



Social Science

Teachers Manual



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CHAPTER—1

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (c).
- B. 1. Himalayas, 2. Geographical Framework
3. Archaeological, 4. Ellora 5. Coins
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. According to Leo Tolstoy: The subject of history is the life of the people and of humanity.
2. (i) History tells us about the life and deeds of great men like Guru Nanak, Kabir, etc.
(ii) History tells us how languages have grown. It provides a clue to the food, dress and ornaments of the people in the past.
3. Prehistory is that period about which we do not get any information in writing.
4. We can know the history and civilization of ancient people by examining the remains of their study of buildings and their tools and some other objects. The study of these objects is called Archaeology.
5. The inscription engraved on stone copper plates, etc., provide us information about important events of ancient rulers.
- E. 1. (i) **Religious literature:** These books are sacred books and also provide a lot of information about the social, political, religious and economic life of ancient people, e.g., The Upanishads, The Vedas, The Ramayana, The Mahabharata, etc.
(ii) **Secular Literature:** Literature dealing with politics, grammar and medicines and law is known as secular literature.
(iii) **Traveller's Account:** Travellers from different parts of world visited India during different periods. They give us a vast amount of information and form a category of their own while studying the past.
2. History deals with the part of mankind. It studies the people who lived in the past, their behaviour, occupation, religion, culture, food habits and so on.
3. The Himalayas are important because of the protection they give in terms of climate and protection against invasions from the north.
4. Coins help us in fixing the dates of several dynasties. They also help us in many other ways in the study of Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek periods in India.
5. a) The letter B.C. stand for 'Before Christ' and A.D. stand for 'Anno Domini' which means 'The year of the Lord'.
While dealing with any date before Christ we add B.C. to that year and likewise if we deal with any date after christ we add A.D. to that date.
b) History helps us understand our past, i.e., Life of the people in

the past, life and deeds of great men, great ideas, Scientific discoveries, inventions, customs, culture, traditions and beliefs of the people of past, etc.

6. Geographical features greatly influence the history of a country. The Himalaya Mountains in the north have protected India against central Asian invasion and harsh weather. Geography provides the setting where the brains of history are enacted, e.g., The plains of the Ganga and Indus became the cradle of several kingdoms in the past. Rivers also facilities the movement of goods and people helped in the expansion of trade.

To Enjoy

Complete the words- (a) HISTORY, (b) HIMALAYAS,
(c) DISCOVERY, (d) MONUMENTS.

CHAPTER—2

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a).
- B. 1. Old stone, 2. Megaliths, 3. Mesolithic age, 4. Wheel, 5. Baskets.
- C. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. The Stone Age is divided into three stages.
2. The word 'Paleolithic' is derived from two Greek words— 'Palaeo' meaning old and 'Lithos' meaning stone which means 'Old Stone'. The period of this age was 500,000 to 10,000 B.C.
3. Burning of fire could be used to keep him warm in the cold season to get light in his cave and to scare away the wild animals at night. Later on, he roasted his food in it and made it more tasty.
4. The wheel is the other most important invention.
5. Animal skin or leaf of the tree was not the only covering of body. The dress was made of wood and cotton. Bangles and beads made of shells and bones were worn by women.
- E. 1. Initially, the weapons were made of rough undressed stone with handles made of sticks and bones. Later more intricate tools like large flaxes and hand axes were used to hunt and cut the animals.
2. Man lived in caves in the early stages of his development. He started drawing figures on walls and ceilings of the caves. But later on, this line drawing developed into beautiful design and sculptures. These are depictions of running wild bison, bears, horses, stags and herds of other animals in beautiful designs. Man developed the art of painting focused on hunting animals.
3. Towards the end of Mesolithic Age man began to domesticate animals like dogs, camels, goats, etc. The domestication of the dog was an important feature of this age. Dog could be useful in many ways, especially in chasing and hunting animals.

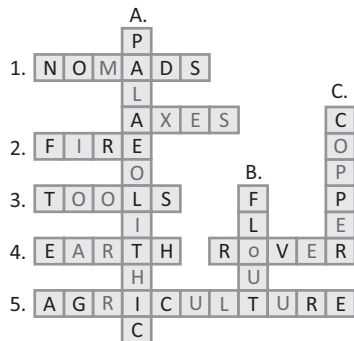
- Basket were made of thin strips of wood. Earthen pots were also made. The pots were given different shapes and dried in the sun. The pots were then baked in an oven in order to make them harder.
- This was the period of change from Old Stone Age to the Middle Stone Age. Man made a number of inventions and discoveries during this period.
- The most important invention of the age was that of the wheel. Man must have seen round pieces of the wood rolling on the ground. A thick piece of wood, shaped like a circle, was man's first wheel.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

Societies, Culture,
Weapons, Agriculture

Life Skills:



CHAPTER—3

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b).
 B. 1. 4000 BC, 2. Food producer, 3. Wheel, 4. other, 5. stones.
 C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
 D. 1.

The Palaeolithic Period	The Neolithic Period
(i) Age: It started about 2 million years ago up to 12,000 years ago. In other words, we can say that it extended roughly from 20,00,000 to 10,000 B.C.	(i) Age: It lasted from about 12,000 years ago up to 6,000 years ago. In other words, we can say that it extended roughly between 10,000 and 4,000 B.C.
(ii) Food: Man gathered and hunted his food.	(ii) Food: Man produced his food. From a food gatherer he became a food producer.
(iii) Animals: He did not tame animals. He only hunted them.	(iii) Animals: He began the domestication of animals for cultivation, riding and carrying the loads.

2. The Neolithic people were fond of ornaments. Ornaments were mostly made of conch shells, terracotta, etc. Remains of ornaments like necklaces, earrings, etc., have been found in Neolithic sites.
3. He began to worship the benevolent power of nature like the Sun God, the Sky God and Earth Goddess.
4. The early Neolithic age is predominantly marked by domestication of animals and knowledge of agriculture. Village life was also developed in this period.
5. The civilization of the Neolithic period gives us a glimpse of the developments. They cultivated land, grew wheat barley, maize and fruits. They were no longer a food gatherer but a food producer.
6. For a very long time, extending roughly between 2,00,000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C. man led a nomadic life. He was then a food gatherer and a hunter. Herding refers to the process of forming a group of animals, moving the group from one place to another.
- E. 1) i) Sickles and reaping knives for harvesting crops and grinding stones for processing cereals. Wooden plough is also an invention of this ages.
 ii) Mehrgarh (Pakistan), Burzahom (Kashmir) Chirand (Bihar), Sarutaru (Assam), Kuchai (Odisha), Nagarjuna Kunda (Andhra Pradesh), etc.
2. Archaeological evidences of the Neolithic age, have been found in different parts of India, especially in the north-western and north-eastern parts of the country. Some of the important sites are:
- 3.

The Palaeolithic Period	The Neolithic Period
(i) Age: It started about 2 million years ago up to 12,000 years ago. In other words, we can say that it extended roughly from 20,00,000 to 10,000 B.C.	(i) Age: It lasted from about 12,000 years ago up to 6,000 years ago. In other words, we can say that it extended roughly between 10,000 and 4,000 B.C.
(ii) Food: Man gathered and hunted his food.	(ii) Food : Man produced his food. From a food gatherer he became a food producer.
(iii) Animals: He did not tame animals. He only hunted them.	(iii) Animals: He began the domestication of animals for cultivation, riding and carrying the loads.
(iv) Shelter: Man lived in caves or hid himself among the branches of trees.	(iv) Shelter: He gave up his cave dwellings and made huts of straw and mud near his fields.

(v) Clothing: He remained naked or covered his body with the bark of trees or skin of animals.	(v) Clothing: He cultivated jute and cotton and got wool from animals and wove them to produce cloth.
(vi) Tools and Implements: He made crude stone tools like hand-axes, choppers and flake implements.	(vi) Tools and Implements : He made better tools and implements like axes, sickle, bow and arrow. They were beautiful, well-grooved and more useful.
(vii) Discoveries and Inventions: Man invented crude tools and implements and discovered the use of fire.	(vii) Discoveries and Inventions: Man made finer and more useful tools and implements. The discovery of agriculture and invention of the wheel were his great achievements.
(viii) Way of Life: Man led a nomadic life. He was still a wanderer and a food gatherer.	(viii) Way of Life: He had begun to lead a settled life. He made his hut near his fields and in this way village life developed.

4. Man learnt about the domestication of plants and animals which were quite useful for him. This process began roughly 12,000 years ago or about 10,000 B.C. He grew those plants which were not prone to disease, had strong stalks, capable of bearing the weight of the ripe fruit and grains and could provide him grains for food. Domestication of animals became a common practice. sheep, goat, buffalo and ox were the commonly domesticated animals.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

Terracotta, Harvest, Invention, Discover.

CHAPTER—4

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (d).
 B. 1. death, 2. around 5000 years ago, 3. Nile, 4. planning, 5. Agriculture.
 C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (F).
 D. 1. Civilization were also known as bronze age civilization because most of the implements used in this period were made of bronze.
 2. Civilization is a wide term which includes many things the comforts of the city life, the development of trade and commerce, the art of writing and a good system of government.

3. The most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization is that it was an urban or city civilization. The excavations tell us that the people of this civilization were well acquainted of town and cities.
 4. The hunted bull, buffalo, sheep, elephant, camel and dogs were domesticated. There are some doubts about the horse.
 5. Around 2000 BC this civilization declined. The reason of its decline is still a mystery. Historians have different theories about the decline of this great civilization. Some believe that the cities might have been destroyed by some natural calamity like flood and earthquake. Others think that the civilization might have been destroyed by the invading Aryans.
- E. 1)** The period when people used bones for tools and weapons is called the Bronze Age. It followed the Stone Age. The discovery of metals was helpful to man in many ways. With the help of stronger tools man could cut down the crops and trees in much better way. The weapons of war also came to be made of bronze.
2. Civilization made its start only when man has sufficient quantity of food. He now had enough time to think about other things. He thought about better homes and better clothes. He was also learning to read and write. Civilization is a wide term which includes many times— The comforts of the city life, the development of the trade and commerce, the art of writing and a good system of government. It was in the year 1922 that Rai Bahadur Dayaram, the superintendent of archaeological Department, Western Circle discovered the remains of this prehistoric civilization in Mohanjo-Daro in Larkana district of Sind Province. At the same time, Mr. R.D. Banerjee made similar excavations at Harappa in Montgomery district of West Punjab. It is estimated that these cities came into being about 4500 years ago.
 3. Around 2000 BC this civilization declined. The reason of its decline is still a mystery. Historians have different theories about the decline of this great civilization. Some believe that the cities might have been destroyed by some natural calamity like flood and earthquake. Others think about that the civilization might have been destroyed by the invading Aryans.

