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in the Troposphere.
 - Temperature is not high in the Troposphere. In Thermosphere temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height.
 - Ionosphere is a part of the Thermosphere layer.
 - Thermosphere layer helps in radio transmission. Radio waves transmitted from the Earth are reflected back to the Earth by this layer.
- d. Global warming is the term used to describe a gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and its oceans, a change that is believed to be permanently changing the Earth's climate. The average temperature of the Earth has risen between 0.4 and 0.8° C over the past 100 years. The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect balance.
- However, the balance is upset by the increased volumes of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases released by the burning of fossil fuels, land clearings, agriculture, and other human activities. They are believed to be the primary sources of global warming that has occurred over the past 50 years. They add billions of tons of carbon

dioxide into the atmosphere each year. As a result, the increased volume of carbon dioxide is affecting the Earth's temperature and climate.

Humans have caused most of the past century's warming by releasing heat-trapping gases. Changes resulting from global warming may include rising sea levels due to the melting of the polar ice caps and glaciers, as well as an increase in occurrence and severity of storms and other severe weather events. As a result, the sea levels are rising, causing floods in the coastal areas. There may be drastic changes in the climate of a place leading to extinction of some plants and animals in the long run.

- e. The "greenhouse effect" is the warming that happens when certain gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap heat. These gases let in light but keep heat from escaping, like the glass walls of a greenhouse. Carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the Earth. It is therefore called a greenhouse gas and without it the Earth would have been too cold to live in.

First, sunlight shines on to the Earth's surface, where it is absorbed and then radiated back into the atmosphere as heat. In the atmosphere, "greenhouse" gases trap some of this heat, and the rest escapes into space. The more greenhouse gases are there in the atmosphere, the more heat gets trapped.

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, humans have been rapidly changing the balance of gases in the atmosphere. Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil releases water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, ozone and nitrous oxide—the primary greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is the most common greenhouse gas. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, its presence in the atmosphere has been constantly increasing which is affecting the global temperature.

- f. Winds can be broadly divided into three types:

1. Permanent winds: The trade winds, westerlies and easterlies are the permanent winds. They are also called prevailing or planetary winds. The winds blow from one latitude to another in response to latitudinal differences in air pressure. They involve large areas of the globe. These blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.
2. Seasonal winds: These winds change their direction in different seasons. They are also called periodic winds. For example, monsoons in India.
3. Local winds: The local difference in temperature and pressure causes local winds. These winds blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze, and the dry local summer wind of northern plains of India, called 'loo', Chinook in the USA and Canada, Sirocco in Sahara, and Mistral in France.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

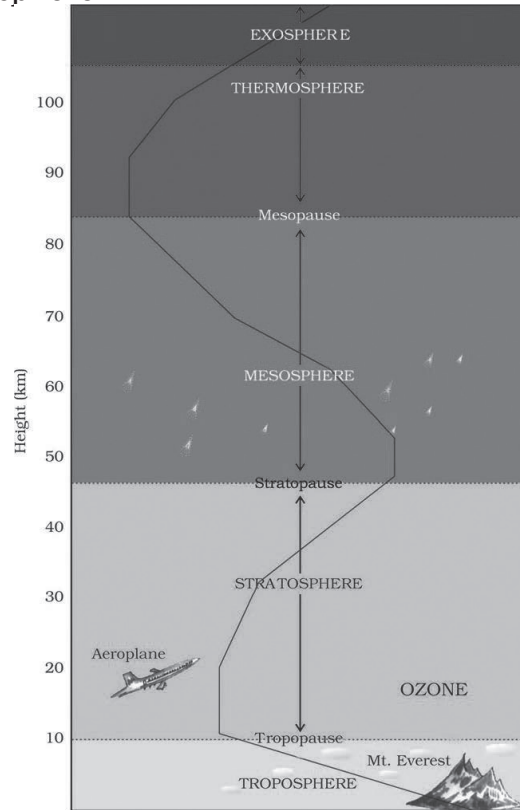
- a. Green plants use carbon dioxide to make their food and release oxygen during the process of photosynthesis. Humans and animals breathe in oxygen and release carbon dioxide during the process of respiration. The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans and animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect natural balance. If we cut trees, the balance of these two gases gets disturbed. Cutting of trees also affects climate and increases soil erosion. It also affects the water cycle on the earth, rainfall and climate.
- b. Temperature in cities is much higher than that of villages because the concrete and metals in buildings and the asphalt used in the construction of roads gets heated up

during the day. This heat is released during the night. Also, the crowded high-rise buildings of the cities trap the warm air and thus raise the temperature of the cities. On the contrary, in the villages constructed areas and concrete buildings are fewer, there are open fields and much more greenery which keeps the temperature down.

- c. Relief rainfall occurs when the air blowing over the sea, is filled with moisture, and is then forced to rise up over an area of high land. This causes the air to cool and the moisture in the air condenses and there is rainfall. For example, during the monsoon season in India, the air over the Arabian Sea is filled with moisture and is pulled towards the mainland of India which is at low pressure during the summer season. The mountain ranges of the Western Ghats obstruct these moisture laden monsoon winds which are then forced to rise up. As the air rises up, it cools and the moisture in the air condenses and there is rainfall in the western coastal region of India.
- d. Humans breathe in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. Plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during the process of photosynthesis. In this release and absorption of gases, plants help to maintain the balance. When we cut trees or destroy forests, we disturb the natural balance of the two gases in the atmosphere.
- e. Rainfall is very important for the survival of plants and animals. Rainfall is very important for the survival of plants and animals. Rain brings freshwater to the Earth. Most of the ground water comes from rainwater. When there is insufficient rainfall the water table of the area falls and wells, hand pumps and natural lakes dry up. It is important for agriculture and irrigation. In the absence of rain, fields become parched and dry, crops die and there is crop failure. Dry spells of no rains for a long period will lead to drought and famine. Droughts often occur in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Odisha. This leads to death and misery. On the other hand, continuous or excessive rain also causes disasters such as floods, landslides and cloudbursts. These natural disasters lead to destruction to life and property and great misery for the people. The Uttarakhand floods and the Brahmaputra floods give a glimpse of disasters due to rain.

7. Map/diagram based question.

Five layers of the atmosphere



8. Value-based questions.

a. Steps to reduce excessive use of air conditioners:

Hint:

- Grow more trees to bring down the temperature of the earth
- Control global warming
- Reduce air pollution
- Control burning of garbage, etc. in the open dumps and reduce the release of carbon dioxide.
- Minimise the use of air conditioners and turn to water coolers.

b. Ways to dispose the garden cuttings:

Hint:

- Allow the garden cuttings to decay naturally and turn into humus.
- Generate manure instead of burning them once they are dry.
- Make compost in a compost pit and prepare natural manure from garden cuttings.

5

WATER

NCERT Based Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- a. ii. oceans
d. i. definite directions
- b. i. 2.7 %
e. ii. foggy weather
- c. iii. tide

2. Match the following.

- a. neap tide
b. spring tide
c. tsunami
d. crest
e. trough
- iii. Earth, the moon, and the sun are in one straight line
v. Earth, the moon, are in diagonally opposite directions
iv. a gigantic destructive ocean wave
i. highest part of the wave
ii. lowest part of the wave

3. Give reasons.

- a. During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the Earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. The strong combined gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface, pulls the water on the Earth's surface towards the moon. The additional gravitational force of the sun causes the highest tides which are called spring tides.
- b. We have more water than land. Three-fourth of the Earth's surface is covered by water, yet we have scarcity of water. Here are some reasons for shortage of water.
1. 93.3% of the total water on Earth is present in the oceans. Ocean water is saline and is not suitable for human consumption.
 2. Most of the fresh water (2.0%) is found in the inaccessible ice-caps.
 3. The human population is growing but the sources of water are the same. This is another reason for shortage of water on Earth.
 4. Rainfall is decreasing day by day and there is global warming. As a result, the quantity of water in the water bodies is decreasing.

4. Answer the following questions.

- a. Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1000 grams of water. The average salinity of the oceans is 35 parts per thousand.
- b. There are three main movements in oceans—waves, tides and currents. When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called a tide. Streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions are called ocean currents.
- c. Tsunami is a huge tidal wave which is generated when a large amount of ocean water

is displaced because of an underwater earthquake, volcanic eruption or landslide. Tsunami waves travel at a speed of more than 700 km per hour and cause widespread damage in the coastal areas.

- d. Tsunami waves are caused by an underwater earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslides that suddenly displace large amounts of ocean water.
- e. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface causes the tides. The water of the earth closer to the moon gets pulled under the influence of the moon's gravitational force and causes high tide.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. *evaporation, vapour* b. *clouds* c. *oceans*
d. *gravitational* e. *equator*

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The sources of fresh water available on the Earth are rain, rivers, springs, glaciers, ice-caps, and ground water.
- b. The two main water currents are warm currents and cold currents. Examples: Labrador Current is a cold current and Gulf Stream is a warm current.
- c. When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the sun earth and moon are in a right-angle position. The ocean waters are pulled in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of the sun and earth, resulting in low tides.
- d. Wave speed is the rate at which the wave moves through the water. Wave speed is measured in knots.
- e. It is important to conserve water because only a small percentage is usable by humans.

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

- a. The ocean currents influence the temperature conditions of the areas they flow along. Warm currents bring about warm temperature over land surface while cold currents lower the temperature. The areas where a warm and cold current meet experience foggy weather
- b. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water vapour from the water bodies on the Earth. When the water vapour reaches higher up into the atmosphere it cools down and condenses into tiny droplets of water and forms clouds.
- c. During high tides the water close to the shores rises to its highest level. This raised level of ocean waters helps the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily. In this way high tides help in navigation.
- d. The gravitational force is highest when the high tides (spring tides) occur because the sun, moon and Earth are in one straight line and the combined pull of the sun and moon cause the highest tides.
- e. Ocean currents follow the pattern of the world wind system. Cold currents flow from the cold polar regions to the warmer tropical regions carrying cold water from the higher latitudes to the tropical or lower latitudes.

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

- a. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water by changing it into water vapour. When the water vapour rises up in the atmosphere it cools down and condenses to form tiny droplets of water which form clouds. When the clouds are not able to hold the droplets anymore, these water droplets fall on the land or sea in the form of rain, snow or sleet. The process by which water continuously changes its form (liquid, solid i.e., ice and vapour) and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.
- b. Tides are important for the following reasons:
- They regulate the temperature of the coastal areas.
 - High tides help to raise the water level close to the shores which helps the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily.
 - During high tides fish come closer to the shore. This enables fishermen to get a plentiful catch.
 - Tides wash away and clean the refuse materials and wastes from the mouth of the river
 - The rise and fall of water due to tides is being used to generate electricity in some places.
- c. We get rain as a result of two processes—evaporation and condensation. Evaporation is the process by which a liquid change into vapour due to an increase in temperature. Condensation is the process by which water vapour in the air is changed into liquid water. Precipitation is any form of water - liquid or solid - falling from the sky. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water from the water bodies on and earth. During evaporation, the water changes into water vapour due to the heat of the sun. When the water vapour rises up in the atmosphere it cools down and condenses to form tiny droplets of water which form clouds. When the clouds are not able to hold the droplets anymore, these water droplets fall on the land or sea in the form of rain.
- d. When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves. These are normal and regular waves. On a stormy day these waves become strong and high. A tsunami wave is a huge rather giant wave caused by displacement of large volume of water due to an underwater earthquake, volcanic eruption or landslide in the ocean bed. Tsunami waves are dangerous and cause widespread destruction, for example, the tsunami of 2004 caused widespread damage in the coastal areas of south east India.
- e. Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions. Ocean currents may be warm or cold. For example, Labrador Ocean current is a cold current and the Gulf Stream is a warm current. Warm ocean currents generally originate near the equator and move towards the poles. Cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes. The ocean currents influence the temperature conditions of the areas along which they flow. Warm currents bring about warm temperature over land surface while cold currents make the coastal areas cold.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

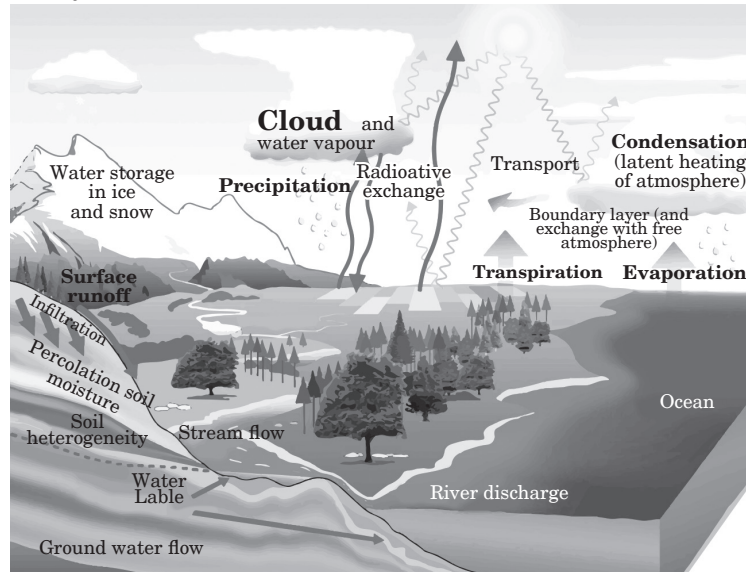
- a. The water of the oceans is salty or saline as it contains large amount of dissolved salts. Most of the salt is sodium chloride or the common table salt that we eat. Salt is obtained from the ocean by the process of evaporation and then it undergoes a

refining process to manufacture table salt. Large stretch of beaches are used for processing salt. Hence, salt manufacturing units are mostly located in coastal areas. Salt manufacturing activities are carried out in the coastal states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, West Bengal, and Goa.

- b. The 26 December 2004 tsunami was the result of the earthquake whose epicentre was close to the western boundary of Sumatra. The magnitude of the earthquake was 9.0 on the Richter scale which is a very severe category of earthquake. There was shifting of tectonic plates. As the Indian plate went under the Burma plate, there was a sudden movement of the sea floor, causing an underwater earthquake. The ocean floor was displaced by about 10 – 20m. A huge mass of ocean water flowed to fill in the gap that was being created by the displacement. As a result, ocean water receded from the coastlines in south and south east Asia. Then the water mass rushed back towards the coastlines. Tsunami travelled at a speed of about 800 km per hour, comparable to speed of commercial aircraft and completely washed away some of the islands in the Indian Ocean. Tsunami waves killed more than 10,000 people and affected lakhs of houses. In India, there was widespread destruction of human life and property in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- c. Warm ocean currents generally originate near the equator because the equatorial region receives the most intense heat of the sun. As a result, the ocean waters in the equatorial region become warm and move towards the poles and cold water from the poles move towards the tropics. Thus, water moves as surface current from the areas of higher water level (low pressure areas) to low water level areas (high pressure areas). The rotational force of the earth causes movement of ocean water near the equator in opposite direction to ‘the west to east rotation of the earth’ and thus equatorial currents are generated. These currents flow from east to west.
- d. When the tides are high, fishes in large numbers are swept towards the shore along with the rising waves. On a high tide, water will flood the marshes, covering acres and acres with as much as two feet or more of water. Crabs and small baitfish will follow that rising tide to feed on in the shallows. Larger fish will also follow that rising tide in to feed on these baitfish. As a result, when the fishermen cast their fishing nets their catch is much larger than what they get in low tides.
- e. The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world. Seas around Japan and the eastern coast of North America are such examples. The reasons for the best fishing grounds located here are as follows:
- Suitable climatic conditions for the fishes to breed and thrive.
 - Shallow waters are important areas where fishing is carried out all round the year.
 - The convergence of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current in that region enhances productivity.
 - In this coastal region of cold current the water is richly laden with nutrients and plankton on which the fishes feed.

