



Social Science

Science

Teachers Manual



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CHAPTER—1

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c).
- B. 1. Ali kashmiri ibn Luqman, 2. Numismatics, 3. Historian, 4. Manuscripts.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D. 1. Clues and evidences on the basis of which we write history are known as sources. Historians use different types of sources to learn about the past.
2. **Coins:** The study of coins is known as Numismatics.
3. A Person's account of life written by himself or herself is known as autobiography. Some important autobiography of this period are as under:
- Futahat-I-Firozsahi by Firoz shah Tughlaq.
 - Tuzak-i-babur by Babur.
 - Tuzak-I-Jahangiri by Jahangir.
4. Involving three groups or parties is known as tripartite.
5. **Travelogues:** Some famous accounts of foreign travellers include the account of Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, Abdul Razzaq, Ralph Filth, Bernier and Tavernier. They describe the political and socioeconomic conditions of India.
6. **Use of Sources for Writing history:** Every human society learn from its history. A historian reconstructs the past with the help of clues provided by both literary and archeological sources. So, we can say that history of all takes shape in the mind of the historian as a sequence of events.
- E. 1. The geography of a region influences the history and maps. Of course, in the case of India also, the geography of the subcontinent has greatly influenced its history. Geography determines the development of particular area. On the other hand, the places with an unfavourable environment are sparsely populated. The culture that develops here is not much affected by outside influences. The earliest map showing the area India are not very accurate or reliable as India was not yet discovered by Europeans.
2. The Medieval Period in India was quite eventful. During this period, several changes took place in the country's socio-cultural and political milieus. Let's take a brief look at the major features of this period:
- Spread of the Bhakti and Sufi Movements.

- Rise of feudalism.
 - Independence of several provincial kingdoms in the eastern as well as peninsular India.
 - Coming into existence of several Rajput kingdoms in northern and western India.
 - Establishment of the Mughal Empire.
 - Rise of Marathas and Sikhs.
 - Arrival of the Turks from the northwest and establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.
- 3. Archeological Sources:** Archaeology can be defined as the study of the past in the light of material remains left behind by our ancestors. Sources of archaeology include remains of buildings, pottery, weapons, ornaments, sculptures, inscriptions and coins. These are generally obtained during excavations of various historical sites. Experts who study these remains are called archaeologists.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Literature, (b) Travelogues, (c) Inscriptions.

CHAPTER—2

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (c).
- B.** 1. Language, Literature, 2. organised and efficient, 3. Sabha, Committee, 4. military warrior, 5. Samantas.
- C.** 1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. Palas:** Palas ruler Devapala (reigned 810 - 850 AD) reasserted his authority in the east and in the northern Deccan. After the death of Devapala, Pala power started declining. Though it revived during the reign of Mahipala (reigned 988-1038 AD), its stronghold now was confined only to Bihar.
- 2.** Rajputs are well-known for their bravery, honour and prestige in Indian history. Some of the famous Rajput dynasties which ruled during this period were:
- The Gahadavalas of the Kanauj
 - Paramaras of Malwa
 - Chandellas of Khajuraho
 - Chauhan of Ajmer
 - Kalachuris of Tripura
 - Chalukyas of Gujarat and
 - Tomars of Delhi.
- 3.** Rajaraja I also known as Mummadi Choladevya and Chola Martanda, subjugated the Cheras. He overran the eastern Chalukyan kingdom of Vengi and also captured the islands of Lakshadweep and the Maldives.

4. The assembly of Brahmins was known as the Sabha. It was a very powerful institution. It looked after the land gifted to Brahmins. The assemblies were well-organised and functioned efficiently.
 5. The rulers belonging to the Gurjara Partihara, Pala and Rashtrakuta dynasties often fought especially for the control over Kanauj. Kanauj was then, a symbol of sovereignty. It was well situated in the northern plain because whoever captured Kanauj, could control the Ganga Valley. Since there were three parties in this long drawn conflict, historians describe it as the tripartite struggle. These three kingdoms were almost equal in strength. So, the victory of one king over the other did not last very long.
 6. **The Cholas:** The cholas came into prominence in the 9th century A.D. under Vijayalaya, who conquered Tanjur (Thanjavur) by defeating the Pallavas.
 7. **Centralised Administration:** The rich peasants of the Vellala caste exercised control over the affairs of naidu (agrarian unit). It comprised of many villages.
- E. 1. Literature:** Language and literature also progressed significantly under the Cholas. Many literacy and religious works were translated from Sanskrit into Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages for the benefit of the common people. The Chola rulers used both Tamil and Sanskrit in their official work. Many Sanskrit works such as Mahabharata were also translated into Telugu. Pampa, ponna and Ranna were the three jewels of Kannada literature.
2. The landowners were given titles like muvendavelan (a velan or a peasant serving three kings, araiyar (chiefs), etc., as markers of respect. They held important office at the centre incharge of the state.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Chronicle, (b) Brahmadeva, (c) Tripartite.

CHAPTER—3

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b).
- B. 1. Mohammad Ghori, 2. Malik Kafur, 3. Khizr Khan, 4. Chalisa, 5. Alauddin Khilaji.
- C. 1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. Sikandar Lodi was the greatest of the Lodi rulers. They controlled the Ganga valley as far as Western Bengal. He founded the city of Agra in A.D. 1506 and made it his capital.
2. Alauddin Khilji decentralised system of government.
3. Razia was Iltutmish's daughter. She was a brave, intelligent and just

ruler. She rode horses and led her army in battles. She even dressed like a man. Razia sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi sultanate. She was the first and last woman Muslim ruler of the Medieval World.

4. **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq:** Ghiyasuddin was an efficient and experienced administrator and able military commander. He liberalised various harsh measures imposed by Alauddin Khilji and restored peace and order in the kingdom. It was Muhammad Tughlaq's reign in which the Sultanate reached its farthest extent. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a great scholar of his time. He was well versed in various branches of learning such as logic, philosophy, mathematician, astronomy and physical sciences. Firoz Shah was a kind hearted, peace loving and just ruler. He adopted appeasement policies to gain support of the nobles, the army and the Ulema. Firoz shah Tughlaq reign is especially remembered for various public welfare schemes. He established new towns, educational centres and hospitals, etc.
 5. During the reign of the last ruler of the Tughluq dynasty, Nasiruddin Mahmud, the Mongol King from Central Asia, Amir Timur invaded India in 1398. He plundered Delhi and other towns and cities in the way. Also, he ordered a general massacre in Delhi.
 6. **Do yourself**
 7. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq undertook several ambitious projects which became controversial and were largely responsible for his unpopularity. One such experiment was the transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri, in the Deccan in 1327. He renamed it Daultabad. The reason for this change was Devagiri's central position. He faced various rebellions in which several regions became independent. He died in 1351.
- E. 1. Mohammad Ghori's victory against Prithviraj Chauhan is Second Battle of Tarain in A.D. 1192 was watershed event in the history of medieval India. The outcome of this battle paved the way of Turkish-Afghan rule in India. Within 15 years following this fateful battle, the successor of Ghori assumed power in 1206 and stayed at the helm of the country's political affairs till 1526. The rulers called themselves Sultans. So, this period of Indian history is known as the sultanate period. The period saw the rule of five dynasties of Turkish- Afghan origin:
- The Mamluk or Slave Dynasty (A.D. 1206-1290)
 - The Khilji Dynasty (A.D. 1290-1320)
 - The Tughlaq Dynasty (A.D. 1320-1414)
 - The Sayyid Dynasty (A.D. 1414-1451)
 - The Lodi Dynasty (A.D. 1451-1526)

2. Qutubuddin was the founder of slave dynasty. He was well-known for his courage, fighting skills and organisational abilities. He ruled only four years. During his reign, he devoted his entire attention in strengthening his position and kingdom. He was a kind hearted, just and generous ruler. Due to his generosity, he was called 'Lakh Baksh' or 'Giver of Lakhs'. He gave large sums of money in charity. Qutubuddin built two mosques one in Delhi, called 'Quwwat-ul-Islam' and other at Ajmer called 'Arhai-Din-ka-Jhopra'. He also started the construction of Qutub Minar.
3. During the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, a number of revolts broke out in different parts of the country. Some of these resulted in the establishment of independent kingdom. Two such kingdoms that came into the existence following revolts against the sultanate rule were Vijayanagara and Bahamani.

Vijayanagar Kingdom: Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagar Kingdom (AD 1336-1565) with its capital at Hampi (Karnataka). They were the first two kings of the Sangama dynasty. Sangama Dynasty was followed by Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu dynasties. The most famous king of Vijayanagar was Krishnadev Raya .

Bahamani Kingdom: Zafar Khan founded the Bahamani kingdom (AD 1347-1527) with its capital at Gulburga. Its notable rulers were Muhammad Shah and Firoz Shah. It disintegrated into five independent kingdoms of Berar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda and Bidar.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Iqtedari, (b) Patronage, (c) Dynasties.

CHAPTER—4

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a), 6. (a), 7. (b), 8. (a).
- B. 1. 1530, 2. Sher Shah Suri, 3. Bairam Khan, 4. Akbar Nama, 5. Architectual activities, 6. Coparcenary, 7. Buland Darwaza.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (F), 7. (T).
- D. 1. The Mughal era has a significant place in the history of India. The Mughals ruled from early 15th century to early 18th century, after which the power and control of the Mughal emperors started diminishing.
2. During the 1540-1555, Sher Shah Suri's family known as the Sur dynasty ruled over north India.
3. Prince Khurram became the emperor, Shah Jahan in 1627. The first thing he had to face, was revolts in Bundelkhand and the Deccan. He conquered Bundelkhand without too much trouble. There were three

important states in the Deccan—Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda. In 1632, Ahmednagar was finally annexed. And, Bijapur and Golconda were forced to acknowledge Shah Jahan as overlord. In 1657-58, there was conflict over succession amongst his sons and Aurangzeb won it. Shahjahan's reign is remembered for his architectural activities, Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond.

4. Peace and harmony.
5. Babur.
6. The governance and court decorum, the Mughal Empire followed the central Asian tradition. The rulers spent a lot on maintaining courts. The tradition of considering a ruler the representative of God on Earth was reflected in the fact that the Mughal throne kept on a raised platform. Nobles and officials bowed to the ruler. Ministers had fixed seats in the court. The rulers believed in etiquette and received their guests with due respect and honour.
7. Abul Fazl had joined the Mughal court in 1574. He believed in the divine powers of Emperor Akbar. He referred Akbar as a Shining Soul.
8. **Agrarian Relations:** In land revenue administration, Akbar followed the system introduced by Sher Shah. Akbar's revenue minister Raja Todar Mal, who had also served Sher Shah, was the chief architect of his land revenue system. The main source of income was the land. The state's land was called khalisa. It was divided into different categories as per its produce and its produce and fertility. Four main categories of land were Polaj, Parauti Chachar and Banjar. Polaj was a category of fertile land which was always cultivated. Parauti was land kept fallow for one to two years to regain fertility. Chachar was land kept fallow for three to four years to regain fertility, and Banjar was the lowest quality of land, which was not cultivated at all.
9. Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658 after a war of succession. During his reign, the Mughal empire expanded to the largest single state, India had ever known. During the first half of his reign, he dealt directly with north Indian affairs. Aurangzeb had several outstanding qualities such as courage, patience, vitality and perseverance. But, he was short-sighted. He gave up Akbar's policy of religious tolerance. His policies of short-sightedness paved the way for decline of the Mughal empire.
- E. 1. Akbar was the third Mughal emperor of Timurid descent to rule from Delhi. Akbar ascended the throne at the age of 13 years. Bairam Khan became the young King's regent. During this time, his position in India was not strong.

In 1560, Akbar took over the reigns from Bairam Khan. For the rest 40 years of his reign, Akbar adopted a policy of conquest and

consolidation of the empire. To strengthen his position, Akbar adopted the policy of matrimonial alliances with Rajputs. He conquered various states like Jaunpur, Gwalior, Ajmer, Malwa, Kashmir, Sind, Odisha (Orissa) and Bengal. He died in 1605.

2. The Mughals followed coparcenary rule of inheritance. This means a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons. Thus, they did not believe in the primogeniture rule of succession. Primogeniture is a system of inheritance in which the eldest son inherits his father's estate.
3. a) Following the death of his illustrious father Akbar in 1605, Prince Salim succeeded the throne with the title of Jahangir. He inherited one of the most prosperous kingdoms in the world. He continued his father's policy of winning over the Rajputs through matrimonial alliances. He had a strong sense of justice. It is said that a golden chain of Justice connected his palace to the banks of Yamuna river. The chain had sixty bells attached to it. Anyone could ring the bell and personally seek justice from him.
b) Challenges before Jahangir
 - Revolt by his son Prince Khusrau in alliance with Raja Man Singh at Lahore.
 - Strained relationship with the Sikhs because Guru Arjun Dev was executed for supporting the rebel prince Khusarau.
 - Loss of Kandhar to the persians.
 - Bid for independence by Ahmednagar in the Deccan.c) In 1611, Jahangir married to Nur Jahan. She was a beautiful and intelligent woman. Jahangir used to take her advice on everything that was important.
4. The Mughal administration was based on both the Indian and Persian system of administration. It stressed on two components:
 - The absolute authority of the emperor and
 - The strength of the army.

