

# TEACHER RESOURCE

## CLASS - 6 TO 8

# SOCIAL STUDIES

UNIT 1 : HISTORY

CHAPTER- 1

Section A

1. Past events
2. Arthashastra
3. Archaeology
4. Numismatics
5. Bhojpatra

Section B

1. Historian
2. Archaeology
3. Monument
4. Coins
5. Written records

Section C

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

Section D

1. The historian arranges past events in order of time that is; events that happened first followed by events that happened later. This order is called 'Chronology'.
2. History is the study of past events, specially the political, social and economic development of a country or a nation. The word 'History' comes from the ancient Greek word 'Histo'

meaning 'Know this'. It is a continuous and systematic record of past events, which is based on facts and not on imagination.

3. The study of coins is known as Numismatics.
4. Any building of historical significance is considered to be a monument.
5. All written records of the past are known as Literary sources or Manuscripts. In ancient India, before paper came into use, manuscripts were written on materials such as bhojpatra.

#### Section E

1. History is the study of past events, specially the political, social and economic development of a country or a nation.  
It is History that provides us never-ending sources for the study of our past, as it contains all that men have ever done, or as much as we can find out about it. History transacts every significant event that led to an advancement or new ideas in human civilisation.
2. Prehistory refers to that period when the art of writing was unknown. Our information about prehistory depends upon the remains of tools, pottery and weapons that have been excavated.
3. All written records of the past are known as Literary sources or Manuscripts. In ancient India, before paper came into use, manuscripts were written on materials such as bhojpatra (birch bark), palm leaves, copper plates, etc.  
Literary sources are of two kinds— religious and secular.
4. The study of material remains of past human existence is called Archaeology. These remains include weapons, tools, coins, writings on objects, buildings, articles of daily use, etc. These are called archaeological sources.  
An evidence from excavations tells us many things about the people of ancient times.

## CHAPTER 2

### Section A

1. Mesolithic period. 2. Tools made of stone 3. Near forested area. 4. B and C both 5. Stone Age

### Section B

1. Nomads 2. New Stone Age 3. The Neolithic man 4. Four 5. Copper

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Chalcolithic Age - invention of copper 2. Neolithic - invention of wheel 3. Mesolithic - microliths 4. Palaeolithic - crude stone tools

### Section E

1. They made tools like hand axes, cleavers, blades, choppers and scrapers. ( Palaeolithic age )  
During (Mesolithic period), men learned to make smaller, sharper and more efficient tools called 'Microliths'. They made hammers, sickles, scrapers and arrow heads and also made bow and arrow which made them easy to hunt.  
Axes, spears, sickles, bows and arrows were main tools. ( Neolithic age )  
Many tools like axes and knives were made out of copper. ( Chalcolithic Age )

2. Copper was the first metal to be used by man. The period during which man used both copper and stone tools is called the 'Chalcolithic Age' or Copper Age.
3. In the Mesolithic Age, men were becoming more experienced about their surroundings. They were learning the food habits and the breeding seasons of animals like goat and sheep. Due to the climatic change—rice, wheat, barley, etc began to be grown.
4. Neolithic age is also known as 'New Stone Age'. . Man's life changed in this period due to major achievements like the beginning of agriculture, the invention of the wheel and the making of pottery. Now tools became better including axes, spears, sickles, bows and arrows were main tools.
5. The pre-historic age is also known as the stone age because stone was mostly used in every activity. Early men used stones to cut fruits and roots and also used to hunt animals for their meat. Stones were even used for chopping trees to clear forests. Later the wood of these trees was used as firewood.
6. In the Mesolithic Age, men became more experienced about their surroundings. They learned the food habits and the breeding seasons of animals like goat and sheep. They grew rice, wheat, barley, etc. They learned where these grains would grow and when they would ripe. They progressed towards agriculture and food production.

## CHAPTER 3

### Section A

1. Civics 2. Harappa 3. Both a and b 4. Larkana 5. It's drainage system

### Section B

1. Indus 2. Harappan Civilisation 3. Rakhal Das Banerjee 4. Animals, birds and trees 5. A unique structure of the civilisation is the famous Great Bath of Mohenjodaro.

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Citadel - Acropolis
2. Script - Pictographic
3. Granary - Grain Storage
4. Kalibangan - Seals
5. Terracotta - Rajasthan

### Section E

1. The ancient civilisation included cities such as Kalibangan, Dholavira, Rupar, Lothal, Rakhigarhi in modern day India and Harappa, Ganweriwala, Mohenjodaro in modern day Pakistan.
2. Most of the cities of this civilisation were divided into two parts. The Western part was built on a higher ground called the upper part or Citadel and the Eastern part was called the Lower Town. The Citadel had high walls which provided protection during the floods.
3. A unique structure of the civilisation is the famous Great Bath of Mohenjodaro. This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar. It was connected to a well for water inlet. Dirty water was drained out through drains constructed in its massive walls. There were rooms on all sides. These side rooms were used for changing clothes. These bath were generally used for religious bathing. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.
4. Most of the cities of this civilisation were divided into two parts. The Western part was built on a higher ground called the upper part or Citadel and the Eastern part was called the

Lower Town. The Citadel had high walls which provided protection during the floods. It contained important buildings like the granary, large assembly halls, fire altars, the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro. The lower town contained the houses and workplaces of the common people. In the lower town, all the houses were connected directly to the well planned drainage system of covered drains and soak pits.

5. The Indus people worshipped nature in the form of animals, birds and trees. Also a male deity surrounded by animals can be seen in a seal. A mother Goddess was also worshipped. Some scholars believe that the great bath at Mohenjodaro was used during religious ceremonies.
6. The Harappans were agriculturalists. Their economy was entirely dominated by horticulture. Wheat and barley were the main crops. These people harvested various crops, such as cotton, peas and sesame. The Harappans had commercial links with Rajasthan, Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

## CHAPTER 4

### Section A

1. Vedic Age 2. Rigveda 3. Rigveda 4. Vishnu

### Section B

1. Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharva-Veda. 2. The Yajurveda 3. Medical Science 4. A King 5. Tribe or Janas

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Agni - Fire 2. Prithvi - Earth 3. Assembly – Sabha 4. System of education - Gurukul 5. Vishnu - Protector

### Section E

1. The word 'Veda' means wisdom, knowledge or vision.
2. There are four Vedas—Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharva-veda. They contain hymns in praise of various Gods and Goddesses.
3. In the Vedic period, differences based on occupations started. Priests, scholars and teachers were called the Brahmanas, the warriors were called Kshatriyas, the common people involved in production such as craft, trade and agriculture, were called the Vaishyas. At the lowest rung of the social ladder were the Shudras, whose duty was to serve the upper castes and did menial jobs.
4. Aryans came around 1500 BC. With the arrival of Aryans, India took a step forward from a semi nomadic life to a more settled life. In the beginning, the Aryans worshipped the forces of nature such as Prithvi (Earth), Agni (fire), Surya (Sun), Indra (rain), Vayu (wind) and Varun (sky). The Aryans offered prayers and sacrifices.
5. The Aryans worshipped the forces of nature such as Prithvi (Earth), Agni (fire), Surya (Sun), Indra (rain), Vayu (wind) and Varun (sky). The Aryans offered prayers and sacrifices.
6. Seeds were cultivated of pulses, peas, millets and sesame. There is evidence that fruits such as amla, jamun, dates, ber and a variety of berries were collected. They ate vegetables, fruits, meat and drunk milk. Also, There were many groups of artisans like weavers, potters, tanners, carpenters, goldsmiths and ironsmiths.
7. The Political unit of the Aryans were divided into tribe or Janas.

Each tribe was headed by a king called Rajan. His prestige depended on the extent of the area he controlled. The king was the protector of his tribe. The political system was

democratic and the members of the Jana took part in decision making through two popular assemblies—Samiti and Sabha. ( Any person could give his suggestions in Samiti, but only the elders of the families could become the members of the Sabha)

8. Priests, scholars and teachers were called the Brahmanas, the warriors were called Kshatriyas, the common people involved in production such as craft, trade and agriculture, were called the Vaishyas. At the lowest rung of the social ladder were the Shudras, whose duty was to serve the upper castes and did menial jobs.

## CHAPTER 5

### Section A

1. Upanishad 2. 540 BC 3. God 4. Both a and b 5. Right knowledge

### Section B

1. Upanishad 2. 108 3. Desire 4. Mahavira 5. Four Noble Truths

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. The creator - Brahma
2. The preserver - Vishnu
3. The God of Destruction - Indra
4. The God of Wind – Vayu

### Section E

1. There are about 108 Upanishads.
2. Buddha was married to a princess, Yashodhara and **had a son named Rahul.**
3. By following the Middle Path, which is called Eight-fold Path or Ashtangika Marga, one can get rid of suffering. The Eight-fold Path consists the following: Right view, Right intention, Right speech, Right action, Right living, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right meditation.
4. The literal meaning of Upanishad is ‘approaching and sitting near’ and the text contain conversation between teachers and students.
5. The basic teachings of Buddha are called the four Noble Truths. These can be summarised as:
  - There is suffering everywhere in the world.
  - Suffering is caused by desire.
  - Man’s aim in life is to end suffering.
  - By following the Middle Path, which is called Eight-fold Path or Ashtangika Marga. One can get rid of suffering.
6. Ahimsa – not to injure any living beings.  
Satya – to speak truth  
Asteya – not to steal  
Aparigraha (non-possession) -not to own property  
Brahmacharya – to lead a virtuous life
7. The Upanishads are the chief sources of information about Hindu philosophy. They explain the relation between matter, soul and God. They deal with the well-known Hindu principles of Karma, salvation and methods of attainment. The Upanishads assert that there is only one creator, who is true.
8. Mahavira teachings –
  - He taught that men and women should leave their homes to know the truth.
  - He asked people to follow ahimsa—not hurting or killing beings.
  - Mahavira taught that “all beings long to live.”

## CHAPTER 6

### Section A

1. Both a and c
2. Iron ore
3. Magadha
4. Patna
5. Army

### Section B

1. foothold of a tribe
2. 16
3. Shakyas and Lichchhavis
4. monarchical Mahajanpadas, Monarch or a king
5. Punch marked coins

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Jantripka - Magadha republic
2. Vajji - one of the 16 mahajanapadas
3. Magadha – a town
4. Bimbisara - Magadh's ruler

### Section E

1. The Janapadas were always fighting themselves for territory or for the control of rivers, through which they could carry on trade. The Janapadas that became powerful were called the Mahajanpadas.
2. The main sources of information of this period are the Vedic and Buddhist texts. The Vedic texts like Upanishads give information about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas.
3. Anga ,Kashi , Vajji or Vriji Chedi , Kuru , Matsya , Asmaka , Gandhara , Magadha, Kosala, Malla, Vatsa, Panchala, Surasena, Avanti, Kamboja
4. The kings collected **taxes** regularly. Taxes on crops were the most important because farming was the main occupation. There were taxes on goods bought and sold. Pastoral people paid taxes in the form of animals and animal produce like milk or ghee.
5. The improved farming techniques improved the quality and quantity of crops produced. Trade and commerce flourished in this period due to the introduction of money. Metal coins made of silver and copper were introduced. The introduction of money-economy led to the growth of trade and commerce.
6. The people led a very simple life at that time. People were liberal and broad minded. They had high ethical and moral values. People had made great progress in the field of education. Indian society at that time was divided into four varnas—Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
7. The people led a very simple life at that time. People were liberal and broad minded. They had high ethical and moral values. People had made great progress in the field of education. Indian society at that time was divided into four varnas—Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
8. The easy availability of rich iron-ore in the neighbourhood enabled the Magadhan rulers to make effective weapons and defeat their rivals. Magadha had efficient rulers, who increased its power and prosperity.

## CHAPTER 7

### Section A.

1. Chandragupta
2. Chanakya
3. Ashoka
4. Kalinga war
5. none of these

### Section B.

1. 326 BC 2.Pataliputra 3.Dharma 4.Ashoka  
5. Father

Section C.

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

Section D.

- 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.D

Section E

1. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan empire
2. Chandragupta Maurya's guide and mentor was a Brahmana called Kautilya.
3. Ashoka attacked Kalinga.
4. Alexander, the world famous Greek conqueror, attacked India in 326 BC.
5. The Kalinga War was a turning point in Ashoka's life. Thousands of people were killed and wounded during the Kalinga war. The bloodshed and the wailing of widows and orphans completely changed Ashoka's attitude towards expansion through war.
6. The Word dhamma was derived from the Sanskrit word dharma, meaning religious duty. After the war, Ashoka became a follower of Buddhism and began to preach this religion. Its main principles were: To follow the path of ahimsa and non-violence, People should respect their elders and other religions, People should live in peace and harmony, Masters should be kind to their servants, The poor and the disabled should be given special consideration.
7. The Mauryas were a dynasty. We know from Arthashastra that the administration of Pataliputra, the capital of the Mauryans was given to six committees. These committees looked after sanitation, care of foreigners, registration of births and deaths, regulation of weight and measures. The Emperor was the final decision maker, but he was also assisted by a council of ministers.  
An empire was divided into a number of provinces.  
The most striking feature of Chandragupta Maurya's administration was the maintenance of a huge army. The army comprised of infantry, cavalry and elephants.

CHAPTER 8

Section A

1. Srigupta 2. Kumargupta 3.Foreign traveller 4. Pulakeshin 2

Section B

1. Chandragupta 1 2. Samudragupta 3. Napoleon of India. 4. Pulakeshin 2

Section C

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

Section D

1. Kalidasa - Chandragupta 2
2. Nayanars - worship of shiva
3. Harshacharita - Banabhatta
4. Prayag Prashasti - Harisena
5. Prashasti of Pulakeshin II – Ravi Kirti

Section E

1. Harsha's empire extended from the Himalayas in the North to the river Narmada in the South and from Punjab in the West to Bengal in the East.
2. Kalidasa was one of the famous poets of Gupta period.

3. The founder of the Gupta dynasty was Srigupta. Chandragupta I was the first important ruler of the Gupta dynasty. Other two important rulers of this dynasty were Samudragupta and Chandragupta Vikramaditya. The post Gupta period saw the rise of many small kingdoms in North and South India. These included the kingdom of Harsha in the North and that of the Chalukyas and Pallavas in the Deccan and the South respectively.
4. Samudragupta is called the Napoleon of India'.
5. In the AD 606, Harshavardhana became the ruler of Thaneshvar in modern Haryana. He succeeded his brother Rajyavardhan
6. From Seventh Century AD onwards, the Bhakti movement began to become popular in South India and the Alvars and Nayanars paved the way towards it through their simple religious teachings, rejection of rituals and complicated ceremonies and criticism of the caste system. Both under Chalukyas and Pallavas apart from Vedic Sacrifices, the worship of Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva came into existence. The Alvar saints who were great devotees of Lord Vishnu, popularised the worship of God.

## CHAPTER 9 :

### Section A.

1. C Religious centre
2. A Silver
3. D Drainage
4. A Vellalar
5. A Grama Bhojaka

### Section B.

1. Uzhavar
2. Kadaiyyar and adimai
3. Folk tales
4. Taxila, Gandhara and Mathura
5. Arthashastra

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A

### Section E

1. Stone tools helps early men live more comfortably and to protect themselves from the dangerous animals. Stone tools helped them doing many other activities like hunting animals, cutting the flesh and so on.
2. In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells.
3.
  - Ordinary ploughmen also known as Uzhavar.
  - Large landowners also known as Vellalar.
  - Landless labourers, including slaves, known as Kadaiyyar and Adimai.
4. The Sangam texts provide us the information about the city of Kaveripattinam or Puhar.
5. Mathura, which was the centre for indigenous school of art was also influenced by the invasions. The Mathura school became first to make faces and figures of Buddha. The Mathura art is Indian in thought and style.
6. Roman lamps glassware and gems have also been found at site. Small tanks have been found that were probably dyeing vats, used to dye cloth. There is plenty of evidence for the making of beads from semi-precious stones and glass. Other finds include pottery from the Mediterranean region, such as amphorae and stamped red glazed pottery.
7. Various available texts reveal that manufacturing of cloth was also an important activity during that time and both men and women worked in the cloth industry. The two important cloth manufacturing centers were Varanasi in the North and Madurai in the South. During this period, many crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as shrenis. Their function was to provide training, procure material, and distribute the finished product.

## CHAPTER 10

### Section A.

1. B Valmiki 2.C Sanskrit 3.B Chandra of Gupta Dynasty 4. B Sanskrit 5.C Vyasa

### Section B.

1. Garbhagriha 2. Arthashastra 3.Iron pillar 4.Ajanta Paintings 5.Sanskrit

### Section C.

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

### Section D

1. . B 2. A 3. C 4. E 5. D

### Section E

1. Garbhagriha – A room where the image of the chief deity was placed and the priests would perform religious rituals and devotees offer worship to the deity.
2. The iron pillar at Mehrauli near Delhi is a wonderful example of the metallurgical skill of the Gupta crafts persons.
3. Epics are grand, long compositions about heroic characters and include stories of social and political conditions of the people and Gods.
4. Whenever the devotees would come to visit the temple or the stupa, they were expected to bring gifts with them, which were used to decorate the buildings. An ivory masterpiece was one such example which was gifted by an association of ivory workers, for one of the beautiful gateways at Sanchi.
5. The greatest specimen of Buddhist art in Gupta times is provided by Ajanta paintings. These paintings depict various events in the life of Buddha. These paintings are lively and natural.
6. Tamil is the oldest South Indian language. The Silappaddikaram and the Manimekalam are the famous Tamil epics.