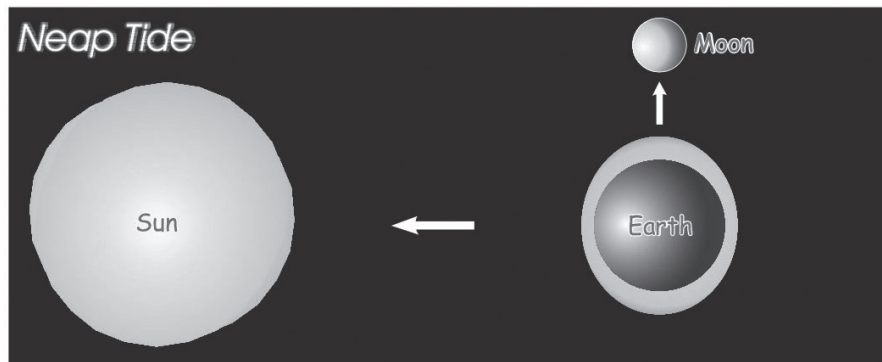
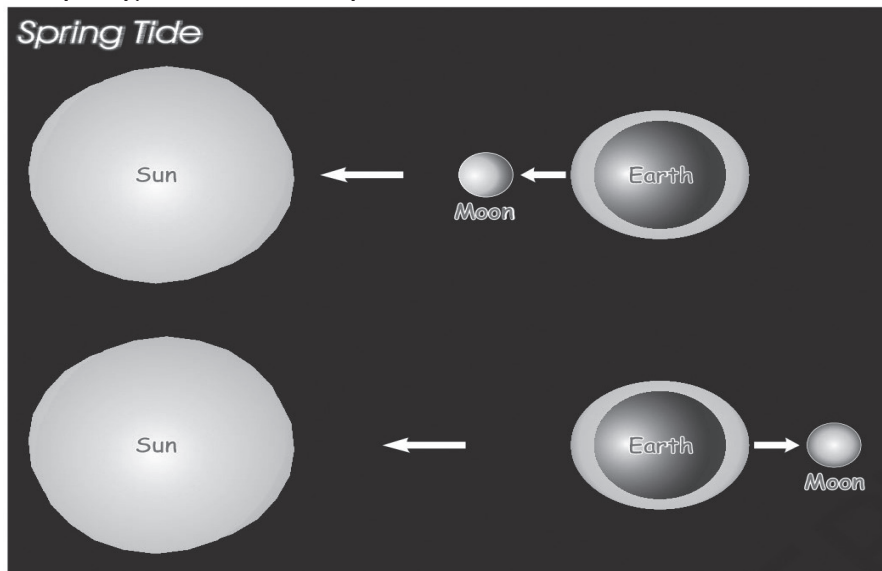
7. Map/diagram based questions.

a. Diagram of water cycle

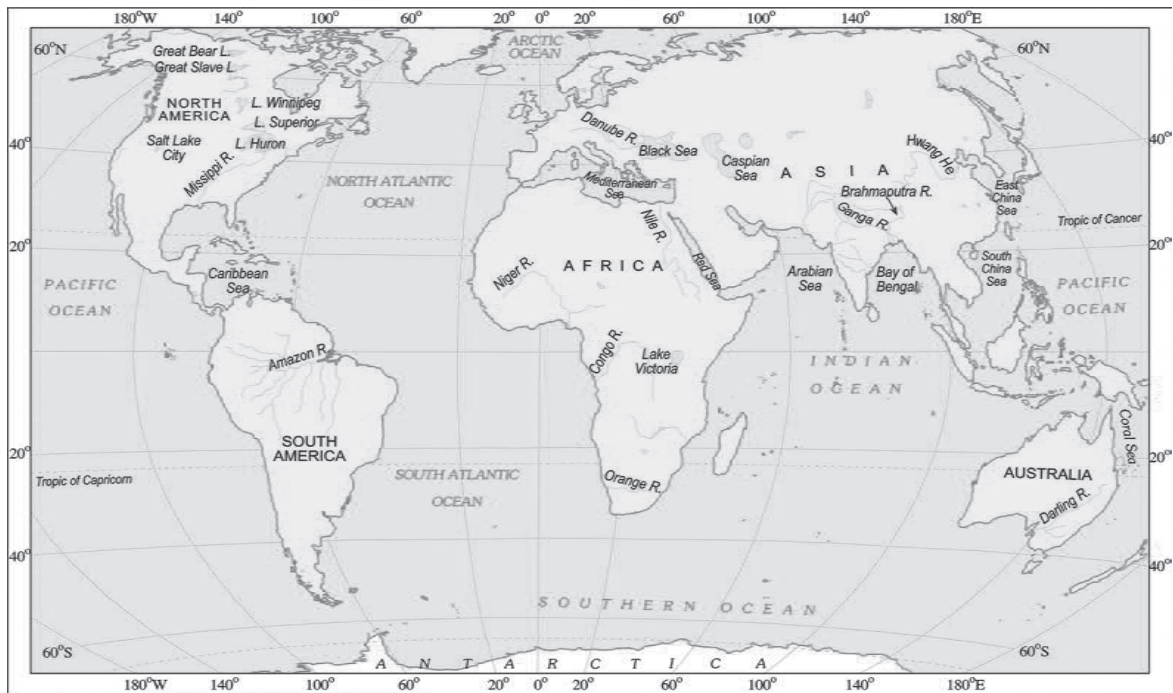


The Water Cycle

b. Diagram of spring tides and neap tides.



c. Major seas, lakes and rivers of the world.



8. Value-based questions.

Hint:

- a. One can be a responsible citizen towards conserving water in the following ways:
 - Taking out only as much water as required for drinking or any other use.
 - Using a bucket and mug for bathing.
 - Not leaving the tap running while brushing teeth or washing clothes etc.
 - Not leaving the garden pipe water flowing unnecessarily.
 - Getting all leaking taps and pipes fixed by a plumber.
 - Not wasting water while washing vehicles.
 - Closing any open tap left running in any public place.
 - Not dirtying water bodies.
- b. Ways to help the poor and thirsty people during the summer season:

Hint:

- Keeping fresh drinking water in an earthen pot (with cover) outside the house, under a shade for thirsty passersby.
- Filling disposable water bottles with cold water when going out of the house in summers and giving it to roadside people, street children and beggars on the road.
- We can also give non-perishable food such as biscuits, chocolates, etc., along with water.

6

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

NCERT Based Questions

1. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Rosewood, ebony, and mahogany | iv. Tropical Evergreen Forests |
| b. Sal, teak, neem, and shisham | ii. Tropical Deciduous Forests |
| c. Oranges, figs, olives, and grapes | v. Mediterranean Vegetation |
| d. Chir, pine, and cedar | i. Coniferous Forest |
| e. Mosses and lichens | ii. Tundra Vegetation |

2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. Tropical evergreen rainforest
- b. i. Prairies
- c. iii. Coniferous forest (also important for lumbering)
- d. ii. hot deserts
- e. i. Tropical deciduous

3. Give reasons.

- a. The Tropical Evergreen Forests are thick and remain evergreen because of the following reasons:
 - They are found in regions which are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
 - There is no particular dry season, so the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they appear green throughout the year.
 - A multi-layer pattern of trees is found in these forests—tall emergent trees, dense canopy, short trees, shrubs and herbs.
- b. Lumbering is an important activity in the Tropical Deciduous forests because of the following reasons:
 - Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials.
 - The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak, neem, and shisham which have great economic value.
- c. The trees of the hot tropical desert have very long, deep roots because the land is dry and sandy. There is hardly any rainfall and there is scarcity of water. The top soil is dry and without water or moisture because of the hot and dry climate. The roots of the trees and plants in these regions grow deep into the soil to reach the moisture present in the soil, below the surface of the earth.

4. Answer the following questions.

- a. Factors which affect natural vegetation are:
 - i. Height of Land: There is a close relationship between height of land and the character of vegetation. With the change in height, the climate changes and that changes natural vegetation.
 - ii. Temperature and Moisture: The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture.
 - iii. Slope and Thickness Soil: Vegetation also depends on slope and thickness of soil.
- b. The different types of forests are:
 - i. Tropical Rainforest
 - ii. Tropical Deciduous Forest
 - iii. Temperate Evergreen Forest
 4. Temperate Deciduous Forest
 5. Mediterranean Forest
 6. Coniferous Forest
- c. Temperate evergreen forests are located in the mid latitudinal coastal regions. They are commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents, e.g., in south east USA, South China and in south east Brazil.
- d. Trees of the Tropical Deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water. When the leaves fall off there is no transpiration—the process by which plants release water through the leaves. In this way the trees are able to store water to survive in the dry seasons. This is an adaptive mechanism of the trees in these areas.
- e. In the hot deserts there is hardly any rainfall and there is scarcity of water. The climate is hot and dry. Plants release water through their leaves, by the process of transpiration. Therefore, in the hot deserts the trees and plants have very small leaves with waxy surface to control evaporation.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Equator
- b. Temperate Grasslands
- c. Tropical Desert
- d. Tundra
- e. Tropical Evergreen Forests (also called Tropical Rainforests)

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials. Example: Sal, teak, neem, and shisham.
- b. Citrus fruits such as oranges, figs, olives, and grapes are commonly grown in the mediterranean region.
- c. The main hot deserts of the world are:
 1. Sahara, Namib and Kalahari in Africa
 2. Atacama in South America
 3. Mojave, Sonoran and Chihuahuan in North America

- 4. Arabian, Gobi and Thar in Asia
- 5. The Great Australian Desert in Australia
- d. Some trees that grow in the Temperate Deciduous Forests are oak, ash and beech.
- e. Some animals found in the Coniferous forests are silver fox, mink and Polar bear.

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

- a. The trees of the Coniferous forests are tall, softwood evergreen trees. Chir, pine and cedar are the important trees in these forests. Their wood is very useful for making wood pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from these softwood trees. All these items are in great demand across the world, specially paper and newsprint. Therefore, trees of these forests are very important and have great economic value.
- b. The plants that can survive without rain and adapt to the hot and dry climate are called xerophytes. Thorny bushes found in the dry desert-like regions are all xerophytes. A few examples of xerophytic trees and plants are acacia, cactus, date palms and thorny bushes. Xerophytes have adaptive features such as long penetrating roots which grow deep into the soil to reach the moisture. The plants have thorns (modified leaves) and thick fleshy leaves and stems that help the plants to store water. The plants have very small leaves with waxy surface to control evaporation.
- c. Nocturnal animals rest during the daytime and are active during the night. In this way, they protect themselves from the heat during the daytime. Most of the animals of the hot deserts are nocturnal. The wildlife found in the hot deserts has excellent adaptations to survive in the intense heat and one of the features is being a nocturnal animal.
- d. The tropical grasslands in Africa are called Savanna. These grasslands grow on either sides of the Equator and extend up to the tropics. These grasslands grow in areas of moderate to low rainfall. They can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. These grasslands are home to animals such as elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, and leopards.
- e. The Polar region is extremely cold. The growth of natural vegetation is very limited here. During long freezing winters, seeds lie beneath the snow and sprout during the short summer when the snow melts due to the warmth of the sun. Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. This is called Tundra type of vegetation. This vegetation is found in the Polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.

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

- a. The Tropical Evergreen forests are very thick because they occur in the regions near the Equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. So, the growth of the trees are very dense. A multi-layer pattern of trees is found in these forests—tall emergent trees, dense canopy, short trees, shrubs and herbs. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in the day time. There is no particular dry season, so the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they appear green throughout the year and are called evergreen. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, and mahogany are common here.
- b. The Tropical Evergreen forests have the largest variety of wildlife in the world—apes, monkeys, leopards, gorillas, pumas, jaguars, elephants, snakes (including python and

anaconda) are found here. Many beautiful and rare birds such as toucans, hornbills, hummingbirds and macaws. A large variety of lizards, tree frogs and insects such as leeches, spiders, beetles, bats and moths dwell in the rainforests. Hippopotamuses, crocodiles, alligators and turtles are found near the rivers. This large variety of wildlife is found in the different ecosystems that have formed here because of the climate and dense vegetation. In the forests, each layer of the forest is habitat for particular type of wildlife, starting from the forest floor up to the canopies.

c. Location, climate and vegetation of the Mediterranean Forests:

Location: Most of the east and north-east margins of the continents are covered with temperate evergreen and deciduous trees but the west and south-west margins of the continents have Mediterranean vegetation.

Countries where found: It is mostly found in the areas around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia, hence the name. This kind of vegetation is also found outside the actual Mediterranean region in California in the USA, southwest Africa, south-western South America and southwest Australia.

Climate: These regions are marked for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.

Vegetation: Citrus fruits such as oranges, figs, olives and grapes are commonly cultivated here.

Mediterranean regions are known as 'Orchard of the World' for their fruit cultivation. Mediterranean trees adapt themselves to dry summers with the help of their thick barks and wax coated leaves which help them reduce transpiration.

d. Comparison between Tropical and Temperate Grasslands:

| Parameters | Tropical Grasslands | Temperate Grasslands |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Location | Grow on either side of the Equator and extend up to the tropics. | Grow in the mid latitudinal zones and in the interior parts of the continents. |
| Climate | These are areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. | They have hot summers and cold winters and some rainfall in the late spring and early summer. |
| Vegetation | Grasses grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. Example: Savanna grasslands of Africa are of this type. | Grass is usually short and nutritious. Example: The Prairies of North America are an example of Temperate Grasslands. |
| Wildlife | Elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, and leopards are common. | Wild buffaloes, bisons and antelopes are common. |

e. Comparison between Temperate Deciduous and Temperate Evergreen Forests:

| Parameters | Temperate Deciduous Forests | Temperate Evergreen Forests |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Location | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temperate evergreen forests are located in the mid latitudinal coastal region. They are commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents, e.g., in southeast USA, South China and in southeast Brazil. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As we move towards higher latitudes, there are more temperate deciduous forests. These forests are found in the north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, and Chile and also found in the coastal regions of Western Europe. |
| Climate | The average annual rainfall is 75-150 cm. Rainfall is spread over the whole year with snowfall in winter. The average temperature is 10°C. | Moderate climate: mild winters, high annual rainfall (greater than 200 cm). |
| Vegetation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadleaf trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and mosses grow. They comprise both hard and soft wood trees such as oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc. | Trees shed their leaves in the dry season. The common trees are oak, ash, beech, etc. |
| Wildlife | White-tailed deer, raccoons, opossums, porcupines, and red foxes; birds like broad-winged hawks, snowy owls, and woodpeckers | Deer, foxes, wolves are the animals commonly found; birds like pheasants and monals |

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- The plants of the hot deserts have long roots which grow deep into the soil to reach the moisture. The plants have thorns (modified leaves) and thick fleshy leaves and stems that help the plants to store water. The plants have very small leaves with waxy surface to control evaporation. With these adaptations the plants can survive in the scanty rain and scorching heat of the hot deserts.
- Rainforests of Brazil are the densest and most enormous and widespread area of forests in the world. During the process of photosynthesis, trees take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen into the atmosphere. In this way these forests help in maintaining the natural balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Hence, they are called the 'Lungs of the Earth'.
- (Alternative Question) Where is lumbering an important business and why?
Lumbering is an important business in the Coniferous and Tropical Deciduous forests.
Coniferous Forests: The Coniferous forests have tall, softwood evergreen trees. Chir, pine and cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests. Wood from these trees is very useful for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood. This makes lumbering an important business in softwood trees.
Tropical Deciduous forests: The Tropical Deciduous forests has hardwood trees such as sal, teak, neem, and shisham. Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials. Hence lumbering is an important business in hardwood trees.

d. Grassland or forests are not found in the Tundra region because of the following reasons:

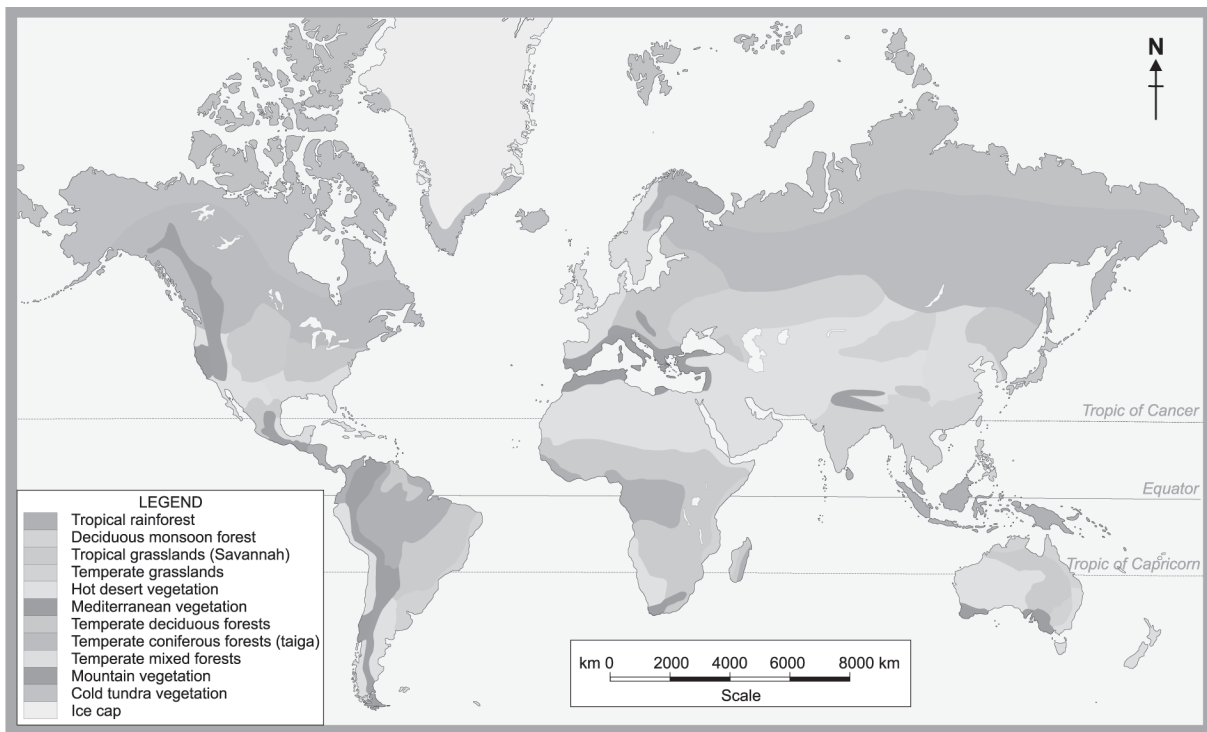
The Polar region is extremely cold. It has severe winters with snow cover for most part of the year. During the short mild summer, the snow melts and then we see some signs of vegetation. Tundra region has very limited natural vegetation in the form of mosses, lichens and very small shrubs. During the long freezing winters, seeds lie beneath the snow and sprout in summer. Hence vegetation grows only during the very short summer.

e. Conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife has become very important in the present time because of the following reasons:

- i. Forests are getting depleted due to increasing urbanisation.
- ii. This is leading to climatic change—rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall.
- iii. Loss of wildlife habitat.
- iv. Animals are being poached and killed for their body parts. Some animals are already in the list of endangered animals and some have even become extinct.
- v. Cutting of trees and killing of animals is disturbing the natural ecological balance.

7. Map/diagram based questions.

a. Main vegetation types of the world.



b. Hot and cold deserts of the world.



8. Value-based questions.

a. Ways to contribute towards conservation of plants in the neighbourhood:

Hint:

- Water the plants around our house/in the neighbourhood.
- Do not pluck flowers, leaves or fruits.
- Do not break branches of trees or cut green trees.
- If someone is cutting a tree inform the office of our residential society to take necessary action.
- Spread awareness among people about the importance of trees in the environment and their impact on our lives.
- Plant more trees.

b. For the birds and other creatures that often visit our garden or park:

Hint:

- We should not hurt or tease the birds and animals.
- We can keep water in an earthen utensil, for the birds and animals to drink. Change the water daily.
- We should feed the birds with grains in a particular place every day.
- We should feed leftover food to the animals in our area so that they do not eat from the trash or garbage. This will also help in utilizing the extra food which is often thrown away in many homes.