Central Administration: The king was the supreme authority of both civil and military administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers
Provincial Administration The empire was divided into Subas or provinces. Each Suba was headed by the governor, called Subedar. The Diwan looked after collection of land revenue, taxes and civil administration.
Army Administration The king was the Commander-in-Chief of the army. The Mughal army had infantry, cavalry, elephants and artillery.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Banjar, 2. Parauti, 3. Mansabdar.

CHAPTER—5

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (d), 6. (b).
- B.** 1. Konark, 2. Tughlakabad, 3. Architecture, 4. Sun, 5. Sun temple, Puri, Konark.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D.** 1. At Konark
2. The step wells were called baolies.
3. Babur's eldest son Humayun became the king after his death. Huayun succeeded in conquering the provinces of Gujarat and Malwa. In 1555, he recaptured Delhi and Agra. Humayun was an able soldier but a poor general, Humayun remained busy with wars and other problems still, he built a palace at Delhi named Din Panah.
4. The temple architecture which reached the zenith of glory during the mughal period, was guided solely by religious considerations and motives. This age produced a large number of magnificent structures, which show remarkable variation in architectural style.
5. Babur introduced garden palaces in India. He built beautiful palaces at Agra, Sikri and Dholpur and laid out many gardens around them. These gardens are popularly known as Chahar Bagh, i.e., four gardens.
6. Babur and Humayun did not make any lasting contribution to the development of Mughal architecture. The first Great Mughal monument was the Mausoleum of Humayun, built during the reign of Akbar (1556-1605).
7. Prince Khurram became the emperor, Shah Jahan in 1627. The first thing he had to face, was revolts in Bundelkhand and the Deccan. He conquered Bundelkhand without too much trouble. There were three important states in the Deccan—Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda. In 1632, Ahmednagar was finally annexed. And, Bijapur and Golconda were forced to acknowledge Shah Jahan as overlord. In 1657-58, there was conflict over succession amongst his sons and Aurangzeb won it.
- He defeated and killed chiftain of Bundelkhand Raja Jujhar Singh in 1636.
 - He controlled the Portuguese and ousted them from Hugli in Bengal.
 - He sent his army to Balkh and Badakshan in Central Asia because he wanted to reconquer the old territories of his ancestors. Balkh and Badakshan were annexed in 1646 but were soon lost.
8. Advent of the Turks influenced every aspect of Indian culture. In architecture, Tukrish rule paved the way for the development of the Indo-Islamic style, which blended the Arabic, Persian and Indian

styles. These are the new elements the Turks introduced in Indian architecture:

- Extensive use of domes, arches and minerals on the sides.
- Use of calligraphy in decorating buildings.
- Use of geometrical and floral design besides some Indian motifs like the lotus and the bell.
- Complete absence of human or animal forms in buildings.
- Use of both red and yellow sandstone, along with marble, to add colour to the buildings.

E. 1. Nagara or northern style of temple architecture developed in the 5th century. It is characterised by the following features:

- The image of the main deity is placed in garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorium)
- It has a beehive shaped tower called shikhara.
- The temple contains several mandapas (halls).
- The gopuram or gateway at the entrance of the temple is very modest.

The raw materials available in different regions had a significant role in the evolution of construction technique, carvings and eventually, the overall making of the temple. Royal patronage was another very significant factor that affected the stylistic development of temples. We can see this in the temples patronised by the Cholas, Pallavas, Chandellas, Solankis, etc., each of which evolved its own unique style.

2. Temples were generally destroyed for the following reasons:

- Since temples demonstrated king's power, wealth and his devotion to God, invaders targeted these buildings. For example, the Pandyan king, Shrimara Shrivallabha defeated the Sri Lankan King Sena I (831-851) and brought with him all the valuables—the golden statue of the Buddha and the other golden images of the various monasteries.
- Kings attacked on temples also in revenge. For example, the next Sinhalese ruler, Sena II invaded Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas. He made special effort to find and restore the gold statue of the Buddha.
- Kings felt great honour to establish prized statues seized from defeated rulers. For example, the Chola king, Rajendra-I built a Shiv temple in his capital. This temple consisted of a sun-pedestal from The Chalukyas, the images of Bhairava and Bhairavi from the Kalingas, a Kali statue from the Palas, etc.
- The rulers displayed their political and military power or success by attracting and looting the places of worship of defeated rulers. For example, Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni attacked on the temples

and looted wealth and idols. Especially, by destroying the Somnath temple, he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam.

3. Nagara Style: Nagara or northern style of temple architecture developed in the 5th century. It is characterised by the following features:

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The raw materials available in different regions had a significant role in the evolution of construction technique, carvings and eventually, the overall making of the temple. Royal patronage was another very significant factor that affected the stylistic development of temples. We can see this in the temples patronised by the Cholas, Pallavas, Chandellas, Solankis, etc., each of which evolved its own unique style. Dravida or southern style of temple architecture developed in the 7th century. It has following characteristics:

- Main deity's image is placed in the garbhagriha.
- A multi-storeyed pyramid-shaped tower called vimana.
- Lofty and intricate gopurams or gateways.
- Pillared assembly halls or mandapas.
- In quite a few temples, there is a spire-like structure over the central shrine called shikhara.

The Shore Temple, Kailasnath Temple and Ratha temple are some of the most magnificent examples of dravida style of architecture that blossomed under the patronages of pallavas rulers.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Architectural, 2. Calligraphy, 3. Mausoleum

CHAPTER—6

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a).
- B.** 1. India, 2. 1504, 3. Virupaksha Temple, 4. Thanjavur, 5. The capital was Hampi.
- C.** 1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (T).
- D.** 1. It has ruins of Jain temples and a gigantic monolithic sculpture of Narasimha, an incarnation of Vishnu.
2. India is surrounded by seas on its three sides. From the ancient period, it has traded with Southeast Asia, West-Asia, China and Europe through sea-routes.

To provide the services to the traders and manufacturers the goods required by them, many workers, craft persons settled around the ports. Besides, foreign traders including Arabs, Persians, Syrian christians and Europeans also settled around these ports.

Since India is surrounded by sea on three sides, port towns developed on both the eastern and western coasts. Cambay, Sopara, Broach, Surat and Goa developed on the western coast, while the eastern coast saw the development of port such as Tamralipti and Vishakhaptnam. These ports facilitated India's trade with Africa, West Asia, Europe and Southeast Asia.

3. It is generally believed that villages ultimately developed into towns and even big cities. In some cases, it might be true. But if we take a look at the history of modern towns and cities, We find that all of them did not develop from villages. Quite a few among them were founded by administrators and rulers. Some came into being due to geographical factors like climate and location. Some others came up in areas that facilitated trade or had important religious buildings.
4. It is the most famous temple of Hampi. Its outer pillars are known as the musical pillars as they reverberate when tapped. The temple also features an ornate stone chariot in the courtyard with an image of Garuda.

Among other places of historical significance, Surle Bazaar, Purandardasa Mandapa and the Royal centre are well known. The Royal centre has the lotus Mahal, Queen's Bath and Elephant stables.

5. During the sultanate period, a number of towns and urban centres were founded. Ahmdabad owed its origin to Sultan Ahmed Shah, while Murshidabad to Murshid Quli Khan. The Tughlaq rulers built the new cities of Tughlaqabad, Firozabad and Jahanpanah. The Mughal ruler Akbar built his new capital city at Fatehpur Sikri about 40 km from Agra. Shah Jahan built the city of Shahajahanbad near Delhi, which had the Red Fort and Jama Masjid.
- E. 1.** As we today, capital towns in the past too, were primarily the chief towns were the administrative machinery rulers, ministers, officials, judges—would be based. The vedic Age did not see much urban development as it was based on villages economy. Their needs created demand for various things. This attached various crafts persons and traders. Various workshop were set up. Learning and cultural activities also flourished. All these factors contributed to the development of a court town. It was also the administrative centre. Some of such cities were Tanjavur, Ranchi, Badam, Dwarasamundra in South India and Delhi, Ajmer, Kanauj, Agra, Fatehpurskiri, Lahore in north India.

- The capital of Vijaynagar Empire was known as Vijaynagar in medieval times. It is today a part of Karnataka state and is known as Hampi. It is located in the Krishna Tungabhadra basin. The Vijaynagar Empire was founded in 1336 and lasted for almost 200 years. The ruins of the city reveal that it was a fortified city, in the construction of the fort wallswedging technique by interlocking the blocks together, was used. No cement or mortar was used.
- During the medieval period, several small town emerged from large villages. These towns usually had a mandapika. Here, buyers and sellers of nearby and distant villages gathered to buy and sell the products. These also had market streets lined with shops called hatta or haat. These towns also had the streets for different kind of artisans such as potters, oil pressers, sugar makes, toddy makers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, stonemasons, etc. The items of trade included saffron, salt, spices like, pepper, camphor, bettle nut, horses and cattle.

F. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Manigramam	(a) Daulatabad
2. Gujarat	(b) Wholesale market
3. Malabar	(c) West coast
4. Mandapika	(d) Ahmad Shah
5. Founded town	(e) Guild

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- Caravan, 2. Emporium, 3. Mandapika

CHAPTER—7

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a).
1. Indian, 2. Banjaras, 3. Chaurasi, 4. Bhaga, 5. Khels.
1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T).
- The gonds, numbering about 4 millions, are the largest ethnic group in central India. Ruins of forts of Gond rulers who ruled during the 13th and 14th centuries have been founded. They expanded their kingdoms through matrimonial alliances with other rulers. The Gonds are predominatly Hindus and speak a Dravidian language. They are mainly organised to tribes in small villages.
 - Indian tribals are called Adivasi is meaning original inhabitants. They are called Atavika (forest dwellers), Vanvasis or Girijans (hill people).
 - People living together in an Ordered Community.

4. Nomads are communities of people that move with cattle from one place to another, rather than settle down permanently in one location. Many cultures have been traditionally nomadic, but traditional nomadic behaviour is increasingly rare in industrialised countries. There are three kinds of nomads-hunter-gatherers moving between hunting grounds, pastoral nomads moving between pastures and peripatetic nomads moving between customers. The terms nomads and itinerant communities are often used interchangeably. Itinerant Communities are wandering groups
 5.
 - The tribal began to follow the both of those Rajput clans, who were tribes earlier and now became the Rajput rulers.
 - Many tribes became the part of the caste based society with the support of Brahmins.
 - The leading tribal families included in the ruling class. While a large majority of the tribal people joined the lower jatis of the caste based society.
 - Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West part of the subcontinent had adopted islam quite early. They did not accept the unequal social order of the caste system.
 6. By the middle of the 16th century, the Ahoms controlled eastern Assam and the Brahmaputra valley after defeating the Mughals. Their power declined in the later half of the 18th century when the Burmese army invaded the Ahom Kingdom and set up a puppet Ahom king. Later, the British defeated the Burmese in the first Anglo Burmese War. This allowed the British to Convert the Ahom kingdom into a principality, which led to the end of Ahom rule.
- E.**
1. The Mughal Period witnessed an intermingling of Hindu and Muslim cultures. The social conditions under the Mughals were similar to those during the Sultanate Period. The ruling class, nobility and officials enjoyed privileges and led luxurious lives. The nobility comprised mainly the Turains Afghans, Iranis, Shaikazas and Rajputs. They led a simple life. The lower class consisted of farmers, artisans and labourers who had to work very hard. Women continued to suffer from social evils.
 2. Mungols lived in harsh desert lands of Monglia. A Mongol woman, who so later built a vast empire from China to central Asia, kept her family together surviving on nuts and barriers. She taught her son Genghis Khan, the basic skills to survival in the desert land. These very people are termed barbaric plunderers by western school arts. The Mongols under Genghis Khan carved out the largest contiguous empire in the world history by uniting Mangol and Turkish tribes. Yet, the Mungols did not build any palaces and slept in tents. After

Genghis's death in 1227, the Mungol Empire was further extended to include parts of Russia, China, much of West and Central Asia. They had an efficient and well, organised administrative system. They were essentially pastoral nomads. The spread of disease among the livestock led great disaster and defeats at the hands of other rulers.

3. The name Assam is an anglicised version of Ahom. Till the 13th century, Assam was known as Kamrupa or Pragajyotisha. Its capital was Guwahati or Pragajyotisha. The Ahoms ruled parts of present day Assam for nearly 600 years from 1228 to 1826. According to historians, the Ahoms were members of the Shan tribe (an ethnic group of South east Asia) that come to Assam after crossing the Patkai Hills in the northeast in the early 13th century.

F. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Social change	(a) Ahom state
2. Tanda	(b) Garha Katanga
3. Garh	(c) Caravan
4. Durgawati	(d) Concerned with lives of common people
5. Sib Singh	(e) Chaurasi
6. Clan	(f) Khel

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Chaurasi, 2. Migration, 3. Communities.

