

S.S.T. - 7

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Unit - I {History}

1. Introduction of The Medieval India

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. Which period of history is called the medieval period ?

Ans. The period between 800 A.D and 1800 A.D is called the period of medieval period.

B. Why is the 8th century considered to be the beginning of the medieval period and the 18th century its end ?

Ans. Since certain changes in the social, political and religious fields were visible during the 8th century, it is regarded as the beginning of the medieval period. Similarly the disintegration of the Mughal empire and foundation of the British rule in during the eighteenth century is considered as the end of the medieval period and the beginning of the modern period in Indian history.

C. Why is the period between 5th century A.D and 11th century A.D is considered as the Dark age of Europe ?

Ans. The period between the fifth century A.D and the 11th century A.D is called the Dark age of Europe due to chaos and political instability.

D. Who was Chenghiz Khan? and why was he famous?

Ans. In 1206 A.D. a Mongol warrior named Temujin won control of all the Mongol tribes and took the title of Chenghiz Khan.

E. Where do we find inscriptions engraved ?

Ans. Inscriptions are found on copper plates, rocks and pillars. The inscriptions are also found in the temples.

2. Answer the following questions in detail:-

A. Give an account of the conquest of Arabs.

Ans. During the 7th century A.D. a religion known as Islam arose in Arabia. This religion unified the Arabs and they conquered the Arabs as a great political power. The Arabs conquered various countries like Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Persia and Egypt. They soon captured Sindh in India and soon set up a strong empire. After the death of Prophet Mohammad; the Arabs were ruled by the Caliphs. The Arabs continued to rule till eleventh century A.D. when their power began to decline and ultimately the Turks established their rule.

B. Describe the achievements of the Turks.

Ans. In 1050 A.D. the Turks captured Baghdad under Tughril Begh. The Turks (Ottomans) ruled most of the Arabian peninsula from 1400 A.D. up to the end of the First World War. They set up the Ottoman Empire. In 1453 A.D. they conquered Constantinople, the largest city in the Roman Empire. They renamed it Istanbul in ancient times. When Ottoman

Empire was at its peak it controlled Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt besides Turkey.

C. What were the main achievements of the mongols?

Ans. In 1206 A.D., a Mongol warrior named Temujin won control of the Mongol tribes and took the title of Chinghiz Khan. He united all the mongols for the first time. In 1211 A.D., Chinghiz Khan devastated northern China. In a short period, the Mongols built up a vast empire which extended from China to Poland. In 1258 A.D., the grandson of Chinghiz Khan Halaku Khan devastated West Asia and destroyed Baghdad. In the 14th century A.D. a new Mongol leader named Timur-i Lang started more devastating campaigns than that of Chinghiz Khan. He devastated Iran, Iraq, Central Asia, Syria, Anatolia and Northern India.

D. What were the main features of feudalism of Europe?

Ans. During the Dark Age, a new social system Feudalism arose in Europe. The land was distributed among the nobles and they were called the feudal lords. This gift of land was called 'fief'. In return, the lord promised to help the king in fighting by providing soldiers and to provide other services to the king. The feudal lords further distributed the parts of their land to vassals the less powerful nobles. The vassals had to fight in the lord's army when called. The peasants who were known as serfs had to work on the land of the vassal. The landlords took the maximum share of the produce, while the peasants had to lead a wretched life.

E. What are the various sources to know about the History of medieval period ?

Ans. The various sources of studying about the History of medieval architecture and literary records. We can divide these sources into two groups :-
1. Archaeological Sources 2. Literary Sources.

Archaeological sources are :-

- i. **Inscriptions :-** Inscriptions are found on copper plates, rocks and pillars. The inscriptions are also found in the temples.
- ii. **Monuments :-** The various temples, forts, tombs and mosques etc. throw light on the art, architecture and cultural life of this period.
- iii. **Coins :-** Coins provide us various informations regarding important dates, names of the rulers as well as the main historical events. The economic condition of this period is also judged by the coins.

Literary Sources :- In this period paper became cheaper and more widely available. People used to write holy text Chronicles of rulers, letters and teaching of saints, petitions and judicial records and for registers of accounts and taxes.

The main literary sources are :-

- i. **Chronicles :-** The autobiographies of various rulers provide us a lot of information about the various social, political and cultural features

of this period.

- ii. **Religions books :-** The religionstext are well illustrated by various miniature paintings. They throw light on the religions customs and practices of that period.
- iii. **Foreign Travellers Accounts :-** Various foreign travellers visited india during the medieval period and wrote their accounts about the society and the position of the king.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. During the Dark age the condition of *Roman Empire* was very miserable in Europe.
- b. *Termujin* took the title of Chenghiz Khan.
- c. The religious wars between the Christians and the Muslims were called *crusades*.
- d. The peasants were known as *Serfs* in Europe.
- e. The gifts of Land given by the king to the nobles was called *fief*.

2. New Kings & Kingdoms {700-1200 A.D.}

1. Answer the following question in brief :-
 - A. Where did the pratiharas rule? Who was considered the founder of this dynasty ?

Ans. The partiharas ruled over avanti and parts of Southern Rajasthan in the beginning ofthe 8th century. Nagabhata I is considered as the founder of this dynasty.
 - B. Who was the first ruler of Pala dynasty and how did he come to power ?

Ans. Gopal was the first ruler of this dynasty. He put an end to Matsyanyaya, an internal strike and disorder in Bengal. He restored peace and laid the foundation of the Pala dynasty.
 - C. Who was the Founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty? Name some other great rulers of this dynasty?

Ans. Danti varman also known as Dantidurga was the founder of this Dynasty. Krishna I, Govinda III, Amoghvarsha and Indra III were some other great rulers of this dynasty.
 - D. What do you mean by the Tripartite Struggle?

Ans. There was always a struggle between the Pratiharas, the Palas and the Rashtrakutas to capture Kannauj, because it was a prestigious city. This struggle is known as Tripartite struggle.
 - E. Which were the four major classes of Rajputs?

Ans. The four major classes of Rajputs are the Chauhans, the Paramars, the pratiharas and the Chalukyas.
 - F. Which was the most famous invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni and what was its result?

Ans. The most famous invasion of Mahmud of Ghazi was the invasion on

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Somnath temple in 1025 A.D. He took a lot of wealth from India.

G. Who was Mohammed Gori? In which battle of Tarain he defeated Prithviraj Chauhan?

Ans. Mohammed Gori was a ruler of a small kingdom in Afghanistan. He attacked India in 1191 A.D. In the first battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D. He was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan but in 1192 he defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.

H. Name some social evils prevalent in the Rajput society.

Ans. During the Reign of Rajputs the caste system was quite rigid. The social evils like child marriage, polygamy and Sati-System were prevalent in the society.

I. Who was Rajaraja I? how can you say that he was a great builder?

Ans. Rajaraja I was a famous Chola ruler he built the Brihadesvara Temple at Tanjore. On the walls of this temple are inscribed the chief conquests of Rajaraja I.

J. How did Rajendra Chola assume the title of Gangaikonda ?

Ans. Rajendra Chola attacked Bengal and defeated the Pala king Mahipal after this victory. He assumed the title of Gangaikonda.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. Who was the most famous ruler of Pratihara dynasty? Describe his main achievements.

Ans. Nagabhatta I is considered as the founder of this dynasty. He ruled from 725 A.D. to 740 A.D. Bhoja I was the most famous ruler of this dynasty. He extended his empire from Punjab in the north to the Narmda in the south. He captured Kannauj and made it his capital.

B. Which were the important rulers of Pala dynasty? Describe the extent of their kingdom?

Ans. Gopal was the first ruler of this dynasty. He put an end to Malsyanyaya, an internal strike and disorder in Bengal. He restored peace and laid the foundation of the Pala dynasty. Dharmapala and Devapala were great rulers of this dynasty. Dharmapala was a great warrior. He was successful in controlling Bengal and Bihar. Dharmapala was succeeded by his son Devapala. He extended his empire upto Assam and Kalinga.

C. When and where did the Rashtrakutas rule? Who were the great rulers of this dynasty?

Ans. The Rashtrakutas ruled in the Deccan for about two centuries. Danti Varman also known as Dantidurga was the founder of this dynasty Krishna I, Govinda III, Amoghvarsha and Indra III Were some other great rulers of this dynasty.

D. Give an account of the Turkish invasion on India.

Ans. Mahmud was the first Turkish to invade India from the north west. He was the ruler of Ghazni. In 25 years he carried out 17 raids on India. His main aim to attack India was to take wealth from here. His most famous

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invasion was his 16th invasion in 1025 A.D. on the Somnath temple. After Mahmud's death, his successors were engaged in endless wars in central Asia. Towards the end of the 12th century, Mohammed Ghori, ruler of a small kingdom in Afghanistan attacked India. Ghori made Indian territories a province of his empire and appointed Qutab-ud-din-Aibak as the governor. Aibak expanded the Muslim empire to other parts of North India but Ghori's long absence from India caused disorder in the Indian territories.

E. Give an account of the Social life during the periods of the Rajputs.

Ans. During the reign of the Rajputs, caste system was the backbone of the society. Out of the original four castes, several subcastes were originated. The caste system became very rigid. The Brahmanas commanded great respect in the society. The Kshatriyas being the warriors also had good status in the society. The Sudras had very low status in the society. The position of women had considerably fallen. The social evil like child marriage polygamy and Sati-system were prevalent in the society.

F. Why is the Chola dynasty considered to be the most important dynasty in South India?

Ans. The Chola dynasty is considered as one of the most important dynasties in South India. The Chola power started emerging in south India from around 8th century A.D. Vijayalaya established his rule in Tamil Nadu with Tanjore as his capital. During the reign of Rajaraja I, the Chola empire witnessed a glorious period under Rajaraja I. He extended his empire by defeating the Chalukyas of Kalyani, the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Vengis. He took some territories of Mysore, Travancore, Coorg and Sri Lanka as well. He built a powerful navy and controlled many Islands of the sea like the Lakshadweep and Maldives. Trade flourished during his rule. The coasts of Kerala, Maldives and Sri Lanka became rich. Textiles, spices and precious stones were exported to west Asia. Some Arab merchants settled in the Chola empire.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded *Kannauj* in 1018 A.D.
- b. The famous Buddhist monastery at *Vikram Shila* was founded by Dharmapala.
- c. *Krishna* I built the rock cut Kailas temple at Ellora.
- d. Chanderbardi wrote *Prithviraj Raso* in Rajasthan.
- e. *Rajaraja* I built the Brihadesvara temple at Tanjore.
- f. *Shankaracharya* preached the philosophy of Advaita.
- g. *Kavyamimamsa* was written by *Rajasekhara*.

4. Match the following :-

- a. 1191 A.D. : The first battle of Tarain.
- b. 1192 A.D. : The second battle of Tarain.

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- c. 836-885 A.D. : Bhoja I
- d. 1025 A.D. : Mahmud Ghazni attacked Somnath.
- e. 985-1014 A.D. : Rajaraja I
- f. 1014-1044 A.D. : Rajendra Chola.

5. Define the following terms :-

- a. Matsyanyaya : It is an internal strike and disorder in Bengal.
- b. Mandalam : It is a Province during Chola administration.
- c. Valandur : Districts during Chola administration.
- d. Ur : Assembly of the villagers in South India.
- e. Lingayat : It was the most popular of the religions sects.

6. Write True or False :-

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

3.

The Delhi Sultans

I. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. Name the important dynasties of Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. The Sultanate period is divided into the five main dynasties- the Slave Dynasty, the Khalji Dynasty, the Tughlaq Dynasty, the Sayyad dynasty and the Lodhi Dynasty.

B. How did the Qutb-ud-din Aibak became the Sultan of Delhi?

Ans. Mohammad Ghori appointed Qutb-ud-din Aibak as the governor of the territories conquered by him in India. But after the death of Mohammad Ghori a Struggle of Power broke out among his generals as Ghori had no son. In this struggle Qutb-ud-din emerged as victorious and he become the Sultan of Delhi.

C. Why did Iltutmish nominate Razia Sultan as his successor? Why could she not rule for long?

Ans. Iltutmish nominate Razia his daughter as the Sultan of Delhi, because he did not find any of his sons worthy to be his successors. But she ruled only for a short period, because the nobles did not like the idea of being ruled by a woman.

D. What do you mean by sijdah? who introduced it? why was it not liked by the conservative Muslims?

Ans. The custom of kneeling down and touching the ground with the forehead to salute the king is known as Sijdah. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban introduced it. This practice was not liked by the conservative Muslims they considered it against the teaching of Islam as according to Islam, one can do Sijdah only before God.

E. What was Ala-ud-din's chief aim to conquer the Deccan?

Ans. Ala-ud-din's chief aim to conquer the Deccan was economic rather than religious or political.

- F. Which three main plans of Mohammad bin- Tughlaq made him unpopular ?**
Ans. The three main plans of Mohammad bin Tughlag made him unpopular were (i) Transfer of Capital. (ii) Token Currency. (iii) Increase of land revenue in the Doab.
- G. How did Firoz Shah Tughlaq try to win the sympathy of the nobles?**
Ans. He tried to win the sympathy of the nobles by giving them presents and jagirs instead of Salaries.
- H. Who was Khizr Khan? Which Dynasty did he belong to?**
Ans. Khizr Khan was the governor of Multan and Punjab. He belonged to Sayyad Dynasty.
- I. Name the three rulers of Lodhi Dynasty and Mention the period of their rule?**
Ans. Bahlol Lodhi ruled from 1451-89 Sikandar Lodhi ruled from 1489-1517 Ibrahim Lodhi ruled from 1517-1526.
- J. What were the main sources of income of the Delhi Sultans?**
Ans. The main sources of income of the Delhi Sultans were Ushar, Khiraj, Kham, Zakat and Jazia.
- 2. Answer the following questions in detail :-**
- A. Who was Iltutmish? Give an account of the main features of his regin.**
Ans. Iltutmish was one of the greatest rulers of Slave Dynasty. He was a great builder he completed the Qutab Minar. He made an organisation of Turkan-I-Chahal gani of Turkish nobles. Then he divided his empire into varions pieces of land. These pieces of land. were called Iqtas. These Iqtas were given to nobles and officers in lieu of their salary. He also introduced silver and metal coins. These coins were called tanka and zital.
- B. What difficulties did Ghias-ud-din Balban face at the time of ascending the throne ?**
Ans. Ghias-ud-din Balban had to face a number of difficulties after a ascending the throne. There was always a danger of Mongols in the north western border of the country. The Rajputswere also posing threat to the power of sultan. However Balban adopted a policy of blood and Iron to crush his enemies. His own Turkish Chiefs a group of forty nobles called Chalisa a were his worst enemies. They had become very powerful and challenging the authority of the Sultan. He confiscated their Jagirs. This practice was not liked by the conservative Muslims.
- C. Give an account of the conquests of Ala-ud-din Khalji.**
Ans. Ala-ud-din Khalji was a shrewd person. He wanted to conquer the world. He dreamt of becoming a second Alexander and referred to himself as Sikander-i-Sani. He conquered Gujarat, Malwa and the Rajput Kingdoms of Ranthembhor and Chittor. After conquering north India, he tried to conquer the Deccan. He assigned the task of conquering the Deccan to his faithful general Malik Kafur. Malik kafur conquered Devagiri, Warangal,

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Dwarasamundra and Madurai. Ala-ud-din's chief aim to conquer the Deccan was economic rather than religious or political.

D. What were the salient features of Ala-ud-din's administration?

Ans. Ala-ud-din Khalji made several reforms in his administration mainly to check the power of the nobles:-

- i. An inefficient spy system was organised, so that the nobles and officers may not misuse their power.
- ii. The iqta system was abolished. The land and property which was given to the nobles as iqta was taken back.
- iii. Excess money from the nobles was extracted by levying heavy taxes on them.
- iv. Land revenue for all the lands was re-fixed. In the fertile land of the Doab, between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers, the tax was raised to one-half of the total produce.
- v. Drinking wine in public was prohibited.
- vi. The prices of all articles were fixed. The prices of essential goods were kept low. Market officers were appointed to keep a check on the prices.

