

S.S.T. - 6

CONTENTS

UNIT - I (HISTORY)

1.	Studying the Past	3
2.	The Early Human Beings	5
3.	The Harappan Civilization	7
4.	Life in the Vedic Age	9
5.	Janapadas and Mahajanapadas	12
6.	The Mauryan Empire	14
7.	Kingdoms of South India (From 200 B.C. To 300 A.D.)	16
8.	Conquerors From Distant Lands	18
9.	The Gupta Empire	20
10.	The Rise of Smaller Kingdoms	23
11.	Ancient India's Contracts with Distant Lands	26

UNIT - II (GEOGRAPHY)

1.	Our Earth and the Solar System	28
2.	A Model of the Earth - The Globe	29
3.	Map Study	31
4.	Movements of the Earth	33
5.	Major Domains of the Earth	34
6.	Major Land Forms of the Earth	36
7.	India - Location, Political Divisions and Relief	38
8.	India - Climate, Wild Life and Natural Vegetation	40

UNIT - III (SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE)

1.	Unity in Diversity	43
2.	Diversity and Discrimination	46
3.	The Government and Its Functions	47
4.	Panchayat Raj System and Rural Administration	49
5.	Urban Administration	51
6.	Rural Livelihoods	53
7.	Urban Livelihoods	54

Unit - I {History}

1. Studying the Past

I Answer the Following Questions in brief :

A. What is history?

Ans. History is the study of the past events..

B. What type of events do we study in history ?

Ans. In history we study all aspects of past human life- social and cultural conditions as well as political and economic events.

C. Into how many parts is history divided and what is the criterion of its division into various parts?

Ans. History is divided into three parts : Ancient, Medieval and Modern period :
Ancient period : It starts from early man till the beginning of the 8th Century A.D.

Medieval Period : From 8th Century upto 18th Century.

Modern Period : From the beginning of the 19th Century.

D. What are the two main sources of ancient history ?

Ans. The two main sources of ancient history are literary evidences (Manuscripts) and archaeological evidences.

E. What is a manuscript ? How were the manuscripts written in ancient times ?

Ans. The hand written records that help us in knowing our manuscripts are written by hand on a dried palm leaves, bark of trees, plates of copper, skin of goats and sheep.

II Answer the following questions in detail :

A. Describe the importance of studying history ?

Ans. Importance of studying history :-

i. History tells the development of various social, religious political and economic aspect of human society.

ii. History tells us about the causes of conflicts between different groups of people.

iii. It tells us about the achievements and failures of our ancestors.

iv. It helps us to know about our country's rich heritage.

v. It enables us to know about the various social evils prevalent in different societies from time to time.

vi. It enables us to know about various political systems their advantages and disadvantages.

B. Explain the sources of ancient history ?

Ans. Sources of ancient history are manuscripts and archaeological evidences

[4]

Manuscripts : The hand written records that help us in knowing our past are called manuscripts. It is written on dried palm leaves bark trees etc. Archaeological evidence are inscriptions coins, monuments are artefacts.

C. Describe different types of manuscripts with examples ?

Ans. Manuscripts are known as literary evidence can be divided in three parts :-

- i. **Religious literature** :- the religious books of Hindus (i.e. the Vedas, Puranas and Upanishads) Buddhists (i.e. Tripitakas, Jatakas etc.) and Jain (Angas) through light on a social, religious, Political and economic life of the people of ancient India.
- ii. **Secular literature** :- Some Ancient ruler were interested in getting the main events of their reign. Recorded such as Arthashastra by Kautilya the Mudra Rakshasa by Vishakha datta.
- iii. **Travellers Account** :- Foreign travellers such as Fa-hein, Megasthenese and Hiuen Tsang visited. India and wrote their accounts about the societies and the kings.

D. Give an account of the various archaeological evidences to know about the ancient history ?

Ans. Archaeological sources such as inscriptions , coins, monuments an artefacts give a valuable information about the ancient history.

- i. **Inscription** :- The inscription engraved on stone, copper plates gives us he information about important events of ancient rules.
- ii. **Coins** :- Archaeologists have a number of coins used in ancient times. These coins are made of gold, Silver, Copper and other metals from these coins we can know the taste and the temperament of a ruler, as well as extent of his empire.
- iii. **Monuments** :- The ruing of old building such as temples, palaces, forts, stupas provide information regarding our past heritage, about the architectural. Styles of those days and through light on the social and religious life of the people.
- iv. **Artefacts** :- Artifacts or works of art comprising sculptures and painting helps us in knowing about the cultural life of the past various styles of sculptures and painting of that period.

III Distinguish between the following :

A. Inscription & Monuments

Ans.	Inscriptions	Monuments
i.	Provide information about important events of ancient rulers.	Provide information regarding our past.
ii.	They are engraved on stone, copper plate	They are build in the form of temples, Palaces Forts and stupas.
iii.	Throw light on the reign of	Tell us about the architectural

[5]

Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya etc. styles of those days and throw light on the social and religion life of the people.

B. Religious manuscripts and Secular manuscripts

Ans. Religious manuscripts :- Throw light on the social, religious, political and economic life of the people of ancient India.

Secular manuscripts :- These literature tells us about the ancient rulers who are interested in getting main events of their region. Written or they want their biography written. .

IV Fill in the blanks :

- The word history was introduced by a Greek historian *Herodotus*.
- The rock edicts of *Ashoka* Help us in knowing about his Dhamma and the extent of his empire.
- Samudragupta was a devotee of *Vishnu*.
- A great civilization existed in the *Indus* valley about 5000 years ago.
- Jatakas are the examples of religious book related to *Buddhists*.

V Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. a. ii, b. iv, c. ii.

VI Write True or False against the following statements :

Ans. a. F, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. F.

2.

The Early Human Beings

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. When and where did the first human being evolve ?

Ans. Scholar believe that the first human being evolved about 2 millions years ago.

B. Into how many phases is the stone age divided ?

Ans. Stone age is divided into three parts. Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic Age) Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic Age) and the New Stone Age (Neolithic age).

C. How did the early man discover fire ?

Ans. While making stone tools and weapons the striking of two pieces of stones produced sparks it touches dry leaves and burst into flames. This gave him the idea of fire.

D. Why is the Neolithic age also called copper and bronze age ?

Ans. In the Indian sub continent the first metal to be discovered was copper, Bronze an alloy was obtain by mixing. Copper and tin and bronze was used for making tools, weapons and utensils so this age is also called Bronze Age.

E. Why is the discovery of wheel considered a great achievement of the early man ?

Ans. The discovery of wheel was an important achievement of the people of

[6]

the early man. Because it helps the early man for moving heavy loads, spinning weaving and Pottery.

II. Answer the following questions in detail :

A. When did the early man start leading a settled life and how could it be possible ?

Ans. In about 10,000 B.C. man began to produce his own food and lead a settled life. He also began to tame and herd those animals, which he found to be more useful. Man observe several things such as how seed brokeoff stalks, fill on ground and perhaps they began looking after plants protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen. In this way he became a farmer and leads a settled life.

B. What are the main uses of fire for the early man ?

Ans. Burning fire could be used to keep warm in cold weather. Get light in dark caves and scare away wild animals and lastly he could eat roasted meat or other food items.

C. Name some Neolithic sites found in the Indian sub- continent ?

Ans. Some of the important sites of the Neolithic Age are :

- i. Mehrgarh (In present day Pakistan)
- ii. Koldihwa (In Uttar Pradesh)
- iii. Mahagara (In Uttar Pradesh)
- iv. Gufkral (In Kashmir)
- v. Burzahom (In Kashmir)
- vi. Chirand (In Bihar)
- vii. Hallur (In Andhra Pradesh) and
- viii. Paiyampalli (In Andhra Pradesh)

D. Distinguish between the Old Stone Age in terms of early man's occupations and shelter.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ans. i. This phase includes the pre-historic period until about 8,000 B.C. | This phase start from 10,000 B.C. |
| ii. The palaeolithic people were food gathers and hunter. | He began to produce his own food and lead a settled life. |
| iii. Used Stone tools for hunting animals, chopping meat, cutting wood etc. | In the Age along with Stone tools copper and bronze tools were also used. |
| iv. Man was only a hunter or a food gatherer. | Man became a food producer. |
| v. Man was a wanderer. | Man live in one place. |

[7]

E. How did the early man start growing crops and herding animals ?
Name some crops and animals domesticated by early man ?

Ans. The early man probably observed several things, the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks fall on the ground and new plants sprouted from them. Perhaps they began looking after plants protecting them from birds and animals. So they could grow and the seeds could also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- Probably *dog* was the first animal domesticated by early man.
- Copper* was the first metal discovered and used by early man.
- We make *Bronze* by mixing copper and tin.
- In one instance at Mehrgarh, the dead person was buried with *Goats*.
- The early man worshipped *Natural Power*.

IV. Match the followings :

- Ans.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. Mehrgarh | Pakistan |
| b. Burzahom | Kashmir |
| c. Paiyampalli | Andhra Pradesh |
| d. Chirand | Bihar |
| e. Koldihwa | Uttar Pradesh |

V. Write True or False :

- a. T, b. F, c. F, d. T, e. F, f. T.

VI. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. iii, b. iv, c. iii, d. iii, e. ii.

3. The Harappan Civilization

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. Which are the most important sites of harappan civilization ? Where are they located ?

Ans. Harappa and Mohenjodaro are the most important sites of harappan civilization. It is located in Pakistan and North Western India.

B. Why is this civilization called Harappan civilization and Indus valley civilization ?

Ans. The archaeologist discovered it at Harappa so it is called harappan civilization. It is called Indus Valley civilization because many sites of this civilization are found in the valley of river Indus and its tributaries.

C. Name the main crops grown by the Harappan people ?

Ans. Main crops grown by harappan people are wheat, barley, peas, rice, sesame, linseed, and mustard.

D. What was the importance of seals for Harappan people ?

Ans. Seals are used to stamp bags packets containing goods that were sent

[8]

from one place to another.

E. Which part of the city was called citadel ? Which important buildings are found in the citadels of Harappan and Mohenjodaro ?

Ans. The upper part is called citadel important building found in the upper part are the great bath of Mohenjodaro assembly hall of Mohenjodaro Granaries of harappan and Mohenjodaro.

F. Which metals did the people of harappan use ?

Ans. Copper, bronze, Silver and gold.

II. Answer the following question in detail :

A. Describe the extent of the harappan civilization with the names of the major sites discovered by the archaeologists ?

Ans. The area of present day Pakistan and North Western India formed the core region of the harappan civilization. According to the scholar believe the Harappan, Ghaggar and Mohenjodaro regions represent the heartland of the Harappa civilization. The eastern borderlands of the Harappan civilization are represented by such settlements as Bargaon, Manpur and Alamgirpur in U.P. The northern borderland is represented by Nanda in Jammu and Rupar and Rakhnigarhi in Punjab. Some important sites are kalibangan in Rajasthan, Lothal in Gujrat, Banavali, Mithathal in Haryana and Sutka-gen-dir in Pakistan.

B. Give an account of the Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro ?

Ans. In Mohenjodaro, a very special tank, which archaeologist call the great bath, was built in this area. This was lined with bricks coated with plaster and made water tight with a layer of natural tar. There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides. Water was probably brought in from a well and drained out after use.

C. Throw light on the town planing and drainage system of the harappan people ?

Ans. Cities were divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists, describe it as the citadel where the rulers were staying. The part to the east was generally larger but lower. This is called the "Lower Town" Houses were either one or two storeys with rooms built around a courtyard. Most House has a separate bathing area and some had wells to supply water. Many of these cities were laid out in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope. So the water could flow through it.

D. How can you say that the harappans were good carftperson Illustrate your answer with examples ?

Ans. The people of Harappans were good craft person. They made various things such as tools, weapons, ornaments, beads, toys, pottery, statues etc. from stone, copper, bronze, silver and gold.