CHAPTER—8

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a), 6. (c).
B. 1. God, 2. Philosopher, 3. Salvation, 4. Karnataka, 5. Marathi.
C. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (F).
D. 1. **Ramanuja:** He preached during the 12th century. He treated all human beings as equal. According to him, everyone could, by the worship of God attain salvation.
 2. Bhakti teachings emphasised
 - Gaining true knowledge from a guru or teacher in order to attain salvation.
 - Devotion to one God.
 - Equality irrespective of caste, colour and creed.
 - Brotherhood.
 - The virtues of kindness and purity of heart and mind.
 3. Basavanna initiated the Virashaiva Movement or Virashavism.

4. Mirabai was wife of the crown prince of Mewar. She was a disciple of Ravidas. She gave up her life of luxury and became ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. She composed many devotional songs called Bhajans. She openly challenged the norms of upper castes through her songs. That was why, she became popular with the masses. And, ordinary people preserved the memory of Mirabai.
5. **Teachings of Guru Nanak**
 - Believed in monotheism or one God.
 - Conceived God as formless and called him by various names, such as Rama, Rahim, Rab, Hari and Govind.
 - Persuaded his followers to reject the caste system.
 - Discarded idolatry (the worship of images).
 - Condemned superstition and considered them a mark of cultural backwardness. He educated people to distinguish superstitions from religious values.
 - Asked his followers to inculcate, the virtues of humility charity, forgiveness and truthfulness.
6. Led in South India by two streams of popular saints called Nayanars and Alvars, the movement attracted people from all sections to the society due to its emphasis on simple means and practice Shiva and Alvaras worshipped Vishnu. The Bhakti Saints preached the message of love through Hymns. They were follower of either the Saguna or the Nirana School of Bhakti. They were very popular with the masses because they preached in popular languages such as Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and Telugu. Their teachings were simple. The Bhakti saints drew inspiration from the Bhagwad Purana and the Bhagwad Gita.
7. **Maratha Saints:** Namdev, Sant Tukaram, Eknath, Guru Ramdas and Sant Jnaneshwar were Marathi saints. They preached oneness of God. Chhatrapati Shivajee was influenced by Guru Ramdas.
8. Shankaracharya was one of the great philosophers of India. He was born in a village, called Kaladi in Kerala in the 8th century. This is doctrine of one of the individual souls and the Supreme God which is the ultimate reality. That is, God and created beings are one and the same. He helped in the revival of Hinduism. He established four mathas or centres of Hindu culture in the four corners of India namely, Jyotiramatha at Badrinath in the north, Shradapitha at Dwarka in the west, Govardhanmatha at Puri in the east and Shringerimatha in the south.
9.
 - Emphasised that there is one God. Some called it Ram and some Rahim.
 - Taught that God lives not in temples or mosques, but in the heart of every individual.

- Promoted brotherhood among people.
- Discarded discrimination based on religion.
- Ridiculed all evil practices such as sati, the puradh system and the superiority of the Brahmins.

10. Impact of the Bhakti and Sufi Movements: As a result of Bhakti and Sufi movement, a new form of worship emerged which inspired religious reforms. It gave a ray of hope to the downtrodden because it opposed the rigid caste system. It also led to the growth of local languages because the Bhakti and Sufi saints preached in the language of the common man. Rulers, such as Akbar, were influenced by it and followed a policy of religious tolerance.

E. 1. The term bhakti means devotion to some supreme entity or authority with exceptional powers or knowledge. So, devotion or loyalty to the king is called 'rajbhakti'. Similarly, Devotion to one's master and teacher are, respectively called swamibhakti and gurubhakti. Medieval saints and spiritualists used term to show their devotion to God. The early medieval period saw the rise and spread of the Bhakti movement in South India, which later spread to North India. The deities Shiva, Vishnu, Durga were now worshipped through Bhakti.

Main Principles of the Bhakti Movement

The main principles of the Bhakti Movement were as under:

Devotion to one God: The preachers of the Bhakti Movement advocated for devotion to one God.

Loving Devotion: This movement emphasised on devotion and individual worship of God or Goddess rather than performing elaborate rituals and sacrifices.

Beginning of Temples: Since the deities were special, their images were placed within special homes. These homes came to be known as temples.

Spiritual Images: According to the idea of Bhakti, if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire. So, the deity could be thought of as human being, fish, lion, etc. That was why the artists began to make beautiful images of these deities.

Universality: Anybody, whether man or women rich or poor, belong to high or low castes, could follow the path of Bhakti. So, ordinary people were also attached to Bhakti.

Emphasis on Moral values: The preachers of the movement stressed on the virtues of kindness, purity of heart and mind.

2. Shankardeva, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Mirabai, Dadu Dayal, Narsinha Mehta and Nimbarka.

3. Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith, was born in Talwandi, northwest of Lahore in 1469. He was one of the greatest saints of the Bhakti Movement, Guru Nanak found Sikhism. The word Sikh is derived from the Sanskrit 'Shishya' meaning disciple. The Sikhs are disciples of their ten gurus. Guru Nanak was the first Guru and Guru Gobind Singh the last. Guru Nanak received his early education in Sanskrit and Persian. His father wanted him to be an accountant but Guru Nanak was indifferent to his school textbooks. He engaged in long discourses with holy men, both Hindu and Muslim, who wandered through his village. To his parents' dismay he showed no interest in the family business and, in fact, spent his money on feeding the poor.
4. The arrival of Islam in India made a turning point in history as changes and innovations occurred in the fields of art, architecture, music, literature and social relations. Indian society soon became a mixture of people belonging to different regions with varied culture and practices.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Advaita, 2. Monasteries.

CHAPTER—9

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (c), 6. (a).
- B. 1. Rajput rulers, 2. Geet Govind, 3. Kannada language, 4. Tansen, 5. Art, Painting.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. The first record in Kannada language is traced to Emperor Ashoka's Brahmagiri edict dated 230 BC. The first example of full length of Kannada language stone inscription can be found in the Halimidi inscription dated 450 BC.
 2. Some of the earliest works of Gujarati, Bengali and Marathi can be traced to this period.
 3. The Turks brought the musical traditions of central Asia with them. New musical instruments such as the rabab and the sarangi were introduced by them.
 4. The language spoken in Bengal in the east is known as Bangla. It is called Bengali in English and belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European family of languages.
 5. The culture refers to the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country, region or group. Thus, the culture of a particular region includes the languages and literature,

distinctive, kinds of food, clothes, dance, music, painting of that area.

6. The Rajputs and Cholas were great patrons of music and dance. Artists were respected as well as duly rewarded. The depiction of dance and music performances on the panels of their temples is a testimony of their love for music. A large number of statues of Nataraja or Dancing Shiva were produced during the Chola region. Indian classical music, which is based on ragas, flourished during this period.

E. 1. The Rajput rulers gave a tremendous boost to the growth of regional languages and literature. While Sanskrit continued to be the main languages for writing during this period, Pali and Prakrit were also used. Apabhramha, the mixed languages spoken by the common people, also began to be used for writing books. It became a source for various regional languages. Some of the earliest works of Gujarati, Bengali and Marathi can be traced to this period. Various famous poetries and biographies were composed in Sanskrit during this time. The literature of this period covers a wide range of themes and subjects such as poetry, drama, history, science, medicine, romance, grammar and religion. The Rajputs were great patrons of music and dance

2. One of the important periods for the growth and development of regional languages and literature was the Mughal period. Sanskrit continued to flourish and commentaries written on classical texts. Persian, Turkish and Arabic were also used. Among the important works of this period are Babur's Baburnama and Gulbadan Begam's Humayunama, which give an insight into the rule of these Mughal emperors.

3. The composing of charya shows the correlation between Bengali music and literature. Sharangadeva, who lived in the 13th century, wrote the Sangeet Ratnakar, which has an early account of Charya. Jaidev's songs in the Geet Govinda can be regarded as the forerunner of the Dhrupad form of the Hindustani music.

No paintings of the pre-Pala period have been found, not even wall paintings on religious buildings. Since the Pala rulers were Buddhist, most of the miniature paintings of their time are visual expressions of the Mahayana school of Buddhism.

Some of the temples were double roofed and others four-roofed. The terracotta murals are found on the walls of some of temples. Examples of such temples are those at Haorah, Hughli, Midnapore, Bardhaman, Biribhum, Nadia and Baranagar in Murshidabad.

Temples of Bengal depicted scenes of contemporary social life of

men and women, animals, birds, various creatures and beasts, hunting scenes and designs of creepers. Even the leaves of plants have been depicted with exclusive Bengali characteristics.

The Bengali literature also contains references of fishing and other occupations of people with exclusive Bengali features. This influence is seen in the works of artists.

To Enjoy

Complete the word:

1. Ramacharitam, 2. Gitagovinda

CHAPTER—10

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a).
 1. Guru Govind Singh, 2. Awadh, 3. Hyder Ali, 4. Nawab Asaf-ad-Daula, 5. Subedar.
 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
 1. A Muslim ruling prince or powerful landowner in India.
2. **Do yourself**
 3. The Later Mughals were so weak that they could not control the far-flung regions. The governors of these regions wanted to be independent and when the opportunities came, they grabbed it with both hands. Several of them usurped power and set up new states. The new states are known as the succession states. Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal and Mysore were some such states.
 4. Chhatrapati Shivaji's son Sambhaji succeeded him. Sambhaji continued the struggle against the Mughals. He was captured and tortured to death in 1689 while his son Shahu was imprisoned by Aurangzeb.
Sambhaji's step-brother Rajaram took the reign of the Maratha empire and fought the Mughals. His minor son Shivaji II, who ruled under the regentship of his mother, Tarabai, succeeded him.
 5. The territory in and around Lucknow was called Awadh. It was a prosperous region. It controlled the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north Indian and Bengal.
It finally, declared its independence in the eighteenth century with its capital Faizabad. The royal family who established the rule under Muhammad Amin Sa'adat Khan over this territory was a descendent of some Persian adventurers. He later took the name of Burban-ul-Mulk and was made governor or Subedar of the province in 1722 by the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah. This system had been introduced by Sher Shah Suri.
 6. Chhatrapati Shivaji perfected the art of guerilla warfare. He maintained a well trained and disciplined army with a strong cavalry,

artillery, navy and infantry. His soldiers were well paid and received cash salaries. He insisted on high moral values in his soldiers. He built a series of well maintained and strongly garrisoned forts for defence. There were about 280 forts in his possession. Each fort was under a havaladar. He was assisted by a subedar for civil and revenue administration.

7.
 - The Maratha Sardars failed to unite under a common leader. They fought for their personal gains.
 - They had a wide area under their control but could exercise effective control over it.
 - Their policy of plundering and looting alienated the support of the Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs.
 - Their policy of imposing chauth and sardeshmukhi on neighbouring areas resulted in the loss of people's sympathy.
 - They failed to take steps to improve agriculture, trade and industry.
- E.
 1. The Mughal rulers who occupied the throne after Aurangzeb are called the Later Mughals. They were weak rulers under whom the nobles exercised real powers. These nobles were not a homogenous group but were divided into fractions on the basis of their origin. Each tried to assert its superiority over the other. The Later Mughals were Bahadur Shah-I (1707-1712); Jahandar Shah-I (1712-1713); Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719); Muhammad Shah (1719-1748); Ahmed Shah (1748-1754); Alamgir-II (1754-1759); Shah Alam-II (1759-1806), Akbar Shah (1806-1837) and Bahadur Shah Jafar-II (1837-1857). Bahadur Shah Jafar-II was the last and the 17th Mughal Emperor of India. In this way, the later Mughal ruled the sub-continent for 150 years (1707-1857). They were not as capable as the great Mughals.
 2. Most Rajput chiefs enjoyed the support of the Mughals and supported them in return. However, their relations started to deteriorate under Aurangzeb because of his strict religious and administration policies. He alienated the Rajput states of Marwar, Mewar and Jaipur.
 3. The charismatic leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji helped them carve out a strong Maratha state and effectively deal with the Deccan states and the Mughals. They took advantage of the conflict between the Deccan kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda on the one hand and the Mughals on the other. The geographical location of the kingdom, protected by its hilly terrain, contributed to their success.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

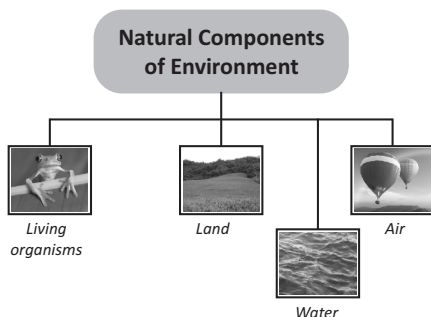
1. Independent, 2. Ijaradars, 3. Imperialism.