## CHAPTER 11

### Section A.

1. D a and C 2. A Jupiter 3. C 76 years 4. D all of these 5. C Poornima

### Section B.

1. Red 2. Ruler of the Roman gods 3. unique planet because life is known to exist only on this planet 4. Dwarf planet 5. Blue Planet

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

### Section E

1. Sun- The sun is a star, a hot ball of glowing gases, mainly of hydrogen and helium in the heart of our solar system. Our sun is the only source of light and heat without which we would not be able to live. Planet - They are heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun in an orbit. They do not have their own heat and light.
2. Universe means everything that exists, including galaxies and the space between them. Galaxy - A galaxy is a massive cluster of stars (millions or billions) held together by gravity.
3. New moon - The moon is not visible because the illuminated side of the moon faces away from the earth . Full moon - The moon appears to be completely illuminated by direct sunlight because the illuminated side of the moon faces the earth.

4. Comets - The celestial objects which revolve around the sun in long elliptical orbits are called comets. Asteroids- Asteroids are smaller than any of the planets and only a few have a diameter of over 30 km. They are also called planetoids or minor planets.

#### Section F

1. Sky is an endless ceiling, where we see many shiny objects. All these objects are called celestial bodies or heavenly bodies. The heavenly bodies include the stars, planets, satellites, asteroids, comets, meteors, etc.
2. The solar system consists of the sun, the eight planets, their satellites and thousands of other smaller bodies.
3. Earth is a unique planet because life is known to exist only on this planet. It appears blue in colour. This is because of presence of water on two-thirds surface of the Earth. It is, therefore, called a 'Blue Planet' which sustains all types of life.
4. Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun. It has 50 confirmed moons and 14 provisional moons. It has colourful latitudinal bands of atmospheric clouds. It is named after the ruler of the Roman gods. Venus is the second planet from the sun. It is very hot. It is also called evening star or morning star. It is very similar to the Earth, so it is called Earth's sister. It has no moon and rotates from east to west.
5. Thus the changes from New Moon to Full Moon and back again are called the phases of the Moon. There are eight distinct, traditionally recognised stages (phases).
6. Our Earth has only one natural satellite—The Moon. The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days and 8 hours. It takes exactly the same time to complete single rotation. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.

#### CHAPTER 12

##### Section A

1. 24 hours 2. 366 days 3. Rotation 4. Earth's rotation on axis 5. Both a and b

##### Section B

1. Fixed 2. Nicolaus Copernicus 3. Equinox 4. Revolution 5. 24 hours

##### Section C

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

##### Section D

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

##### Section E

1. The earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. Rotation of the earth causes day and night. Activity - Take a globe and a torch. Keep the globe in a dark room and light the torch. The part of the globe which faces the torch gets light and other half does not have light. Similarly, one half of the earth gets light and other half does not get light.
2. One year has 365 days, but after every 4 years, one extra day is added to the month of February forming a leap year with 366 days. It's called leap year.
3. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.
4. A year is usually divided into summer, winter, spring and autumn seasons.
5. Equinox means equal days and equal nights.
6. On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. As the larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere receives the sun lights, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights whereas reverse happens in the Northern Hemisphere. This position of the earth is called the Winter Solstice.

7. On 21st June, as the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, so the sun rays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. Therefore, these areas receive more heat. Whereas the areas near the poles receive less heat due to the slanting sun rays. The changing seasons are caused by the tilt of the earth and its orbit around the sun. The hemisphere leaning towards the sun receives more direct sunlight while the hemisphere away from the sun receives less direct sunlight thus resulting in cold weather there. This position of the earth is called the Summer Solstice.
8. Sun rays are never vertical at the arctic circle **due to the spherical shape of the earth.**

## CHAPTER 13

### Section A.

1. D all of these
2. D all of these
3. A find directions
4. A for a map
5. B mountains

### Section B.

1. Cartography
2. Direction
3. Main directions
4. Water bodies
5. Political

### Section C.

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

### Section D

1. The science of map making is known as Cartography.
2. A scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
3. Physical , Political and Thematic maps
4. Maps show us a location of a place, village or a town. They also help us in showing physical features of the earth or the countries such as mountains, rivers etc. They also show the political boundaries of states, nations or the continents. Thematic maps help us in studying various themes like population, rainfall, agricultural production in a region or a country etc.
5. A Compass is a device that helps the user to know the direction of a place.
6. Physical maps show the location of landforms like deserts, mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, lakes, etc. These maps are also called Relief maps
7. There are 3 components- Distance, direction and symbol. Symbols and signs are very important in a map because maps are drawn on a small sheet and it is not practically possible to write the names of things such as road, bridge, river, school, hospital, temple, mountain, etc. on them. Certain symbols and signs are used to show these things. These symbols are called the Conventional Symbols.
8. Small Scale Maps show a very little information but cover a big area. Maps of countries, big cities are small scale maps. Large Scale Maps show more information, but cover a small area. Maps of villages, small cities, colony-schools, etc. are large scale maps.
9. Conventional symbols means using different colours, signs and symbols to present any information such as mountains, rivers, peaks, bridges, forts, airports, dams, roads etc on the map.
10. Plan is an outline of a building or structure. When it details a town or a group of buildings, it is called Layout Plan. A plan shows the accurate length and breadth of each part of the house with minor details. A plan is drawn according to scale.

## CHAPTER 14

### Section A

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. D

#### Section B

1. Africa 2. Mariana Trench 3. Eurasia 4. Hydrosphere 5. gases, Atmosphere

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

#### Section E

1. The four major domains of the earth are , Atmosphere lithosphere, Hydrosphere, biosphere.
2. The domain of water on the earths surface is called as Hydrosphere.
3. There are seven major continents of the earth , Asia , Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.
4. The third largest continent is North America. It lies entirely in the northern hemisphere. It is surrounded by pacific ocean in the west , the Atlantic Ocean in the east , Arctic ocean in the north and Isthmus of Panama in the south . It has ancient plateaus , mountain range and extensive plains . The northern part of North America remains under snow cover and also glacial lakes are found in this part .
5. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gases called the atmosphere. The atmosphere has many gases like nitrogen , oxygen, carbon dioxide and other gases . Every gas has its own specific role in nature and is essential for the existence of life .
6. The importance of the ocean are-:
  - They maintain the temperature of the Earth.
  - They provide a very good transport route and link many countries .
  - They are source of mineral oils
  - They are home of aquatic animals
  - Their water is used to make salt.
7. North America is connected to South America by a very narrow strip of land called as Isthmus of Panama.
8. Arctic ocean is located within the Arctic circle and surrounds the North pole . It is permanently covered with a vast floating raft of ice ,here the temperature is very low . Arctic ocean is connected to Pacific ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as Berring Strait . It is surrounded by northern coast of North America and Eurasia.
9. Asia is the largest continent and most its part lies in the northern and eastern hemisphere. It is joined to the land mass of Europe and thus combinedly known as Eurasia. The mountain ranges of Urals , the Black sea and the Caspian sea separate the two continents.
10. Biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between land , water , and air. Every living species on the earth is the part of the biosphere. All the living things in the biosphere is dependent on each other for their survival .

#### CHAPTER 15

##### Section A.

1. B 8.4'N and 37.6'N 2. A Goa 3. B five groups 4. B The Thar Desert 5. A Lakshadweep Islands

##### Section B.

1. Rajasthan 2. Seventh 3. 8,849 m 4. Sunderban Delta 5. Northern Circar

##### Section C.

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

##### Section D.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

## Section E

1. India is located in the northern hemisphere. It is situated in the southern part of the Asia and located at the head of the Indian ocean.
2. These are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. The Island country of Sri Lanka and the Republic of Maldives are located towards the south in the Indian Ocean.
3. Many beautiful hill stations like Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Srinagar, Kullu Manali, Dharamshala, Darjeeling, etc. are located in Himachal Pradesh.
4. These plains are very fertile because they are made of fine silt brought by the rivers. This fertile silt is called alluvium.
5. West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have common boundaries with Bangladesh.
6. The following are the major physiographic divisions of India : 1. The Northern Mountains 2. The Northern Plains 3. The Great Indian Desert 4. The Peninsular Plateau 5. The Coastal Plains 6. The Island Groups
7. The Shivalik is the outer Himalayas. This is the lowest range of Himalayas. The average height of these ranges is about 1200 metres. It comprises dense forests and land which is suitable for cultivation.
8. Peninsular plateau is the oldest part of India known as the Indian plateau.
9. To the west of the Western Ghats and the east of Eastern Ghats lie the coastal plains. The western coastal plains are narrow whereas the eastern coastal plains are broader. The western and the eastern coastal plain.
10. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps. Lakshadweep islands are formed, when the living polyps die and their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of hard skeletons which grow higher and higher, thus coral islands are formed.

## CHAPTER 16

### Section A.

1. B Kashmiris 2. A South India 3. D Assam 4. A national festival 5. C 22

### Section B.

1. Western and Southern 2. Rajasthan 3. Sikhs 4. Punjab 5. Garba

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. D 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. B

### Section E

1. India has diversity of cultural practices, languages, customs and traditions.
2. In India, one comes across people of different religions : Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and many others. They have different places of worship and different religious practices.
3. Dresses like sari and salwar-kameez or salwar-suit are most popular dresses of women in India. Traditional dress of Indian men is dhoti-Kurta or payjama- kurta. Churidar kurta with an achkan in Rajasthan, Churidar payjama with a jacket in Gujarat are some famous dresses of men in India. Ghaghra-katchli in Rajasthan, munda-blouse in Kerala are the most popular dresses of women in different states of India.
4. Classical dances are very popular in India. Kathak in North India, Kathakali in Kerala, Bharatnatyam in Tamil Nadu, Odissi in Odisha, Kuchipudi in Andhra Pradesh, etc.
5. During the incidence of Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, the British Army officer General Dyer on Baisakhi Day (13 April, 1919) opened fire without a warning on the unarmed protesters Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims, who had gathered to protest against the British.

## CHAPTER 17

### Section A

1. B a negative opinion
2. A worse treatment
3. D all of these
4. C both the above

### Section B

1. Stereotypes
2. Age-old hierarchical caste system
3. Discrimination
4. a worse treatment
5. Discrimination
6. 1957

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. E
5. A

### Section E

1. Prejudice or pre-conceived idea leads to the creation of stereotypes. If we generalise all people of a particular group into one image, we create a stereotype. Example - Girls cry easily.
2. Inequality is where people are not treated equally on the basis of economic conditions as well as opportunities.
3. Political justice : It means equal participation of every individual to participate in the government. Equality : Liberty without equality is meaningless. Every citizen of India is treated equally before law and is ensured equal protection.  
Liberty : Indian citizens are given freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.  
Fraternity : It means brotherhood among the people of India. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law. Government jobs are opened to all people.
4. Discrimination means treating a person or group differently than others. Discrimination usually means a worse treatment. This treatment is caused by our prejudices or stereotypes.
5. In a country full of diversities, we often come across people, who look different from us, speak different languages, wear different types of clothes, have different food habits, etc. Their opinion, attitudes and thoughts may also be different.
6. Right to equality is a part of Indian Constitution. It means to provide equal status and opportunity and to promote it among them all. Every citizen of India is treated equally before law and is ensured equal protection.
7. Untouchables are also known as Dalits. They are not treated well and are discriminated. They were not allowed to take up jobs other than low menial works. They were not permitted to enter houses, shops and temples where the upper caste had an access.

## CHAPTER 18

### Section A

1. Legislative
2. Judiciary
3. Common people
4. Suffrage
5. Greek word

### Section B

1. Supreme Court
2. Framing laws
3. Monarchy, Democracy, Dictatorship
4. Antithesis
5. democratic

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Government is a set of institutions that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws so as to ensure an orderly life. It consists of group of people who are assigned the task of administering and managing the affairs of the nation.
2. The constitution of India provides that the election to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly of States shall be on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise, which means "Every

person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than 18 years of age and is not otherwise disqualified has the right to vote.

3. Monarchy or Kingship was the most common form of government whereby a King or Queen formed the government. Monarchical form of government was strengthened by the 'Divine Rights' theory.
4. Dictatorship is a form of government in which an individual rules the state without any accountability to the people for his actions.
5. In Europe and USA, women and the poor had to struggle for their voting right. Women had to launch a movement for it, which is called suffrage movement. The women participated in this movement were called suffragettes. They demanded the right to vote for all women.

#### Section E

1. Government is a set of institutions that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws so as to ensure an orderly life. Government consists of group of people who are assigned the task of administering and managing the affairs of the nation.
2. The government has to make laws for the governance of the country. Some of the Functions of government :
  - To protect the life and property of the people.
  - To enact and enforce rules and regulations.
  - To run postal, roadways, airways and railway services and control market prices.
  - To protect the country from any sort of internal and external attacks.
  - To provide necessary infrastructure like roads, schools, hospitals, dams, etc.
  - \* To remove poverty, unemployment, discrimination and inequality from the country, etc.
3. Monarchy - It was the most common form of government whereby a King or Queen formed the government. It was a hereditary form of government in which the King or Queen inherited the throne from their father or mother. Democracy- It is a form of Government in which the people of a country choose their own Government through elections. Every person has a right to vote the candidate of his own choice.
4. Monarchy, Democratic and Dictatorship
5. Democracy is a form of Government in which the people of a country choose their own Government through elections. Every person has a right to vote the candidate of his own choice. This is why democratic governments are more accountable to the people.

### CHAPTER 19

#### Section A

1. Secondary occupation
2. Agriculture
3. Amul
4. Four groups
5. Medium farmers

#### Section B

1. Less than
2. Modern methods
3. Punjab
4. 1952
5. Primary occupations

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. Less than 2 hectares
2. 5 hectares
3. 1952
4. Sell butter, ghee and other things

#### Section E

1. Any work that is done to earn money to live, is called a means of livelihood.
2. Occupations can be divided into 3 - 1. Primary occupations, relate to agriculture, farming and animal husbandry. Secondary occupations, are related to manufacturing units, self-employment, etc. Tertiary occupation, are service providing jobs like transport, communication, banking, etc.
3. Our government launched the Community Development Programme in 1952 with the aim of developing villages and improving agricultural production.
4. Rural areas all over India, cows, buffaloes and goats are commonly reared. These animals are reared mainly for their milk. The milk is sold in villages as well as in cities. Animal husbandry

is a part of agriculture where animals are reared, bred and raised for meat, eggs, milk and other food products.

5. They are engaged in making baskets, pots, carpets, bricks, etc. Some women after working in the fields could be seen doing "Phulkari" work, the traditional craft of Punjab.
6. Middle farmer- These are the farmers with the land area between two hectares to five hectares. They mostly use common agricultural implements for cultivation and harvesting.  
Large Farmers- Farmers, those who have agricultural land more than five hectares fall under this category. Most of these farmers employ other persons for cropping and harvesting.

## CHAPTER 20

### Section A.

1. A village level
2. A Sarpanch
3. B three-tier system
4. A Zila Parishad
5. B 21 years

### Section B.

1. Panchayats
2. Nyaya Panchayat
3. Gram Panchayat and the district administration
4. 5
5. 5

### Section C.

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

### Section D

1. The Gram Sabha elects the members and the head of the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Sabha reviews the work and accounts of the Gram Panchayat.
2. Gram Panchayat looks after the welfare of villages. The Sarpanch or Pradhan is the head of the Gram Panchayat, who is elected by the members of the Gram Panchayat.
3. Block Samiti is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district administration.
4. The Zila Parishad is the third and the highest tier of Panchayati Raj. The tenure of a Zila Parishad is 5 years.
5. The Nyaya Panchayat is the village court. Its members are called panch, and it is headed by a Sarpanch.

### Section E

1. Panchayati Raj is a system of self government or local government at the village level. In our country, the system of Panchayats is very old because India lives in the villages. The Panchayati Raj system has brought about substantial improvement in the villages by taking up welfare schemes.
2. A village has a Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and a Nyaya Panchayat to look after the welfare of the residents.
3. Block Samiti is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district administration. Block Samiti is formed where the population is more than 20 lakhs.
4. The members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the members of the Gram Sabha for a period of five years. The number of members of a Panchayat is not fixed.
5. Looking after the general sanitation of the village. • Provision of street lighting. • Construction and maintenance of approach roads and dams. • Management of cremation and burial ground. • Provision of drinking water. • Registration of births, deaths and marriages in the village. • Cleanliness of public wells, tanks and other places etc.
6. The Zila Parishad is the third and the highest tier of Panchayati Raj. It comprises of the following members - 1. President of the Panchayat Samitis 2. M.L.As and M.Ps of the area 3.

Representatives of the Co-operative societies.4. Chairman of the Municipal Boards.5. Representatives of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

7. The Nyaya Panchayat hears and decides minor cases. It can fine and punish the guilty within certain limits. It helps villagers to get speedy justice at very little cost.
8. The Panchayati Raj system has brought about substantial improvement in the villages by taking up welfare schemes. It has brought political awakening in the villages. The Panchayati Raj institutions work as training grounds for the people to enable them to work as representatives of the people in State Legislature and Parliament.
9. The Panchayati Raj system has brought about substantial improvement in the villages by taking up welfare schemes. It has brought political awakening in the villages. They not only elect their own representatives but also take part in making decisions in the villages. The Panchayats have succeeded in drawing the attention of the government officials to their problems. The system has helped in bringing about a green Revolution in many parts of the country, specially in Punjab and Haryana.