E. Mention the causes of the decline of the harappan civilization.

Ans. Harappan civilization disappeared by about 1500 B.C. when the aryaans began to arrive in India. Scholars have given various reasons for its collapse. Some suggest that the river dried up other says that there was deforestation and due to shortage of fuel this civilization collapsed. Grazing by large herd such as goat etc. green cover was destroyed. In some areas there were floods in same case rulers lost their control.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- The harappan civilization was discovered by the archaeologists about 80 years ago.
- Lothal stood beside a tributary of the *Sabarmati* river in *Gujarat*.
- Indus valley people worshipped *Mother* goddess and *Shiva* Pashupati.
- Trade existed between the Indus valley and *sumer* (Mesopotamia) through the land route in baluchistan and persia.
- The Indus valley civilization collapsed by about 1500 B.C.

IV. Write True or False :

- T, b. T, c. F, d. T, e. F.

V. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- ii, b. iii, c. i, d. ii, e. iv.

4. Life in the Vedic Age

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. Which period is known as the vedic period ? How can you differentiate between the early vedic period ?

Ans. The period from about 1500 B.C. to about 600 B.C. is known as the vedic period :-

Early Vedic Period	Later Vedic Period
1. Rigvedas being composed	Other three vedas the samveda, yajurveda and the Atharvaveda were composed.
2. Women enjoyed a good position in the society.	Women position declined.
3. People worshipped nature in different form.	People started worshipping prajapati, Rudra and vishnu.

B. From where did the aryaans migrate to the Indian sub-Continent and where did they settle first ?

Ans. Aryaans migrated from west Asia to the Indian sub-Continent. They first settled around river Indus.

C. Which gods were especially important in the early Vedic Age ?

Ans. Agni, The God of fire, Indra a warrior God were three Gods especially

[10]

important in the early Vedic Age.

D. Name the literary sources of the later Vedic period ?

Ans. The literary sources of the Vedic period are Samavedas, Yajurveda and The Atharvaveda, Brahmins, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

E. Name four stages of life during the later Vedic period ?

Ans. Four stages of life during the later Vedic period are first Brahmacharya, Second Grihastha, Third Vanapastha and the fourth one Sanyasa.

F. Which rituals (Sacrifices) were performed by the Raja's to prove their legitimacy during the later Vedic period ?

Ans. A number of sacrifices were performed by the Raja to prove his supremacy. These sacrifices are Rajasuya, Ashwamedha and Vajapeya.

G. For which different purposes were the battles fought during early Vedic period ?

Ans. Battles were fought for lands, water and to capture people.

H. What was the position of Dasas and Dasis during the Vedic Age ?

Ans. The Dasas and Dasis mean slaves often captured in war and treated as the property of their owner, who could make them do whatever work they wanted.

I. What was the major change in the religious beliefs during the later Vedic Age ?

Ans. Two prominent early Vedic Gods Indra and Agni lost their importance. Prajapati, the creator Vishnu and Rudra became important.

J. How can you say that the Rajas during the early Vedic period were different ?

Ans. During the early Vedic period each tribe had its own ruler known as 'Rajas'. He was originally elected because of his bravery and wisdom but later on kingship became hereditary.

II. Answer the following question in detail :

A. Describe the social life of the people during the early Vedic period ?

Ans. The early Vedic society was a tribal society. Aryans lived in villages, which were composed of many families. The head of the family was called 'Grihapati'. Their family was patriarchal. There was a joint family and the eldest male member used to be the head of the family. Women enjoyed a respectable position. There was no purdah system and no child marriage. Widows were allowed to remarry. Aryans were divided into four varnas or classes: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras, based on the occupation of the people and not on birth. In the later period, the occupation became hereditary and people associated with the same occupation known as 'Jati' (Caste). Two words were used to describe the

people as a whole are Jana and Vish.

B. Give an account of the compositions of Rigveda. What is its main theme?

Ans. Rigveda was the first Veda composed, the age of the Rigveda is called early vedic age. The rigveda contains more than a thousand hymns called sukta or "wellsaid". These hymns are in praise of various. Gods and Goddess.

C. Describe the political structure of the early Aryans ?

Ans. The Aryans were divided into small tribes or clans which often used to fight with each other. Each tribe has its own ruler known as Rajas. He was elected because of his bravery and wisdom but later on kingship became hereditary but still there were popular assemblies like the `Sabha and the Samiti to guide the ruler. The samiti was regarded as the general Assembly, while Sabha was regarded as the council of elders. The King was assisted by a number of ministers in the discharge of his duties. The Purohita and senani were the most important. The purohita was the religious advisor of the king while senani was the leader of the army.

D. Describe the economic life of early Aryans ?

Ans. The Aryans had a rural life. Their main occupations were cattle rearing and agriculture. The main agricultural products were wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and oil seeds. They domesticated animals like cows, oxen, horses, sheep etc. besides there were craft persons such as carpenters, blacksmiths weavers, potters and goldsmith mostly things were exchanged by barter systems later on coins also became prevalent.

E. What major changes in the social, economic and political life of the people occurred during the later Vedic period ?

Ans. The tribal identity of the early vedic society changed into definite territories called Janaadas. Later some of these Janapadas become more important and extended their territories called Mahraja- hapadas. During this period the king or Raja became more powerful. The Brahmins become important the grithapatis acquired a social status women were considered sub- ordinate to men and were not involved in any major decision making, having more than one wife was prevalent in upper class. Agriculture became the main occupation of the people & Metal technology was developed.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- a. The early Aryans settled in the region of *Sapta - Sindhu*.
- b. The early Vedic society was a *tribal* society.
- c. The family was *Palriarchal* and the head of the family was called *Grihapati*.
- d. Generally each tribe had its own ruler called *Rajas*.
- e. The most important sacrifice performed by the raja was *ashwamegha* to prove his legitimacy over the area he wished to rule.

[12]

IV. Write True or False against the following statements :

a. F, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. F, f. T.

V. Tick (✓) the correct option :-

a. i, b. iii, c. iv.

5. Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What are the literary sources to get information about the Jahanpadas and Mahajahanpadas ?

Ans. Buddhist and Vedic texts are the literary sources to get information about the Jahanpadas and Mahajanapadas. The Brahmanas and the upanishadas are also other sources.

B. Which important Mahajanpada was kingdom and which was a republic (Gana or Sangha) ?

Ans. Magadha was the most important kingdoms Vajji with its capital at Vaishali (Bihar) was under a different form of government known as gana or 'Sangha'.

C. Why did the new Rajas of Mahajanapadas keep regular army ?

Ans. Rajas of Mahajanapadas keep regular army to control the people and to guard their forts.

D. Which were the main sources of revenue of the kings of these Mahajanapadas ?

Ans. Revenue sources of the kings of Mahajanapadas was taxes from farmers, crafts persons, Traders, herders, from hunters and gatherers.

E. Which two main changes were brought in agriculture during this period ?

Ans. There were two major changes in agriculture :-

- i. Use of iron ploughshare instead of wooden ploughshare.
- ii. Transplanting paddy.

F. How does a 'gana' differ from a kingdom ?

Ans. In 'gana' there were many rulers but in a kingdom there is only one Raja.

G. Which are the three main doctrines of Jainism ?

Ans. The three main doctrines of Jains are :-

- i. Right faith.
- ii. Right knowledge
- iii. Right action.

H. What is the noble eight fold path of Buddhism ?

Ans. Noble eight fold path of Buddhism are :-

- i. Right knowledge
- ii. Right purpose
- iii. Right speech
- iv. Right action
- v. Right Living
- vi. Right effort
- vii. Right Thinking
- viii. Right meditation

[13]

- I. Distinguish between Mahayana and Hinayana sects of Buddhism ?**
Ans. The Mahayana started worshipping Buddha as a God and spread that Salvation is open to all and not merely to monks and nuns. The Hinayana sect believed that everyone can get salvation by observing the enlightened path directly.
- J. Name the few countries outside the Indian sub-continent ?**
Ans. South Eastern, Central and Easter Asia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Cambodia, Korea, China and Japan.
- II. Answer the following questions in detail :**
- A. Describe the main sources of taxes of the kings of the Mahajanapadas. Why did they need to realise taxes from the people ?**
Ans. Main sources of the taxes of the kings of the Mahajanapads are herders and even from hunters and gatherers. The farmers had to pay 1/6 th of their produce tax. They need taxes to build huge forts and to keep regular armies.
- B. Why did the kings usually build forts around their capital cities ?**
Ans. The kings usually build forts around their capital cities because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protections. It is also likely that some rulers wanted to show how rich and powerful they were by building really, large, tall and impressive walls around their cities and through this they can control the people living inside the fortified area more easily.
- C. Why did Magadha become the most important Mahajanapada ?**
Ans. Magadha became the most important Mahajanapada it had several geographical advantages.
- i. Many rivers such as the Ganga and son flowed through Magadha. This was important for transport water supplies and making the land fertillies.
 - ii. Parts of Magadha were forested elephants which live in the forest could be captured and trained for the army.
 - iii. There were ironore mines in the region that could be tapped to make strong tools and weapons.
- D. Describe the political system of Vajji Songha ?**
Ans. In a Vajji Sangha there were not one but many rulers. Sometimes even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a Raja. These Raja performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies and decided what had to be done and how, through discussions and debates if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat.
- E. What are the main teachings of Jainism ?**
Ans. The main teachings of Jainism is to practice ahimsa very strictly which

[14]

means not hurting or killing living things. "All Beings" said Mahavira long to live, To all things life is death.

F. What are the main teachings of Buddhism ?

Ans. The Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness this is caused because we have cravings and desire. The Buddha describe this as thirst or tanha. He taught people to be kind and to respect the lives of others, including animals. He believed that the results of our actions whether good or bad effect us both in this life and the next.

III. Match the followings :

a. iv, b. v, c. vi, d. i, e. ii, f. iii.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- The capital of Vajji was *Vaishali*.
- The early capital of Magadha was *Rajagriha*.
- Siddhartha Gautama was born in *Lumbini* near *Kapilvastu*.
- Siddhartha belonged to *Sakya* gana.
- The rules made for Buddhist Sangha were written down in *Vinay Pitaka*.
- Vardhaman Mahavira was the **24th** Tirthankara.
- Vardhaman Mahavira was a kshtriya prince of the *Lichchhavis*.
- Farmers* found difficult to follow the rules of the Jainism because they had to kill insects to protect heir crops.
- Jainism was supported mainly by *traders*.
- The Buddha gave his first sermon at *Sarnath*.

V. Write True & False against the following statements :

a. T, b. T, c. F, d. F, e. F, f. T.

6.

The Mauryan Empire

I. Answer the following question in brief :

A. How did Chandra Gupta establish the first and large empire in the Indian sub-continent ?

Ans. Chandra Gupta overthrew the Nanda dynasty and setup the Mauryan Empire. He also overthrew the Greek Satraps from the North Western frontier.

B. Name the two books and their writers, which give us a lot of information about the Mauryan Empire ?

Ans. India written by Megasthenes and Arthashastra written by Kautilya gives us a lot of information about the Mauryan Empire.

C. Why is Ashoka considered to be the most famous emperor of Maurya dynasty ?

Ans. Ashoka considered to be the most famous king of Mauryan dynasty. His empire covered the whole territory from hindukush to Bengal and

[15]

extended from the Himalyas in the North to river Pennar in the South but he gave up conquest after winning a war when he saw the violence and the bloodshed and decided not to fight any more wars.

D. Why did seleucus Nicator invade Magadha ? What was its result ?

Ans. After the death of Alexander, Seleucus Nicator captured the throne of Babylon. He planned to recover the Indian territories conquered by Alexander, so he attacked India. Chandra Gupta Maurya defeated him seleucus not only surrendered but gave his daughter hence in marriage to Chandra Gupta.

E. Who was Megasthenese ? In whose court did he stay ?

Ans. Megasthenese was the ambassador sent by seleucus. He Stayed in the Court of Mauryan.

II. Answer the following question in details :

A. What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing dhamma ?

Ans. People in the empire followed different religions, and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed slaves and servants were ill-treated besides there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. He felt it was his duty to solve these problems and he introduce dhamma among peoples.

B. What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma ?

Ans. Ashoka appointed officials known as the dhamma mahamitta who went from place to place teaching people about 'dhamma' besides, Ashoka got his message inscribed on rocks and pillars Asoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

C. Describe the main principles of Ashoka's dhamma ?

Ans. The main principles of Ashoka's dhamma's are Ahimsa and he declared Buddhism as the state religion. He built stupas and viharas.