CHAPTER—1

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c), 6. (c).
- B. 1. Natural and man-made, 2. Biotic and Abiotic, 3. lithosphere, 4. water level, 5. hazard.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (F), 6. (T).
- D. 1. Natural environment consists of those things that are created by nature. Examples: water, air, land, forest, etc. Natural Environment is further divided into biotic and abiotic environment.
2. The natural hazards such as earthquake, landsliding, volcano, flood, drought, cyclone, tsunami, lightning and other such happenings are a part of earth's environment. They happen because of the interplay of many natural processes operating on the surface or the interior of the earth.
3. All living beings including plants, animals and human beings (biotic components) depend on their immediate surroundings (abiotic components). An Ecosystem can be described as a community of living things which interact with each other and function as a unit.
4. It means the living world. It contains all forms of life such as plants, animals, human beings, etc. Biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
5. This includes changes and modifications of the natural environment by human beings. It shows the activities, creation and interactions among human beings.
6. Barter system is a type of trade in which goods are exchanged without using money. People exchange things. It may be bilateral or multilateral.
7. The liquid water components of the earth is known as Hydrosphere. The word hydrosphere has been derived from a Greek word 'Hudor' which means water. Our hydrosphere includes the oceans, seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.
- E. 1. Whatever we see in our surroundings are collectively called environment. Surroundings can be divided into two categories—natural and man-made. These are also known as the components of the environment.
- Natural environment consists of those things that are created by nature. Examples: water, air, land, forest, etc. On the other hand, man-made environment consists of those things which are made by man. For example, bridge, park, colony, school, etc.

Components of the Environment: Our environment consists of two

main components—natural and man-made. These are also called the physical and human environment.



- 2. Lithosphere:** The solid crust or hard top layer of the earth surface.
Atmosphere: The layer of air that surrounds the earth is known as the atmosphere.
Hydrosphere: The liquid water components of the earth is known as hydrosphere.
Biosphere: It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
- 3.** Human beings modify natural environment to satisfy their needs. For example, they make cars, mills, factories and manufacture many products. In this way, our environment is changing at an increasing rate.

Not only have humans depleted the Earth of its resources, they have also endangered the surroundings by adding poisonous substances to it. They have harmed land, water and air and polluted the environment. Humans have spread diseases and destruction through pollution. Problems related to environment pollution include sound and light pollution, loss of soil fertility and health hazards caused by incorrect disposal of harmful wastes.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

- (a) Environment, (b) Lithosphere, (c) Biosphere.

CHAPTER—2

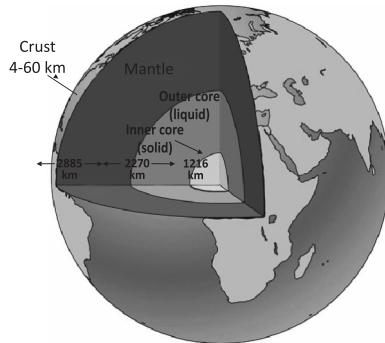
- A.** 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (a).
B. 1. Aluminium, 2. 2.7 gm/cm^3 , 3. Minerals, 4. Stratified rocks, 5. roads, buildings, bridges, houses, etc., 6. Crystalline.
C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (T), 6. (F).
D. 1. Usefulness of Rocks
- They are very useful for the mankind.
 - They are used for making roads, buildings, bridges, houses, etc.

- You use them in many games also.
 - Potash and phosphates that are used → source of chemicals are found in the sedimentary rocks.
2. Our earth is unique as it has land, air and water to sustain life.
 3. **Sedimentary rocks** **Changes into** **Metamorphic rocks**

(a) Sandstone	→	quartzite
(b) Limestone	→	marble
(c) Clay	→	slate
 4. The crust is made up of many elements such as oxygen, sulphur, sodium etc., but silica and alumina are the major elements of the continental crust. Thus, it is also called SIAL. Here, SI stands for silica while AL stands for alumina.
 5. The core is the innermost part of the earth. It has a radius of about 3,500 km from the centre of the earth. The inner core is composed mostly of nickel (Ni) and iron (Fe) and is called the metallic core. The pressure of rocks that lies above keeps the inner core in a solid state.
 6. The rock cycle is the natural process in which rocks transform from one rock type into another rock type over a period of time under certain conditions. This cycle depicts how the three main rock types can change from one type to another. This is a cyclical process which occurs naturally.
- E. 1.** The earth has different layers. These layers are broadly categorised as—(a) Crust (outer most layer) (b) Mantle (middle layer) (c) Core (innermost part of the earth)
- (a) Crust:** The outermost layer of the earth is called the Crust. This layer makes up only 0.5% of the earth's total mass. It is a very thin layer consisting of rocks and loose material. The thinnest parts of this layer are under the oceans which are about 5 kilometres.
- It is the uppermost, solid and thinnest layer of the earth.
 - It consists of continents and ocean basins.
 - On the continents, its thickness is about 35 km, while it is 5 km on the oceanic floor.
 - The average density of crust is about 2.7 gm/cm³.
 - Although, the crust is made up of many elements such as oxygen, sulphur, sodium, etc., but silica and alumina are the major elements of the continental crust. Thus, it is also called SIAL. Here, SI stands for silica while AL stands for alumina.
 - The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. So, it is also called SIMA. Here, SI stands for silica and MA for magnesium.
- (b) Mantle:** The next layer, just beneath the earth's crust is the Mantle. This layer is about 2900 km thick. Correlate this with the fact that the

distance from New Delhi to Kanyakumari is approximately 2700 km.

- It is middle layer of the earth.
- It lies between the crust and core.
- Its density varies from 3.5 to 5.5 gm/cm³.
- It is made up of heavy elements like basalt, granite, sodium, magnesium, sulphur, etc., But the main elements of mantle are silicon and magnesium. Therefore, it is also called SIMA. Here, SI stands for silica while MA stands for magnesium.



2. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. The main components of rocks are minerals. The rocks are the solid particles made up of a mixture of minerals. The rock can be hard, soft or elastic. A rock has no definite chemical composition but a conglomeration of various minerals.

TYPES OF ROCKS: The classification of rocks has been made on the basis of the type of minerals present in the rock, the shape of individual mineral grains as well as the overall texture of the rock.

The three types of rocks are:

1. Igneous rocks 2. Sedimentary rocks 3. Metamorphic rocks

3. Minerals are the main components of the rocks. These are the natural inorganic substances which have a definite chemical composition and physical properties.
- Minerals are natural inorganic substances.
 - They may be made up of a single element or of a compound of more than elements.
 - Minerals are usually crystalline in nature, but a few minerals are non-crystalline.
 - Copper, iron, gold, etc., are the metallic minerals. They provide us metals.
 - While mica and gypsum are the non-metallic minerals. They do not provide us any metal.

Usefulness of Minerals

- Minerals are very important for the development of the mankind.
- Minerals are used in our day-to-day life. They are used in building, houses, bridges, factories, etc.
- Coal, petroleum and natural gas are used as fuels.
- They are used in preparing a number of things like computer, sun-glasses, can, pencil, slates, etc.
- The minerals like iron, aluminium, uranium are used in industries.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Unique, 2. Components, 3. Magnesium, 4. Fossils.

CHAPTER—3

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a).
- B.** 1. Lithospheric Plates, 2. Endogenic force, 3. Surface waves, 4. Magma, 5. Waterfalls, 6. dunes.
- C.** 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F), 6. (T).
- D.** 1. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the Lithospheric Plates.
2. The earth movements are divided on the basis of forces which are causing it. The two kinds of forces are:
(a) Endogenic forces and (b) Exogenic forces.
 3. The points where the tectonic plates meet are called Fault lines.
 4.
 - Special type of structures and buildings should be developed in the high risk seismic zones.
 - People should be advised to construct earthquake resistant buildings.
 - Public awareness should be created through sensitization and training programmes.
 - During an earthquake, people should take shelter under a kitchen counter, table or desk against an inside corner or wall.
 - People should stay away from fire places, chimneys, glass, windows, mirrors, picture, frames, etc.
 5. The movement of sea water is called sea waves. They occur due to the gravitational force of the moon.
 6. A volcano is a rupture or a vent on the crust of the earth. When pressure builds up in the interior of the earth, this vent allows the hot ash, molten rock and gases to blow out. The molten rock inside a volcano is known as Magma. When this magma flows out of the volcano, it is known as lava.

7. Exogenic force is the force which acts on the surface of the earth.
 8. The slowly moving river of ice is known as glacier.
 9. Wind is also an important geomorphic agent of erosion. But, it is not as much effective as rivers and sea waves. Wind is comparatively minor agent because of the low density of air as compared to the rocks and water. The wind erodes the lower sections of the rocks more than the upper section, causing the bases of rocks to erode more rapidly. This gives these rocks their peculiar shape.
- E. 1.** The word endogenic is a combination of two words ‘endo’ meaning inside and ‘genic’ means origin. Thus, the forces which act inside our earth are known as the endogenic forces. These forces can either produce sudden or slow movements. You must have heard about earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These movements are capable of causing massive destruction and major loss of life and property.
- 2. Works of running water or river**
- A stream of fresh water that flows by natural channel and remains confined within banks, and finally outflows into the sea, or ocean or lake or in an important river is known as a river.
 - River is the most important geomorphic agent. It creates a number of erosional and depositional landforms.
- 3.** Tectonic movements in earth's crust are responsible for earthquake and in areas where volcanoes have formed by solidifies magma can explode or erupt to send tons of ash into the atmosphere, which at times can be really dangerous and may lead to heavy loss of life and property.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Landslides, 2. Volcanoes, 3. mushroom

CHAPTER—4

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (b).
- B.** 1. Combination, 2. Ultra violet rays, 3. Pollution, 4. layered, 5. Troposphere, 6. Exosphere.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F), 6. (T).
- D. 1.**
- Nitrogen is lighter than oxygen and carbon dioxide. Plants do not take nitrogen directly from the atmosphere, but they get it from their roots.
 - Both the plants and small organisms like bacteria, etc., need nitrogen for their survival.
- 2.** Oxygen is also called the life gas, as it is the basis of the life for all

organisms including human beings. Oxygen is essential for breathing.

3. The outgoing heat is blocked by carbon dioxide layer and water vapour present in the air. The excess pollutants in atmosphere have formed this layer. On account of this trapped energy the earth is getting gradually warmer. It is known as global warming.
4. The troposphere is the layer next to the ground or surface of the earth. It extends up to 10-12 kilometres in height. Most of the clouds you see in the sky are floating in the troposphere. Most of the weather phenomena (like rainfall, fog, hailstorm, etc.) take place here. Almost all the water of the atmosphere is also present in the troposphere.
5. Importance of atmosphere are:
 - It acts as a huge blanket that provides a protective shield against extreme heat.
 - The atmosphere acts as a greenhouse by keeping the earth warm.
 - It gives us air to breathe.
 - The atmosphere protects us against falling debris from the space.
 - It provides as rain and weather phenomena.
 - The ozone layer in the upper stratosphere protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.
 - It is essential for both plant and animal life because it contains life-sustaining gases such as oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide.
6. The mesosphere has high clouds that shine at night. They are formed due to the presence of cosmic dust.
- E. 1. We all know, we cannot survive without air. This is because we breathe air all the time which provides us with our necessary intake of oxygen without which we cannot survive. Air is basically like a blanket enveloping us and everything around us. This blanket of air that surrounds a planet is called atmosphere. On earth, the atmosphere extends to almost 600 km from the surface.

Composition of the Atmosphere: The atmosphere is made up of various gases, water vapours, dust particles, etc. A combination of various gases, like nitrogen, oxygen, organ, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, hydrogen, ozone, etc., make the atmosphere.

Gases	Volume%	Gases	Volume%
Nitrogen	78.08	Neon	0.0018
Oxygen	20.94	Helium	0.0005
Argon	0.93	Ozone	0.00006
Carbon dioxide	0.03	Hydrogen	0.00005

2. a) The atmosphere is found in different layers. Thus, our atmosphere has a layered structure, as the concentration of different gases varies with the height from the earth's surface.

The denser and heavy gases like, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, etc., are found near the earth's surface, while lighter gases are found at higher altitudes.

Based on temperature, the atmosphere is divided vertically into five layers. These five layers are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

b) Greenhouse effect refers to the problem of the gradual rise in temperature of the earth's atmosphere. This is caused by an increase of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air surrounding the earth which traps the heat of the sun. That is, the heating up of the earth through this process is termed as the greenhouse effect.

3. **Mesosphere:** This layer of the atmosphere lies just above the stratosphere. The word mesosphere literally means the middle sphere.

- The mesosphere extends to a height of above 80 km on an average.
- Temperature decreases with height in this layer and falls to -100°C making it the atmosphere's coldest layer. The upper limit of the mesosphere is the mesopause.
- The mesosphere has high clouds that shine at night. They are formed due to the presence of cosmic dust.

Thermosphere: This is the fourth layer of the atmosphere which lies just above the mesosphere. This layer is present between 80-110 km above the earth's surfaces. Space shuttles orbit around the earth in this layer.

- The temperature in the lower layer of this zone is stationary or is isothermal.
- The chief characteristic of this sphere is formation of ionosphere by electrically charged particles known as ions.

Exosphere: Above a height of about 500 km is the exosphere the uppermost layer, where the atmosphere merges into outer space. This layer has very thin air and is composed of light gases like helium and hydrogen.

