



NEP 2020
ENHANCED
EDITION

Social Invention

Teacher Manual



CLASS - VI**CHAPTER 1**

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
B 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
C 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (c)

D**Short Answer**

- History is about life in the past and tells us about the people who lived in a different time. When we study history we can find out about the lives of ordinary people and famous people. We find out about what their clothes were like and about the kind of homes, food, tools and technology they had. History also tells us about battles, wars and famines that happened in the past.
- People who study history have to look for clues about life long ago. They are called historians. Historians ask questions and try to find evidence about life in the past.
- The period of human development when they didn't know how to read and write is called pre-history.
 - They have not left any written records for us to read and learn about them.
 - Therefore, our knowledge about them is based on the available sources of study like fossils, bones, tools, weapons, shelters etc. used by the humans in that period.
- History has two different sources – Literary and Archaeological Sources. These sources are used by the historians to study history.
- Inscriptions were written in different languages such as Pali, Prakrit Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil etc.
- BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini or in the year of Lord) are the two terms used frequently in the study of history. The years before the birth of Jesus Christ are written as BC.
 - On the other hand, the years after the birth of Jesus Christ are written as AD.

Long Answer

- History has two different sources- Literary and Archaeological sources. These sources are used by the historians to study history.
 - Literary sources include any written record or account. Most of the ancient Indian literature is religious in nature.
 - Manuscripts are the great and authentic sources of information about the past.
 - Vedic literature also does not have any trace of political history but it gives reliable glimpses of culture and civilization of that age.

- (v) The epics such as Mahabharata, Ramayana, Jaina and the Buddhist religious texts provide us with some important sources of historical information which mostly contains religious messages.
 - (vi) Upanishads, are the chief source of knowledge about the Indian philosophy.
 - (vii) In order to understand the history and civilization of ancient people, we also need to study the objects such as clay pots, toys, pans, jewellery, beads, clothes, tools, weapons, seals, monuments, inscriptions, coins etc.
 - (viii) The skeletons, fragments of bones and other parts of body have also been found from under the ground.
2. (i) Upanishads are ancient texts from India that were composed orally in Sanskrit between about 700 B.C.E. and 300 B.C.E. In the upanishads, we get a glimpse into the working of the minds of the great Indian thinkers who were unhampered by the tranny of religious dogma, political authority, the pressure of public opinion, seeking truth with single-minded devotion, rare in the history of thought.
 - (ii) Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa provides a glimpse of the society and culture during the Mauryan Period.
 - (iii) In the same manner, Kalidasa's Malvika-gnimitram contains the events that took place during the reign of Pushyamitra Sunga's.
 3. (i) Monuments are the ancient buildings having historical importance. Temples, forts, stupas, palaces and residential complexes are some examples of monuments. They equip us with clues and ideas of the period in which they were built. Stupas at Bharhut and Sanchi; caves at Ellora and Ajanta provide us important information about the religions and art that prevailed in ancient India.
 - (ii) Another type of the most reliable evidence are inscriptions. They are mostly found to have been carved on gold, silver, iron, copper, bronze plates or stone pillars, rocks, temple walls and even on the bricks. Inscriptions are basically divided into three types – royal orders, official documents such as royal prescripts, boundary marks, deeds, gift etc. and private records as well.
 4. Some of the benefits of studying history are mentioned below:
 - (i) History provides us knowledge about our ancestors, their life, struggles and their achievements.
 - (ii) History consists of the teachings of the great saints such as Lord Mahavira, Gautam Buddha, Guru Nanak and many more.
 - (iii) History also enables us to know about the human society and the social evils like slavery, casteism, racism, illiteracy etc. that hampered the development of our society.
 - (iv) Study of history makes us aware of many great kings who have shaped and changed the course of human race and history by their deeds, courage and vision.
 - (v) History tells about the courtsc of the kings, conspiracies, deadly battles, the destructive wars, their vtory and losses.