III. Fill in the Blanks :

- a. *Chandra Gupta Maurya* was the founder of Mauryan empire.
- b. Before the Mauryan dynasty, Magadha was ruled by the *Nanda* dynasty.
- c. Megasthenese was a *seleucus* ambassador.
- d. With the help and advice of *Chanakya*, Chandragupta became the emperor of Magadha.
- e. Ashoka sent his son *Mahendra* and daughter *Sanghamitra* to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.
- f. Ashoka appointed *dhamma mahanitta* to teach his dhama to the people.

IV. Write True or False against the following statements :

- a. F, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. F.

**7. Kingdoms of South India
{From 200 B.C. TO 300 A.D.}**

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. After the Collapse of Mauryan Empire, name the important dynasties which established their rule in different ?

Ans. After the Collapse of Mauryan empire, several new kingdoms rose in the north west and in parts of North India, Kings known as the Indra Greeks ruled. They were followed by central Asian people known as shakas. Shakas were defeated by the Gupta's kings and were followed by the kushanas. In North and in parts of central India a general of Maurayas named Pushymitra shunga set up kingdom. Then came another dynash known as the kanvas.

B. In which area did satvahanas set up their kingdom ? Who was the most famous ruler of satvahana dynasty ?

Ans. Satvahanas ruled over western and part of central India. The Satvahanas set up their kingdom in Deccan. The most famous ruler of satvahana dynasty was Gautami Putra Satakarni.

C. Name the three kingdoms of the south which area at that time ?

Ans. i. The Cholas. ii. The Pandyas iii. The Cheras

D. Which was the most important centre of cholas and why ?

Ans. Puhar or kaveri Pattinam, the port of the cholas was the most important centre of cholas.

E. In which area did Cheras Rule ? By which other name they are called ?

Ans. The Cheras also known as kerala putras occupied the region consistings the parts of kerala and Tamil Nadu.

II. Answer the following questions in detail :

A. Give a brief account of the kingdoms, which arose after the fall of the Mauryan Empire ?

Ans. The Mauryan empire collapsed about 2200 years ago. At this time many new kingdoms rose. King known as the Indo Greeks ruled for about hundred years. They were followed by central Asian people known as Shakas. Shakas were defeated by the Gupta kings and were followed by kushanas. In the North and in parts of central India, a general of the Mauryas, named Pushymitra Shunga setup a kingdom. The Shungas were followed by kanvas. Which ruled till the establishment of Gupta empire.

B. What do you know about the Satvahanas ?

Ans. Satvahana kingdom was established over western and part of central

[17]

India about 2100 years ago. According to purana tradition Simuka. Satavahanas established Satavahana dynasty. One of the greatest rulers of this dynasty was Gautmi Putra Salakarni Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the dakshinapatha. Satakarni was succeeded by his son Pulumayi yojna Sri Satakarni was the last important Satavahana rulers. After his death, the kingdom collapsed and Satavahanas were succeeded by Rashtrakutas in Maharashtra and Kalachukus in Andhra Region.

C. Write notes on :

i. Cholas ?

Ans. The region between the rivers Pennar and Vellar was the kingdom of the Cholas. This again was popularly known as Cholamandalam. The Chola rulers improved irrigation system and many waste lands were brought under cultivation. The Cholas maintained a strong navy. Uraiyur was the famous cotton trade city. Raja and Rajendra were also famous Chola rulers. The Cholas ruled over a vast empire comprising Sri Lanka, Java and Sumatra.

ii. The Pandyas ?

Ans. The Pandyas were first mentioned by Megasthenes. According to Megasthenes, the Pandya Kingdom was famous for pearls. The Sangam literature also refers to the Pandya had trade relation with the Roman Empire and as such the Pandya Kingdom, became quite wealthy and prosperous.

b iii. The Cheras ?

Ans. The Cheras also known as Kerala putras occupied the region. Consisting of parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu the capital of the kingdom was Vanji.

D. Describe the main features of the kingdoms of the south ?

Ans. The chief did not collect regular taxes. Instead they demanded and received gifts from the people. They also went on solitary expeditions and collected tribute from neighbouring areas. They kept some of the wealth and distributed the rest amongst their supporters, including members of their families. Soldiers and poets. Trade and Commerce were important activities. Pearls, precious stones, textiles, spices, timber, ivory etc. were the main items of trade. Besides Buddhism or Jainism the people in the South were also familiar with worship of Vedic Gods and Goddesses. Murugan known as Kartikeya in Northern India was the most popular God. Most of the people lived in villages and were farmers. In hills where farming was difficult, they kept herds of cattle. Merchants, artisans and craftsmen lived in towns.

III. Fill in the blanks :

a. Indo-Greeks were followed by central Asian people known as the *Shakas*.

[18]

- b. *Pushymitra Shunga* was a general of the Mauryans. He setup a kingdom in the North and in parts of central India.
- c. Maduria was the capital of *Pandyas*.
- d. Puhar was the most important centre of *cholas* kingdom.
- e. According to megasthenese, the pandya kingdom was famous for *pearls*.
- f. The most famous Satvahana ruler was gantmiputra *Satakarmi*.

IV. Write true or false against the following statements :

- a. F, b. F, c. F, d. F, e. T, f. T.

V. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. ii, b. ii, c. iv.

8. Conquerors From Distant Lands

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. How did Pushyamitra Sunga seize power from the last Mauryan king ?

Ans. The army chief Pushyamitra Sunga killed Brihadratha and became the king himself.

B. Who was the most powerful king of Indo- Greeks ? Where did he rule ?

Ans. Menandra, was the most powerful king of Indo- Greeks he ruled over a vast empire from Afghanistan to Mathura.

C. What was the contribution of Indo-Greeks in the fields of Astronomy ?

Ans. The Indian astronomers enhanced their astronomical knowledge with the Greek astronomers.

D. Who were the Shakas ? Which important kingdom did they establish in India ?

Ans. The Shakas were a nomadic tribe of Central Asia. They established many kingdoms of which the most important were those of Taxila, Mathura, Nasik and Ujjain.

E. Who were the kushanas ? How did they setup their kingdom in India ?

Ans. The kushanas were a nomadic tribe, a branch of the great yenh-chi-tribe. They left their original home in the chinese, Turkistan in the first century A.D. and defeated the Greek rulers of Afghanistan. They also defeated the Shakas and occupied the whole of the North western part of India. Later they set up their authority over the lower Indus Basin and great part of the Ganga Basin the famous silk route which started from China and passed through Central Asia and Afghanistan and west Asia. This route was a source of great income, because the traders passing through this route had to pay tolls (Taxes).

F. Who was the greatest ruler of the Kushana dynasty ? What similarity do you find in him and Ashoka ?

Ans. Kanishka was the greatest of all the kushana kings. Like Ashoka he also

was the followers of Buddha. He took measures to spread Buddhism to other lands like Tibet, Japan and Korea. He built monasteries for the Buddhist monks.

G. Which were the two famous literary work of Ashvaghosha ?

Ans. Ashvaghosha wrote Buddha Charita, which is a biography of Buddha. He also composed Sanndarananda - a fine Sanskrit Kavya.

H. Mention the regions through which the silk route passed ? What advantage did the Kushanas get by controlling the silk route ?

Ans. The Kushanas controlled the famous silk route which started from China and passed through central Asia and Afghanistan and West Asia. This route was a source of great income, because the traders passing through this route had to pay tolls (Taxes).

II. Answer the following questions in details :

A. Describe the influence of Indo- Greek on various aspects of Indian society ?

Ans. The rule of Indo Greeks influenced Indian culture and society in many way :

i. **Coins :-** The Indians learnt from them how to make coins with names and titles of the kings. They were the first to issue gold coins in India.

ii. **Art and Sculpture :-** A new School of art called the Gandhara art was the result of the Greek influence on Indian Art.

iii. **Medicine :-** The Greek or Yunani systems of medicine was introduced by them.

iv. **Astronomy :-** The Indian astronomers enhanced their astronomical knowledge with the Greek astronomers.

B. Give an account of the reign of Shakas in India ?

Ans. The Shakas were a nomadic tribe of central Asia who were driven out of their land by another tribe, Yueh-chi. The Shakas came to western India and over ran Sind and Saurashtra. They finally settled down in Kathiawar and Malwa. The Shaka rulers called themselves Satraps. They established many kingdoms of which the most important were those of Taxila, Mathura, Nasik and Ujjain.

C. Why is Kanishka described as the greatest of the Kushana kings ? Describe his main achievements ?

Ans. Kanishka was the greatest of the Kushana kings. He conquered Kashmir, Annexed Punjab and Mathura from the Shakas and occupied central portion of Magadha. Kanishka's empire extended from Bokhar in the North to Ujjain in the South and from Afghanistan in the west to Banaras in the east. He was a great administrator. He had divided his vast empire into many Provinces which was ruled by his faithful governors called

[20]

Kshatriyas. Purushpur or Peshawar was the capital of this empire. His greatest achievements were that he was a great patron of literature in the field of science and technology. Indian, benefitted from contacts with the central Asians. Coloured Coins were made by the Kushanas. The Kushanas controlled the famous silk route. Kanishka was a great builder.

D. What were the two distinct features of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism ?

Ans. Mahayana Buddhism had two distinct features. Earlier the Buddha's presence was shown in sculptures by using certain signs. The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas.

III. Match the followings :

a. iii, b. iv, c. v, d. vi, e. ii, f. i.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- The last Mauryan king was *Brihadratha*.
- The *Gandhara* art was the result of the Greek influence on Indian art.
- The Shaka ruler called them selves *Satrapas*.
- Purushpur* was the capital of Kanishka.
- New sect* of Buddhism believed in Bodhisattvas.
- Kanishka* organised a Buddhist council where scholars met and discussed.

V. Write true or false against the following statements :

a. F, b. F, c. F, d. T, e. F.

VI. Tick (✓) the correct option :

a. i, b. iii, c. ii.

9.

The Gupta Empire

I. Answer the following question in brief :

A. Who was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty to adopt the title of Maharaja-adhiraj ? Why did he adopt this title ?

Ans. Chandra Gupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of Maharaja-adhiraja. When he ascended the throne his influence was confined to Magadha, but he extended the boundaries of the kingdom and adopted the title.

B. What is the main source of information to know about the achievements of Samudra Gupta ?

Ans. We know about Samudra Gupta from a long inscription actually a poem in Sanskrit composed by the court poet Harishena nearly 1700 years ago.

C. Whose kingdoms were made a part of Samudra Gupta's empire ?

Ans. Samudra Gupta uprooted the nine rulers of the Aryavarta and their kingdoms were made a part of his empire.

D. How can you say that Samudra Gupta was a great lover of music ?

Ans. Samudra Gupta was a great lover of music. In one of his coins, he is

shown playing Veena.

E. What was the extent of Samudra Guptas empire ?

Ans. Samudra Guptas empire extended from Hoogly in the East to the Chambal in the West and from Himalayas in the North to the Narmada in the South. But the rulers of South India were also under his subjugations.

F. Name three literary works of Kalidasa ?

Ans. Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvansha and Kumarasambhava were the important literary work of Kalidasa.

G. What was the main achievement of Chandra Gupta II ?

Ans. Chandra Gupta II was also called Vikramaditya. He defeated Shaka king Rudrasena III and annexed his kingdom. The Gupta administration was liberal and never interfered in the day to day life of people. Punishments were not severe yet there were no crimes. Roads were safe women enjoyed a high social status. They received education Agriculture was the main occupation and the major part of the revenue of the state came from Agriculture. The Gupta rulers introduced standard gold and silver coins which helped in trade. The discovery of a large number of images and sculptures at Sarnath and at various other places renowned for advancement in literature Great progress was also made in the fields of astrology. During the period of Gupta dynasty, Indians also invented the concept of Zero and the decimal system of numerals.

H. Who was Fa- Hien ? Why did he come to India ? In whose reign did he visit India ?

Ans. Fa- Hien was a Chinese traveller, who visited India during the reign of Chandra Gupta II. He came to India in search of Buddhist texts.