To Enjoy

Complete the words: (a) Civilization, (b) Invention, (c) Development, (d) Technology

CHAPTER—5

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (c).
- B.** 1. The Ramayana, Mahabharata; 2. rural,
3. 1500 and 1000 BC.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D.** 1. Iron age is the period of history between 1500 and 1000 B.C.
2. The term 'Vedas' comes from the root 'vid' which means wisdom or knowledge. The Sacred literature of the Aryans is known as the vedic literature
3. The Rig Vedic people enjoyed racing hunting and war dance. Chariot races were extremely popular. Beside these boxing, dancing and music were also there.
4. The word chalcolithic means 'copper'. It was the age when man used both copper and stone for making tools.
- E.** 1. It is the general belief that the Ramayana was originally composed by Rishi Valmiki in Sanskrit. But the one composed by Goswami Tulsidas in Hindi is the most popular. It is also known as Ramcharitamanas. The Ramayana in its form, contains about 24,000 verses and has seven cantos.
The Mahabharata at present contains about 100,000 'slokas' or verses and is divided into eighteen chapters (parvas) with the 'Harivansh' attached to it at the end as supplement. There is a general belief that this great work was compiled by Rishi Vyasa.
2. The Aryans, according to the historians, came India from Central Asia. Aryans were basically nomads who originated in the areas surrounding the Caspian sea in southern Russia. The Aryans spoke a language known as Indo-European Agriculture and cattle rearing were important occupations of the Aryans. They grew rice, wheat and barley.
3. The Rashtra (state) during the Rig Vedic period was ruled by a Rajan (king). Usually kingship was hereditary though elective monarchy was perhaps not altogether unknown. The two important offices of the state were senami and the purohit. The sabha and samiti also helped the Rajan.
They were joint families. The eldest male member was the head of the family. The early Aryans were basically tribal people. They lived in village. Agriculture was the chief occupation of the villagers. The early Aryan ate rice, wheat, barley, fruits, and vegetables. The women wore a sari. The men wore the dhoti and the turban. Both men and women were fond of ornaments. The Aryans followed various professions according to the needs of society.
4. Much of the knowledge about the Aryans is derived from the Vedic literature comprising mainly the Vedas and the two great epics— The

Ramayana and Mahabharata. The sacred literature of Aryanas is known as the vedic literature.

5. The Aryans, according to the historians, came from central Asia. We know that the Aryans from their literacy sources known as the Vedas. Aryan were basically nomads who originated in the areas surrounding the Caspian Sea in southern Russia. Historians believe that, the Aryan entered India through Persia and Afghanistan.
6. i) It was the age when man used both copper and stone for making tools. Copper was the first metal to be found by man. For hundreds of years men used polished stone and copper both for making tools. Gradually stone was replaced by copper.
ii) Iron age is the period of history between 1500 and 1000 B.C. with the widespread use of iron for making tools and weapons. This age has continued to the present.

To Enjoy

Making Poster – Do yourself

CHAPTER—6

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (c).
- B. 1. 600 BC, 400 BC, 2. Agriculture, 3. Nepal, 4. Arms, 5. Matrimonials.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (F).
- D. 1. Between 600 B.C to 400 B.C Janapadas and Mahajanapadas came into existence.
2. Anga, Magadh, Vajji, Janapadas or Mahajanapadas are near around Bihar.
3. To know this period the main source of information are the different religious books along with Vedic texts, Buddhists and Jain books from the primary source of knowledge of the ancient history of India.
4. The four important kingdoms were—Avanti, Vatsa, Kosala and Magadha. Avanti had its capital at Ujjain. Kaushambi was the capital of the Vasta.
5. The Varna system continued to be the basis of Indian society. The four Varna were Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Indian Society was divided on the basis of occupation of people.
6. The system of Ashrams or the four stages of life was confined to the members of the upper caste. Each stage was divided into a period of 25 years— (i) the Brahmacharya stage (ii) The

Grihastha stage (iii) Vanaprastha Ashram (iv) Sannyas Ashram.

- E. 1. After the death of Ajatshatru Magadha gradually lost its splendour though there were some great kings like Udayan and Shishunaga. But ultimately, the throne passed into the hands of the Nanda dynasty founded by Mahapadma Nanda. When Alexander the great invaded India, Magadha was being ruled by Nandas.
2. Agriculture was the primary occupation. The farmers owned the land they tilled but the ultimate ownership belonged to the king. Caste system was not rigid. Mixed Marriages were in practice Traders and industries had their own guilds. One-sixth of the total produce was given to the king as tax known as **bhaga** or **share**. Craftsmen also paid taxes mostly in the form of labour. Herders paid taxes in the form of animals and animal produce. The goods that were brought and sold through trade were also taxed.
3. They were—
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Anga (East Bihar) | 2. Magadha (S. Bihar) |
| 3. Kasi (Banaras) | 4. Kosala (Awadh) |
| 5. Vajji (N. Bihar) | 6. Malla (Gorakhpur) |
| 7. Chedi (Between Yamuna and Narmda) | 8. Vatsa (Allahabad) |
| 9. Kuru (Delhi, Meerut) | 10. Panchala (Farrukabad Dist.) |
| 11. Maccha (Jaipur) | 12. Sursena (Mathura) |
| 13. Assoka (on the Godawari) | 14. Avanti (Malwa) |
| 15. Gandhara (Peshawar and Rawalpindi) | 16. Kamboja (South west Kashmir) |
4. According to Rhys Davids, the republics of the Vijjis was composed of eight tribes, of whom the most famous was the Lichchavi tribe. The capital city of vajjis was Vaishali. In those days it was a prosperous town. The lichchavis had made great advancement in the cultural field. They were brave and war-lovers
5. In the sixth century B.C, Magadha rose to great prominence. It included the present day districts of Patna and Gaya. It had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The Magadha army was well-equipped with arms. The river Ganga, Son, Gandaka and Sarayu, helped to the movement of trades and soldiers. Magadha had forests which provided timber.

6. The Magadha kingdom owed its rise to the contemporary political, social, economic, military and geographical conditions of the region:
- 1. Ambitious Rulers:** To fulfill their ambitions, the Magadhan ruler adopted all kinds of methods that could help them in extending their empire. King Bimbisara made his borders secure by seeking matrimonial relations with the neighbouring kingdom.
 - 2. Natural Resources:** Magadha had vast iron ore deposits which made it possible for the rulers to make weapons and tools for industries and agriculture, etc. This natural bounty helped greatly in the growth of the Magadhan Empire.
 - 3. Military Power:** Magadha had a well-organised army which was composed of elephants, horses and chariots.
 - 4. Fertile Area:** As the Magadhan territory was a fertile valley, there was no shortage of food. This agricultural prosperity played a vital role in keeping the kingdom's economy in good shape.
 - 5. Growth in Trade:** There was sufficient facility for transit and communication. The roads were safe.
 - 6. A Symbol of Power:** When Alexander invaded India, Magadha had become so powerful that the Greeks could not dare to advance further.

CHAPTER—7

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c).
- B. 1. philosophy and meditation, 2. creator, 3. births and rebirths., 4. enlightenment, 5. Ahimsa and Moksha.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D. 1. The upanishads are part of Hindu scriptures which deserves philosophy and meditation and give interpretations on the Vedas. The term Upanishad is derived from upa (near), ni (down) and shad(to sit) i.e., “the sitting down near” a spiritual teacher (guru) in order to receive instruction in religion and philosophy.
2. The most famous Upanishad are— Isa, Katha, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Chandogya, Brihadaranyaka, etc.
3. Jainism was divided into two groups— the Shwetambaras and Digambaras. The Shweambaras wear white garments while the Digambaras did not wear clothes.
4. **Buddhism became popular widely due to the following reasons :**
- (a) Its teachings were very simple.
 - (b) It was preached by Buddha in the local dialects.
 - (c) It opposed the caste system and stood for equality of all men. It thus attracted the depressed and other lower castes of Hindus.
 - (d) Buddhist monks led a disciplined life. They explained to the people the teachings and the good deeds of Buddha.

- (e) The patronage of great emperors— Ashoka and Kanishka— made it a world religion.
5. While the Buddha was silent about the existence of God, Mahavir divided his existence. While Jainism laid much stress in hard penance, Buddhism followed the middle path. Buddhism does not believe in remaining naked as some of the followers of Jainism believe.
 6. Two main features of Upanishads are:
 - (i) The theory of transmigration and karma is accepted by all Upanishads. The principle of Karma implies one's previous acts which determine the condition into which a true is reborn.
 - (ii) The soul itself is immortal, but it has to go through an unending cycle of births and rebirths as result of Karma. When a jeeva dies, it is the body that dies and the soul enters a new body.
- E. 1. Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism**
- (a) Both Mahavira and Gautam Buddha came from royal families. Both left their homes in search of truth.
 - (b) They believed in equality and rejected the caste system and the domination of Brahmins.
 - (c) Both believed in Ahimsa (non-violence), the principle of Karma (good deeds) and Moksha (salvation).
 - (d) They taught in Pali and Prakrit, which were the Common man's language.

Differences between Buddhism and Jainism

While the Buddha was silent about the existence of God, Mahavira denied his existence. While Jainism laid much stress in hard Penance, Buddhism followed the Middle Path. Buddhism does not believe in remaining naked as some of the followers of Jainism believe.

2. (a) Buddha's teachings are based on the four Noble Truths:
 - Life is full of suffering.
 - This suffering is due to a cause of desire.
 - Wisery and sorrow can be ended by killing the desire.
 - This desire can be suppressed or killed by following the eight fold paths:
 - (b) The noble eight-fold paths consist of

• Right belief	• Right thought
• Right speech	• Right action
• Right means of livelihood	• Right effort
• Right mindfulness	• Right meditation
3. **Teachings of Mahavira and the Jain Religion**
 - (a) Mahavira opposed Vedic rituals and sacrifices.
 - (b) He preached in Prakrit, a language understood by all. According

to him, the aim of life was to free oneself from the cycle of births and rebirths. This was possible if one led a life based on Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct. These are called the three Jewels.