E. Describe the visionary plans of Mohammad bin-Tughlaq. Why did all these plans fail?

Ans. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq was a learned man. He made a visionary plan which are as follows:-

- i. **Transfer of capital :-** One of his experiments was to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri in 1307 A.D. and he named it Daulatabad. He thought that it was a more suitable place to exercise control over his vast empire, which was not possible to control from Delhi. He ordered the people to shift from Delhi to Daulatabad. It was an unwise step because people suffered many hardships on the way. They could not adjust in the new environment. Secondly the Mongol raids on Delhi increased soon he realized his fault and moved to Delhi again.
- ii. **Token currency :-** His another experiment was of issuing token currency. The scheme was good but it also failed. He issued a currency of copper coins in place of gold and silver coins as a result fake copper coins came into circulation and trade suffered and the foreign traders lost faith in the currency. It affected the whole financial system of the state.
- iii. **Increase of land revenue in the Doab :-** He increased the land revenue in the doab because it was a very fertile area. But at that time this region witnessed the conditions of famine so there was great disappointment in the people, when the Sultan raised the revenue, as they could not pay the taxes. This step of Sultan made him unpopular.

F. Describe Timur's invasion on india? What were its consequences?

Ans. Timur-I-Lung, the Mongol king and a great conqueror from central Aisa invaded India during the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq. There was no strong opposition in punjab so he reached the gates of Delhi. The city was devastated. The sultan was defeated Timur took away a large quantity of gold, diamonds, silver etc. Timur's invasion put an end to the Tughlaq's rule.

G. Give a brief account of the rulers of Lodhi Dynasty.

Ans. Bahol Lodhi was the founder of Lodhi Dynasty. He was a brave general. He was a generous and pious ruler. He brought peace and order in the Sultanate . He died in 1488 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodhi. He was one of the greatest ruler of the Lodhi dynasty Sikandar Lodhi built Agra and made it the second capital of the Lodhi's. He died in 1517. Ibrahim Lodhi was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He was ill tempered, so he lost sympathy of the nobles. Revolts broke out everywhere. His uncle Alam Khan went to Babur in Afghanistan and invited him to invade Delhi.

H. Which were the main sources of income of the Delhi Sultans? Write briefly about each source.

Ans. The main sources of income of the Delhi Sultans were the following taxes :-

- i. **Ushar** :- Land revenue imposed on the Muslim. It was one-tenth of the produce.
- ii. **Khiraj** :- Land revenue imposed on the Hindus. It ranged from one-tenth to one-fifth of the produce.
- iii. **Kham** :- It was one-fifth of the booty captured in the war.
- iv. **Zakat** :- The Muslims had to pay 2.5% of the income for the spread of Islam. this amount however varied from ruler to ruler.
- v. **Jazia** :- It was a tax imposed on non-muslims; but the Brahmanas were exempted from this tax. During the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Brahmanas also had to pay it.

3. Match the dates with the rulers:-

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| a. 1266-87 | : | Ghiyas-ud-din Balban |
| b. 1296-1316 | : | Ala-ud-din Khalji |
| c. 1324-1351 | : | Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq |
| d. 1414-1421 | : | Khizr Khan |
| e. 1451-1489 | : | Bahlol Lodhi |
| f. 1517-1526 | : | Ibrahim Lodhi |

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. *Ilutmish* got the Qutab Minar completed
- b. *Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq* issued token currency.

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- c. *Ala-ud-din Khalji* referred to himself as Sikander-i Sani.
- d. *Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq* shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- e. The book *Tarikh-i Daudi* speaks highly of the sikandar Lodhi.
- f. *Khizr Khan* laid the foundation of sayyad Dynasty.

5. Write True or false :-

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

4. The Mughal Empire-I {1526-1605 A.D.}

1. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. How did Babur establish the Mughal empire in India ?

Ans. Babar invaded India after the invitation of Alam Khan, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi and defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat and founded the Mughal Empire in 1526 A.D.

B. Why did Humayn flee to Iran ?

Ans. Sher Shah, Afghan chief in Bihar defeated Hamayun in the battle Chausa in 1539 A.D. and again in the battle of Kannauj in 1540 A.D. and Humayun had to flee to Iran to save his life.

C. Who was Sher Shah ? For how long did the Suri Dynasty rule Delhi ?

Ans. Sher Shah was the Afghan chief. His real name was Farid Khan. Sher Shah ruled Delhi for only four years. The Suri dynasty ruled upto 1555 A.D.

D. Who was Bairam Khan ? Why did Bairam Khan rule on behalf of Akbar and for how long ?

Ans. Bairam Khan was the guardian and tutor of Akbar. Akbar was only 13 years old and too young to manage the affairs of his kingdom at the time of ascending the throne.

e. Describe the extent of Akbar's empire.

Ans. Akbar conquered Malwa in 1561 A.D. by defeating Bal Bahadur, the ruler of Malwa. In 1564 A.D. he captured Gandwana and in 1568 A.D. he captured Chhettor. Akbar also conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Sind, Kabul and Kashmir. Akbar's empire extended from the Hindukush in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east and from the Himalayas in the North to the Godavari in the South.

F. How did Akbar try to bring unity between the Hindus and Muslims ?

Ans. Akbar tried to maintain friendly relations with the Rajputs for the stability of the Mughal empire. He appointed Raja Man Singh as his general. Raja Todarmal was an important officer in his courts. He married to the daughter of the Raja of Amber, Bhara Mal and he married his son Salim to a Rajput princess. He abolished pilgrim tax. He started a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi.

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G. Which new religion did Akbar introduce ? Why was it opposed by the Muslims as well the Hindus ?

Ans. He started a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi. This new religious faith was opposed by orthodox Muslims. Hindus also considered it another form of Muslim religion, so they also did not join it.

H. What do you mean by the Mansabdari system ?

Ans. Akbar introduced a special system called the mansabdar system. Each officer or noble was given a mansab (rank) and was called mansabdar.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Give an account of the main features of Sher Shah's administration.

Ans. Sher Shah was a good administrator. He divided his kingdom into Sarkars which was divided into paraganas. A number of villages comprised a paraganas. Each sarkar of paraganas was administered by his trusted officers. He promoted trade and commerce. The land revenue was fixed one third of the produce.

B. Describe the main conquests made by Akbar and the extent of Akbar's empire.

Ans. After having established in Delhi and Agra. Akbar began to extend his empire. He conquered Malwa in 1561 A.D. by defeating Lal Bahadur, the ruler of Malwa. In 1564 A.D. he captured Gondwana and in 1568 A.D. he captured Chhittor. Akbar also conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Sind, Kabul and Kashmir. Akbar now turned his attention towards South. In 1595 A.D. Chand Bibi the brave queen of Ahmadnagar fought bravely with Akbar's forces. But she was forced to sign a treaty according to which Berar was given to the Mughals. By A.D. 1600 Ahmadnagar was also annexed to the Mughal empire. Akbar's empire extended from the Hindukush in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to the Godavari in the south.

C. Write an account of the Akbar's administration and the Mansabdari system introduced by him.

Ans. He was the supreme judge and supreme commander of the armed forces. He had a council of ministers to assist him in the administration. The most important official was the Wazir or Diwan who handled the revenue department. Mir Bakshi was in charge of the military department. The Chief Qazi looked after the judicial system. Mir Saman was the in charge of royal household.

Akbar had divided his kingdom into fifteen provinces or Subas. Each province was under a Subedar. The provinces were subdivided into districts (Sarkars) and the districts were divided into paraganas. Each paraganas had a number of villages. The Kotwal was the officer in charge of the town administration. A village was looked after by the official

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known as Chowkidar and Patwari.

The land was properly measured and assessed under Todar mal, the revenue minister. The revenue was fixed according to the productivity of land. One third of the average produce had to be paid to the state. The peasants could pay in cash or kind. The revenue collectors were not very strict. The peasants were given loans during famine.

Akbar introduced a special system called the mansabdari system. Each officer or noble was given a mansab (rank) and was called a mansabdar. Each mansabdar had to supply troops to the king. The smallest mansabdar was incharge of ten horses. The highest mansabdar was the commander of 10,000 soldiers. The post of mansabdar was not hereditary. The mansabdars could be transferred from one district to another. They were paid fixed salary. Some mansabdars were paid in the form of Jagirs. The mansabdars had to maintain an army according to their ranks. The Mughal administration was by and large based on military administration. Akbar's army consisted of cavalry, infantry, artillery and navy.

D. Why is Akbar considered as one of the greatest kings of the Mughal period ?

Ans. Akbar is considered as one of the greatest emperors of India. He was a great conqueror and able administrator and a generous ruler. He was a great patron of art, architecture, painting, literature and music. He tried to bring unity among the Hindus and the Muslims.

3. Match the following :-

- Ans.**
- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| a. | 1527 A.D. | : | Battle of Kanwaha |
| b. | 1539 A.D. | : | Battle of Chausa |
| c. | 1540 A.D. | : | Battle of Kannauj |
| d. | 1576 A.D. | : | Battle of Haldighati |
| e. | 1561 A.D. | : | Akbar conquered Malwa |
| f. | 1555 A.D. | : | Humayun recaptured Delhi |

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- Babur defeated *Rana Sanga* the ruler of Chittor in the battle of Kanwaha.
 - Grand Trunk Road was built by *Sher Shah Suri*.
 - The battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and *Maharana Pratap*.
 - Akbarnama was written by *Abdul Fazal*.
 - Buland Darwaza was built to commemorate akbar's victory over *Gujrat*.
 - Faizi-a* translated Ramayana and Mahabharata in Persian.
 - Todar Mal* was the revenue minister during Akbar's reign.
 - Akbar appointed *Raja Man Singh* as his general.

5. Write True or False against the following statements :-

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

5. The Mughal Empire-II {1605-1707 A.D.}

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. When was Guru Arjun Dev put to death and why?

Ans. Guru Arjun Dev was put to death in 1606 A.D. because he refused to pay the fine imposed on him when he had extended help to khusrav.

B. Why did Jahangir not capture Kandhar?

Ans. Jahangir asked his son Khurram, to go to Kandhar, as it was captured by the shah of Iran. Khurram refused to carry the order of his father and rebelled. Thus Jahangir could not recapture Kandhar.

C. Why did Nur Jahan practically rule the kingdom of Jahangir?

Ans. Nur Jahan was a talented lady so Jahangir used to take her advice in all important matters. Gradually she became the real rulers from 1611 to 1627 A.D. She practically ruled the country because Jahangir had become careless and addicted to wine and opium.

D. Who was Sir Thomas Roe? What concession did he get from Jahangir ?

Ans. Sir Thomas Roe was an ambassador of king James I. Jahangir permitted him to set up a factory at Surat. In lieu of that, the English assured the Mughals to protect their merchants and ships from the Portuguese.

E. Which three kingdoms of the Deccan created trouble for Shah Jahan?

Ans. Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda created trouble for Shah Jahan.

F. What trouble was created by the Portuguese to Shah Jahan? How did he get rid of this trouble?

Ans. Portuguese had a settlement at Hooghli. They used this as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal. The Mughal armies acted against them and cleared them out of Hooghli.

G. How can you say that Shah Jahan was a great builder?

Ans. Shah Jahan built some very famous monuments such as the Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red Fort and Moti Masjid etc.

H. Name some famous gardens made by Shah Jahan.

Ans. Some famous gardens made by Shah Jahan are Shalimar garden near Lahore, the Talkatora Bagh and Shalimar Garden in Delhi and Wazir Bagh in Kashmir.

I. How was the religious policy of Aurangzeb different from his predecessors ?

Ans. Aurangzeb was a sunni Muslim. He tried to run the administration strictly with the Islamic rules. In 1667 A.D, he issued orders for the demolition of temples and construct mosques in those places. In 1679 A.D., he reimposed Jazia on the Hindus. He also reintroduced the pilgrim tax.

J. Name the various revolts which Aurangzeb had to face during his reign.

Ans. The oppressive religious and other policies of Aurangzeb led to some

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serious revolts during his reign. These revolts are:-

- i. Revolts of the Jats
- ii. Revolt of the Satnamis
- iii. The Second Jat Revolt
- iv. Bundela's Revolts
- v. The Sikh Revolt
- vi. Rajputs.

2. Answer the following questions in details :-

A. Give an account of the Jahangir's conquests and campaigns.

Ans. Jahangir's greatest conquest was against Amar Singh, son of Rana Pratap. Who had not submitted to the Mughals. So Jahangir led a campaign against him. The Rana was defeated but Amar Singh accepted the authority of Jahangir and pledged loyalty to the Mughal emperor, so Mewar was restored to the Rana and Jahangir recaptured the fort of Kangra.

B. Describe the role of Nur Jahan during Jahangir's reign.

Ans. Nur Jahan was a beautiful and talented lady. Jahangir used to take her advice in all important matters. Gradually she became so powerful that her name was engraved on the royal coins and seals along with Jahangir. The rise of Nur Jahan was not liked by her relatives and nobles. They started revolting against the Mughal emperor. From 1611 to 1627 A.D. She practically ruled the country.

C. What do you know about Jahangir's relations with the Europeans ?

Ans. During Jahangir's reign various European travellers visited India for trade. In 1608 A.D. William Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir. He was an emissary of King James I of England. Then Sir Thomas Roe as an ambassador of King James I visited the court of Jahangir. He permitted him to set up a factory at Surat. In lieu of that the English assured the Mughals to protect their merchants and ships from the Portuguese. He succeeded in obtaining trade concessions with India for the British traders. Both William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe have left behind vivid accounts of Jahangir's court and his administration.

D. Give an account of the conquests and campaigns of Shah?

Ans. First of all Shah Jahan had to deal with various revolts which had taken place in different parts of his kingdom. In 1628 A.D. Raja Jujhar Singh of Bundelkhand revolted but he was defeated and killed in 1635 A.D. There were three kingdoms in the Deccan. Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, and Golconda. These states created trouble for the Mughal empire then the ruler of Ahmadnagar was captured and Ahmadnagar was annexed. After some time, the rulers of Bijapur and Golconda also accepted the sovereignty of Shah Jahan and agreed to pay tribute to him. Aurangzeb was made the governor of the Deccan. Shah Jahan also had trouble with the Portuguese who had a settlement at Hooghly. They used this as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal. The Mughal armies acted against them out of Hooghly. Then the army annexed the region of Kamrup in Assam.

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E. Why is Shah Jahan's reign called the golden age of Mughal period ?

Ans. The period of Shah Jahan's reign is considered as the golden age of Mughal period because there was great progress in various field. There was great economic progress in various fields. Such as agriculture and industries. During this period, There were hardly any revolts Shah Jahan encouraged the Scholars and their literary works.

F. Give a brief account of the various revolts which occurred during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Ans. The oppressive religious and other policies of Aurangzeb led to some serious revolts during his reign.

Revolts of the jats :- The jats lived around Delhi; Mathura and Agra. They revolted under their leader Gokul. However the revolt was crushed and Gokul was killed.

Revolt of the Satnamis :- The satnamis were mostly peasants, artisans and low caste people who had settled in Narnaul and Mewar. They were a sect of Hindu Sadhus. The persecution of these sadhus forced them to revolt. This revolt was also crushed.

The Second Jat Revolt :- The unrest among the Jats continued and in 1685 A.D., They again revolted under the leadership of Rajaram. Rajaram was defeated in 1691 A.D. However Jats were able to setup a separate Jat Kingdom under Churaman.

Bundela's Revolts :- Under the Leadership of Champat Rai, he Bundelas revolted in Bundelkhand on account of the oppressive agrarian policy of Aurangzeb.

The Sikh Revolt :- Aurangzeb offended the Sikhs due to his religious policy. In a fierce battle with the Mughals, two of the Guru's sons were killed and the other two were captured and buried alive. The Sikhs carried out raids in various places during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Rajputs :- Unlike his predecessors, Aurangzeb's Rajput policy made Rajputs against him; as he did not maintain cordial relations with them. The war with the Rajputs damaged the prestige of Aurangzeb and caused much loss to the Mughal empire.

3. Match the following :-

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| a. Amar Singh | : son of Rana Pratap |
| b. Raja Jujhar Singh | : Bundelkhand |
| c. Gokul | : First Jat Revolt during Aurangzeb's reign. |
| d. Ustad Isa | : designed Taj Mahal |
| e. Raja Jaswant Singh | : Marwar |
| f. Dara Shikoh | : translated upanishads into Persian. |
| g. Raja Ram | : Second Jat Revolt during the reign of Aurangzeb |
| h. Malik Amber | : Ahmadnagar |

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. In 1620 A.D. Jahangir captured the fort of *Kangra*.
- b. Nur Jahan's real name was *Mehr-Un-Nisa*.
- c. During Shah Jahan's reign, Portuguese had a settlement at *Hooghli*.
- d. Jahangir permitted *Sir Thomas Roe* to set up a factory at Surat.
- e. The organization of Sikhs into a military force was called *Khalsa*.
- f. *Shah Jahan* shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi.
- g. The Sikh religion was founded by *Guru Nanak*.
- h. Travenier and Bernier, the French travellers visited the court of *Shah Jahan*.