## CHAPTER 21

### Section A

1. Urban areas 2. A and b 3. 1993 4. Both a and b

### Section B

1. Diversity 2. Urban 3. Vendors, hawkers, cobblers, garment and cloth sellers, utensil sellers 4. 5. Owned by people

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. B 2. C 3. A

### Section E

1. Self-employed people are those who work for themselves.
2. Shopping malls are large buildings with different kinds of material shops, offices, picture hall on different floors. People work in shops and showrooms as managers, cashiers, assistants, peons, cleaners, watchmen, guards, etc.
3. Work in shops, work in factories, work in offices
4. Rural livelihoods are based upon primary activities like farming and fishing. Urban is city based living and involve a range of activities like jobs in the government or private sector, and professional jobs. Rural areas provide less opportunity to earn income as compared with urban areas.
5. Main advantages – regular salary, savings for old age, paid holidays, perks and medical facilities

## CHAPTER 22

### Section A

1. Both n and c 2. Mayor 3. Municipal Council 4. Elected 5. Municipal Committee

### Section B

1. Municipal Corporation 2. Elected 3. The Mayor 4. Chief Executive Officer 5. Municipal Council 6. Wards

### Section C

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. The local self-government in a small town having a population of 10,000 to 20,000, is called Town Area Committee. In a city, it is called Municipality. In big cities, it is called Municipal Corporation.
2. The Municipal Corporation are established in cities having a population above two millions, for the welfare of the city community. In some cities, the Municipal Corporation is also known as Mahanagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika. Municipal Corporations are elected bodies. The elections are held after every four or five years. Mayor and Deputy Mayor are the representatives of the people and are responsible to the Corporation. The Mayor runs the Municipal Corporation.
3. Source of income for Municipal corporation – Tax on water, entertainment, markets, vehicles education tax, electricity tax, Toll tax for using roads and bridges etc.
4. The Municipal Corporation are established in cities having a population above two millions, for the welfare of the city community. Big cities of India like Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Vadodara, Agra, etc have Municipal Corporations.
5.
  - To provide for and maintain graveyards, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
  - To maintain records of births and deaths and issue certificates for the same.
6. Providing free and compulsory education
7. Special committees are formed in a Municipal Committee to provide good amount of support, help and advice.

## BOOK 7

### CHAPTER 1

#### Section A

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C

#### Section B

1. Gopal  
Vijayasena
2. Chahamanas
3. 1175 AD
4. Prashastis
- 5.

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. D
2. E
3. A
4. C
5. B

#### Section E

1. The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala. His capital was Pataliputra. Dharamapala and Devepala were the most famous rulers of this dynasty. They extended and consolidated the Pala empire. The Palas were great patrons of learning and religions.
2. The Chola Empire was divided into Mandalams or provinces and they in turn were divided into Valanadu or Nadus or districts. The Nadus were subdivided into Kurrams or Group of villages. The smallest unit was Gramam or village.
3. The Rashtrakuta kings were patrons of art, architecture and literature. The famous Elephanta caves were carved during their reign. These kings maintained trade relations with foreign countries. The state was prosperous under their reign. Hinduism was the most popular religion. They also encouraged Jainism, Buddhism and Islam. They patronised Saivism and Vaishnavism. The rulers also encouraged the growth of regional languages.
4. In the early Medieval Period, there were a large number of regional kingdoms in India. They include:
  - Palas
  - Rashtrakutas
  - Rajputs

- Chahamanas
- The Cholas

5. The Rashtrakutas were the descendants of the feudatory chiefs, the Satavahanas. They rose to power in the 8th century under Dantidurga. He laid the foundation of the dynasty in 753 AD after defeating the Chalukyas of Badami. He made Malkhed, which is a region in the present day Maharashtra, as his capital.

His successor, Krishna Raya constructed the rock-cut Kailasa temple at Ellora. Govinda-III, Amoghvarsha-I, Indra-I and Krishna-I were some other great rulers of this dynasty.

6. The Chola Nataraja is often said to be the supreme statement of Hindu art. The temples were cultural centres and the centres of craft production. They were given devdana or land grants by the members of the royal family. These lands had been provided with irrigation systems and were very productive. The produce of the land went into maintaining the temples and specialists who worked at the temple. The settlements around the temples also consisted of garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers and others. The South Indian temples were not only places of worship but also cultural centres and hub of economic and social life of the people.

## CHAPTER 2

### Section A

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B

### Section B

1. Slave or Mamluk Dynasty 2. Timur Lang 3. Bahlul Lodhi 4. Raziya Sultan 5. 1398

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. B

### Section E

1. Jaziya was the tax non-Muslims paid to live in an Islamic state. It exempted Hindus from military service. Women, children and the Brahmans did not have to pay it.

2. The Qutab Minar at Delhi was completed by Iltutmish.

3. After several weak rulers, Ghiyasud-din Balban, a powerful noble, became Sultan in 1266. He continued Iltutmish's policy of suppressing revolts and strengthening the Sultanate's hold over its territories.

4. Raziya Sultan was the first woman ruler of India. After becoming the ruler, she faced a lot of opposition from the Turkish nobles who did not approve of her independent ways. One important chronicler of that period Minhaj-i-Siraj reflected this discomfort at having a woman as a ruler in his accounts. Raziya was finally murdered in 1240.

5. Muhammad-bin Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri in 1327 AD.

6. The causes that led to the downfall of the Sultans were :

1. The Delhi Sultans came and conquered India by the force of their armies. But they never tried to win the confidence and love of their subjects.

2. Most of the Sultans were religious fanatics. Sultans like Firoz Tughlaq and Sikandar Lodhi reimposed Jazia, the much hated religious tax on the Hindus. Consequently, the Hindus hated them and became their enemies.

3. The Muslim nobility was also much to be blamed for the downfall of the Sultans. The amirs and the nobles were too powerful and could be kept under control only by powerful rulers like Alauddin

Khalji and Balban. Whenever a weak ruler came to the throne, they took advantage and rebelled against him.

4. The Jagirdari system revived by Firoz Tughlaq was an important factor responsible for the ruin of the Sultanate. The Jagirdars became very powerful in their territories and arrested their independence.

5. The empire was too vast to be controlled in those days when means of communications were not so developed.

6. Timur's invasion gave the final blow to the already disintegrating Sultanate, and with Babur's invasion, came the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

## CHAPTER 3

### Section A

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. A    5. D

### Section B

1. Emperor Shah Jahan    2. Mansabdari system    3. Raja Todarmal    4. Hamida Banu Begam    5. Fatehpur Sikri

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. E    2. F    3. D    4. B    5. C    6. A

### Section E

1. Nur Jahan was the empress of the Mughal empire as the chief consort of Emperor Jahangir. She is considered to be one of the most powerful and influential woman of the 17th century Mughal Empire. She was the 20th and favorite wife of the Emperor Jahangir.

2. With the help of the Mansabdari system, Akbar organised his nobility and gave them military responsibilities. Every Mansabdar held a Mansab meaning a position or rank called zat. The mansabs were divided into zat and sawar. Zat meant the personal salary and sawar meant the number of horsemen, he had to maintain. Apart from his own salary, the mansabdars also had the responsibilities to maintain a specified number of sawars or horsemen. The Mansabdars got their salaries in the form of Jagirs or landed estates whose revenue was given to them as their salary. However, they did not reside in or administer their jagir. The revenue was collected by the servants.

3. The Mughal administration was based on Central Asian, Indian and Persian traditions. Its details are mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, a part of Akbar's biography. Akbarnama written by the courtier Abul Fazl.

4. In the new city, that Akbar built at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, he built a hall called Ibadatkhana or the hall of prayer. Here, he welcomed scholars of all religions—Hindu priests, Jain monks, Buddhist and Christian missionaries, for religious discussion. Akbar tried to combine the good points of all religions into a single faith called Din-i-Ilahi.

5. The policy of compromise and conciliation won a number of Rajput kingdoms over to Akbar's side and further weakened whatever remained of Rajput unity.

The Rajput ruler who resisted Akbar was Maharana Pratap.

6. Aurangzeb underestimated the Maratha power and kept expending resources in the Deccan. After pouring so much manpower and resources any empire would weaken to the point it will fall under its own weight. As Aurangzeb was more occupied in the Deccan, the regional kingdoms of the North were able to organize themselves and revolt against the Mughal empire just after Aurangzeb's death. The Marathas with their guerrilla tactics were able to repel the Mughals. After the departure of the Mughals a power vacuum was created which was filled by the Marathas. And so such loss of territory and resources was the cause of the downfall of the Mughal empire.

## CHAPTER 4

### Section A

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. A

### Section B

1. tribal people
2. fifteen percent
3. Script
4. Khokhar tribe
5. Gaddis.

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Clan -: A group of people interrelated by ancestry or by marriage.
2. Tribe -: A tribe can be defined as a community living in hilly forest or well demarcated areas having its own culture, religion, language and strong ethnic identity.

### Section E

1. The tribal communities did not develop any script. Tales of their ancestors, their heroes and their past sorrows and joys have come down in the form of songs and ballads passed down orally over generations. These provide rich historical material.
2. The medieval Indian tribes generally practised primitive cultivation, herding and hunting-gathering. While some tribes were nomads, others lived settled lives in remote regions such as hills, forests, deserts and waste lands.
3. Rani Durgavati of Garh Katanga ruled on behalf of her minor five-year son BirNarain. Under her the kingdom of Gonds became very powerful and extensive.
4. The Ahoms of Brahmaputra valley are said to belong to Shan family of the Indo-Chinese family. They had migrated from Burma (Myanmar) in the thirteenth century. They had embraced Hinduism and were dominant in Assam region.
5. Ahom's rule end in 1826.
6. With time even tribal groups were introduced to new cultures. With the result of it, they started to live a settled life. Many of them adopted better methods of agriculture. Many ceremonies and tribal customs and gods became part of the existing culture. During the medieval period, some tribes became dominant. Those who controlled the forest resources and key trade routes became very powerful. The Mughals tried to impose either taxes or obtained services of these tribal people. The Gonds and Ahoms were two tribal groups who established these two powerful kingdoms.

## CHAPTER 5

### Section A

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. B

### Section B

1. Bhakti
2. The Nayanars and the Alwars
3. 12 books
4. Tulsidas
5. Braj

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A

### Section E

1. The teachings of Bhakti movement are :-
  1. A very close relation between the devotee and his personal god.
  2. Discarding of any discrimination based on gender, caste or creed.
  3. Purity of heart and mind, kindness.
2. There were 10 Sikh gurus.
3. Guru Gobind Singh founded Khalsa Panth.
4. Guru Nanak's idea had both social and political connotation. These ideas were similar to those of Ravidas, Sant Kabir and Dadu. The ideas of these saints and other class conflicts had led to emergence of a new religion called Sikhism.

5. The religion of Sikhism emerged during medieval period and became an indigenous religion. Because of atrocities of some Mughal rulers, the new settlement was almost self-governing. It was like 'a state within the state'. Nanak had established the order of Gurus. The last of these gurus, Guru Govind Singh had established Khalsa, the Sikh military order.
6. The word 'Sufi' is derived from suf, meaning wool, The Sufis were so called because they wore coarse garments made of wool. They led simple lives in Khanqahs (hermitages), which resembled monasteries.
7. : The Sufis preached devotion to God, brotherhood among men and kindness towards fellow beings. They believed in one god. They accepted that there could be many ways of reaching God. Hence, they were tolerant of other religions. The Sufis mixed freely with all sections of the society and preached in the local languages.  
The Chishti and the Suhrawardi silsilahs became popular in India.

## CHAPTER 6

### Section A

1. A Aurangzeb 2 .A Akbar Shah 3.C 1722 4.D Bahadur Shah Jafar 2 5.B 1725

### Section B

1. 1740 to 1756 2.Nizam al-Musk Asaf Jah 3.Economic Independence 4.Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh 2 5. 3 april 1680

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. F 2. D 3. C 4. E 5. A 6. B

### Section E

1. Guru Nanak appointed Guru Angad, one of his followers, as his successor.
2. Kabir was one of the most influential saints of his period. His teachings were based on a complete rejection of the major religious traditions.
3. Jahangir executed Guru Arjan Dev in 1606 for giving shelter to prince Khusrau who had rebelled against his own father.
4. Guru Nanak is the founding father of Sikhism. He preached simple things and laid stress on simplicity. He emphasised the importance of worship of one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. His teachings also include the importance of right belief and worship, honest living and helping others.
5. The Incapability of the Later Mughals, Military Weakness, Economic Bankruptcy, The Attacks of the Marathas in the North, They were desperately short of supplies and starving on the event of the war. They were also weakened by infighting among their chiefs. Their military techniques and weapons, too, were outdated and unsuitable for the use on the plains.

## CHAPTER 7

### Section A

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

### Section B

1. Diversity 2. Sanskrit 3. Malayalam 4. expression of emotions 5. Six

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. E

### Section E

1. Kathak (North India) , Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali(Kerala) , Odissi (Odisha)

2. In Rajasthan, different styles emerged at Bundi, Mewar, Kota, Kishangarh, Marwar, Jaipur and Bikaner.
3. The conquerors such as Mughals, Marathas and the English East India company tried to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri mainly because:
  - It would make their rules acceptable to the local people since the temple was important as a place of pilgrimage.
  - It was a centre of authority in social and political matters.
  - Moreover, by gaining control over the temple they could access the huge wealth of the temple collected from the donations of the pilgrims.
4. During the early medieval period, most literary works were written in Sanskrit. Shankaracharya, Ramanuja, Madhavacharya and Vallabhacharya wrote many books on religious philosophy. Many books on Medicine, astronomy, music, dramas, stories and poems were written in Sanskrit.
5. During the period of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals, two new languages— Arabic and Persian entered in India. Of these, Persian was most important. It has been the court language for hundreds of years. Out of the mixture of Persian and Hindi, a new language developed that was Urdu.
6. The painting of miniatures (small-size paintings). These paintings were made on various materials such as paper, cloth, wood, ivory and leather. In the early medieval period, miniatures depicted religious themes. The Palas of Bengal patronised the use of miniatures to illustrate Buddhist texts, while in Western India, miniatures were used to decorate Jain manuscripts.

## CHAPTER 8

### Section A

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B

### Section B

1. Natural and man-made 2. Man-made 3. Lithosphere 4. Soil 5. 97%

### Section C

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. An ecosystem is a living community of plants and animals sharing an environment with non-living elements such as climate and soil.
2. The term “environment” is derived from a French word ‘environer’, meaning ‘neighbourhood’. In simple terms, whatever we see in our surroundings, are collectively called environment; that is the place, people, things and nature that surround any living organism is called environment. Our environment consists of two main components— natural and man made. These are also called the physical and human environment.
3. Human beings are a part of the environment in which they live. They are to an extent influenced by the atmosphere. They are also able to adapt and modify the environment according to their needs. With scientific and technological advancement, they have succeeded in controlling and dominating nature. The interaction of human beings with environment is complex in nature. It varies from place to place and time to time.
4. Human environment is the interaction between human beings and the environment. It is the relationship of people with the natural and physical environment around them. Environment includes physical, biological, cultural, social, and economic factors of the area.
5. Lithosphere has many ups and downs. It consists of different types of landscape such as mountains, plateaus, hills, valleys, etc. It is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. The lithosphere is made up of various rocks and minerals. The lithosphere is covered with a thin layer of soil. It is also known as the home of different plants and animals.

6. Biosphere contains all forms of life such as plants, animals, human beings, etc. Biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life. It is a very significant part of the earth. It extends from less than 11 km below sea level to the troposphere.  
It is the part of the earth that is occupied by living organisms. It provides us favourable conditions for life.

## CHAPTER 9

### Section A

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

### Section B

1. 10°N and 10°S 2. The Sunderbans 3. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin 4. Agriculture 5. the cradle of biodiversity

### Section C

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. A

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. The tropical regions of the world are lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn in both the hemispheres. The Amazon basin forms huge portion of this tropical region. The Amazon basin lies in South America. The latitudinal extent of Amazon basin is 10°N and 10°S latitudes.
2. The Amazon basin lies in South America. People grow crops like tapioca, sweet potato, pineapple, banana etc. Patches of land are cleared in order to grow these crops. This is known as slash and bush agriculture. Certain cash crops like rubber, coffee, cocoa and nuts are also grown commercially.
3. Amazon basin - The latitudinal extent of Amazon basin is 10°N and 10°S latitudes.  
The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin - The basin lies in the subtropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes.
4. Langoors, leopards, elephants, tigers, deer, monkeys etc. are main animals of this basin. The Sunderbans are famous for Bengal Tiger as well as crocodiles and alligators. While in Assam, one horned rhinoceros is found. The most popular varieties of fish found here are the rohu, catla and hilsa. Kaziranga and Manas (Assam), Sariska (Rajasthan) and Banbasa (Uttarakhand) are the main wildlife sanctuaries of this region.
5. Wildlife in Amazon Basin - A wide variety of wild animals including monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs are found in the Amazon basin. Various species of reptiles and snakes— anaconda, boa constrictor and crocodiles, pythons etc. are found here. Here, more than 1500 species of birds are found. About 30,000,000 types of insects are present in the Amazon basin. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin - Langoors, leopards, elephants, tigers, deer, monkeys etc. are main animals of this basin. The Sunderbans are famous for Bengal Tiger as well as crocodiles and alligators. While in Assam, one horned rhinoceros is found. In addition, the deltaic and coastal regions are rich in a variety of aquatic animals and fishes. The most popular varieties of fish found here are the rohu, catla and hilsa.
6. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin experiences the monsoon type of climate. It has hot summers and cold winters. It gets rainfall from mid June to mid September.

## CHAPTER 10

### Section A

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D

### Section C

1. Nitrogen 2. Mesosphere 3. Ozone 4. Anemometer 5. Humidity

## Section D

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

## Section E

1. Our atmosphere has a layered structure, as the concentration of different gases varies with the height from the earth's surface. The denser and heavy gases like— nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide etc. are found near the earth's surface, while lighter gases are found at higher altitudes. Based on temperature, the atmosphere is divided vertically into five layers. These five layers are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

2. The atmosphere is of great significance for the earth. It acts as a blanket and protects us from the harmful ultra violet rays of the sun. The carbon dioxide content, apart from helping the plants to produce food, also helps in keeping the earth warm by absorbing heat. The presence of oxygen and nitrogen is essential for both animal and plant life. The water vapour in the atmosphere leads to precipitation and influences weather and climate.