(c) A person should not lie, steal, injure or be greedy for luxury and possessions. Wealth should be spent on charity.

(d) Mahavira spoke of Ahimsa. It means non-injury or non-violence. Great importance was laid on the principle of non-injury. Every living being has a soul. Many Jain monks even today cover their noses and mouths with a cloth to avoid inhaling an insect that exists in the air.

4. Early religion of the Aryans was very simple both to understand and to practice. But gradually it became quite complex. Religious practices had become not only complex but also very costly. The introduction of animal sacrifice in the Yajnas further alienated the people. They craved for a simple religion devoid of high expenses and animal sacrifices. Sanskrit, the language of the Vedic texts, was now no longer within the comprehension of the common people. It was during this period of religious degeneration and social persecution of the common people that two great teachers, Mahavira, Vardhamana and Gautama the Buddha, preached to them the path of love, kindness and piety.
5. The Upanishads are part of Hindu scriptures which discuss philosophy and meditation and give interpretations on the Vedas. There are about 300 Upanishads but the most famous among them are Isa, Katha, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Chandogya, Brihadaranyaka, etc. The Upanishads are said to be composed between 7th and 6th centuries B.C. According to Upanishads there was something permanent in the universe which lasts even after death. Upanishad believes that all human beings have soul described as atma and Brahma as the universal soul.
The Upanishad thinkers were mostly men, Brahmins and Rajas. Although sometimes women thinkers like Gargi, who was well-known and respected for her knowledge, took part in debates and discussions. Lower caste and poor people did not have the right to take part in the discussion. Later Shankaracharya, a great Hindu thinker developed the ideas of the Upanishad.
6. Jainism was founded in India by Mahavira in the 6th Century B.C. The word Jainism comes from the 'Jina' meaning 'conqueror'. Mahavira's teachings were initially given orally and were known as Purvas and Angas.

Jainism was further divided into two groups—the Shwetambaras and Digambaras. The Shwetambaras wear white garments while the

Digambaras did not wear clothes. At present, Shwetambara Jainism is more widespread. Though Jainism was preached from Odisha (Orissa) to Karnataka, it could not become as popular as Buddhism. The reason was Mahavira's insistence on extreme non-violence. Mahavira died around 468 BC.

Teachings of Mahavira and the Jain Religion

(i) Mahavira opposed Vedic rituals and sacrifices.

(ii) He preached in Prakrit, a language understood by all. According to him, the aim of life was to free oneself from the cycle of births and rebirths. This was possible if one led a life based on Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct. These are called the three Jewels.

(iii) A person should not lie, steal, injure or be greedy for luxury and possessions. Wealth should be spent on charity.

(iv) Mahavira spoke of Ahimsa. It means non-injury or non-violence. Great importance was laid on the principle of non-injury. Every living being has a soul. Many Jain monks even today cover their noses and mouths with a cloth to avoid inhaling an insect that exists in the air.

7. Buddhism was founded in India by Siddhartha or Gautam Buddha in the 6th century B.C. He was born in Lumbini near Kapilavastu. He left home in search of truth. He visited many places and met many religious teachers. He attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. He gave his first religious sermon at Sarnath, near Varanasi.

The Main Teachings of Lord Buddha

(a) Buddha's teachings are based on the four Noble Truths:

- Life is full of suffering.
- This suffering is due to a cause of desire.
- Wisery and sorrow can be ended by killing the desire.
- This desire can be suppressed or killed by following the eight fold paths:

(b) The noble eight-fold paths consist of

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| • Right belief | • Right thought |
| • Right speech | • Right action |
| • Right means of livelihood | • Right effort |
| • Right mindfulness | • Right meditation |

(c) He believed in the cycle of birth and rebirth. Buddha taught that one could escape the cycle of rebirth by following the middle way.

(d) Buddha rejected the caste system, he elaborated Vedic ceremonies and sacrifices. He believed in Ahimsa.

To Enjoy

Making an Album– Do yourself

CHAPTER—8

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a).
- B.** 1. empire, 2. Kautilya, 3. Ashoka the Great, 4. Kalinga, 5. Dhamma
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D.** 1. Chandra Gupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan Empire.
2. Chandra Gupta was succeeded by his son, Bindusara. Bindusara most probably ruled from 300 BC to 273 BC.
3. The kingdom of Kalinga had a powerful army. Although Kalingans were crushed. Ashoka could never forget the horrors of the battle. Thousands of people on both the sides had been killed. This battle brought a complete change in Ashoka's life.
4. Most of our knowledge about Ashoka's reign is obtained from his Rock Edicts and descriptions. His edicts were inscribed in Prakrit and not in Sanskrit because Prakrit was the language of the people in those days.
5. (a) The empire was very vast. It needed a strong hand to hold it together but Ashoka's successors were weak.
(b) The army had lost its fighting qualities because after Kalinga War, Ashoka did not fight any other war.
- E.** 1. (a) In one of his edicts, Ashoka says, one must obey the father and the mother. In the same way, a student must show respect to his teacher.
(b) Elders, superiors and officers should be polite and kind of their young ones, inferiors and subordinates.
(c) Ashoka not only forbade the slaughter of animals but himself gave up hunting and flesh-eating.
(d) In one of his edicts, Ashoka says, one should honour one's own sect but should not condemn other's sects.
(e) A man should speak the truth at all times.
(f) One should give education to the illiterate, money to the poor and knowledge of the Dhamma to everyone.
(g) Ashoka favoured a pure and simple life. He said anger, cruelty, pride and jealousy are great sins.
2. Alexander the Great, the king of Macedonia was one of the greatest conquerors the world had ever produced. The wealth and prosperity of India attracted Alexander to invade India. His empire was from Macedonia in Greece to Punjab in India.
3. Chandra Gupta has been described as the first historical emperor of India. He ruled for about 25 years. His empire included Bihar, Bengal and Assam in the north, Mysore in the south and Herat, Kabul and Kandhar in the west.

4. (a) The empire was very vast. It needed a strong hand to hold it together but Ashoka's successors were weak.
 (b) The army had lost its fighting qualities because after Kalinga War, Ashoka did not fight any other war.
 (c) The chiefs of Kalinga and the southern provinces revolted.
 (d) The later kings failed to collect taxes from the people. Therefore, they could not maintain a large army.
 (e) The Greek Kings began to invade the north-western India.
5. Vishnugupta, better known as Chanakya or Kautilya, was a learned Brahmin of Taxila. He had gone to Patliputra, where he was humiliated by the Nanda King. On his way back to Taxila, he met young Chandragupta. Seeing the sign of greatness in the boy, Chanakya took him to his native town. He gave him a perfect education.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Leadership, (b) Governor, (c) Empire, (d) District

CHAPTER—9

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (c).
- B. 1. Iron, 2. Gram Bhojak, 3. Sickles, axes, 4. Harappan, 5. towns or cities.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. (a) With the introduction of new iron tools like axes, ploughshare, agricultural production increased. People were able to produce more from the same piece of land.
 (b) Iron was used for making tools for different crafts.
2. Naturally the agricultural classes formed the major part of the village population. They included the landowners, the ploughmen and the landless labourers, including slaves, who were known by different names in the southern and northern parts of the country. Agriculture production increased with the introduction of new iron tools like axes, ploughshare.
3. The first urbanisation in India began during HARAPPAN Period.
4. Like the Tamil kings who ruled Tamizhaghnam, in central India, a powerful dynasty had emerged known as the Satavahanas. They were also known as Andhras.
- E. 1. (a) With the introduction of new iron tools like axes, ploughshare, agricultural production increased. People were able to produce more from the same piece of land.
 (b) Iron was used for making tools for different crafts.
 (c) Weapons of war came to be made of iron.
 (d) With the discovery of iron, there was rapid spread in civilization.

2. Naturally the agricultural classes formed the major part of the village population. They included the landowners, the ploughmen and the landless labourers, including slaves, who were known by different names in the southern and northern parts of the country. The largest landowner in the village was named as 'Grama Bhojak' in northern part of the country and 'vellalar' in the southern part of the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu. The king often assigned him to the duty of collecting the land revenue. He was all in all in his village, himself as a policeman and himself as a judge. A village samiti was appointed for his help.
3. **Capital Towns:** Due to their strategic positions some cities became the centre of administration. They developed as the capitals of powerful kingdoms like Patliputra, Kausambi, Shrasvati in North and Kaveri Patinam and Maduri in South.

Trade Towns: Some towns developed as centres of trade of commerce. These towns were connected to villages as well as others towns. Ujjain was a Big Trade centre. Besides Ujjain, Kundapur, Nasik also developed as trading centre.

Port Town: For example, Musiri, Tamralipati, Bharuka Kacha, Arikmedu and Puhar were the other port cities.
4. **The Pandyas :** The Pandyas promoted trade and learning. Madurai was their capital which was also an important sacred place for the Hindus. During the Pandya rule, an embassy was sent to the Roman emperor Augustus in the first century B.C.

The Cholas : The Chola kingdom was situated between the Pennar and the Velur rivers and was popularly known as Chola Mandalam. Its chief centre of political power was Uraipur, a place famous for its cotton trade. In the 2nd century B.C., a Chola ruler named Elara, conquered Sri Lanka and ruled there for about 50 years. Another important Chola ruler Karikala is said to have constructed 160 km of embankment above the Kaveri river in about 100 A.D.
5. New towns and cities developed during the age of the Buddha in the 6th century B.C. That is why the period from the 6th Century B.C. to the 4th Century B.C. or the age of this Buddha is known as the second urbanisation in India. Towns like Kausambi, Shravasti, Ayodhya, Kapilvastu, Vaishali, Rajgir, Patliputra, etc., flourished during this period.
6. Naturally the agricultural classes formed the major part of the village population. They included the landowners, the ploughmen and the landless labourers, including slaves, who were known by different names in the southern and northern parts of the country. The largest landowner in the village was named as 'Grama Bhojak' in northern part of the country and 'vellalar' in the southern part of the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu. The king often assigned him to the duty of collecting the land revenue. He was all in all in his village, himself

as a policeman and himself as a judge. A village samiti was appointed for his help.