5. Write true or False :-

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

6. Political Formations In The 18th century

I. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Who was Ahmad Shah Abdali? When did he raid India?

Ans. Ahmad Shah Abdali was the Afghan ruler who invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761.

B. Which were the two groups of nobles? Which Mughal rulers were murdered and blinded by the Mughal nobles?

Ans. The two groups of nobles were the Irains and the Turanis (Turkish). Farrukh Siyar and Alamgir II were murdered and other two Ahmad Shah and Shah Alam II were blinded by their nobles.

C. How did Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan try to decrease the Mughal influence in Awadh?

Ans. Burhan ul-Mulk tried to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region by reducing the number of office holders (Jagirdars) appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of Jagirs and appointed his own loyal servants in vacant positions.

D. What did Murshid Quli Khan do to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal?

Ans. To reduce Mughal influence in Bengal Murshid Quli Khan transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenue of Bengal.

E. What do you mean by Jagat Seth? How did the house of Jagatseth become powerful in Bengal?

Ans. In the period of Murshid Quli Khan revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all Zamindars. As a result, many Zamindars had to borrow money from bankers and money lenders. Those unable to pay were forced to sell their lands to larger Zamindars. During the reign of Alivardi Khan the banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous.

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F. Under whose leadership did the Sikhs declare their sovereign rule. In whose names did they make coins?

Ans. Under the leadership of Banda Bahadur, the Sikhs declared their sovereign rule between the Sutlej and Jamuna. They made their coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh.

G. With whose support Shivaji established a powerful kingdom?

Ans. Shivaji established a powerful warrior families (deshmukhs) groups of highly mobile, peasant, pastoralists (Kumbhis).

H. Who were the Peshwas? Where did they set up their capital?

Ans. Chitpavan Brahmans were Peshwas. They set up their capital in Poona.

I. What was the main effect of the third battle of Panipat on the political scene of India?

Ans. The defeat of the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat gave a severe blow to their power and paved the way for the rise of British power in India.

J. In which area did the Jats extend their influence? Who was their main leader?

Ans. Jats extended their influence over territories situated to the west of Delhi and by the 1680's they had begun dominating the region between the two imperial cities Delhi and Agra. Their main leader was Churaman.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. What were the main causes of the decline of the Mughal empire?

Ans. Mughal empire became weak during the reign of Aurangzeb due to his oppressive religion and other policies. He had to face various revolts in different parts of the country. These revolts resulted in the weakening of the Mughal Empire. After Aurangzeb's death, his eldest son Muazzam who took the title of Bahadur Shah, ascended the throne in 1707 A.D. After his death, Mughal Empire started disintegrating, into various territories conquered by the Marathas, the Sikhs and the Jats. It became difficult for the later Mughals to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars.

B. Give an account of the various groups of states of the 18th century.

Ans. Broadly speaking the states of the eighteenth century were divided into three overlapping groups.

i. States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. The rulers of these states were quite powerful and independent, but they did not break their formalities with the Mughal emperor.

ii. States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as Watan Jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities.

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iii. States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and Jats. They had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long armed struggle.

C. How did the states of Hyderabad, Awadh and Bengal become almost autonomous ?

- Ans.**
- a. Hyderabad :- Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state was one of the most powerful members at the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. As the Mughal governor of the Deccan province, Asaf Jah already had full control over its political and financial administration. He became the actual ruler of the Deccan. He appointed mansabdars and granted Jagirs.
 - b. Awadh:- Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan was appointed subedar of Awadh in 1772. He was responsible for managing the political, financial and military affairs of the province of Awadh. Burhan-ul-Mulk tried to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region by reducing the number of office holders appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of Jagirs, and appointed his own loyal servants in vacant positions.
 - c. Bengal :- Bengal gradually broke away from Mughal control under Murshid Quli Khan. Who was appointed as the Haib, deputy to the governor of the province.

D. Give an account of the Watan Jagirs of the Rajputs.

Ans. Many Rajput kings, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals with distinction. In exchange, they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs. In the 18th century, these rulers now attempted to extend their control over adjacent regions. Ajit Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was governor of Malwa.

E. How did the Sikhs organise themselves in the eighteenth century ? In which areas did their territories extend ?

Ans. The organization of the Sikhs into a political community during the 17th century helped in regional state-building in the Punjab. Several battles were fought by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers. In 1708, Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. The Sikh territories in the late 18th century extended from the Indus to the Jamuna. But they were divided under different rulers. One of them, Maharaja Ranjeet Singh reunited these groups and established his capital at Lahore in 1799.

F. How did the Marathas gain power and why did the power of Marathas decline?

Ans. Shivaji carved out a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families. Groups of highly mobile, peasant, pastoralists provided the

backbone of the Maratha army. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the entire region. The Marathas failed to establish a single united empire under one ruler due to mutual rivalries. The military campaigns of the Marathas also made other rulers hostile towards the Marathas. As a result they were not inclined to support the Marathas during the third battle of Panipat in 1761. The defeat of the Marathas in this battle gave a severe blow to their power.

G. In which areas did the Jats extend their influence and how?

Ans. The Jats acquired control over territories situated to the west of Delhi and by the 1680's they had begun dominating the region between the two imperial cities, Delhi and Agra. The Jats were prosperous agriculturists and towns like Panipat and Ballabgarh became important trade centres in the areas dominated by them.

3. Match the following:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|
| a. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah | : | Hyderabad |
| b. Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan | : | Awadh |
| c. Murshid Quli Khan | : | Bengal |
| d. Ajit Singh | : | Jodhpur |
| e. Sawai Raja Jai Singh | : | Jaipur |
| f. Maharaja Ranjeet Singh | : | Lahore |
| g. Sindhia | : | Gwalior |
| h. Gaekwad | : | Baroda |
| i. Bhonsle | : | Nagpur |
| j. Suraj Mal | : | Bharatpur |

4. Fill in the blanks:-

- The two groups of nobles were the *Tranis* and the *Turanis*.
- During the reign of *Alivardi Khan* the banking house of Jagat Seth became very prosperous.
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh* of Amber was governor of Malwa.
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh* was given the subedari of Agra in 1772.
- Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughals under the leadership of *Banda Bahadur*.
- Poona* became the capital of Maratha Region.
- The Maratha ruler levied two taxes called *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi*.
- The third battle of Panipat took place in *1761*.

5. With which rulers are the following dates associated?
- a. 1707-12 : Bahadur Shah.
 - b. 1713-19 : Farrukh Siyar.
 - c. 1754-59 : Alamgir II.
 - d. 1748-54 : Ahmad Shah.
 - e. 1759-1816 : Shah Alam II.
 - f. 1627-80 : Shivaji.

7. Architecture Of The Medieval Period

I. Answer the following questions briefly:-

A. Which different types of building (monuments) were built during the Medieval period?

Ans. The rulers of this period built a large number of beautiful palaces, forts and temples.

B. What is the special feature of Khajuraho Temple?

Ans. The Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh are known for their carvings and sculpture of Nagara style. These temples were built by Chandellas. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple is famous for its architecture.

C. Write the name of the famous temple of Orissa and where are they found?

Ans. The Mukteswara Temple, the Lingraja Temple and the Rajarani Temple of Bhubaneswar, the Jagannath Temple at Puri, and the Sun Temple at Konark are the best temples of Orissa.

D. Where is Kailash Temple? Who built it? What is its special characteristic?

Ans. Kailash Temple is at Ellora. It was built by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I. The whole structure from top to bottom is cut out of solid rocks.

E. Name the famous monuments of the Sultanate period. In whose reign was each of these monuments built?

Ans. Quwat-ul-Islam, the earliest mosque, was built by Qutab-ud-din Aibak. The Qutab Minar, Alai Darwaza at Qutab complex at Mehrauli near Delhi, Tomb of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Kotla, Lodhi garden are some of the famous monuments of the Sultanate period.

F. Which famous monuments did Akbar build?

Ans. Famous monuments built by Akbar are Tomb of Humayun at Delhi. Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. Buland Darwaza, the temple of Sheikh Salim Chishti, the Panch Mahal.

G. Which famous monuments did Shah Jahan build?

Ans. Some of the famous monuments built by Shah Jahan are the Taj Mahal (Agra), Jama Masjid, Red Fort (Delhi) and Pearl Mosque (Agra).

H. Name the important buildings built inside the Red Fort.

Ans. Red Fort contains various buildings like Rang Mahal, the Moti Mahal, the

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Diwan-I-Am, the Diwan-I-Khas.

II. Answer the following questions in detail:-

A. What are the main differences between the temple of the north and the temples of the south?

Ans. The main differences between the Northern and the Southern temples are :-

- i. The northern temples are generally made of bricks and mortar, the southern temples are often out of solid rocks.
- ii. The southern temples have high and majestic gateways (gopurams) which are not found in the northern temples.
- iii. The southern temples have pyramid like towers over the central part while the northern temples have dome like structure over the central part.
- iv. The southern temples were not only centres of religious activity like the northern temples but they were also centre of social and economic activities. So they are generally bigger in size and area than the northern temples.

B. Give an account of the temples built during the early Medieval Period.

Ans. During the Early Medieval period, the various Hindu rulers of the North and the south built many grand temples such as the Khajuraho temples, the Kandariya Mahadeva temple, the Mukteswara temple, the Lingraj temple, the Rajarani temple, the Jagannath temple, the Sun temple, the Jain temples (Dilwara) the Rathas, the Brihadeswara temple, the Kailash temple and the Hoysaleswara temple.

C. Give an account of the famous monuments built during the Sultanate period.

Ans. During the Sultanate period , the famous monuments built were The Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Kotla and Lodhi garden.

D. How can you say that the Mughals were great builders? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples:-

Ans. The Mughals were great patrons of architecture. they built many beautiful and famous monuments such as the Tomb of Humayun. (Akbar), Buland darwaza (Akbar), Tomb of Imadud-daula (Jahangir), Taj Mahal (Shah Jahan), Red fort (Shah Jahan), Jama Masjid(Shah Jahan). Akbar built many building in red stone. Akbar tomb of Sikandara was started by Akbar and completed by his son Jahangir. Jahangir laid beautiful gardens in Kashmir,The Nishat and Salimar gardens are still famous Shah Jahan spent lavishly in building these monuments. Aurangzeb had no interest in artistic beauty because of his fanatic religious view still he built the moti masjid in the red fort at Delhi and the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.

III. Match the following:-

a. Lingaraja Temple	:	Bhubaneshwar
b. Kailash Temple	:	Ellora
c. Qutab Minar	:	Mehrauli
d. Red Fort	:	Delhi
e. Buland Darwaza	:	Fatehpur Sikri
f. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	:	Madhya Pradesh
g. Jagannath Temple	:	Puri
h. Sun Temple	:	Konark
i. Badshahi Mosque	:	Lahore
j. Brihadeshwara Temple	:	Tanjore

8. Towns, Traders And Craft Persons

I. Answer the following questions briefly :-**A. What were the various functions of the towns in the Medieval Period?**

Ans. In the Medieval Period and even today the towns serve several functions. Some towns are temple towns, some are administrative centres. Some are commercial towns or ports. Infact, many towns combined several functions. They were administrative centres, temple towns as well as centres of commercial activities and craft production.

B. Why did many people settle near the temples?

Ans. A large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders etc settled near the temple to cater to its need and those of the pilgrims. Thus grew temple towns.

C. Name any five important temple towns of Medieval Period?

Ans. Five important temple towns of Medieval Period are Bhillasvamin (**Bhilsa** or vidisha) in Madhya Pradesh and Somnath in Gujrat. Other important temple included Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.

D. Why is Ajmer a famous pilgrimage centre?

Ans. Ajmer provides an excellent example of religious coexistent. Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti the famous sufi saint attracted devotees from all creeds. Near Ajmer is a lake, Pushkar, which has attracted pilgrim from the ancient time.

E. What were the two main items of export from India?

Ans. The two main items of export from India are Spices and Textiles.

F. Which ports developed in the Medieval Period?

Ans. On the east coast of India Tamralipti (Tamluk now in Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (Now in Andhra Pradesh) were the Major sea ports and on the west coast, Cambay, Sopara, Broach, Surat Cochin, Goa, Quilam or Kawlam.

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G. In which India crafts were the Indian crafts persons famous?

Ans. The craft person of Bidar were famous for their inlay work in copper and Silver that is called Bidri. The panchalas or Vishwa Karma community, consisting of goldsmith, bronzesmiths, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters were essential to the building of temples weavers are the saliyar or kaikolars.

H. Which new ports were developed by the European traders.

Ans. Red sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, South East Asia and China.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. How can a town perform various functions? Illustrate your answer with example.

Ans. In the Medieval Period and even today the towns serve several functions. Some towns are temple towns, some are administrative centres. Some are commercial towns or ports. Infact, many towns combined several functions. They were adminisrative centres, temple towns as well as centres of commercial activities and craft production.

Temple town grew when temple authorities used their wealth to finace trade and banking then a large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders etc settled near the temple to cater to its need and those of the pilgrims such as Somnath in Gujrat, Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu and Tirupati in Andra Pradesh.

B. Which were the famous court towns of south India and under which dynasties?

Ans. In south India, Kachi, Badami and Ellora (under the pallavas) Badami Kalyani and Vengi (under the Chalukyas) Malakheda (under the Rashtrakutas) Devagiri (under the yadavas). Dwarasamundra (under the Hoysalas), Tanjore and GangaikondaCholapuram (under the Cholas), Mudurai (under the Pandayas) developed as court towns.

C. Give an accountof some famous crafts developed during the Medieval Period.

Ans. During the Medieval period the various articles.made by Indian. Craft persons were famous and were in great demand in many countries. The craft person of Bidar were famous for their inlay work in copper and Silver that is called Bidri. The panchalas or Vishwa Karma community, consisting of goldsmith, bronzesmiths, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters were essential to the building of temples weavers such as saliyar or kaikolars emerged as prosperous communities making donations to temples. Some aspects of cloth making like cotton cleaning, spinning and dyeing became specialised and independent craft. Indian textiles had a great demand in many countries.

D. How did the Europeans take away liberty from the Indian Crafts persons?

Ans. The European companies used their naval power to gaincontrol of the sea trade and forced Indian traders to work as their agents. The spurt in

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demand for goods like textiles led to a great expansion of the crafts of spinning, weaving, bleaching, dying etc. However this period also saw the decline of the independence of the craft persons. They now began to work on a system of advance which meant that they had to weave cloth which was already promised to European agents. Weavers no longer had liberty of selling their own cloth or weaving their own patterns.

E. Give an account of India's external trade during the Medieval period?

Ans. The traders had formed their association called guilds to protect their interests. The most famous being the Manigramam and Nanadesi. These guilds traded extensively both with the peninsula and with South East Asia and China. These were also Communities like the Chettiars and the Marwari Oswal. Who went on to become the principal trading groups of the country. Gujrati traders including the communities of Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Bohras traded extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, South-east Asia and China. They sold textiles and spices in these ports and in exchange brought gold and ivory from Africa and Spices, tin, Chinese blue pottery and Silver from South-east Asia and China.

III. Match the Following :-

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| a. Madurai | : | Tamil Nadu |
| b. Ajmer | : | Rajasthan |
| c. Agra | : | Uttar Pradesh |
| d. Vishakhapatnam | : | Andhra Pradesh |
| e. Tamralipti | : | Bengal |

9. Tribes, Nomads And Settled Communities

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A During Medieval period which groups of people had higher status in the society?

Ans. The Kshatriyas nobles and chiefs, the Brahmanas and the rich merchants had higher status in the society, during the Medieval Period.

B Which societies are often called tribe?

Ans. The societies which didn't follow the social rules prescribed by the Brahmanas are called tribes.

C. What were the main occupations of the tribes?

Ans. The tribes obtained their live-li-hood by shifting agriculture and collecting forest produce.

D. Who was Rani Durgawati?

Ans. Rani Durgawati was the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput Raja of Mahoba. Who ruled after the death of her husband Dalpat on behalf of

her five years old son.

E. How did various castes (Jatis) originate in different Varnas?

Ans. Smaller castes or Jatis emerged within the Varnas. Specialised artisans, smiths, carpenters and masons were also recognized as separate Jatis. Jatis rather than varna became the basis for organising society.

F. How did some tribes adopt the social rules laid by the Brahmanas?

Ans. The constant reaction between the varna based society and tribal people caused both kinds of societies to adopt and change over a period of time, some tribes joined the Jatis and followed the social rules, set up by the Brahmanas.

2. Answer the following questions in detail:-

A. Give an account of the life of the tribal people.

Ans. Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived. Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another. The tribes retained their freedom and preserved their separate culture. The tribal people usually did not keep written records. But they preserved rich customs and oral traditions. These were passed down to each new generation.