- (vi) History allows us to understand as to how the people mastered their skills from the stone age to the present modern age and recorded their achievements once and forever.
 - (vii) The wisdom, intellect and curiosity of the people in the past also come under the study of history. History also tells us about the great ideas and inventions that evolved in the past and made our life easier and comfortable.
 - (viii) The study of history enables us to learn and understand about the culture, customs and traditions of the people in other countries as well.
- 5.
- (i) The study of coins is known as numismatics. Coins form another source of historical information.
 - (ii) Ancient coins were mostly made of gold, silver, copper or lead.
 - (iii) Some of the coins contain religious and legendary symbols which throw light on the culture of that time. Coins also contain the figures of kings and Gods.
 - (iv) Some coins contain names and dates of the rulers.
 - (v) Coins also throw significant light on economic life of ancient people.
 - (vi) Every coin of the past has some story to convey.

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C** 1. finer 2. bronze 3. wheel 4. Palaeolithic
5. dwellings 6. nomads
- D** 1 (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- E**

Short Answer

1. Most of the tools of Mesolithic period are far better and efficient than those of the Palaeolithic Age. They were smaller and well-shaped. That's why they are called 'microliths'.
2.
 - (i) Stone bone and wood were used by Palaeolithic humans to make tools.
 - (ii) Lower Palaeolithic humans used a variety of stone tools, including hand axes and choppers.
 - (iii) People believe that some hand axes could have served as "Killer Frisbees" meant to be thrown at a herd of animals at a water hole so as to stun one of them.
 - (iv) Choppers and scrapers were probably used for skinning and cutting the flesh of scavenged animals.
3.
 - (i) The early humans learned to grow plants. This led to the beginning of agriculture.
 - (ii) They also began to domesticate useful wild animals like dogs, sheep, goats etc.

- (iii) They stopped wandering here and there as a nomad, instead they began to lead a settled life in villages along the river banks. There was water for drinking and the water bodies were full of a variety of fish.
- 4. They used fire to keep themselves warm during cold winter months. They also used to light fire outside their cave at night to be safe from the wild animals as the wild animals were afraid of fire. Later, they understood the importance of fire for roasting their food especially flesh of the hunted animals.
- 5. (i) Chalkos means 'copper' and lithos means stone; so the Chalcolithic Age is called the Copper-Stone Age.
(ii) The Neolithic people made rapid progress.
(iii) They began to grow food and started living in villages along the banks of river.
(iv) They invented wheel. Here, they discovered a soft, reddish metal called copper.
(v) Now they started using copper to make tools along with the stones. This period is called the Chalcolithic Age.

Long Answer

1. The discovery of metals was helpful to man in many ways. With the help of better tools man could cut down crops and trees in much better way. The weapons of war also came to be made of bronze. It was used widely to make tools, weapons and other implements. This led to improvements in agriculture and brought change in the way people live. Implements were used of both stone and metal like people invented the plough, the wheeled cart, the sail boat etc. They also discovered how to mix metals and get stronger tools, vessels and weapons.
2. The term Neolithic or New Stone Age is derived from two Greek words, Neo meaning 'New' and Lithos meaning 'stone.' The Neolithic marked the beginning of domestication and herding of animals. People learned to grow plants. The first crops grown by them were wheat and barley. They domesticated useful wild animals like dogs, goats, sheep etc. They began to lead a settled life in villages along the river banks. They made tools which were improved in their shape, sharpness and polish. The making of pottery, weaving, spinning and transportation were also made possible due to another major achievement of the neolithic man- the invention of the wheel. Neolithic settlements have been found particularly in the north-west and north-east part of the Indian sub-continent. Man weaved clothes and started using wool and cotton to cover themselves.
3. The invention of the wheel brought about new ways of doing things. This made work easier and inspired even more new ideas for inventions. The invention of wheel changed the life of early man in the following ways:
 - F It was used to carry goods from one place to another.
 - F It was used to move from one place to another.
 - F It was used to make carts like sledges and rafts.