There were also many craftsmen in the villages like the blacksmiths, potters, weavers, carpenters, etc.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

(a) Population, (b) Discovery, (c) Accet, (d) Capital.

CHAPTER—10

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (d).
- B.** 1. culture, tradition, 2. Migration, 3. 600AD, 4. Iron.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D.** 1. Conquest means the act of conquering other land or Country and also the subjugation of people of the land. E.g., Right from the coming of the Aryans, invasions of Alexander the Great to the conquests of Shakas, Kushans and the Tamil conquests of Southeast Asia. India had continuous interaction with different countries, tribes and people.
2. The Gandhar Sculptures were found in Afghanistan and West Pakistan consisting of mostly the images of Buddha. The Gandhar School can be distinguished from the Indian Sculpture through its distinct characteristics. Firstly, the physical detail in a realistic manner and secondly, the thick drapery with bold fold lines. The Indo-Greek ruler Melinda introduced a new school of art, a mixture of Greek and Indian styles popularly known as Gandhar Style.
3. **The Sakas:** After the Indo-Greek ruler, the Sakas came to power. The Sakas stated the satrap system of rule. The Saka empire was divided into several Satrapias each ruled by a Satrap. The most important saka king was Rudradaman (130-150 AD). He was a great patron of Sanskrit.
5. In fact, India had trade relations with the western world from time immemorial. The Indus valley people had established commercial relations with Mesopotamia and Egypt. In the fifth-sixth centuries BC India came in direct contact with Persia when the ruler Darius or Dara I conquered many parts of India including North West Frontier Provinces and certain parts of Sind and Punjab.
- E. 1. Trade:** Trade contributed greatly in India's relationship with other countries. India being a peninsular country, it always had the advantages of sea trade as well as land trade. During the Indus Valley Civilization India traded with Mesopotamia while in later years with Greek, Rome and South East Asia.

Migration: The migration of different people from various regions including the Aryans had a long lasting impact on India and her people.

2. **Trade Link with South east Asia:** After the conquest of Kambuja by the Cholas, trade relations with South east Asia flourished. Along with trade, the Tamil spread their culture in places, subjugated by them like Java, Sumatra and Bali.
3. There was great demand for Indian luxuries in Roman empire. In return the Romans exported to India large number of gold and silver coins. Roman trades also started to gain by this trade. The trade with the Roman Empire continued up to the seventh century A.D. when the Arabs took charge of it. Most of the land and sea routes came under their control. Then the Arabs became a link between India and Europe. The Arabs learnt a lot from the Indians in the field of sciences, mathematics, technology and medicine, and passed that knowledge on to the Europeans. It was from the Indians that the Arabs acquired the knowledge of numerals, decimal system and the zero and passed it on to the Europeans. The Arabs call their numerals as Hindse which clearly shows their indebtedness to Hind or India.
4. There were different ways through which contact happened with distant lands.

Trade: Commercial Contacts with foreign lands. Trade contributed greatly in India's relationship with other countries. India being a peninsular country, it always had the advantages of sea trade as well as land trade. During the Indus Valley Civilization India traded with Mesopotamia while in later years with Greek, Rome and South East Asia.

Migration: The migration of different people from various regions including the Aryans had a long lasting impact on India and her people.

Invasions and Conquests: Right from the coming of the Aryans, invasions of Alexander the Great to the conquests of Shakas, Kushans and the Tamil conquests of Southeast Asia. India had continuous interaction with different countries, tribes and people.

Religion: The spread of Buddhism from India to Central Asia, East Asia and Southeast Asia and Hinduism in Southeast Asia give us the idea that religion also had played an important role in expanding the contact of India with distant lands.

5. **Religion:** The spread of Buddhism from India to Central Asia, East Asia and South East Asia and Hinduism in Southeast Asia give us the idea that religion also had played an important role in expanding the contact of India with distant lands.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Literature, (b) Kingdom, (c) University, (d) Educational

CHAPTER—11

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b).
- B.** 1. Thanesar, 2. 606, 3. Harsha, 4. Hiuen Tsang, 5. The Brahmins.
- C.** 1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D.** 1. Harsha worshipped Lord Shiva. In the later part of his life he was inclined towards Buddhism.
2. He transferred his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj.
3. The people wore untailed garments and walked bare-foot. The food was simple and pure. The rich lived in big houses made of bricks while the poor lived in thatched houses made of mud. There was a high sense of cleanliness and the people were honest and fair. The caste system had become quite right. The custom of Sati was practised but there was no purdha system.
4. Hiuen Tsang praises Harsha's administration as organised and generous. He described Harsha as a kind-hearted monarch.
- E.** 1. After the decline of the Gupta Empire, for many centuries northern India was divided into several independent Hindu Kingdoms. The most powerful among them was the kingdom of Harshavardhana who for some time, united a large part of northern India. The Invasions of the Hunas damaged the Gupta Empire. By the beginning of the Sixth century AD the empire had broken into several kingdoms. The Hunas had occupied a vast area of Punjab and some part of Central India. Assam, Bengal, Sindh and Gujarat now had their own rulers. But in the beginning of the seventh century AD Harshavardhana emerged as a mighty ruler in north India. He ruled from 606 AD to 647 AD.
2. **Nalanda University:** Nalanda University in Bihar, was the most renowned university during Harsha's reign. Though this university was established in Gupta period, it was under Harsha that it became an international university and students from various parts of the world came to study here. About 10,000 students received higher education here and 1,510 professors imparted education. It had a six-storeyed building. It had several colleges and three great libraries. The conditions for admission were very hard. No fees were charged from the students. They were also given fees for boarding and lodging. Besides the Brahmanical and Buddhist literatures, grammar, logic, philosophy, medicine, metaphysics, etc., were the main subjects of

study. Sanskrit was the medium of instruction. Famous Shilbhadra was the head of the university.

3. Do yourself

4. Harshavardhana emerged as mighty ruler in north India in the beginning of the 7th century. He ruled from 606AD to 647 AD. Harsha's forefathers were the ruler of Thanesar. He died in 605 AD. He Became the ruler of Thanesar and Kannauj. He transferred his Capital from Thanesar to Kannauj. He was the last great Hindu ruler of India.

Harsha's Conquests: Harsha defeated king Sashank of Bengal and captured his territories. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese Pilgrim said, Harsha brought the five Indies under his control. These regions included: (1) Eastern Punjab (2) Kannauj (3) Bihar (4) Bengal and (5) Odisha (Orissa). His empire extended from Brahmputra in the east to eastern Punjab in the west and from Himalayas in the north to river Narmada in South.

Harsha's Religion: Harsha worshipped Lord Shiva. In the later part of his life he was inclined towards Buddhism. He built many Buddhist monasteries and Stupas. The fifth Buddhist assembly held at Kannauj was attended by some 20 kings and hundreds of Buddhist monks.

A Patron of Learning: Harsha was patron of learning. Matang Diwakar was his court poet. Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita. Harsha himself was a scholar and an author of three plays— Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarshika.

Harsha's Administration: Hiuen Tsang praises Harsha's administration as organised and generous. Taxes were reasonable. Harsha's penal code was more severe than that of the Guptas. For some crimes, death sentence was also awarded. Harsha kept a powerful army.

5. (i) **Harsha's Administration:** Hiuen Tsang praises Harsha's administration as organised and generous. Taxes were reasonable. Harsha's penal code was more severe than that of the Guptas. For some crimes, death sentence was also awarded. Harsha kept a powerful army.

(ii) Hiuen Tsang praised Harsha's administration as organised and generous. He described Harsha as a kind-hearted monarch. He said, "The king goes from place to place to punish the evil doers and reward the good". He inform us of social conditions and life of the people. He said people to lead a simple life.

To Enjoy

Make the word:

- (a) Political, (b) Development, (c) Forefather, (d) Literature.

CHAPTER—12

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b).
- B.** 1. Brihadeswara, 2. Sarnath, 3. Rajatarangini, 4. Earth's rotation.
- C.** 1. A 'Stupa' means a mound. There are different kinds of stupas, big as well as small.
2. The word 'Purana' means old. There are 18 Puranas. They contain stories about Hindu Gods and Goddesses. They also deal with religious beliefs and rituals of the Hindus. They were written in simple Sanskrit.
3. Sangam Literature
4. The Rathas and Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram were built by the Pallav rulers.
- D.** 1. **Gandhara And Mathura Schools:** During the reign of Kanishka a new school of art came up. Life-size statues of Buddha and Bodhisattvas were created in large numbers. The centre of this new art was Gandhara. Therefore, it came to be called Gandhara School of Art. Indian sculptors working in Gandhara were very much influenced by Greek technique. The objects produced by them resembled the Greek Gods. Rich carving and ornamentation are the main features of Gandhara School of Art. Another main centre of art at this time was Mathura. The sculptures at Mathura made images that were known for their grace and simplicity. They did not copy the Greek style in their sculptures.
- The images of Gandhara School were greatly influenced by the Greeks and were generally grey in colour. The images of the Mathura School were indigenous in nature and were made of red sandstone.
2. The iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi, is a unique example of Indian craftsmanship. It is 7.2 metre high and weighs over 3 tonnes. It was made about 1500 years ago but has still not rusted. The Pillar Inscriptions mention a ruler called Chandra, who probably was Chandragupta II.
3. **Medicine:** Medical science was fairly advanced. The Atharva Veda mentions the different methods used to diagnose diseases. It also prescribed medicines. Sushruta, an Ayurvedic scholar was expert in performing operations. He gave importance to diet and cleanliness. Charaka wrote the Charak Samhita, which tells about different diseases and their cure.
4. The Meenakshi temple at madurai has beautiful Gopurams on all of its four sides. It has many pillared halls. It has a holy tank called the 'Pool of Lilies'.

To Enjoy

Make to Words:

- (a) Ancient, (b) Architecture, (c) Monuments, (d) Upangas.