- Satellites are stationed in this area, about 500-1000 km from Earth.
- This layer has very scattered gases.
- Gravitational pull is minimum in this layer.
- Temperature remains always high 1600°C in this layer.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Inosphere, 2. Troposphere, 3. Mesosphere.

CHAPTER—5

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a).
- B.** 1. 97.3, 2. hydrological, 3. Evaporation, 4. Atlantic, 5. Salinity, 6. Tsunami.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (T).
- D.** 1. Water exists in three different forms or states, i.e., solid (ice), liquid (water) and water vapour (gas).
2. Condensation is a process by which water changes from a gaseous state to a solid or liquid state. The water droplets formed from condensation are very small and they remain suspended in the atmosphere. Millions of these droplets of waters suspended form clouds in the sky.
3. Water is constantly moving from the earth's surface into the atmosphere and back again. It forms water vapour on heating and evaporates into the atmosphere. It condenses on cooling and falls as rain or snow. Water then falls on the ground is collected in rivers, which carry it back to the oceans. Some of it seeps underground. The transfer of water from one system to another and back again is called the water cycle or hydrological cycle.

4. Importance of Tides:

- Tides are used to generate electricity. In France, Russia and China, there are big power stations which generate electricity from tides. India has also made some significant progress in this direction.
- Tides are important for navigation. They enable big ships to enter or soil out of the harbour. Hugli port in Kolkata is a good example of the utilisation of tidal water for flushing the port as well as facilitating entry and departure of ships.

5. Following table shows the major cold and warm currents of the world:

Major cold currents	Major warm currents
1. Labrador current	1. Alaska current
2. California current	2. Gulf stream
3. Canaries current	3. Brazilian current
4. West wind drift	4. Agulhas current
5. Benguela current	5. Mozambique current
6. West Australian current	6. Kuroshio current
7. Humboldt current	7. North Pacific drift

6. Importance of the Hydrological Cycle are:

- It regains the water lost from the water bodies.
- It ensures the distribution of water to all areas of the earth's surface.
- It recharges the underground water.

- The hydrological cycle maintains continuous supply of fresh water to the rivers.
7. Earthquake and Storms cause huge tidal waves called tsunami or tidal waves .
8. **Ocean Currents:** An ocean current is the movement of large bodies of ocean water in the form of streams, on the surface of ocean along a definite path. Ocean currents are normally swift, deep and narrow, ranging in speed from 2 to 10 km per hour.
- The movement of ocean water in constant direction is termed as the ocean current.
 - The ocean current can be cold or warm.
 - The ocean current influences the temperature conditions of the area.
 - Warm currents bring about warm temperature over land surface.
 - The areas where the warm and cold currents meet, provide the best fishing grounds of the world.

E. 1. Realm of Water

Water bodies	Volume of water (%)	Nature of water
Oceans	97.3	Saline water
Ice caps	02.0	Fresh water
Ground water	0.68	Fresh water
Fresh water lakes & Inland seas	0.009	Fresh water
Salt lake	0.009	Saline water
Atmosphere	0.0019	Fresh water
Rivers	0.0003	Fresh water
Total	100.00	

2. **Pacific Ocean:** It is the largest ocean on the earth and covers about one-third of the earth's surface.
- The deepest point, called the Mariana Trench, is situated in this ocean. It is about 11,022 m deep.
 - The ocean is roughly triangular in shape.
- Atlantic Ocean:** It is the second largest ocean in the world.
- It is an S-shaped oceans and provides the busiest ocean for trade and transport.
- Indian Ocean:**
- It is named after the country, India.
 - It facilitates trade and travel between the eastern and western hemisphere.
- Arctic Ocean:** It surrounds the North Pole.
- The ocean water is not static, while it keeps moving from place to place. This movement is essential for our life also.
 - Temperature and salinity of water are the main components that effect the movement of ocean water.

3. Water has a great capacity to absorb heat from the sun. The upper three metres of the ocean water contain as much heat as that of the entire atmosphere. It is remarkable that this heat can be transferred throughout the oceans by movement of large bodies of ocean water called ocean currents. The ocean water moves constantly. Both the temperature and salinity are responsible for its constant motion. Waves, tides and ocean currents are the different kinds of movements of ocean water.

To Enjoy:

Complete the words:

1. Tsunami, 2. Evaporation, 3. Condensation.

CHAPTER—6

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (c), 6. (a).
 B. 1. Mesophyte, 2. Thorny Shrubs, 3. Temperate,
 4. Monsoon regions. 5. Deforestation.
 C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (T).

D. 1. **Xerophytes**– Plants which require minimum moisture.

Hydrophytes– Plants which require maximum moisture.

Mesophytes– Plants which require moderate moisture.

Terophytes– Plants that adjust themselves to seasonal variations in moisture.

Forests, grasslands and shrubs are the main type of the natural vegetation.

2. **Ecology**– The term ecology is derived from the Greek word 'ekos' means house, while the word 'logy' means science of. Thus, ecology is the study of the household of plants, human beings, animals and microorganisms.

3.

Vegetation	Climate	Features of Vegetation	Areas	Animals found
Cold Desert or Tundra Vegetation	Very short cool summers, less than 3 months and severe, long winters	(a) Treeless area (b) Mosses and lichens grow and Arctic flowers bloom in the short growing season (c) Some grass and dwarf shrubs are found near lakes and marshes	North Pole and extreme North America, Europe and Asia, North of 60° latitude	polar bears, seals, walruses, fish and reindeer (also called caribou in America)

4. Temperate Grassland

Climate	Features of Vegetation
Moderate rainfall of only 50 cm in a year. Cool summers and cold winters	(a) Treeless plains (b) Short luxuriant grasses (c) Mostly replaced by farmers for cultivating wheat and corn or cattle grazing

5. Deforestation refers to cutting, clearing and removal of trees from forests in order to use the land for some other purpose including setting up industries and residences.
 6. Natural vegetation and wildlife form our biological environment. Human beings have consciously altered the physical environment to fulfill their needs. This alteration in physical environment has caused loss of habitats of plants and animals. Human population over the years has grown rapidly. This rapid growth of population has resulted in reduction of the number of animals and plants. Human beings have cleared many virgin lands like forests and grasslands for their own settlements, industries and agriculture.
 7. In the mountains, a quicker succession of vegetation is found from tropical to tundra types. While deciduous trees are found in the foothills, at high elevations of 1,500 m to 2,000 m, pine forests are well-developed. At still higher elevation, there are alpine meadows. Beyond 3,500 m above sea level, there are no trees and permanent snow is found at 4,000 m. The snow line varies with latitude. In India, it occurs at 4,250 m while in Europe it may begin at about 3500 m. Further north, at the Poles, the snow line starts at sea level.
- E. 1.** Natural vegetation refers to the plants and trees that exist in areas without any human aid. The presence of natural vegetation gives the landscape of a region its particular appearance. It does not include plantations or true crops. Natural vegetation needs the following for its growth:
Suitable moisture, temperature, soil and air. Moisture and temperature are the two limiting factors because they play a major role in the germination, photosynthesis, growth and reproduction of plants. Natural vegetation is generally divided into three broad Categories: Forests, Grasslands and Thorny Shurbs.

2.

Vegetation	Climate	Features of Vegetation	Areas	Animals found
1. Tropical Evergreen Forests, or Equatorial Forests	Hot and humid throughout the year	(a) No mass shedding of leaves (b) Dense, thick growth and overhead 'canopy' (c) Not very useful commercially. However, some useful trees are ebony, rosewood and mahogany	Amazon and Orinoco basin in South America, Congo Basin in Africa	Monkeys, apes, lizards, snakes, crocodiles, leopards, hippopotamus, pythons, elephants, etc.
2. (a) Tropical Deciduous or Monsoon Forests	Hot and wet with a distinct dry period	(a) Fewer species like teak, sal, bamboo and sandalwood (b) Trees shed their leaves in the dry season for six to eight weeks (c) Thick undergrowth (d) Commercially important forests	Found in the monsoon region of Asia, parts of Central America, Brazil and North America	elephants, tigers, leopards, rhinoceros, etc.
3. (b) Temperate Deciduous	Moderately cool climate of coastal areas with moderate rainfall	(a) Broad-leaved trees that shed leaves in winters when temperature is below 6°C (b) Rapid plant growth after spring in summer	Western Europe, northeast China, Japan, northeast USA, South Chile and New Zealand	deer, foxes, wolves, beavers, etc.
		(c) Forests have been cleared for agriculture and industry (d) Examples include oak, ash, beech and poplar		

4. Mediterranean	Moderate or mild winter, rainfall, mostly in winter, dry summers	(a) Trees adapted to summer drought (b) Waxy, thick leaves to check loss of water (c) Found in the interior of continents between 40°-55° north and south latitudes (d) Deep roots, thick barks (e) Scattered trees of olive, cork, oak, cedar, pines, firs, nut, etc.	Western margins of continents in temperate regions, e.g., Spain, Portugal, South of France, California	goats, sheep, cattle, donkeys, horses, etc.
5. Coniferous or Taiga	Temperate climate	(a) Tall, cone-shaped trees that let snow slide down easily (b) Evergreen trees with needle-like leaves (c) Generally one species found growing in an area	Exists between and in the high altitudes	silver, fox, mink, polar bear, etc.

3. Human beings have consciously altered the physical environment to fulfill their needs. This alteration in physical environment has caused loss of habitats of plants and animals. Human population over the years has grown rapidly. This rapid growth of population has resulted in reduction of the number of animals and plants. Human beings have cleared many virgin lands like forests and grasslands for their own settlements, industries and agriculture. Human beings through their activities have disturbed the balance in nature. Its consequences are now being felt through the global warming, climate change, increased frequency of animal disasters.

F. Match the following:

1. b, 2. a, 3. d, 4. c

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Xerophytes, 2. Deciduous, 3. Coniferous, 4. Equatorial.

CHAPTER—7

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (a).
B. 1. Dispersed Settlements, 2. Railways, 3. Subways, 4. Monorail and Metro railways, 5. communication.
C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F), 6. (F).

- D. 1.** The cluster of different houses in which people lived are called settlements.
2. 'Transport' is the mode by which people and goods can move from one place to another.
 3. The development of Golden Quadrilateral is the proof of the rapid development of road network in our country.
 4. The Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia is the longest railway system of the world.
 5. This strengthening of international relationships and contacts among people of the world came to be termed as globalization.
 6. It is the process of sending message and ideas from one person to another.
- E. 1.**
- Railways are today more important for bulk transport of goods and for travelling long distances by the people.
 - With the replacement of steam engine by electric or diesel locomotives, railways can also travel fast.
 - In metropolitan cities, metro railways run underground at congested places. Another type of railways called monorail is running successfully in Japan, Germany and some other advanced countries of the world.
 - India has largest railway network in Asia continent.
 - In this type of railways, the track consists of a congested areas. Now, it is also being introduced in India on experimental basis.
 - Both monorail and metro railways save time and effort involved in reaching the destination comfortably.
 - The European Union recently has taken many steps to revitalize its railways. The railways in European countries will lay more emphasis on catering to markets and congested habitation sites.
2. With the beginning of a settled life, humans began to play an active role in the environment. Gradually a small scale barter system of exchanging goods evolved over a long time into organized trade. So people not only constructed their houses but also market places, granaries, places of worship and dockyards for their boats to reach their settlements from the open seas.
- 3. Differences between the Rural Settlements and Urban Settlements**

Rural Settlements	Urban Settlements
They vary in size from isolated villages.	These can be large or small but dwellers are not the part of urban settlements.
They are smaller in size.	They are much bigger in size.
They are mainly indulged in the agricultural activities.	The activities related to manufacturing are the main activities performed in the urban areas.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Nomadic, 2. Settlements, 3. Communication.

CHAPTER—8

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (b).
- B.** 1. between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, 2. humus, 3. Maloca, 4. Tropical monsoon climate, 5. forests.
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
- D.** 1. **Soils:** This basin is drained by many Himalyan rivers. The rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra have formed the northern plains of India. This plains has a thick over of alluvium. It has very fertile alluvial soil.
2. **Slash and Burn Agriculture:** This is way of cultivating land where farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes and then they burn them which releases the nutrient into the soil. Farmers prepare agricultural land in this way and grow crops for a few years. In this type of agriculture, the tribal people use forest land for cultivation of crops. After 2-3 years the land is abandoned in the favour of a new plot of forest land. This agriculture was practiced in Amazon basin by the indigenous people.
3. To save the river Ganga, Ganga Action plan had been initiated some decades back. The high concentration of population in the region has caused harm to various rivers and their tributaries. Now, the Ganga-Action plan has been replaced by a national plan for cleaning the rivers. Air pollution is also affecting the region very badly. The motor vehicles exhaust dangerous gases in enormous quantity that cause a variety of health problems.
4. Lakes attract tourists from round the world who are drawn to their spectacular scenery. There is a wide range of landscapes, including open land covered with grass, marshy land, forests and plantations, stone pavement, as well as home of a wide range of fauna.
5. A wide variety of wild animals including monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs are found in the Amazon basin. Various species of reptiles and snakes—spices of Anaconda, boa constrictor and crocodiles, pythons, etc., are found here. There are more than 1500 species of birds are found here. In the Amazon river more than 300 species of fish including the flesh eating Piranha fish are found.
6. Tropical and sub tropical regions are those which receive maximum heat during the year. The region between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\ 1/2^{\circ}\text{N}$) and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\ 1/2^{\circ}\text{S}$), roughly between the latitudes of 20°S , receives maximum heat from the Sun throughout the year. The Amazon river basin lies in the middle of this belt, close to the Equator. Beyond the tropics, the Sun's rays do not fall directly overhead. As a result, these regions lie in the hottest belt on the Earth. The entire region, known as Tropical region, is hot and wet all year round and contains the world's largest tropic rainforest.