B. What were the main features of Ahoms society?

Ans. The Ahoms created a new state by suppressing many other tribes. The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were called paiks. Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation. All adult males served in the army during war. At other times, they were engaged in building dams, irrigation systems and other public works. They also introduced new methods of rice cultivation. Ahom society was divided into clans or Khels. A Khel often controlled several villages. Ahom worshipped their own tribal Gods. In the reign of Sib Singh Hinduism became the prominent religion. Ahom kings did not completely give up their traditional tribal beliefs. Ahom society was very sophisticated. Poets and scholars were given land grants. Theatre was encouraged. The Ahoms used firearms as early as the 1530s. By the 1660s they could even make high quality gunpowder and cannons. They faced many invasions.

C. Describe the administrative system of the Gonds.

Ans. The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana. They practised shifting cultivation. The large Gond tribe was further subdivided into various smaller clans. Each clan had its own Raja or Rai. The administrative system of these kingdoms was becoming centralised. The kingdom was divided into garhs. Each garh was controlled by a

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particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called Chaurasi. The chaurasi was sub divided into barhots which were made up of 12 villages each.

D. Write an account of the different Gond ruler and their kingdoms.

Ans. The Gond chiefs wanted to be recognised as Rajputs. Aman Das, the Gond Raja of Gargh katanga assumed the title of Sangram Shah. His son Dalpat married princess Durgawati, the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput Raja of Mahoba. Dalpat, died earlier, then Rani Durgawati started ruling on behalf of her five years old son, Bir Narain. Under her the kingdom became more extensive. In 1565 the Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Gargh Katanga. Rani Durgawati was defeated and died. Her son soon died after her. After that the Gond kingdoms survived for sometime only.

E. How did the Banjaras earn their livelihood?

Ans. Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. These banjaras carried their household, wives and children alongwith them. They bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. There were some castes of entertainers who performed in different towns and villages for their livelihood.

3. Fill in the blanks:-

- The Gakkhar chief *Kamal Khan Gakkhar* was made a noble by Emperor *Akbar*.
- Raja Man Singh*, the general of Akbar defeated the *Cheros*.
- Ahoms migrated from Myanmar to the Brahmaputra valley.
- In 1662, the Mughals under *Mir Jumla* attacked the Ahom kingdom.
- The Gonds practised *Shifting* cultivation.
- The Gond Raja of Garha Katanga *Amar Das* assumed the title of *Sangram Shah*.

IV. Write True or False :-

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

V. Match the following:-

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| a. Khokhar | : | Punjab |
| b. Ahoms | : | Brahmaputra valley |
| c. Gonds | : | Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh |
| d. Cheros | : | Bihar and Jharkhand |
| e. Kolis | : | Maharashtra and Gujrat |
| f. Arghuns | : | Sind and Multan |
| g. Santals | : | Orissa and Bengal. |
| h. Gaddis | : | Western Himalyas |

10. The Bhakti And Sufi Movements

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is the main idea of Bhakti?

Ans. Some people attracted to the idea of a Supreme God, who could deliver Humans from such bondage if approached with devotion (Bhakti). This idea advocated in the Bhagwad Gita.

B. What was the main difference between the Nayanars and Alvars?

Ans. There were 63 Nayanars, Who belonged to different castes such as potters, 'untouchable' workers etc.

There were 12 Alvars, who came from equally divergent backgrounds. The best known being Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Tondaradippodi Alvar and Nammalvar.

C. What were the Main philosophical doctrines of Shankara and Ramanuja ?

Ans. Shankara was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the supreme God which is the ultimate reality. He considered the world around us as illusion or maya and preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attains salvation.

Ramanuja was deeply influenced by the Alvars. According to him the best means of attaining salvation was through deep devotion to Vishnu. He propounded the doctrine of Vishistadvaita.

D. Which Bhakti movement began in Karnataka and who initiated it ?

Ans. Virashaivism Bhakti movement began in Karnataka. This movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi.

E. By which names are the Surdas's composition known?

Ans. The Surdas's composition are Sursagara, Sursaravali and Sahitya Lahari.

F. Who was Mirabai? Whose disciple did she become and to whom was she devoted?

Ans. Mirabai was Rajputs into the royal family of Mewar. Mirabai became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered 'untouchable'. She was devoted to Krishna.

G. What were the main teachings of Guru Nanak?

Ans. His teaching are remembered as nam-japna, Kirt-Karna and vand-Chhakna. Which also underline the importance of right belief, and worship, honest living and helping others.

H. Why has Amritsar become a famous centre of Sikh religion?

Ans. In the beginning of the 17 century, the town of Ramdaspur Amritsar had developed around the central Gurdwara called Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple).

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2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. How did the idea of Bhakti become popular? What were the main teachings of the Bhakti saints?

Ans. The idea of Bhakti advocated in the Bhagwad Gita grew in popularity in the early centuries of the common era. Shiva, Vishnu and Durga came to be worshipped through elaborate rituals. The idea of Bhakti became so popular that each Buddhists and Jains adopted these beliefs. Shankar one of the most famous philosopher of India advocate the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and supreme God. He preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation.

B. Who were the Nayanars and Alvars? How did they spread their doctrines?

Ans. Nayanars were the saints devoted to Shiva and Alvars were the saints devoted to Vishnu. There were 63 Nayanars who belonged to different castes such as potters, 'untouchable' workers, peasants, hunter, soldiers, Brahmanas and chiefs. The most famous among them were Appar Sambandar, Sundarar and Manikkavasagar. There were 12 Alvars, who came from equally divergent backgrounds. The best known being Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Tondaradippodi Alvar and Nammalvar. Shankara and Ramanuja were two great Bhakti Philosophers. Shankara advocate Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the ultimate reality. Ramanuja was influenced by the Alvars. He propounded the doctrine of Vishistadvaita. According to this doctrine, the soul even when united with the Supreme God Remained distinct.

C. Describe the contributions of Shankara and Ramanuja towards the philosophy of Bhakti.

Ans. Shankara and Ramanuja were the two great philosophers. Shankara was an advocate of Advaita while Ramanuja pronounced the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita. Virashaivism movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allame Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. They argued strongly for the equality of all human being and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women. They were also against all forms of ritual and idol worship.

D. Describe the beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.

Ans. These groups advocated renunciation of the world. They criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order. To them the path of salvation lay in meditation on the formless. They advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like

Yogasanas, breathing exercise and meditation. They became popular among the low castes. Their criticism of conventional religion created the ground for devotional religion to become a popular force in Northern India.

E. What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir? How did he express these ?

Ans. Kabir's teaching were based on a complete rejection of the major religious traditions. His teaching openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam the pre-eminence of the priestly classes and the caste system. He believed in a formless supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion. He expressed this in the language of his poetry in the form of Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. He also sometimes used cyptic language which is difficult to follow.

F. Name the famous Sufi Saints. What were their major belief and practices ?

Ans. Some famous Sufi Saints Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, Baba Farid and Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya. Sufi were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God and compassion, towards all fellow beings. The Sufi often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religions scholars. They sought union with God as a lover seek his beloved with a disregard for the world. They also composed poems expressing their feeling and a rich literature in prose.

G. What were the major teaching of Baba Nanak? How were his teachings compiled?

Ans. Guru Nanak emphasized the importance of the worship of one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. He himself used the terms nam, dan and isnan for the essence of his teaching which actually meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct. Now his teaching are remembered as nam-japna, Kirt-Karna and Vand-Chhakna, which also underline the importance of right belief and worship, honest living and helping others. Guru Nanak appointed one of his followers as his successor. His name was Lehna but was known as Guru Angad compiled the compositionsof Guru Nanak to which he added his own in a new script known as Gurmukhi. It is now known as Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs.

H. What differences do you observe in the Brahmanical Hinduism and philosphy of Bhakti?

Ans. Do yourself with the help of our teacher.

3. Match the following :-

- a. Nayanars : Worship of Shiva
 b. Alvars : Worship of Vishnu
 c. Surdas : Devotee of Krishna
 d. Tulsidas : Devotee of Rama
 e. Nizamuddin : Sufi saint

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Shankara was born in *Kerala*.
 b. Ramcharitmanas was written by *Tulsidas* in *Awadhi* language.
 c. *Shankaradeva* began the practice of setting up namghars, the house of recitation and prayers.
 d. There were *63 Nayanars* and *12 Alvars*.
 e. The movement initiated by Basavanna is known as *Virashaivism*.
 f. Tukaram was a saint-poet of *Maharashtra*.
 g. The two famous Sufi saints of Delhi were *Qutbuddin Bakhtiar* and *Kaki*.
 h. Guru Nanak was born at *Talwandi* now Known as *Nakana Sahib*.

5. Write True or False :-

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

11. The Development Of Regional Cultures

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-**A. What do you mean by the word culture?**

Ans. The word culture is used to describe the people in terms of the language, religions, food habits and social customs etc.

B. On which subject had Raja Bhoja written?

Ans. Raja Bhoja had written many books on various subjects such as medicine, astronomy, grammar, religion, architecture etc.

C. Which new languages flourished during, the Sultanate and Mughal period?

Ans. Persian and Arabic languages flourished during the Sultanate and Mughal Period.

D. Which are the four main regional languages of south India?

Ans. The four main regional languages of South India are Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu.

E. Name some Sanskrit works translated into Persian?

Ans. Rajtarangini, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchatantra and Atharvaveda were Sanskrit works translated into Persian.

F. Which new musical forms developed during the Sultanate period and Mughal Period?

Ans. During Sultanate period Hindustani music developed as a result of the influence of Persian and Arabic music or classical Indian Music. The

persian form of Chorus singing called Qawwali was made popular by the Sufi saints. During Mughal emperors, Tansen was a court musician during Akbar's reign music became a mixture of Indian and persian styles. Music developed in various forms like Thumri, Khayal and Ghazal.

G. Which new musical instrument were introduced during the Sultanate Period?

Ans. Sitar, Sarangi and Tabla were the new musical instruments introduced during the Sultanate period.

H. Which are the famous classical dances of India and in which regions are they popular?

Ans. Kathak is an important classical dance of India. Other dance forms that are recognised as classical are Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu) Kathakali (kerala) Odissi (Orissa) Kuchipudi (Andra Pradesh) and Manipuri (Manipur).

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Write an account of the growth of regional languages and literature in the North during the Medieval Period.

Ans. In the early Medieval Period regional languages and literature made much progress in the North India. Some of the kings especially the Rajput kings were great patrons of literature. Raja Munja was a great poet while Raja Bhoja had written many books on various subjects such as medicine, astronomy grammar, religion, architecture etc. Jaideva wrote Geet Govinda in which he describe the love of Krishna and Radha. Some other famous literary work of this period were Das Kumar Charita written by Dandin, Harsha. Charia and Kadambari written by Bana and Kalhana's Rajatarangini and Chand Bardai's Prithviraj Raso. Sanskrit was scholars language and common people spoke regional languages known as Apabhranasa Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali when, Muslims came Persian became the language of the nobility.

B. Write an account of the growth of regional languages and literature in the South during the Medieval Period?

Ans. During the early Medieval period there was much growth in regional languages and literature in South India. Sanskrit and Tamil became the chief media of expression. A lot of literature was created in Tamil, Telugu. and Kannada languages. Ramayana of Kamban was written in Tamil, Telugu writers Nunniah and Tikkana translated Mahabharata in Telugu. Pampa Ponna and Ranna are called the three Jewels of Kannada literature because of their Valneab contribution of kannada literature. The four main regional languages of south India at present are Tamil (Tamil Nadu), Malayalam (Kerala), Kannada (Karnataka) and Telugu (Andra Pradesh).

C. Describe the growth of a regional language in Bengal?

Ans. In 1586 when Akbar conquered Bengal. It formed the nucleus of the Bengal Suba. While persian was the language of administration Bengal developed as a regional language.

D. Give an account of the growth of the art of painting during Medieval Period ?

Ans. During the early Medieval Period in North India, the art of paintings greatly flourished under the Rajput and other rulers. The two schools of paintings were the Rajasthani school of paintings and the Pahari school of paintings is also called the Kangra school of paintings. These paintings were greatly influenced by the Bhakti cult devotional love of Radha and Krishna and Scenes of the Ramayana and Mahabharata formed the theme of the paintings. During the early Medieval period the Paintings of South India were also religious in nature. They were found on the walls of different temple. Large size painted figures of Mahakali Devi and Shiva Nataraja and minor figures are superb in the form and shape. The Shiva shown in his abode of Kailasa with his devotes, as Nataraja in the company of ganas, gandharvas and apsaras.

E. How did the Medieval Period witness the growth of various forms of music and dance in India ?

Ans. In the early Medieval period the rulers of the North and the South, particularly the Rajputs and the Cholas were great patrons of music and dance. In their courts, music and dance concerts were a common feature. Almost all the temples built during this period have panels where different scenes of dance and music can still be seen. They were worshippers of shiva. who is mostly shown in a dancing pose and is generally described as Nataraja. The Indian classical music based on the raga system reached a great heights during this period. The school is broadly divided into the Hindustani and the Carnatic school of music.

3. Write the names of the writers against the following literary works :-

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| a. Geet Govinda | : | Jaideva |
| b. Harshacharita | : | Bana |
| c. Rajatarangini | : | Kalhana's |
| d. Prithviraj Raso | : | Chand Bardai |
| e. Ain-I-Akbari | : | Abdul Faizal |
| f. Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri | : | Jahangir |

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- With the coming of the Muslims *Persian* became the language of the nobility.
- Akbar* setup a department for translation of Sanskrit works.
- Shah Jahan's eldest son *Dara Shikoh* was well versed in Persian Sanskrit and Arabic.
- Kamban* translated Ramayana in Tamil.
- Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are called the three Jewels of *Kannada* Literature.

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- f. *Chaitanya* led the Bhakti movement in Bengal.
- g. *Tansen* was a famous musician in Akbar's court.
- h. Under the patronage of *Wajid Ali Shah* the last Nawab of Awadh, Kathak grew into a major art form.

5. Write True or False :-

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

Unit - II{Geography}

1.

Our Environment

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What do you mean by the term "environment"?

Ans. The word 'Environment' means the surroundings of an organism.

B. What are the four different Spheres of our environment?

Ans. The four spheres of our environment are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere, and Biosphere.

C. Name the four main gases of the atmosphere?

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

D. Where do we find 'biosphere'?

Ans. It is a narrow zone where all the other three spheres come in contact with one another.

E. What do you mean by biodiversity?

Ans. The wide range of numerous species of plants and animals is called biodiversity.

F. Why are some plant and animal species getting extinct?

Ans. Due to environmental degradation caused by human activities, several plant and animal species are getting extinct.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. What is lithosphere? What is its most important part of our environment?

Ans. Lithosphere is the sphere of land. The lithosphere is the solid part of the earth's surface which comprises of rock materials. The average thickness of the lithosphere is about 100 km. Lithosphere is important as we live on land, we grow in the soil which is the upper most part of the lithosphere. All types of natural plants grow on the land. We get various minerals from the rocks.

B. What is hydrosphere? What are its various uses?

Ans. It is the sphere of water. The oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies are parts of the hydrosphere. 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water so the earth is called watery or blue planet. Water is necessary for the survival of all living organisms. Various organisms grow and survive in

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water bodies. They provide us food and other minerals.

C. What is atmosphere? How is it useful to us?

Ans. It is the envelope of air surrounding the earth. It is a mixture of several gases. Such as nitrogen, oxygen, Carbon-di-oxide, argon etc. It also contains water vapour, dust and smoke particles. Atmosphere is extremely dynamic in nature. So changes in the atmosphere can take place every hour. Weather changes from time to time and place to place. Atmosphere protects us from the harmful ultraviolet radiation. Life on earth is possible only due to the presence of atmosphere.

D. Why should we protect our environment? What are the main causes of environmental degradation?

Ans. We fulfil most of our needs directly or indirectly from the environment, it is necessary to protect our environment so that we can breathe pure air. We can get safe drinking water, we can get food to eat as well as various other materials provided by natural resources. Indiscriminate cutting of trees has depleted our forests to a great extent. These forests are cleared either for settlements or for farming activities but its negative impact is that the air is getting polluted which is harmful for all living organisms.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- The physical or natural environment is called *abiotic* environment.
- Both the physical and biological components of environment *interact* with each other.
- The lithosphere is the *solid* part of the earth's surface.
- We get various *minerals* from the rocks.
- Hydrosphere* has a moderating influence on the climate.

4. Write True or False :-

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

2. Changing Face Of The Earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. By which forces is the surface of the earth undergoing continuous change?