GEOGRAPHY UNIT 2 : THE EARTH : OUR HABITAT

CHAPTER—1

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (b).
- B. 1. celestial, 2. constellations, 3. orbit, 4. Blue planet, 5. Halley's comet.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D. 1. Planets are spherical, opaque heavenly bodies which do not radiate light and heat of their own but shine with the reflected light from the sun. There are eight planets in the Solar System.
A star is a self-luminous heavenly body made up of hot gases. It generates heat and light that radiate in space. There are countless stars in the Universe.
2. India's space programme began in 1975 with the launching of Aryabhata, the first Indian satellite, into space with the help of Russia. Then two other satellites, namely Bhaskara I and Bhaskara II, were sent into space in 1979 and 1981 respectively with Soviet help. After this India with the help of U.S.A. launched INSAT-1A and INSAT-1B into space in 1983. In 1984 Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma was sent into space along with two other Russian cosmonauts. INSAT-2E was the last of the series of INSAT-2 satellites. INSAT-3B, INSAT-3C, INSAT-3A and 3E, INSAT-4, INSAT-4A were also launched.
3. **It is considered so because of the following reasons:**
- (a) **Distance from the Sun:** The distance of the earth from the sun results in such a climate which is best suited for the development of man and other forms of life on the earth. Earth is neither too hot nor too cold.
- (b) **Presence of Oxygen:** The Earth is surrounded by a layer of the atmosphere containing about 21% of oxygen, which sustains life on Earth.
- (c) **Presence of Atmosphere:** The atmosphere acts as a blanket to the Earth by preventing the harmful ultraviolet rays from the Sun and extreme temperature. Earth's atmosphere has necessary gases like oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, etc., that support life.
- (d) **Presence of Water:** The Earth is the only planet on which water is found in liquid, solid and gaseous form. It has abundance of water. Animals and plants need water to live. About 71% the Earth's surface is covered with water.
4. No life can exist on the Moon as it has no atmosphere. It becomes extremely hot (about 135°C) during daytime and extremely cold (about -170°C) during the Night on the Moon. It has no light of its own. It shines because it reflects sunlight which takes about 1.3 sec. to reach us. The moon does not have any water or atmosphere. Therefore there is no life on the moon.

5. Name of the Planets	Distance from the Sun (in million km)
Mercury	58.9
Venus	108.2
Earth	150/149.6
Mars	228/227.9
Jupiter	778
Saturn	1,427
Uranus	2,869
Neptune	4,496

- E. 1. Solar System:** 'Solar' means all that are connected with the Sun in some way or other. The solar system consists of the Sun at the centre and the eight planets that revolve round the Sun.

The eight planets are—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Besides the Sun and the planets, there are some smaller celestial bodies as well in the solar system. These small bodies are called satellites. The satellites revolve round the planets in the same way as the planets revolve round the Sun. Our earth has one Satellite which we call the moon. The Solar System also includes the asteroids, comets and meteors.

2. Asteroids are small bodies in different sizes found in the belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The asteroids are believed to be fragment remains of an exploded planet that revolves around the Sun in their own elliptical orbits. Asteroids are found in billions.

Meteors are small pieces of solid mass which move about in the sky, revolving around the Sun. Sometimes they enter the earth's atmosphere with great speed. They become heated by friction and start burning. That is why sometimes meteors are also called Shooting Stars.

Comets are the most striking celestial objects. Comets usually are made up of a head or coma, a central nucleus and a tail. They are composed of dust and frozen gases. The comets have highly eccentric elliptical orbits. When the comets approach the Sun, they develop glowing tails which always face away from the Sun.

3. The universe includes countless stars that form huge clusters in various shapes called galaxies. Our Earth is found in one such galaxy called the 'Milky Way' which is made up of billions of stars and is spiral in shape. The Earth belongs to the family of our Sun, which is an ordinary star in the 'Milky Way'. 'Milky Way' is also known as Akash Ganga.

Groups of stars, forming a particular pattern are called constellations. One such constellation is a group of seven stars which is called Saptarishi.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Satellites, 2. Universe, 3. Asteroids, 4. Saptarishi.

CHAPTER—2

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a).
- B.** 1. Great Circle, 2. Heat zones, 3. Tropical zone, 4. Local time, 5. Standard meridian
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (F).
- D.** 1. **The Frigid Zone:** The very oblique rays of the sun carry very little heat into the two Frigid Zones that lie between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere. These are the coldest parts of the Earth that are covered with snow and ice for most part of the year.
2. Latitudes are considered important due to their location that shows important relation between the Earth and the Sun and help in geographical determination of the weather and climate of a region. By means of latitudes we can very easily form an idea of the temperature of a place. With the help of latitudes we can divide the earth into heat zones. We can also find out the distance of a place from the equator. Latitudes help us to find out the location of a place.
3. The longitude of Delhi is 77°E : The standard meridian of India is 82°E ($82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$) running close to Allahabad, the local time on this meridian is the standard time for the whole country.
4. The longitude or meridian that passes through the Greenwich (in U.K.) is called the Prime Meridian. The time at the Prime Meridian is called the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the standard time for the UK. Often, the standard times are different in number of hours from the GMT. Since the Earth rotates from the west to east, any place east of the Prime Meridian will have its sunrise or midday earlier than Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Similarly, any place which is west of Prime Meridian will have its sunrise or midday later than GMT. The difference of time between Indian Standard Time (IST) and (GMT) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This means that when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, it is 5:30 p.m. in India.
5. **Heat Zones of the World:** The sun's rays fall vertically in some places and obliquely in others. Hence, the Earth receives unequal amount of heat in different regions or areas. The latitudes help to demarcate different regions on the basis of the heat received by them. Based on the regions with similar temperature, the earth can be differentiated into three heat zones—the Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone.
6. The longitudes expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds, are measured as angles east or west of the prime meridian. There are 360° meridians of longitudes which are marked at a difference of 1 degree. The 360° meridians of longitude have been divided into 0° to

180°E in the Eastern Hemisphere and 0° to 180° W and in the Western Hemisphere with 180° E and 180° W being the same. The distance between two consecutive meridians at the equator is 111 km, decreasing as it goes up to the poles where the distance is reduced to zero with the help of longitudes we can easily calculate the local time of a place. We can easily locate a place on the globe or in a map with the help of longitudes and latitudes.

7. **International Date Line:** The International Date Line coincides approximately with the 180° meridian and is actually a zigzag line that crosses the Pacific Ocean. The International Date Line helps people who travel across the world to adjust the dates. For instance, if you flew from the USA to Japan, travelled from east to west, say on a Sunday morning, the moment you cross the International Date Line you gain a day and it becomes Monday morning.
8. **Equator:** The Equator is the longest line of latitude also called the Great Circle, which stretches 40,075.16km. Located at 0°, the Equator divides the Earth into north and south halves. It receives the most direct sunlight on the two equinoxes.

Tropic of Cancer (23½° N) and Tropic of Capricorn (23½° S)

These two parallels of latitude are significant since they receive direct sunlight on the two solstices and the sun never travels beyond these two latitudes. The Tropic of Cancer lies at 23½°N and runs through Mexico, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, India and China while the Tropic of Capricorn lies at 23½°S and runs through Chile, Brazil, South Africa and Australia.

Arctic Circle (66½°N) and Antarctic Circle (66½°S)

These two parallels of latitude are significant since they experience 24 hours day and then 24 hours night during the solstices.

- E. 1. Lines of longitude and latitude form imaginary global grid system. Any place on the globe or map can be located by specifying its latitude and longitude. All points on earth can be referenced with the geographical grid in latitude and longitude coordinates
Date Line, divide the Earth into Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere.
2. The longitude or meridian that passes through the Greenwich (in U.K.) is called the Prime Meridian. The time at the Prime Meridian is called the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is the standard time for the UK. Often, the standard times are different in number of hours from the GMT. Since the Earth rotates from the west to east, any place east of the Prime Meridian will have its sunrise or midday earlier than Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Similarly, any place which is west of Prime Meridian will have its sunrise or midday later than GMT. The

difference of time between Indian Standard Time (IST) and (GMT) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This means that when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, it is 5:30 p.m. in India. Since the Earth moves from west to east, the time in the Eastern Hemisphere will be ahead of Greenwich and behind Greenwich in the Western Hemisphere. The world is divided into 24 time zones of 1 hour each. Countries like Russia, which have large East West extent has 11 time zones while U.S.A. has 4 time zones.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Latitude, 2. Longitude, 3. Meridian, 4. Equator.

CHAPTER—3

1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a).
1. Revolution, 2. day and night, 3. Revolution, 4. winter solstices, 5. circle of illumination.
1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F).
1. The Phenomenon of change of season is caused by revolution of the Earth.
2. **Leap year:** The Earth moves round the sun while rotating on its axis. It takes about 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution around the sun. To make it convenient we count only 365 days in a year and add one day in the fourth year. This extra day is added to the month of February. Every fourth year has 366 days. This year is called a Leap year.
3. **The Position on 21 June**
(a) The northern hemisphere is inclined towards the sun and the southern hemisphere is away from the sun.
(b) The sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer. Direct rays cause the Earth's surface to get heated more.
(c) Greater parts of the northern hemisphere have longer days and thus are hotter. So it is summer there.
On the other hand, the southern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun. So, it is winter there. This position is known as Summer solstice.
4. While rotating one half of the Earth's surface gets light from the sun and the other half remains dark. So, the lighted half is day and the dark half is night. The sun rays are slanting both in the morning and in the evening. They fall on a large area of the Earth so there is less heat during the morning and the evening. The sun rays are vertical or

relatively vertical at noon. They fall on a small area of the Earth so it is hot at noon. The period of diffused light before sunrise is called Dawn. The period of diffused light after sunset is called dusk. The circle which divides the Earth into day and night is called circle of illumination.

5. **Spring Equinox:** On 21 March, the sun while moving from the Southern Hemisphere to the Northern Hemisphere is directly over the Equator. On this day, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun and there is equal day and night all over the Earth. All places on the Earth have 12 hours of day and night each. This day is known as Spring or Vernal Equinox (Equinox is derived from the Latin words 'aequus' meaning equal and 'nox' meaning night). During this time, the Northern Hemisphere experiences the spring season.

E. 1. **Spring Equinox:** On 21 March, the sun while moving from the Southern Hemisphere to the Northern Hemisphere is directly over the Equator. On this day, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun and there is equal day and night all over the Earth. All places on the Earth have 12 hours of day and night each. This day is known as Spring or Vernal Equinox (Equinox is derived from the Latin words 'aequus' meaning equal and 'nox' meaning night). During this time, the Northern Hemisphere experiences the spring season.