7

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT—SETTLEMENT, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

NCERT Based Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- a. ii. compact settlement
d. iii. for both (i) and (ii)
- b. i. llamas
e. ii administrative city
- c. iii. Asia

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a. Subways | iv. roads built underground |
| b. Flyovers | iii. roads built over raised structures |
| c. Expressways | v. high-class multi-lane roads |
| d. Inland waterway | i. Ganga-Brahmaputra River System |
| e. Manali-Leh Highway | ii. Himalayan Mountains |

3. Give reasons.

- a. Houses in the urban areas are now mostly available in multi-storey apartments because the population in the urban areas has increased tremendously and there is great demand for houses in the cities. At the same time, there is shortage of land with all types of constructions coming up, such as markets, malls and residential colonies. As a result, in the urban areas, there is shortage of land and houses are now available in multi-storey apartments, where a large number of houses are built over a small area.
- b. With the development of technology humans have devised new and fast modes of communication. Satellites have made communication even faster. Now we can send electronic mails or e-mails through Internet to any part in the world within seconds. Wireless telephonic communications through cellular phones have become very popular today. With the help of Internet, now we can reserve tickets for railways, airways and even cinemas and hotels sitting at home. We can also do shopping while sitting at home. With this kind of inter connectivity of people, services and institutions—across the world, we are a large global society. This has happened because technology has conquered distances.
- c. Diesel is being replaced with CNG vehicles. The means of transport which use petrol and diesel are increasing pollution. The pollution from diesel is very harmful for the environment. Therefore, the government has imposed a ban on the use of old diesel vehicles. As a substitute CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) is being used because it does not cause pollution. It is an environment friendly fuel.

4. Answer the following questions.

- a. Settlements are places where people build their homes.
- b. In places where there is heavy rainfall and water accumulates in the rainy season, the houses are constructed on a raised platform or stilts.
- c. Transport is the means by which people and goods move. The invention of the wheel revolutionized the world of transport.
- d. The two main types of waterways are—inland waterways and sea routes. Navigable rivers and lakes are used as inland waterways, for example the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system. Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly used for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another. These routes are connected with the sea ports. Singapore and Mumbai are two important ports of Asia. Rotterdam, Cape town-Sydney is an important sea route.
- e. Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly used for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another. It is the cheapest and best means of transporting heavy bulk material over long distances, specially from one country to another.
- f. When we can communicate with a large number of people at a time, it is called mass media. Newspapers, magazines, radio, and television are the most popular means of media communication.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. caves | b. river valleys | c. transhumance |
| d. wheel | e. Helicopters | |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The early settlements grew near river valleys because water was available, and the land was fertile. Some examples of river valley civilisations developed along the banks of rivers Indus, Tigris, Nile and Hwang-He.
- b. Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in rural areas where the climate is hot. Local materials such as stones, mud, clay, straw, etc., are used to construct houses.
- c. Communication is the process of conveying messages to others.
- d. In urban areas the people are engaged in manufacturing, trading, and services.
- e. The towns are small, and the cities are larger urban settlements.

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

- a. A site is a place where a building or a settlement develops.
The factors which influence the selection of an ideal site are: favourable climate, availability of water, suitable land, and fertile soil. All settlements in rural or urban areas develop because of these factors.
- b. The main activities of people living in a rural area are agriculture, fishing, forestry, crafts work, and trading, etc. These are all activities which are available locally in

the area, not too far away from the settlements. These activities are also traditional family activities passed on from one generation to another.

- c. The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and cheaply. The railway network is well developed over the plain areas. Many cities across India are now connected by superfast trains. Advanced technological skills have enabled laying of railway lines in difficult mountain terrains also. This wide network of railways across India helps in transporting goods by goods trains and several lakhs of passengers in a day from one corner of the country to another.
- d. Airways is the fastest way of transport, but it is also the most expensive due to high cost of fuels. The cost factor makes it play a major role in its popularity and usage. In addition to this, air traffic is adversely affected by bad weather such as fog and storms. Accidents and flight delays are a major problem.
- e. There are several National and State highways in India. The latest development in India is the construction of Express Ways. These are long distance well-built metalled roads connecting distant cities in India. The Golden Quadrilateral connects the four main cities of the North, West, South and East—Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.

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

- a. Transhumance is a seasonal movement of people. For example, people living in deep forests, hot and cold deserts and mountains often dwell in temporary settlements. They move from one place to another according to climatic changes. When the climate and living conditions at a place become too harsh and difficult, they move on to another place. For example, the people living in the higher altitudes in the mountains move down to the lower hilly areas. They practice hunting, gathering, and shifting cultivation. People who rear animals also move in search of new pastures for their animals, according to change in seasons. When the grass in an area has been exhausted or the climatic conditions are no more conducive to growth of grass, the people move on to new pastures in a more favourable climatic area. Transhumance is practiced by many tribes in India, which are living in the hilly and forested areas.
- b. Compact settlement is a closely built area of dwellings, wherever flat land is available. On a flat level land, it is easier to make houses. So many houses come up together because of good transport facilities and easy commuting. It makes life easy and comfortable. All the basic amenities are available in a compact settlement. Example, modern housing societies and residential localities where there are compact houses with all living facilities.

In scattered settlement the dwellings are spaced over an extensive area. This type of settlement is mostly found in hilly areas, thick forests, and regions of extreme climate (too hot or too cold). The basic amenities are few and found at far off places. Communication and transport is not easily available, and areas are not well developed. This is primarily due to the difficult terrain and climatic conditions, for example in the hot deserts such as in Rajasthan. In hot deserts one can see scattered settlements around an oasis where there is water and some vegetation.

- c. Communication is the process of conveying messages to others. With the development of technology humans have devised new and fast modes of communication which has brought about an information revolution in the world. Satellites have helped in oil exploration, survey of forest, underground water, mineral wealth, weather forecast and disaster warning. Satellites have made communication much faster. Wireless

telephonic communications through cellular phones have become very popular today. We can send electronic mails or e-mails through Internet. Internet provides us with worldwide information and interaction right on our finger tips, wherever we are. It has also made our lives more comfortable. Now we can reserve tickets for railways, airways and even cinemas and hotels sitting at home. This has been possible because of satellite communication. With this kind of inter connectivity of people, services and institutions – across the world, we are a large global society.

- d. Roads are the most commonly used means of transport especially for short and also for long distances at sometimes. Now most of the roads in India, including the rural areas have metalled (pucca) roads. Dense network of roads has developed in the plains. Roads have also been built in terrains such as deserts, forests and even high mountains. The Manali-Leh Highway in the Himalayan Mountains is one of the highest roads in the world.

In the recent years, subways or under paths and flyovers have been built all over the country, especially in important towns and cities. This has greatly helped the people. There are several National and State Highways in India. More recently, multi-lane expressways have been constructed in many parts of India. The Golden Quadrilateral connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Road transport has developed greatly over the last few decades.

- e. Communication is the process of conveying messages to others. With the development of technology humans have devised new and fast modes of communication which has brought about an information revolution in the world. Satellites have made communication much faster. Telephonic communications through cellular phones have become very popular today. We can send electronic mails or e-mails through Internet, instantly to any place in the world. Internet provides us with worldwide information and interaction right on our finger tips wherever we are. Now we can reserve tickets for railways, airways and even cinemas and hotels sitting at home. With this kind of inter connectivity of people, services and institutions – across the world, we are a large global society.

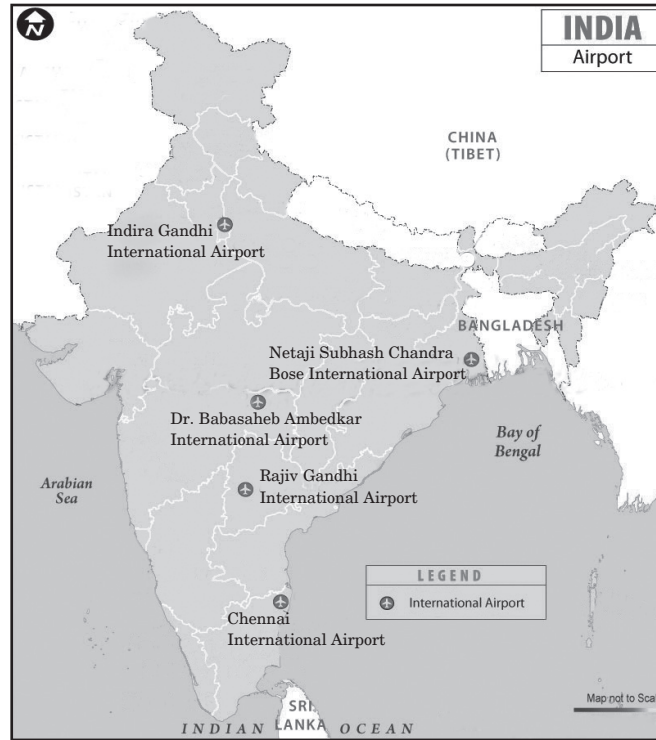
6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Construction of high-rise apartments is on the rise because the population in the urban areas has increased tremendously and there is great demand for houses in the cities. At the same time, there is shortage of land with many constructions coming up, such as markets, malls and residential colonies. As a result, in the urban areas, there is shortage of land and houses are now mostly available in multi-storey, high-rise apartments, where a large number of houses are built over a small area. There is more security and safety in such buildings. Most of the basic amenities and even special facilities such as power backup, golf carts for commuting within the society campus, garbage clearance, maintenance services, shopping complex, swimming pool, gymnasium, etc., are provided by the housing societies. This has also made these societies very popular.
- b. Humans have domesticated and used animals to carry their goods since the early days of human history. In India donkeys, mules, bullocks and camels are common means of transport for carrying loads. In the Andes Mountains of South America, llamas are used, and yaks in Tibet. Since ancient to the modern times, animals have been used for transport because of the following reasons:

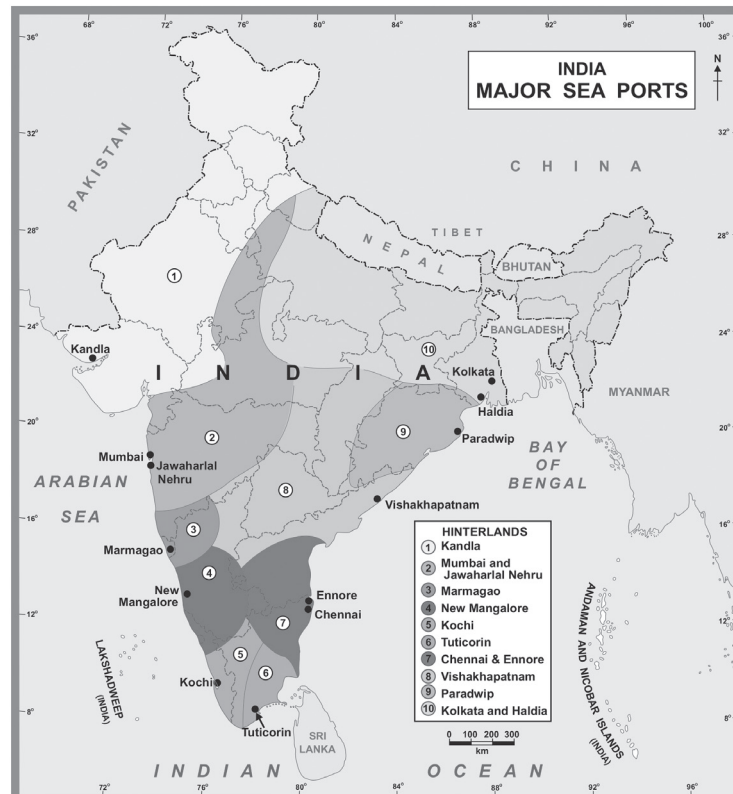
- Animals have always been a part of man's daily life.
 - Animals require food and shelter to help humans in transport.
 - They remain an economic means of transport because they are not affected by the rise in fuel rates.
 - They do not cause environmental pollution.
- c. Highlights of the modern means of transport:
- They are connected to almost every part of the world.
 - Travel has become much faster.
 - Modern means of transport save time and energy.
 - Today fuels such as petrol, diesel, petrol and CNG.
 - There are several options to travel depending on how far one wants to go, the distance, the cost and the type of material that has to be transported.
- d. Mountain regions are uneven, rugged and a difficult terrain. Levelling of land for road or railway construction is a difficult task. It is difficult to transport raw material to these areas for construction work. It is not easy to work in high altitudes because at higher altitudes the air has lesser oxygen, so the labourers get exhausted very easily. Monsoon and winter are difficult seasons to do construction work in the mountains. The cost of labour and raw material becomes higher than the plains because it is a difficult terrain.
- e. Important factors for selecting a site to construct our house would be as follows because these are the most ideal factors for living a healthy, comfortable, and happy life.
- Nice, clean and open area with no pollution
 - Well-connected by roads with important places in the city
 - Regular supply of clean water
 - Regular supply of electricity
 - Regular clearance of garbage from the area
 - Basic amenities such as multi-purpose market, hospital, bank, post office, etc., near the house (residential area).
 - Playground and park
 - Lot of greenery around.

7. Map/diagram based question.

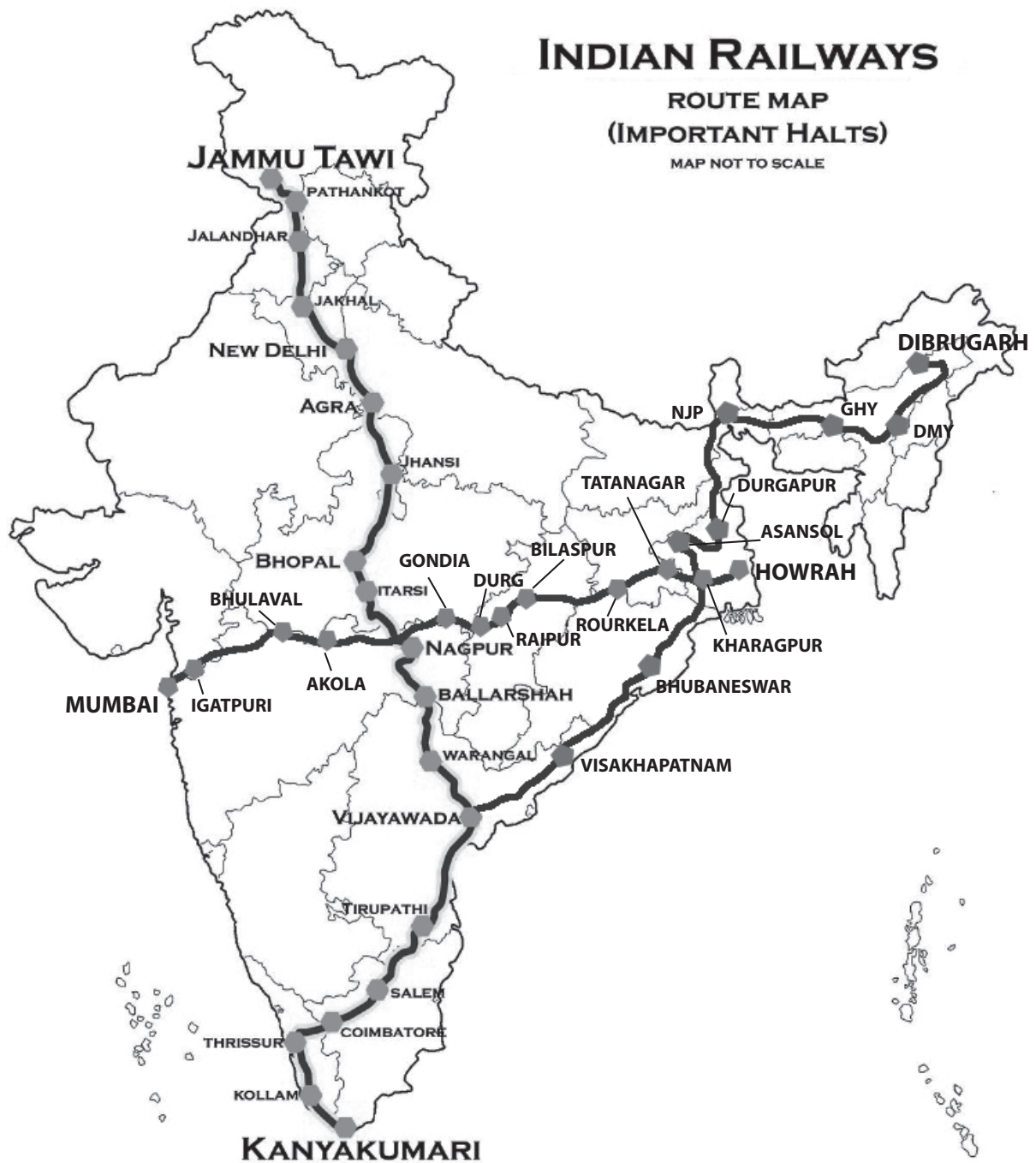
a. Some major International Airports.



b. Some major Sea Ports.



c. Major Railway Routes (Jammu Tawi-Kanyakumari, Howrah to Mumbai, Dibrugarh-Kanyakumari).



d. Major Air Routes.



8. Value-based questions.

a. To reduce vehicular congestion on roads:

Hint:

- We can use the metro services instead of using personal conveyance.
- Do carpooling to the workplace.
- Children from one area can also go to school by carpooling.
- Offices can have some slots for different office hours and people can choose a slot for themselves. In this way the peak office hour traffic congestion on the road can be reduced.

b. Modern means of communication have confined us to our gadgets:

Hint:

- Today's world has become a gadget savvy age, specially the younger generation. Whether at home or outside—at the workplace, in the metro while commuting, in the transport vehicle and even at social gatherings, people are all the time busy with their phones.
- Nowadays people wish their friends and relatives on special occasions, by phone or through social networking sites, so family get-togethers have also decreased.
- Feeling of isolation and neglect is developing among the senior citizens.
- We are moving to a life of isolation, with minimum verbal and social interaction.

8

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS— THE TROPICAL AND THE SUBTROPICAL

NCERT Based Questions

1. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Bromeliad | v. special water-storing plant |
| b. Toucan | iv. a species of bird |
| c. Piranha | i. a flesh-eating fish |
| d. Boa Constrictor | ii. a huge snake |
| e. Cassava | iii. an edible tuber |

2. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. i. Atlantic Ocean | b. ii. Assam | c. iii. special type of house |
| d. i. Imambarara | e. i. Amazon Basin | |

3. Give reasons.

- a. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin because of the following reasons:
- The basin has very fertile soil which is very good for agriculture.
 - The plains are drained by many perennial rivers and their tributaries so there is good supply of water for agriculture.
 - The area is dominated by monsoon climate which brings rains from mid-June to mid-September.
 - Therefore, where flat land is available agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Terrace farming is done on the hill slopes
- b. The rainforests are home to the largest variety of wildlife because of the following reasons:
- It rains almost every day, without much warning. As it rains heavily in this region, thick forests grow.
 - The forests are in fact so thick that the dense “roof” created by leaves and branches does not allow the sunlight to reach the ground.
 - Therefore, these dense forests are an ideal habitat for various species of wild animals, insects, birds, reptiles and snakes. Several species of fishes including the flesh-eating Piranha fish is also found in the river.