Ans. The surface of the earth is undergoing continuous changes either by external forces or internal forces.

B. Which are the main agents of denudation?

Ans. Rivers, Rain water, Glaciers wind and Waves are the agents of denudation.

C. Which factors contribute to the soil formation?

Ans. Soil formation depends on parent rock, humus, topography and climate.

D. How are the Alluvial soil formed and in which regions are they formed?

Ans. Alluvial soil are made up of fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountain and deposited in the flood plains and delta regions.

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E. How are the black soil formed and in which regions are they found?

Ans. Black soils are formed by volcanic eruptions and lava flow. They are also very fertile. These soil are found on the Deccan. Plateau mainly in Maharashtra and Gujrat.

F. Why should we conserve soil?

Ans. Soil is the most important natural resource because all life on the earth depends on the soil, so it is necessary to conserve soil.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. What is weathering ?what happens to the weathered rock material?

Ans. Weathering condition of atmosphere at a particular period of time. It changes from time to time and place to place. Due to changes in temperature during the day and night, the rocks expand and contract due to this the rocks break or disintegrate.

Secondly, when the rain water collects in the cracks of rocks it freezes, and widens the cracks. It also causes disintegration of rocks.

B. What are the main agents of denudation? Describe the work of each agent in brief?

Ans. The main agent of denudation are Rivers, Rain water, Glaciers, Wind and Waves :-

i. **Rivers :-** A rivers on its naturalcourse flows from the highland towards the lowlands. It erodes the rocks of the highlands where its speed is high due to steep slope. It makes valleys and gorges on its course.

ii. **Rain water :-** When rain falls, some of the water seeps underground through fissures of porous rocks.

iii. **Glaciers :-** Glaciers are moving mass of ice. They melt away along their edges and give rise to rivers. the movement of the glacier erodes the 'V' shaped river valley into the 'U' shaped river valley.

iv. **Winds :-** Wind action is more significant in desert areas where the winds can remove the particles of dust and sand from the surface very easily.

v. **Waves :-** When the sea waves strike the coast, they erode the rocks along the sea coast.

C. Describe the work of a river in different stages.

Ans. The work of a river in different stages, generally a river flows through three stages: Mountain stage {Young stage}, Plain Stage {Adolescent Stage} and Delta Stage {Old Stage}.

i. **Mountain Stage :-** This is the first stage of a river. In this stage the river flows through the mountainous region, where the slope is steep. waterfalls are also formed in this stage. These water falls can be used to generate Hydro electric power. The speed of the river is very fast and its main action is erosion.

ii. **Plain Stage :-** In this stage of a river. its speed become less as it

flows through almost even surface. The work of erosion and deposition goes on side by side. Some special features made by the river action in this stage are the flood plains Ox.bowlakes and meanders. The river deposits fertile soil in the plain. It is called Alluvial soil.

- iii. **Delta Stage :-** It is the third and the last stage of a river. In this stage the speed of the river becomes very slow. It divides it self into various branches called distribularies. A triangular shaped lowland called a Delta is formed in this stage. This delta region is very fertile.

D. Name the different types of soils found in India. Give a brief account of each type.

Ans. These are six types of soils found in India:- Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Desert soil and Mountain soil.

- i. **Alluvial soil :-** These soils are made up of fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountains and deposited in the flood plains and delta regions. These soils are very fertile and are found in the northern plains and the river deltas along the east coast. The new alluvial soils are called Khadar and the old alluvial soils are called Bangas Khadar soil is more fertile.
- ii. **Black soils :-** These soils are formed by volcanic eruptions and lava flow. They are also very fertile. they can retain moisture. Locally they are called regur. These soils are good for cotton cultivation. These soils are found on the Deccan platean mainly in Maharashtra and Gujrat.
- iii. **Red soil :-** These soil are formed as a result of breaking up of the crystalline igneous rocks. They have a mixture of clay and sand. They are red in colour because they contain a great quantity of iron oxides. These soils are not generally fertile. They can field food crops with the help of fertilizers.
- iv. **Laterite soils :-** Laterite soils are found in heavy rain fall areas. They are developed by leaching on the highland. These soil are acidic and unsuitable for cultivation because they are leached by rain water.
- v. **Desert or sandy soils :-** These soils are found in western Rajasthan. These soils have low humus. Contents and are not suitable for farming.
- vi. **Mountain Soils :-** They are found in the himalayan region. They are rich in iron but deficient in lime. Tea is grown in those areas which receive sufficient rainfall.

E. Describe Various methods of soil conservation?

Ans. The following steps should be taken to check soil erosion and conserve soil :-

- i. We shouldn't remove the existing forest cover indiscriminately and plant more and more trees wherever possible. Vanmahotsava is step taken for this purpose.

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- ii. Farms should be levelled and bunded so that the soil does not get washed away.
- iii. Construction of terraces on hill slopes helps in checking soil erosion.
- iv. Gully erosion can also be checked by constructing check dams on hill slopes.
- v. Over grazing by domestic animals must be checked.
- vi. Floods should be controlled by building dams on rivers.
- vii. The fertility of the soil can be maintained by rotation of crops and using fertilizers.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. The main work of the river in the Mountain stage is *erosion*.
- b. The main work of the river in the delta stage is *deposition*.
- c. The decayed plant and animal material mixed with the soil is called *humus*.
- d. The disintegration of rocks due to changes in temperature and rain is called *weathering*.
- e. Black soil is also called *regus*. It is good to grow *cotton*.

4. Write True or False :-

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

3. Earth's Interior And the Internal Forces

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is the most important source to know about the interior of the earth?

Ans. We can know about the interior of the earth by the behaviour of seismic or earth quake waves.

B. What is an earth quake?

Ans. The sudden shaking of the earth crust due to internal force.

C. What are the three different layers of the earth interior?

Ans. The earth's interior has a layered structure comprising of the crust, Mantle and the core.

D. Why are the rocks inside the earth hotter than on the earth's surface?

Ans. Because the temperature increases with depth at the rate of 1°C for every 32 metres.

E. How are volcanic mountains formed ? Give two example of such mountain ?

Ans. A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava and other molten rock materials come out. Some times lava deposits may create a mountain called a volcanic mountain. eg Mt Killi manjaro in Africa and Mt. Fuji yama in Japan.

F. Name the major tectonic plates?

Ans. There are seven major tectonic plates namely the Pacific, the North

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American. The south American, the Eurasian, the African, the Indo Australian and the Antarctic plates.

G. Which rocks are called primary rocks and why?

Ans. Igneous Rocks are also called primary rocks because all other types of rocks are formed from igneous rocks.

H. What do you mean by rock cycle?

Ans. The transformation of igneous rocks into sedimentary rocks and igneous and sedimentary rocks into metamorphic rocks and again the transformation of metamorphic rocks into igneous and sedimentary rocks is called rock cycle.

I. What are minerals? How are they useful to us?

Ans. Minerals are those natural substances which are obtained from rocks. They provide various raw materials for industries and are also used as sources of energy.

J. What are minerals? How are they useful to us?

Ans. Minerals are those natural substances which are obtained from rocks. They provide various raw materials for industries and are used as sources of energy.

K. Why are the coal and mineral oil (petroleum) called fossil fuels?

Ans. Coal and mineral oil are called fossil fuels because they are formed by the burial of plants and animals millions of years ago.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. Give an account of the different layers of the earth interior?

Ans. The different layers of the earth's interior are crust, mantle and core.

i. **Crust :-** The crust is a thin solid layer which covers the interior of the earth. It is the top most layer of the earth. Its average thickness varies from 5 to 40 km. It is thicker under the continents and thinner under the oceans. It is made up of a variety of rocks which contain minerals. It sustains life. The outer layer of the crust is composed of rocks rich in silica and aluminium. So it is called sial. The inner layer of crust is composed of silica and magnesium so it is called sima. The density of outer layer is lower than the inner layer.

ii. **Mantle :-** It is between the crust and the inner core there is a mantle. It extends upto 2,900 km in depth. It consists of two parts. The upper part and the lower part. The upper part extends upto 100km. It is also known as the upper mantle and the lower part lies beyond 100km. It is known as lower mantle.

iii. **Core :-** It is the inner most part of the earth. Its thickness is about 3500km. It is the densest layer and is made of metal and so it is called metallic core also. The core is divided into two parts the outer core and the inner core. The outer core is mainly composed of iron and it is in liquid state. The inner core is composed of nickel and iron.

B. What do you mean by 'tectonic' plates? How are these plates formed? What is the effect of the movement of these crustal plates?

Ans. The earth's crust is floating on semi- molten rocks of asthenosphere. Radio active decay in the interior of the earth produce heat which escapes towards surface producing convection currents. Rising currents tear the crust apart dividing it into large fragments called tectonic or lithospheric plates while these plates are moving away from each other in some places. They are being pushed together elsewhere. When two plates come together, they may either collide and crumble or one may slide under the other. At times, they may also move horizontally past over one another. Divergence and convergence cause the crust to fracture and fold. The movements of these crustal plates have changed the position and size of the continents over million of years.

C. Give a brief account of different types of rocks with examples.

Ans. On the basis of formation rocks can be classified into three types :-

i. Igneous rock. ii. Sedimentary rock iii. Metamorphic rocks.

i. **Igneous rock :-** The hot liquid materials inside the earth called magma sometimes rises to the earth's surface through the cracks caused by earth quakes this magma solidifies either inside the earth's crust or on the Earth's crust. Igneous rocks are formed by cooling and solidification of magma and are divided into two parts extrusive and intrusive igneous rock. When magma is forced out to the surface of the earth it cools and solidifies. This is called extrusive igneous rock such as lava and basalt. But when this molten matter cools down slowly under the crust and form rocks which are called intrusive igneous rocks also called plutonic rocks eg. granite and gabbro.

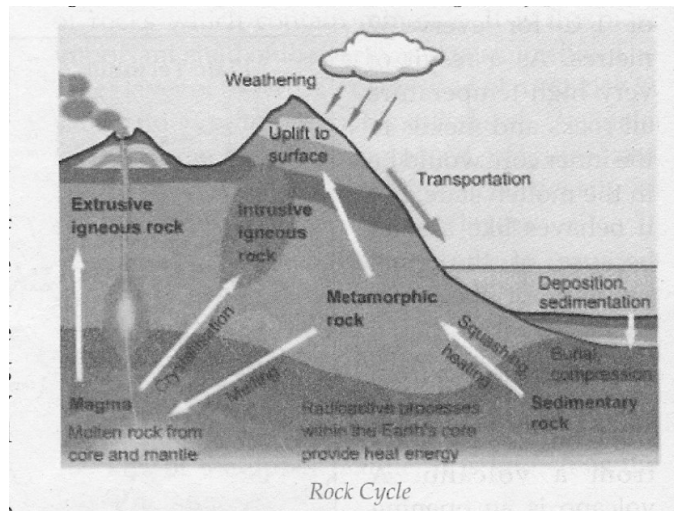
ii. **Sedimentary Rocks :-** These rocks are formed from materials which have accumulated as a result of various processes such as by the build-up of particles derived from other rocks or from deposits created by chemical action.

iii. **Metamorphic Rocks :-** Some times the igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed due to great heat and pressure this process is called metamorphism. Such rocks which became quite different from the original rocks are called metamorphic rocks.

D. How is the rock cycle formed? Draw a well labelled diagram of the rock cycle.

Ans. The transformation of igneous rocks into sedimentary rocks and igneous and sedimentary rocks into metamorphic rocks and again the transformation of metamorphic rocks into igneous and sedimentary

rocks is called rock cycle.



3. Tick the correct option in the following :-

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

4. Match the following :-

- a. basalt : Extrusive Igneous rock
 b. gneiss : Metamorphic rock
 c. sandstone : Sedimentary rock
 d. granite : Intrusive Igneous rock

5. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. The earth quake waves are also called *seismic* waves.
 b. The outer layer of the crust is composed of *rocks* of silica and the inner layer of the crust is composed *silica*.
 c. Marble is the changed form of *limestone*.
 d. Igneous rocks are also called *primary* rocks.
 e. Metallic minerals are found in the *igneous* and metamorphic rocks.

4. Air Pressure And Winds

I. Answer the following questions briefly:-

A. What is the main properties of air?

Ans. The presence of air makes the earth a unique planet. Without air, the life on earth would not have been possible. We can't see the air, but we can feel it. The air has weight so it exerts pressure. The winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.

B. Which are the four main gases of the atmosphere and in which proportion are they found ?

Ans. The four main gases of the atmosphere are nitrogen (78%) Oxygen (21%) Argon (0.9%) and Carbon-di-oxide (0.33%).

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C. Which are the different vertical layers of the atmosphere?

Ans. Different vertical layers of the atmosphere are:-

- i. Troposphere
- ii. Stratosphere
- iii. Mesosphere
- iv. Ionosphere
- v. Exosphere

D. Which layer of the atmosphere is rich in ozone ? What is the use of ozone ?

Ans. Stratosphere contains ozone layers. It absorbs solar ultraviolet rays and protects life on the earth.

E. What are planetary winds? Name the different planetary winds.

Ans. The winds which blow permanently in the same direction are called planetary winds. The planetary winds are:- i. Trade winds
ii. Westerlies

iii. Polar winds.

F. Why are the monsoon winds called seasonal winds?

Ans. The monsoon winds are called seasonal winds which reverse their direction with the change of season.

G. What are land and seabreezes?

Ans. The winds blowing from land to sea near the sea coast during night are called land breeze. The winds blowing from sea to land during the day are called sea breeze.

H. What is the use of weather forecast?

Ans. The weather forecast is very useful for fishermen, air traffic and sea journey so that the loss of property and life can be minimized caused by Calamities of weather.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Discuss the main factors which cause variation in the atmosphere pressure.

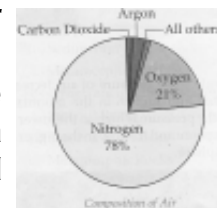
Ans. The main factors which cause variation in the atmospheric pressure Altitude and Temperature.

i. Altitude:- The pressure of air decreases as we go higher and higher in the mountains. It means that the pressure is high in the lower layer of the atmosphere and it is low in the higher layers of the atmosphere.

ii. Temperature:- Higher the temperature, lower is the atmospheric pressure because the hot air is lighter than the cold air. When the air is heated, it expands and therefore its density decreases while the cold air contracts and its density increase, so it becomes heavier than the hot air.

B. Describe the composition of air and illustrate your answer with a diagram.

Ans. The air mixture of several gases. The four main gases are nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), argon (0.9%) and carbon di-oxide (0.33%). The other gases found in very small quantity are neon, helium, methane, hydrogen etc. Air also



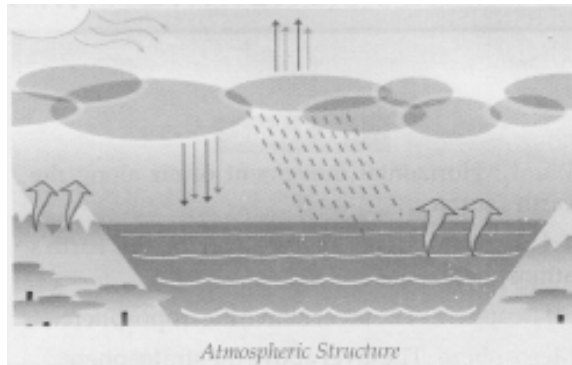
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contains some amount of dust particles and water vapour. Oxygen is essential for the survival of the human being and animals while plants make their food with the help of carbon dioxide.

C. Give an account of various vertical layers of the atmosphere. Illustrate your answer with a diagram.

Ans. The atmosphere has the following vertical layers:-

- i. Troposphere.
 - ii. Stratosphere
 - iii. Mesosphere
 - iv. Ionosphere
 - v. Exosphere.
- i. **Troposphere :-** It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere which extends up to a height of 18km at the equator and 8km near the poles. This layer is characterized by a constant vertical decrease in temperature at an average rate of 0.6°C for every 100 mt. ascent.
 - ii. **Stratosphere :-** It lies above the troposphere. It extends up to a height of about 50km. It contains ozone layer which absorbs solar ultraviolet rays and protects life on earth.
 - iii. **Mesosphere :-** Above the stratosphere is mesosphere. It is up to 80km. In this layer, temperature falls with elevation. It is a very cold region above the ozone rich layer of stratosphere.
 - iv. **Ionosphere :-** It comes immediately above mesosphere. It expands up to a height of about 500km. It contains ionised or electrically charged air and reflects radio waves facilitating wireless communication between distant places. The middle layer of ionosphere is called the mesosphere and has a temperature of 100°C .
 - v. **Exosphere :-** It is the upper most region of atmosphere extending up to a height of 1600km. In this layer the density of air is very low.