- 4.
- | Palaeolithic Age | Neolithic Age |
|--|---|
| 1. Crude and unshaped stone tools were made. | 1. Well-shaped and polished tools began to be made. |
| 2. Man was a scavenger, hunter and food-gatherer. | 2. Man domesticated animals and began producing food. |
| 3. Man lived in caves and roamed around from one place to another. | 3. Man built mud houses and huts and started living in one place for a long period of time to look after the grains down. |
| 4. Man did not know how to make pottery. | 4. Pottery-making was a significant feature of the age. |
5. The Old Stone Age was a period during which people obtained food by hunting and gathering only, not by agriculture, or animal husbandry. Metal was not used, only stone was used for tools (arrowheads and hand axes). It was a primitive time. The early humans lived in groups to be safe from the wild and ferocious animals like tigers, lions, panthers etc. Living in groups provided them food and protection both. When they ate up all the food of one area, then they used to move to new areas. In this way, they moved constantly from one place to another in search of food, shelter and sometimes for protection from the wild animals.
- One of the greatest inventions done by the early humans was making of stone tools. Most of the tools and weapons used by the early humans were made of the locally available stones. A hard stone called flint was the most used stone as it was hard but easy to chip and shape. Other types of stones were also used to make tools and weapons. These tools also helped them to bring suitable changes in the environment to make their survival easier. That is why, this period is called the Old Stone Age. However, the tools that were made at this stage were rough and unpolished. Chopper, Hand axe, Cleaver, Arrow-head, Scraper etc. were some of the tools used by early humans.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
6. (a)
- B** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
6. True
- C** 1. Ornaments - Ornaments such as amulets, fillets and finger rings were worn by the men while women wore ornaments like earrings, bracelets, necklaces, girdles and anklets made of shells, beads, gold, silver and copper.
- Dress-People of Harappan civilization used to wear cotton and woollen clothes. They also wore a shawl around their shoulders. Men wore a piece of cloth like lungi round their waist. Women wore short skirt which was held at the waist by a girdle.

2. Drainage System- The drainage system of the Harappan cities was the best drainage system of the ancient times. Drains were built on either side of the roads connected to a drain of each house. The street drains ran along the sides of the street. There were sloping floors for easy drainage of water into the street drain in the bathroom.

Streets- The roads and streets were broad and straight cutting each other at right angles. The main street was over 800 metres long and 10 metres wide.

3. Town Planning- Cities of this civilization were well planned. It was an urban civilization. The ruins of Mohenjodaro confirmed the existence of a system of planning in the city. These two cities were chiefly divided into two parts- the Upper Town and the Lower Town.

The Upper Town- The Upper Town was also called the citadel. These towns were built on raised grounds. The Upper Town was surrounded by high walls which provided protection during floods. There were public buildings, a Great Bath, granaries and quarters for people living in the citadel.

The Lower Town- The Lower Town was much bigger as compared to the citadel. It comprised of the houses and the workplaces of the common people.

D

Short Answer

1. Civilization is a way of life that arose after people began to live in cities or societies. Civilization is a developed state of human society where a large number of people live in cities or urban settlements.
2. The first city to be discovered in India was Harappa on the banks of River Ravi. Later, in another ancient city was found the Indus Valley and it was named Mohenjodaro in Sind. The Indus Valley Civilization is also called the Harappan Civilization (after the name of ten of its principal cities). This entire civilization developed in the region of the Indus Valley and in the areas of Modern Punjab (of India and Pakistan) and Gujarat.
3. Harappan people were farmers, potters, weavers, stone cutters, jewellers, seal makers, toy makers and traders. Weaving, spinning and pottery were also an important occupation.
4. Inscriptions are very helpful in the reconstruction of the Indian history. They are the most reliable evidences. Inscriptions were written in different languages. In harappan civilization, most of the inscriptions have been found engraved on the seals. They are very helpful to understand the India's past because they are the written records engraved on stones, pillars, copper or clay tablets, caves, monuments, walls etc.
5. (i) Mohenjodaro in the Larkana district of Sind and Harappa in Sahawal were the first cities to be excavated by the archaeological department.
(ii) The Indus Valley Civilization covered the whole of Sind, Baluchistan, almost the whole of the Punjab, Western U.P.,

- Haryana, Jammu, Northern Rajasthan, Gujarat and Northern Maharashtra.
- (iii) There were some other sites which were found at Rupar in the Punjab, Mehrgarh in Baluchistan, Lothal near Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Banwali in Haryana, Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh and the two newest sites—Dholavira in Kutch of Gujarat and Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Chanhudaro in Sind etc.
6. The causes of the decline of the Harappan Civilization are not easy to determine. The scholars suggest the following reasons for the decline:
- (i) It is probably because of the change in the climate of the area that resulted in the decline of land and agriculture, as a result people moved to other areas.
 - (ii) It is also believed that before the end came, there was a gradual process of internal decay and stagnation in the administration.
 - (iii) Some believed that the increase in population, excessive deforestation and drought may have caused decline in agriculture followed by economic problems.
 - (iv) This resulted in the decay of the land and dispersal of the population to new areas.
 - (v) It is also suggested that the periodic floods may have destroyed the land and forced the people to move to safer and secured areas.
 - (vi) The invasion of the Aryans is said to be another reason that might have caused destruction of the Harappan Civilization.