7. The rainforests are the main vegetations of the Amazon basin. Amazon rainforests are abound with lush green plants. It is the world's largest tropical rainforest The vegetation of the tropical rainforests is called Selvas. Extremely humid climate conditions all year round result in a dense vegetation cover a variety of trees grow so close together that they form a thick 'canopy'. As a result, very little sunlight can reach the ground.
8. Lakes can be used for transport and communication by running boats on them and send parcels and gifts through them.
9. **People:** The dense forests and the inhospitable climate conditions make the Amazon rainforest unsuitable for habitation. Most of the population found here comprises natives who live in very primitive state conditions. They make living by hunting animals in the forests and fishing in the waters of their Amazon. They practice slash and burn method of shifting cultivation. This is done by clearing a patch of land in the forest by slashing of burning it. On this land, root crops like yam, tapioca and sweet potatoes are cultivated. Bananas are also grown.
Some people live in thatched houses while others make large apartment like houses for them. These houses are called 'Maloca' that have a steeply slanting roofs. Many Europeans especially the Spaniards settled in the area.
- E. **1.** The tropical regions of the world are lying between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn in both the Hemispheres. The Amazon basin forms huge portion of this tropical region. The Amazon basin lies in South America, Brazil, the largest country of South America occupies the most of the Amazon basin. Venezuela and Colombia lie to the north and northwest of Amazon basin. Equator lies to the west, Peru to the south west and Atlantic coast to the northeast. The latitudes extent of the Amazon basin is 10°N and 10°S latitudes. The Amazon basin is the largest river basin in the world.
2. **Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:** The Subtropical region of the world: The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is one of the world's largest river basins. It stretches from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. This basin also lies in Bangladesh. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is situated between 22° N and 30° N latitudes.
The northern plains is about 2400 km in length, while its width varies from 150 to 300 km. The plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarbans delta are the main features of this basin.
3. Because lakes help in fishing, tourism, transportation and communication.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Tropical, 2. Sunderbans, 3. Hemispheres.

CHAPTER—9

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (c).
- B. 1. mid latitudinal belt, 2. Chernozems. 3. Grass, 4. Mississippi, Prairies regions
- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D. 1. Grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world. For example, in the U.S Midwest they are known as 'Prairies'. In South America they are called 'pampas'. Central Eurasian grasslands are referred to as 'steppes', while in African they are named 'Savannas'.
2. **Drainage System:** Mississippi, Missouri, Saskatchewan are the major rivers of the prairies region. In Canada, the prairies are drained by the river Saskatchewan and its tributaries while in USA, rivers Mississippi and Missouri provide water to the area.
3. **People:** Human settlements can be found in the southernmost parts of the middle veld because fertile soils require moisture for agriculture. In the eastern slopes of velds are also occupied by the people. People are indulged in the specialised industries like iron and steel, railways and medicines.
4. Usually, the people settle a place taking into account the resources available. In the prairies, the government had to take many steps to attract people to the region. The opening up to Canadian Pacific Railways was one such step. The railways also employed the British women in order to provide man facilities to the settlers. In India, the railways were introduced only after the region was densely inhabited by the people.
5. **Climate:** The African velds lies in the warm temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere. The climate is moderate with warm and wet summers and cool dry winters rainfall mostly occurs in Summer. Sometimes, the night temperature drops below freezing point.
6. **Natural Vegetation and Wildlife:** To reality the prairies are the sea of grass. Grass is the most significant natural vegetation of prairies. It is up to two metre high. Only scattered trees are found here. Willows, alders, poplars are the main trees found mainly near the low lying plains, flanking river valleys.
7. **The Natives:** Christopher Columbus sailed to Bahamas Island on October 12, 1492 thinking that he had landed in India. He called the native people the Red Indians. The native people of prairies belong to different tribes such as the Apache, the Crow, the Cree and the Pawnee. They all roamed in the grasslands barefoot and were called by new settlers 'Blackfoot Indians'. So the grassland of prairies were known as home of American Indians. The government of Canada signed several treaties with Blackfoot Indians. It also settled the natives in type of settlements called 'reserves'.
- E. 1. The temperate grasslands found in North America are known as

Prairies. The pioneers who first saw this, named it 'Prairie' derived from a Latin word which means 'meadow for grazing'. The prairies are a type of grassland which is dominated by herbaceous plants and grasses. Very few trees grow on the prairies and are usually widely scattered. They cover about 1.4 million square miles.

The prairies are situated in the mid-latitudinal belt between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) and the Arctic (66.5° N) in the northern hemisphere. The prairies are found in the interior parts of USA and Canada in the North America Continent.

The Canadian Prairies lie in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and South Ontario. In USA, the prairies are extensive in North Dakota, South Dakota Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin, Montana and Iowa.

2. **Location:** Most of South Africa is a plateau. In the north eastern part of this plateau, the Velds Grasslands, are located on leeward side of Drakensberg mountains. The word veldt is derived from a Dutch word which means 'field'. Based on altitude, the three board division of Velds are—high velds (1,120 m-1670 m), middle velds (610 m-1,120 m) and low velds (below 610 m). Limpopo and Orange are the most significant rivers of this region. The soil of veld region is fertile . A variety of grasses are the main natural vegetation of the velds. Lions, Leopards, Cheetah and Kudu are the main animals of the velds.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Chernozem, 2. Temperate, 3. Commercial.

CHAPTER—10

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (d), 6. (a).
- B. 1. Centre of continents, 2. Sahara, 3. Arid and Alkaline, 4. Al Aziziyah, 5. Red sandy dry and porous.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (F).
- D. 1. **Soil:** Red sandy, dry and porous soil are found in the Ladakh region. Many techniques of soil conservation are used. These techniques not only moderate the soil temperature but also improve soil quality. The soil management and water conservation techniques of the people of Ladakh came up for discussion during the Earth Summit of the United Nation.
2. **Location and Extent:** Ladakh is mountainous, temperate desert located in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Leh is the capital of Ladakh. Kargil is another small town of this region. It lies north of the great Himalyan range, covering a total area of 98,000 km. Its landscape is dry and has high mountains and jagged folded rocks, sprinkled with snow. The heights of its mountains vary from 2,500 m to 6,000 m.

3. **Life of the People:** Despite the harsh climate nearly two million people live in the Sahara desert. Mostly there are nomadic tribes who wander from place to place with their herds of camels, sheep and goats in search of food and water. These natives called the Tuaregs and Bedouins have adapted their lifestyle to the harsh environment. They trade locality in ivory, dates, utensils and rugs. They move in caravans from one place to another.
 4. **Minerals:** Minerals like iron ore, phosphorus, manganese, uranium and mineral oil are found in the Sahara desert. Recent oil explorations in Nigeria penetrating to a depth of 90 metres, have discovered hydrocarbon-bearing sand in several intervals. Similar reserves have also been found in Algeria, Libya and Egypt.
 5. **The Tibetan Plateau:** Ladakh is geographically a part of Tibetan plateau. The exposed rocks of the plateau of Ladakh absorb summer heat leaving most of the Ladakh valley dry.
The moist winds cause rainfall in the region below the foothills of Himalayas. There is no abnormality in the behaviour of winds. The hot air rises and the cool air sinks. The cool air is drawn towards the continental interiors.
 6. **People:** People of Ladakh are either Muslims or Buddhists. The indigenous people of Ladakh use surrounding water resources to create a prosperous agricultural base for the region. The people of Ladakh cultivate fruits and vegetables. They use a number of techniques for water conservation and irrigation methods. These techniques include melting of snow, storing water and a number of indigenous drip irrigation techniques.
 7. **Flora and Fauna:** Due to extreme coldness and high aridity, the natural vegetation is very rare in the Ladakh region. Grasses, shrubs, willows and poplars are the main vegetation found here. In some parts of Ladakh, horticulture is practised. Fruit trees like apple, walnuts and apricots are the main trees grown in these gardens. Ladakh region is rich in wildlife. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven, hoopoe, etc., are the main birds of Ladakh region while barasingha, deer, wild yak, hare, kiang, mule, wild goat called ibex, wild sheep and special kinds of dogs are the main animals of Ladakh region. Chiru or Tibetan antelope is an endangered species of the region. Among the domesticated animals yak, cow, sheep, goat are common.
- E. 1. These deserts are found away from the equator, usually in the centre of continents. They often have mountains. In winter, these deserts can be covered with snow and ice. Some examples of cold desert are the Patagonian Desert in South America, Ladakh deserts in India and Antarctica.
- Hot desert:** These deserts are often located near the equator. The day temperature of these deserts can be very high but the nights are usually cold. Rainfalls is very low and sometimes comes as outburst. For examples of hot deserts are, Thar desert in india.

Settlements: In spite of unfavourable climatic conditions, the Ladakh region has been inhabited since very ancient times. Some of the early nomadic tribes still can be found in the region. The Suru valley is still the destination of many pastoralists. Leh, now the capital of Ladakh province, is in the heart of Indus valley. It is about 250 km from Sri Nagar. It is regarded culturally a part of Zaskar valley because it reflects the culture of the people inhabiting the region.

A number of ancient Buddhist monasteries, rock cut 'gompas' can be found in the area. Some other famous monasteries are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamayuru. Many Tibetan Lamas are also settled in this region. Leh is well connected both by road and air.

2. **The Hot Deserts:** These deserts are often located near the equator. The day temperature of these deserts can be very high but the nights are usually cold. Rainfall is very low and sometimes comes as outburst. Another example is Thar Desert in India. The Sahara in Africa is the largest desert in the world. It is a hot desert and extends across North Africa from the shores of Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Desert, 2. Gompas, 3. Horticulture, 4. Mulching.

CIVICS

UNIT-3 : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CHAPTER—1

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a).
- B. 1. People, 2. Monarchy, 3. Equality, justice, 4. Democracy, 5. A political party.
- C. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (T).
- D. 1. **Democracy:** In simple words, democracy means the rule by the common people. It is a form of government in which people elect their own representatives. People are the Supreme.
2. **Dictatorship:** In a dictatorship, people have no rights and all the powers rest in the hands of one man. That is, there are single rulers with absolute powers.
3. **Constitution:** It lays down the basic rules and regulations that the government in a country follows.
4. **Significance of a Constitution:** One feature that distinguishes democracy from other forms of government is that in a democracy, the rulers are not free to do what they like. The citizens and the government have to follow certain basic rules. These rules and laws are written down, according to which a country is governed. There are exceptions like the UK. This written document is called a constitution.

- 5. Issues of Equality in other Democratic Countries:** Various forms of inequality still exist in many countries all over the world. In the United States of America, the African Americans, were subjected to gross inequalities. After a long struggle and agitation against unequal laws and practices led by leaders such as Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964 by which discrimination on the basis of race, religion or nationality was prohibited. Martin Luther King Jr received the Nobel Peace Prize for leading the Civil Rights Movement.
- 6 Elections:** Regular elections are the essential feature of a democracy. The Election Commission of India is the highest constitutional authority to conduct elections in India. Elections are held at periodic intervals. In India, election are held after every 5 years. For election, the state is divided into small divisions known as electoral constituencies. People elect on leader or representative from each constituency. The official list that contains the essentials of all qualified voters or people in a district who are entitled to vote, is known as electoral roll or the voter's list. In this way, through voting in elections, people elect leaders to represent them.
- 7. Enhancing Human Dignity:** Democracy enhances Human dignity because it is a rule by the people themselves. The basic idea of democracy is that people role themselves by participating in the making of these rulers. That is, people have the power to elect their rulers.

In fact, democracy aims at to achieve social, political and economic quality. It gives equal status and opportunities to all its citizens irrespective of the rich or the poor. A democratic government makes special provisions for socially or economically weaker sections.

- E. 1.** In simple words, democracy means the rule by the common people. It is a form of government in which people elect their own representatives. People are the Supreme. The term democracy is derived from two Greek words 'demous' meaning people and 'kratos' meaning 'rule of Government'. Thus, the true essence of democracy is the rule of the people or their representatives. The government is answerable to the people and the people only can change it through constitutional provisions. It is the people who give the government the power to make decision and enforce laws. The beginning of democracy can be traced back to Ancient Greece. The earliest democratic system emerged in Greek city state of Athens where all the adult male population of the city formed a body called the Assembly.

Around 600 BC in India, many small states called Mahajanpadas developed. While most of these states were ruled by a king, some states were ruled by representative. The story of modern democracy, however, began towards the end of 18th century.