I. Give two main reasons of the fall of the Gupta Empire ?

Ans. i. The continuous invasions of the Hunas made the Gupta empire weak.
ii. The system of paying salaries to officers in the form of land grants instead of money proved disastrous for the Gupta empire as the land of the king began to be given to the officers.

II. Answer the following questions in details :

A. Why is Gupta age called the 'Golden Age' of Ancient Indian history ?

Ans. The Gupta period is called the Golden Age in Ancient Indian history because of all round progress during this period.

B. Describe the administration of the Gupta period ?

Ans. The empire was divided into provinces ruled by the governors, who were advised and assisted by members chosen from all districts. However the king decided the policies of the state during war and peace he led the army in case of war.

The supreme judicial powers were vested in the king. He was

assisted by the Mahadandanayka in the provinces, the work was done by uparikas and in districts by Vishyapatis. The villages head man was called gramapati and the village elders used to decide the petty cases.

C. Give an account of Fa-Hien's description about the Gupta Age ?

Ans. Fa-Hien has highly praised the Gupta administration, which was liberal and never interfered in the day-to-day life of the people. The punishments were not severe, yet there were no crimes. Roads were safe. Land revenue which was 1/4 of the produce was the main source of income. The government officials were honest.

D. Describe the economy and Trade of the Gupta period ?

Ans. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. The major part of revenue of the state came from agriculture. People living in village produced various craft goods, earthen pots, Furniture, baskets, metal tools etc. and wide variety of luxurious items including jewellery, made of gold, precious stones, objects made of ivory fine clothes of cotton and silk. Indian trade and commerce greatly flourished during the Gupta period. Inland trade was carried by land routes and waterway.

E. What developments were made in the field of art and agriculture during the Gupta period ?

Ans. Art and architecture made great progress during the Gupta period. The discovery of large number of images and sculptures at Sarnath. A large number of beautiful temples with the shikhara symbol. The stone temple at Deogarh and the brick temple at Bhitrigaon are fine specimens. The paintings in Ajanta caves depict the skill of painting of Gupta period.

F. What progress was made in the field of literature during the Gupta Period ?

Ans. This period is renowned for advancement in literature. Sanskrit once again became popular. The Guptas made it their court language. Some famous scholars produced excellent literary works. Such as Kalidasa as Abhijnana shakuntalam, Puranas were revised like Panini, Patanjali and Katyayana.

G. What progress was made in the field of Astronomy, Mathematics and Science during the Gupta period ?

Ans. Great progress was made in the fields of astrology, mathematics and science during this period Aryabhatta the famous astronomer and mathematician of this period discovered that earth moves on its axis round the sun. He also wrote in detail about the Solar and lunar eclipses. In this period Indians invented the concepts of zero and the decimal system of numerals. The Iron pillar at Mehauri near Delhi is a remarkable example of the skill of Indian crafts person.

H. Describe the qualities and achievements of Samudra Gupta ?

Ans. Samudra Gupta extended his empire from Hooghly in the east to the

[23]

Chambal in the west and from the Himalayas in the North to the Narmada in the south. Besides being a great warrior and conqueror he was a great lover of art and literature. He was a great musician, scholar and poet.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- a. Samudragupta's prashasti was inscribed on the Ashoka pillar at *Allahabad*.
- b. There were *Twelve* rulers of *Dakshinapatha* who surrendered to Samudragupta but he allowed them to rule again.
- c. *Chandra Gupta II* is also called Vikraaditya.
- d. *Hunas* invaded India during the reign of Kumar Gupta.
- e. A Chinese pilgrim *Fa- Hien* visited India during the reign of Chandra Gupta II.
- f. The author of *Mudra Rakshasa* was *Vishakhadatta*.

IV. Write True or False :

- a. F, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. F.

10. The Rise of Smaller Kingdoms

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What was the first task of Harshavardhana after strengthening his position and Why ?

Ans. The first task that Harsha accomplished after the accession to the throne of Thanesar, was to march towards Kannauj. Where first of all he saved his sister Rajyashri and then united the two kingdoms of Thanesar and Kannauj.

B. What was the extent of Harsha's empire ?

Ans. His empire extended from the Himalayas in the North to the Vindhyas in the south and from Punjab in the west to Bengal and Assam in East.

C. What are the main Sources to know about Harshavardhana's rule ?

Ans. The biographies of Harshavardhana written by his court poet Banabhatta named *Harshacharita* tells us about the Harshavardhana's rule.

D. Why could Harshavardhana not extend his empire beyond the river Narmada ?

Ans. He could not extend his empire beyond Narmada as his advance towards the Deccan was checked by Pulakesin II the powerful Chalukya king.

E. Where did the Chalukyas rule ?

Ans. The Chalukyas ruled over a greater part of Deccan.

F. Where did the Pallavas rule ?

Ans. The kingdom of the Pallavas spread from the region around their capital Kanchipuram to the Kaveri Delta.

G. Which religion did the Parsee bring to India ? Which is their famous religious book ?

Ans. Parsee brought Zoroastrianism religion in India. Their religious book is

called Zend Avesta.

II. Answer the following question in detail :

A. How could Hashvardhana became successful in establishing a large empire. Why could he not extend his empire towards south ?

Ans. After strenghtening his position, Harsha's first task was to defeat Shashank, the ruler of Bengal and to take revenge of the death of his brother and brother-in-law. He was successful in establishing his kingdom over a large part of Northern India. He faught successful battles in Punjab, Kannauj, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. His empire extended from the Himalayas in the North to the Vindhya in the South and from Punjab in the west to Bengal and Assam in the East. He could not extend his empire beyond Narmada as his advance towards the Deccan was checked by Pulakeshin-II the powerful Chalukya king.

B. Describe Harsha's administration ?

Ans. He ruled the empire with the advice and assistance of the crown prince, ministers and officials. His empire was dividd into provinces called deshas and each desha was governed by an official called Kumaramatya. The provinces were further divided into districts called pradeshas and each pradeasha was placed under an official called Ayukta Harsha frequently visits in disguise to different parts of the empire. He was always concerned about the welfare of his people. His penal code was more severe. He give harsh punishment such as chopping off a limb, nose or ear and for some crimes death sentence was also given. The source of Income was tax on land.

C. Give an account of Harsha Vardhana's religious policies ?

Ans. He was great partron of Buddhism. In the beginning, be was a workshiper of Lord Shiva and the Sun God 'Surya'. He always held an assembly or religious festival after every five years at Prayag. Harsha used to workship the Buddha on the first day, the Sun on the second day and Lord Shiva on the Third day.

D. Write a note on Nalanda University ?

Ans. The Nalanda University in Bihar was the most famous and renowned university during Harsha's reign. Students from various parts of the world came to study here. The conditions for admission were very hard. No fees were charged from the students. They were given free boarding and lodging. Besides the Brahmanical and Buddhist literatures, grammar, logic philosophy, Medicine, Astronomy and metaphysics etc. were taught in the university Sanskrit was the medium of education.

E. How can you say that the Chalukyas and the Pallavas were great builders ?

Ans. Chalukyas constructed many temples in honour of Shiva and Vishnu many cave temples cut out of a single rock have been found in different

[25]

parts of India. A cave temple of Vishnu in Vatapi. Pallavas were also a great builder. Mahendra Varman built a large number of rock cut temples at various places in honour of Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma for the purpose of irrigation he built a large number of tanks and reservoirs.

F. Give a brief account of the reign of the Chalukyas ? Who was the most famous ruler of the Chalukyas and Why ?

Ans. The Chalukyas ruled over a greater part of Deccan until the middle of the eighth century. When they were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas. They made Vatapi or the modern Badami as their capital. The kingdom of the Chalukyas was centred around the Raichur Doab, between the river Krishna and Tungabhadra. Pulakeshin I was the first great ruler of Chalukya dynasty. The best known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II because in his period. People are honest and simple. They are grateful to their benefactors and relentless to their enemies. The soil is rich and fertile.

G. Who was the greatest ruler of the Pallavas ? Describe his main achievements ?

Ans. Mahendra Varman was the greatest ruler of Pallavas. Besides being a great conqueror he was a great patron of art and literature. He was a dramatist, musician and a poet. He was a great builder he built many temples and large number of tanks and reservoirs for irrigation.

H. Write an account of the assemblies of the southern kingdoms ?

Ans. The inscriptions of the Pallavas mention a number of local assemblies. These included the Sabha, which was an assembly of Brahmin landowners. This assembly functioned through sub-committees which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations making roads and local temples. There was a village assembly found in areas where land owners were not Brahmins and the nagaram was an organisation of merchants. These assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful land owners and merchants.

III. Fill in the Blanks :

- a. Harcharita was written by *Banabhatta*.
- b. Harshvardhana shifted his capital from Thanesar to *Kannauj*.
- c. The Chinese traveller *Hsien-Tsang* visited the court of Harshvardhana.
- d. Ratnaali and Priyandarshika were written by *Harsha*.
- e. Chalukyas made *Vatapi* or modern *Badami* as their capital.
- f. Pulakeshin II defeated *Harshvardhana*.
- g. *Narsimha Varma* defeated Chalukyas very bravely and killed Pulakeshin II.
- h. The last king of the Chalukya dynasty was *Kirtivarma II*.
- i. We know about Pulakeshin II from a prashasti composed by his court poet *Ravikirti*.

[26]

j. The capital of Pallavas was *Kanchipuram*.

IV. Write true or false :

a. F, b. F, c. T, d. F, e. F, f. T, g. F, h. T.

V. Tick (✓) the correct option :

a. ii, b. iii, c. iv.

11. Ancient India's Contracts with Distant Lands

I. Answer the following question in brief :

A. How can you say that Hindu religion spread to Bali Inland ?

Ans. The temples in Bali Inlands have many inscriptions from Hindu religious books.

B. Which icons are found in Java ? Name the most famous Buddhist temple of Java ?

Ans. Icon of lord Buddha and many Gods like Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma are found in Java. The most famous Buddhist temple of Java is at Borabodur.

C. Where is Angkorval temple ? To which God is its dedicated ?

Ans. Angkorval temple in Cambodia is dedicated to Vishnu.

D. In which country was a Hindu kingdom established and when ?

Ans. A Hindu kingdom was established in 2nd century in Champa (Vietnam).

E. Which two main features show the cultural relations between ancient India and Afganistan ?

Ans. Afghanistan become the great centre for Buddhism and Gandhare Art.

F. Which two main arts did Indian learn from the Chinese in ancient time ?

Ans. The Indians learnt the arts of making silk and paper.

G. Which goods were exchanged between Harappan traders and Mesopotamia ?

Ans. The Harappan traders took pottery, grains, spices, stone beads and pearls etc and brought back metal goods.

H. Why did Roman emperors buy wild animals from India ?

Ans. Roman emperors bought wild animals from India for their wild beast shows. Which were a source of entertainment for them.

I. What was the impact of Arab traders on Indian culture ?

Ans. Arabs learnt and spread to other countries the Indian system of Science, Astronomy, Medicine and mathematic. In addition, philosophical and literary works of India were translated in Arabic and Persian.

II. Answer the following questions in detail :

A. Describe India's Contacts with South East Asian Countries ?

Ans. Many countries of South- East Asia came under the influence of Indian culture and were known as 'Greater India' Sanskrit and Pali were the main Languages. Temple in Bali Island have many incipations from Hindu religious book. Ramayan is still the most popular epic in Java. Icons of

[27]

Lord Buddha and many Gods are found in Java. Angkorval temple in Cambodia dedicated to Vishnu.

B. Give an accounts of India's contacts with central and for East Asian countries ?

Ans. There were cultural and trade relations between India and Central Asia. Buddhism became very popular and spread to China and many others East Asian countries. Aghanistan became the great centre for Buddhism and Gandhara Arts. Indian traders and Buddhist mouk found their way to Tibet and further to Korea and Japan from the chinese, the Indians learnt the art of making silk and paper on the other hand. The chinese learnt the art of growing cotton and making Buddhist painting from the Indians.