D. Give an account of the planetary winds with the help of a diagram.

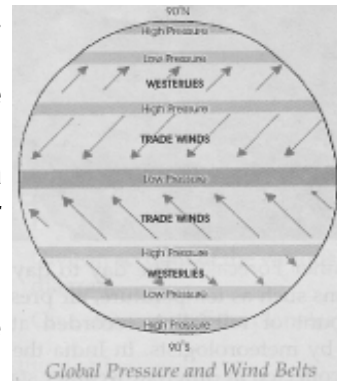
Ans. The winds which blow permanently in the same direction are called planetary winds. They are the trade winds, westerlies and the polar winds.

- i. **Trade winds :-** These winds blow from the subtropical high pressure belt from N.E in the northern hemisphere and from S.E in the southern hemisphere.
- ii. **Westerlies :-** These winds blow from the subtropical high pressure

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belts to the sub-polar low pressure belts. They blow from S.W. in the northern hemisphere and from N.W. in the Southern hemisphere.

- iii. **Polar Winds** :- These winds blow from polar high pressure belts to the sub polar low pressure belts. They blow from N.E. in the northern hemisphere and from S.E. in the Southern hemisphere. These winds are very cold winds



3. Distinguish between :-

A. Land and Sea Breeze

Ans. **Land breeze** :- The winds blowing from land to sea near the sea coast during night.

Sea Breeze :- The winds blowing from sea to land during the day are called sea breeze.

B. Cyclones and Anti Cyclones

Ans. **Cyclones** :- The winds blow from outside towards a low pressure centre in a circular direction. The cyclones are often associated with heavy rain. They may cause loss of life and property.

Anti Cyclones :- There is high pressure in side and low pressure outside, so the winds blow from inside towards outside. They are associated with clear weather.

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- Atmospheric pressure is measured by *barometer* in *millibar (mb)*.
- The direction of wind is known by *wind vane*.
- Loo is an example of *Local* winds.
- Cyclones and anticyclones are *Variable* winds.
- Exosphere* is the topmost layer of the atmosphere.

5. Write True or False :-

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

5. Moisture In The Air

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Which three processes are involved in the water cycle?

Ans. Three processes are evaporation, condensation, precipitation.

B. Which are the various forms of water?

Ans. The various forms of water gas or water vapour, liquid solid (ice or snow.)

C. What is evaporation?

Ans. The water from the water bodies evaporates by heat and changes into water vapour. This process is called evaporation.

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D. How does the water vapour change into clouds?

Ans. When the water droplets cling to the dust particles, the clouds are formed.

E. What is precipitation? which are the various forms of precipitation?

Ans. Precipitation is the process by which condensed water vapour falls on the earth in the form of rain, snow and hail etc.

F. Why does the heavy rainfall occur on the windward side of the mountain ?

Ans. When the moisture laden winds strike against the mountain ranges, they rise up, expand cool down and bring heavy rainfall on the windward side of the mountain.

G. What do you mean by the rain shadow area?

Ans. When winds cross over to the other side (lee ward side). They lose most of their moisture while descending, they become warm and dry and hence there is less rain on the leeward side. This side is called the Rain Shadow Area.

H. How is underground water formed? How can it be tapped?

Ans. The water stored below the surface of the earth is called underground water. Some of the rain water enters the earth's surface through porous rocks. The level of underground water rises up in the rainy season, while it falls down in the dry season. It can be tapped by digging wells, tubewells and handpumps.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe the various processes involved in the water cycle?

Ans. The water from the water bodies evaporates by heat and changes into water vapour. This process is called evaporation. When the water vapour goes up into the air, it again changes into droplets of water or snow due to decrease in temperature. This process is called condensation. When the water droplets cling to the dust particles, the clouds are formed and precipitation occurs. The water again comes back to the water bodies by precipitation. In this way a water cycle is formed.

B. Distinguish between absolute humidity and relative humidity.

Ans. Absolute humidity simply means the actual amount of water vapour present in the air at a particular time. Relative humidity refers to the percentage of water vapour in the air with respect to the total amount of water vapour that the air can hold at any given time and at given temperature. At given temperature the relative humidity is 75, it means that at that temperature air can hold 75% of water vapour. If the temperature increases relative humidity decreases and vice versa, because hot air can hold more water vapour than cold air.

C. Give an account of different types of rainfall?

Ans. There are three types of rainfall as it occurs in three different ways.

- i. **Relief rainfall (Orographic rainfall) :-** This is the most widespread form of rainfall. When the moisture laden winds strike against the

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mountain ranges, they rise up, expand, cool down and bring heavy rain fall on the windward side. This type of rain fall is called relief rain. When winds cross over to the other side they lose most of their moisture. While descending, they become warm and dry and hence there is less rain on the leeward side. This is also called the Rain Shadow Area.

- ii. **Convictional Rainfall :-** This type of rain is common in the equatorial region. In the equatorial region due to high temperature all the year round, the warm moist air rise up. It produces convictional air currents. In the upper part of the atmosphere it cools down and condensation takes place and it rains heavily accompanied by lightning and thunder. Since the rain is caused by the rising convictional currents, it is called convictional rainfall.
- iii. **Cyclonic Rainfall :-** Cyclones are associated with heavy rainfall. In a cyclones the winds blow from all sides towards the low pressure in the center, consequently there is a circular motion which cause the air at the center to rise up. This rising air cools down, condenses and brings rain.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Relative humidity is expressed in *percentage*. It is measured by *Hygrometer*.
- b. Rainfall is expressed in cm or mm. It is measured by *rain gange*.
- c. Convictional rainfall is common in the *equatorial* region.
- d. Cyclonic rainfall is common in the *temperate* regions.
- e. The *wind* ward side of the mountains receive more rain than the *lee* ward side.

6.

Water In The Oceans

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Why is the ocean water saline?

Ans. The Salinity of the ocean water is due to the dissolved salts brought down by the river falling into the sea.

B. On which factors does the salinity of ocean water depend?

Ans. Salinity of the ocean water depends upon the amount of evaporation and the volume of fresh water added to the ocean waters.

C. Which are the different types of movements in the ocean water?

Ans. Waves, Currents and tides are the three chief movements of the ocean waters.

D. How are the waves caused in the oceans?

Ans. Waves are produced by the pushing action of winds. The pressure of winds pushes the water up and down.

E. What are the ocean currents? How do they differ from the waves?

Ans. Big streams of water flowing regularly in definite direction are called ocean currents. Waves are produced by the pushing action of winds.

F. Why are some ocean currents called warm currents and some cold currents?

Ans. The ocean currents flowing from warmer region are called warm currents and the ocean current flowing from colder regions are cold current.

G. In which directions are the ocean currents deflected in the northern and southern hemispheres and why?

Ans. They are deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere, due to the rotation of the earth.

H. What are the tides? How are they caused?

Ans. The rising and falling of ocean water at regular intervals is called tide. They are caused due to the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. What are the ocean currents? How are they caused?

Ans. Big streams of water flowing regularly in definite directions on the surface or sub surface of ocean are called ocean currents.

The ocean currents are caused due to the following factors :-

- i. **The Prevailing winds :-** The ocean currents flow in the direction of the prevailing winds.
- ii. **Difference in temperature :-** Ocean currents are also caused by difference in temperatures of different regions.
- iii. **Rotation of the earth :-** The rotation of the earth brings about a change in the direction of the ocean currents.

B. Describe the various effects of ocean currents with example?

- Ans.**
- i. Ocean currents affect the climate of the coastal regions. Warm current raise the temperature while the cold currents reduce the temperature.
 - ii. The coastal areas influenced by the warm currents receive more rain because the winds passing over them absorb more moisture, while the coastal areas influenced by the cold currents are comparatively drier.
 - iii. The regions where cold and warm ocean currents meet are rich in plankton, so in such areas we find rich fishing grounds.
 - iv. Due to the currents, the harbours along the north-west coast of Europe are never frozen and remain open even during the winter.

C. In what ways are the tides useful to us?

Ans. Tides are of great importance in several ways :-

- i. At the time of high tide, the depth of the sea water near the coast increases and enables big ships to enter the ports.
- ii. Tides also keep the harbours clear of refuse and mud brought down by river and thus they don't allow the harbours to be silted.

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- iii. Tidal waves are also harnessed to generate electricity.
- iv. Tides prevent the sea water from freezing by keeping it in motion.
- v. Fishermen also make use of the tides for sailing into the sea and returning to the coast.

3. Distinguish between :-

A. Spring tide and Neap tide.

Ans. Spring tide :- Spring tides are caused as a result of the moon and the sun pulling the earth gravitationally in same direction.

Neap tides :- Neap tides are used when the Moon and the Sun in consequence pull the Earth gravitationally in opposite directions.

B. Cold ocean currents and Warm ocean currents.

Ans. Warm ocean currents :- The warm currents flow from equatorial regions to the polar regions or from lower latitudes to the higher latitudes.

Cold ocean currents :- Cold currents flow from polar regions towards the equatorial regions i.e. from higher latitudes to the lower latitudes.

4. Fill in the blanks:-

- a. About 97 percent of the total water of the earth is found in the oceans.
- b. The food of the fish is called *plankton*.
- c. Gulf stream is a *warm* ocean current.
- d. Oyashio current is a *cold* ocean current.
- e. *Brazilian* current is responsible for the formation of Atacama Desert.

7.

Life On The Earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Why is the ecological balance disturbed on the earth?

Ans. Ecological balance is disturbed due to excessive use of natural resources to meet the growing need of humans.

B. What are the main components of the natural vegetation?

Ans. The main components of the natural vegetations are all types of big and small trees grass, bushes and shrubs.

C. Where are the evergreen forests mainly found in the world ? Where

d we find them in India ?

Ans. Evergreen forest are found in the rainy areas of the tropical region especially in the region. In India, these forests are found in the rainy parts of the western ghats and the Island groups of Lakshdweep and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

D. What are the main characteristic of the deciduous trees?

Ans. The trees are of medium height and they shed their leaves in the dry summer seasons.

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E. Why do the deserts plants have long roots and small leaves?

Ans. Deserts plants have long roots to find water and small leaves to minimize transpiration.

F. Why should we conserve bio-diversity?

Ans. Due to excessive exploitation of the plant and animal resources our eco system has been damaged badly so we should conserve bio-diversity.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Distinguish between evergreen forest and deciduous forests.

Ans. **Evergreen forest :-** i. These forest are found in the rainy areas of the tropical regions especially in the equatorial region.

ii. Trees reach great heights upto 60 mt or above.

iii. No definite time for trees to shed their leaves.

Deciduous forest :- i. These forest are widely spread in many parts of the world. It can be found in the tropical as well as temperate region.

ii. The trees are of medium height.

iii. Shed their leaves in the dry summer season.

B. Give an account of the tropical and temperate grasslands with their different names and the areas.

Ans. Grasslands are found in the tropical as well as temperate areas. The tropical grasslands of Africa are called Savannas, while the tropical grasslands of South America are called Llanos and Campos. Temperate grasslands are given different names in different continents. In North America, they are called Prairies, in south America- Pampas, in south Africa-Veld, in Eurasia-Steppes and in Australia they are called Downs.

C. Describe the wild life of India?

Ans. India is rich in wild life due to variety of naturalvegetation. Various kinds of wild animals and birds are found in the Indian forests. It has more than 89,000 animal species. The country has more than 1200 species of birds and 2500 species of fish. The elephants arefound in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One horned rhinoceroses live in marshy and swampy lands of Assam and west Bengal. The natural habitat of the Indian lion is the Gir forest of Gujrat. Tigers arte found in the forest of Madhya Pradesh, the Sunderbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region. Arid areas of the Rann of Kachch and the Thar Desert are the habitat of wild asses and camels respectively. Yaks, bears, wild sheep and snow leopards etc. are found in the cold Himalayan region.

D. Which steps are taken to conserve the biodiversity in India?

Ans. To protect our wild life and conserving bio-diversity, bio-sphere reserves are being set up. they are multi purpose protected areas, where every plant and animal species will be protected in its natural habitat. some of the important bio reserves set up in the country are Nilgiri (South India)

Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand), Nokrek (Meghalaya) Manas (Assam) Sunderbans (West Bengal), Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu) Similipal (Orissa), Dehang Debang (Arunachal Pradesh) and Khangchenzonga (Sikkim) etc. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand and Kaziranga wild life Sanctuary in Assam are also famous.

4. Match the following :-

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| a. Thorny scrubs | : | desert vegetation |
| b. Mosses and Lichens | : | Tundra vegetation |
| c. Mahogany and ebony | : | Evergreen forest |
| d. Teak and sal | : | Deciduous forests. |
| e. Prairies and steppes | : | Temperate grasslands |

5. Fill in the blanks :-

- The temperate grasslands of South America are called *Pampas*.
- The temperate grasslands of Australia are called *Downs*.
- Llanos and campos are the tropical grasslands of *South America*.
- Yak is found mainly in the Himalayan region.
- Reindeer is a common animal of *Tundra* region.
- The animals of the Tundra region have thick *fur* on their body.

6. Name one main animal associated with the following :-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| a. Gir forest | : | Lions |
| b. Sunderbans | : | Tigers |
| c. Kaziranga | : | One horned rhinoceroses |
| d. Hot wet forests of Karnataka | : | Elephants |

7. With which states are the following associated :-

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| a. Corbett National Park | : | Uttarakhand |
| b. Nokrek bio-reserve | : | Meghalaya |
| c. Manas bio-reserve | : | Assam |
| d. Similipal bio-reserve | : | Orissa |
| e. Dehang-Debang bio reserve | : | Arunachal Pradesh |
| f. Khangchenzonga bio reserve | : | Sikkim |

Human Environment: Settlement

8. Transport And Communication

I. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. How did the beginning of agriculture lead to the settled life?

Ans. Beginning of agriculture led to the settled life because human had to stay near their crops to look after it.

B. What type of material did the early people use to build huts and kachcha houses ?

Ans. To build huts and kachcha house people use mud, bamboo, wood and straw.

C. What materials are used to build a pucca house?

Ans. To build a pucca house baked, bricks, stones, wood, cement and iron etc. are used.

D. Why do people make multi storey buildings in big cities?

Ans. The main reason of constructing a multi story building is lack of space in big cities.

E. What are the advantages of underground rail track ?

Ans. The advantage of underground rail track is that it reduces road congestion and it is free from pollution, since they run of electricity.

F. Why is the air transport costliest means of transport?

Ans. It is mainly because the white oil is used in an aeroplane in a large quantity. It is very expensive.

G. Why is the water transport cheapest means of transport?

Ans. Water is the cheapest means of transport because you don't have to build tracks in water like roads and railways.

H. Name any four personal means of communication and any four means of mass communication?

Ans. Four personal means of communication are letters, Telephones, Telegram and Internet. Four mass communication means are Radio, Television, Newspaper and cinema.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Give an account of the various types of houses?

Ans. Houses are of two types Kachcha houses and pucca houses. Kachcha houses are made of mud, bamboo, wood and straw. These houses are not strong enough to stand the vagaries of nature. During heavy rains and strong winds their roof and walls can sometimes collapse. Pucca houses are made of baked, bricks, stones, wood, cement and iron. Such houses have many rooms like, bedrooms, drawing room, bathroom, kitchen and store room etc. Some big houses are called bungalows. They have big lawns in front of them.

B. Describe the relative advantage and disadvantages of road and rail transport?

Ans. Road transport is the most common means of transport. It gives us door to door service construction of roads is cheap and easy roads can be built in hilly area. But road transport is not so convenient as rail transport travel long distances. A train can carry thousand of passengers at a time. It is faster and cheaper than road transport. It is more convenient to travel long distance but they cannot provide you door to door service as they stop at the railway station. Delhi and Kolkata have underground tracks called metros. This reduce road congestion and it is free from pollution.

C. Describe the importance of ocean transport and air transport.

Ans. Water transport is the earliest means of transport. Now-a-days better

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boats, steamers and ships carry lot of passengers and goods. Very big ship carry a lot of trade goods from one country to another. most of the international trade is carried by ship thropugh the oceans.

Air ways is the latest development in the means of transport you can travel by an aeroplane thousands of kilometres in a few hours and you can go around the whole world in 24 hours. The aeroplane also carry goods.

D. Distinguish between peronal means of communication and mass communication with example.

Ans. The means of communication are divided into two categories.

- i. Personal or Individual means of communication.
- ii. Mass means of communication Letters Telephones and Telegram etc. are the personal means of communication.