2. **Political Parties:** A political party is an organisation of people who have similar views or a set of beliefs on political issues. They aim at to contest and win elections and capture political power so that they can form the government. To win, the elections, political parties need to win the people's support. There are many political parties in India. If any party wins more than half of the seats in the legislature, it can form the government.

Universal Adult Franchise: It means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote. This is an essential features of a democracy. Now, no government can claim itself to be a democratic government without allowing all adults to vote.

In India, the voting age is 18 years. That is, all citizens of India who have attained the age of 18 years or above, can vote whether they are men or women, rich or poor, educated or uneducated.

Election: Regular elections are the essential feature of a democracy. The Election Commission of India is the highest constitutional authority to conduct elections in India. Elections are held at periodic intervals. In India, election are held after every 5 years. For election, the state is divided into small divisions known as electoral constituencies. People elect on leader or representative from each constituency. The official list that contains the essentials of all qualified voters or people in a district who are entitled to vote, is known as electoral roll or the voter's list. In this way, through voting in elections, people elect leaders to represent them.

3. **Formal Equality:** Equality is one of the most important elements of democracy. It implies equal status and equal opportunities for all. The Indian Constitution states that the government shall not deny to many citizen equality before the law. Equality and justice is the central theme of democracy. Both these terms are inseparable. Equality is the precondition that ensures justice to all the people of a society or country. In democracy, everybody is given equal status. No discrimination is made on the basis of caste, religion, colour, race, etc. Every individual has equal political, economic and civil rights. Whether it is the president of the country or a common man.

Example

State and Cabinet Ministers in India too have faced court cases on charges of corruption. During the trial, like any other ordinary citizen, they had to go to the court. Famous filmstars and powerful businessmen if found guilty by the court, have to face the same penalties as ordinary citizens. They can be put behind bars or asked to pay fines or be punished in any other way as decided by the court.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Universal, 2. Franchise, 3. Democracy

CHAPTER—2

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b).
- B. 1. Cultures, 2. Equality, 3. Untouchability,
4. Varna system, 5. Unequality.
- C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T).
- D. 1. The six fundamental rights which are recognized by the Constitution of India are:
- (a) Right to equality.
 - (b) Right against exploitation, child labour and traffic in human beings.
 - (c) Right to freedom of conscience and practice of any religion.
 - (d) Right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights.
 - (e) Right to freedom of speech and expression, movement, residence and to practice any profession.
 - (f) Right of citizens to conserve their culture and for the minorities to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.
2. • Every person is equal before the law. This means that every person, from the president of the country to a domestic worker, has to obey the same laws.
- Every person can use all public places including, playgrounds, hotels, shops, markets, wells, roads and bathing ghats. Untouchability has been abolished. It is considered as a crime.
 - No person can be discriminate against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are male or female.

In fact, equality before the law is important in a democracy because it is the foundation of Democracy.

3. **a) Government Initiatives to Promote Equality:** Our Constitution makes the government responsible for implementing the concerned laws and ensuring equality for poor, Dalits and other such marginal communities. The government has tried to implement the equality in two ways: **(i)** Through laws and **(ii)** through various social and economic programmes or Schemes.

There are several laws in India to protect citizens, right to be treated equally. For example, the laws to help Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantage communities. Our government has also initiated several schemes for this purpose. They include Midday Meal scheme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, etc.

b) This programme has many advantages

- More poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school.
- Earlier mothers were interrupted in their work to feed their children at home during the day. This is not so, now.

- Earlier the children went home for lunch, generally did not return to the school. Now their attendance has improved.
 - This programme has helped reduce caste prejudices because all students eat together. Also, Dalit women have been employed to cook the meal.
4. This is an excerpt from **Article 15 of the Indian Constitution** that addresses inequality.
- (i) The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
 - (ii) No citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them can be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to
 - (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment. or
 - (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.
5. **The Council of Ministers:** There are three categories in the Council of Minister—Cabinet Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for the state legislative Assembly. If a vote of no-confidence is passed by the Assembly against any minister, the entire ministry has to resign.
6. **The equal Right to vote:** In India, every citizen above the age of 18 years whether male or female, irrespective of their caste, class, educational qualification, whether employed or not, whatever is their financial status, all have the right to exercise their vote.
- The universal adult franchise is an important characteristic of any democratic society. The basis of this concept of universal adult franchise is the equality. It states that whatever be the religion, caste, class or age has the power to use his or her one vote.
7. **Inequalities in Daily Life:** Although, our Constitution gives us the right to equality. But, this does not mean that inequality does not exist in our country. In daily life, we still find many examples of inequality.
- There are a significant number of people living below poverty line in India whose daily living and working conditions are far from equal. They hardly manage two square meals of the day. Though, the government provides such facilities at cheap rates, but these are neither easily available nor equally good every where.
- The caste system is another form of inequality in India. It is a predominant social evil that is used to discriminate, against large number of people. It is a social system in which communities or group of people are placed in a sort of ladder where each casts is either above or below to other.
8. **Fight for equality in other countries:** While India had the caste

system as the root cause for inequality, other countries too had their share of struggle to create a democracy. In North, America the Afro-Americans, or the Africans who had been brought to America years ago as slaves, had to fight hard to be given equal rights. Martin Luther King was one of the most important leaders who fought for the civil rights of the African Americans or black, as they were called in Burma, the ceaseless efforts of Aung San Suu Kyi are inspirational. She has spent more than 15 years under house-arrest, fighting for democratization of the nation.

9. The most striking aspect of a democratic system is the fact that people are always at the core of it. They have the right to elect their representatives who formulate policies, take important decisions, chalk out plans and implement them through appropriate legislations and agencies. So, the interests of the people assume great significance at every stage in an ideal democracy.

E. 1. Equality: “We are all equal in the eyes of God”. But its not just God but also our constitution which says so. The first right that the citizens of India enjoy is the right to equality.

Equality is central theme of democracy. It is the pre-condition that ensures justice to all the people of a society or country. Here, equality means social, economic and political equality among citizens. All citizens are equal before the law. The state shall not discriminate between people on the basis of place of birth, religion, sex, race or wealth.

2. **Our Constitution and Equality:** Our constitution recognises every person as equal. Even the preamble of our Constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity. People are free to choose any kind of work, they wish to do. Moreover, our Constitution ensures that the people of India are free to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely.

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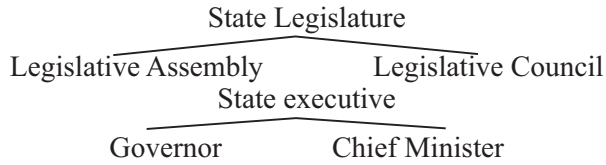
To Enjoy

Complete the words

1. Untouchability, 2. Unequally, 3. Initiatives

CHAPTER—3

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b).
- B.** 1. Union Territories, 2. speaker, 3. State legislature, 4. Governor, 5. Chief Minister.
- C.** 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
- D.** **1. Union Territories:** India has 7 union territories. They are governed by the President of India. Through a lieutenant Governor/Chief commissioner/Chief Administrator. Some Union Territories like Pondichery, have a legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. But usually, the Parliament makes laws for them.
- 2. Difference between MLA and MLC:** While the MLA is a member of Legislative Assembly, MLAs are elected by people. They are elected representative of the people the MLC is the member of the Legislative Council. The MLC is also a representative of the people but is not elected by the voters but nominated by an electoral collage to the bicameral legislature. The Government has the power to nominate some members. To become a MLC, the person has to be a citizen of India and not below 35 years of age.
- 3. Power of Chief Minister:** The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers and enjoys a special positions:
- He/She is the leader of the party in Majority in the Legislative Assembly.
 - The Chief Minister has the power to select other ministers. Ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Chief Ministers.
 - He/She allocates portfolios to ministers. He/She can also transfer a minister from one ministry to another.
 - He/She is the Chairman of the Cabinet. He summons its meetings and presides over them. The works of the different departments are coordinated by him.
 - While the resignation of other minister merely creates a vacancy, the resignation or death of the Chief Minister dissolves the Cabinet.
- 4.** The government deals with the issues related to the entire state. The government at every level has three organs. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.



5. **The Council of Ministers:** There are three categories in the Council of Minister—Cabinet Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for the state legislative Assembly. If a vote of no-confidence is passed by the Assembly against any minister, the entire ministry has to resign.
6. India has 29 states and 7 union territories. Each state has its own legislature. Usually, the state legislature consists of the Governor of the state and one house of elected legislature, i.e., Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha. But some state like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir have two houses of legislature. The Legislative Assembly has to have a maximum of 500 members and a minimum of 60. The number of members in the Assembly depends on the size of state. The Governor of the state is a part of the state legislature.

7. **The Governor:** The Governor is the constitutional or nominal head of the State Executive. All executive powers in the state and are exercised in the name of Governor. But the real functionary is the Chief Minister along with the Council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, he/she holds office generally for a period of 5 years but he/she can be removed by the president of India earlier also.

Qualification: To be the Governor of a state, a person should have the following qualifications:

- Must be citizen of India
- Must not be less than 35 years of age
- He/she should not hold any office of profit under the government.

8. **Functions of State Legislature:** The most vital function of the state legislature is making laws for the state. It has the powers to make laws on all areas that are specific to the state and the outside the control of the Parliament. Areas like prisons, irrigation, public health, state police, pilgrimages and burial grounds, all are covered by the laws of the state.

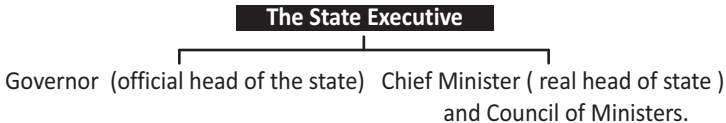
- E. 1. **The Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha):** In India, every state has a Legislative Assembly, which has members in proportion to the state's population. These members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people, who form the government. Thus, the MLAs are elected representative of the people.

Eligibility for Members: To be an MLA, a person must be a citizen of the state and must be not less than 25 years of age.

Term: The term of the Legislative Assembly is of 5 years. But in certain conditions, it may be dissolved earlier or may be extended by the parliament.

2. **The State Executive:** The government in the states is similar to that at the centre. Just as the president is the nominal head, the Prime Minister with the Council of Minister runs the government, similarly, the State executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE



3. **The Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad):** The Legislative Council does not exist in the most of the states. The Legislative Assembly of the state can create or abolish the Legislative council by voting. Then, the parliament passes the law to the effect. The total number of the members of the Legislative Council (MLCs) cannot be less than forty or more than one-third of the MLAs in the respective state.

Composition: Members of this house are elected by Vidhan Sabha members, members of the local bodies, secondary school teachers and graduates. Members are also nominated by the Governor. They are distinguished in the field of art, literature, science or social service.

Eligibility for Members: To be a member of the Legislative Council a person must be a citizen of the state and at least 30 years of the age. **Term:** The Legislative Council is a permanent body. It is not subject to dissolution but one-third of members retire after every two years. The term of every member is of 6 years.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Executive, 2. Territories, 3. Administrator

CHAPTER—4

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a).
B. 1. 11th, 2. 1878, 3. Media, 4. Influence, 5. Social Media.
C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T).
D. 1. The media play a significant role in a democracy. They provide us the complete and latest information about the important events taking place around us. It is through the media we are able to know about the working of and decisions taken by the government for the welfare of the citizens.
2. Some of the popular newspapers of today were started in the second half of 19th century. The Times of India started in 1861, The Hindu in 1878 and The Statesman in 1875.

3. **Electronic Media:** The electronic media or audio-visual media comprises radio, television, the internet and cinema. They are called so because we need to use electronic to access them.

This media has become more powerful and a popular agency for creating and expressing the common man's views. Radio and television reach a much larger number of people and even illiterate citizens.

In the past, many news channels have made the public aware of injustice done in society both by government agencies and individuals. They have also revealed the corrupt actions of rich and famous politicians who have served in earlier governments or are a part of it now.

4. **Role of Media in Society:** The role of Media is not restricted to just providing entertainment to the young in the urban areas. India today is going through a transitional period where it is trying to come out of its feudal, caste based society and become a modern industrial society, which is capable of providing welfare to its people and gain the respect of the global community.

5. **Creating Public Opinion:** Public opinion refers to the view of common people on issues that interest them. In fact, it is neither the opinion of experts, nor the opinion of majority. But, it is the opinion of only those people who are concerned about a particular issue.

The media influence the public opinion deeply. In fact, the people's opinions about an issue are based mainly on information given by the media.

On the basis of the opinion made by media information, people often make government aware of their reactions on its working and decisions. They do this by writing letters to the concerned. Minister, organizing a public protest, signature campaign and asking the government to rethink its programme, etc.

6. **Positive effects:** The media's agenda helps us by focusing on the issue that affects our lives. For example, media published reports about alarming levels of pesticides in cold drinks. Despite the government's resistance, the media declared the fact that Cola drinks were unsafe.