3. The atmosphere is divided vertically into five layers. These five layers are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

- **Troposphere:-** The first and the most important layer of the atmosphere is made out of the gases that we breathe everyday. Its average height is 13 km. This layer is called the troposphere. The troposphere is the layer that we live in and where all weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm take place.

- **Stratosphere:-** Stratosphere contains ozone which absorbs the ultraviolet radiation of the sun. Being a cloud free zone where no weather phenomena takes place, this layer is ideal for jet flying.

- **Mesosphere:-** This is the third layer of the atmosphere. It lies above the stratosphere. It extends up to the height from 50 to 80 km. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space. This is the coldest layer in the atmosphere.

- **Thermosphere:-** Here, the temperature rises rapidly with increasing height. This layer contains 'ions' which are electrically charged particles that reflect radio waves back to the earth and enable 'wireless communications'. It is also called the 'ionosphere' because of the presence of ions.

- **Exosphere:-** It is outermost layer of the earth's atmosphere, where atmospheric pressure and temperature are low. The upper most layer of the atmosphere is known as exosphere. This layer has very thin air. Light gases like helium and hydrogen float into the space from here.

4. **Weather:-**

- It can be changed many times in a day.
- Weather relates to the daily atmospheric changes and conditions.
- Weather changes occur over a small region.

**Climate:-**

- It remains constant for a long period.
- It represents atmospheric conditions over a longer period of time (about 35 years of time period).

Climate changes relate to a larger area.

5. Any change in the composition of air is termed as air pollution. It results from release of certain gaseous, solid or liquid agents in the atmosphere. The obvious causes of air pollution are, growing industrial activity, excessive burning of fossil fuels, rising numbers of automobiles, fires and burning of solid wastes. The chief air pollutants are carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, chlorofluoro carbons, suspended particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and lead. Air pollution leads to serious health problems, loss of biodiversity and damage to historical monuments. It is a serious environmental problem and must be tackled urgently.

## CHAPTER 11

### Section A

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B

### Section B

1. Water 2. Watery planet 3. March 22 4. 150m high 5. 71%

### Section C

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. Water is found in solid, liquid and gaseous form. About 2/3rd of the earth is covered with water yet the water which is suitable for human consumption is only 3%. 97% is saline water and is found in oceans and seas. This water is not suitable for human consumption. Out of the 3% of fresh water, 2% is in the form of ice caps and glaciers and only 1% is available in the form of surface water. This is found in rivers, lakes, ground water or in the gaseous form as water vapour in the atmosphere.

2. The domain of water is called the hydrosphere.

3. • During high tide, water rushes up to the mouths of the rivers. This helps large ships to move in and out of river ports.

- The rise in water level during high tide allows big ships to enter or leave harbours safely.
- The water at high tide can be stored behind in specially built dams used for hydroelectric power generation.

- In cold countries, the sea water rushing in during high tide prevents harbours from freezing in winter.

- High tides help in navigation and fishing too.

4. The horizontal movement of ocean water in the form of streams in a definite direction is called ocean current. The general circulation of ocean currents is clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. This is due to the rotation of the earth. Ocean currents have great influence on the climate and economic activities of the area. In places where warm and cold current meet, dense fog is produced which reduces the visibility. These areas are also the best fishing ground in the world. Planktons which are an excellent source of food for fishes are found here in abundance.

5. The regular rise and fall of waters in oceans and seas is called a tide. Tides are caused by strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface. Moon has the greatest effect on tides whereas the sun has about one half of the effect.

## CHAPTER 12

### Section A

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

### Section B

1. Earthquake 2. Plates 3. 1510 4. U-shaped 5. Victoria waterfall

### Section C

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. An ox-bow lake is a U shaped water body. It is formed when a wide meander is cut-off from the main stream of a river to create a cut-off lake. This land form is called an ox-bow lake for the distinctive curved shape that results from this process.

2. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the Lithospheric plates. A lithospheric plate is a massive, irregularly shaped piece of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere. Sudden movements in lithospheric plates bring abrupt changes on the earth's surface. These movements cause earthquakes, volcanoes and landslides. They cause extreme destruction on the earth's surface.

3. • Endogenic forces : These forces act in the interior of the earth and are known as endogenic forces; e.g.— earthquakes and volcanoes.

• Exogenic forces : The forces, which work on the surface of the earth, are known as exogenic forces e.g.— the erosional and depositional activities of wind, ice and river.

4.1. Waves :-The surface of the earth's oceans is in constant motion, moving up and down in the form of waves. Waves form as energy is transferred from molecule to molecule across the surface.

2.Tides :- The regular rise

and fall of waters in oceans and seas is called a tide. Tides are caused by strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface. Moon has the greatest effect on tides whereas the sun has about one half of the effect.

5.A volcano is a mountain that opens downwards to a pool of molten rock below the surface of the earth. When pressure builds up, eruptions occur. Gases and rocks shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments. Eruptions can cause lateral blasts, lava flows, hot ash flows, mud slides, avalanches, falling ash and floods. Volcano eruptions have been known to knock down entire forests. An erupting volcano can trigger tsunamis, flash floods, earthquakes, mud flows and rock falls.Volcanoes are formed when magma from within the earth's upper mantle works its way to the surface. At the surface, it erupts to form lava flows and ash deposits. Over time as the volcano continues to erupt, it will get bigger and bigger.

6.Erosion : The removal of outer layer of rocks in the natural environment is called as erosion. The major erosional agents constitute wind, water or ice, down slope creep of soil, force of gravity and burrowing animals. This process is different from weathering, as weathering is the process of chemical or physical breaking down of the minerals in the rocks.The running river water erodes the landscape. It falls at steep angle over rocks or down a steep valley side and forms a water fall. The following features are made by a river.

(i) Meanders

(ii) Waterfall

(iii) Flood plain

(iv) Ox-bow Lake

(v) Levees

(vi) River Valleys

(vii) Delta

## CHAPTER 13

### Section A

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. A

### Section B

1. Terra
2. Crust
3. Minerals
4. Igneous
5. inorganic substances

### Section C

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. The earth is made up of three concentric layers of varying thickness known as the Crust, the Mantle and the Core.
2. Igneous rock - The oldest type of all rocks is the Igneous rock. The word "igneous" has been derived from a Greek word which means "fire". These rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of molten rocks. Sedimentary rock - Rocks are constantly broken down into smaller fragments and carried away by wind, water or ice and deposited either on the sea bed or on land. These smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are compressed, hardened and cemented together to form layers of rocks called sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks - Metamorphic rocks form deep in the earth where high

temperature, great pressure, and chemical reactions cause change from one type of rock to another type of rock.

3. Intrusive rocks : All igneous rocks do not cool the same way. Some cool slowly, deep under the earth's surface. These are called intrusive igneous rocks. Extrusive rocks : Other rocks formed when the magma erupted from a volcano or reached the earth's surface through long cracks. Magma is called lava when it reaches the earth's surface. Lava cools quickly and forms rocks with small crystals. They are called extrusive igneous rocks.
4. Rocks are constantly broken down into smaller fragments and carried away by wind, water or ice and deposited either on the sea bed or on land. These smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are compressed, hardened and cemented together to form layers of rocks called sedimentary rocks
5. Rocks and minerals are used in our daily lives. Rocks - Used for buildings, monuments and tombstones; Used in making arrowheads and knives; Used in buildings, floors, tile in bathrooms; Used in the building industry or houses. Minerals- Used in cements and mortars and the production of lime, Used in making glass, electrical components, and optical lenses.
6. Rocks undergo a cycle of transformation. Molten magma cools and solidifies to become igneous rocks. These are broken down, transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks. Both igneous and sedimentary rocks change to metamorphic rocks due to heat and pressure. Extreme heating will lead to melting of rocks forming new magma. This magma can again cool and solidify into igneous rocks. This entire process is called the Rock Cycle.

## CHAPTER 14

### Section A

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

### Section B

1. Sahara 2. Cotton 3. Leh and Kargil 4. Tourist 5. IA

### Section C

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. Animal rearing, cultivation of crops, trading and mining are the main occupations of the people. They make products like belts, slippers, water bottles from leather and mats, carpets, clothes and blankets from hair. The Bedouins and Tuaregs are the main nomadic tribes who are generally engaged in animal rearing. They live in temporary homes i.e. tents and exchange their animal products with agricultural products from oasis areas.
2. Sahara is the world's largest desert. It covers an area of approximately 8.54 million sq. km and stretches across several countries of Africa. Lying between the Atlantic ocean in the west, the Red sea in the east and the Mediterranean sea in the north, its southern part merges into the Savanna grasslands. The climate in Sahara desert is very hot and dry. In the Sahara desert, camel is the common animal which is also known as 'the Ship of the Desert'.
3. The huge Sahara desert does not have uniform relief. Besides vast stretches of sand, the area is also covered by vast stretches of pebbles and gravel and also have high plateau with bare rocky surface. Several seas are found here and these are the sources of fresh water for the people. The climate in Sahara desert is very hot and dry. The average annual temperature for the desert is 86°F (30°C), but during the hottest months temperatures can exceed 122°F (50°C). The Sahara is also extremely windy. Hot dust filled winds create dust devils which can make the temperatures seem even hotter.
4. Ladakh lies in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir. It is bounded by Karakoram Range in the north and the Zaskar Mountains in the south. Ladakh is a major tourist attraction. Tourism has helped to bring about development here. Tourism is a major

activity with several tourists streaming in from India and abroad. Visits to the gompas, treks to see the meadows and glaciers, witnessing ceremonies and festivities are important activities.

5. Scattered patches of grasses and shrubs are found here for animals to graze. Yak, wild goats and wild sheep are the common animals which are found in this type of climate only. Birds like Robins, Red Starts, Tibetan snow cock, Raven and Hoopoe are commonly seen here. Willows, poplars, and fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts are some of the trees that grow in Ladakh.

## CHAPTER 15

### Section A

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C

### Section B

1. USA and Canada 2. Granaries of the World 3. the Gold Capital of the World 4. Veld 5. Prairies

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Prairies - These are located in Canada and the USA, lying between the foothills of Rocky Mountains in the west and the Great Lakes and Appalachian Highlands in the east. Veld- Located in the eastern part of plateau of South Africa, they lie between the 'Drakensberg Mountains' in south-east and 'Kalahari Desert' in the north-west. Velds are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m.
2. The major crop of this area is maize, other crops including potatoes, soya bean, cotton and alfa-alfa are also grown. Whereas in areas receiving very little or unreliable rainfall, grasses are short and sparse. Bison or the American buffalo is the most important animal of this region. The other animals found in this region are rabbits, coyotes, gophers and prairie dogs.
3. 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. The Prairies are also known as the "Granaries of the World", due to the huge surplus of wheat production. Dairy farming is another major industry.
4. The region is generally flat with certain portions having undulating terrain, rising towards the west and south. In USA, the area is drained by rivers Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Dakota and in Canada, it is drained by the river Saskatchewan and its tributaries. experiences warm summers with temperature lowering around 20°C and cold winters with temperature as low as— 20°C. Prairies also called grasslands are one of the main types of natural vegetations or biomes (other include forest, desert shrub, and tundra). Prairies are almost treeless.
5. Animal rearing is an important occupation. While sheep are reared in the cooler and drier regions, cattle rearing is practiced in warmer and wetter areas in the eastern part. Sheep are reared for wool. Merino and Angora, two high variety of wool are obtained from the sheep and goat reared in the Velds. Dairy products like butter and cheese are produced for export.

## CHAPTER 16

### Section A

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A

### Section B

1. Democracy 2. United States 3. People 4. Two 5. Democracy

### Section C

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

## Section D

1. Democracy means the government by people. The people are all supreme and sovereign and nobody is above them. Through the medium of elections, they can change any government they like. "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people".

2. Democracy is generally divided into two categories

1. Direct democracy

2. Indirect or representative democracy.

3. It means that all the adults in the country are allowed to vote. This is an essential feature of a democracy. In India, the voting age is 18 years. That is, all citizens of India who have attained the age of 18 years or above, can vote whether they are men or women, rich or poor, educated or uneducated.

4. Governments have been classified on the basis of relationship of the political executive with the legislative branch. If the executive is answerable and responsible to the legislature, it is called Cabinet form of Government or Parliamentary form of government

- Parliamentary form of government
- Presidential Form of Government
- Unitary Form of Government
- Federal Form of Government

5. The following are the significant elements that continue to make democracy popular in the contemporary world.

1. Formal Equality

Equality and justice is the central theme of democracy. In democracy, everybody is given equal status. No discrimination is made on the basis of caste, religion, colour, race, etc. Every individual has equal political, economic and civil rights, whether it is the President of the country or a common man. In a democracy, all adult people are given the right to vote.

2. Enhancing Human Dignity

Democracy enhances human dignity because it is a rule by the people themselves. The basic idea of a democracy is that people rule themselves by participating in the making of these rules. That is, people have the power to elect their rulers.

In fact, democracy aims at to achieve social, political and economic equality. A large number of such welfare schemes have been implemented to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor as well as the differences in the caste system. This overall enhances human dignity.

3. Universal Adult Franchise

It means that all the adults in the country are allowed to vote.

This is an essential feature of a democracy. Now, no government can claim itself to be a democratic government without allowing all adults to vote.

4. Decision-making Mechanisms

People participate in the decision-making process in a democracy. But, they do not participate directly. Instead, they choose their representatives through an election process. These representatives take decisions on behalf of the entire population. If the people are not satisfied with the working of the government, they may not vote for it at the time of re-election and make it lose.

6. The difference between direct and indirect democracy is fairly simple. In a direct democracy, citizens make decisions directly by proposing laws or referendums on laws which are disliked, voting to determine who enters public office, and recalling public officials who are not doing their jobs. An indirect democracy, on the other hand, uses a small group of officials to make decisions of importance on behalf of their constituents. In both the cases, the input of the people is the cornerstone of the government.

7. (i) Parliament Form of Government

The Parliament is the supreme law-making body. The President of the country is constitutional head. The real power rests with the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister at the centre and the Chief Ministers in the states. They are responsible to the legislature which can remove them from office by passing a vote of no confidence, if they go against the will of the legislature or prove unfit for the task of governing the state. The Prime Minister and his/her cabinet are the real Executive while the President acts only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The President has only constitutional or nominal powers. The President is not elected directly by the people.

(ii) Presidential Form of Government

In Presidential Form of Government, the President is elected directly by the people. The Parliament has no control over the President. The President is both the nominal and the real head of the government.

8. Key elements of democracy are:-

- Formal Equality
- Enhancing Human Dignity
- Universal Adult Franchise
- Decision-making Mechanisms
- Elections
- Accommodation of Differences

## CHAPTER 17

### Section A

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A

### Section B

1. Legislature 2. Federal 3. legislative council 4. State 5. Governor

### Section C

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

### Section D

The Governor is the Chief Executive Head of the State. He can recommend the imposition of Constitutional emergency in a State to the President. During the period of President's rule in a state, the governor enjoys extensive executive powers as an agent of the President.

### Section E

1. A state government is the government of a country subdivision in a federal form of government, which shares political power with the federal or national government. A state government may have some level of political autonomy, or be subject to the direct control of the federal government. This relationship may be defined by a constitution.

2. The lower house is called the Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha.

3. Functions of state legislative are

A legislative assembly is a place where all the MLAs whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various issues. It is just like the Lower House of the parliament where directly elected representatives of people assemble and discuss issues. The Legislative Assembly consists of not more than 500 members and nor less than 60 members. In every state, the MLAs meet in the legislative assembly and discuss issues in the presence of all the members from ruling as well as the opposition party. The ministers make proposals for policies or laws on which people first debate in the legislature and if passed by the majority it comes into effect.

4. The Chief minister occupies a very important place in state administration as leader of the State Council of Ministers. His powers, position and authority are more or less similar to those of the Prime Minister of the country. Role of chief minister are:-

- The Chief Minister is the real head of the State.
- He/She distributes portfolios to the ministers of the State Council of Ministers.
- He/She supervises the work of the entire Council of Ministers.
- He/She can exclude and include anybody in Council of Ministers.

- He/She is responsible for the success or failure of the government.
- He/She presides over the meetings of the cabinet and the Council of Ministers and communicates all decisions taken to the Governor.

- Resignation by the Chief Minister is treated as the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.

#### 5. Functions of the Council of Ministers

- The Council of Ministers is the real executive body of the state. Each department in the state government is headed by a Cabinet Minister or Minister of State. It is his/her responsibility to run the administration of the department smoothly.
- It is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers to maintain law and order and ensure security of life and property of the people in the state.
- It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- All major appointments of the state are made by the Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- Majority of the bills are introduced in the legislature by the Council of Ministers.
- It prepares the budget and decides the financial policy and tax structure of the state.
- It discusses on disputes with other states.
- The executive is a part of the legislature. So, some MLAs have dual responsibilities— one as an MLA and other as a minister.