These days fax machine and Internet are also used for sending personal messages. Radio, Television and newspaper are the important means of mass communication because it depicts the culture of country.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Pipelines are used to transport *oil* and *natural gas*.
- b. The planes carrying goods are called *cargo* planes.
- c. Underground rail tracks in India are laid in *Delhi* and *Kolkatta*.
- d. *Water* transport is the cheapest means of transport.
- e. The discovery of *fossil fuel* brought a revolution in the means of transport.

9. Life Of The People In Different Environmental Conditions

1. Answer the following question briefly:-

A. What are the main components of natural environment?

Ans. The main components of natural environments are land forms, climate and natural vegetation.

B. What are sand dunes? How are they formed?

Ans. The strong winds carry sand form one place to another. When the speed of the winds become slow the sand is deposited and sand dunes are forms. The sand dunes are the hills of sand.

C. Why is the camel called the ship of the desert?

Ans. Camel can adopt easily to the desert environment it can remain without water for several days, as it stores water in its humps. Its soft padded feet don't sink in the sank.It long eye lasaes protect its eyes from strong sandy winds there fore it is called the ship of the desert.

D. What is an oasis? Why do most of the people of hot deserts live around an oasis?

Ans. In certain areas where ground water comes near the surface,Such place

in the desert is called an oasis. Most of the people live around oasis and they also grow wheat, millets maize, beans, onions and sweet potatoes.

E. What are the main characteristics of the equatorial forest?

Ans. Amazon basin of south America is a typical equatorial region where the climate is hot and wet all the year round. It is covered with dense forests.

F. What are the main occupations of the people living in the equatorial forests of the Amazon Basin ?

Ans. The tribal people living here are hunters and gatherers. They also practise shifting cultivation.

G. Why is wheat grown in Canada during spring?

Ans. In Canada wheat is grown during spring because winter season is too cold to grow crops.

H. What are the main occupations of the people of the prairies?

Ans. The main occupations of the people in this area are extensive commercial farming and cattle rearing.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A By giving suitable examples show the relationship between natural environment and the life of the people?

Ans. The natural environment differ from region to region. It is mainly due to the variation in land forms, climate and natural vegetation. Due to variation in the natural environment, the ways of living of the people also differ in different regions. In desert area the temperature remain very high for most part of the year- In certain areas very ground water comes near the surface, date palms, cacti and shrubs grow these places are called Oasis. Most of the people live around Oasis and they also grow wheat, millets, maize, beans, onions and sweat potatoes. People build thick walled house with small windows to prevent heat. Some people lead a nomadic life and move from place to place with their herds of camels sheep and goats in search of fodder and water camel is the most important animal of this region.

B. Distinguish between the climate and natural vegetation of the hot deserts and the equatorial forests?

Ans.	Hot desert	Equatorial forests
i.	Hot and dry climate.	i. Hot and wet climate.
ii.	Area is covered with sand or rocks.	ii. Area is covered with dense forest heaving tall trees.
iii.	Some wild animal like ante-lopes gazelles, jackals, sandrats and foxes are found in this region.	iii. Some big animals like elephant and rhinoceoses which can make their way through the Jungles are found here.

C. Give an account of the life of the people living in the prairies.

Ans. The people of this region lead a very comfortable life. The main occupations of the people in this region are extensive commercial farming and cattle

rearing. The farmers use various types of machines such as tractors and combines etc for various agricultural operations. Cattle are also reared on big farms called ranches under the supervision of cowboys. Cattle rearing is done scientifically to get more milk and meat. The means of transport are well developed.

D. What changes were brought in the natural environment and the life of the people by the coming of Europeans in South America and North America?

Ans. The whole environment of this region was changed by coming of the Europeans. The Europeans changed the whole environment by clearing the forests and grasslands and using the land for extensive farming. Within a short span of time, only about 500 years since the discovery of this new land, the United States of America has become one of the richest countries of the world.

E. Human beings are capable of changing the natural environment justify this statement with an example.

Ans. Human beings are capable of changing the natural environment for example. Ladakh is the cold desert but Ladakh has undergone tremendous changes during the last three decades. Despite its remoteness, tourism has greatly developed. Some minerals like Sulphur and borax are found in Ladakh. Similarly the whole environment of the prairies region was changed by coming of the Europeans. Europeans clear the forests and grasslands and use the land for extensive farming and America has become one of the richest countries of the world.

F. Give an account of the life of the people living in the Ganga Brahmaputra basin?

Ans. Ganga Brahmaputra basin is a very densely populated region extending from Punjab to Assam. Many big cities are formed in this plain. There is a dense network of roads and railway lines. Besides agriculture various types of small and big agro based industries such as textiles, Sugar, jute and food processing industries are set up in this region.

3. Match the following :-

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| a. Alacama | : | South America |
| b. Kalahari | : | Africa |
| c. Arabia | : | Asia |
| d. California | : | North America. |

4. Distinguish between the following :-

A. The climate of the hot deserts and cold deserts.

Ans. The climate of the hot desert is hot and dry. These deserts may be sandy or rocky. Cold desert for most of the year it is covered by snow and therefore it is known as khapachan which means snow land.

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B. The climate of the prairies of Canada and U.S.A.

Ans. The climate of the prairies of Canada is colder than the climate of the prairies of U.S.A. On the whole the climate of the prairies is neither too hot nor too cold, but the climate of Canadian prairies is very cold in winter.

C. The density of population of the Amazon basin and the Ganga Brahmaputra basin.

Ans. Amazon basin :- Only a limited number of tribal people live in small clearings in the forests in small and scattered settlements.

Ganga Brahmaputra :- This plain is a very densely populated region extending from Punjab to Assam.

5. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. A fertile place in the desert is called an *Oasis*.
- b. *Rice* and *wheat* are the main food crops of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.
- c. River Ganga enters into plain at *Haridwar*.
- d. *Winnipeg* is an important city of the Canadian prairies.
- e. The capital of Ladakh is *Leh*.
- f. Brahmaputra river rises from *Mansarovar* lake in Tibet.
- g. In Canada wheat is grown in *spring* season.
- h. _____ is the only inhabited continent where there is no hot desert.

6. Write True or False :-

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

Unit -III {Social & Political life}

India And The World In The Twentieth Century

1.

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Why is the 20th century considered a very significant period in the history of the world?

Ans. 20th century is considered a very significant period in the history of the world because many political changes took place in this century.

B. What was the impact of the first world war on the freedom struggle of India ?

Ans. After the war Congress decided to intensify the freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

C. Which three main movements were launched by Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom Struggle?

Ans. Three main movements were :-

- i. Non-cooperation movement.
- ii. Civil disobedience movement.

iii. Quit India movement.

D. How can you say that the league of Nations couldn't succeed in its object?

Ans. The League of Nations Couldn't stop the second world war and was not succeed in its object.

E. What circumstances forced germany to prepare for the second world war ?

Ans. The Germany's deaf in the first world war and the humiliation which it had to under go on account of the peace treaty forced Germany to prepare for the second world war.

F. Why did the cold war end in the last decade of the 20th century?

Ans. As a result of the disintegration of U.S.S.R the cold war came to an end in the last decade of the 20th century.

G. What do you mean by the policy of non-alignment?

Ans. Policy of non-alignment means not to join any of the power blocks but to maintain friendly relations with both the blocks.

H. Why was the United Nations set up after the second world war?

Ans. After the second world war the leaders of some countries thought of establishing a stronger world organization which could stop any further war. So on 24th october, 1945. United Nations was set up.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. What major political changes took place in the world in the 20th century ?

Ans. 20th century is considered a very significant period in the history of the world because many political changes took place in this century. The era of colonial rule by the Europeans came to an end in this century many African and Asian countries gained independence during the later half of the century. India also attained independence in 1947 after a long period of British Rule.

B. What was the impact of the world wars on the freedom struggle of India ?

Ans. After the first world war Indian leaders had started demanding full freedom from the British rule. Several movements like non-cooperation movements and civil disobedience movement were launched to disrupt the administrative machinery of the British. In the Lahore session of congress in 1929 the resolution of Poorna Swaraj was passed the second world war affected the Indian freedom struggle Indians now demanded complete independence, before supporting the British in the war During the time under the leadership of Gandhi ji the quit India movement was launched in 1942. It shook the foundation of British rule in India. So, the British withdrew and India got Independence.

C. Give an account of the world scenario after the second world war in 1945.

Ans. After the second world war, which ended in 1945. The world was divided into two blocks the communist block led by the U.S.S.R. and the capitalist Block led by the U.S.A. This led to the situation of the cold war. Arm race started between these two blocks and the military

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organizations. Such as N.A.T.O (capitalists) and war-saw Pact (communist) were set up.

D. What major changes have taken place during the last decade of the twentieth century in the world scenario?

Ans. Several significant developments took place in the last decade of the 20th century. The unification of Germany, the disintegration of U.S.S.R and the Emergence of European Union were some of the important world events. As a result of the disintegration of U.S.S.R the cold war came to an end and now the U.S.A. is the only super power in the world. The bipolar world is now changed to the unipolar world. The European countries have made their union to make economic development with mutual help so they have introduced a common currency called Euro. It helps in promoting trade between European countries.

E. Why did India adopt the policy of non-alignment after the second world war?

Ans. India did not join any of the power blocks. It adopted the policy of non-alignment. India has however maintained friendly relations with both the blocks. Its main aim is to help in the social and economic development of the poor and underdeveloped countries by mutual cooperation without depending on the rich countries. The principles of non-aligned movement are based on the equality of all human beings and equal dignity of all countries in international affairs.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. The first world war started in 1914 and ended in 1918.
- b. The second world war started in 1939 and ended in 1945.
- c. The military organization of the capitalist countries was called *N.A.T.O (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)*.
- d. United Nations was formed in 1945.
- e. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was passed in the Lahore session of congress in 1929.
- f. Germany was unified in 1990.
- g. U.S.S.R was disintegrated in 1991.
- h. *U.S.A* is the only super power left in the world at present.

2. Framing of Indian Constitution

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is constitution?

Ans. The constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions.

B. Why is constitution more significant in a democratic country?

Ans. The constitution is more significant in a democratic country because in a

democratic government the citizens participate in the functioning of the government.

C. Why was cabinet Mission sent to India?

Ans. Cabinet Mission was sent to India in 1946 by the British Government to find a solution to the questions of India's Independence.

D. Which were the two important women members of the constituent assembly ?

Ans. Sarojini Naidu and Vijay Lakshmi Pandit were important women members.

E. What does the word Socialist mean?

Ans. Socialist means that the government will try to remove economic disparities by solving the problem of poverty and unemployment.

F. What do you mean by secularism?

Ans. Secularism means that all religions will be treated with equal respect. The state will not patronize any particular religion.

2. Answer the following questions detail :-

A. Describe the significance of constitution in a Democratic country?

Ans. In a democratic country like India the importance of the constitution is still more significant. In a democratic government, the citizens participate in the functioning of the government, directly or indirectly. It is a government in which the government's powers are clearly spelt out. It is also a government in which citizens' rights are given clearly. The powers of the government and the rights of the citizens are clearly mentioned in the constitution.

B. Give an account of the process of framing the Indian Constitution ? Which leaders played significant role in framing the Indian constitution.

Ans. The cabinet mission discussed the frame work for the constitution and laid down the procedure to be followed by the constitution making body. With the recommendation of the Cabinet Mission, the constituent assembly of India was elected by the provincial assemblies. It had 389 members in all, including 93 representatives of Indian princely states. The constituent assembly had members belonging to different communities and region of India. It also had members representing different political parties. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Shyama Prasad Mukerji, Sardar Baldev Singh were some of the important leaders who guided the discussion in the assembly. Constitutional experts like Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar, B.R.Ambedkar, K.M.Munshi were also members of the Assembly, Sarojini Naidu and Vijay Lakshmi Pandit were important women members.

C. What are the main ideals mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian constitution? Describe them briefly.

Ans. The words Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic are used in the preamble. Each of these words signifies the basis principles which

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will be followed in making the states policy.

Sovereign :- India will be a sovereign state. It means that India will decide its own Internal and external policies.

Socialist :- According to the Preamble of our constitution, India will adopt the policy of socialism. economic disparities by solving the problem of poverty and unemployment.

Secular :- According to the Preamble of our constitution, India has been declared a Secular state'. It means that all religions will be treated with equal respect. The state will not patronize any particular region.

Democratic :- India is a democratic state. It means that the supreme power lies in the people. All the adult members of the society have the right to elect their representatives who run the government at all levels.

Republic :- A country where head of the state is elected by the people directly or indirectly for a definite period is called a republic.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946.
- b. Indian constitution was adopted in 1949 but it was implemented on 26 Jan 1950.
- c. *Rajendra Prasad* was the president of the constituent assembly.
- d. *B.R.Ambedkar* was the chairman of the drafting committee.
- e. *Frank Anthony* was an Anglo- Indian members of the constituent assembly.
- f. *H.P. Modi* was a Parsee member of the constituent assembly.

3. Our National Symbols

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Why is India called a country of unity in Diversity?

Ans. India is a large country having many physical and cultural diversities. The people speak different languages, follow different religions, practise different social customs, but there is an underlying unity in diversity in India. Therefore India is called a country of unity in Diversity.

B. Name the National Symbols of our country?

Ans. National symbols of our country are National flag, national song, national emblem, national animal, national bird and national flower.

C. What is the colour sequence of our national flag?

Ans. Saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom.

D. What is the significance of the colour in our national flag?

Ans. The saffron colour symbolizes courage and sacrifice. The white colour is the symbol of peace, truth and non-violence. The green colour symbolizes prosperity.

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E. Why is the national emblem called the seal of the government?

Ans. The national emblem serves as an official government seal. It is printed on all currency notes, stamps, coins and all the government documents.

F. Why is the peacock a very beautiful and attractive bird?

Ans. Because it has very colourful feathers. Its dance in the rainy season is very charming.

G. What is the significance of the chakra in our national flag?

Ans. It is the Dharma Chakra adopted from the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath.

H. What does the lotus signify?

Ans. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the Indian mythology. It symbolises the truth that one can rise above the worldly evils.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe the significance of various colours and chakra of our national flag?

Ans. The saffron colour symbolizes courage and sacrifice. The white colour is the symbol of peace, truth and non-violence. The green colour at the bottom symbolizes prosperity. The green colour inspires us to work hard and utilize our natural resources fully for removing poverty and unemployment. There is a wheel or chakra of dark blue colour in the middle strip. It is the Dharma chakra adopted from the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath. It has 24 spokes.

B. Describe the different parts of our national emblem. What is the significance of each part?

Ans. Our national emblem has two parts:- The crest and the base. The crest shows three lions standing back to back on a flat slab while the fourth one is hidden from the view. The base shows a horse on the left side and a bull on the right side. There is a wheel or chakra between the horse and the bull. Below the crest the words "Satyameva Jayate" are inscribed in Devanagari script. These words mean "Truth Alone Triumphs". These words are taken from the Mundaka Upanishad. The lions of our national emblem signify power and majesty. The horse signifies speed and energy and the bull stands for hard work.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Our national flag is *rectangular* in shape. The ratio of its length and breadth is 3:2.
- b. The chakra of our national flag has 24 spokes.
- c. Our national anthem was composed by *Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore*.
- d. The time fixed to sing the national anthem is 52 seconds.
- e. Our national song is taken from the book *Anandmath* written by *Bankim Chandra Chatterjee*.
- f. The famous *Royal Bengal Tiger* is a native of India.
- g. The national song was first sung in 1896 at the session of Indian National Congress held at *Kolkata*.

4. Citizenship And Civic Life

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is the difference between a Citizen and an alien?

Ans. A person who lives permanently in a country and enjoys full civil and political rights is a citizen.

Alien :- A person who lives in a foreign country temporarily and is not granted those rights meant for the citizens. He/She is a citizen of some other country.

B. How can the aliens acquire Indian citizenship?

Ans. An alien or foreigner can become a citizen of India by applying to the government of India for naturalized citizenship.

C. How can one lose the right of Indian citizenship?

Ans. Indian citizen can lose his citizenship.

- i. If he acquires the citizenship of another country.
- ii. If he shows disloyalty in the constitution of India.
- iii. If he remains continuously absent from the country for a period of 7 years without informing the competent authority.

D. How can you say that man is a social animal?

Ans. Man is a social animal. The first society of a child is the family. So many families living together and helping each other form a society. We have to depend on others to fulfil our needs. We share our love, joys and sorrows with others in the society. We seek the help of others in satisfying our needs.

E. What do you mean by civic sense?

Ans. Participating in social functions of all communities, helping neighbours in crisis or at the kind of need are examples of good behaviour. This kind of social attitude in our daily life is called civic sense.