Long Answer

1. Town Planning

Cities of this civilization were well planned. It was an urban civilization. The ruins of Mohenjodaro confirmed the existence of a system of planning in the city. These two cities were chiefly divided into two parts—the Upper Town and the Lower Town.

The Upper Town

The Upper Town was also called the citadel. These towns were built on raised grounds. The Upper Town was surrounded by high walls which provided protection during floods. There were public buildings, a Great Bath, granaries and quarters for people living in the citadel.

The Lower Town

The Lower Town was much bigger as compared to the citadel. It comprised of the houses and the workplaces of the common people.

Drainage System

The drainage system of the Harappan cities was the best drainage system of the ancient times. Drains were built on either side of the roads connected to a drain of each house. The street drains ran along the sides of the street. There were sloping floors for easy drainage of water into the street drain in the bathroom.

2. Many literary and archaeological evidences indicate that the Harappans had trade contact with the Mesopotamian Civilization. Trading was done both by land and sea routes. The remains of dockyard discovered at

Lothal in Gujarat confirm that the people of Harappa were familiar with ships. Uniform weights and measures were used by the merchants. Mesopotamian seals have also been found in many of the Harappan cities.

3. Inscription- Inscriptions are very helpful in the reconstruction of the Indian history. They are the most reliable evidences. Inscriptions were written in different languages. In harappan civilization, most of the inscriptions have been found engraved on the seals. They are very helpful to understand the India's past because they are the written records engraved on stones, pillars, copper or clay tablets, caves, monuments, walls etc.

Coins- The coins have become the most important sources of the history of ancient India. Thousands of coins have been found during excavation of sites which were made up of gold, silver, copper, nickel etc. They help us to understand the past because they contain names and dates of the rulers. They throw significant light on economic life of ancient people as well as on religious, political and commercial conditions. Every coin of the past has some story to convey.

4. (i) Information about the religion of Harappan people has been derived chiefly from the seals, figures and the Great Bath.
(ii) Some information has been derived from the scenes that have been depicted on seals, amulets and from the terracotta figurines found at different sites in the area.
(iii) It tells that the people believed in ghosts. They wore amulets to keep the evil away from them.
(iv) The predominance of female figurines and seals that depict a horned Goddess in association with the sacred pipal tree are regarded as an evidence of the worship of a Mother Goddess. The seals throw light on religious beliefs of the people.
(v) People believe that the Harappans used to bury their dead with pots and other belongings of that person. At times, they also cremated the dead and after that the bones and ashes were buried in special pots.
5. A number of small soapstone seals have been discovered. More than 2,000 seals have been discovered from the various sites. The seals were mostly rectangular in shape which were made up of terracotta and soapstone. These seals depicted various animals. For example, bulls, tigers, monkeys, trees and human figures. Many seals also had inscriptions on them. One seal depicts a strange, horned figure sitting could be described as a yogic or meditation posture and surrounded by four animals. According to the archaeologists this might be Shiva, "The Lord of Animals" (Pashupati). These seals were used by merchants and traders to stamp their goods. They also tell us about the religious beliefs, artistic skills, dress, ornaments and the script of the Harappan people.
6. Harappan people were farmers, potters, weavers, stone cutters, jewellers, seal makers, toy makers and traders. Weaving, spinning and pottery were also an important occupation.

7. The main features of the Harappan Civilization are as follows:
1. **Town Planning:** Cities were well-planned. It was an urban civilization. These two cities were divided into two parts- the upper town i.e., citadel and the lower town.
 2. The houses were well-planned and were built on either sides of the street.
 3. Great Bath in the Mohenjodaro was a rectangular structure which was surrounded by a brick colonnade. Great Bath resembles a swimming pool.
 4. There was also a large hall called the Town hall or Assembly Hall in Mohenjodaro.
 5. There were granaries at Harappa.
 6. The drainage system of the Harappan cities was the best drainage system of the ancient times.
 7. Trade was an important activity of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization.