C. Describe India's contacts with the west ?

Ans. India's contacts with the west especially with Mesopotamia, Rome and Arab countries have been in the form of trade and cultural relations since the ancient time. There were trade relation between Harappan civilization and Mesopotamia. Indian goods such as jewels spices, perfumes carved wood and iory etc were talen to Greece and Rome. Roman emperor bought lions, tigers , elephants and buffaloes for their wild beast shows Romans as Javanas, settled in India and became part of our society, Indian learnt the art of minting gold coins from Greek and Romans. Arabs become the link between Europe and India. Arabs learnt and spread to other countries the Indian systems of science, astronomy, medicine and mathematics. India had trade relations with East Coast of Africa, Egypt and Iran.

III. Match the followings :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| a. Bamiyan (Buddha Statue) | - | Afghanistan |
| b. Angkorvat Temple | - | Combodia |
| c. Borobodus Temple | - | Java |
| d. Anand Temple | - | Myanmar. |

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- he sangam literatures refers to the Romans as *Yavanas*.
- Afghanistan beamce the centre of *Gandharta* art.
- Ramayana* is still the most popular epic in Java.
- In Myanmar the first settlers were from *Andra Pradersh*.
- Arikamedu* (Tamil Nadu) was a Roman settlement.
- Indian learnt he art of minting *gold coins* from the Greeks and Romans.
- Angkorvat temple is dedicated to Lord *Vishnu*.
- The old name of Vietnam was *Champa*.

V. Write true or flase against the following statements :

- a. F, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. F, f. T, g. F, h. T.

VI. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. ii, b. ii, c. ii, d. iv, e. i, f. iii.

Unit - II {Geography}

1. Our Earth and the Soler System

I. Answer the following quesrtions in brief :

A. How does a Planet differ from a star ?

Ans. The stars have their own heat and light. Planets get heat and light from the sun. They revolve round the sun.

B. What is meant by Solar Systems ?

Ans. The Solar system means the family of the sun and the eight planets that revolve round the sun.

C. Name all the planets accourding to their distance from the sun ?

Ans. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

D. Why is the earth called a unique planet ?

Ans. Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the earth. The earth is neither too hot nor too cold. It has water and air which are very esential for our survival due to these reasons the earth is a Unique planet in the solar systems

E. How does a Satellite differ from the planet ?

Ans. The planet revolve round the sun in fixed paths which are called their orbit satellite moves round the planets.

F. What is the Milky way ?

Ans. In some places stars are so close that they look like a white glowing path. This path is known as Milky way Galaxy or Akash Ganga in Hindu mythology.

II. Answer the following question in details :

A. What are constellations ? What do you mean by the Saptarishi ? What is its importance ?

Ans. Groups of stars forming particular patten are called constellation. One such constellation is a group of sevenstars called saptarishi/ The Saptaiishi are regared very important because in ancient time they used to guide the sailors at night.

B. Give an account of the solar systems mentioning the size, distance from the sun and the time of revolution round the sun of each planet ?

Ans. There are eight planets in our solar system. Mercury being nearest to the sun is the hottest planet. The planets which are very far from the sun are too cold to sustain life. The earth is neither too far nor too near the sun.

[29]

According to size in ascending order the planets are Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter. It means the biggest planet is Jupiter and the smallest planet is Mercury. The planets revolve round in fixed paths which are called orbits. They also rotate on their own axis. Different planets take different time to revolve round the sun such as

	Name of the Planet	Distance from Sun	Time of one Revolution
1.	Mercury	58	88 Days
2.	Venus	108	224 Days
3.	Earth	150	$365\frac{1}{4}$ Days
4.	Mars	228	687 Days
5.	Jupiter	777	11.25 Years
6.	Saturn	1387	29.05 Years
7.	Uranus	2808	84 Years
8.	Neptune	4497	164.25 Years

C. Describe the various phases of moon ?

Ans. We see different shapes of the moon. When it is the new moon, we do not see it at all. A new moon is when the moon is in between the earth and the sun. After the new moon we see crescent moon. In this we see only a part of lighted face. The lighted face goes on increasing day by day. On the fourteenth day after the new moon, we see the whole of its lighted face. This is called full moon. When the earth lies in between the sun and the moon.

III. Choose the correct options :

- a. ii, b. i, c. iii, d. ii, e. iii.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- The science of studying heavenly bodies is called *astronomy*.
- The cluster of stars is called *galaxy*.
- Our sun is the member of the *milky way* galaxy.
- The light travels at a speed of 3,00,000 k.m. per second.
- The biggest planet in size is *jupiter*.

2. A Model of the Earth - The Globe

I. Answer the following question in brief :

A. What is a Globe and what is its main use ?

Ans. A Globe is a model of the earth. It shows the correct shape and position of the continents and oceans.

B. Define Latitudes ?

Ans. The lines drawn from west to East are called latitudes. These are imaginary lines. It is the angular distance of a place North or South of

[30]

the equator and therefore it is expressed in degrees. Each degree is divided in 60 minutes.

C. Why is the Torrid Zone the hottest Zone ?

Ans. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capricorn. This area, therefore receives the maximum heat and is called the Tarrid Zone.

D. Define Longitudes ?

Ans. Longitudes are the imaginary semi circular lines drawn from the north pole to the south pole. Longitude are also called Meridious.

E. What is the main use of drawing latitudes and longitudes on the globe or map ?

Ans. The latitudes and longitudes help us to know the location of a place. The longitudes help us to know the local time of a place or dermine the stand time of a contry or a part of a country.

F. Which is the standard meridian of India ? What is the difference between the Indian Standard time and the Greenwich Meridian Time ?

Ans. The standard or prime meridian is the longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ [$82^{\circ}30^{\circ}\text{E}$]. Indian Standard time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of Greenwich time because Indian Standard Time is calculated from the local time of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ longitude.

II. Answer the following question in detail :

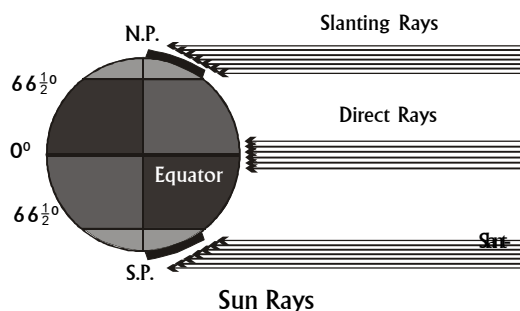
A. Write two main difference between the latitudes and the longitudes ?

Ans. Difference between latitudes and the longitudes :-

Latitudes	Longitude
a. The imaginary lines or circles drawn on the globe or the map from the west to east	The imaginary lines or semicircles drawn on the globe form North to east.
b. These lines are called Equator.	These lines are called Meridians.

B. Describe the heat zones of the earth. Illustrate your answer with a diagram ?

Ans. The area between tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn receives the maximum heat and so it is called the Torrid Zone. The mid- day sun never shines overhead on any latitude beyond the tropic of cancer and the Tropic of capricorn. The angle of the sun's ray goes ondecreasing towards the poles therefore the area, lying between the Tropic of cancer and the artic circle in the Northern



Hemisphere, the area lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle in the southern. Area lying between the Arctic circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere are very cold.

C. What is the difference between the local time and the standard time? Why do we need a standard time for a country or part of a country?

Ans. Local time means time of a particular place which is different from other places such as there will be a difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local time of Dwarka and Gujarat. So to avoid the confusion. The local time at the meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

III. Fill in the Blanks :

- Equator* divides the globe into northern and southern hemispheres.
- The Arctic circle is in the *Northern* hemisphere.
- The distance between two latitudes is about *111* km.
- There are *eleven* time zones in Russia.
- The distance between two longitudes decreases towards the *poles*.

IV. Match the Following :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| i. Tropic of Cancer | - | $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude. |
| ii. Arctic circle | - | $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude. |
| iii. Tropic of Capricorn | - | $23\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ N Latitude. |
| iv. Antarctic circle | - | $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Latitude. |
| v. North Pole | - | 90° N Latitude. |
| vi. South Pole | - | 90° S Latitude. |
| vii. Prime Meridian | - | 0° Longitude. |
| viii. Equator | - | 0° Latitude. |

V. Calculate the local time of the following longitudes, when it is 12'o clock (noon) in London :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| a. 90° E | : | b. 135° E | : |
| c. 75° W | : | d. 105° W | : |

3.

Map Study

I. Answer the following question in brief :

A. What is a map ?

Ans. A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to scale.

B. What is a map Scale ?

Ans. It is the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance.

C. What are the four cardinal directions ?

Ans. The four cardinal directions are East, West, North & South.

D. What are the three components of map ?

Ans. The three components of maps are distance, direction and symbol.

E. What is the use of symbols on a map ?

Ans. It is the third important component of a map. It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, railway lines, bridges, trees, wells and ponds etc. So they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and line. These symbols give a lot of informations in a limited space.

F. What are Thematic maps ?

Ans. Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps rain fall map, maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc are known as thematic maps.

II. Distinguish between :

A. Physical maps and Political maps ?

Ans. Physical maps :- Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc.

Political Maps :- Maps showing different countries and states of the world, cities, towns, and villages are called political maps. They show the boundaries of different countries, states and districts etc.

B. Large scale maps and small scale maps ?

Ans. Small scale maps :- The maps of the world, continents and countries are small scale map.









Large scale maps :- The maps of a town, village, school etc are large scale maps.

C. Sketch and a plan ?

Ans. Sketch :- It is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation. A sketch is not drawn according to scale.

Plan :- A Plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. A large scale map gives a lot of information, but there are certain things which we may some times want to know.

III. Draw conventional Signs of the following :

Broad gauge railway line	:	
Metalled road	:	
International Boundary	:	
Bridge	:	
Temple	:	
Grass	:	
Settlement	:	
Graveyard	:	

[33]

- IV. Tick (✓) the correct option :
- a. iii, b. iii, c. iv, d. iii.
- V. Look at the following map and answer the questions based on it :-
- A. What is the actual distance (ground distance) between :
- i. The garden and the park :
- ii. The park and Mohan's house :
- B. In which direction is (i) the park from the police station :-
- i. The school from the park :
- ii. Mohan's house from the fields :
- iii. Super Bazar from the temple :

4. Movements of the Earth

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What is Rotation ?

Ans. The movement of the earth on its axis in 24 hours is called Rotation.

B. What is Revolution ?

Ans. The movement of the earth around the sun is called Revolution.

C. What is a leap year ?

Ans. Every fourth year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. Such year with 366 days is called a leap year.

D. What is Equinoxes ?

Ans. On 21st March, it is spring season in the Northern hemisphere and Autumn season in the Southern hemisphere. On 23rd September when it is Autumn season in the Northern hemisphere and spring season in the Southern hemisphere. They are called Equinoxes.

E. Why do the poles experience 6 months days and 6 months night ?

Ans. On 21st June, the rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. The Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. As the result, the Northern hemisphere received more heat. The North pole is inclined towards the sun, the places beyond the arctic circle experience continuous day light for about six months. On 22nd December, the rays of the sun fall directly over the Tropic of Capricorn and hence the south pole is tilted towards the sun and the region beyond the Antarctic circle experience continuous light for about six months while the region beyond the Arctic circle experience continuous night for about six months.

II Answer the following questions in detail :

A. How are day and night caused ? Illustrate with a diagram ?

Ans. The earth received light from the sun. Due to spherical shape of the earth, only half of it gets light from the sun at a time. The portion facing the sun experiences day, while other half away from the sun experiences night so the

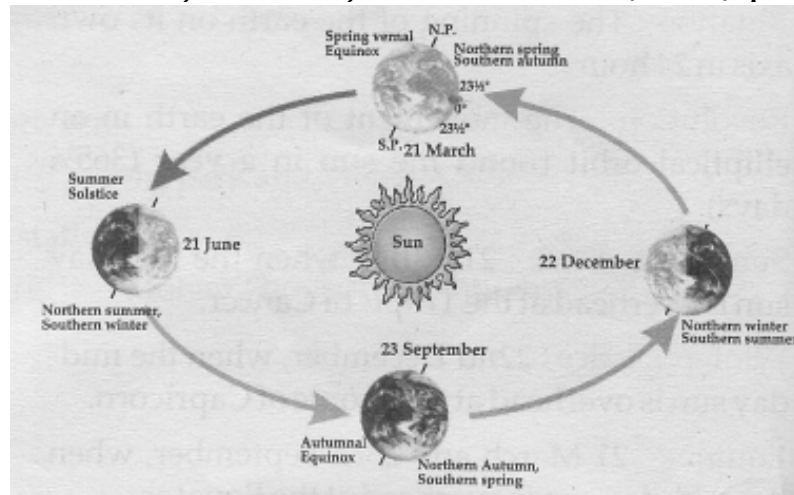


[34]

Rotation of the earth causes day and night.