### CHAPTER 18

#### Section A

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C

#### Section B

1. rural and urban areas
2. illness and injuries
3. medical treatment and facilities
4. public and private health services
5. Four

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as “A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” In simple words, health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
2. In villages, there are Primary Health Centres which have a trained nurse and a village health worker.  
Primary Health Centres (PHC) cater to many villagers in rural India. There is a District Hospital at the District level.
3. \* These are the hospitals which are run by the government. All these hospitals work as a chain and provide treatment both in rural and urban areas. \*The most important aspect of the Public Health Services is that it tries to bring equality by giving care and treatment to even the poor sections of Indian society. Public Health Systems take action to prevent the spread of diseases such as T.B., polio, malaria, dengue, diarrhoea, etc. \* The Indian Constitution directs the government to ensure the welfare of its citizens and provides health care facilities to all.\*

### CHAPTER 19

#### Section A

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A

#### Section B

1. Sex
2. Sons
3. Community
4. Treated

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. Social evils include - caste system, poverty, dowry system, gender inequality, illiteracy etc. Yes I agree that social evils still exist in our society. The foremost evil in India is gender equality. In rural areas people still prefer boys than girls. Social evils are caused by poverty and illiteracy. Social evils as well as problems are the barriers to progress and development.
2. It is important to educate a woman as it will help increasing literacy rate. Right education will help women to develop their skills. Education plays an important role in the protection of women's rights. An educated woman has skills, knowledge, talent and self-confidence. Education is a key factor for girl's empowerment, development, etc.
3. Gender inequality means the inequality in status of women and men in the society. There is inequality in jobs for men and women is still witnessed in the Indian society. Girls are not given equal opportunities like the boys and have no say in patriarchal society. In many parts of India, a girl is killed even before birth. Gender equality is one the major reasons behind a country not flourishing to its full potential.
4. In some countries, families also became the main cause of their inequality. Boys are preferred than girls. Different kind of treatment is given to the girls. The best food is served to boys. At home, boys are left to play free, while girls have to do household works.
5. In present day, both girls and boys attend school in large numbers. In today's society Women are the **primary caretakers of children and elders in every country of the world**. Women take the lead in helping the family adjust to new realities and challenges. Nowadays women are independent, takes right decisions boldly. They stands up for their rights and walks path of success.
6. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights forums to secure equal rights to women, such as ratification of convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in 1993. Women have been finding place in local governance structures, overcoming gender biases.  
The Government also announced the National policy for empowerment of women in 2001 to bring out advancement, development and empowerment of women.  
The Government has also drawn up a draft National policy for the empowerment of women which is a policy statement outlining the state's response to problems of gender discrimination.
7. The women's movement in India is a rich and vibrant movement which has taken different forms in different parts of the country over the centuries. Women individually and collectively have struggled to bring about many favourable changes for themselves. This struggle is known as the women's movement. Many men have also supported the women's movement.

## CHAPTER 20

### Section A

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. A

### Section B.

1. Market
2. High
3. Urban
4. Iron
5. Shopping

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Weekly Markets: Weekly markets are those markets where hawkers or retailers put their product on footpaths or along side the road on a particular day of the week in a particular area.
2. Neighbourhood Markets: In most of the cities and villages in India, neighbourhood markets can be found. Neighbourhood market has many type of shops selling items which we need in our daily life. General stores, medical stores, vegetable vendors, small servicing shops, electrical stores, etc. can be normally seen in a neighbourhood market.

3. Shopping Complexes: Shopping complexes and the markets found in urban areas, are big multi-storeyed, air-conditioned buildings having many shops in them. Large shopping complexes are called Shopping Malls. One can get both branded as well as non-branded goods in the shops in shopping malls. The goods available in these markets are highly expensive as they are promoted by advertising and the branded goods claims better quality.

#### Section E

1. A market is a place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities. In fact, it is an occasion when people buy and sell goods or services. It may be an open area or building where they meet to do this.

2. Wholesaling refers to selling of goods to merchants usually in large quantities for resale to consumers. A wholesaler purchases goods from producers and manufactures in bulk because shopkeepers purchase different articles in large quantities. The wholesaler serves as an important link between the producers and retailers

3.- Wholesaling refers to selling of goods to merchants usually in large quantities for resale to consumers. In retailing, a retailer is a person, who buys the goods from a wholesaler and sells them to buyers for self use. -A wholesaler does not require a shop at a fixed location. Several kinds of outlets exist in a retail market. These are fixed as regular shops, super markets or bazaars, departmental stores and malls. -Wholesalers spend a large amount of money to purchase a special variety of goods. Vendors buy goods in a limited quantity and then sell goods at negotiable prices.

4. Competition between different firms leads to increased efficiency, as firms do whatever is necessary including laying off workers – to lower their costs -Most people work harder. -Many people quickly acquire the technical and social skills and knowledge needed to function in this new economy. Foreign investment is attracted as word gets out about the new opportunities for earning profit. - A great variety of consumer goods become available for those who have the money to buy them.

5.- Availability of Products: A market fulfils the needs of consumers. If different goods of daily use like soap, toothpaste, milk, butter, cold drink, vegetables, groceries, etc. are available in a particular market, they would like to go to such a market. - Convenience: The markets in nearby areas make it accessible especially for the consumers. Credit: There should be availability of loans to purchase goods.- Quality of Products: The goods sold are sometimes of inferior quality, but customers prefer to buy things of good quality and genuine products. -Price: The price of things available in the market should be genuine.

6. Yes, a market establishes a link between the producers and the consumers as a market is the place where the transfer of ownership of goods and services takes place. Consumers get their want satisfying goods and the producers get the profit they seek for.

#### CHAPTER 21

##### Section A

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C

##### Section B

1. electronic media
2. public opinion
3. satellites and cables
4. People
5. Dignity

##### Section C

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

##### Section D

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C

##### Section E

1. Technology and spread of a particular media are interrelated. Newspapers came into existence after the discovery of print technology. Over the period the print technology has

witnessed much advancement. Changing technologies or machines and making technology more modern, helps media to reach more people.

2. Media is like a mirror, which shows us or strives to show us the bare truth and harsh realities of life. Television and radio have made a significant achievement in educating rural illiterate masses in making them aware of all the events in their language. The main aim of the media is to provide people information on the various issues of public interest. Such information is necessary for good governance. Media provides the link between the people and the government.

3. It plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy. It is the back bone of democracy. Media is like a mirror, which shows us or strives to show us the bare truth and harsh realities of life.

The media exposes loopholes in the democratic system, which ultimately helps government in filling the vacuums and loopholes and making a system more accountable, responsive and citizen-friendly. A democracy without media is like a vehicle without wheels.

4. Every function in the media requires the use of expensive equipments. The money comes from subscribes but the money from subscribers cannot make a media house profitable. Mass media is constantly thinking of ways to make money. One way in which the mass media earns money is by advertising different things like cars, clothes, chocolates, mobile phones, etc. You must have noticed the number of advertisements that you have to see while watching your favourite television show.

5. The media influences the public opinion deeply. In fact, the people's opinion about an issue are based mainly on information given by the media. Since education has expanded awareness and opinion has built up, it is the citizens who should make up their minds. In this way, they shape public opinion.

On the basis of the opinion made by media information, people often make government aware of their reactions on its working and decisions.

## CHAPTER 22

### Section A

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

### Section B

1. Picture , film 2. Governments 3. Demand for 4. Manufacturer 5. America

### Section C

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

### SectionD

1. Advertising is the activity of drawing public attention to particular goods and services with the help of different forms of media. Advertisement may be in the form of a notice, picture or film telling people about a product, job or service.

2. The aim of advertising is to create the demand for the product. It has the following specific objectives :

- To encourage people to buy the product.
- To keep the organisation in people's eye.
- To differentiate any product from other products. That is, to convince the people that it is better than other products available in the market.
- To provide information about a particular product or service including announcement of the launch of a product, purchasing outlets, uses of the product, etc.

3. These days the competition among similar products is very high. In such a situation, advertising serves to generate demand for the product. It establishes a relationship between the consumer and the manufacturer.

4. 1. Newspapers

2. Television
3. Magazines

5. Brand refers to a special identification or name that is associated with the product. Such identification is created through the process of advertising. The branding is done in order to differentiate it from other products available in the market. Branding is done by giving the product a unique name and/or a unique logo.

Example: suppose you are making shampoo, there were other companies making the shampoo too so in order to make difference from other shampoos let us make a brand name Silkyshine . So Silkyshine will be the shampoo brand.

6. Commercial Advertising is typically designed to make consumers more aware of people, places or products.

Some type of commercial advertising are Radio ads, Internet ads, and Television ads. Radio shows often profit by allowing companies to air brief commercials. Internet ads like banners, online video commercials, and text ads are also commonplace and a popular method of reaching potential customers.

## BOOK 8

### Chapter 1

#### Section A

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C

#### Section B

1. medieval period
2. Subcontinent
3. Bharat
4. 'The Middle Age'
5. Archaeology

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. B
2. C
3. A

#### Section E

1. History is divided into three major periods—ancient, medieval and modern. Each of these periods covers many centuries and the length of a period may differ from one another.

2. In India, the modern period is said to have begun in the mid-18th century whereas, in Europe, it began in the 15th century.

3. The sources which provide us with information about the modern period in India are called 'Sources of modern Indian history'.

They can be classified into :

a. Material sources

i. Historical buildings

ii. Paintings

iii. Statues and sculptures

b. Written sources

i. Books

ii. Government documents

iii. Newspapers and magazines

4. Paintings are also an equally important source of information especially for the medieval period of the Indian history. They illustrate the artistic progress of the time. Since rulers of kingdoms and other important people often had their portraits made the paintings serve as a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles that is, the way of dressing, the custom followed, important events, the life of the common people, along with other features of that period.

5. Indian literary sources are very old and rich. Our literature comprises both Written and Oral literature in different languages and dialects of our country. They used floral and geometric designs

and no human figures were placed in libraries and archives. This kind of stylized writing is called Calligraphy. People Of that time mostly wrote on palm leaves, the bark of trees, wood block and stone tablets, etc. During this period, Sanskrit and local language developed in the southern part of the country. Somadeva's Kathasaritsagar and Kalhana's Rajatarangini, Gitagovinda by Jaideva of Bengal were the famous works of this period. Chandbardi wrote 'Prithvirajraso' which deals with the heroic deeds of Prithviraj Chauhan. Such books are called court Chronicles. The people of this period were literate. Therefore, this period saw a profusion of writing of all kinds of biographies such as that of Sher-Shah called Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi by Abbas Sherwani and auto-biographies such as Babur's Baburnama and Jahangir's Jahangirnama.

## CHAPTER 2

### Section A

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A

### Section B

1. Bedara
2. Sutanuti
3. Siraj-ud-daulah
4. 1848
5. Warren Hastings

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. E
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B

### Section E

1. Under Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, a new scheme for indirect annexation was devised. This policy was known as Doctrine of Lapse. According to the doctrine, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would lapse and it would be taken over by the East India Company.

2. A war between the Nawab and the English broke out in 1764. Mir Qasim fled to Awadh in 1764, where he entered into an alliance with the Nawab of Awadh Suja-ud-daulah and Shah-Alam-II, the Mughal. Huge sums were again obtained by the officials of the company as presents and bribes. The three allies fought the English at the Battle of Buxar in Western Bihar. The allies were completely defeated and Mir Qasim was forced to flee. At that time, Robert Clive returned as Governor of Bengal for second time. At Allahabad, Robert Clive entered into a treaty with Suja-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor, who began to reside at Allahabad under the protection of the English company. The kingdom of Awadh was restored to the Nawab. However, the two districts of Kara and Allahabad were taken away from the Nawab and given to Shah Alam. The company promised to support Awadh against outside attack by its own troops, the expenses of which would be borne by the Nawab. The English were given the right to collect revenues from these provinces. In return, company gave the emperor an annual pension.

3. •Lack of unity among Indian rulers

•Inefficient Administration of Indian Rulers

•Well Trained British Army

•British naval supremacy

4. The English needed Sindh as a base for an attack on Afghanistan. It was also very useful from a commercial point of view. By a treaty of friendship signed in 1809, the English had agreed not to let their armies pass through Sindh. But Anglo-Russian rivalry in Europe and Asia was growing. The British feared that Russia might attack India through Afghanistan or Persia. The treaty of 1832 opened the roads and rivers of Sindh to British trade. Next the Amirs of Sindh were compelled to accept the subsidiary treaty of 1839. Sindh was finally annexed in 1843 though the Amir had given no cause to do so. Lord Ellenborough was determined to annex Sindh and he did so in 1843 after a short war. The conquest of Sindh was one of the most unjust acts of the English. The rulers had broken on treaty. Rather the English forced on them one unjust treaty after another. The conquest

of Sindh was a sequel to the first Afghan war, as the long march through Sindh to Afghanistan, had exposed many advantages of possessing Sindh.

5.1. The Indian rulers of the states were compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within their territories and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

2. Sometimes the ruler lended a part of his territory instead of paying an annual subsidy.

3. The subsidiary treaty also provided that the Indian ruler would accept a British Resident at his court, and no official of any other European power would be allowed in the court.

4. The British would not negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the Governor-General. In return, the British undertook to defend the ruler from his enemies.

5. The British promised non-interference in internal affairs, this promise was usually not kept.

### CHAPTER 3

#### Section A

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B

#### Section B

1. 1857, the First War 2.Enfield 3.Peshwa 4.Rangoon (Burma) 5.China

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.E

#### Section E

1. Nana Saheb - Nana Sahib proclaimed himself Peshwa and led the Revolt at Kanpur. He expelled the British troops from Kanpur. All British persons including women and children in the city were executed. Forces under general Havelock took terrible vengeance on the rebels for the murder of European. They were executed or blown to pieces by cannons.
2. The Rani of Jhansi - One of the greatest leader of the Revolt was Rani of Jhansi. She fought against the British forces under Sir Huge Rose.
3. The Mughal Empire - The Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah was too old to lead a rebellion heroically and vigorously. He led the Revolt of Barielly and brought the troops to Delhi.
- The British annexed territories on the basis of the subsidiary alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse and by discontinuing the titles and pensions of rulers. They thus dislodged many native rulers, including Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. They deposed Nawab Wazid Ali Shah of Awadh on grounds of misgovernment. The descendant of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II was given orders to vacate the place in the Red Fort in the event of the emperor's death. All this caused widespread anxiety and resentment among the people.

#### Section F

1.The British land revenue policies angered many chiefs and landlords by robbing them or their power and privileges. Some landlords, like those of Tirunelveli, Aligarh and Travancore, organised localised revolts even before 1857.The British annexed territories on the basis of the subsidiary alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse and by discontinuing the titles and pensions of rulers. They thus dislodged many native rulers, including Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. They deposed Nawab Wazid Ali Shah of Awadh on grounds of misgovernment. The descendant of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II was given orders to vacate the place in the Red Fort in the event of the emperor's death. All this caused widespread anxiety and resentment among the people.

2. The most important cause of the popular discontent was the economic exploitation of the country by the British. The peasants, artisans, craftsmen suffered economically under the British. The peasants burdened by heavy land revenue, lost their lands to landlords and moneylenders. Similarly many zamindars were harassed by demands of high land revenue and often lost their zamindari rights. The middle and upper classes of India, particularly in the north, were badly affected due to the loss of employment. Most of them used to work under Indian rulers in administration, court and the army. When these states were taken over by the British, these people became unemployed. Moreover, the Indian rulers were patrons of arts and literature and supported artist and religious preachers. These people too suffered when the British took over the Indian states. Thus, different sections of the society were economically affected under the British rule and became arch enemies of the British.

3. A major cause of the outbreak of the revolt was the fear among the people that the British government was determined to destroy their religion and convert Indian to Christianity. The Christian Missionaries, helped by the authority of the state, converted the people through temptation of money, job and status. They sometimes ridiculed and condemned Hindu religious practices. In 1850, the government enacted a law that a convert to Christianity would inherit his ancestral property. The people took it as official encouragement to conversions. Sati was banned and remarriage of Hindu widow was allowed. The Hindus thought it was an interference in their religious affairs. Socially, Indians were ill-treated and insulted. Educated Indians were deprived of promotions or appointments of high posts. They had to be content with small jobs. The British had a feeling of racial superiority and treated Indians with contempt. Indians felt humiliated in their own country. The spread of western ideas and western education was not liked by the common people. The westernised Indians tried to imitate the rulers. The educated Indians tended to look down on their own people, religions and customs.

4. • The rebels were very brave, but they did not have modern weapons, while the British had enormous resources at their command.

- Moreover the rebel groups did not have a common plan of action or centralised leadership.
- The rebels were poorly organised. The uprisings in different parts of the country were not coordinated.

- Moreover, the rebels had no future programme, no plan about the future political system or economy, if the British were overthrown.

Thus, in the end, the British military proved to be too strong for the rebels. The British government crushed the revolt with immense manpower and weapons.

## CHAPTER 4

### Section A

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

### Section B

1. 1861 2. Bombay 3. Bombay and Thane 4. Lord Wellesley 5. 1947

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. F

### Section E

1. During British rule the traditional cities of India declined and people started moving to villages in search of a livelihood, this was known as deurbanisation. The establishment of colonial rule in India saw the decay of several tradition urban centres and the growth of new ones. As old cities like Dhaka declined, people moved back to rural areas. With machine-made British goods flooding the market, the artisans who lost their jobs went back to their villages.

2. Shimla, Nainital.

3. Mughalsarai, Jamalpur.

4. All the cities established by the British had a fort, a trading centre or a port.
5. In 1947, India was partitioned and Pakistan was created. After this, large numbers of people from both India and Pakistan migrated across the borders. Most of the people who migrated to India from Pakistani Punjab settled in and around Delhi because of the available business opportunities. Some were able to occupy homes vacated by the Muslims who migrated to Pakistan. Some found shelter in refugee camps established by the government of India. The others had to live in gurudwaras, temples, schools, colleges, military barracks and even on the streets.