F. Why do accidents occur on the roads?

Ans. The main cause of road accidents is that many people either the drivers of the vehicles, cyclists, ricksha pullars and pedestrians don't follow the traffic rules.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. According to the Citizenship Act 1955, which conditions should be fulfilled to become a citizen of India?

Ans. The Citizenship Act 1955, has entitled citizenship to the following categories of person :-

- i. Who are born in India.
- ii. Whose parents or grandparents were born in India.
- iii. Who has been living in India for five years before 26th January 1950, when the constitution came into force.
- iv. Who migrated to India from Pakistan with the intention of staying here permanently.

v. Who acquired citizenship through naturalization.

B. What are the main qualities of a good citizen?

Ans. A good citizen should have the following qualities :-

- i. Besides enjoying his/her rights, a good citizen must fulfil his/her duties towards the nation and the people.
- ii. A good citizen must love his/her country and uphold its unity and integrity.
- iii. A good citizen should obey the law of the country and pay the taxes regularly.
- iv. A good citizen should be well informed about national and local problems.
- v. A good citizen should be secular and liberal in his /her outlook.
- vi. A good citizen should be loyal to the nation.
- vii. A good citizen must participate in the elections and use his/her right to vote at the time of election.
- viii. A good citizen should try to achieve excellence in the life.

C. Which traffic rules should be followed by road users?

- Ans.**
- i. Drivers should follow the traffic signals or hand signals given by the traffic police.
 - ii. An adequate distance should always be maintained from the vehicle ahead of us. Sudden use of brakes should be avoided. The best way to stop quickly is to drive slowly or to keep speed under control. In any case we should not drive faster than the specified speed.
 - iii. We should take extra caution while overtaking other vehicles.
 - iv. We should use helmets if driving two wheelers.
 - v. We should give signals whenever turning right or left.
 - vi. Pedestrians must keep to the left and use the zebra crossing, while crossing the road.
 - vii. We should give way to vehicles passing on the right side.
 - viii. On express high ways we should stick to the proper lane while driving.

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- a. Citizenship Act was passed by parliament in 1955.
- b. Those who acquire the citizenship after applying to the government are called *Naturalized* citizens.
- c. Pedestrians should cross the road at *Zebra* crossing.
- d. A person can lose Indian citizenship if he/she shows *disloyalty* to the constitution of India.
- e. A person who is staying in India temporarily and is not an Indian citizen is called an *alien*.

5. True or False :-

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

5. Fundamental Rights, Duties And Directive Principles Of State Policy

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What are the six Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian constitution to the citizens ?

Ans. The Indian constitution guarantees six fundamental rights, Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Right and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

B. What is the difference between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy ?

Ans. The difference between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. In case of denial of a fundamental right, a citizen can go to the court but in case the state doesn't follow the directive principles partly or completely, the citizens can't go to the court and seek justice.

C. Why are the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Indian constitution ?

Ans. Fundamental duties were incorporated with the purpose to promote patriotism in citizens, help them to follow a code of conduct that would strengthen the nation, protect its sovereignty and integrity and promote the ideas of harmony.

D. What are the main provisions of the Right against Exploitation ?

Ans. The constitution of India has put restrictions on the exploitation of any kind. This right prevents selling and buying of human beings, forced labour or beggar, employing of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines. In fact this right intends to protect women, children and poor from exploitation.

E. What do you mean by the Right of Freedom of Religion ?

Ans. Right to freedom of religion provides religious freedom to all the citizens of India. All religions are equal before the state and no religion will be given preference over the other. Citizens are free to practise their respective religious.

F. Define Directive Principles of State Policy ?

Ans. The directive principles are actually directions given by the constitution to the central and the state governments to adopt such policies which would help to establish a just society in our country.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. How can you say that the Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of freedoms ?

Ans. The right to freedom is actually a cluster of the following six freedoms :

- i. The right to speech and expression.
- ii. The right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
- iii. The right to form associations or unions.

- iv. The right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- v. The right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and
- vi. The right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

B. What are the main provision of the Cultural and Educational Rights ?

Ans. The constitution provides special measures to protect the right of the minorities. Any community which has a language and script of its own, has the right to conserve and develop it. No citizen can be discriminated against for admission in state or state aided institutions because of religion or language.

C. Mention any five Fundamental Duties. What is their importance ?

Ans. Five Fundamental duties are :-

- i. To abide by and respect the constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- ii. To cherish and follow the noble ideas of freedom struggle.
- iii. To uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- iv. To defend the country and render national service when required.
- v. To promote common brotherhood of all people in India and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

These fundamental duties have special significance because we can't enjoy our rights if the citizens don't perform their fundamental duties.

D. Mention a few important Directive Principles of State Policy. Evaluate their importance.

- Ans.**
- i. The state shall endeavour to provide employment to all citizens, so that they have adequate means of livelihood.
 - ii. The state should manage its material resources in the best interests of the masses. There should be fair distribution of wealth among the people and the inequalities of income, facilities and opportunities should be minimized.
 - iii. The state should promote handicraft and cottage industries.
 - iv. The state shall ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of the sex of workers.
 - v. The state shall protect forests, wild life and ancient monuments.
 - vi. The state shall make efforts for the total prohibition of intoxicants.

They are actually direction to the central and the state government to adopt such polices.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- A.** The state is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age of *6* and *14*.
- B.** The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian constitution in *1976*.

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- C. Fundamental Rights are *legally* Protected.
- D. Children below the age of 14 should not be employed in dangerous jobs.
- E. The main objective of the right to freedom of religion is to sustain the principle of *Secularism* in the country.

4. Write True or False against the following statement :-

- A. T, B. F, C. T, D. T, E. F.

6. Central Government

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. Which are the three organs of the government ?

Ans. The three organs of the government are -[i] The Legislature, [ii] The Executive and [iii] The Judiciary.

B. How are the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elected ?

Ans. The members of Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people on the basis of adult franchise. In Rajya Sabha there are 250 members out of which 238 members are elected by States and Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President.

C. How is the President of India elected ?

Ans. The President of India is elected by an electoral College formed by the elected members of the Parliament and the State Assemblies.

D. In which circumstances can the President declare emergency ?

Ans. The President can declare emergency in the following circumstance :-

- i. In case of war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
- ii. In case of the failure of constitutional machinery in a state.
- iii. In case of threat to financial stability or credit of India.

E. When can the President issue an ordinance ?

Ans. The President issues an ordinance when the Parliament is not in session.

F. What is the difference between an ordinary bill and a Money Bill ? When does a bill become a law ?

Ans. Ordinary Bill can be introduced in any of the two houses. But a Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. When the bill is passed by both the houses it is sent to the President for his approval. After the President's Signature it becomes a law.

G. How is the Prime Minister elected ?

Ans. Prime Minister is the head of the majority party in Lok Sabha and is appointed by the President.

H. What do you mean by the coalition government ?

Ans. If there is no single party having a majority, then two or more parties can join together and elect a leader. Such a government is called Coalition Government.

I. What are the Judicial powers of the President ?

Ans. The President can grant pardon or reduce the sentence of any convicted person.

J. Why are the supreme court and high courts called the courts of records ?

Ans. The Supreme Court and the High Courts are preserved recorded and published. These judgements become part of law and quoted by the lower courts in giving their decisions. Therefore the Supreme Court and the High Courts are the courts of record in India.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. Describe the composition of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. How are their members elected ?

Ans. Lok Sabha :- It consists of a maximum of 550 members who are elected by the people directly through adult franchise. Out of these a maximum of 20 seats are allocated to the union territories and 2 members can be nominated by the president, belonging to the Anglo-Indian community in case they don't have adequate representation in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha has a speaker and a deputy speaker.

Rajya Sabha :- The Rajya Sabha has 250 members. Out of these 238 are elected by the states and union territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The nominated members are the persons with special knowledge in the field of literature, science and social service etc.

B. What are the executive powers of the President of India ?

Ans. i. The President appoints the Prime Minister and other members of the council of Ministers and distributes portfolios among them on the advice of the Prime Minister.

ii. The President also appoints Governors of states, Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Attorney General, Controller and Auditor General, Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

C. How is the central council of Ministers formed ? What are its powers and functions ?

Ans. The Council of Ministers comprises three types of ministers.

i. The Cabinet Ministers :- Who are members of the cabinet and incharge of very important ministries.

ii. Ministers of state :- Who hold independent charge of some ministries or are placed under a cabinet minister.

iii. Deputy Ministers :- Who assist Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of state. It is essential for the members of the council of ministers to be members of either house of Parliament.

D. Describe the powers of the Supreme Court.

Ans. The Supreme Court is the apex court. It is located in New Delhi. It is the highest court and its decisions are final. It hears appeals against the Judgements of the High Courts. But some cases such as the cases between two states or between the Central Government and the state government can be brought directly to the Supreme Court. The cases arising due to the encroachment of Fundamental Rights of the people by the government or individuals can also be brought directly to the Supreme Court.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- A. To be a member of the Lok Sabha, a person should have acquired the age of *25 years*.
- B. To be a member of the Rajya Sabha, a person should have acquired the age of *30 years*.
- C. The minimum age of a person should be *35 years* to become the President of India.
- D. The total number of judges including the chief justice of the supreme court is *26*.
- E. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the *Prisedent*.
- F. *12* Member of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President.
- G. The maximum number of the member of the Lok Sabha is *550*.
- H. The total number of the members of the Rajya Sabha is *250*.
- I. A money bill can be introduced only in the *Lok Sabha*.
- J. When the parliament is not in session, the President can issue *Ordinance*.
- K. In *Lok Adalats* disputes are settled without much legal formalities.
- L. When no single party is in majority in the Lok Sabha, a *Coalition* government is formed.

4. Write True or False against the following statements :-

Ans. A. F, B. F, C. F, D. T, E. F, F. T.

7.

State Government

1. Answer the Following Questions briefly :-

A. In which states of India, there are two Houses : the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council ?

Ans. Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have two houses.

B. How are the members of the Legislative Council elected ?

Ans. The members of the Legislative Council are elected by the local bodies, graduates and teachers as well as nominated by the Governor.

C. How is the Chief Minister appointed ?

Ans. He/She is appointed by the Governor. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.

D. What do you mean by collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers ?

Ans. The Council of Ministers work on the principle of collective responsibility. If a vote of no confidence is passed against the government, it has to resign.

E. Which type of cases can be directly taken to the High Court ?

Ans. Some cases such as pertaining of Fundamental Rights of the people divorce, marriage, will, election, disputes etc. can be brought directly to the High Court.

F. Which are the highest courts at the District Level ?

Ans. Civil Courts and Criminal Courts are the highest courts at the district level.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe the composition of both the Houses at the State Level.

Ans. The Legislative Assembly :- The members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected by the people of the state on the basis of adult franchise. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly differs from state to state depending upon the population of the state. The constitution has fixed the maximum and minimum strength of the Legislative Assembly as 500 and 60 respectively.

The Legislative Council :- The Legislative Council is the Upper House in the State Legislature. The number of its members cannot be less than 40 or more than one third of the total members of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned state. Its members are partly elected and partly nominated. One third of its members are elected by the Legislative Assembly, another are elected by the local bodies such as the Zila Parishad and Municipal Committees, one twelfth are elected by the graduates and another one twelfth by the teachers of the state. The remaining one sixth are nominated by the governor of the state from among the persons who have excellence in the field of art, science, literature and social work.

B. How are the members of the Legislative Council elected ?

Ans. The functions and powers of the governor in the state are similar to those of the President at the centre.

Executive Powers :- The Governor is the executive head of the state. He appoints the Chief Minister and on his advice the other ministers. He can appoint the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. He also makes some other important appointments in the state such as the Advocate General, Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission and Vice Chancellors of the Universities etc.

Legislative Powers :- The Governor summons and prorogues the sessions of both the Houses of State Legislature. He also addresses its opening session. No bill can become a law without his signature. He can also reserve some bills passed by the Legislature for the approval of the

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President of India. He can issue ordinances, when the State Legislature is not in session.

Judicial Powers :- The Governor can grant pardon to the convicted person. He can also reduce the punishment. The Governor has powers with regard to the appointment and promotion of the District Judges.

Other Powers :- The Governor's assent is essential for the introduction of Money Bills in the State Legislative Assembly. The Governor becomes the real ruler of the state when the President's rule is imposed in the state.

C. Write a note on the administration of the Union Territories.

Ans. Union Territories are administered by the President through an administrator appointed by him. These administrators are called Lieutenant Governors or Chief Commissioners. Usually the Parliament makes laws for the administration of the Union Territories but some Union Territories like Pondicherry and Delhi have their own legislatures. The Union Territory of Delhi has a special status. It has a Lieutenant Governor as well as a Chief Minister.

D. Describe the Judiciary at the state level mentioning the jurisdiction of the High Courts.

Ans. The High Court is the highest court of justice in the state and all the subordinate courts function under its administrative control. The judges of the High Courts are appointed by the President of India with the advice of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the state. The Chief Justice of the High Court is also consulted in the appointment of other judges.

Some cases such as pertaining to Fundamental Rights of the people, divorce, marriage, will election disputes etc. can be brought directly to the High Court. However the main function of the High Court is to hear appeals against the decisions and judgements of the District Courts in both civil and criminal cases.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

A. The constitution has fixed the maximum number of *members* for the state Legislative Assemblies.

B. The state Legislative Assembly is elected for *5* Years.

C. $1/6$ of the members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor.

D. Money Bill can be introduced only in the *Legislative Assembly* of the state.

E. There are *66* Subjects in the state list and *47* subjects in the concurrent List.

F. The highest courts at the District Level are the courts of the *District Judge* and the *Session Judge*.

4. Write True or False against the following statements :-

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

8. Importance of Media in Democracy

1. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. What are the various means of mass-media ?

Ans. The Various means of mass-media and the press i.e. newspapers, magazines and Journals etc. and the electronic media such as radio, television and cinema.

B. What is the importance of print media or press in democracy ?

Ans. They provide information about national and international matters they acquaint the masser with various political ideologies of different parties as well as programmes of the government. Newspapers guide the people and enable them to form their own opinion and express it.

C. What role does the cinema play in forming public opinion ?

Ans. Cinema is the Sound means to form public opinion through the films depicting social and political conditions of the country everything is conveyed in such a light and entertaining manner that without exerting much pressure the masses get aware of the achievements and failures of the government by watching certain films.

D. What do you mean by the 'Right to information' ? What is its importance in democracy ?

Ans. The Right to Information gives any citizen an opportunity to check the good deeds as well as the bad deeds of any authority by personally examining details of the official records which effect his/her life directly or indirectly. It brings transparency in the functioning of various government officials and government.

E. Distinguish between commercial Advertising and Social Advertising.

Ans. Industrialists and businessmen spend a lot of money in advertising their products is called commercial advertising. Social advertising is that type of advertising which seek to promote important social issues such as family planning, respect for female child etc.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe the role of mass media in democracy.

Ans. Different methods to contact the public and the masses are called mass media. It plays an important role in modern democracy. Different agencies of mass media include press or newspapers and electronic media of mass communication like radio, television and cinema. Press Media not only provide information about national and international matters but also acquaint the masser with various political ideologies of different parties as well as programmes of government. Newspapers guide the people and enable them to form their own opinion and express it. The press is called the light house of democracy Radio, Television and Cinema etc. are the electronic media of mass communication. It reaches the illiterates also and

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help them to form their opinion. Cinema is a main source of entertainment but also a sound means to form public opinion through the films depicting social and political conditions of the country.

B. What do you mean by the freedom of press ? What is its importance in democracy ?

Ans. Freedom of press means it should be free from unnecessary control of the government as well as from the personal prejudices and self interests for the owners of the newspapers. A free press plays an important role in democracy. The opposition parties can highlight the weaknesses of the government through the press. So that the people can form their opinion about the functioning of the government in favour or against the present government and they can decide whether they should vote in favour or against the ruling party in the next election.

C. How does the social advertisement help in making people aware of the political and social problems and their solution ? Illustrate your answer with examples.

Ans. Social advertising is that type of advertising which seeks to promote important social issues such as family planning, respect for female child, Communal harmony, national integration, disaster management and awareness about fatal diseases such as Aids and cancer etc. At the time of election advertisements of various candidate or political parties in the newspapers or in the form of posters depicting the qualities of the political parties which aim to win the public support.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- A.** The most important medium for the formation of public opinion is the *press* media or the *Electronic Media*.
- B.** Right to Information Act was first passed by the government of *Rajasthan* in *2000*.
- C.** Advertisement relating to family planning is *Social* advertising.
- D.** Illiterate people are benefitted by *electronic* media.
- E.** The policies of the political parties are depicted in their *manifestos*.

4. Write True or False against the following statements :-

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