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C** 1. The two great epics are the Ramayana and Mahabharata. They apprise us about the social and religious transformation of the institutions that belonged to the Vedic Age. The Ramayana was written by Valmiki.
- (i) Thematically, the Ramayana explores human values and the concept of dharma.
 - (ii) Ved Vyasa composed the Great epic– Mahabharata. The Mahabharata consists of 18 Parvas (sections) and contains about 100,000 verses. The ‘Harivamsa’ attached to it at the end is the supplement to it.

Veda means wisdom, knowledge or vision, and it manifests the language of the Gods in human speech, the laws of the Vedas regulate the social, legal, domestic and religious customs of the Hindus to the present day.

Vedas are four in number:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rig Veda | 2. Sama Veda |
| 3. Yajur Veda | 4. Atharva Veda |
2. **Early Vedic-** Different forces of nature like the sun, earth, wind, rain, fire etc. were worshipped by the Aryans. The Rig Veda contains many hymns composed in their honour. As there were no temples, all these Gods were given human forms. However, the early Aryans did not perform rituals and sacrifices.

Later Vedic- In the later Vedic Age, Surya, Varun, Agni, Indra and other Gods of nature started losing their importance. In this period, Brahma (or Prajapati), Vishnu (The Preserver) and Shiva (The Destroyer) became the important Gods. Both individual and community sacrifices were performed by the king. The chanting of mantras accompanied all

rituals and Yajnas. At that time, those priests who performed these rituals and sacrifices were gifted cows, horses, gold and cloth. Hence, the priests enjoyed great power and prestige. In the later period, the doctrines of Karma, Maya, Soul, Mukti were laid down.

D

Short Answer

1. The Dasyus were well settled in this region when the Aryans came to India. The culture of the Dasyus was different from that of the Aryans. They were the Dravidians who occupied the regions later occupied by the Aryans. Soon the Aryans enslaved the Dasyus and later called them as 'a slave'. The Aryans succeeded in subjugating the Dravidians and pushing them southwards.
2. Veda means wisdom, knowledge or vision, and it manifests the language of the Gods in human speech, the laws of the Vedas regulate the social, legal, domestic and religious customs of the Hindus to the present day.

Vedas are four in number:

1. Rig Veda
2. Sama Veda
3. Yajur Veda
4. Atharva Veda

The Rig Veda was the earliest of all the Vedas.

3. Different forces of nature like the sun, earth, wind, rain, fire etc. were worshipped by the Aryans. The Rig Veda contains many hymns composed in their honour. As there were no temples, all these Gods were given human forms. However, the early Aryans did not perform rituals and sacrifices. In the later Vedic Age, Surya, Varun, Agni, Indra and other Gods of nature started losing their importance. In this period, Brahma (or Prajapati), Vishnu (The Preserver) and Shiva (The Destroyer) became the important Gods. Both individual and community sacrifices were performed by the king. The chanting of mantras accompanied all rituals and Yajnas. At that time, those priests who performed these rituals and sacrifices were gifted cows, horses, gold and cloth. Hence, the priests enjoyed great power and prestige. In the later period, the doctrines of Karma, Maya, Soul, Mukti were laid down.
4. The Aryans were white skinned and well built people.
5. The Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Long Answer

1. In the beginning when the Indo-Aryans came to India, they entered Punjab first of all. The Aryans settled in villages. The region which the Aryans occupied was called Saptasindhu, which means the area where Sindhu flowed with seven of its tributaries. With the passage of time, they settled in the other north-western states of India like Sindh and Afghanistan as well. It was in this region that the Aryans laid the foundation of the Vedic Civilization. Gradually, they moved towards the south-east and settled on the Ganga Valley. In due course of time, the whole of the northern India was under the Aryans which is now called the Aryavarta or the Land of the Aryans.