- c. There is very good network of road and railways in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin because of the following reasons:
- The plains are level land where it is easy and cheap to construct roads and railways in comparison to the mountainous or hilly regions.
 - Since the plains are densely populated labour is easily available for any construction work.
 - Since this region is the most densely populated region and is also an important industrial and agricultural region, roads and railway network has to be good in order to provide good transport facilities.

4. Answer the following questions.

- The Amazon Basin lies in the continent of South America and the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin lies in the continent of Asia.
- The Amazon Basin lies very close to the equator between 10°N and 10°S. So, it is referred to as the equatorial region. The Amazon Basin is characterised by hot and wet climate throughout the year.
- Agriculture is also done on mountain by cutting step-like flat surfaces on the mountain slopes. These steps are known as terraces and crops are grown on these flat steps.
- Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin because of fertile land and suitable climate.
- The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several big towns and cities. The cities of Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata, with the population of more than ten lakhs are located along the River Ganga. There are many industrial towns located along these rivers. The wastewater from these towns and industries is discharged into the rivers. This leads to the pollution of the rivers.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| a. Amazon Basin | b. Mangrove | c. monsoon |
| d. Bihar, Assam | e. Hooghly | |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- Cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa are grown in the Amazon Basin.
- The staple food of the people of the Amazon Basin is manioc (or cassava) that grows under the ground like the potato. They also eat queen ants and egg sacs.
- Paddy is the chief crop grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin. The other crops grown are wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets. Cash crops like sugar cane and jute are also grown. Banana plantations are seen in some areas of the plain. In West Bengal and Assam tea is grown in plantations. Silk is produced through the cultivation of silk worms in parts of Bihar and Assam.
- Parts of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and a small part of Venezuela lie in the Amazon Basin.
- The states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Assam lie in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.

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

- a. The 23.5° Tropic of Cancer passes through the centre of India dividing it roughly into two parts—one half to the north and the other half to the south of it. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. It has monsoon climate.
- b. Climate of the Amazon Basin:
 - The Amazon Basin stretches directly on the equator and is characterised by hot and wet climate throughout the year.
 - Both day and night are almost equally hot and humid.
 - It rains almost every day, without much warning.
 - The day temperatures are high with very high humidity.
 - At night the temperature goes down, but the humidity remains high.
- c. ‘Slash and burn’ is a method of cultivation in which farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes and setting them on fire. Burning of trees and plants release the nutrients into the soil. Now crops are grown in this cleared field for a few years. After repeated cultivation on land, the soil loses its nutrients. So, later this land is abandoned. Then they clear another plot of land for cultivation. In the meantime, young trees grow in the old field and its soil fertility is restored. People can later return to the old field and start cultivating it again.
- d. There are two special types of houses found in the Amazon Basin. Some houses are thatched houses which are shaped like beehives. There are others which are large apartment-like houses called ‘Maloca’ with a steeply slanting roof. The houses in the rainforests are built of wood which is easily available in these forests.
- e. In the Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley, tea is grown in West Bengal and Assam, in huge tea plantations on the hills. The Darjeeling and Assam tea is the most famous in India.

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

- a. The flora and fauna in the rainforests:

As it rains heavily in this region, thick forests grow. There is multi-layered growth of trees. Sunlight cannot reach the forest ground due to the dense “roof” created by the branches and leaves on the top. Hence, the ground remains dark and damp. Orchids and bromeliads grow as plant parasites. Bromeliads store water in their leaves. Animals such as frogs use these pockets of water for laying eggs.

The rainforest has a rich variety of fauna. Birds such as toucans, humming birds, bird of paradise are commonly seen here. Most of the birds have brilliantly coloured plumage and oversized bills. Monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs are found here. Various species of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these jungles. Crocodiles, snakes and pythons are found in plenty. Anaconda and boa constrictor are some of the important species. The basin is also the home to thousands of species of insects. Several species of fishes including the flesh-eating Piranha fish is also found in the river Amazon.
- b. Many plantation crops are grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley. Cash crops such as sugarcane and jute are grown in the valley. Jute is also grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta region. Banana plantations are found in some areas of the plain. Tea is grown in plantations in the hills of West Bengal and Assam. Silk is produced

through the cultivation of silk worms in parts of Bihar and Assam. The varied topography, comprising fertile plains and mountains and hills; fertile soil and climate, support the cultivation of a variety of crops. Since this region is densely populated, cheap labour is easily available. All these factors have helped in the cultivation of plantation crops in this basin.

- c. In addition to agriculture, industries and tourism are two other very important economic activities in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin. It has several big towns and cities. The cities of Agra, Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna, and Kolkata are just some of the most important industrial centres located here. There are heavy iron and steel, automobile, railway engines and other parts and aircraft industries. There are many cottage industries, textile industries and agriculture-based industries.

Tourism is another important activity of the basin—Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra, Allahabad on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Varanasi beside the Ganga is famous for its river ghats and temples, Buddhist stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara, Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wildlife sanctuaries, and Arunachal Pradesh with its distinct tribal culture are some places of great tourist interest.

- d. Transport facilities are highly developed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:

This region is the most densely populated region of India and is also an important industrial and agricultural belt. Hence, all the four ways of transport are well developed in this region—roadways, railway, waterways and airways.

There is a dense network of roads, highways and expressways connecting the different cities and states. Heavy goods are transported by road. Very good bus services are available for passengers even for long distances.

There is dense railway network of in this region. There are several passenger trains and goods trains connecting various cities and states throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is also the facility of local trains and metro rail service in some cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Lucknow. These local train network connects distant places within the same city and is an important means of transport for the daily passengers.

The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers provide an important inland-waterway system. Large steamers are used for passengers and also for transporting goods. Kolkata is an important port on the river Hooghly.

This vast basin has many domestic airports and many cities in the basin are connected by air services.

- e. Trees that grow in the form of natural vegetation, in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:
- The vegetation cover of the area varies according to the type of landforms.
 - In the Ganga and Brahmaputra Plain, tropical deciduous trees grow, along with Teak, Sal and Peepal.
 - Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra Plain.
 - The delta area is covered with mangrove forests.
 - In parts of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, coniferous trees like pine, deodar and fir can be seen because the climate is cool, and the slopes are steep.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

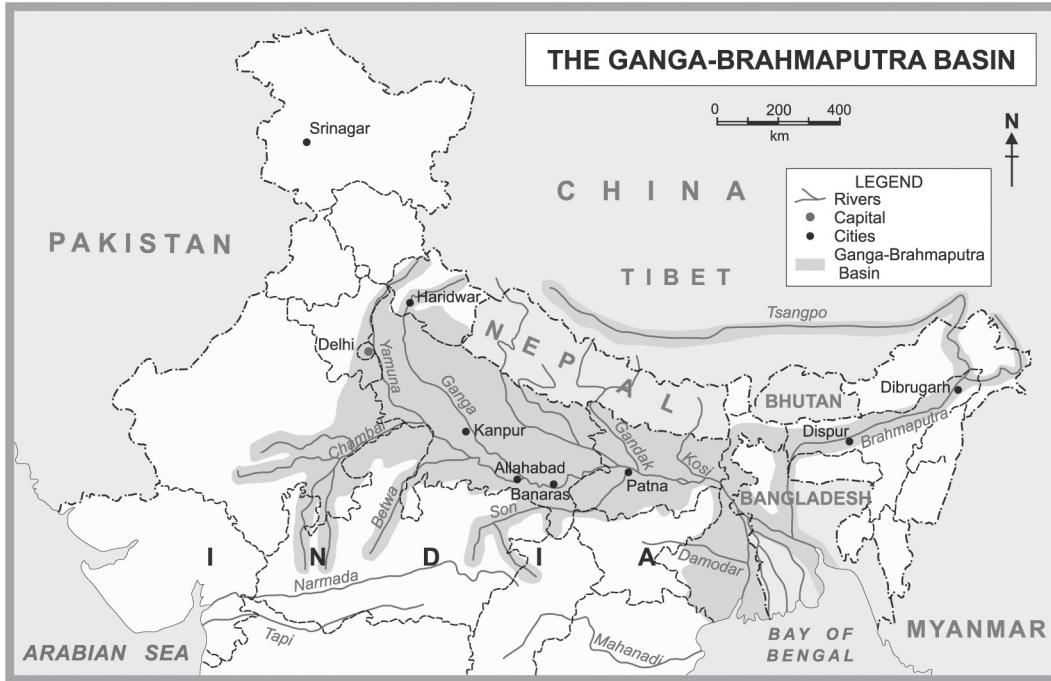
- a. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is a densely populated region of India because of the

following reasons:

- i. The climate of this region is neither too hot nor too cold. It also receives good rainfall by the monsoon. Hence it has favourable climate both for the people as well as many crops.
 - ii. It is a vast stretch of more or less level land with fertile soil brought down by the rivers and deposited in the plains and river valleys. This fertile soil is very good for agriculture so a large population is settled here whose chief occupation is agriculture. It is an important agricultural belt of India which supports a large population.
 - iii. This region is also an important industrial belt of India. It has a large variety of Industries which provide employment to many people. Hence this region is industrially well developed and is densely populated.
 - iv. This region has a well-developed transport system.
- b. The interior parts of the Amazon are still inhabited by the native tribes because of the following reasons:
- The Amazon forests are very dense, and many interior parts are inaccessible. So, the native tribes have not been exposed to the outside world. The interior parts remain a safe habitat for these tribes and live their distinctive tribal life.
- On the other hand, developmental activities have disturbed the exterior parts of the Amazon Basin. So, the indigenous population has been forced to move towards the interiors.
- c. Clearing of forests and commercial activity has been done by local farmers and businessmen from Brazil.
- i. Forests in the Amazon have been cleared by the local farmers primarily because of subsistence farmers to produce crops for their families and local consumption.
 - ii. There was large scale destruction of forests because of industrial activities and large-scale agriculture.
 - iii. Traders and businessmen in Brazil cleared forests to grow coffee plantations as there was great demand for Brazilian coffee in the European countries.
- d. Importance of the dense rainforests of the Amazon for world climate/ environment:
- The Amazon Basin contains the world's largest rainforest, which represents over 60 percent of the world's remaining rainforests. These rainforests are often called the 'Lungs of the Earth' because they absorb carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) and produce oxygen, upon which all humans and animals depend for survival. The trees of the rainforests release a lot of water into the atmosphere through transpiration. In this way, rainforests stabilise climate and produce abundant rainfall for the planet. Therefore, the Amazon rainforest provides the planet with an irreplaceable ecosystem.
- e. River pollution can be controlled in India by adopting the following measures:
- i. Heavy penalty on factories which do not have proper waste treatment plants or are diverting the untreated chemical wastes into the rivers.
 - ii. Generating awareness among people not to throw any type of garbage into the river. Those who are found guilty should be penalised.
 - iii. Special programmes should be organised for people living along the rivers about the consequences of river pollution.
 - iv. Documentaries should be made on the problem of river pollution to educate the people about this problem showing the glaring issues related to it.

7. Map/diagram based questions.

a. Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin and its tributaries.



The Ganga Brahmaputra Basin

b. The Amazon Basin and the Equator:



8. Value-based questions.

a. Some ways by which I can contribute in controlling water pollution:

Hint:

- Do not pour fat from cooking or any other type of fat, oil, or grease down the sink.
- Do not dispose of household chemicals or cleaning agents down the sink or toilet.
- Do not flush pills, liquid or powder medications or drugs down the toilet.
- Avoid chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the garden.
- Dispose off garbage in the proper place.
- Use environment friendly and organic products.
- Never throw any type of waste in any waterbody, when visiting a picnic spot, lake, or river.

b. Some ways to conserve the flora and fauna of my region:

Hint:

- Do not destroy plants.
- Take care of the plants in our immediate surrounding.
- Adopt the locality park or garden along with your family and friends and help in its maintenance.
- Plant more trees.
- Do not harm or kill animals.
- Feed the birds.
- Feed the stray animals of your locality in a designated place.
- Do not buy any products made from animal parts such as fur or skin.
- Be observant and inform your society/locality in charge if you see someone cutting down green trees or is being cruel to animals.

9

LIFE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| a. maroola | iv. a plant in the High Velds |
| b. kudu | i. a wild animal |
| c. tobacco | v. a cash crop |
| d. Merino | ii. a sheep |
| e. bison | iii. American buffalo |

2. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a. i. continental type | b. ii. Prairies | c. i. the USA |
| d. iii. Africa | e. ii. summer | |

3. Give reasons.

- a. The Prairie region is one of the most industrialised regions of the world.
- It is a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land and hence setting up of industries is easy.
 - The people of this region are very hardworking. They have successfully harnessed technology to utilise their rich natural resources.
 - Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines have made North America a surplus food producer.
 - Dairy farming and extensive agriculture both promote setting up of food processing industries.
 - Large mineral deposits particularly coal and iron and a good network of roads, railways and canals in this region have made it the most industrialised region in the world.
- b. Dairy farming is highly developed in the Prairies.
- The Prairies are flat, gently sloping or hilly land with a 'sea of grass'.
 - The annual rainfall is moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass.
 - Areas where rainfall is very little or unreliable, grasses are short and sparse. These areas are suitable for cattle rearing with vast open areas for ranches.
 - Large cattle farms called ranches are found in this region.
 - Food processing industry related to dairy farming is connected with good transport facilities.
- c. The mineral rich area of the Velds has a well-developed network of transport.
- Large mineral deposits particularly coal and iron is found in this region.
 - Johannesburg is known as the 'gold capital of the world'.

- Kimberley is famous for its diamond mines.
- The presence of these minerals makes this region very important.
- For mining activities and transport of the mined material a good network of roads and railways is essential.
- All these factors make this region one of the most industrialised regions in the world.

4. Answer the following questions.

- Climate is the most important basis for the classification of grasslands. Grasslands are broadly divided into two broad categories:
 - Those that occur in the temperate region
 - Those that occur in the tropical region
- In the USA, the area is drained by the tributaries of the River Mississippi and the Canadian Prairies are drained by the tributaries of Saskatchewan River.
- Some of the animals found in the Prairies are bisons, rabbits, coyotes, gophers, and Prairie dogs.
- The tributaries of rivers Orange and Limpopo drain the Velds of South Africa.
- The Velds have a mild climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean. Winters are cold and dry. Temperatures vary between 5°C and 10°C and July is the coldest month. Summers are short and warm. The Velds receive rainfall mainly in the summer months from November to February. This is mainly because of the warm ocean currents that wash the shores of the Velds. If the rainfall is scanty in the winter months from June till August, drought may occur.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| a. ranches | b. cowboys | c. Mississippi |
| d. Johannesburg | e. diamond | |

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 Prairies are located in the continent of North America.
- Chinook is a hot wind that blows in the Prairies during winter. It raises the temperature in a short time which results in the melting of snow.
- Ranches are large cattle farms. They are looked after by sturdy men called cowboys.
- The Velds of South Africa are bound by the Drakensberg Mountains on the east and the Kalahari Desert to the west.
- Some trees that grow in the Prairies are willows, alders and poplars.

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

- The Prairies are practically tree-less. Where water is available, trees such as willows, alders and poplars grow. Places that receive rainfall of over 50 cm, are suitable for farming as the soil is fertile. Areas where rainfall is very little or unreliable, grasses

are short and sparse. These areas are suitable for cattle rearing. Large cattle farms called ranches are located in the Prairies. The animals found in this region are rabbits, coyotes, gophers, and Prairie dogs.

- b. The main crops grown in the Velds are maize, wheat, barley, oats and potato. Cash crops such as tobacco, sugarcane and cotton are also grown.
- c. In the Prairies, the dairy belt extends from the Great Lakes in the north up to the Atlantic Coast in the east.
- d. The countries that are covered by the Velds are Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Namibia, and Lesotho.
- e. The vegetation cover of the Velds is sparse. Grasses dominate the landscape. Red grass grows in Bush Velds. In the High Velds, acacia and maroola grow.

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

- a. Climatic features of the Prairies:

The Prairies are located in the heart of the continent of North America, so the climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures. The summers are warm with temperatures of around 20°C, while in winter it is quite low. It can be as low as -20°C, which has been recorded in Winnipeg, Canada. During winters the temperature decreases to such an extent that a thick blanket of snow covers this region. The annual rainfall is moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass.

There is no north-south barrier in the continent and the local hot wind “Chinook” blows into this region during winter. As a result of this, the temperature in this region rises in a short time. This results in the melting of snow in the snow-covered pastures. This melting of snow makes the pastures lush green with grass for grazing of animals.

- b. Factors that have contributed to the development of the Prairies as one of the most developed regions of the world:
 - i. The people of this region are very hardworking.
 - ii. They have successfully harnessed technology to utilise their rich natural resources.
 - iii. Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines have made North America a surplus food producer.
 - iv. Agriculture is an important occupation of the people. There is surplus production of wheat and this region has come to known as the “Granary of the world.”
 - v. Pastures and growth of grass has helped in emergence of large cattle farms and development of industries related to the dairy farming.
 - vi. Large mineral deposits particularly coal and iron are found.
 - vii. There is a good network of roads, railways and canals in this region which has made this the most industrialised region in the world.
- c. The Velds have a mild climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean. Winters are cold and dry. Temperatures vary between 5°C and 10°C. Summers are short and warm. The Velds receive rainfall mainly in the summer months from November to February.

Grasses dominate the landscape. Red grass grows in bush Velds. In the High Velds, acacia and maroola are seen to be growing. Sheep rearing is the most important occupation of the people. Sheep is bred mainly for wool and has given rise to the wool industry in the Velds. Merino sheep is a popular species and their wool is very warm.

Dairy farming is the next important occupation. Cattle are reared in the warmer and wetter regions and the dairy products like butter and cheese are produced for both domestic supply and also for export.