## CHAPTER 5

### Section A

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

### Section B

1. pathshalas 2. Persian 3. Sanskrit College 4. Ram Mohan Roy 5. Swami Vivekanand

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A

### Section E

1. The important reason for giving modern education to the Indians was that the British wanted a cheap supply of educated Indians who would work as clerks in their administration. It was too costly and perhaps not even possible to bring Englishmen from England for these jobs. So the British introduced modern education in India in order to cut down the cost of administration.
2. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to promote an education that could help Indians develop a sense of dignity and self-respect. During the national movement, he called out to the youth to leave government run schools and colleges. Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that Indian language should be the medium of teaching. Education in English, he felt, crippled Indians and they did not know how to relate to the masses. According to Gandhiji, people should learn by doing. They must work with their hands and learn a craft. Only then, they will get an all round education which will help them to develop both their mind and body
3. Rabindranath Tagore started Santiniketan in 1901, a school where children could study while being close to nature, where they could be creative and give expression to their thoughts and desires. According to Tagore, our formal education system is suffocating and oppressive. It kills the natural desire of the child to be creative and imaginative.
4. Aligarh Muslim University is a premier central university in Aligarh, India, which was originally established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920, following the Aligarh Muslim University Act.
5. The Britishers included their western type of education in India and slowly their language began to be an advantage for the western-Indians because it was more easier to be learned than the Vedas and different manuscripts which were taught by the Munshis at ashrams.

## CHAPTER 6

### Section A

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B

### Section B

1. The Sati system 2. Girls 14 and Boys 18 3. Swami Vivekananda 4. Travancore 5. Self-respect Movement

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. E 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

## Section E

1. To safeguard the honour and chastity against the society, the custom of 'sati' was widely prevalent in the country among the Hindus. It was regarded the noblest virtue for a widow to burn herself on the funeral pyre of her dead husband. If she hesitated, the so-called priests and relatives would push her into the flames.
2. The Sarda Act, or Child Marriage Restraint Act, of 1929 raised the marriageable age of girls to 14 and that of boys to 18.
3. Gandhiji was in favour of increasing the political representation of the Harijans. However, he was opposed to having a separate electorate for the Harijans as he did not want Indian society to be divided on the basis of caste.
4. Jyotiba Phule, was an Indian social activist, thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. Phule fought to end caste discrimination and Brahman domination in Maharashtra. He organised marriages without the help of priests. He gave great importance to education because he realised that the Brahmans and other high-caste Aryans dominated over the lower castes by denying them education. He and his wife taught low-caste people and founded a library for them. He was honoured with the title of 'Mahatma'.
5. In nineteenth-century Indian society, women were confined to the household. Society allowed child marriage, which was especially harsh on girls. Hindu society glorified a woman if she became a sati (a woman burnt to death willingly or forcibly on the funeral pyre of her dead husband). It was claimed that all these cruel customs had religious sanction. Hence they were never questioned. The great social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahma Sabha (later called Brahma Samaj) in 1828 to campaign against sati and other evils affecting women. Governor- General Villiam Bentinck supported Ram Mohan Roy and banned sati through an act in 1829.
6. In 1849, with Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's help, J. E. Drinkwater Bethune started a girl's school which came to be called Bethune School. This school was very successful. As inspector of schools, Vidyasagar established many girl's schools. The Brahma Samaj of India also worked for the education of girls and opened schools for them. In Maharashtra, reformer Jotirao Govindrao Phule, fondly called Jotiba, opened a school for low-caste girls. Jotiba educated his wife Savitribai and appointed her as a teacher in his school. In Aligarh, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan promoted reform to improve the condition of Muslim women. He promoted women's education.
7. Ambedkar favoured the reservation in government posts for the depressed classes. He encouraged lower-caste people to change their occupations and to acquire political power. He even advocated conversion to Buddhism, which was based on the principles of equality, freedom and brotherhood. In later life, he himself converted to Buddhism.

## CHAPTER 7

### Section A

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B

### Section B

1. Vande Mataram 2. Tamil 3. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar 4. Portugese 5. Theatre

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. E 5. B

### Section E

1. A significant feature of the development of printing press was the rapid growth of India's literature. European scholars who cultivated the study of Sanskrit literature opened the eyes of the Indians to the great rich heritage that their ancestors had bequeathed to them. All these writers were a prelude to the rise of Rabindranath Tagore who has contributed to all

aspects of cultural literature prose, poetry, drama, novel, essay, short story, music, painting, dancing, etc. He has been the acknowledged king of literature.

2. Munshi Prem Chand is the most distinguished figures of the Indian literature. He introduced new style, new techniques and secularised the themes in the realm of prose. Prem Chand's novels and stories have masterly descriptions of the real domestic and social life of the middle and lower classes. He raised his voice through his works against social evils that prevailed in the country during the first quarter of the twentieth century. He was the first to introduce down-trodden peasants and landless field labourers in his works. Rabindranath Tagore shaped the literature of Bengal and profoundly influenced the evolution of other Indian languages by his dramas, novels, short stories, songs, lyrics, essays, etc. His 'Gitanjali', a collection of short devotional verses, secured for him the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. He brought international recognition to India and Bengali literature.
3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee is the most popular Indian novelist in the Bengali language. He was expert in the expressing noble thoughts and lofty 'ideology. Anand Math is his well-known work. In his Anand Math, he wrote the famous Bankim Chandra Chatterjee national song of independence 'Vande Mataram'.
4. In the mid-nineteenth century, both Indian and Western classical music were popular in India. In due course, Western jazz and pop music also became popular. Western instruments such as the piano, violin and guitar began to be used in Indian music. The harmonium was also adapted from a Western instrument. During British rule, social reformers campaigned against the devadasi system, under which women dancers in temples were exploited. In the nineteenth century, the various classical dances were gradually developed as forms of secular art. They began to be performed on stage in public. Some dancers developed new styles by merging different techniques.

## CHAPTER 8

### Section A

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C

### Section B

1. Colonial rule 2. Moderate 3. 1905 4. Lucknow 5. 1914 – 1918

### Section C

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

### Section E

1. The partition of Bengal gave rise to two new method of struggle – Swadeshi and boycott. Swadeshi means 'of one's own country'. It was aimed at popularising goods manufactured in India so that Indian industries could prosper. The method of boycott focused on asking people to boycott goods manufactured in Britain. Starting from Bengal, the movements spread across the country. At some places, huge bonfires of foreign cloths were organized. People who wore cloths made from cloths manufactured in Britain were criticized. Some washermen even refused to offer their service to such people. Students and women played a very important role in these movements. They picketed shops selling foreign goods
2. The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, 1916 was a significant one as it led to the readmission of the extremists to congress.
3. Muslim Leaders in India started the Muslim League under the leadership of Aga Khan. Aga Khan felt that if the British did leave India, the Muslims would not have administration power as the Congress was dominated by Hindus. So for Muslims to gain importance, Aga Khan started the Muslim League. it was later headed by Mohammed Ali Jinnah
4. Many of the policies of Viceroy Lord Curzon went against the interests of the Indians and angered the extremists. Bengal, an important centre of the National Movement, was at that time a very large presidency comprising present Bangladesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Parts of Odisha. Curzon partitioned Begnal in 1905 on the pretext that it was unmanageble for administrative

purposes. The partition, however, was based on religion. It separated Assam and Muslim-Majority East Bengal (Bangladesh) from the remaining parts of the presidency, which had a Hindu majority.

5. In order to weaken the Indian National Movement, the British had started playing a game of 'Divide and Rule' to separate the Hindu and the Muslims. This led to the formation of Muslim League in 1906. The League showed its separatist tendencies when it supported the partition of Bengal and also started requesting the British to give the Muslims a separate electorate.

## CHAPTER 9

### Section A

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

### Section B.

1. 1915 2. Swaraj Party 3. Dandi March 4. Mahatma Gandhi 5. Cabinet mission

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D

### Section E.

1. Lucknow Pact: Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country, besides safeguarding basic Muslim demands.

2. Simon Commission: As you are aware, Indian nationalists had been consistently protesting against the inadequacy of the reforms of 1919. The Indian statutory commission was popularly known as the Simon Commission, after its chairman Sir John Simon. It had seven other members from the British parliament. This all-white commission created an immediate angry response in India. The Indians viewed the exclusion of Indians as an effort to their self-respect. The Congress emphasised that Indians were entitled to determine their own constitution.

3. Rowlatt Act: In March 1919, the Rowlatt Act was passed under which the government could arrest anyone without a warrant and imprison him without a trial. The Rowlatt Act raised a wave of indignation. The whole country was filled with anger and humiliation. It came as a blow to the people who expected the government to grant them more powers. A powerful agitation arose against the Act and a new leader emerged with a different outlook and a different style of working came to the helm of affairs.

4. Swaraj Party: After the withdrawal of the non-cooperation, Khilafat Movement, some congressmen led by C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj party, a party within the Congress. They decided to fight the elections to the legislative councils. Enter in legislative council and put forward their demands and oppose the government if their demand was not fulfilled.

### Section F.

1. On 13th April, 1919, people gathered in a small park in Amritsar which was called the Jallianwala Bagh, to protest against these arrests. The peaceful gathering was attended by men, women and children. General O Dyer, a British military officer, stationed a regiment of soldiers at the only entrance of the park. He declared the meeting illegal and without warning, ordered his soldiers to fire. The firing lasted for ten minutes, till all the ammunition was exhausted. More than a thousand people were killed and over two thousand wounded.

2. Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi, in order to overthrow the British government in India and grant self-governance or purna swaraj to India. The Non-Cooperation movement was suspended in February 1922 because of the start of the Chauri Chaura incident.

In ChauriChaura which was a town in the state of Uttar Pradesh, a violent mob set fire to the nearby police station, which killed almost 22 policemen. After this incident, Mahatma Gandhi suspended the movement, because the principle of Ahimsa was violated.

3. Gandhiji began the Civil Disobedience Movement with a satyagraha against the salt law. Under this law, nobody could manufacture salt in India without government permission. Gandhiji decided to start the movement by breaking this law, as salt was used by everybody and would unite all sections of the people cutting across barriers of class, caste and religion.

4. By March 1942, Japan a fascist country, had occupied large parts of South-East Asia, including Rangoon in Burma. British India was hence, under the threat of a Japanese invasion. Gandhiji wanted immediate British withdrawal from India, on 8 August 1942, the Quit India Resolution was adopted at the congress session in Bombay— Gandhiji gave the people the motto of “Do or die,” that is, either free India or die in the attempt.

On 9 August, the members of the congress working committee were arrested and the congress was banned. The Quit India Movement began the next day. People destroyed symbols of British authority such as rail tracks, Post offices and police stations. They set up parallel governments in various parts of India, as in Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Seven young students were shot dead in Patna while trying to hoist the national flag at the secretariat.

5. In 1920, congress launched an All India Movement involving all sections of the Indian society. The movement was to be based on satyagraha and its aims were the rectification of the wrongs done to Punjab and Turkey and attainment of Swaraj. Thousands of students left government schools and colleges and joined national schools and colleges. It was at this time that Jamia Millia Islamia, Kashi Vidyapith and Gujarat Vidyapith were established. Hundreds of lawyers including Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Das left their legal practices. Huge bonfires of foreign cloth were organised all over India. Gandhiji gave back his title of Kaiser-i-Hind. Gandhiji said about the non-cooperation, Khilafat movement—“the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years.

## CHAPTER 10

### Section A

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. D

### Section B

1. plants, animals and human beings
2. Resource
3. Human and Human-made
3. Coal and petroleum
4. natural resources

### Section C

1. Oil and coal
2. Rock and minerals
3. Solar energy and wind
4. Plants and animals
5. Buildings and monuments

### Section D

1. Biotic resources are those resources which are obtained from the biosphere like plants, animals and human beings. Abiotic resources are derived from non-living things of the environment like rocks, minerals, mountains, gases, etc.
2. Renewable resources are those resources which can be reproduced and regenerated in nature within a given period of time. Their availability is unlimited and they are inexhaustible such as wind energy and solar energy. Non-renewable resources are the resources that cannot be reproduced so quickly, if it is exhausted.
3. Potential resources are those which exist in a region, but are not fully developed due to inaccessibility and in appropriate technology. These resources can be developed in the near future with the development of technology. Actual resources are those which are fully surveyed and well estimated in terms of utilisation with the available technology. The

Damodar coal fields in India, alluvial soils of northern plains and oil fields of Assam are examples of actual or developed resources.

4. Resources which are confined to certain parts are called localised resources like coal and petroleum while resources which are widespread all over the world are called ubiquitous resources like water, air, land, etc.
5. National resources are those which belong to the people of a nation that live within the political boundary and territorial waters of a country; for example— rivers, minerals, forests, etc. International resources are those which lie beyond the territorial waters of a country in open seas and oceans that are regulated and managed by international institutions. Mineral resources, fisheries, etc. are some examples of international resources.

#### Section E

1. Anything that satisfies human needs is called a Resource.
2. Human resources refer to the human beings both qualitative and quantitative, who possess skill and knowledge to make wise use of natural resources.
3. Conservation of resources means the use of resources economically and without wastage. The concept of conservation is to inspire people to use resources judiciously avoiding overuse, misuse and untimely use.
4. Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.'
5. Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.  
Example – Glass bottles , paper , etc.

### CHAPTER 11

#### Section A

1. A 2. 3. C 4. B 5. B

#### Section B

1. economic 2. 330 million hectares 3. Upper 4. Weathering 5. Topsoil

#### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. The term leaching refers to the removal of soluble substances such as humus and bases from the topsoil by rainwater percolating through the soil pores. The material leached out accumulated in the sub-soil. Leaching is intense in humid climates.
2. They are also known as Usara soils. They contain larger portion of sodium, potassium and magnesium and thus they are poor and infertile and do not support any vegetative growth. They occur in arid and semi-arid areas.

#### Section E

1. Forest soil- forest soils are formed in the forest areas. These soils vary in color and texture. They are loamy and silty on valley sides and coarse grained in the up slopes. In the snow bound areas of the Himalayas, they experience denudation.  
Desert soil- The desert soils are sandy, alkaline and porous. They range from red to brown in colour. In some areas salt content is very high. They lack in moisture and humus content.
2. Alluvial soil- A soil composed by alluvium is called alluvial soil. This soil is most productive one in India, though low in nitrogen and organic content, but high in mineral content like potassium, calcium and phosphate minerals. It is found in the great Indian plains, river valleys, coastal plains and deltas. Black soil- The black soils are so called because of their dark colour due to the high content of humus and iron oxide. It becomes sticky and has too much moisture. However as the weather becomes drier, it develops deep cracks. The black soils are distributed over the Deccan trap region of Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh, parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

## Section F

1. Soil forms the upper layer of the earth's crust. It is made up of loose rock fragments and organic matter. Types of soil - Sandy soil, Silt Soil, Clay Soil, Loamy Soil.
  - Sandy soil- It has very low nutrients and poor water holding capacity, which makes it hard for the plant's roots to absorb water. This type of soil is very good for the drainage system. Sandy soil is usually formed by the breakdown or fragmentation of rocks like granite, limestone and quartz. Silt soil- It is the smooth and fine quality of the soil that holds water better than sand. The silt soil is more fertile compared to the other three types of soil. It is also used in agricultural practices to improve soil fertility. Clay soil- This soil has very good water storage qualities and makes it hard for moisture and air to penetrate into it. It is very sticky to the touch when wet but smooth when dried. Loamy soil – It has the ability to retain moisture and nutrients; hence, it is more suitable for farming.
2. The black soils are so called because of their dark colour due to the high content of humus and iron oxide. It is also called black cotton soil as it is suitable for cotton crop. Black soils have been formed in-situ by the weathering (breaking up) and decomposition of the basaltic rocks of the lava plateau; they are thus, related to the parent rock. It becomes sticky and has too much moisture. However as the weather becomes drier, it develops deep cracks.
3. Land is put to many different uses; agriculture, forestry, grazing of animals, human settlements, construction of roads and railways, etc. This is commonly termed as land-use. The land-use pattern, i.e., the proportion of land put to different uses, changes from region to region and also in the same region from time to time. Several factors determine the land-use pattern of a country or a region. Physical factors are the slope of the land or topography, drainage of the land, availability of water, nature of rocks and minerals present.
4. Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks which takes place over millions of years. Hence soil formation is a slow process. Soil formation takes place in different layers namely topsoil, subsoil, partly weathered rock and parent rock or Bed rock. Topsoil is rich in humus and supports all types of vegetation. Subsoil consists of sand, silt clay and hold moisture. Soil formation depends upon several factors like nature of parent rocks, topography, the climate, types of vegetation, animals and time. Parent rock determines the colour, the texture and mineral composition.
5. 1. Mulching : The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture. 2. Contour Barriers : Stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water. 3. Rock Dam : Rocks are piled up and this slows down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss. 4. Terrace Farming : These are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They can reduce surface run-off and soil erosion. 5. Intercropping : Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash.

## CHAPTER 12

### Section A

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

### Section B

1. Habitat 2. Evergreen 3. Hindu 4. Firebreaks 5. Ganga and Brahmaputra

### Section C

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

### Section D

#### 1. Evergreen forests

- (i) The evergreen forests are found in the areas of heavy rainfall and abundant sunshine.
- (ii) Trees in these forests do not shed their leaves simultaneously during any seasons of the year.
- (iii) These forests are found on the eastern margins of continents like South China, South Brazil, etc.

(iv) These forests consist of hard wood species like bamboos, rubber, sandalwood, rosewood, etc.  
Deciduous forests

(i) Deciduous forests are found in the moderate cool climate with moderate amount of rainfall.

(ii) Trees in these forests shed their leaves in a particular season, in order to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration.

(iii) These forests are found in sub-tropical regions like Asia, central America, Brazil, etc. with a distinct dry season like monsoon.

(iv) In these forests, trees are generally deciduous and have broad leaves like oak, ash, cedar, fir, etc.

2. (i) Tropical Deciduous Forests : These forests occur in sub-tropical regions which have a distinct dry season in the year. Major areas are the monsoon regions of Asia, parts of Central America, Brazil and Northern Australia. These trees shed their leaves in dry season. They have not only fewer species of trees than the tropical evergreen forests, but they also grow less densely. Important trees of these forests are sal, teak, shisham, sandalwood and bamboo. Teak yields valuable hardwood timber used for construction purposes.