Negative Effects: Sometimes, the media do not set appropriate agenda to raise important issues. For example, the media have a wide coverage on the Indian Premier League (IPL) cricket matches but at the same time, they neglect the issues like safe drinking water, sanitation, etc. as major problems, the people are facing.

- E. **1. Types of Media:** On the basis of the technologies used by the media, they can be classified into print media and electronic media.

Print Media: They include newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, journals etc. Since these are printed documents, they are collectively called the print media.

The press has played a very important role in our freedom struggle. Most of the nationalist leaders started newspapers and journals or wrote articles in the popular dailies to spread the feeling of patriotism and make people aware of the evil effects of the British rule. Some of the newspapers started by our nationalist heroes were Kesari by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Harijan by Mahatma Gandhi and Al-Hilal by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

India Today, Outlook, Front line, etc., are some of the leading English magazines of our country. Besides, a large number of newspapers, magazines and periodicals are published in Hindi and other regional languages.

Electronic Media: The electronic media or audio-visual media comprises radio, television, the internet and cinema. They are called so because we need to use electronic to access them.

This media has become more powerful and a popular agency for creating and expressing the common man's views. Radio and television reach a much larger number of people and even illiterate citizens.

In the past, many news channels have made the public aware of injustice done in society both by government agencies and individuals. They have also revealed the corrupt actions of rich and famous politicians who have served in earlier governments or are a part of it now.

2. **Role of Media in Democracy:** The media play various roles in democracy. Some important roles of them are as follows:

Providing Information: The media provide us the complete and latest information about the important events taking place around us, policies of our government and that of other countries regarding our country. It is through the media we are able to know about the working of and decisions taken by the government for the welfare of the citizens. The media provide a forum for discussion and debate on various social, economic and political issues. The people from all quarters of the society, from common people to the experts in the various fields of knowledge participate in these discussions.

Creating Public Opinion: Public opinion refers to the view of common people on issues that interest them. In fact, it is neither the opinion of experts, nor the opinion of majority. But, it is the opinion of only those people who are concerned about a particular issue.

The media influence the public opinion deeply. In fact, the people's opinions about an issue are based mainly on information given by the media.

Setting Agenda: The media sets the agenda to focus on the particular issue of public interest. And, by focusing on particular issues, it influences our thoughts, feelings and actions and brings those issues to our attention.

3. The press has played a very important role in our freedom struggle. Most of the nationalist leaders started newspapers and journals or wrote articles in the popular dailies to spread the feeling of patriotism and make people aware of the evil effects of the British rule.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Verdict, 2. Information, 3. Electronic

CHAPTER—5

- A. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a).
- B. 1. effective tool, 2. advertisement, 3. TV., 4. magazines, 5. influences, manipulates
- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (F).
- D. 1. Whether you are watching TV or at the cinema theatre, online or reading a newspaper or magazine, advertisements are present everywhere competing with each other for your attention. It's everywhere, selling everything from safety pins to helicopters. Advertising is a tool for selling products.
2. **It has the following specific objectives:**
- To encourage people to buy the product.
 - To differentiate it from other products. That is, to convince the people that it is better than other products available in the market.
3. **Television:** Television has proven to be the most effective medium of advertising since the last decade of the 20th century. Television advertisements have great audio-visual appeal and makes dramatisation of the message possible. Today, it caters to a wider audience too. You must have come across small children and even adults who are fascinated by TV commercials.
4. **Magazines:** Magazines are also an important medium for advertising. The advantage of advertisements appearing in magazines is that they can reach a focused target group. For instance, it would be appropriate if an advertisement of a travel agency or an airlines company appears in a travel magazine. The magazines have a longer life because they are read at the pace desired by the reader.
5. When the motive of advertisement is making profit usually monetary and financial, it may be called as commercial advertising. In fact, these days advertisements are quite often termed as commercials as they aim to further the economic interests of the sponsors. Apart from the forms of media already mentioned, there are some other media choices like—
- Cinema halls
 - Bus stop shelters
 - Buses, railways and subway platforms.
 - Billboards
 - Musical stage shows
- Even the reverse sides or any other space on the theatre tickets and receipts of bills are often used for advertisement.

6. Saying the advertisements have some effect on the social attitudes of people would be an understatement. Advertisement influence and manipulate the thinking of the audience and indirectly guide them to make certain choices. Mothers would prefer to buy a health drink which allows the child to grow more than the others while others may buy another product which makes the child smarter.

Buying a particular brand of product gives the customer a false sense of belonging to a particular segment of society. Like Asian Paints exterior paints are bringing the attention to green environment; LG's latest ACs stress on less consumption of electricity. It is a advertisement like this which bring social and cultural changes.

- E. 1. Advertising has come a long way from being just a few drab lines written on a paper to an interactive form of communication. It keeps changing keeping in mind the changes happening in the society. Earlier advertisements were condescending in attitude, often showing an adult eulogizing about the benefits of buying a certain product.

2. Saying the advertisements have some effect on the social attitudes of people would be an understatement. Advertisement influence and manipulate the thinking of the audience and indirectly guide them to make certain choices. Mothers would prefer to buy a health drink which allows the child to grow more than the others while others may buy another product which makes the child smarter.

Buying a particular brand of product gives the customer a false sense of belonging to a particular segment of society. Like Asian Paints exterior paints are bringing the attention to green environment; LG's latest ACs stress on less consumption of electricity. It is a advertisement like this which bring social and cultural changes.

3. Advertisements are created by advertising agencies. An advertising agency employs creative people, who have ideas and the know, how to create an advertising campaign in order to launch new products.

The creative team of people start developing a campaign for the product, usually even giving a name to the product. Then, they create visuals and images that would bring out the qualities of the product and appeal to the target audience.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Electronic, 2. Consumerism

CHAPTER—6

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (b).
B. 1. national inequalities, 2. opportunities, 3. Dowry, 4. burden, 5. peace, progress.
C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (F).
D. 1. Padamaraj and Amar Jiban.
2. The gender differences are not 'natural', as its believed, but an

outcome of the mindset of our present society. Gender is a social concept that refers to economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female.

Sex refers to the biological state of being male or female. That is, it is determined biologically on the other hand, gender is a socially acquired characteristic, which expressed in terms of:

- (a) socially determined differences between male and female and
- (b) differences in their social roles and behaviour.

3. People in rural areas believe that:
 - Girls are a burden on their parents.
 - Girls are physically and mentally weak.
 - Girls are not able to play outdoor games.
 - Girls are emotionally weak.
 - Girls are full of superstition.
 - Girls are expected to learn household chores.
4. The right to equality is vital to the constitution of India and is the fundamental right of every person, men or women. The constitution grants equality to women while also empowering the state to adopt appropriate measures to control discrimination against women. The National Commission for Women was set up in 1990 to protect the rights and legal entitlements of the women. One-third of the elected seats in local governing bodies like panchayats have to be reserved for women to increase their participation in the social and political spheres of the society. Laws have been made to end sex-determination tests and stop female foeticides. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan had once stated that, Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.
5. Traditionally, it was believed that the gender differences are 'natural' and that certain behaviours are justified and unchangeable because they emerge between men and women as a result of their different capabilities, talents and choices. These differences were often represented as natural inequalities. For example, for a long time women were described as the weaker sex who need special protection. The gender differences are not 'natural', as its believed, but an outcome of the mindset of our present society.
6. **Inequality in the family:** Gender inequality manifests itself even before the birth of a girl because very often, parents want a boy rather than a girl. Parents usually treat their sons and daughters differently. While sons are given better educational facilities and also more opportunities for development in fields other than academics, daughters are expected to learn household chores and 'help' their mothers in the kitchen, in order to enable them to become 'good' mothers. Such attitudes and behaviours developing in the families reflect genders bias.

- E. 1.** The term gender refers to economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being a male or female.

It is a social concept and therefore, it changes over a period of time, from one culture to another and even among different groups within our culture. Hence, gender roles, responsibilities, inequalities and differences are not the same in various societies. They differ according to the historical development and institutions of that particular society.

- 2. Effects of gender inequality:** The systematic differential treatment of females from very early in life long term effects on the society. Being deprived of not just love and affection from the family, but also better food, proper care and medical attention makes the girls physically weak. Early marriage and childbirth leaves her both physically and mentally drained. Nutritionally deprived mothers give birth to malnourished children. And the cycle continues if it is a female child. Most of the girls are not sent to school because their sense of helplessness.
- 3. Gender Roles in Public Places:** For centuries, a woman is viewed as an object. This belief has influenced the attitude of people towards women. A serious feature of public places is that the increasing number of incidents of violence against women is taking place here these days.

A woman is subject to act of eve-teasing and molestation in public places and sexual harassment at the workplaces.

Gender Roles in Schools: Schools are temples of learning. Children gather there to develop knowledge and various skills. They learn here many social behaviours, discipline, team spirits, co-operation following rules and regulations. Though many rules and regulation are the same for boys and girls, but some rules are different also. For example, school uniforms. In addition, text books often represent the gender based ideology present in the society. Especially in village, girls spend a large part of their day in doing household chores. They are not considered to be the breadwinners of the family. When a family faces a hardship, the education of the girls is the first thing to get effected.

To Enjoy

Complete the words:

1. Foeticide, 2. Stereotypes, 3. Education

CHAPTER—7

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c).
B. 1. buyers and sellers, 2. wholesale, 3. retail market, 4. link, 5. goods.
C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T).
D. 1. Income level of the Consumer: If the income of the consumer is high, his/her capacity to purchase goods will also be high. So, the

people of high income group have more access to the market than that of low income group.

2. **Price:** Every consumer wants to purchase goods at low price. So, the consumers rush to the market where the prices of goods are cheaper.
3. With the growing demands however it is not possible to ignore that per capita income of the rural families remains low which affects their purchasing powers. Also a majority are daily wage workers or labourers. The returns of the farmers are dependent on the monsoons.
4. (a) The market acts as a link between the producer and the consumer.
(b) It helps in improving people's standard of living by offering a wide variety of goods and services.
5. Wholesale markets are connected with the goods that are bought and sold in large quantities so that they could be sold again to make a profit. That is, wholesaling refers to selling of goods to traders usually in large quantities for resale to ultimate consumers. The people living in his locality buy items of daily needs from the shops situated nearby from the general provision stores, or the chemist, retail market is the last link in the distribution chain because a retailer buys goods from the wholesaler and sells them directly to the consumers for their personal, non-business use. The retailer acts as a link between the wholesaler and the consumer.
6. Availability, convenience, credit, quality and price.
7. **The main features of a wholesale market are as follows:**
 - Goods are sold in large quantities at a time.
 - The customer of a wholesaler is the retailer or trader.
 - Wholesaler usually deals in one product or only a few different products.
 - A wholesale market is usually in a big town or city where buyers and sellers from different places gather.
 - Government laws and taxes are usually different for retailers and wholesalers.
 - Prices of the goods in wholesale markets are lower than in retail markets. This is because, every time the product is sold, the seller tries to make a profit.
- E. **1. Meaning of Market:** By markets we usually mean a market place that is a place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities. In fact, it is an occasion when people buy and sell goods or services. It may be an open area or building where they meet to do this.
Advantages of Markets: A market has many advantages for us that are as under:
 - The market acts as a link between the producer and the consumer.
 - It helps in improving people's standard of living by offering a wide variety of goods and services.

- In a market, consumer is the king. The market enables the consumer to make his/her own choice according to his/her purchasing power.
 - It generates employment by encouraging production activities and distribution channels. In this way, it is helpful in generating income of the people.
 - As per the demands of the market, the producer plans to design the products that could satisfy the needs of the people.
2. Markets are broadly classified into two categories—retail markets and wholesale markets. Since it is not possible for the manufacturer of a product to reach all consumers directly, it becomes necessary to have wholesale markets as well as retail markets. For example, if a bathing shop manufactured at a plant of a renowned company at Solan, in Himachal Pradesh is to be made available to millions of consumers throughout the country, it has to be with the help of wholesalers and retailers.

Wholesale Markets: These markets are connected with the goods that are bought and sold in large quantities so that they could be sold again to make a profit. That is, wholesaling refers to selling of goods to traders usually in large quantities for resale to ultimate consumers.

The wholesaler acts as a link between the producer and the retailer. They enable manufacturer to reach a large number of buyers spread over a wide area. They relieve retailers of the responsibility of maintaining large stocks of goods. Wholesalers generally deal in only a few items and also extend credit facilities to their regular customer.

Retail market: retail market is the last link in the distribution chain because a retailer buys goods from the wholesaler and sells them directly to the consumers for their personal, non-business use. The retailer acts as a link between the wholesaler and the consumer.

3. **Problems in the Markets in the Rural Areas:** With the growing demands however it is not possible to ignore that per capita income of the rural families remains low which affects their purchasing powers. Also a majority are daily wage workers or labourers. The returns of the farmers are dependent on the monsoons. The spending trends are also unlike the urban areas where shopping is a regular activity. Most of the buyers spend as per requirements or during festivals are harvested. Lack of infrastructure facilities, like good roads, availability of electricity and water supply also deters the seller from going there.

To Enjoy

Complete the word:

1. Consumer, 2. Producer, 3. Commercial