- d. Sheep rearing has developed as the most important occupation of the people in the Velds because of the availability of suitable factors.
 - i. The region has a mild climate. Winters are cold and dry. Temperatures vary between 5°C and 10°C. Summers are short and warm. The climate of the region is ideal for sheep rearing.
 - ii. Grasses dominate the landscape. The Velds receive rainfall mainly in the summer months from November to February. This helps in the growth of grass in pastures for the sheep to feed on.
 - iii. No industry can develop in the absence of proper transport facilities. This region has a well-developed network of transport.
- e. Reasons for mining having developed as an important activity in the Velds:
 - i. The Velds have rich reserve of minerals such as coal, iron, gold and diamond. The mineral reserves are in large amount and superior quality.
 - ii. Iron and steel industry has developed where coal and iron are present.
 - iii. Gold and diamond mining are major occupations of the people of this region. Johannesburg is known as the 'gold capital of the world'. Kimberley is famous for its diamond mines.
 - iv. Cheap labour is available in plenty.
 - v. This mineral rich area has a well-developed network of transport.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. The Prairies are called a 'sea of grass' because it is a vast region of grassland where tall grass, up to two metres high, dominates the landscape. The Prairies are practically treeless. The annual rainfall is moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass.
- b. Chinook is a hot local wind that blows in the Prairies during the winter season. Due to the absence of the north-south barrier, it blows into the continent and raises the temperature in a short time. This increase in temperature results in the melting of snow.
- c. The original inhabitants of the Prairies were native tribal Americans. During those times when there was no agriculture, cattle farms or industries, wild grass covered the landscape and the region was home to thousands of bison. The native Americans were great hunters and the bison was their main source of food. Due to its indiscriminate hunting they reached a stage of near extinction and is now a protected species.
- d. Technology has played a major role in the development of the Prairie region. The people have successfully harnessed technology to utilise their rich natural resources. They have used scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines in agriculture which has made North America a surplus food producer. Due to the huge surplus of wheat production, the Prairies are also known as the "Granary of the world."
- e. South Africa has rich reserves of minerals but there is so much poverty among its local inhabitants because of the greed and lust of the mine owners and absence of government rules for the protection of the mining labourers. The mine owners exploit the illiterate poverty-stricken villagers living near the mines to save money and make more profits.

7. Map/diagram based question.



8. Value-based questions.

a. Exploitation of miners for the greed of minerals and diamonds:

Hint:

- Yes, greed for minerals and diamonds, making large profits lead to the exploitation of the miners.
- The whole world runs a race for minerals and diamonds. Every country in the world goes after them. Yet the miners live a miserable, poverty-stricken life. They work and live in inhuman conditions.
- Miners should be governed by government and labour laws. The laws should be enforced strictly.
- Offenders of laws should be dealt by laws and the victims should be duly compensated.
- Regular minimum salary, food, shelter, medical aid, and family benefits should be provided to the miners.

b. Control hunting and poaching of animals:

Hint:

- Laws against hunting and poaching of wild animals should be strictly enforced.
- Offenders should be punished.
- Awareness should be generated among children not to buy skin, leather and fur items.
- Documentaries on hunting, poaching and cruelty towards wild animals should be shown to create awareness among the masses.

10

LIFE IN THE DESERTS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. scorching hot and parch dry b. iii. Sahara c. ii. Ladakh
d. iii. monasteries e. i. Sahara

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a. gompa | ii. Buddhist structure |
| b. shahtoosh | v. light warm wool |
| c. Tafilaleet | i. oasis |
| d. Khapa-chan | iii. snowland |
| e. Zaskar | iv. mountains |

3. Give reasons.

- a. There is intense heat of the sun in Ladakh because:
- The air at this high altitude is very thin and the sunrays pass through the thin atmosphere without losing its heat and reaches the earth with great intensity of heat. As a result, the heat of the sun can be felt intensely. The effect of the sunrays has a piercing or burning effect on the skin.
 - The sky is clear, without clouds so the sunrays have greater heat and impact on everything under the sun.
- b. The discovery of oil and minerals has transformed the Sahara Desert:
- There has been expansion of trade and business and inflow of money as oil is a very important and costly mineral.
 - This has led to industrial and infrastructural development. Many business centres and offices have come up.
- c. The Manali-Leh Highway is open only between July and September because: Ladakh is at a high altitude and for most part of the year it is covered with snow. Winter is very severe with freezing winds and heavy snowfall. Some of the snow melts during the summer when the cold desert experiences short and mild summer season. Therefore, the Manali-Leh Highway is open only between July and September when usually there are less chances of snowfall.

4. Answer the following questions.

- Desert is an arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures, low rainfall and scarce vegetation. Deserts are categorised into two broad categories—hot and cold.
- The Sahara Desert touches eleven countries—Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali,

Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, and Western Sahara.

(Note: Students can mention any six countries.)

- c. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, many varieties of snakes and lizards are the common animal species found in the Sahara Desert.
- d. Ladakh is not rich in mineral resources. It is also not industrially developed. It is located in the Greater Himalayas, in the northernmost part of India. Tourism is the most important industry in Ladakh because of its beautiful snow-covered landscape, Buddhist monasteries, traditions, and culture. Several Indian and foreign tourists visit Ladakh. The main attractions are visits to the gompas, treks to see the meadows and glaciers, and witnessing traditional ceremonies and festivities of Ladakh. The Buddhist monasteries in the Ladakhi landscape with their traditional 'gompas' are a major attraction. Some of the famous monasteries are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamayuru.
- e. An oasis is a fertile area in a desert which has a natural source of underground water. Greenery in the desert is found around an oasis. People usually settle around an oasis and grow date palms and some crops. The reason for the settlement and some greenery is the presence of water. Travellers and caravans in the deserts usually stop at oases for food, shelter and water.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. cotton | b. Chiru | c. willow |
| d. Sahara Desert | e. Buddhist | |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. The world's largest hot desert is the Sahara Desert in Africa.
- b. Sahara Desert is located in the continent of Africa and Ladakh is located in Asia.
- c. The Bedouins and Tuaregs are two well-known nomadic tribes of the Sahara.
- d. In the summer season the people are busy cultivating barley, potatoes, peas, beans, and turnip. The women are very hard working. They work not only in the house and fields, but also manage small business and shops. Their main source of earning is from tourism.
- e. Oil, iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium are found in the Sahara Desert.

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

- a. Besides the vast stretches of sands that cover the Sahara Desert, there are also gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface. These rocky surfaces may be more than 2500 m high at some places.
- b. The Sahara Desert is a hot and dry and the vegetation is very sparse. The plants include cactus, date palms and acacia. These plants can survive in the harsh climatic conditions. The plants are thorny with fleshy stems.

- c. The discovery of oil in Algeria, Libya and Egypt is transforming the Sahara Desert. The cultural landscape of the Sahara is undergoing change. Trade, industrialisation and modernisation has brought about a great change in the landscape of this desert. Shining glass-cased office buildings towering over mosques and superhighways can be seen in between camel paths. Trucks are replacing camels in the salt trade. The life of the people is also changing. Tuaregs, the nomadic tribe of Sahara are seen acting as guides to foreign tourists. More nomadic herdsmen are taking to city life finding jobs in oil and gas operations.
- d. The climate of the Sahara Desert is very harsh. It is scorching hot and parch dry. It has a short rainy season. The sky is cloudless and clear. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates. Day time is unbelievably hot. The temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C, heating up the sand and the bare rocks, which in turn radiates heat making everything around hot. The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.
- e. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcocks, ravens, and hoopoes are common. Some of these are migratory birds. There are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs. The animals are reared to provide for milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woollens. Chiru or the Tibetan antelope is an endangered species. It is hunted for its wool known as 'shahtoosh', which is light in weight and extremely warm.

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

- a. The Sahara Desert is a hot desert. The climate is very harsh. It is scorching hot and parch dry. It has a short rainy season, so the rainfall is insufficient for agriculture or natural vegetation. The sky is cloudless and clear, so the sun shines very brightly. Due to the intense heat of the sun, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates. Day time is unbelievably hot. The temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C, heating up the sand and the bare rocks, which in turn radiates heat making everything around extremely hot. Al Azizia (Libya) in Sahara Desert recorded the highest temperature of 57.7°C in 1922. The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.
- b. A comparison between the life of the people of the Sahara Desert and Ladakh:

| Sr. No. | Life in Sahara Desert | Life in Ladakh |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | Sahara is a hot desert | Ladakh is a cold desert |
| 2. | It has been inhabited by various groups of people, who pursue different activities. They rear livestock such as goats, sheep, camels, and horses. Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown. | In the summer season the people are busy cultivating barley, potatoes, peas, beans, and turnip. The climate in winter months is so harsh that people keep themselves engaged in festivities and ceremonies. The women are very hard working. They work not only in the house and fields, but also manage small business and shops. Animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 3. | The Bedouins and Tuaregs are two well-known nomadic tribes of the Sahara. | The people of Ladakh are either Muslims or Buddhists. |
| 4. | The tribals wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. | Heavy woollen clothes are made from the hair of sheep and goats. |
| 5. | The life of the people is changing—Tuaregs are seen acting as guides to foreign tourists. More and more nomadic herdsmen are taking to city life finding jobs in oil and gas operations. | Life of people is undergoing change due to modernisation. The people of Ladakh live in harmony with nature. Due to scarcity of resources like water and fuel, they are used with great care. |

- c. An oasis is a fertile area in a desert which has a natural source of water. The three main features of a desert are presence of natural water, greenery and human settlement. In the sandy deserts, depressions are formed when strong winds blow away the sand from a place. An oasis is formed where underground water reaches the surface in these depressions. People usually settle around an oasis and grow date palms and other crops. Sometimes the oasis may be abnormally large, e.g. the Tafilalet Oasis in Morocco is a large oasis with an area of about 13,000 square km.
- d. In Ladakh, people keep goats, sheep and yaks. The animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woollens. Hides of dead animals are used for making clothes for extreme winter. The Chiru or the Tibetan antelope is an endangered species. It is hunted for its wool known as shahtoosh, which is light in weight and extremely warm. This wool is very famous and sold at a very high value.
- e. Ladakh is made up of two words – 'La' meaning 'mountain pass' and 'Dak' meaning 'country'. Ladakh is also known as 'Khapa-chan' which means 'snowland'. The altitude in Ladakh varies from about 3000 m in Kargil to more than 8,000 mm in the Karakoram. Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir. It is surrounded by the Karakoram Range in the north and the Zaskar Mountains in the south. Several rivers and their tributaries flow through Ladakh, among them Indus is the most important. The rivers form deep valleys and gorges. Several glaciers are found in Ladakh, for example the Gangri Glacier.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

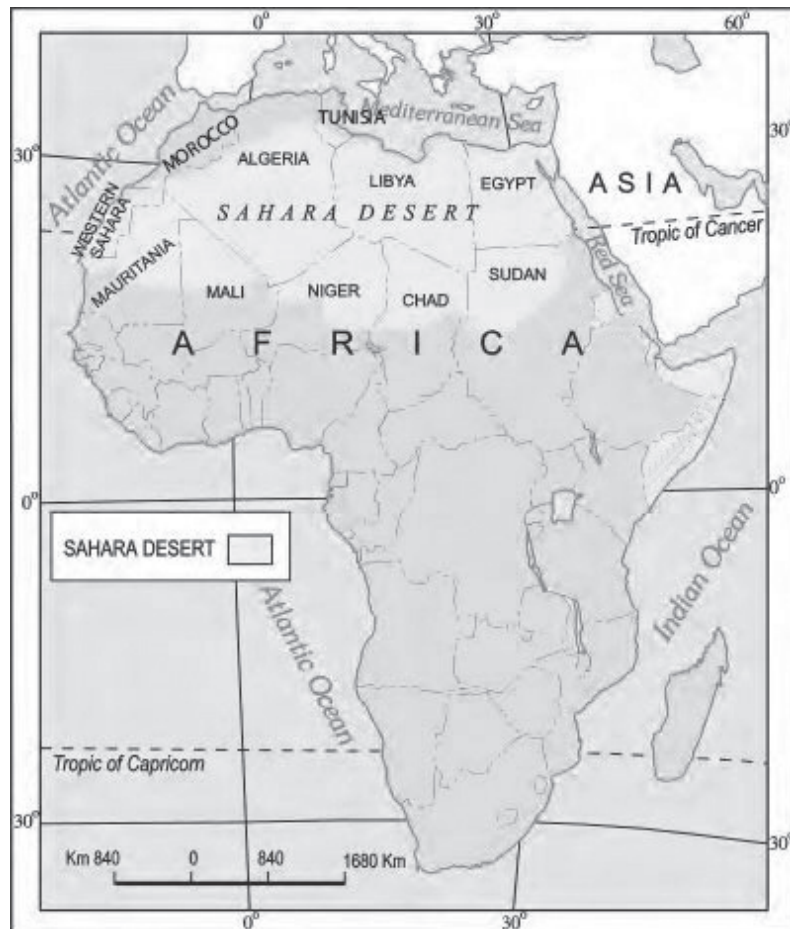
- a. The Sahara Desert is a hot and dry desert. The plants commonly found here are cactus, date palms and acacia. These plants can survive in the harsh climatic conditions due to certain adaptive mechanisms. The plants have thorns and very few leaves to prevent loss of water through transpiration from the leaves. The stems are fleshy and store water for the plant. The roots grow deep into the ground to reach the moisture in the soil.
- b. The wildlife in the Sahara Desert are nocturnal animals, i.e. animals which are active during the night and inactive during the day time. In this way the animals rest during the heat of the day and come out to hunt during the night when the temperature decreases, and it becomes cool. The night vision of these animals is very sharp. Many

animals burrow into the soil during the day to keep themselves cool, for example, lizards, scorpions and snakes.

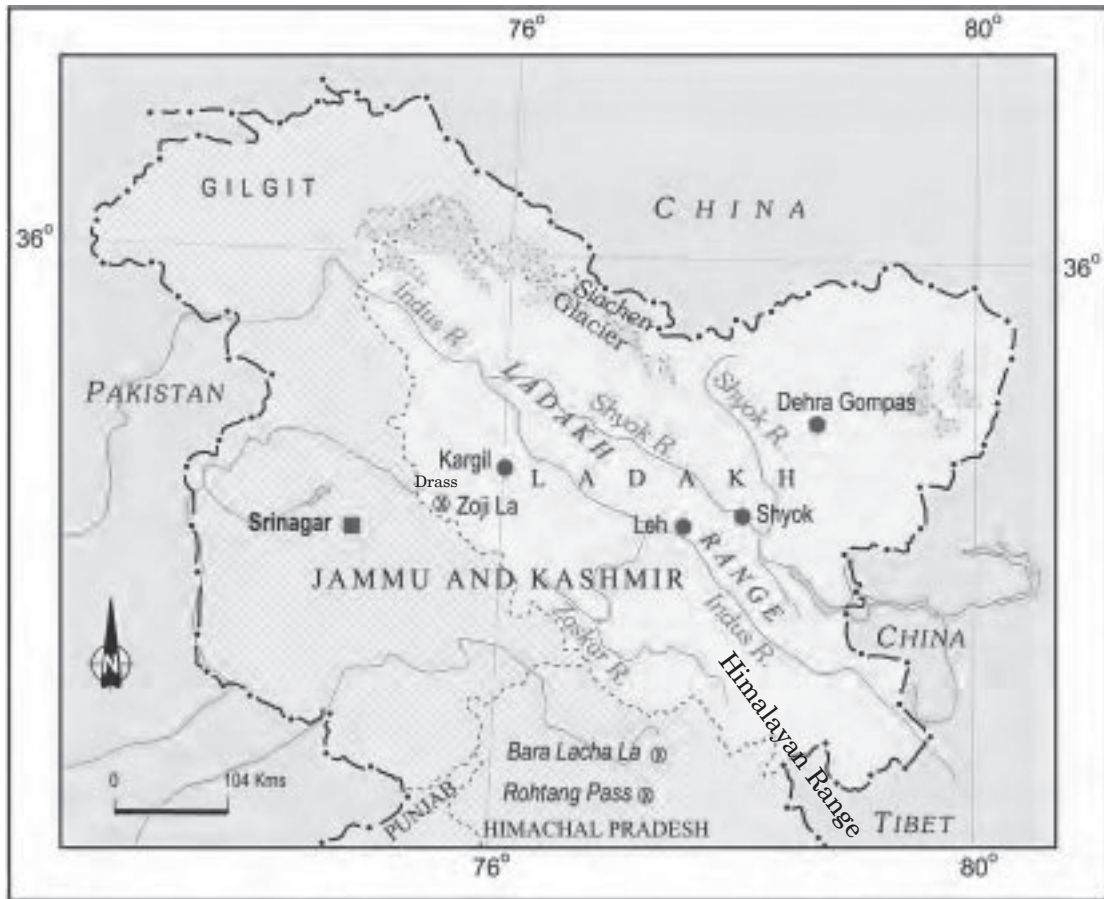
- c. The climate and terrain of Ladakh is harsh and difficult. Natural resources are few and in limited quantity whether it is water or fuel. Even electricity is not present in the remote villages and at high altitudes. Therefore, the people have great reverence and value for nature and natural resources. They live in the lap of nature. Everything is valued and used with great care. Nothing is wasted.
- d. Due to its high altitude, the climate in Ladakh is extremely cold and dry. The area experiences freezing winds and scorching sunlight. The air at this altitude is so thin that the heat of the sun is felt intensely as if piercing through the skin. The day temperatures in summer is just above zero degree and the night temperatures well below 30°C. It is freezing cold in the winters when the temperatures may remain below 40°C for most of the time. Therefore, if you sit in the sun with your feet in the shade, you may suffer from both sunstroke and frost bite at the same time.
- e. Although it is very hot in the Sahara, the tribals wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. These clothes act as a barrier and the effect of the scorching sun is reduced. The heavy clothing will act like a shield in case of dust storms. Therefore, these heavy clothes are more like a protective gear in the hot desert.

7. Map/diagram based questions.

- a. Sahara Desert



b. Ladakh



8. Value-based questions.

Hint:

- a. Ways to return gifts to nature:
- Do not harm, pollute or destroy natural resources.
 - Use resources wisely. Practise the 3Rs—Recycle, Reduce and Reuse.
 - Do not waste paper.
 - Plant more trees.
 - Dispose garbage in the right place, do not litter.
 - Do not waste water.
 - Do not burn garbage in the open.
 - Do not harm animals, birds, and insects.