The Autumnal Equinox: On 23 September, the sun while moving from the North Hemisphere to the southern is again directly over the Equator. The days and nights are of equal duration in both the hemisphere and they both receive the same amount of heat. The northern hemisphere during this time experiences autumn season.

The spring and autumn seasons are shorter in duration and follow the winter and the summer season respectively.

So, while the rotation of the earth leads to the occurrences of day and night, the inclination of the earth on its axis and its revolution around the sun leads to change in season.

2. **The Position on 21 June**

(a) The northern hemisphere is inclined towards the sun and the southern hemisphere is away from the sun.

(b) The sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer. Direct rays cause the Earth's surface to get heated more.

(c) Greater parts of the northern hemisphere have longer days and thus are hotter. So it is summer there.

On the other hand, the southern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun. So it is winter there.

This position is known as Summer Solstice in the northern hemisphere and Winter Solstice in the southern hemisphere.

The Position on 22 December

(a) The southern hemisphere is inclined towards the sun and the northern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun.

(b) The sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn. Direct rays cause the Earth's surface to get heated more.

(c) Greater parts of the southern hemisphere have longer days and therefore are hotter. So it is summer there.

On the other hand, the northern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun. So it is winter there. This position is known as Winter Solstice in the northern hemisphere and Summer Solstice in the southern hemisphere.

3. The earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours. It is because of the earth's rotation that the sun seems to us to be rising and setting. When the earth moves on its axis, half of its surface faces the sun at a time while the other half faces away from the sun. As a result, in that part of the earth that receives sunlight, it is day while in the other part it is night. This phenomenon of alternating day and night is the result of earth's movement on its axis. We call this movement Rotation, which it completes in 24 hours or in one day. The Phenomenon of day and night arises due to the rotation of earth. The half facing the sun has day while the other half facing away from the sun is in the dark and has night. The rotation of Earth also one of the factors that lead to the daily rise and fall of tides. the deflection of the wind and ocean current towards its might the northern hemisphere and towards its lift on the southern hemisphere is also due to the Rotation of Earth.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Rotation, (b) Revolution, (c) Equinox, (d) Equator.

CHAPTER—4

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (c).
B. 1. Map, 2. cartography, 3. Title, 4. Symbols.
C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T).
D. 1. Where maps, drawn on a small scale are put together in the form of a book, it is called an Atlas.
2. There is some sort of agreement all over the world regarding the use of certain symbols. These commonly used symbols are called Conventional Symbols. They are often used in survey maps.
3. **The direction:** An arrow with the letter 'N' is printed in the upper right hand corner of a map. It means that the arrow is pointing

towards the north. In Atlas maps, the top of the map indicates north, the bottom south, the left side west and the right side east. The four directions North, South, East, and West are called the Cardinal Points of the compass. We can find the direction with the help of an instrument called Magnetic Compass.

Other than these, there are four intermediate directions. They are North-East (NE), South-East (SE), South-West (SW) and North-West (NW).

4. **Advantage of maps:** The whole of the Earth's surface or part of it can be represented on a map. We can put as much details as we like by making as large a map as possible. We can fold or roll the large map or divide it into several sheets to be put in a book form, called an Atlas. Maps can have more information and are easier to handle than globe. Maps can depict very large or very small areas easily. They can show a lot of detailed information. They can be carried and handled easily.

Disadvantage of maps: Maps cannot depict the true shape of Earth. Maps cannot show the shapes and sizes of the continents and oceans. Maps cannot be as accurate as globes because it is drawn on flat surface.

5. It may be mentioned that Ptolemy, an Egyptian geographer, contributed a lot in making map drawing a science. He was perhaps the first to show the North line (↑) at the top of his map.
- E. 1. We can get exact information from the plans only if they are drawn to a definite scale. But if we have only to convey a rough idea of a place or position of an area or a building, we may draw a quick sketch without using a scale. A sketch leaves much to one's imagination as it does not convey the correct proportion between different features.
2. A plan is an outline drawing of a building or a housing complex or simply a classroom. We can draw a plan of Mohan's classroom. In this plan, the scale used is much bigger than the one used in preparing a map. Sometimes, when we are required to show a small place in great details, we draw a plan.
3. The features of map are—1. Title, 2. Direction or cardinal points, 3. Scale of a map, 4. Legends or symbols.
4. Globes are small models of the earth. Globes are spherical in shape.

Globes Compared with maps: A globe is round in shape, so it is quite easy to show the shapes and sizes of the continents and oceans on globe quite accurately. But these things cannot be shown accurately on a map because it is drawn on a flat surface. As it is quite impossible to flatten around shape completely, so the northern

and southern portions of the earth are stretched out of proportion on a map.

But maps have special advantages of their own. They can be carried and handled easily. They can be collected together in a book form. Where maps, drawn on a small scale are put together in the form of a book, it is called an Atlas. Such features as landforms, roads, railways, towns and villages, etc., can be shown better on maps as compared to a globe.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Geography, (b) Political, (c) Temperature, (d) Direction.

CHAPTER—5

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a).
- B.** 1. atmosphere, 2. Asia, 3. North America,
4. mid Atlantic Ridge, 5. Volcanic.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T).
- D.** 1. (a) Plateaus have pleasant of climate suitable for human settlements.
(b) Waterfall in the plateaus helps to generate hydel power.
(c) Plateaus have abundant material resources like iron, copper, silver, gold and are reservoirs of various precious stones.
(d) The fertile soil and the cool climate of the plateaus region is suitable for agriculture.
2. **Antarctica:** Antarctica is a big continent. It lies around the South Pole. It is always covered with snow and ice and as such there is no permanent human settlement here. It was first discovered in 1921. Many countries of the world are continuously sending expeditions to Antarctica to gain more knowledge about this new discovery.
3. **Oceans have got a great importance of their own from many points of view:**
(a) Oceans provide abundant water vapour of the atmosphere which results in rains on the plains.
(b) Oceans help in maritime activities and promote trade.
(c) The tides keep the sea shores quite clean.
(d) The presence of large quantities of water in ocean is responsible for moderating the temperature.
- E.** 1. **Plateaus:** A plateau is a level area of land higher than its surroundings, often in an upland area. Plateaus are storehouse of minerals and mining activity, therefore, many of the mining area in the world are situated in the plateaus areas.

2. **Volcanic mountains:** Volcanic mountains are the result of volcanic activity. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa, Mt. Fujiama in Japan, Mt. Vesuvius in Italy, Mt. Chimbarazo in South America are examples of such mountains.
3. **Lithosphere:** 'Litho' means stone so lithosphere is the realm or sphere of stone or rock. The Earth's crust includes the continents as well as the ocean basins (land beneath the oceans).
4. **Atmosphere:** A column of air surrounds the earth up to the height 600 km above the earth's surface. It is called the atmosphere. This column of air is thicker near the surface of the earth while the upper layers are thinner. In other words, the density of the atmosphere is highest at the sea level and it goes on decreasing while going upward. Beyond 600 km, there is airless outer space.
The air is a mixture of gases which usually maintain a constant proportion. A sample of air nearer the earth contains 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% other gases such as carbon dioxide and water vapour, etc.
5. **Importance of Hydrosphere**
 - (a) The presence of large water bodies like oceans and seas keeps the climate moderate in its surrounding areas.
 - (b) The water bodies facilitate transportation by ships and boats.
 - (c) Water is used in various industrial activities.
 - (d) The presence of water is very crucial factor for survival.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Antartica, (b) Hydrosphre, (c) Atmosphere, (d) Mountain.

CHAPTER—6

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (b).
- B. 1. Kanyakumari, 2. Physical,
3. The Plateau, 4. Lakshadweep.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. Plateau is a live area of land higher than its surroundings usually consisting of relatively flat terrain, often with one or more sides with steep slopes. Plateaus are storehouse of minerals and mining activity.
2. **Union Territory:**

(a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(b) Chandigarh
(c) Delhi	(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(e) Daman and Diu	(f) Lakshadweep
(g) Pondicherry	
3. **Geographic Unity of India:** The major physical divisions together

play an important role in shaping the climate, economy and defense of our country. Through monsoon the physical features ensure a common cycle of seasons and tropical monsoon climate for the whole country. The northern and coastal plains provide the country with food and raw materials for many industries. We get minerals from the peninsular plateau which greatly help in the progress of our nation.

E. 1. The Coastal Plains: The Coastal Plains are situated on both the sides of the Deccan Plateau. The Western Coastal Plain lies between the Arabian sea and the Western Ghats.

The Eastern Coastal Plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.

The east flowing rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal.

The largest delta in the world, the Sundarban delta is formed where the Ganga and Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal.

Two groups of Islands: There is a cluster of small islands in the Arabian Sea. They are known as Lakshadweep. These islands are made of coral polyps which are tiny marine animals. There are 36 islands but only eleven of them are inhabited.

Importance of the Coastal Plains and Islands

(a) The Coastal plains with their fertile soils and abundant rainfall are suitable for agriculture.

(b) The moderate temperatures in these areas have been favourable for human settlement and many big cities like Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Cochin, Chennai have developed in this region.

(c) They stimulate industrial development by providing natural and man-made ports.

(d) The dense forest cover in the Islands is a good source for timber products.

2. Name of States

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2. Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3. Assam | 4. Bihar |
| 5. Chhattisgarh | 6. Goa |
| 7. Gujarat | 8. Haryana |
| 9. Himachal Pradesh | 10. Jammu & Kashmir |
| 11. Jharkhand | 12. Karnataka |
| 13. Kerala | 14. Madhya Pradesh |
| 15. Maharashtra | 16. Manipur |
| 17. Meghalaya | 18. Mizoram |
| 19. Nagaland | 20. Odisha |
| 21. Punjab | 22. Rajasthan |

23. Sikkim
25. Tripura
27. Uttar Pradesh
29. Telangana
24. Tamil Nadu
26. Uttarakhand
28. West Bengal

3. Physical Division of India: India is a vast country and is endowed with a variety of geographical features. Broadly speaking, the mainland can broadly be divided into six physical divisions:
- (a) The Great Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains
(c) The Great Plateaus of Peninsular India
(d) The Coastal Plains (e) The Indian Desert
(f) Two Groups of Islands

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Himalaya, (b) Northern, (c) Desert, (d) Island.