B. How are different seasons caused ? Show it by a diagram ?

Ans. The movement of the earth around the sun is called revolution it causes various seasons. A year is usually divided into summer, winter, spring and



autumn. When the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun it receives more heat. It is summer season in the Northern hemisphere and winter season in the Southern hemisphere.

III. Match the followings :

- a. 21st June - Summer season in the Northern hemisphere
- b. 23rd Sep. - Spring season in the Northern hemisphere
- c. 21st March - Spring season in the Northern hemisphere
- d. 22nd December - Summer season in the Southern hemisphere

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- a. The earth moves around the sun in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.
- b. Days are shorter during *winter* seasons.
- c. The days and nights are equal on *21st March* and *23rd September* all over the earth.
- d. The axis of the earth makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane.
- e. In a leap year, the month of February has *29* days.

V. Write true or false :

- a. T, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. T.

VI Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. iii, b. iii, c. iv, d. i, e. i.

5. Major Domains of the Earth

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What are the three major domains of the earth ?

Ans. The three domains of the earth the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the

[35]

Atmosphere.

B. Name all the continents of the earth ?

Ans. There are seven continents Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

C. Name all the Oceans of the earth ?

Ans. The four major oceans are the Pacific oceans, the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

D. Which are the three different forms of water ?

Ans. The three different forms of water are liquid, solid (ice), gas (water vapours).

E. Name different layers of the atmosphere ?

Ans. The atmosphere is divided into five layers the thermosphere the stratosphere, the mesosphere exosphere and troposphere.

F. Which are the three main gases of the atmosphere ?

Ans. The three main gases of the atmosphere are Nitrogen, Oxygen and Carbon-di-oxide.

G. Why is the earth called a blue planet ?

Ans. The earth is called a blue planet because more than 71 percent of the earth is covered with water.

H. Why do the mountaineers feel difficulty in breathing in the high altitudes ?

Ans. The mountaineers feel difficulty in breathing in the high altitudes because the density of the air goes on decreasing as we go higher and higher into the atmosphere.

II. Answer the following questions in details :

A. Describe in brief all the major domains of the earth ?

Ans. The major domains of the earth are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and the Atmosphere
Lithosphere. The solid portion of the earth is called the lithosphere. It comprises the rocks of the earth's crust and the thin layers of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organisms
Hydrosphere :- The earth is called blue planet because more than 71 percent of the earth is covered with water and only 29 percent with land. There are 3 forms of water liquid, solid and gas.

Atmosphere :- The earth is surrounded by an envelope of air, called the atmosphere. It provides us the air we breath and protect us from the harmful effect of sun's ray. The atmosphere extends upto a height of about 1600 km.

B. How are oceans useful to us ?

Ans. Oceans are useful to us in many ways.

- a. The ocean water rises up in the form of water vapour and provides rain.
- b. The oceans help in international trade.
- c. The oceans provide food in the form of fish and other sea organism.

[36]

- d. The oceans keep the climate moderate of the coastal regions.
- e. The oceans are the store house of some minerals like mineral oil.

C. How is the balance of nature disturbed ? What are the harmful effects, if the balance of nature is disturbed ?

Ans. There is a balance in nature between all the three domains, but the balance is disturbed by human activities and natural calamities which becomes harmful for living organisms for example cutting of forest for fulfilling our needs of wood or clearing land for agriculture may lead to fast removal of soil from slopes. Similarly natural calamities like earthquake may change the earth surface. The amount of carbon- di- oxide increases in the air. This leads to increase in global temperature. This is termed as global warming.

III. Fill in the Blanks :

- a. The two research stations set up in Antarctica by India are *Maitri* and *Dakshin Gangotri*.
- b. Europe and Asia together are called *Eurasia* (Europe + Asia).
- c. The deepest place on the earth is the *Mariana Trench* in the Pacific Ocean.
- d. The second largest continent is *Africa*.
- e. *Australia* is also called an island continent.

IV. Tick the correct option :

- a. iii, b. ii, c. ii, d. iv, e. i, f. ii, g. iii, h. ii.

V. Write true or false against the following :

- a. T, b. T, c. F, d. F, e. T, f. T, g. F, h. F.

6. Major Land Forms of the Earth

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What are the major land forms ?

Ans. The major land forms are mountains, plateaus and plains.

B. What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau ?

Ans. Mountain : A mountain is a natural elevation of the earth surface. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area.

Plateaus : A plateau is an elevated flat land. It is a flat topped highland. It is also called table land. A plateau may have one or more sides with steep slopes.

C. What are the different types of mountains ?

Ans. There are three types of mountains :-

- i. Fold mountains
- ii. Block Mountains &
- iii. Volcanic Mountain.

D. How are plains formed ?

Ans. Plains are formed by river deposits. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded materials. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses in their valleys.

E. Why are the river plains thickly populated ?

Ans. River plains are thickly populated because these plains are rich agricultural areas and secondly more flat land is available for building houses.

F. Why are the mountains thinly populated ?

Ans. Due to harsh climate and rugged relief, less people live in mountains.

II. Answer the following question in detail :

A. Describe the different types of mountains with examples ?

Ans. There are mainly three types of mountains :-

- i. Fold Mountains
- ii. Block Mountains and
- iii. Volcanic Mountains.

Fold Mountains :- The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are young fold mountains with rugged relief and high conical peaks. The Himalayas in Asia, The Alps in Europe and the Andes in South America and the Aravali range in India.

Block Mountains :- These mountains are formed in almost rectangular blocks when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted portions are called the horsts and the lower portions are called the grabens. The Rhine valley and the Vosges mountains in Europe are examples of such mountain systems.

Volcanic Mountains :- Volcanic mountains are formed due to volcanic activity. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan are examples of volcanic mountains.

B. Write and account of the various uses of mountains, plateaus and plains ?

Ans. Uses of mountains :- Mountains are very useful. The glaciers in the mountains are the sources of many perennial rivers. The waterfalls in the mountains can be used to generate hydroelectric power. The river valleys and terraces are ideal for cultivation of crops. Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna. The forests provide fuel, timber, fodder and other products like gum, raisins etc.

Use of Plateaus :- Plateaus are the storehouse of minerals. The African plateau is rich in gold and diamond mines. In India, huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese are found in the Chhota Nagpur plateau. The Deccan plateau is rich in black soil that is fertile and good for growing cotton, many plateaus have scenic spots and are of great attraction to tourists.

[38]

Use of Plains :- Generally plains are very fertile most of the plains are rich agricultural area. The construction of roads and railway lines is easy in the plains. The plains are usually thickly populated.

III. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. ii, b. iv, c. iii, d. iii, e. i, f. ii.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- The raised parts of the folds are called *anticlines* and the depressed parts of the folds are called *synclines*.
- Vosges in Europe is an example of *Block mountain*.
- The highest plateau of the world is the plateau of *Tibet*.
- Fujiyama is a volcanic mountain in *Japan*.
- Mississippi Mussoorie plain is in *North America*.

V. Write any five uses of mountains ?

Ans. Five uses of mountains are :-

- Sources of many perennial rivers.
- Waterfalls in the mountains can be used to generate hydroelectric power.
- The forests provide fuel, timber, fodder, gum, resin.
- The river valleys and terraces are ideal for cultivation of crops.
- Rice variety of flora and fauna are found here.

VI. Match the followings :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| a. Himalayas | - | Asia |
| b. Andes | - | South America |
| c. Alps | - | Europe |
| d. Aravallis | - | India |
| e. Fujiyama | - | Japan |
| f. Kilimanjaro | - | Africa |

VII. Write true or false against the following statements :

- a. T, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. T, f. T, g. T, h. F.

India - Location, Political Divisions

7.

And Relief

I. Answer the following question in brief :

A. Between which latitudes and longitudes is India located ?

Ans. India is located between $8^{\circ} 4'N$ and $37^{\circ} 6'N$ latitudes and between $68^{\circ} 7'E$ and $97^{\circ} 25'E$ longitudes.

B. India shares its land with seven countries Name them ?

Ans. These seven countries are Nepal, Bhutan, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Afghanistan.

[39]

- C. Which six main rivers which fall into the Bay of Bengal ?**
Ans. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are six main rivers which fall into the Bay of Bengal.
- D. Which two rivers of Southern India drain into the Arabian Sea ?**
Ans. Narmada and Tapi drain into the Arabian Sea.
- E. Name the three important passes of India along with their states ?**
Ans. The three important passes of India are Shipkile (Himachal Pradesh) Nathula (Sikkim) and Bomdila (Arunachal Pradesh).
- F. How many States and Union Territories are in India ?**
Ans. There are 28 States and 7 Union Territories in India.
- G. Why do large number of people live in the Northern Plains ?**
Ans. Northern Plains are generally level and flat these are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by rivers. There is high concentration of population in these plains.
- H. Why do the Lakshadweep and the Andaman Nicobar Islands differ in their formation (Origin) ?**
Ans. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian sea. These are coral Islands off the coast of Kerala. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the south east of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are of volcanic origin.
- II. Answer the following question in detail :**
- A. Give an account of the northern Mountains of India ?**
Ans. In the North of India, there are lofty mountain ranges called the Himalayas running from west to east. In the North-west, Karakoram range is also a part of the Northern Mountain. The highest mountain peak of India is K₂. The Himalaya mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. The Northern most range is the Great Himalayan or Himadri. It is the highest range of the Himalayas. The world's highest peak are located in this range Mt. Everest in the highest peak of the Himalayas. It is in Nepal. The other peak of the Himalayas are Kanchenjunga in Sikkim. Nanga Parbat and Nanda Devi. The Shiwalik or the outer Himalayas is the Southern most range.
- B. How are the Northern Plains formed ? Mention the main features of these plains ?**
Ans. Northern plains lie to the South of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. They are formed by alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers. The Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation and therefore there is high concentration of population in these plains. The Indus river drains into the Arabian sea while the Ganga, Brahmaputra rivers drain into the Bay of

[40]

Bengal. They make the largest delta of the world called Sunderban Delta.

C. Describe the relief features of the peninsular plateau and the Coastal Plains ?

Ans. To the South of the Northern Plains lies the plateau region, which is called the Peninsular Plateau. It is triangular in shape with its base in the North. It gets narrow towards the South. Its relief is highly uneven. This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. Arvali hills are one of the oldest ranges of the world. To the west of the Western Ghats and East of the Eastern Ghats lie the Coastal plains. The Groups of Islands also form part of Indian Union. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian sea. These are coral Islands off the Coast of Kerala. The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the South-East of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are of Volcanic origin.

III. Tick the Correct options :

a. iii, b. iv, c. iii, d. i.

IV. Fill in the Blanks :

- The largest state in India in terms of area is Rajasthan.
- Tropic of Cancer* runs almost through the centre of India.
- The lowest or the Southern most range of the Himalayas is called the *Shivalik*.
- The world's largest delta is called *Sunderban Delta*.
- Lakshadweep Islands are the Coast of Kerala.

8. India - Climate, Wild Life and Natural Vegetation

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What is the difference between weather and climate ?

Ans.	Weather	Climate
i.	The atmospheric conditions at a particular time.	The average weather conditions for a long period of time.
ii.	It includes change in temperature, humidity, sunshine and rainfall etc.	

B. Name the four major seasons of India ?

Ans. The four major seasons of India are :-

- The cold weather seasons (Winter).
- The hot weather season (Summer)
- South-West monsoon or Advancing Monsoon seasons (Rain)
- Retreating monsoon seasons (Autumn)

C. Which factor affect the climate of a place ?

Ans. Location, attitude, distance from the sea and the direction of winds affect the climate of a place.