2. The oldest male member of the family was the Grihapati who exercised the full authority and commanded the whole family. Women were respected and they were allowed to take part in all the religious ceremonies with their family members.
3. The 'Varna System' was an important feature of the Vedic Society. The Aryan Society was divided into four main Varnas or Classes– Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
 - (i) The services of highly trained priests were required to perform the ceremonial Yajnas. These priests, who were given the title of Brahmins, were skilled in the religious matters.
 - (ii) They were highly respected, enjoyed a high status.
 - (iii) The Kshatriyas were the class of warriors. They were fearless and skilled in the art of war.
 - (iv) The cultivators, merchants, craftsmen, traders etc. formed the class of the Vaishyas.
 - (v) The fourth and the lowest class in the social hierarchy were the Shudras.
4. When it comes to the Aryans, it is believed that they came either from Iran or from Central Asia. According to the scholars the Aryans were semi-nomadic people (tribe people) who started moving from their original homes to the other parts of the world. They migrated to various parts of the world because their life was tough in their original homeland. The group of Aryans who took shelter in India were known as Indo-Aryans. It is said that the Aryans came to India in small groups over a long period of time and began to live with the existing people. The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record by Indo- Aryan Civilization, and the most sacred books of India.
5. The Aryans in the later vedic period had progressed and prospered economically. Agriculture was the chief means of livelihood of the later vedic people. The Aryans had come to know about iron but very few agricultural tools made of iron have been found. Heavy ploughs made from it. Cattle rearing was second important occupation of the Aryans. They domesticated camel, cow, ox, elephant, sheep, horse, goat, donkey and dog.
6. Rice, barley, fruits and vegetables were the food of the Aryans. They also ate meat and drank plenty of milk. Butter and ghee was an important part of the Aryan food items. The dress of the Aryans included two pieces of cloth made up of cotton or wool. The men used to wear dhoti and turban and put a light cloth on their shoulders. The women wore loose-fitting sarees. Men and women were very fond of gold ornaments. Hunting, chariot-racing, gambling, dancing, horse racing and playing musical instruments etc. were the popular means of amusement for the Aryans. They played veena, flute, drums and cymbals as musical instruments.

CHAPTER 5

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | |
| B | 1. powerful | 2. four | 3. coins | 4. literary 5. priests |

- C** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (c)
- D** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- E** 1. Vajjis 2. Magadha and Avanti 3. Magadha
4. Shrenis

F

Short Answer

1. The farmers could produce for more food grains and the extra produce was collected by the princes to meet their military and administrative needs. This gave rise to proper settlements and large kingdoms called Janapadas. Sixteen of them turned into larger states called Mahajanapadas. Mahajanapadas were bigger and more powerful.
2. The main source of revenue was agriculture. The revenue was ordinarily fixed at one-sixth of the produce. Revenue was collected through land taxes and taxes on crafts, carpenters, potters, weavers and other traders.
3. There were four stages or ashramas in which the life of higher castes was divided. These four stages were:
 1. Brahmacharya: The stage when humans were devoted to education.
 2. Grihastha: The stage when humans entered into marriage and formed family.
 3. Vanaprastha: The stage when humans spent their time in meditation.
 4. Sanyasa: The stage when humans became ascetic and preacher.
4.
 - (a) Anga, Kamboja, Asmaka, Vatsa Avanti, Surasena, Chedi Malla, Kuru, Matsya, Vajjis, Magadha, Kashi, Kosala, Gandhara and Panchala.
 - (b) Magadha grew into a most powerful kingdom because it had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The Magadhan army was well-equipped with arms. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom. Magadha had forests that provided timber. In the sixth century BC Magadha rose to great prominence.
5. The monarchies or kingdoms were generally in fertile plains while the republics were in less fertile and hilly regions such as Himalayan foothill.
The republics had a democratic set-up, while the kingdoms had a despotic set-up. In the kingdom, after the death of king, his son succeeded him to the throne. But in the republic, the kingship was not hereditary in nature. Here the head of the state was elected by the common people.

Long Answer

1. Bimbisara increased the power and prestige of the kingdom through conquests and marriage relations. He conquered Anga, the region to the east of Magadha. He maintained friendly relations with Avanti and Gandhara. He set up an excellent administrative system and built an extensive network of roads and communication. He patronised sages.

He strengthened his position by annexing the neighbouring state of Anga.