CHAPTER—7

- 1A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (b).
- B. 1. Weather, 2. equator,
3. Tropic of Cancer, 4. equator, 5. The sun.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D. 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular time; climate is the average weather over a period.
2. **Latitude:** The latitude of a place determines the climate of place. The temperature of the Earth falls as we move higher away from equator. Hence, Chennai in Tamil Nadu which is closer to the Equator is warmer than Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh which is situated farther from the equator.
3. **Summer Season (March to May):** This season begins in March and ends by the end of May and in some places continues till the end of June. The north and north-western parts of India become hotter than the eastern and southern India. The maximum temperature rises above 45°C. The highest day temperatures occur in the Deccan Plateau (38°C), Gujarat (43°C) and north west of India (48°C) respectively.
- E. 1. **Retreating Monsoon (October to November):** October and November are the two months known for the retreating monsoon. The south-west monsoon retreats or withdraws from the northern India slowly. It is a period of change from the hot-wet weather to cool dry weather.

2. **Rainy Season (June to September):** This season begins in the month of June and continues till the end of September. These winds pick up moisture and bring heavy rainfall in India after being obstructed by the mountains in the north and plateau in the south. The sun moves towards the Tropic of Cancer in June by which time there builds up an intense low pressure over the Indian landmass. The low pressure areas attract winds from the sea which are relatively at higher pressure. These winds are known as the South West Monsoon. The rainfall due to South West Monsoon winds brings much relief to the hot and dry Indian landmass.
3. Monsoon has a dramatic effect on agriculture. All plants and crops need at least some amount of water to survive and grow, therefore monsoon is important to agriculture.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Climate, (b) Wind, (c) Summer, (d) Season.

CHAPTER—8

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a).
- B. 1. 200 cm, 2. The tropical Deciduous Forest,
3. Mangrove Forests, 4. altitude, 5. Afforestation.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. The Tropical Rain forests are called evergreen forests.
2. They are commonly found in the Western Ghats and The Shiwalik Range, Deccan Plateau, Northern Plains.
3. Importance of Forests: Forests are renewable resources. They provide us with timber, fuel, fodder, medicines, oil, gum, dyes, rubber and other products. Forests reduce soil erosion, control floods and maintain balance in nature. Tree absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Forests help in maintaining a balance between these gases. They Prevent pollution in the environment.
4. **Wildlife Conservation:** Conservation of wild life is very important because it is our national heritage. Our government has set up many National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Bird Sanctuaries in different parts of India.
5. There are more than 89,000 species of animals and 1200 species of birds in our forests.
- E. 1. Natural vegetation refers to the natural growth of plant communities in a region without any human intervention. Natural Vegetation is the trees, plants, shrubs, creepers that grow naturally. India possesses a great variety of natural vegetation.

2. **The Thorn Forests:** These forests are found in regions with less than 100 cm of rains per year. They often consist of stunted forests and bushes. The trees have long roots, small fleshy leaves and often sharp spines. They are stunted and widely spread. These forests occur in areas which have rainfall under 75 cm. They are found in drier parts of the Deccan Plateau, Punjab plains, Haryana, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The vegetation consists of short trees like acacia, thorny bushes and shrubs. They have thorns and waxy leaves to prevent loss of moisture from leaf surface.
3. **Conservation of Forests:** The cutting and clearing of forests is called deforestation. India not only needs to maintain its existing forest cover but also to increase it. This can be done by afforestation which is growing more trees to create forests.
4. **Some National Parks of India**
 - Sariska National Park in Rajasthan.
 - Periyar National Park in Kerala.
 - Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan.
 - Kaziranga National Park in Assam.
 - Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh.
 - Bandipur National Park in Karnataka.
 - Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand.
 - Gir National Park in Gujarat.
 - Dachigam National Park in Jammu and Kashmir.
5. **The Tropical Rain Forests:** These forests are found in the areas which get more than 200 cm of annual rainfall. They are also called evergreen forests as evergreen trees do not shed their leaves over seasons. The climate is highly moist and humid. The temperature is even. The dry season is very short. These forests are of equatorial type. They are commonly found in the Western Ghats and hills of Assam.

The Tropical Deciduous Forests: These forests are the most widespread forests of India. They extend from the Western Ghats in the South to Shivalik Hills in the north. The deciduous forests are found in areas with rainfall between 100 cm and 200 cm. They are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, etc.
6. **The Tidal/Mangrove Forests:** These forests are found along the sea coasts in the deltas of the major rivers like Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna. These are named tidal forests since the tidal waters of the sea which submerge the deltaic lands during high tide have given rise to these dense forests. In West Bengal and Bangladesh, these forests are called Sunderbans as the Sundri tree grows in abundance here. These forests are covered by mangroves

trees.

The Himalyan Trees: The Himalayas have a wide variety of vegetation. Due to their altitude, trees like pine, cedar, silver, fir and spruce are found here. These trees come under coniferous forests. Shrubs, scrubs and grass belonging to the Alpine family are found beyond the altitude of 3,300 m.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

(a) Natural, (b) Vegetation, (c) Wildlife, (d) Forests.

CIVICS

UNIT 3 : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CHAPTER—1

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (d).
- B. 1. a land, 2. inhabitants, 3. 22 official, languages
4. independent, 5. 26 January.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (F).
- D. 1. In small family or nuclear family, we can take independent decision.
2. The term diversity is used to describe political entities with members who have identifiable differences in their cultural backgrounds or lifestyles.
3. In our country there are 22 official languages.
4. We find two types of families. Joint families and Single or Nuclear families.
- E. 1. **Racial Diversity:** People all round the world differ in their physical appearance. They can broadly be classified into groups depending upon their physical characteristics. While people in certain parts of the world are tall and have dark skin, there are people in certain other parts of the world who have slanting eyes with a broader face and yellowish complexion.
2. **In India, people are engaged in three main economic activities:**
- Many people in urban areas are engaged in production of manufactured goods from primary products. They work in industries. We refer to them as secondary activities.
 - Most people in rural India are engaged in agriculture and related activities such as dairy products, fishing and forestry. These are primary activities. We do these things in order to raise our natural resources.
 - People engaged in tertiary activities do not produce any tangible

goods. They provide transport communications or banking facilities, etc.

3. The great Urdu poet Iqbal has said:

"Greece, Egypt and Rome
have all been wiped off the stage.
But still we preserve our heritage
There is something strange
That we still live in prime
Though for centuries
Our foe was the wheel of time."

4. Diversity in Family Structures: If we look around we find two types of families—Joint families and Single or Nuclear families.

In a joint family, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt and cousins live together under one roof while in a nuclear family father and mother live with their unmarried children.

5. Effects of Diversity: Diversity brings variety in our lives. The diversity in our beliefs, culture appearance, and language adds vibrancy to our heritage. This helps us to be tolerant towards things and situations that are different from our own. Diversity teaches us to appreciate differences in appearance and opinions. The various tableau depict and highlight the different cultures and landmarks of the states of India. We can see the great variety of different regions.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

(a) Diversity, (b) Dussehra, (c) Transport, (d) Language.

CHAPTER—2

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

B. 1. Prejudice, 2. 22, 3. Constitution, 4. Inequality
5. Narrow minded.

C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (T).

D. 1. The constitution gives us fundamental rights.

2. Discrimination between people leads to unequal and unfair treatment of people. In simple words, inequality means difference in treatment.

3. Prejudice means bias against certain people. We can develop prejudice or negative opinions about many things such as colour of the skin, languages, caste, religion, region, state and financial position of certain people. Sometimes we are so strongly prejudiced that we become rude with certain people. We may even hurt their feelings.

4. Prejudice and discrimination lead to a deep-rooted mistrust suspicion and bitterness in the society.
- E. **1. Apartheid:** This was a policy followed by the White Minority Government against the non-white majority population of South Africa. All the laws were made in favour of the whites while the non-whites had to suffer indignities. They had to carry identification papers. The non-whites were not given any jobs in the national government, they could do only certain jobs based on race, they had separate educational institutions, separate public facilities.
2. The quality or state of having many different forms, types, ideas, etc., is called diversity. India displays many diversities in respect of physical features, races, languages, religious, beliefs, etc.
3. (a) Difference between the majority and minority communities many times result in prejudice and discrimination.
(b) Prejudice and discrimination are the result of social bias. They are not universal, nor something human have inherited or are born with. Sometimes even parents can be the cause of prejudice and discrimination when they discriminate between a girl child and a boy child.
4. The founding fathers of Indian Republic gave us a Constitution which assures— “Dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.”

Our Constitution ensures equality before the law. Ours is a secular state that equally protects all religions. It treats all its citizens as equal in rights and dignity, whatever religious beliefs he or she may have. The Constitution safeguards the freedom of religion of all people. It does not discriminate against persons on any such ground. Our Constitution has given fundamental rights.

5. **Prejudice:** The feeling that we are superior to other people makes us narrow minded. We begin to like only those persons who belong to our religion, who talk in our languages and who follow the customs we like. When we meet people who are different from us, we develop a strange and different attitude towards them. We form certain opinions about them. Our views become prejudiced and we start thinking negatively about others.

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To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Prejudice, (b) Discrimination, (c) Language, (d) Religion

CHAPTER—3

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a).
- B. 1. Protects, 2. three, 3. Monarchy, 4. dictator,
5. officials, employees.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T).
- D. 1. There are three functions of government.
2. Various activities of the Government are:
- The government protects the borders of the nation.
 - It maintains cordial relations with other countries.
 - It protects life and personal liberty.
3. **Democracy:** Democracy means, the government of the people, by the people and for the people. In a democracy the people have a right to choose their representatives. They have the right to participate, in the governance of the country. They influence the decision-making processes.
4. **Government:** The government is the administrative organ of the state. The government can change but not the state. A government is a body that governs.
5. **Monarchy:** A monarchy is ruled usually by a king or queen. In a monarchy, the ultimate decision-maker for the country is the monarch who was usually assisted by a group of people. A monarchy is usually hereditary in nature.
- E. 1. **Functions of Legislative:** There are many kinds of laws in a country. For example, the law says that you should safeguard public property. A person causing damage to public property may be arrested and one can be sent to jail for dangerous driving also. It is against the law to hurt or kill people. Anyone who breaks the laws will be punished. Without such rules, peace or order is impossible.
2. **Dictatorship:** It is a government by a Dictator. It may be Military dictatorship or Personal dictatorship. Under dictatorship absolute power is vested in a single individual. People have no right to participate in the government of the nation. There are no checks on powers of the dictator. In the modern world many dictators came to power. Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy and Stalin in Russia were the real dictators.
3. **Functions of Judiciary:** Judiciary is the organ which examines whether the laws of the government are being obeyed or not. In case laws are broken or violated, it punishes the offender/offenders in accordance with the provisions of the law.
4. The word "suffrage" means the right that people have to vote in order to elect their representatives. The voting right should not be denied to women. But for a long time women were excluded from the suffrage in

all countries. Many societies were formed in Europe and America for the extensions of voting rights to women. In 1903 was formed the Social and Political Union in England. In 1918, some women who qualified the Conditions were given the right to vote. In 1928 women were given the right to vote on terms equal to that of men. In India, Universal Adult Franchise was adopted once, India became free in 1947.