(ii) Mid-latitude Deciduous Forests : These forests are found in middle latitudes to the north of monsoon forests. Main regions of these forests are western Europe, north-eastern USA, north-eastern China, southern Japan, Southern Chile and eastern New Zealand. The trees shed their leaves in autumn and remain leafless throughout the cold winters when the temperature falls below 6°C. Oak, ash, elm, birch, maple and chestnut are some typical trees of these forests.

#### Section E

1. Wildlife may be defined as living organisms that are neither human nor domesticated, especially mammals, birds and fish which are hunted by man. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 also defines wildlife as, "any animals, bees, butterflies, crustacean, fish, moth and aquatic and land vegetation which form the part of any habitat."

2. Man's economic activities have caused an alarming depletion of the earth's natural vegetation. In many areas, the original vegetation has been completely removed to make room for human settlements, crop fields, and so on. Deforestation destroys the natural habitat of many wild creatures, making it difficult for them to survive. Deforestation also causes serious environmental problems, which may, in the long run, threaten the survival of all living creatures including man.

#### Section F

1. Man's economic activities have caused an alarming depletion of the earth's natural vegetation. In many areas, the original vegetation has been completely removed to make room for human settlements, crop fields, and so on. Deforestation destroys the natural habitat of many wild creatures, making it difficult for them to survive. Deforestation also causes serious environmental problems, which may, in the long run, threaten the survival of all living creatures including man.

2. Wildlife may be defined as living organisms that are neither human nor domesticated, especially mammals, birds and fish which are hunted by man. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 also defines wildlife as, "any animals, bees, butterflies, crustacean, fish, moth and aquatic and land vegetation which form the part of any habitat."

3. A forest is a large area of land covered mainly by trees and under growing shrubs.

1. Coniferous Forests : These forests are most widespread in the northern hemisphere. They are found in the cold northern areas as Canada, Europe and Asia. They consist mainly of cone-bearing evergreen trees such as cedar, fir, pine and spruce. These trees are conical-shapes and have needle-shaped leaves with tall straight trunks. They are well adapted to survive long cold winters. The trees do not shed their leaves during any particular part of the year. Instead, shedding old leaves and growing new ones occur throughout the year.

2. Deciduous Forests : These forests consist of trees almost all of which shed their leaves in a particular season of the year. This helps them to reduce loss of moisture by transpiration. Deciduous forests occur in two main regions : (i) the sub-tropical region and (ii) the mid-latitude region.

3. Tropical Forests : Trees in these forests do not shed their leaves simultaneously during any season of the year. These forests are widespread in the world and found in four different regions : (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests (ii) Sub-tropical Evergreen Forests (iii) Mediterranean Forests (iv) Sub-arctic Evergreen Forests.

4. Forest fires (wildland fires that go out of control) are among the greatest threats to vegetation and wildlife. Forest fires usually happen in hot, dry weather, when the vegetation is dry and catches fire easily. They may result from natural causes such as lightning or volcanic eruptions but most are caused accidentally or purposely by people. There are various ways in which a man-made forest fire could start. The snapping of power lines, the dropping of a lighted match or cigarette, the careless use of machinery or leaving a campfire unattended, for example, could cause the surrounding vegetation to catch fire.

The spread of fires can be stopped or slowed down by firebreaks. A firebreak is a stretch devoid of vegetation and other things that can burn. If natural firebreaks such as rivers are absent, constructing man-made ones such as wide roads or trenches may help. The number of man-made forest fires can be reduced by making people aware of the ill effects of such fires.

## CHAPTER 13

### Section A

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A

### Section B

1. Pisciculture 2. Silkworms 3. Horticulture 4. Honey 5. Viticulture

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. E 5. A

### Section E

1. Extensive Agriculture : It is practiced in those countries which have abundant land but are sparsely populated. One or two commercial crops are grown. It has the following features :

- (i) Agricultural operations are done by machines.
- (ii) Land holdings are very large.
- (iii) No extra care is needed to maintain the fertility of soil.

Intensive Agriculture : In this type of agriculture, the farmer tries to get the maximum possible output from a small piece of land. This method is mostly practiced in densely populated countries. It has the following features.

- (i) A large amount of human labor is employed.
- (ii) Land holdings are small.
- (iii) High yielding varieties of seeds are used.
- (iv) Chemical fertilizers and green manures are widely used.
- (v) Water supply is most through irrigation.
- (vi) Insecticides and pesticides are used to protect the crops.
- (vii) The aim is to get higher returns from market sales.

2. Commercial Agriculture : The main aim is to produce the crop for sale in the market. It can be intensive or extensive agriculture. The farmer tries to keep the cost of production low. Commercial grain farming in the middle latitudes is essentially of this type. The farm work is done by machines. It is mostly carried out in the Prairies of North America, Pampas of South America, Steppes of Russia, Western Europe and in some parts of India.

Plantation Agriculture : Crops such as tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber and oil palm are grown on large estates called plantation. This type of agriculture involves huge amounts of labor and capital.

Plantation are spread over large areas and have housing and other facilities for the workers. Usually, a single crop is grown. Work on a plantation is organized as in a factory, as the crop is processed almost wholly on the plantation itself.

## Section F

1. Some people in tropical forests clear patches of ground by cutting and burning bushes and trees. They cultivate this piece of land with primitive tools and methods for two or three years. The soil gets leached and becomes unproductive. Weeds and unwanted vegetation rapidly encroach upon such lands. Thus the farmers keep on shifting from one part of the forest to another, where they clear new patches of land.

2. (1) Food crops like rice, wheat, maize and millets (2) Beverage crops like tea and coffee (3) Fibre crops like cotton and jute (4) Industrial crops like rubber, tobacco, sugar cane, cotton, etc.

3. In Africa, agriculture is still the sole occupation of most people, although much of the land is ill-suited to agriculture. Subsistence farming is a common practice. Agricultural methods remain simple and in some places even primitive. Yields are highest in regions of irrigated farming, like the Nile Valley. Unfavorable conditions have hampered the commercial raising of animals in many parts of Africa. However, sheep are reared commercially in the veld.

In Australia, agricultural lands are confined to the South-Eastern and South-Western regions and the narrow eastern coast. The most important agricultural region is the Murray-Darling basin.

Agricultural production is high due to scientific methods of farming and a high level of mechanization. Intensive sugar cane farming is practiced in Queensland and New South Wales.

Animal husbandry is more important in Australia than crop cultivation. Sheep and cattle are reared commercially.

4. Rice needs uniformly high temperature (above 25°C) and heavy rainfall (above 100 cm). Irrigation is essential in areas where the rainfall is inadequate or seasonal. Clayey alluvial soils which hold water, are good for this crop because the young plants need standing water.

Wheat: It requires moderate temperature of 10-15°C and a rainfall of about 50-75 cm during the growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest. It requires a well drained loamy soil for its growth.

5. In the USA, agricultural output has doubled over the past half century, while its agricultural workforce has declined more than three times. They utilize specialized machinery, seeds, fertilizers and other products to increase the production efficiency. The production efficiency is realized in two ways: Improved inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides promote higher yield. Specialised machinery speeds up production and reduce the human labour required for cultivation, irrigation, harvesting and other farm operations.

6. Agriculture is the chief occupation in India. Nearly two-thirds of India's workforce is engaged in agriculture. Agriculture in India is still mostly of the intensive subsistence type. Most crops are grown for consumption as food. This is because India's population is growing at a fast pace, giving rise to an ever-increasing demand for food. In some areas of Chhotanagpur and the North-Eastern hilly regions, the tribal populations practice shifting agriculture. Cultivation for sale and export is not unknown.

## CHAPTER 14

### Section A.

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C

### Section B.

1. Small Scale Industries
2. Chemical industry
3. Power
4. Market
5. Iron

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. E
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D

### Section E.

1. Cottage Industries: Cottage industries are labour intensive and manually operated. They provide employment to a large number of people and play a vital role in the economic upliftment of villages. The goods are prepared for local consumption. Thus, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers are such craftsmen who earn their livelihood from making

different types of goods. They utilise local raw materials and their products are sold in the local market. Small-scale Industries: The workers though small in number, are employed for skilled as well as unskilled works. Small-scale industries play a significant role in providing employment in developing countries like India and China. Manufacturing of cloths, paper, toys, furniture, electrical goods, etc. is associated with the small scale industry. These industries are the components for large-scale industry. . The products are sent in the market and sold by traders. If the good means of transport is made available, then the products are sold in the distant areas.

2. Agro-based Industries: Some industries utilise the agricultural products as raw materials, for example, jute, tea, sugar, cotton and vegetable oil industries, etc. They are called agro-based industries. Mineral-based Industries: The industries which use minerals as basic raw materials are called mineral based industries. Example are iron and steel, chemicals and industries engaged in processing of fossil fuels.

#### Section F.

1. These industries have large number of labour and have huge investments. They can be in any public, private or co-operative sector. All combine to assure together large scale production in large scale industries. In such large-scale industries, the management is very complex and it is hierarchically divided into owners, managers and labourers .The raw-material used in large-scale industries is procured from far off places and the market for the finished goods at national and international level. Modern iron and steel industry, ship-building, textile and petro-chemical industries are some examples of large-scale industries.

2. Based on the sources of raw materials, industries may be classified as agro-based and mineral-based.

Some industries utilise the agricultural products as raw materials, for example, jute, tea, sugar, cotton and vegetable oil industries, etc. They are called agro-based industries.

The industries which use minerals as basic raw materials are called mineral based industries.

Example are iron and steel, chemicals and industries engaged in processing of fossil fuels. In this case also, sub-classifications like metallic, non-metallic, ferrous and non-ferrous industries may be used.

The industries which produce goods for final consumption, e.g. — edible oil, tea, coffee, bread, biscuits, radio, television, etc. are called consumer goods industries.

Industries based on chemicals are termed chemical industries. Chemicals are used in agriculture, metallic industry, textiles, leather, paper, glass, soap, food processing industries.

forest-based industries, like paper and pulp industry, rayon, turpentine oil and furniture industry are based on the raw materials obtained from the forests and used as raw materials in industries.

3. • The IT industry is basically idea-driven. For it to succeed, you need visionaries with ideas on how to use IT to change the way we live and work. You also need those who are willing to risk their money to develop an idea into a working product.

- The IT industry needs a large number of people trained in engineering, computers and related fields. Therefore, it succeeds at places where there are many good universities. Also, research at these universities helps to generate ideas for new IT products.

- Besides these, the availability of telecommunication facilities, relatively inexpensive manpower, and so on, helps in IT activities. Let us now take a look at the IT industries at Silicon Valley (USA) and Bengaluru (India) and see why these places became successful

4. • Both Pittsburgh and Jamshedpur have the advantages of an early start in their respective countries.

- Both the centres are located fairly close to sources of the important raw materials.

- Both are well connected by roads and railways. Pittsburgh has the added advantage of cheap water transport through the Great Lakes.

Both the centres are situated at the confluence of rivers, and have an abundant supply of water.

- Both the centres are situated on flat land, and have a comfortable climate.

- Being situated in densely populated areas, both the centres have access to a supply of cheap labour.
  - In the Pittsburgh region, engineering and electronic goods industries are now becoming more important than the steel industry. The iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur has, however, withstood tough competition from the new steel plants set up in India after independence. TISCO is still an important producer of steel in the country and the only major Indian steel plant in the private sector.
5. Following are the locational advantages for the development of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad, Well developed road and railway network permit easy transportation of textiles to different parts of the country, thus providing easy access to the market.

## CHAPTER 15

### Section A

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D

### Section B

1. Prime 2. Immigration 3. Emigration 4. population density 5. Census

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. Birth rate refers to number of live births per 1000 population. Death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population.
2. Immigration means migration of people into a country while emigration means the out migration of people from a country.

### Section E

1. People are therefore, considered to be the most important resource of a country. This resource is known as human resource.
2. A country's population is officially counted by a process called census.
3. Factors affecting the population change in are – Death rate, Birth rate, Migration.
4. The density of population keeps changing from time to time due to shift of population from rural to urban areas. The world population does not remain constant. The population change thus refers to change in the number of people during a given period of time. The population change is mainly caused due to the changes in number of births and deaths. The population change is determined by births, deaths and migration. Birth rate refers to number of live births per 1000 population. Death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population. Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.
5. People are the prime resource of a country because they create wealth by developing natural resources. The value of any natural resource lies in how it is used by man. The natural resources of any region can bring prosperity and create wealth only when they are wisely used by the people. So, people are ultimately the most important of all natural resources. People are therefore, considered to be the most important resource of a country. This resource is known as human resource. The quality of people is determined by their intelligence, industry, attitudes, aspirations and above all, collective will.

## CHAPTER 16

### Section A

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B

### Section B

1. Natural 2. Three 3. Second Degree 4. First Degree 5. road accidents

### Section C

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

#### Section D

1. Natural disasters include - earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, floods, and fires. Man made disasters include- pollution, fires, wars, transportation accidents, etc.
2. The most common is the **road accident**, which has resulted in injuries or loss of life of millions of people in India. In India, about 80 thousand people are killed in road accidents every year, especially in recent years the number of road accidents has increased beyond proportion. The most common type of **rails accidents** are derailment due to human error or sabotage. Various types of dangerous cargo are also transported such as fuel, oil products, etc. A large number of rail and road accidents take place in India. Every other day people get injured or die in small accidents.
3. **Terrorists** use violence to bring attention to their cause. They may use chemical and biological weapons too. Poisonous chemicals such as mustard gas are used in chemical weapons. Terrorists may also used in 'dirty bomb', which uses common explosives to scatter radioactive material over a small area. **Chemical accident**- Industries often produce or use hazardous substances, whose leakage can be disastrous for us and the environment. One of the world's worst industrial disasters occurred in Bhopal in 1984, when methyl isocyanate, a poisonous gas, leaked from a Union Carbide plant. An accident in a nuclear power plant can release radioactive material and nuclear radiation, affecting the population in a large area around the plant.
4. Travel-related accidents take many lives every day. An accident in which many people are involved can turn into a disaster. Deaths in such accidents are due to the impact or due to the explosion and fire caused by the fuel. Fire is an event of something burning and is often destructive taking up toll of life and property. Fires are very dangerous. Smoking is also a major cause of fire.

#### Section E

1. Burn by the fires are of three types of degrees.  
First Degree, when the skin is only reddened. Second Degree, where there are blisters on the skin. Third Degree, when there is charring and destruction of deeper tissues.
2. Transportation accident and war
3. \*Rubbish and waste materials that are left to accumulate can easily contribute to the spread of fire. \* Smoking is also a major cause of fire.
4. Human made disasters contribute to loss of life and human suffering, damage to the countries' economy and environmental damage. Example- Terrorism: Terrorists use violence to bring attention to their cause. terrorists used planes as weapons to destroy the twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York. \* Road accident- Everyday many people die due to road, rail and air accident in India. The most common is the road accident, which has resulted in injuries or loss of life of millions of people in India.
5. One can avoid road accidents by following traffic rules, by using the pedestrian crossing while crossing the road, not drinking and driving, avoid bad roads, etc. Road safety education is very essential even at the school level to create awareness among the children about road safety rules and crossing the roads.
6. One of the world's worst industrial disasters occurred in Bhopal in 1984, when methyl isocyanate, a poisonous gas, leaked from a Union Carbide plant. It killed about 2,500 people and caused permanent disabilities in nearly 3,00,000 others.

### CHAPTER 17

#### Section A.

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A

#### Section B.

1. Earthquake
2. Seismology
3. Epicenter
4. Cinder
5. Composite

Section C.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D

Section D.

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

Section E.

1. A disaster is sudden calamity that may cause displacement of great number of people living or working in an area". Ordinarily, it can be described as a sudden or natural catastrophe. There are basically two types of disasters : natural and man-made.

Natural disasters are floods, cyclones, earthquakes, landslide, droughts.

Man-made disasters include train accidents, plane crash, chemical and industrial accidents, terrorist attacks, epidemics and the use of weapons of mass destruction.

2. Earthquake occurs when molten magma rises through cracks or joints and displaces the rocks causing shaking and vibrations. It can also occur along the faults or lines of weakness, in areas of volcanic eruption and along the boundaries of tectonic plates.

3. Active Volcanoes: Volcanoes do not erupt continuously or at regular intervals. They may remain inactive for many years. Volcanoes that erupt frequently are called active volcanoes. These include the Barren Island in the Andaman Islands. Dormant Volcanoes: Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time but could erupt in the future are dormant or sleeping volcanoes. Mount Rainier in the USA and Mauna Kea in Hawaii are examples of dormant volcanoes.

4. Drought is defined as a lack or shortage of water for a long period of time in a particular region. In severe drought, there is little or no rainfall for many years in a large area or region. These conditions cause an irreversible change in the economy and social fabric of the region because of loss of lives and large scale migration of human and animals to safer places. There are three types of droughts :

1. Meteorological Drought : When there is less rainfall.

2. Hydrological Drought : When water scarcity causes reduction in the amount of water in water bodies.

3. Agricultural Drought : When the scarcity results in partial or total loss of crop yields and has an adverse impact on agriculture

5. 1. If you are outdoors, move to a clear area, away from trees, signs, buildings, electrical wires and poles. Do not re-enter damaged buildings. 2. If you are driving during tremor pull over to the side of the road and stop. Move away from flyovers, power lines and advertisement boards, jump out of the car and crouch on its side. Do not sit inside the car. 3. If you are in a High Rise Building, move against an interior wall and protect your head with your arms. If you have a scooter helmet, wear it. Do not use the lift and stay away from the windows because glass windows can shatter and cause injury. 4. If you are living in a rural area, exit your home or school building and move to open fields. Do not push others and practise this simple exercise every 1st Monday of the month.