Hint:

- b. The programme of 'Atithi Devo Bhava' was introduced by the Ministry of Tourism for the following reasons:
- It is in Indian culture to welcome and treat a guest, as god.
 - Increase the number of foreign tourists visiting India.
 - Keep the country clean to project a good image of the country in the eyes of the tourists.
 - Improve the safety of tourists, especially women tourists, visiting India.
 - Provide them better facilities.

1

ON EQUALITY

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. The key elements of a democratic government are people's participation, resolution of conflict, equality and justice. Equality is a key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning.
- b. Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender. This is an essential aspect of all democracies.
- c. Some of the provisions of equality given in the Indian Constitution Article 15 are:
 1. Every person, from the President of the country to a domestic worker, has to obey the same laws.
 2. No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth and sex.
 3. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All can use public wells, roads and bathing ghats.
 4. Untouchability has been abolished by law.
- d. Besides being rich and poor, the other more common form of inequality in India is the caste system. Caste continues to be a factor in the minds of even the highly educated urban Indians. For example, Omprakash Valmiki, a famous *Dalit* writer, had to face discrimination in his childhood. He had to sit behind everyone in the class in school. He would be beaten up without any reason. When he was in class IV, he was even asked by the headmaster to sweep the entire school and the playground. He was not even allowed a drink of water. His dignity was hurt. It was only when his father saw what was happening, confronted the teachers and took his son away.
- e. One of the main reasons for inequality is the mindset and attitude of the people. Even though people are aware that discrimination is against the law, they still continue to treat people differently on the basis of caste, economic status, sex, etc. It is only when people start treating everyone equally with dignity, the present attitude will change.

Additional Practice Questions

1. State whether True or False.

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

2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. Universal adult franchise b. ii. equality c. i. dignity
d. iii. equality e. ii. law

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

- a. Equality is the state of being equal, before the law, especially in status, rights or opportunities. It is the key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning.
- b. Democracy is a system of governance by the whole population or all eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
- c. Dignity is the quality or state of being worthy, honoured or respected. When people are treated unequally, their dignity is violated.
- d. The government has tried to implement equality through laws and through government programmes and schemes to help the disadvantaged communities.
- e. Tamil Nadu was the first state to start the midday meal scheme, and in 2001, the Supreme Court asked all the governments to begin this programme in the schools in their states within six months.

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

- a. India is a democratic country. All adults, irrespective of their caste, religion, education, economic status, etc., have the right to vote. This is known as universal adult franchise and it is based on the idea of equality.
- b. The dignity of a person is violated when a person is treated unequally. For example, Omprakash Valmiki was a young Dalit school boy. He was not allowed to sit near other classmates. He was made to sit near the door or was made to clean the class.
- c. Firstly, the Indian Constitution guarantees that every person is equal before the law. Secondly, no person can be discriminated on the basis of their religion, race, and caste, place of birth or gender.
- d. On 1 December 1955, Rosa Parks, an African-American woman refused to give up her seat in a bus to a white man. Her refusal started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which the African-Americans were treated and started the Civil Rights Movement in the United States of America.

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

- a. Omprakash Valmiki is a famous *Dalit* writer. In his autobiography 'Joothan' he describes his life as a Dalit when he was a child. He had to sit away from others in the class. Sometimes the mat ran out before reaching the spot where he had to sit. Sometimes he had to sit right at the back or near the door. He was beaten without reason. When he was in class IV, he was asked by the headmaster to sweep the entire school and the playground. The playground was larger than his small physique and his back started aching while cleaning it. He was covered with dust and it had also gone inside his mouth. The other students and the headmaster watched him from the window while studying. He was not even allowed a drink of water.
- b. Mr and Mrs Ansari were looking for a rented accommodation in one of the large cities of India. They decided to take the first apartment that was shown to them by the property dealer. Their harassment started when once their names were known, they were refused several apartments under some pretext because of their religion. They felt humiliated when they were asked by the property dealer to change their names. It took them an entire month to get an accommodation in large city of India.

- c. The Supreme Court, in 2001, ordered all the state governments to begin the midday meal scheme in their elementary schools within six months. After this, many poor children began to enrol and regularly attended school. It was reported earlier that students often went home for lunch during lunch time and did not return to school. Mothers had to interrupt their work to feed their children. But with the introduction of the programme, this problem reduced. It also reduced the caste differences as children from all castes sat and ate together. Many *Dalit* women have been employed to cook the midday meal. This programme also fought malnutrition and hunger as many children came from such poor families who could not afford one proper meal a day.
- d. In the 1950s, there was a movement by the African-Americans in United States of America for equal rights. The first African-Americans were bought by the European settlers from different countries of Africa as slaves. They were treated very badly and were denied equality through the law. Rosa Parks, an African-American woman after a long day's work, was travelling in a bus. She refused to vacate the seat in which she was sitting for a white man. This started a huge agitation and movement against the discrimination. This movement came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. The idea of universal adult franchise is based on the idea of equality because it states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities they belong to, has one vote. Equality is a key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning. It is an essential aspect of all democracies. Irrespective of education, religion, gender, or being rich or poor, all adults have the right to cast their vote.
- b. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce the midday meal scheme. In 2001, the Supreme Court asked the state governments to begin this programme in their elementary schools within six months. This scheme helped reduce caste prejudices because both lower and upper caste children in the school eat the meal together. In quite a few places, *Dalit* women have been employed for cooking the meals. Many poor children started enrolling in school and attending school regularly.
- c. The African-Americans were treated very badly in USA and had to struggle a lot for equality. Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, after a hard day's work was returning in a bus. There she refused to give up her seat to a white man. This started a huge agitation and movement against the discrimination. This movement came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion and national origin.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To respect each human being and to work for their betterment.**

Hint:

- When preparing the list of voters, disability of people should be kept in mind.
 - Arrangement should be made in a way that disabled people should not have to climb stairs or ramps.
 - Wheelchairs should be arranged at the voting centres for the disabled.
- b. 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 Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal.
- People from all backgrounds irrespective of their caste, religion, educational and economic status are considered equal by law.
- Every person deserves the right to be treated with dignity.
- He or she can seek justice in a court of law for the discrimination.

2

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- Environment is the surroundings or conditions in which a person or an animal or a plant lives or operates.
- Pollution is the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.
- Some of the developmental programmes and services provided by the government are provision of education, health, housing or the development of roads, electricity, etc. For example, midday meal scheme, *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, Integrated child Development Services, *Pradhan Mantri Gram Awaas Yojana*, etc.
- Adequate healthcare is not available to all in India. Private healthcare services are increasing but public services are not increasing in number or quality. Private health services are concentrated in urban areas. The cost of these services is very high. Medicines are expensive.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| a. ii. injuries | b. i. healthy | c. ii. fourth |
| d. ii. tribal | e. iii. Right to Life | |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- Medical tourists are people who travel outside their country of residence for receiving medical care.
- 'Communicable disease' is an infectious disease transmissible by direct contact with an affected individual or the individual's discharges or by indirect means.
- Public health services are the agency responsible for the health of the general public. There are chains of health centres and hospitals run by the government.
- Private health services are healthcare and medicine provided by entities other than the government.
- Medical practitioners are qualified people who work as a doctor in a hospital or private practice.

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

- a. Health does not merely mean absence of illness and injury but also includes various factors that affect our health. For example, if we do not have access to clean drinking water or nutritious food, we may fall sick or become prone to many illnesses.
- b. Most of the doctors in India settle in urban areas. The people in rural areas do not have accessible health care. They need to travel a long distance to reach health centre or hospital to visit a doctor. The number of doctors in India with respect to the population is very less in the rural areas. The rural health centres have a nurse and a village health worker who are trained in handling only common illnesses.
- c. Patients have to pay a lot of money for every service that they use. Medicines are expensive. Barely 20 per cent are able to afford the medicines and 40 per cent have to borrow money or sell their possessions for treatment.
- d. It is important for public health service to prevent the spread of diseases, such as TB, malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhoea, chikungunya, etc. It has to be organised with the participation of people.
- e. The Constitution has said that it is the primary role of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare facilities to all. The government must safeguard the Right to Life of all people.

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

- a. India produces 15,000 doctors annually. It is one of the largest producers of doctors. It has the highest number of medical colleges in the world. The number of healthcare facilities has grown over the years. From 2, 717 hospitals in India in 1950 it has grown to 11, 174 hospitals in 1991 and then 18,218 in 2000. India welcomes many medical tourists from different countries. They come for treatment in hospitals which are amongst the best in the world. India is not only the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world but also a large exporter of medicines. The country has considerable experience and knowledge in running a public healthcare system. This is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government. It has the ability to look after the health of a large section of its population scattered over thousands of villages.
- b. Government uses tax money for providing many public services for the benefit of its citizens. Some services such as defence, police, judicial system, highways, etc. benefit all citizens. The citizens cannot organise these services themselves. Taxes fund developmental programmes and services, such as education, health care, employment, social welfare, vocational training, etc. required for needy students. It is utilised for relief and rehabilitation in case natural disasters, such as floods, tsunami, earthquakes, etc. Revenues collected as taxes also fund space, nuclear and missile programmes. Government also provide some services for the poor who cannot afford to purchase them from the market.
- c. The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. They cover both rural and urban areas and also provide treatment to all kinds of problems—from common illnesses to special services. There are health centres at the village level which usually has a nurse and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illnesses and work under the

supervision of doctors at the Primary Health Centre (PHC). Such a centre covers many villages in a rural area. At the district level is the District Hospital that also supervises all the health centres. Large cities have government hospitals. There are also specialised government hospitals.

- d. The Kerala government made some major changes in the state in 1996. Forty per cent of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats. The panchayats could plan and provide for their requirements. This made it possible for a village to make sure that proper planning was done for water, food, women's development and education. Water supply schemes were checked, the working of schools and anganwadis was ensured, and specific problems of the village were taken up. Health centres were also improved.
- e. Costa Rica is considered to be one of the healthiest countries in South America. The main for this can be found in the Costa Rican Constitution, in which the government decided several years ago not to have an army. This helped the Costa Rican government to spend the money on health, education and other basic needs of the people. The government believes that the country has to be healthy for development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people. The government provides basic amenities and services, such as safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition and housing. Health education is given importance and is an essential part of education at all levels.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. It is necessary to have a healthy population to be active and be in good spirits. It is necessary for carrying out our activities. A country cannot progress with people who are dull, inactive, anxious or scared for long stretches of time. We all need to be without mental strain. A healthy, stress-free mind is required for the development of the nation. A healthy nation can take the country forward. It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and disadvantaged.
- b. Many people cannot afford or have to borrow money when there is an illness in the family. Barely 20 per cent of the population can afford all medicines that they require during an illness. It is reported that 40 per cent of the people who are admitted to a hospital have to sell their possessions or have to borrow money for the treatment. The poor are undernourished. They lack access to basic facilities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings, and hence, are more prone to falling ill.
- c. Costa Rica is one of the healthiest countries in Central America. The main reason for this can be found in the Costa Rican Constitution where several years ago they decided not to have an army. The government spends the money on education and other basic needs of the people. The Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people. It provides basic services and amenities to all the Costa Ricans. Health education is considered very important and knowledge about health is an essential part of education at all levels.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To be compassionate and help people in need.**

Hint:

- The money given to her for her son's treatment should not be asked for to be returned.
- She may be guided by us to a good government hospital for the treatment of her son.
- If there are no good government hospitals nearby, she may be introduced to a specialist in a private clinic, so that her son gets good treatment and permanent cure. The money for the treatment may be given by us.

- b. The value to be explained: **To share, cooperate, help each other mutually.**

Hint:

- If he has got any initial treatment at the village, his medical reports and prescriptions should be organised.
- A list of good government hospitals along with doctors with specialisation for treating tuberculosis should be made ready.
- If there are no suitable government hospitals, the person should be introduced to a good private specialist doctor.
- The cost of his treatment may be taken up by the locality by collecting funds.

3

HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- Chief Medical Officer (CMO) is the title used in many countries for the senior government official designated head of medical services, sometimes at the national level.
- Sanitation refers to conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.
- This is a probable answer and actual student answers may vary.

Hint:

During the debate, the MLAs can give their opinions and ask questions related to the issue and give suggestions about what should be done by the government. The chief minister and other ministers have to take decisions and run the government.

MLA 1: Request has been made in the constituency of Akhandagaon about a government school three month back. No action has been taken so far.

MLA 2: My question is why is there no government school in this constituency? Around 300 children are being neglected. They are not able to afford private school education. The government school in the next constituency is too far for them to commute daily.

MLA 3: The opposition members are unnecessarily blaming the government. Plot for school has been identified. The construction of the school is going to begin soon.

MLA 4: Yes, a date is being decided for the foundation of the school. The plan of the school is available which can be shown to you all.

- The government can decide to make new laws for the state regarding an issue. For example, it may make it compulsory for municipal corporations to ensure that there are adequate toilets in every urban area. It may also ensure that a health worker is appointed in the Primary health Centres in every village. Laws on certain issues are made in the Legislative Assembly of each state. The various government departments then implement these laws. The central government makes laws that are abiding for the entire country.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. people | b. Legislative | c. departments, ministries |
| d. Legislature | e. Public Works | |

2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. iii. constituencies b. i. ruling party c. ii. chief minister
d. ii. press conference e. i. Parliament

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

- a. Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha is the lower house of the state legislature in different states of India.
b. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are representatives elected by the voters of an electoral district to the legislature of a state in the Indian system of government.
c. A constituency is an area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies.
d. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority.

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

- a. All the MLAs who gather together in the legislative assembly are called the legislature. The chief minister is the head of the legislature at the state, like the prime minister is the head of the legislature at the centre. Legislature has the authority to make laws for a political entity, such as a country or a city.
b. A press conference is a gathering of journalists from the media who are invited to hear about and ask questions on a particular issue and are then expected to report on this to the larger public.
c. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has the majority becomes the ruling party.
d. While the political party which gets the majority forms the ruling party, all the other members form the opposition party. The role of the opposition in the parliament is to check the party in power from acting against the interests of the country and the common man.

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

- a. If any problem arises in the state, the chief minister, the concerned ministers and the concerned department has to act. For example, there have been many deaths in the district of Patalpuram. The minister and the health minister visit the district, the people in the hospitals and families who lost their relatives. The government announced a compensation for the families. The chief minister thought it was not only a problem of sanitation but also lack of clean drinking water. He promised that a high level enquiry committee would look into the requirements of the district and provide sanitation facilities. The Public Works minister would take care of the needs of proper water supply in the region.
b. The government can decide to make new laws. For example, the government may decide to make laws on sanitation and health facilities. It may make it compulsory for municipal corporations to ensure that there are adequate toilet facilities in every urban area. It may ensure that every village has a health worker appointed. The act of making laws on certain issues is done in the Legislative Assembly of each state. The various government departments then implement these laws.

- c. In a democracy, it is the people who elect their representatives as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and therefore, it is the people who have the main authority. In a democracy, people organise meetings to voice their opinions and protests against the government. People get to know how the government is functioning from the reports of press conferences. If the government is inactive, the public can vote them out of power in the next election. They can hold signature campaigns, *dharnas* and strikes to make the government aware of their needs and the requirements of the society.
- d. A debate is held in the Legislative Assembly to discuss on current issues. The MLAs can discuss, question and suggest on how the concern should be tackled by the government. Those who wish to can respond on this. The minister replies to the questions and assures the members present that adequate steps are being taken to control or improve the situation. The debate is required to understand how the government is working and what steps are being taken to handle certain situations. During this time, the opposition party can come up with queries which the ruling party has to answer. It makes the citizens aware and the government responsible for its action for the welfare of the society.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. A political party whose MLAs have more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. For example, Himachal Pradesh has 68 constituencies. Therefore, a party to be in majority needs to get more than 34 MLAs. From the Indian Congress Party (INC) 43 MLAs, the Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP) 16 MLAs, and from other parties 3 MLAs and independents get 6 MLAs elected. The Congress Party comes to power as it has won the maximum number of seats.
- b. The members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are directly elected by the people. Hence, they are responsible for the people. The people also have their responsibility to keep the government active and work for the development and progress of the state. The people need to be aware of the working of the Legislative Assembly through newspapers and news channels. This will keep them abreast how the government is working for the management and development of the state. If it is not active, the public can use various means to reach to the government and make it work for the citizens and their welfare.

7. Value-based questions.

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

Hint:

- The MLA has to listen to the problem of the residents.
 - The MLA has to get in touch with the department of Water supply and discuss the concern with them.
 - He has to find out what steps are being taken to improve the situation.
 - He then has to convey his findings to the residents.
 - He has to ensure that the issue is resolved.
- b. The value to be explained: **To develop scientific temper and the spirit of enquiry.**

Hint:

- At the press conference, structured questions should be asked to the chief ministers and concerned ministers about the problem of water supply.
- The plans, programmes and the steps taken by the concerned department and the minister should be understood.
- It should be understood when the problem will be resolved and if it takes a long time, what temporary arrangements are being made for the residents.
- All the information gathered at the press conference should be published in the newspapers without any bias, so that the people can form their own opinion without being prejudiced.