D. What is Natural Vegetation ?

Ans. All types of big and small tree, flowering, Plants, Bushes, Grass and Shrubs are called Natural Vegetation.

E. Name the different types of natural vegetation found in India ?

Ans. Natural Vegetation of India are :-

- i. Tropical Evergreen Forests,
- ii. Tropical Deciduous Forests,
- iii. Thorny bushes,
- iv. Mountain vegetation,
- v. Mangrove Forests.

F. Why are Tropical rain forest also called evergreen forests ?

Ans. Tropical rain forest are also called evergreen forest because these area receives heavy rain fall. Many species of trees are found in these forest. Which shed their leaves at different times of the year. As a result they always appear green and called evergreen forest.

II Answer the following question in details :

A. Describe the various seasons of India ?

Ans. The various seasons of India are :

- i. **The Cold weather season (Winter) :-** This season usually begins in December and ends in February. During the winter seasons, Cool-Dry winds blow from north to South. The sun rays do not fall directly in any part of India. As a result the temperature is quite low.
- ii. **Hot weather seasons (Summer) :-** This season is from March to May. In this seasons the sun rays fall more or less directly in India. Temperature becomes very high in most parts of the country excepts the high mountains. In Northern plains hot and dry winds called 'loo' blow during the day.
- iii. **South west monsoon seasons :-** This seasons is from June to September. In this season the moisture laden winds called he south-west monsoon or advancing monsoon blow from sea to land. These winds give rainfall to most parts of the country.
- iv. **Retreating Monsoon season :-** The months of October and November are considered to be the months of retreating monsoon season. During this season, the winds move back from the mainlands towards the sea. Generally this is a dry seasons but the southern parts of India particularly Tamil Nadu and Andra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season.

B. Distinguish between Tropical rain forest and the Tropical Deciduous forests ?

Ans.	Tropical rain forest	Tropical Deciduous forest
i.	These forest are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground.	These forest are less dense.
ii.	Many species of trees are found in these forest which shed their leaves at different times. So they always appears green.	They shed their leaves at particular time of the year.

C. Why should we conserve forests and wild life ? What step have been taken by the government to conserve wild life ?

Ans. We should conserve forests because plants are very useful to us. They release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon- di- oxide and they reduce air pollution. The roots of the plants bind the soil, thus they control soil erosion. Forest provide us with timber for furniture, fuel, wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs lac honey and gum etc. They are natural habitat of wild life. So we should plant more trees and protect the existing ones and make people aware of the importance of trees.

Conservation of wild life :- It is necessary to conserve wild life because various species of wild animals and birds maintain proper ecological balance. Due to cutting of forests and hunting several species of wild life in India are getting extinct or are the endangered species. In order to protect them many national parks, biosphere reserves and wild life sanctuaries are set up in different parts of the country. The government has also started projects Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals. The government has legally banned the hunting of wild animals.

D. What are the different uses of the forests ?

Ans. Forest are very useful to us in many ways :-

- i. Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb Carbon-di-Oxide. In the way they reduce air pollution.
- ii. The roots of the plants bind the soil, thus they control soil erosion.
- iii. Forests are the natural habitat of wild life.

III. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. ii, b. ii, c. i, d. iv, e. ii.

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- a. Hot and dry winds blows during the day in summer seasons are called *loo*.
- b. The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a greater amount of rainfall in the *Retreating Monsoon* season.
- c. *Gir* forests of Gujrat is the home of Asiatic *Lions*.

[43]

- d. *Tropical Deciduous forest* are also called monsoon forests.
- e. Pine, chir and deodar are examples of *coniferous* tree.
- f. *Sundari* is a well known species of mangrove forest.

V. Write true or false :

- a. F, b. T, c. T, e. T, f. F, g. F, h. F.

VI. Match the following :

- a. Tropical Evergreen forest - Mahogany.
- b. Tropical Deciduous forest - Shishan.
- c. Thorny Bushes - Cactus.
- d. Mangrove forest - Sundari
- e. Coniferous forest - Pine

Unit - III {Social & Political Life}

1.

Unity in Diversity

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What type of physical diversity is there in India ?

Ans. India is a vast country having different types of land forms such as the mountains plateaus and plains. Climate also varies from place to place due to climatic, Variation, Natural vegetation and wild life also varies in different regions.

B. What is the different between a joint family and a Nuclear family ?

Ans. In joint family parents grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together, while in a nuclear family only the parents and there unmarried children live together.

C. Name three types of economic activities ?

Ans. Three types of economic activities are primary economic activities, secondary and tertiary economics activities.

D. In which states is Hindi the main language ?

Ans. Hindi is considered to be the National language of India because it is the main language used in various states of North and central India as Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh and Jharkhand.

E. Name the various religions found in India ?

Ans. Various religions found in India are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism.

F. What do you mean by a secular state ?

Ans. Secular means that there will be no official religion of the state and people will have freedom to practice and propagate their religion.

G. How is India a distinct geographical unit ?

Ans. India has been a single geographical unit since ancient time. It has remained isolated from other countries by its natural boundaries mainly the Himalayas in the North and Indian Ocean in the South.

H. How can you say that there is a political unity in India ?

Ans. After Independence, India as a whole has been governed by the same system of administration, the same law and constitution. All the princely states were merged with the Indian union.

I. What are the features of Indian Culture ?

Ans. The inhabitants of different parts of India share a common culture. Our cultural values such as the respect for ancestors and elders, giving alms to the poor, close family ties, giving proper regard to the guests are the main features of Indian Culture.

J. How can the diversities of religious and castes harm our society ?

Ans. The division of society on the basis of cast is a set back to the national integrity and the religious diversity. Sometimes creates communal tensions.

II. Answer the following questions in details :

A. 'India is a country of unity in diversity' evaluate this statement ?

Ans. India is a country of many diversities, diversities in all works of our social life such as structure of family economic activities, languages religions and caste etc. But in spite of all the diversities there is a feeling of unity among all Indians. There is a common Indian culture which binds us all.

B. Describe the various types of diversities prevalent in India ?

Ans. Various types of diversities prevalent in India are :-

- a. **Diversity in Family structure :-** There are two types of families, Joint families and Nuclear families. In Joint families parents cousins live together while in nuclear families. Only parents with their unmarried children live together.
- b. **Economic diversities :-** In India some people are very rich while some are still living below poverty line. People engaged in primary economic activities are poorer than the people engaged in the secondary and tertiary economic activities. The economic disparity is one of the causes of various social problems.
- c. **Linguistic Diversity :-** The reorganization of states in India was mainly done on the linguistic basis people of different states speak different languages. A particular language is also spoken in various dialects. There are eighteen languages recognised by the constitution of India.
- d. **Diversity in Religion and castes :-** The amazing diversity of India is

2. Diversity and Discrimination

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What do you mean by prejudice ? What is the main cause of prejudice ?

Ans. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively. We develop prejudice against those people who look different from us.

B. What do you mean by racial discrimination ? In which country was it practised ?

Ans. The other name of racial discrimination is apartheid which mean, The policy to discriminate non whites living in South Africa. This policy was adopted by Europeans.

C. How do we create stereo types ? Illustrate with an example ?

Ans. When we fix people into one image, we are creating a stereo type such as distinguishing between urban people and rural people on the basis of some of their common characteristics. It can also be created on the basis of country, religion, language, sex, race or economic background.

D. What may be the main reasons of discrimination ?

Ans. Discrimination can take place by several reasons race, language, caste, economic background etc.

E. What do you mean by caste ladder ?

Ans. Community groups of people were placed in a sort of ladder where each caste was either above or below the other. Those who placed themselves at the top of this ladder are called upper castes and saw themselves superior. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the ladder were seen unworthy and called untouchables.

F. What does the preamble of our constitution state in favour of equality ?

Ans. The preamble of our constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

G. What do you mean by discrimination on the basis of Sex ?

Ans. In some society there is discrimination on the basis of Sex. In some families, girls are considered inferior to boys or women are considered inferior to men many girls especially in India villages are not sent to schools because their parents feel that since after marriage they have to do only household work, so there is no need of educating them.

II. Answer the following question in details :

A. Describe the various reasons which give rise to prejudice and discrimination ?

Ans. Discrimination happens when and stereotypes discrimination happens in various forms such as :

[47]

- i. By putting other people down from your actions.
- ii. By stopping them from taking part in certain activities and taking up jobs.
- iii. By stopping them from living in certain areas of your neighbourhood.
- iv. By preventing them from taking part in your religious and social functions.
- v. By preventing them from taking water from same well or handpump.
- vi. Not allowing them to take tea in the same cups or glasses as others.

B. What may be the harmful effects of prejudice and discrimination ?

Ans. All the prejudices and stereotypes lead to discrimination and inequality which are harmful for the development of a healthy society.

C. Which are the various ways of discrimination prevalent in India society ? What steps have been taken in our constitution to eradicate discrimination from our society ?

Ans. Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as people belonging to one religion can discriminate people speaking a particular language can discriminate people speaking another language different backgrounds of two persons can also be a reason of discrimination. Leaders made various provisions in the constitution to remove such inequalities. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished. People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.

III. Fill in the blank :

- a. To judge other people negatively is called *Prejudice*.
- b. At the international level, prejudice is observed in the form of social *discrimination*.
- c. When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.
- d. The touchables were placed at the *bottom* of castes ladder.
- e. Many *Dalits* organised themselves to gain entry into temples.

IV. Write True or False against the following statements :

- a. T, b. T, c. F, d. T, e. F.

V. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. iii, b. iv, c. iv, d. i, e. iii.

3. The Government and Its Functions

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What do you mean by government ?

Ans. The government is the administration organ of the state.

B. What is the main function of the government ?

Ans. The main function of the government is to maintain law and order in the country and to protect the country from foreign invasion.

[48]

C. Mention any four welfare functions of the government ?

Ans. Welfare functions of government are :

- i. Opening of school and colleges
- ii. Hospitals.
- iii. Building & Roads
- iv. Providing safe drinking water.

D. Which are the different levels of government ?

Ans. The government works at three different levels :-

- i. Local level
- ii. State level
- iii. National level.

E. What is the difference between democracy and monarchy ?

Ans. In democracy form of government. It is the people who give the government this power. They do this through election in which they vote for particular persons and elect them to run the government. In monarchy, the monarch (king) has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch is usually hereditary.

F. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise ?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means that all adults above a certain age in the country are allowed to vote. In India it is of 18 Years.

G. How does a democratic government run ?

Ans. The democratic government runs by the representatives of the people, so it is accountable to people.

H. What are the three basic elements of a democratic government ?

Ans. The three basic elements of a democratic government are people's participation, equality and Justice.

II. Answer the following question in detail :

A. Describe the various functions of the government ?

Ans. The government performs various functions. The main function of the government is to maintain peace, law and order in the state and to protect the state from foreign invasions. A modern government has many other functions to perform. Now a days the government performs many welfare functions such as opening schools and colleges, hospitals building roads, providing safe drinking water, electricity and other infrastructural facilities controlling prices and safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections of the society. In case of natural disaster. It is the duty of the government to organise relief operations for the victims of such disasters.

B. What are the main features of a democratic government ?

Ans. The main features of a democratic government is that the people have the power to elect their representatives. So in a sense a democracy is the rule of the people.

[49]

C. How can a democratic government ensure equality and justice to all its justice ?

Ans. One of the key ideas of a democratic government is its commitment to equality and justice. There can be no equality without justice and no justice without equality. A democratic government recognises this and makes special provisions for groups within the society that are unequal socially or economically. The earlier practice of untouchability is now banned by law. This group of people were denied education, transport of medical facilities and even the chance to offer prayers but some people realised that such practices must not continue and that justice can only be achieved when people are treated equal.

D. Why is people's participation the main element of a democratic government ?

Ans. In a democracy we have a regular elections. People participate in these elections to choose and elect their representatives. These representatives take decision on behalf of the people. People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government by criticising it when required. In case people do not agree with certain decisions of the government such as taking the prices of essential commodities or services they can express their disagreement through mass rallies and demonstrations. Sometimes the government has to change its decisions because it is responsible to the people.