6. 1. Upon a cyclone warning, take all moveable property indoors, and tie down things like boats outdoors. 2. As with other disasters, stock food, water, medicines and clothing sufficient for 3-4 days. 3. Remain indoors and shut all doors and windows. If advised by officials, move to a safer place. inland. 4. Come out of your shelter only when it is officially declared safe to do so.

7. 1. Listen to radio for advance information and advice. 2. Disconnect all electric connections and move all the valuables, personal and household goods and clothing out of reach of flood as water may reach the house. 3. Move vehicles, farm animals and moveable goods to the highest ground nearby. 4. Never wander around a flood area on your own.

CHAPTER 18

Section A.

1. B. 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A

Section B.

1. Flexible 2. The Judiciary 3. Sovereign 4. March 12 1930 5. Two

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. **Fraternity:** India is a land of diverse people. Within the country, there are a large number of groups having different cultures, traditions and languages, To ensure that they can all live in harmony as one nation, it is important to develop the sense of brotherhood among them. So, the constitution promotes fraternity to strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation. The constitution also aims to remove caste discrimination, untouchability and all other practices that threaten the dignity of individuals and gives rise to ill feeling among different sections of the society.
2. **Socialist:** India's constitution upholds the idea of socialism, which seeks to give everyone equal opportunities to use the country's resources. In the long run, this will help reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.
3. **Secular:** India is a secular country. This means that all religions are treated equally in India. There is no state religion. So, no religion is considered more important than others.
4. **Sovereign:** India is a sovereign nation. This means that it is independent and has the right to take its own decision in all matters— internal and external.

### Section E.

1. A country is governed on the basis of some rules and principles. These determine the structure of the government, its powers and functions, the rights of the people, and so on. The rules and principle which determine how a country is governed and which give its citizens certain rights from the constitution of the country.
  2. The preamble is the introduction or the preface to the constitution. It lays down the basic principles and objectives of the constitution. The preamble states the ideals that the nation should follow.
  3. The Right to Freedom is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. The right to freedom guarantees freedom for citizens to live a life of dignity among other things.
  4. Fundamental rights are those rights that are important for the moral and intellectual development of all people. These are required for the all-around development of individuals, hence called fundamental rights.
    1. Right to Equality: This right states that all citizens are the same under the law. This means that men and women are equal no matter what religion or caste they belong to.
    2. Right to Freedom: The particular law allows the people of the country to ensure the government and its policies.
    3. Right against Exploitation: One should always remember that to be exploited is to be misused.
    4. Right to Freedom of Religion: In our country, each and every citizen can practice their choice of religion.
  5. **Cultural and Educational Rights:** The main aim of this law is to protect minorities. All the people have a fundamental right to enjoy all the benefits that the majority of citizens enjoy.
  6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** This right is very important for the legal development of the citizens and the country. All citizens have equal right to appeal to the court of law for justice.
5. key features of the Indian Constitution—
- (i) **Most Comprehensively Written Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written document (constitution) in the world. The huge size of the constitution can be understood if we keep in our mind, the vastness of the country and the problems faced at the time of Independence.
  - (ii) **Rigid as well as flexible constitution :** The Indian constitution is both rigid and flexible. It can be easily amended.
  - (iii) **Federalism :** It is the key feature of the Indian constitution. In a federal form of government, both the levels of government i.e. central government at national level and state government at provincial level, have their separate jurisdiction and each tier enjoys the power independent of each other.
  - (iv) **Parliamentary Form of Government :** The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a parliamentary form of government in which the entire administration is carried out in the name of

the president of India. But the actual power remains with the Prime Minister.(v) Division of Power : The three organs of the Indian Government are : Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

The powers of the three organs are well defined under the constitution which ensure the following :

1 No organ can exercise unlimited power.

2 Each organ can check the powers of the others.

(vi) Fundamental Rights : Fundamental Rights protect the citizens of India against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state.(vi) Fundamental Rights : Fundamental Rights protect the citizens of India against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state.

6. On March 12 1930, Gandhi ji embarked on the historic Dandi March which lasted twenty-four days. People surged forward in large numbers to join the satyagrahis at different places. Gandhi ji and his followers on reaching Dandi broke the salt law and made salt openly defying the British monopoly. In a press statement, Gandhi ji urged people everywhere to violate the salt law. The defiance of salt law became symbolic of the power of Satyagraha. The salt satyagraha was not only executed in defiance of law, but it marked the desire of the Indians to gain independence which India did 17 years after the satyagraha. This example of political disobedience is unparalleled in history.

## CHAPTER 19

### Section A

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A

### Section B

1. Law
2. India
3. Supreme Court and the High Courts
4. Two
5. 6 and 14 years

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C

### Section E

1. (a) All the citizens are equal before law. Law does not discriminate between rich and poor or black and white, etc.(b) All citizens will have equal opportunity for government jobs. However, some seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs. (c) Untouchability will not be tolerated in any form.
2. When citizens are given rights, it becomes the duty of the citizens to exercise the rights responsibly. The Indian constitution not only gives rights to the citizens but also mentions the fundamental duties that a citizen is expected to do for the nation. Yes they are necessary to (a) to abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag and the national anthem.(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.(c) to uphold and protect, the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, etc.
3. (a) All the citizens of India shall have the right to freedom of speech and express their feelings freely.(b) All the citizens of India have the right of assemble peacefully, but without arms.(c) To form associations or sub unions.
4. The Indian constitution not only gives rights to the citizens but also mentions the fundamental duties that a citizen is expected to do for the nation. These duties are:(a) to abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag and the national anthem.(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.(c) to uphold and protect, the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.(g) to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to be kind to all living creatures, etc.

5. Those rights which are considered essential for the well being of the citizens of a country are termed as Fundamental Rights. These are included in Part III of the constitution. Some of the fundamental rights enjoyed under the Indian Constitution are – Right to freedom, right to equality, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right Against Exploitation, Right to Constitutional Remedies, Cultural and Educational Rights.
6. Reservation in the appointment and Promotion in the Public Services. Under this provision, there is 15% of reservation for scheduled castes and 7.5 percent reservations for scheduled tribes in government services.\* Adequate representation of the SCs and STs by reserving seats for them in the local bodies, like panchayats.\* The Union Government has set up two Central Advisory Boards for the tribal welfare and harijan welfare. \* ensure the adequate representation of weaker sections in government services, several concessions like relaxation in age, fee and qualification and free pre-examination coaching by the government run centres have also been provided.

## CHAPTER 20

### Section A

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

### Section B

1. Parliament 2. President of India 3. Universal Adult Franchise 4. the Speaker 5. Five years

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. The Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha is called the Speaker. He is elected soon after the newly elected house meets for the first time. The normal term of a speaker is of five years. He may seek reelection for any number of times. The speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha and maintains order and decorum in the house during parliamentary proceedings.
2. The Money Bill originates in the Lok Sabha. The Upper House (Rajya Sabha) has no power to delay it by more than 14 days or bring a change in it. The Rajya Sabha may suggest some changes in the format of the Money Bill, but the Lok Sabha is not bound to accept these changes. Later it is sent for the President's approval.
3. This bill can be introduced in any of the house of the parliament. It can be introduced by a minister or any private member of the house.

### Section E

1. Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. The Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha is called the Speaker.
3. The term of the Lok Sabha is fixed at five years by the constitution. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved by the President before the expiry of its term on the advice of the Prime Minister.
4. The Money Bill originates in the Lok Sabha. The Upper House (Rajya Sabha) has no power to delay it by more than 14 days or bring a change in it. The Rajya Sabha may suggest some changes in the format of the Money Bill, but the Lok Sabha is not bound to accept these changes. Later it is sent for the President's approval. This bill can be introduced in any of the house of the parliament. It can be introduced by a minister or any private member of the house.
5. Parliament consists of the President of India and two houses, namely, the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of parliament. It can have up to 250 members, including 12 members nominated by the president of India. At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members— 12 nominated and 233 elected.

6. (i) He should be a citizen of India.(ii) He should not be less than 25 years of age.(iii) He should not be a proclaimed criminal.(iv) He should have his name in the electoral rolls in some part of the country. (v) The person should not be a direct beneficiary of the government and should not hold an office of profit under the government.

## CHAPTER 21

### Section A.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

### Section B.

1. October 1962 2. Five years 3. 1,25,000 4. The Prime Minister 5. Indira Gandhi

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. B 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. D

### Section E.

1. In order to be elected as Vice- President, a person must be a citizen of India, must not be less than 35 years of age, qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. Anybody who is to aspire for this office, must not hold any office of profit under any of the Governments, within territory of India. Secondly, he must not be a member of either house of parliament or of an House of state legislature. If he already happens to be a member, he tenders resignation before he/she assumes office of this August office. Normal term of office of the Vice-President is five years.

2. Under following conditions, he/she can use his/her emergency powers:

-In case of financial crisis.

-In case of failure of constitutional machinery.

-When there is a danger of foreign aggression.

3.- No Money Bill can be introduced in the parliament without his/her prior permission.

- He/She has the power to sanction money from contingency fund.

4. The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President.

5. Executive Powers , Judicial Powers, Legislative Powers, Financial Powers, Emergency Powers

## CHAPTER 22

### Section A

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

### Section B

1. high court 2. Districts 3. Subjudge 4. President of India 5. Judiciary

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. E 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

### Section E

1. The Supreme Court keeps records of all its decision so that lower courts can consult these in similar cases. A court that keeps such records is a court of record.

2. In order to become the judge of the supreme court, a candidate :- (i) should be a citizen of India. (ii) must have an experience of working as an advocate for at least 10 years in High Court or he/she should have served as a judge of High Court for 5 years. iii) must be a distinguished jurist in the eyes of the President

### Section F

1. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President of India, on the advice of the Prime Minister. The other judges are appointed with the consultation of the Chief

Justice. In 1950, when the Indian Constitution was enacted, the Supreme Court had only 8 judges. Once appointed as the Chief Justice, the judges of Supreme Court retire on attaining the age of sixty five years. In order to become the judge of the supreme court, a candidate :- (i) should be a citizen of India. (ii) must have an experience of working as an advocate for at least 10 years in High Court or he/she should have served as a judge of High Court for 5 years. (iii) must be a distinguished jurist in the eyes of the President

2. Lok Adalat is a special kind of people's court in which some particular kind of disputes are sought to be kept separate and efforts are made to solve the disputes by direct talk between the litigants. Lok Adalats try to solve simple differences; which otherwise are likely to have far reaching consequences through mutual understanding and compromise. Lok Adalats are presided over by judicial officers and other persons who possess such qualifications as may prescribed by the state.
3. India has a single unified judicial system for the entire country. The constitution provides for the establishment of a supreme court of India. The supreme court is at the apex of this judicial system. Below the supreme court are the state High Courts and at the lowest rung of the ladder are subordinate courts at the district and tehsil levels. The Supreme Court exercises, supervision and control over the entire judicial system of the country.

## CHAPTER 23

### Section A

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

### Section B

1. Untouchability 2. Harijans 3. Low 4. Disadvantaged 5. 52%

### Section C

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A

### Section D

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

### Section E

1. In a society, members who are not given importance and have no power to influence decisions are considered marginalised. Marginalised groups generally have low social status because their physical appearance or social customs are different from those of the dominant group in the society, which holds the power to influence decisions in a society.
2. (A) The castes which were formerly treated as untouchables are now known in the society as 'Scheduled Castes'. (B) The scheduled tribes comprise 8 percent of the total population of the country. Since ages schedule tribes people is living under miserable condition and facing unbearable disabilities. They grow under grinding poverty and appalling illiteracy. They are denied even basic amenities of life.
3. These are the weaker sections of the society like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. According to the Mandal Commission's report, they account for 52% of the total population.
4. The first Backward Commission set up in 1953.
5. (i) Article 15 : It states that every citizen should be treated equally without any discrimination. (ii) Article 17 : It states that untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out the untouchability shall be a punishable offence. (iii) Article 46 : Article 46 of the Indian Constitution states that it is the foremost duty of the state to protect all the sections of the society from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. (iv) Article 164 : According to Article 164 of the Indian Constitution, the state of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh will appoint a minister in charges of the welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs. (v) Article 338 and 338 A : Article 338 and 338 A state, "There will be a National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) which

will ensure that constitutional provisions for their upliftment are followed and implemented”.

6. There are several welfare measures for the minorities. (i) National Commission for Minorities - The National Commission for Minorities is responsible to safeguard the interest of minorities, which broadly relates to atrocities by the police, service matters, minority education institution and disputes relating to religious places. After taking cognizance of the complaints, reports are called for from the commission, make appropriate recommendations to the concerned authorities. (ii) National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities- The government of India has been seized of the welfare needs of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities. For having a detailed examination for identification of minorities and to suggest measures for their welfare, the government has constituted a National Commission for Religious and Linguistic minorities.
7. One of the evils that arose out of the caste system was the practice of untouchability. These people usually did jobs such as removing dead bodies, carrying away human waste and sweeping roads. Such jobs were considered unclean, and the people who did them were considered impure and untouchable. Members of the other castes would not touch them for fear of losing purity. The untouchables were not allowed to live inside villages and towns. They were not allowed to draw water from public wells. They were not even allowed to enter temples and schools. Mahatma Gandhi declared that the untouchables were ‘Harijans’ meaning ‘the people of God’. Dalits are also called ‘untouchables’.

## CHAPTER 24

### Section A

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B

### Section B

1. Agriculture 2. 7300km 3. Port 4. 1993 5. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

### Section C

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

### Section D

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. B

### Section E

1. Economic planning is a process in which set objectives of economic development are desired to be achieved in a given period of time.
2. \* Medical and Health sciences \* Water and sanitation problems. Members of planning commission and chief ministers of states and union territories frame the policy of planning. National plans like defense, railways, communications, etc. are formulated by planning commission, plans about rural development, agricultural, power, education, health etc., fall under the scope of state government, but in most of the cases, the plans are formulated and policies are decided by the central government for the states to implement them.
3. (i) The planning commission has to identify the main objectives in our national policy. (ii) It checks whether the resources are utilised to the maximum extent to earn more profit. (iii) It tries to generate more employment opportunities. During these five years plans, considerable development has taken place in the field of social upliftment and industries.
4. The term infrastructure refers to an enabled framework— a web network of roads, railways, ports, industries (both in Public and private sectors) and public social welfare work, etc.
5. Important steps taken by the Government for the Improvement of Agriculture- \* Abolition of Zamindari \* Consideration of Land Holdings \* Agricultural Tools and Implements \* Developing High-Yield varieties of seeds and fertilizers \* Irrigation \* Institutional Help
6. India started her quest for industrial development after independence in 1947. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 marked the beginning of the evolution of the Indian Industrial Policy.

India is predominantly an agricultural country, but the development of agriculture alone cannot make the country self-sufficient. No nation can progress without industrial development. Modern agriculture needs implements that can only be made in big or small factories. Proper utilisation of these resources and the development of industries provide employment to millions of our people.

7. Poverty refers to a situation in which a person does not have sufficient income to fulfil his basic necessities of life like food, clothes, shelter, etc.

After independence, government has taken various steps to eliminate poverty. Some of them are listed here : (i) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY) : It was implemented in 1993 with the aim to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth. (ii) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) : It was launched in 1995. It aims at creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. (iii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) : It was implemented in 1999 to bring the poor families above poverty line by organising them into self help groups. (iv) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY) : It was launched in 2000. It gives additional central assistance to states for basic services such as primary health and education, shelter and drinking water, etc. (v) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) : It was launched in 2000 to make subsidised food grains available to poor families.

## CHAPTER 25

### Section A.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A

### Section B.

1. Police 2. Jailor 3. Bail 4. Government 5. Public Prosecutor

### Section C.

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

### Section D.

1. FIR: The First Information Report is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offence or crime. It is generally a complaint lodged with the police by victim of a cognizable offence or by some one on his/her behalf. Anyone can report the commission of a cognizable offence either orally or in written to the police. Even a telephonic message can be treated as an FIR.

2. Public Prosecutor: The public prosecutor is a paid servant; appointed by the state government. His main function is to help in the prosecution of offenders to keep the society free from crime.

. Only those persons are eligible to become the public prosecutor who have successfully completed seven years at Bar. He/She has also to clear an examination conducted by the state government from time to time.

### Section E.

1. Bail is the money that somebody agrees to pay if a person accused of an offence does not appear for trial. All offences are not bailable. A person arrested for a bailable offence has the right to be released on agreeing to pay bail without having to apply to a court. If the offence is not bailable, the arrested person must apply to a court for bail. The court may grant bail or refuse to do so.

2. Police Station in the Jurisdiction where the incident occurred generally has to investigate the charges alleged in an FIR. Even if the FIR is registered as a Zero FIR in another police station, the FIR is transferred to the Jurisdictional Police station.

3. Public prosecutor role begins when the police has conducted the investigation and filed a charge sheet in the court. As a court employee, his/her duty is to act impartially and present true facts and evidence before the court. Therefore, he/she enables the court to decide the case.

### 4. Rights of Arrested Person:

- The right to be informed of the reason for arrest.
- The right to consult and be defended by a lawyer of his or her choice.

- The right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest, and the right not to be kept in custody beyond that time without the magistrate's permission.
- The right not to be tortured, which includes the right not to be deprived of the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing and shelter.
- The right not to be forced to be a witness against his or her own self.

5. (i) You can meet the superintendent of police or other higher officers like Deputy Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Police and bring your complaint to their notice. (ii) You can send your complaint in writing and by post to the superintendent of police concerned. If the superintendent of police is satisfied with your complaint, he shall either investigate the case himself or order an investigation to be made. (iii) You can file a private complaint before the court having jurisdiction. (iv) You can also make a complaint to the State Human Rights Commission if the police does nothing to enforce the law or does it in a biased and corrupt manner.