5.
 - **Theocracy:** In a theocracy, the country is run according to certain religious principles and beliefs. When the head of the state or country is elected and is not a hereditary ruler, such a country is a republic.
 - **Dictatorship:** It is a government by a Dictator. It may be Military dictatorship or Personal dictatorship. Under dictatorship, absolute power is rested in a single individual. People have no right to participate in the government of the nation. There are no checks on powers of the dictator. In the modern world many dictators came to power. Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy and Stalin in Russia were the real dictators.
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In 1918, some women in Britain who qualified the conditions imposed such as being above the age of 30 years, graduates of British universities, etc., were given the right to vote. It was only in 1928 that women were given the right to vote on terms equal to that of men. It was however, in New Zealand that women first granted the right to vote in 1893. Women in the USA were given the right to vote in 1920. In India, universal adult franchise was adopted once. India became free in 1947.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Government, (b) Legislative, (c) Executive, (d) Dictatorship

CHAPTER—4

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c).
- B. 1. embodies the nature, feature and philosophy, 2. social, economic and political. 3. Parliamentary democracy, 4. two or more, 5. Practice and propagate.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D. 1. India has a representative Parliamentary form of Democracy.
2. Our constitution ensures equality before the law. It is necessary to develop any democratic country. The provision of equality forms the basis of democracy.
- E. 1. If the government failed to work for the good of the people, it can be changed. Thus, for the successful running of a government, active participation of the people is essential.
2. Conflict leads to economic loss, civil war, loss of life and property and also hampers the development of a country. Conflict can damage social, political and economic institutions. For a democratic system to unite proper, it is essential that there is a spirit of oneness among the people. India being a land of diversity, it is essential that a sense of unity must pervade among the people. So conflict can be harmful for a developing country.

To Enjoy

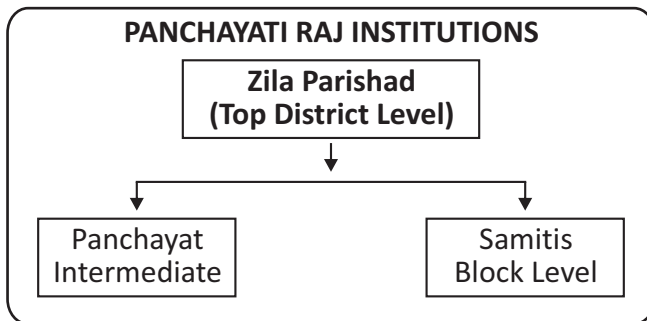
Complete the words: (a) about, (b) citizen, (c) justice

CHAPTER—5

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a).
- B. 1. local, 2. government, 3. Local self government, 4. law and order, 5. Zila parishad.
- C. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (F).
- D. 1. Union Government is based in the capital of India. It deals with matters of national importance.
2. Local Government looks after the local needs of a city, town or village.
3. One-third of the seats in local bodies have been "reserved" for women.
4. The district level unit of the local self-government is called the zila parishad. It coordinates the development activities of the Panchayat Samitis.
5. At some places Panchayat itself acts as a court. In other states Nyaya Panchayat is a separate institution which administers justice. There can be one Nyaya Panchayat for each block or group of villages.
6. A local government is an institution which is constituted to whole

into local problems and to provide basic amenities to the people of a village, a town or a city. Local people know their problems well and hence it is only they who can solve them better by taking part in the local government. The local people can get their work done better, quicker and cheaper at the local level. The participation of local people in a local government generates the spirit of cooperation.

7. The Panchayat Samiti is the level above the Gram Panchayat. It consists of generally, the heads of the Gram Panchayats who came under a block.
- E. 1. We know that local people know their problems much better than anybody else. For solving these local problems local self-institutions have been set up. In villages, these are known as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
2. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self government. It is administrated by Panchayati Raj Institutions. Their functions include provision of safe drinking water, health care, primary education, good drainage and family welfare.



3. **Importance of village Panchayat**
 - (i) It helps the Villages in solving their local problems.
 - (ii) A Panchayat protects democracy at grass-root level. The villages feel that they have a democratically elected body.
 - (iii) Local self-government is less-expensive, because the Panchs do their job with nominal Salaries.
 - (iv) The Villages learn to cooperate with each other for community development.
 - (v) A Panchayat makes the Villages self sufficient.
- 4.

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consists of all members of the village or group of villages who are 18 years or above. 2. The Gram Sabha is permanent body. 3. The Gram Sabha monitors the activities of the Gram Panchayat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consists of members elected by the Gram Sabha. Their number may vary from 5 to 15. 2. The Gram Panchayat has a term of five years. 3. The Gram Panchayat is the executive body of the Gram Sabha i.e., it implements the various developmental activities of the village.

5. The Panchayati Raj system provides for reservation of women in all the three levels of government. This reservation of women is a step towards minimizing the gender disparity that women have been subjected to for ages.

One-third of the seats in local bodies have been reserved for women.

Women's participation in local government is important because:

(i) The village women could understand the significance of democratic institutions.

(ii) They become confident.

(iii) It has helped in achieving the goals of equality, development and peace.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Institution, (b) Transport, (c) Panchayat, (d) importance

CHAPTER—6

- A. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (d).
- B. 1. wandering, 2. Agriculture, 3. electricity and road, 4. a pargana, 5. Hindu Succession.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T).
- D. 1. India is a country where about seventy per cent of the population lives in villages. There are more than six lakh villages in India. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture. Besides farmers, other people like carpenters, weavers, potters, blacksmiths and barbers also live in the villages.
2. Village Community refers to a group of people living in a small geographical area characterized by common life styles and various intensive social interaction. Small population lives in a village which follows agriculture not only as an occupation but also as a way of life.
3. The patwari keeps a detailed record of the land listing out the ownership, size, quality, crops grown, etc. The patwari also collects the taxes from the people.

- E. 1.** In any land dispute, the role of Patwari or Lekhpal becomes important. He has all the land records with him. Measuring the land and keeping the records are main duties. The patwari is also responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers.
- 2.** The Patwari is also responsible for collecting the land revenue from the farmers. Farmers may change the cycle of their crops. They can also make alternations in the use of their land. Patwari has to keep an updated record of all this in his books. Whenever there is some natural calamity like flood or drought, the patwari has to inform the government about it. He is the most obvious link between the government and the farmer community. In any dispute over land, his records matter much with the court of law. We can realise that the patwari can offer a great service to the villagers by maintaining the correct land records.
- 3.** Lands have traditionally been merited by the sons in most parts of India. Daughter has been excluded from property inheritance. To remove this gender discrimination, the Hindu Succession Act 2005 has been brought in force. This Act now gives the daughters equal rights to inherit property and seek equal property shares. This Act is known as Hindu Succession Act as it is valid only for the Hindu community. Other communities have their own inheritance laws based on their own religious sanctions. This law is a great boon to the women of this country.
- 4.** The urban society is 'heterogeneous' because urban people come from many different parts of India. People are either self-employed or employed in government offices, companies, banks, hospitals, educational institutions and trading and business concerns.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Magistrate, (b) Agriculture, (c) Collector, (d) Development

CHAPTER—7

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b).
- B.** 1. agriculture, 2. In rural livelihood, 3. Hindu succession.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F).
- D. 1.** Agriculture and fishing are two primary occupations of the rural people.
- 2.** Small farmers are landless farmers. Who does not have their own land.
- 3.** Basket weaving, pottery making and collecting things such as mahua, honey, tendu leaves from the forests are three handicrafts in which rural people are engaged.

E. 1. There are farmers with large farms, middle sized farms and small sized farms.

(a) **Large farmers:** They usually do not work as cultivator. They give land to other farmers on contract and share the production with them. They, at times, engage landless farmers and pay them either in kind or in cash. They live in pucca houses and enjoy a life of luxury.

(b) **Middle farmers:** They mostly work on their lands and grow crops for themselves and their families. This type of farming is called subsistence farming where the main production is consumed by the farmer's household. Such farmers usually use primitive tools but sometimes they hire tractors, and harvesters. They grow food crops like wheat, barely, rice, etc.

(c) **Small farmers:** Small farmers who own land less than 2 hectares cannot make both ends meet. Those with no land lead a worse life. They have to work for the large scale farmers as well. A few of them leave their villages and temporarily shift to the nearby towns and cities to earn for themselves and their families whom they have left in their native villages.

2. **Regular employment:** Cities have many offices and work places where people work on regular salary. The bank, for instance, in your city hires people and pays them a regular salary. There are some employees who are employed on a permanent basis. They are given a regular monthly salary and allowances. All public and private servants are part of regular employment. A regular employer thus has a greatest job security as compared to that of wage earner.

Wage employment: People who are not employed on a regular basis and are engaged in day to day employment form a part of the wage employment. They are labourers, carpenters, painters, stone-cutters, sanitary workers, etc.

3. **Self employment:** In cities and towns a major part of the people are self-employed who themselves run their own businesses and shops. The grocer and the vegetable vendor in your neighbourhood are also examples of self-employed people. The incomes depend on hard work and interaction. Shopkeepers and businessmen form a major section of the self-employed.

Wage employment: People who are not employed on a regular basis and are engaged in day to day employment form a part of the wage employment. They are labourers, carpenters, painters, stone-cutters, sanitary workers, etc.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Livelihood, (b) Occupation, (c) Employment,
(d) Population.