III. Look at the statement in column on the left. Identify which level that belong to place the, tick mark against the level you consider most appropriate :

Ans. a. Centre. b. State. c. State. d. Local.
e. Local. f. Centre. g. Centre.

4. Panchayat Raj System and Rural Administration

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. How is Gram Sabha formed ?

Ans. The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a panchayat. This could be only one village or a few villages.

B. How is Gram Pachyat formed ?

Ans. The members of the Gram Sabha elect a small committee of members from among themselves to constitute the Gram Pachayat or village Panchayat.

C. Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat ? How is he/ she elected ?

Ans. Pradhan or Sarpanch is he head of Gram Panchayat. He or she is elected

[50]

by the Gram Sabha.

D. What are the main sources of income of the Gram Panchayat ?

Ans. The following are the main sources of income of Gram Panchayat :

- i. Collection of taxes on houses, market, places etc.
- ii. Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats.
- iii. Donations for community works etc.

E. What is the main work of the patwari ?

Ans. Patwari or lekhpal maintain the records of agricultural land of village under his charge. The patwari is also responsible for organising the land revenue from the villages.

F. How do the police help in the rural administration ?

Ans. Every police station has an area that comes under its control. All persons in that area can report cases or inform this injury, fight etc. It is the responsibility of the police of the station to enquire, investigate and take action on the cases within its jurisdiction.

II. Answer the following question in details :

A. Describe the main functions of Village Panchayat ?

Ans. Functions of Village Panchayat are :-

- i. Providing civic amenities, like water, sanitation, electricity, medical facilities and maintenance of roads.
- ii. Construction of wells, ponds and village school etc.
- iii. Keeping records of sale and purchase of village property.
- iv. Keeping records of births and deaths.
- v. Protecting forest and planting trees.
- vi. Starting centres for adult education.
- vii. Organising village fairs and festivals.
- viii. Establishing libraries.
- ix. Starting health centres and dispensaries.
- x. Organising village sports.

B. How are Block Samities and Zila Parishads constituted ? What are their main functions ?

Ans. The members of the block samities are not elected directly. The parishads and the panch of the village panchayat within the block choose their representatives for the Block samiti.

Function of the block samiti :- The main function of the Block samiti is to obtain money from the government for various programmes to develop the block. It provides services of experts to village Panchayats of the block, such as agricultural experts, an engineer, an educational expert, a veterinary doctor etc.

Zila Parishad :- The Zila Parishad or the District Council is the highest institution of the panchayat Raj in India. It coordinate the activities of the block samities in the district.

Composition of the Zila Parishad :-

- i. The chairman of the block samities in the district.
- ii. Members of the lok sabha and Rajya sabha representing the district.
- iii. Members of the vidhan sabha and vidhan parishad from the district.
- iv. Representatives of the schedule castes and scheduled tribes.
- v. Representatives of women.

Functions :- Its main function is to help the village panchayat and the block samiti and to coordinate their work. It prepare plans for the various development programmes of he whole districts.

C. What do you mean by Nyaya Panchayat ? What is its main function ?

Ans. There is one Nyaya Panchayat for the three or four villages. Each village panchayat elects some members to the Nyaya Panchayat. The Nyaya Panchayat can hear only such petty cases as trespass, minor, theft and other cases of simple nature, whether civil or criminal. It can impose fine upto one hundred rupees but it can not send a person to prison. The Nyaya Panchayat of both the parties in most circumstances.

III. Fill in the blank :

- a. The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all *adults* who live in the area coveral by the Gram Panchayat.
- b. The highest institution of the panchayat raj system in India is *Zila Parishad* or District council.
- c. The Panchayats at various levels are given financial grat by the *State* Government.
- d. Maintaining land records of the village is the main work of *Patwari*.
- e. The *Khasra* records of the patwari gives us information about the boundaries of different plots of agricultural land owned by different farmers.
- f. The highest revenue officers at the district level is the *Tehsildars*.

IV. Write Ture or False :

- a. F, b. T, c. F, d. T, e. T, f. F.

5. Urban Administration

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What is the difference between a Municipal corporation ?

Ans. The local self government body of a small city is called municipal committee. The local self government body of a big city is called minucipal corporation.

[52]

B. Name six cities which have municipal corporations ?

Ans. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad & Bangalore.

C. Who are the councillors ? How are they elected ?

Ans. The city is divided into various wards. The people of each ward, Who are 18 years or above elect a member from their ward these elected members are called Counillors.

D. What are the main sources of income of the Municipality ?

Ans. The main sources of income of the Munciplities are taxes on property, tax on water, entertainment tax etc. and the financial grant from the state government.

E. Name some important departments in which the work of the Municiplity is divided ?

Ans. The work in the city is divided into different departments such as water department, the garbage collection department, a department to look after cleaning the drains, another to look after road. There is an account department which maintains all the accounts of income and expenditure.

II. Answer the following question in details :

A. Describe the main functions of Municipalities ?

Ans. The main functions of the Municipalities are as follow :-

- i. Providing civil amenities like safe drinking water, electricity.
- ii. Coustructing road, flyovers and bridges etc. and their maintenance.
- iii. Maintaining and arranging the sanitation of the city by proper drainage and sewage systems.
- iv. Opening schools for the education of children.
- v. Mentaining graveyards and cremation.
- vi. Keeping records of births & deaths.
- vii. Inoculation and protecting people form contigious diseases.

B. What are the main functions of the district magistrate ?

Ans. The district magistrate perform many function :-

- i. Maintains law and orders in the district.
- ii. Superviser the administration of the district Jail.
- iii. Makes land settlement and collect the land revenue.
- iv. Administration and supervises the administration of justice.
- v. Provides civil amnities and services.
- vi. Formulates plans for the general development of the district and cordinates the work at diferent level.
- vii. Supervises and evaluates the working of the Panchayat Raj and local bodies.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- a. The minimum age limit for a munucioka cuncillor is 21 years.

[53]

- b. For electing councillor a city is divided into different *wards*.
- c. The chairman of a municipal corporation is called *Mayor*.
- d. The highest police officer of the district is the *superintendent of Police*.
- e. The administrative officer of the municipality is called *District Magistrate*.

IV. Write true or false :

- a. F, b. F, c. T, d. F, e. F.

6.

Rural Livelihoods

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. Why is India called a country of villages and farmers ?

Ans. About 75 percent of the population of India lives in villages and most of the people living in villages earn their livelihood by farming therefore India is called a country of villages and farmers.

B. What do you mean by landless farmers or agricultural labourers ?

Ans. The people who have no land of their own and work on the farms of other farmers are called landless farmers or agricultural labourers.

C. Why do some people migrate to cities from the villages during certain seasons ?

Ans. Not being able to earn money throughout the year, people are forced in many rural areas to travel long distances in search of work. This migration usually takes in those seasons when there is no farming work.

D. Name five secondary economic activities of the village people ?

Ans. Five secondary economic activities of the village people are blacksmiths carpenters, weavers, tailors, washerman and barbers.

E. Name a few tertiary economic activities of the village people ?

Ans. Grocery shop, Cloth shop, tailors shop, fertilisers and seed shops cycle repair shops and stationery shop.

F. Why is the monsoon season a lean season for the fishermen ?

Ans. The monsoon season is the lean season for the fishermen as they cannot go to sea because this is when the fish breed.

II. Answer the following questions in details :

A. Distinguish between different types of farmers ?

Ans. There are three types of farmers large scale farmers, medium scale farmer and small farmer according to the size of agriculture land, which they own. The people who have no land of his own is called landless or labourers.

B. Give an account of the Rural indebtedness ?

Ans. Small farmers and landless labourers are sometimes unable to earn enough money to fulfil their basic needs of their families to purchase

[54]

either agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers. Sometimes they borrow money to meet the expenses of marriages of their children or other social obligations. Often they borrow money from the local money lenders on this assurance that when crops are harvested, they will pay it back. If the crop is ruined or failed. The farmers are unable to pay back their loans. Then they are caught in debt.

C. Describe a fishing village and the activities related to fishing ?

Ans. In the coastal area, we find fishing villages. In villages people earn their livelihood by catching and selling fish. In the fishing village houses are close to sea and rows of catamarans and nets lie around it. The catamarans go for fishing at about 2 am and return at 7 o'clock in the morning and the women gather to buy and sell fish. Sometimes the fishermen are caught in a storm and they are not able to catch fish. Every year for about four months during the monsoon, they cannot go to sea because this is the time when fish breed.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- a. About 75 percent of the population of India lives in villages.
- b. The *cobbler* makes and mends our shoes.
- c. Teaching is a *tertiary* economic activity.
- d. The *blacksmith* makes iron tools and implements.
- e. Some fishermen have fixed engines with their *catamarans* so that they can go far into the sea to catch fish.

IV. Write True or False :

- a. F, b. F, c. T, d. F, e. T, f. F.

7.

Urban Livelihoods

I. Answer the following questions in brief :

A. What are the main occupations of the urban people ?

Ans. In urban areas main occupations of the people are teachers, lawyers, clerks, businessmen and labourers etc.

B. What are the main occupations of the street vendors ?

Ans. A large number of people in the city work on the streets. They sometimes sell things or repair them or provide a service. They work on their own. They are called self-employed. They have to plan how much to purchase as well as where and how to set up their shops.

C. What are the disadvantages of having a large number of street vendors ? Why are the hawkering zones suggested ?

Ans. Street vendors are looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking. However, with the efforts of many organisations it is now

[55]

recognised as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood. The government is thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendors. So that they have a place to work.

D. What are the main problems of casual workers in the factories ?

Ans. Many workers in some factories are employed on a casual basis i.e. they are required to come as and when the employer needs them. At the other times of year they have to find some other workers. They have no security of workers complain about their pay or working conditions they are asked to leave. They are also expected to work for very long hours.

E. Mention any five skilled jobs in the urban people ?

Ans. Teacher, doctor, lawyer, engineers, manager are skilled jobs of the urban people.

II. Answer the following questions in detail :

A. Give an account of the various ways in which the street vendors carry on their activities ?

Ans. Street vendors sell things or repair them or provide a service. They are not employed by any one and therefore have to organise their own work. Their shops are usually temporary structures, sometimes just some boards or papers spread over discarded boxes or may be a canvas sheet hung up on a few poles. They may also use their own carts or simply a plastic sheet spread on the pavement vendors sell things that are often prepared at home by their families.

B. Distinguish between a casual worker and a regular employee with examples ? What are the main problems of casual workers ?

Ans. In some factories workers are employed on a casual basis. They are required to come as and when the employer needs them. At other times of the year they have to find some other work. Such workers have no security on the other hand regular employees are employed on regular basis. They are given a regular monthly salary and allowances. Their jobs are permanent. Being permanent employees they get many other benefits also. Casual worker cannot complain about their pay or working condition because they could be shunt out from the service. They also have to work for very long hours. In some factories women and children are also employed because they can work on less wages.

C. Describe the benefits provided to the regular and permanent employer ?

Ans. They are given a regular monthly salary and allowances. Their job is permanent. Being permanent employee they get many other benefits such as the provident fund facilities, pension after retirement, free medical facilities. They get off on Sunday and other national holidays. They also get some days as casual leave and annual leave. They also get medical leave.

[56]

D. What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of rural urban migration ?

Ans. The migration has resulted in the acute shortage of houses in cities. Most of the people live in slums or even pass the night on the street. But this migration has some advantages for both rural people as well as the urban people. The rural people can send their savings to their dependents living in the villages and can save their families from starvation. On the other hand the urban people can expand their business with the help of rural labour.

III. Fill in the blanks :

- a. In a survey in ahmedabat city it was found that *12* percent of all the workers in the city were people working on the street.
- b. There are almost *one* crore street vendors in the country.
- c. There are big showrooms selling *readymate* garment in some city market.
- d. The migration of rural people to urban areas has resulted in a cute shortage of *houses* in big cities and therefore many people are forced to live in *Slumbs*.
- e. The urban people can expand their business with the help of rural labour.

IV. Write Ture or False :

- a. F, b. T, c. F, d. T, e. F, f. F, g. T, h. F.

V. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- a. ii, b. iv, c. iii, d. iv, e. iii, f. iv.