4

GROWING UP AS BOYS AND GIRLS

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. The girls' school had a courtyard for them to play within the boundaries of the school building. While the boys had a large playground where they ran and played many outdoor games. There was total seclusion for girls and safety from the outside world. The boys' school had no courtyard but their playground was a big space attached to the school. After school, while the girls headed straight for home, the boys could idly stand in the streets; try out tricks with their bicycles or play. The girls had to move in groups to avoid being teased or attacked. This reflects that boys and girls grew up differently in small town of Madhya Pradesh.
- b. The future of girls and boys are decided by the society from their very young age. For example, the toys specify what the future is to be for girls and boys. While boys are given toy cars, girls are given dolls to play with. The difference is created in the smallest and the most everyday things. How girls must dress, what games boys should play, how girls need to talk softly or boys need to be tough, all reflect that they have specific roles to play when they grow up to be men and women. Later this affects the subjects they study and the careers they choose.
- c. The term 'de-value' means value is not given too certain tasks or someone. For example, all across the world women are responsible for housework and care-giving tasks, like looking after the family, especially children, the elderly and sick members. It is assumed that these tasks come naturally to women. The work women do within the home is not recognised as work. It is not considered as real work. Therefore, they do not have to be paid for the work. The society devalues this work.
- d. Housework involves many different tasks and women play an important role it for maintaining the home. A number of these tasks require heavy physical work. In rural areas and in some urban areas, women have to travel a distance to fetch water. Activities like washing clothes, cleaning, sweeping, cooking are done by women. Cooking involves long hours of standing near the hot gas oven. The tasks involved are strenuous and physically demanding. They are also involved in care-giving.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. differently | b. boys, girls | c. distinctions |
| d. housework, care-giving | e. <i>anganwadis</i> | |

2. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a. iii. identity | b. ii. status | c. i. real work |
| d. iii. discrimination | e. iii. crèche facilities | |

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

- It is a position or rank in relation to others. The roles men and women play or the work they do, are not valued equally. Men and women do not enjoy the same status.
- 'Care-giving' involves tasks, such as child care, care for the elderly and the chronically ill and includes strong emotional support.
- Domestic work includes a variety of household services for an individual or a family, from providing care for children and elderly dependents to housekeeping, cooking, laundry, etc.
- It is a nursery where babies and young children are cared for during the working day. It is mandatory for organisations with more than 30 women employees to have crèche facilities.

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

- Distinction between boys and girls begin from a very young age by the societies. The different toys given to the boys and girls reflect that they have different futures when they become men and women. While girls are supposed to soft spoken, boys are born to be tough.
- The tasks of women, such as looking after the family, especially the children, the elderly and the sick members, and other work are assumed comes naturally to women. Therefore, they are not paid for these activities. Society de-values this work.
- The Constitution states that being a male or a female should not be a reason for discrimination. Equality is a key principle of the Indian Constitution. The government is therefore required to understand the reasons for discrimination and take corrective measures.

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

- According to reports on Samoan community, in the 1920s children did not go school. They learnt may work, such as taking care of children and do household work from older children. As soon as babies learnt to walk, their care was given to children as young as five years. Both boys and girls looked after young siblings. When boys became nine years of age, they were included in work outside, like fishing and planting coconuts. Girls gained more freedom when they became teenagers. They went for fishing, worked in plantations and learnt to weave baskets. Cooking was done in special cooking-houses, where boys were supposed to do most of the work while girls helped with the preparations.
- In the 1960s, in a small town in Madhya Pradesh the girls and boys grew up differently. From class VI onwards, boys and girls went to separate schools. The girls' school was designed very differently from the boys. The girls' school has a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world. The boys' school had no courtyard but a huge space attached to the school. When school got over in the evening, the girls moved in groups towards their home. They moved in groups in fear of being teased. The streets were just for heading straight to home. The boys could stand on the streets, idle around and try out tricks with their cycles.

- c. The day of a domestic worker may begin as early as five in the morning and end as late as twelve at night. They did a lot of work, such as sweeping and cleaning, washing dishes and clothes, cooking, looking after young children or the elderly. Some of the tasks included heavy physical work. Cooking involves standing in front of the hot stoves for long hours. Most domestic workers are women. Wages are low as domestic work does not have much value. Despite their hard work, they are not given any respect or value by their employers. They are given meagre meals, sometimes not allowed to wear slippers inside the house, inspite of cold winters.
- d. We know that Equality is an important principle of the Indian Constitution. It clearly states that being a male or a female should not become a reason for discrimination. The government is responsible for upholding these salient features of our constitution and has to take positive steps to correct the situation. It recognises that the burden of child-care and housework falls on women. Therefore, their working outside home depends on the housework. The government has established several *anganwadis* and child-care centres across the villages in the country. The government has passed a law that any organisation employing more than 30 women has to have crèche facilities. This may enable women to work outside home and girls to attend schools.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Men and women do not enjoy the same status. The society treats them differently. Women who work at home as a housewife are not given any importance. Their work is not considered as real work. Their care-giving tasks and housework is assumed that it comes naturally to women. Society de-values this work as not any “real work”. Men from childhood are groomed to work for money or salary. They are taught to be strong and tough unlike women who are taught to be soft spoken and obedient.
- b. Housework and care-giving by women should be valued as it includes heavy physical work and a lot of time is consumed in it. In rural areas and certain urban areas, women have to walk a distance to fetch water. Tasks like washing clothes, cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads require bending, lifting and carrying. Many activities like cooking, involve standing in front of the hot stoves for long hours. It is not only time-consuming but a very demanding job. Care-giving is another task which is also time-consuming. And, if they are also working outside, it leaves very little or no time for leisure.
- c. Different ways of growing up can be explained with two examples. In the 1920s in Samoa, children did not go to school. They learnt how to take care of children or do household work from older children or adults. When babies learnt to walk, they started being cared by children as young as five years. Boys around nine years went out to learn fishing and plant coconuts. Teenage girls gained more freedom and went for fishing, worked in plantations and learnt how to weave baskets. Boys were supposed to do most of the cooking, while girls helped with the preparations. In Madhya Pradesh, in the 1960s, from class VI, boys and girls went to separate schools. Girls had a secluded central courtyard to play, safe from the outside world, whereas boys had a huge ground adjacent to the school. After school girls moved in groups to reach home directly while the boys had freedom to idle around and move around in their cycles.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To inculcate the feeling of equality amongst all and respect human dignity.**

Hint:

- We can help our sisters at home by sharing household chores.
 - We can run a few errands to the market for our sister.
 - We can take turns to take care of the baby so that sister also gets her free time to pursue her hobbies.
- b. The value to be explained: **To respect and treat all human beings as equal.**

Hint:

- All the family members should involve themselves in house tasks so that burden of house work on one person reduces.
- She should be appreciated for the work done by her at home.
- As mother is a qualified banker, she should be encouraged to join work again.
- She should be treated with dignity and respect as she takes care of the home and family.

5

WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Teacher and nurse are most likely to be women as women are thought to be patient and gentle. Men are perceived to have technical minds, so they are trained to become doctors and engineers. Men are tough and strong, so they are also best suited to join the army or even take up agriculture.
- b. Campaigns are an important part of women's movement to fight discrimination and violence. For example, a law was passed in 2006 to give legal protection to women who face physical and mental violence within their homes. Similarly, in 1980s women campaigned against 'dowry deaths'. In 1997, the Supreme Court formulated guidelines to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions.
- c. Raising public awareness is an important part of women's movement. It is necessary for women's right issues. Their message has been spread through street plays, songs and public meetings. Awareness was raised for physical and mental violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual harassment.
- d. Women raise their voice when violations against women take place. For example, when a law or policy acts against their interests, women raise their voice. Public rallies and demonstrations are very powerful ways of drawing attention to injustices. Voice may be raised against domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry deaths, etc.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| a. i. stereotypes | b. iii. <i>Sultana's Dream</i> | c. iii. 54 |
| d. ii. sexual harassment | e. iii. Solidarity | |

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.

- a. The term 'literate' means the ability to read and write. Education is an important part of one's life.
- b. Campaign is a connected series of operations designated to bring about a particular result.

- c. Sexual harassment is an uninvited and unwelcome verbal or physical behaviour of a sexual nature especially by a person in authority toward a subordinate.
- d. Dowry death is death of women who are murdered or driven to suicide by continuous harassment and torture by husbands and in-laws in an effort to extort and increased dowry.
- e. Public awareness is related to concerning the people as a whole. Public can be made aware through media, such as newspapers, television; through dharnas, meetings, etc.

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

- a. Laxmi Lakra studied hard and got a diploma in electronics. She gave the railway board exam and became the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways, breaking the stereotype that women are not capable of dealing with technical things.
- b. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein's education not only helped her to dream and write, but also other girls to go to school and build their own dreams. In 1910, she started a school for girls in Kolkata. The school is functioning even today.
- c. The Census of India reflects that the *Dalit* and *Adivasi* children are less likely to remain in school. However, Muslim girls leave education even before them and are less likely to complete primary education. This is because there are no proper schools or regular teachers.

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

- a. Different ways of women's movement were adopted to improve the situation of women. Campaigns led to new laws being passed. In 2006 a law was passed for domestic violence. In 1997 the Supreme Court formulated guidelines to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions. In the 1980s women's groups spoke out against 'dowry deaths'. Women's movement raised public awareness on women's rights issues through street plays, songs and public meetings. It also protests when violations against women take place.
- b. All children face pressures from the world around them. Sometimes, these come in the form of demands from adults. Boys are groomed to be tough and strong. Crying is a sign of weakness. Therefore, boys from an early age are encouraged not to cry in front of others. They are teased and bullied if they do not behave like other boys. Boys are pressurised to study hard and get a good job that will pay a good salary. Parents may also influence the subjects that their son has to take up for a good career.
- c. Rashundari Devi wrote her autobiography titled *Amar Jiban* in Bangla at the age of 60. It is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman. She was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and would become a widow. She taught herself to read and write secretly, well after her marriage. Her writing gave the world an opportunity to read about women's lives in those days. She wrote about her everyday life experiences in details. There were days when she did not have a moment's rest, no time even to sit and eat.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. 83.6 per cent of the working women in India are engaged in agricultural work, which includes planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing. However, when we think of a farmer, we only think of a man. This is because farming and any agricultural activity includes heavy physical labour. It is strenuous and time-consuming. A mental image has been created in our minds that girls and women are soft spoken and weak. Therefore, they are not capable of heavy strenuous jobs. We assume that women are good only at certain jobs.
- b. The SC and ST girls leave school at a rate that is higher than 'all girls'. This reflects that girls from *Adivasi* and *Dalit* backgrounds are less likely to remain in school. The 2001 Census of India reported that Muslim girls are even less likely to remain in school than SC and ST girls. There are several reasons for this. In rural and poor areas, there may be neither proper schools nor teachers who teach on a regular basis. There may be no proper transport facilities to the school. Some communities may prefer to educate boys instead of girls.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To respect the dignity of all human beings.**

Hint:

- As per Child Labour laws, children between the ages 4 to 14 years can be engaged in any occupation, especially any children between the ages 14 to 18 years cannot be involved in anything hazardous.
- Rag picking is a hazardous job.
- Right to Education for children between ages 6 to 14 years allows the children the right to free and compulsory education. They can take admission in a government school for education.
- If the children are still being forced into rag picking, they can approach the court of law for justice.

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

Hint:

- All subjects have offer good job opportunities.
- Doctors are as important and necessary for a nation as are engineers.
- Though India has large number of doctors, doctors in rural areas are very less. Sincere and dedicated doctors are required for rural areas of India.
- Doctors all over the country and the world are respected for their service to the nation.

6

UNDERSTANDING MEDIA

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- Everything ranging from the stall at the local fair to the programme we see on television can be called media. It includes newspapers and magazines as print media; and television and radio as electronic media. The Internet is a recent phenomenon.
- Technology has changed the way we think about our lives. For example, television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world. It allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world.
- A lot of money is needed by media to keep updating the technology which is required by them. Therefore, most television channels and newspapers are part of big business houses. Hence, the business houses control the media. Despite absence of censorship, media fails to give a balanced story. It is in the interest of these businesses to focus on only one side of the story. Media's continuous need of money and its links to advertising makes it difficult for media to be reporting against people who give them advertisements.
- Few years back, the media revealed and drew our attention to the alarming levels of pesticides used in cola drinks. It made us aware that we need to continuously monitor these colas that they meet the international quality and standards. Despite the government's resistance, it boldly declared that colas were unsafe. The media covered the story and it made us positively concentrate on the issue that affects our lives. We would not have been aware if the media had not reported on it.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. i. media | b. ii. print media | c. i. advertising |
| d. iii. business houses | e. ii. censorship | |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- Mass media is a medium of communication, such as newspapers, radio, television, that is designed to reach the mass of the people.
- Print media is means of mass communication in the form of printed publications, such as newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc.
- Electronic media is broadcast or storage media that take advantage of electronic technology and include television, radio, internet, fax, CD-ROMs, DVD, etc.

- d. Advertisement is a notice or announcement in a public medium promoting a product, a service, or an event or publicising a job vacancy.
- e. Documentary films are a nonfictional motion picture intended to document some aspect of reality, primarily for maintaining a historical record, for instruction, for education, etc.

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

- a. The government has control over the media. The government can censor news reports by preventing a news item. There have been periods in Indian history when government censored the media; the worst of these was during the Emergency from 1975–1977.
- b. The media plays an important role in creating awareness among people about different issues through news reports. The people can learn about how the government functions, take appropriate action based on the news, and organise a public protest.
- c. The term ‘balanced report’ is one that gives reliable and unbiased view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to form a fair opinion. A balanced report depends on the media being independent.

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

- a. Changing technology or machines and making technology more modern helps media to reach more people. It improves the quality of sound and images that we view. It also changes the way we think about lives. For example, we cannot imagine our lives without television. It has enabled us to think ourselves as part of larger global world. Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. For example, sitting in Chennai, we can see the storm that has hit the coast of Florida in USA.
- b. Most newspapers today fail to provide a balanced story. The reasons for it are complicated. This happens because business houses control the media. Sometimes, it is in the interest of these businesses to focus only on one side of the story. Media’s continuous need of money means that it becomes difficult to report against people who give them advertisements. Moreover, the media also tends to focus on a particular aspect of a story because they believe that it makes the news interesting. If they want to increase public support for an issue, they often do this by focusing on one side of the story.
- c. Media plays an important role in a democracy to formulate public opinion. It provides news and discusses events taking place in the country and the world. From the news the citizens can know and understand how the government works. On the basis of the news and stories, the people can take action, protest, write letters to the concerned minister, start a signature campaign, ask the government to rethink its programmes, etc. Knowing this, it is the responsibility of the media to provide balanced information.
- d. The media plays an important role in deciding what stories to cover. As it shapes our thoughts and action, it is commonly said that the media ‘sets the agenda’. For example, few years back media drew our attention to the alarming level of pesticides used in cola drinks. It made us aware that we need to regularly monitor these coals according to international quality and safety standards. Despite the government’s resistance, it went ahead and boldly declared that colas were unsafe. Had it not been the reports of media, we would have never come to know about it.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. The media has brought us closer to the world. It has helped us to understand the global situation. Modern technology, the changing machines or technology improves the quality of sound and the images that we see and helps the media to reach people. For example, sitting in Chennai, we can know what is happening in Florida, USA. This is because the satellites and cables have enabled television images and sounds to travel huge distances. It allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world.
- b. Local media may be formed which involve the ordinary people and their lives. Several people use community radio to tell farmers about the prices of different crops, advise them on the use of seeds and fertilisers, and give local weather report. Documentary films can be made to make the citizens aware of a current situation or an issue. There may be local newspapers in regional languages to report on *Dalit* issues and cases of violence against women and political corruption. The newspaper reaches farmers, shopkeepers, panchayat members, school teachers and women who have recently learnt to read and write.
- c. Though the media is supposed to give the citizens balanced news, it is not always possible because of censorship or control of business houses over media. As a responsible citizen of the nation, it is also our responsibility to get a balanced overview of any issue before acting on it. Therefore, it is necessary to research on the news and issues on various types of media. We can discuss the issue or problem with our neighbours and experts to form an unbiased opinion. We should not base our opinion on the basis of one news report but should evaluate the news carefully through knowing about it from various sources.

7. Value-based questions.

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

Hint:

- Research on what other localities are doing for the prevention of dengue.
 - Find out what your own locality and the concerned administrative officers are doing for the prevention of the above disease.
 - Publish in local daily what are the causes of dengue, what steps need to be taken for its prevention.
 - Even leaflets can be published and distributed amongst people making them aware of the consequences of dengue.
 - Arrangements can be made with the local market administrator to announce in mikes to be aware of dengue and take prevention.
 - Through the above steps, the local authority can be made aware to take preventive steps.
- b. The value to be explained: **To uphold the safety and security of children, our future generation.**

Hint:

- Public protests can be held in various ways, such as signature campaigns, strikes, *dharnas*, street plays, songs and public meetings.
- Signature campaigns can be sent to the concerned ministry for appropriate action against such harassments.
- The mass media can be involved to represent the voice of the citizens.
- Parents can join hands with the teachers to form a self-help group for the students and install CCTV cameras.

7

UNDERSTANDING ADVERTISING

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Consumers are people for whom the goods or products are made and who pays money to buy and use them.
- b. Lifestyle refers to people's lives being identified by the products they own, the clothes they wear, the places they eat in, etc.
- c. The five important points in an advertisement are: what is the advertisement selling; how does the advertisement describe the product; what is the text trying to tell the people; what is the image trying to convey; and if one would like to buy the product after seeing the advertisement.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. brands
- b. values
- c. ourselves, friends, family
- d. research, market, target audience

2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. i. products
- b. iii. branding
- c. ii. cultural lives
- d. iii. advertising campaign
- e. i. poor

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

- a. A product refers to a thing or service that has been made for being sold in the market. We come to know about various products from advertisements.
- b. The term 'brand values' mean the financial value of having customers who will pay more for a particular brand.
- c. Market research professionals are people who gather and provide important information to identify and analyse the market need, market size and competition.
- d. Market survey is an investigation into the state of the market for a particular product or service, including analysis of consumers' needs and preferences.
- d. Market survey is an investigation into the state of the market for a particular product or service, including analysis of consumers' needs and preferences.

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

- a. We can see advertisements on television, listen to them on radio, in cinemas, in newspapers and magazines, and even on the Internet. Even taxis, autos and rickshaws carry advertisements on them.

- b. The manufacturers brand their products to differentiate it from other products in the market. They package their products in an attractive container or packet to attract consumers.
- c. Brand strategy is a term used for the development of a successful brand in order to achieve specific goals, and it affects all aspects of business and is connected to consumer needs, emotions and competitive environments.

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

- a. Our social and cultural lives are strongly influenced by advertisements. The advertisements capture the emotions and lifestyle of the people to sell their brands. For example, *daal* sold in a packaged form and *daal* sold loose may be of the same quality. However, it is the way the same quality *daal* is advertised that will make the difference. The ‘hygienic quality’, ‘friendly for your child’, ‘more tasty for guests’ and many more such eye-catching labels may be given on the packets, which will pull the customers towards the packaged food instead of loose food. It plays on the emotions of a mother when she sees that she will be able to give her child nutritious food or serve her guests better. Some brands are advertised by celebrities, which automatically increases the sales of those products as one consider them as heroes.
- b. First it needs to be decided how much time needs to be given to a brand to get good number of customers. For this following steps need to be taken:
 - Advertising campaigns need to be created to create interest and intrigue among people about the new product.
 - Market surveys have to be carried out to find out the Target Audience.
 - Market research professionals need to be engaged to carry out the task.
 - After the age group of the Target Audience is identified, a brand identity needs to be created.
 - There are several brands in the market. A striking, catching, emotional label, slogan or title has to be chosen to bring out the uniqueness of the brand. This is known as brand strategy.
 - Once the marketing strategy is complete and successful, the advertising campaign is finalized and released in various media along with the launch of the new product.
- c. Advertisement is linked to issues of equality in a democracy in several ways:
 - Advertising is expensive and it pushes the price of the products. Many are not able to afford it.
 - Small businesses cannot afford to advertise their products. Hence, their products do not find a place in the big shops and malls.
 - Promotion of certain brand products tends to pull down a certain section of the population and shows lack of respect for the poor.
 - Certain people are not able to afford the branded products and feel bad and think they are not able to provide their family, loved ones and guests with good care.
 - The issues of poverty, discrimination and dignity are forgotten when advertisements focus on the rich and famous.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. It is usually the packaged and branded items that are advertised and it is shown that these items are far better than the items that do not come in packets. The items are priced higher. Not all are able to afford packaged products. This creates an inequality.

Those who are unable to afford feels that they not able to give the best to their family, loved ones or guests. It promotes a certain lack of respect for the poor. We do not see their faces in advertisements and hence, do not consider them as important. It also negatively affects the sales of several small businesses. They are many times forced out of their livelihoods because of competition from big brands. Advertisements distract us from the issues of poverty, discrimination and dignity, all of which are central to the functioning of equality in a democracy.

- b. Advertisements use the emotions of people to attract buyers and increase its clientele. Advertisements are an important part of our social and cultural life. Advertisement of a product is often discussed between family members and friends and judge which product is better. We also often judge people by the brand products they use. If we are able to gift our friends and family a branded item, we feel good. When guests come to our home, if we are able to serve them food made out of branded *daal* or rice packets, we feel successful and happy that we care for the family and serving them the best.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To be true and honest in every walk of life.**

Hint:

- Initially one can try door-door selling of the products.
- One can display the products on a moving cart and move around the locality shouting about their items on sale.
- Gradually, once people start trusting the quality of their products, they can make an arrangement with a permanent shop seller to keep their items on sale.
- Once they become popular they can open their own shop.

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

Hint:

- We have to judge very carefully our requirements and budget before opting for a branded or local food product.
- Many local food products are made at home. It may be free of many chemicals, which may be present in an item prepared at a factory.
- While some branded items may be good, some non-branded products may be of better quality.
- We can also ask our neighbours and friends who have used both the branded and local food products to know about the quality.

8

MARKETS AROUND US

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- One of the advantages of a weekly market is that all types of items are found at one place, such as fruits and vegetables, utensils, plastic items, cloth items, etc. Therefore, people need not go to the other areas for marketing. Also as many sellers sell the same items, bargaining is also possible in these markets.
- Shops in the neighbourhood fulfil the daily requirement of the customers. There are permanent shops, vegetable hawkers, milk booths, medical stores, stationery shops, groceries, etc. People can go these stores, shops, vendors any time and day. As many sellers are familiar with their customers goods are also sometimes given on credit.
- The retailers do not buy the produce directly from the farmers or do not purchase the products directly from the market. The traders act as a link between the producers and the final consumers. A lot of traders are involved in buying and selling in the markets before it reaches the retailer. For example, every city has wholesale markets where the products reach first. From there the traders purchase the items in bulk quantities from the large wholesale traders. These traders may further sell the items to another trader and then finally, the products and agricultural produce reach the retailers, and then to the consumers.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a. ii. week | b. i. shopping complexes | c. iii. retailers |
| d. i. Internet | e. ii. equality | |

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.

- Weekly markets are held on a specific day of the week and they do not have permanent shops.
- It is possible to bargain in the weekly market because there are a number of shops selling the same goods, creating competition among them.
- A hawker is a person who travels about selling goods, typically advertising them by shouting.
- Purchasing goods on credit means where the purchaser can get the good or service but pay for it later.

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

- a. A weekly market is held on a specific day of the week. In such temporary markets, there are no permanent shops. Traders set up shop for the day and close up in the evening. People come here for everyday requirements. There is good competition as large number of shops sells the same items.
- b. Many urban areas have large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors known as malls. Branded and non-branded products are found here. Branded items are often displayed through special showrooms.
- c. These days markets are everywhere. One does not necessarily need to be physically present at the market for purchasing goods. Goods and services can be purchased online through Internet or on phone. The goods and services will be delivered at home.

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

- a. A weekly market is held once a week in a neighbourhood on a particular day. These are not permanent shops. The sellers spread their products for the day and pack them up later evening. Shops in the neighbourhood are permanent shops and are open almost six days a week. One of the advantages of the weekly market is that as many sellers sell the same items, bargaining is possible. There is competition among the sellers. In the shops in the neighbourhood, bargaining is not always possible as different shops keep different items for sale. People can go to neighbourhood shops any time and any day, but such is not possible in a weekly market. In a weekly market, items cannot be taken on credit. In a neighbourhood shop, the buyers and sellers are familiar with each other and goods may be taken on credit.
- b. There are markets which we recognise easily. There are certain markets which we may not be aware of. There are a number of goods that are bought and sold that we do not use directly. For example, a farmer uses fertilisers to grow crops that he purchases from special shops in the city and they, in turn get them factories. Similarly, a car factory purchases engine, gears, wheels, axles, petrol tanks from various factories or manufacturers, but in the showroom we see only the final product—the car. These are intermediate products required by the producers to manufacture the final item, which will be for sale.
- c. From a small retailer to a big wholesaler, from owners of shopping mall shops, there are varieties of sellers.
 - While a small trader will have little money to run a shop, a large retailer or trader will have more money to spend on setting up a large outlet in a mall.
 - Not only their earning is unequal, the profits they make will also be unequal.
 - In the same way, the buyers will also differ. While some buyers may have enough to shop at a mall, other buyers may have to remain satisfied with the purchase at weekly markets or neighbourhood shops.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Technology has taken our marketing pattern to a very high level. Not only can we go to a variety of stores to get our products, we can also order our products through phone. With the Internet, online marketing has gained popularity. From fruits and vegetables to pulses, rice and poultry, dresses, shoes, books to electronic gadgets all can be ordered online through the Internet on various online marketing sites. Online

marketing has also made it easy for the elderly and disabled who are little restricted in their movements. It has also made life simpler for the working people, who have time constraints.

- b. The buyers and sellers are placed differently in a market. A small trader has little money to run his shop, while a shop owner in a shopping complex will be able to spend a lot of money to set up the shop. The earnings of the weekly market shopkeeper will be much lower than the shop owner at shopping mall. Similarly, while some people may be able to afford to buy expensive items from the shopping malls, few may not be able to afford it.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. The value to be explained: **To encourage all to perform their best.**

Hint:

- Small garment retailer should always be encouraged.
- One should see the quality of work, see their requirement and their budget and take a decision.
- If the quality of small garment retailer is good, one should take garments from him or her, so that he or she is able to rise up in life.
- By encouraging the small garment retailer, he or she may be inspired to perform better and bring out better quality products.

- b. The value to be explained: **To help people in need.**

Hint:

- Many times we have excess vegetables and fruits at home which we do not eat and are likely to get spoilt. Instead of letting them rot in the fridge, we can give the items to our domestic worker.
- We can advice our domestic worker to go the wholesale market in a group of 4 to 5 families. They can get vegetables and other items in bulk at a lower rate. The bulk items can be distributed between 4 to 5 families.
- By talking with the local authority, a plot of land may be arranged for a group of domestic workers and their family where they may grow their own vegetables.
- They may be suggested to make ration cards for themselves where they can get vegetables and other grocery items at subsidised rates from government ration shops.

9

A SHIRT IN THE MARKET

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. A ginning mill is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls. The cotton is pressed into bales to be sent for spinning into thread.
- b. The putting-out system gives a lot of power to the merchants. The weavers are given a lower price for making the cloth. They have no idea about which manufacturer or exporter they are making the cloth for and at what price the merchant will be selling the cloth.
- c. The weavers live in villages near the cloth markets. They bring home the yarn supplied by the traders. They produce a variety of sarees, towels, shirting, ladies dress material and bed sheets. Then they bring back the finished cloth to the traders. They are paid a very low price for making the cloth. They do not know at what price the yarn is bought or at what price the cloth is sold. They invest all their savings or borrow money at high interests to buy looms. They put in a lot of hours at work but earn very little.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. iii. expensive | b. i. cloth merchants |
| c. iii. cloth | d. ii. profits |
| e. i. rich and powerful | |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- a. Weavers are people who weave fabric. The weavers get the yarn from the merchant and supply him the cloth.
- b. Merchants are people or companies involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade.
- c. Power looms are mechanised loom powered by a line shaft and was one of the key developments in the industrialisation of weaving during early Industrial Revolution.

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

- a. Trader sells the cotton at the cotton market. Ginning mill purchases the cotton. Ginning mill removes the seeds and presses the cotton into bales. Spinning mill buys the bales. Spinning mill spins the cotton into yarn. Spinning mill sells the yarn to yarn dealers.
- b. The arrangement between the merchant and the weaver whereby the merchant supplies the raw material to the weaver and receives the finished product is called the putting-out system. This system is prevalent in most regions of India.
- c. The workers in a garment factory are made to work at the lowest possible wages. The workers are employed on a temporary basis. Women are employed as helpers for thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging. These jobs have the lowest wages.

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

- a. A small cotton farmer has to borrow money from a trader for growing cotton as cotton farming is expensive. In turn the farmer has to make an agreement that the cotton produced would be sold only to the trader. The farmer would receive only half the price from the trader and the rest would be deducted as repayment of loan and interest. During the lean season the farmer would be forced to borrow money from the trader. They also need to borrow money if any family members fall ill. Their earning from selling cotton would be barely more than what they might have earned as a wage labourer.
- b. The weavers and the merchants of the cloth market in India work under an arrangement known as putting-out system. In this system, the merchant supplies the raw material and receives the final product. This system gives a lot of power to the merchants. The weavers do not know at what price the yarn had been purchased or at what price the cloth will be sold. The putting-out system works in favour of merchants. The weavers borrow money for purchasing power looms, puts in long hours of hard work, but do not get a fair price in the market for their products. The merchants earn more by selling raw materials as compared to the weavers who make the final product.
- c. The Indian garment exporting factory make shirts, which are exported to foreign buyers, from the US and Europe and run a chain of stores. They demand the lowest price from the supplier, and set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delay in delivery is dealt with strictly. Faced with pressures from the buyers, the garment exporting factory tries to cut costs and get maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages. Thus, they can maximise their own profits and supply garments to foreign buyers at a cheap rate.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. The foreign businessperson makes huge profit in the market. The garment exporter makes only moderate profits as compared to the foreign businessperson. The workers at the garment export factory earn barely enough to cover their day-to-day needs. Similarly, the small cotton farmer and the weaver at Erode put in long hours at work but hardly earn a fair price in the market. The merchant or traders earn more as compared to the small cotton farmers and weavers but much less than the exporter. Although the markets give opportunities to all people to work and sell their produce or products, not everyone gains equally in the market. It is usually the rich and powerful that get maximum earnings from the market.

- b. The foreign buyers are from the USA and Europe and they demand the lowest prices from the supplier and set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delay in delivery is dealt with strictly. With such pressures from the buyers, the garment exporting factory tries to cut costs. This way they can maximise their profits and supply the garments to foreign buyers at a cheap rate. Most of the workers are employed on a temporary basis. The worker may be asked to leave when their work is over. Women employed as helpers for thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging have the lowest wages.

7. Value-based questions.

- a. Value to be explained: **To help people live a just and fair life.**

Hint:

- The weavers can be suggested to join the weaver's association or create one for their state so that they can stand up for their rights jointly.
- They can all write down their demands and signature campaign to request their demands in a peaceful manner.
- They can in group request the court of law to make certain labour laws for the weavers.

- b. The value to be explained: **To help people live a just and fair life.**

Hint:

- The workers can be suggested to join the labour association or create one for their state so that they can stand up for their rights jointly.
- They can all write down their demands and signature campaign to request their demands in a peaceful manner.
- They can in group request the court of law to make certain labour laws for the workers.

NCERT Based Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

- Marginalised communities are a group confined to lower or peripheral edge of the society and denied involvement in mainstream economic, political, cultural and social activities.
- Dalits, Adivasis and Muslim girls drop out of school because of combined outcome of poverty, social discrimination and the lack of good quality school facilities for these communities.
- The villagers formed the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) for their rights to continue fishing to earn their livelihood. With the formation of TMS, the villagers were able to substantially increase their earning. A cooperative was formed where they could sell their catch at a fair price. The cooperative also arranged for transport for their catch to the markets and got a good price from the sale. The TMS gave loans to fishermen to repair and buy new nets. They began to earn three times more than what they earned earlier. They were also able to maintain a reservoir for preserving fish.

Additional Practice Questions

1. Tick the correct answer.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| a. ii. justice | b. ii. 48 |
| c. i. Satpura forest, Madhya Pradesh | d. iii. Dalit |

2. State whether True or False.

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

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

- A ballot box is a temporarily sealed container, with a narrow slit in the top to accept a ballot paper in an election and prevents anyone from accessing the votes until the close of the voting period.
- It is the process of transferring of ownership of a business, enterprise, agency, public service or public property from the public sector to the private sector.
- It is a farm, business or other organisation, which is owned and run jointly by its members, who share the profits or benefits.
- The privatisation of health services and neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for the poor to get quality health care.

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

- a. The neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most poor people as they do not have resources to afford private health services. Farmers are forced to borrow from traders and sell the produce to them at low rates. Domestic workers also face hardships.
- b. *Dalits* are discriminated against. For example, Omprakash Valmiki, a *Dalit* boy, was made to sweep the school yard or made to sit near the class room door. He was not allowed to sit with others for studying. His caste became a major reason for inequality.
- c. When dams are built, thousands of people are displaced. Whole villages are uprooted and people are forced to move and settle elsewhere. The construction of Tawa Dam submerged large areas of Satpura forest and agricultural land. People were left with nothing.

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

- a. All over the world, in every community, village, town and city, there have been people who are known and respected for their fight for equality. People come together to struggle against discrimination. Some people are widely recognised because of their capacity to organise people together to address a particular issue of inequality. There have been struggle among beedi workers, fishermen, agricultural labourers, women, slum dwellers, etc. for justice. There are attempts by people to form cooperatives to have a just control over resources.
- b. The construction of Tawa Dam submerged large areas of the Satpura forest and agricultural land. The forest dwellers were left with nothing. Apart from the meagre farms, few people took to fishing from the reservoir. In 1994, the government gave the private contractors the right to fishing in the reservoir and the local people were driven out. The villagers came together to form the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) to demand their rights to continue fishing for their livelihood. A five-year lease agreement was signed in 1996 by the Madhya Pradesh government to give the displaced villagers the right to fishing in the reservoir. On January 2, 1997, 33 villages of Tawa started the New Year with the first catch. They were able to increase their earning substantially, got loans for repair and buying of new nets, the cooperative arranged for the transportation of the catch to the markets, and also managed preserving the fish in the reservoir.
- c. The Tawa Matsya Sangh continuously refers to the Constitution, thus, using it as 'living document'. The fish workers of the organisation hoped that the provisions in the Constitution would become a reality for them. The Constitution recognises the equality of all people. Movements and struggles for equality in India always refer to the Indian Constitution for equality and justice. In a democracy, there are communities and individuals that try to expand the meaning of democracy for greater recognition of equality on existing as well as new issues. Issues of equality are central to a democracy and it is stressed by different communities and people through various movements and by referring to the Indian Constitution.

6. Answer the following questions (HOTS).

- a. Poverty and lack of resources is one of the key reasons why the lives of many people are unequal. People are discriminated and treated unequally on the basis of religion, caste and gender. These factors lead to injustice. Privatisation of health services and

neglect of government hospitals have made lives of many people very difficult. The small farmers are forced to borrow money for seeds and fertilisers for growing crops. In turn they are compelled to sell their produce at a lower cost to the moneylenders and traders. Similarly, a domestic helper has to bear insults and go through hardships as she has not resources to set up something of her own. The Dalits are treated badly as they are considered to be of low caste. People belonging to a different religion sometimes find it difficult to find a suitable accommodation. Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim girls drop out of school due to social discrimination, poverty and lack of good quality schools in their communities.

b. How does the Indian Constitution help people to achieve equality and justice?

There have been many movements, struggles, poetry, and songs for justice and equality, and the base or foundation of all is the Constitution. The fish workers in the Tawa Matsya Sangh hoped that the provisions in the Constitution would become a reality for them through their participation in the movement. They referred to the Constitution as a 'living document'. The Constitution has real meaning in their lives. In a democracy, there are always people or groups of people nurturing for further equality and justice.

7. Value-based questions.

a. The value to be explained: **Everyone has the Right to Life.**

Hint:

- Ask the domestic worker if they have been served any legal notice that the slum will be demolished. The notice has to be served by the municipality.
- If the slum is being removed, ask if any alternate arrangement has been arranged for their stay.
- One can enquire with the RWA and the local authorities to confirm if such a notice has been served.
- Find out what is going to come up in the area and if it is legal.
- If yes, then if a servant's quarter or an outhouse can be arranged for the domestic worker and her family for a few days, before they find an alternate arrangement will be very helpful.

b. The value to be explained: **To uphold the dignity of a man; all are equal in the eyes of law.**

Hint:

- The restaurant owner can talk with the juice stall owner to find out if he would be interested in working in his restaurant.
- He may be encouraged to set up his juice stall in the restaurant.
- It has to be ensured that the person is not ridiculed in the restaurant.
- The restaurant owner has to treat all his staff members equally and with respect and should ask every staff members to respect each other, irrespective of their caste, class, religion, etc.
- This may help the juice stall owner to gain confidence, inspire him to work harder and better.



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