2. During this period also, there were four varnas of the society — Brahmins, Kashatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Each varna had now framed its own rule. The Brahmins dominated the society. They performed religious duties and imparted education. The Kashatriyas were the warriors. The Vaishyas were involved in trade and agriculture. The Shudras had to serve all the above varnas. Another group of people called the untouchables performed menial jobs such as sweeping, cleaning, sewage etc. They were treated with contempt and looked down upon as inferior. Inter-caste marriage and widow remarriage were not allowed.
3. Magadha grew into a most powerful kingdom because it had fertile plains which gave a boost to agriculture. The Magadhan army was well-equipped with arms. The trade and crafts made Magadha a prosperous kingdom. Magadha had forests that provided timber. In the sixth century BC Magadha rose to great prominence.
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Ajatashatre : Ajatashatre shifted his capital to pataliputra. He annexed Kosala and Vajji.
5.
 - (i) The king served as a God, a protector of dharma and the society. This suggests that his position was very powerful. The king controlled large territories due to which he collected large revenues. The Purohits or the priests advised the kings.
 - (ii) They performed the sacrifices and suggested the kings as well.
 - (iii) By performing several rituals, ceremonies and sacrifices, they endowed the king with divine powers.
6. Like the villages, the size and number of towns also increased. The main centres of trade and crafts were the towns. The towns also grew as the capitals of kingdoms. Though the merchants and craftsmen lived in towns but they used to visit villages to purchase raw material and to see their finished goods. Rajgriha, Champa, Ayodhya, Vaishali, Ujjayini, Kaushambi and Tamralipti were some important towns during this period.
7. Occupation had become hereditary in nature. There were different occupations such as craftsmanship, pottery making, weaving, carpentry and art. The invention of coin helped in the promotion of internal and external trade and commerce. Till this period, the trade was carried on through barter system. People started using the coins of silver and copper as a medium of exchange.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False
6. False 7. True
- C** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- D** 1. Buddhism 2. Bodh Gaya 3. Sarnath
4. Jataka Tales 5. Jainism
- E** 1. The Buddhist texts containing the original teachings of Buddhist are known as Tripitakas (three baskets). These teachings were written in Pali. Later on, Mahayana followers wrote their own texts. The Jataka Tales narrate stories about Buddha's lifetime.
2. Mahavira's original teachings were preserved orally in the form of Purvas (14 texts) and Angas (12 texts). The Jains adopted Prakrit, the language of common people to teach their doctrines. It was adopted as a state religion by many kings.
3. Their debates and discussions have been recorded in the Upanishads. The Main Upanishads are given below:
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Isa | 2. Kat | 3. Taittiriya |
| 4. Aitareya | 5. Chandogya | 6. Brihadaranyaka |
| 7. Mundukya | 8. Svetasvatara | 9. Kena |
| 10. Prasana | 11. Mundaka | |

F

Short Answer

1. He was born in the 6th century BC in Lumbini near Kapilavastu in Nepal.
2. Lord Buddha
3. Mahavira was born in the 6th century BC at Kundagrama near Vaishali in Bihar.
4. Vardhamana Mahavira
5. Lord Mahavira
6. Buddhism originated in India but it also spread to other parts of Asia like Central Asia, China, Tibet and South-East Asia.

Long Answer

1. (i) He renounced the world at the age of 29. This event is called as 'the Great Renunciation'. Siddhartha wandered from one place to another.
(ii) In the forest, he spent some time with two hermits, living the life of an ascetic.
(iii) He begged for food and owned nothing except the clothes that he wore. But he was not satisfied by this. He then practiced the most severe penance for six years. He meditated for several days under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.
(iv) On the forty-ninth day of his meditation, he attained supreme knowledge. He found the secret of sorrow. He also understood that

why is the world full of sufferings. He concluded that this is due to the desire for worldly things. At this point he came to be known as the Buddha or the 'Enlightened one'. At that time, Siddhartha was 35 years old.

According to the upanishads, the human body has a soul the atman, which survives even after the body dies. A person could reach god through bhakti. The upanishads laid stress on the practices of yoga and meditation for a healthy life.

2. The Eightfold Path comprises of the following:
 1. Right Belief
 2. Right Thought
 3. Right Speech
 4. Right Action
 5. Right means of Livelihood
 6. Right Effort
 7. Right Mindfulness
 8. Right Concentration
3. The teachings of Mahavira were very simple. He was against the Vedic rituals and sacrifices. He believed that every object, even the smallest particle has a soul. Mahavira didn't allow his followers to kill any living being, whether man, animals or insect. This was known as Ahimsa.

He preached that the aim of life was to make one's soul free and not to be born again in this world. He advocated the Tri-ratnas or the three jewels of life necessary to attain Moksha.
4. The Tri-ratnas were:
 1. Right Faith
 2. Right Knowledge
 3. Right Action
5. (i) Their debates and discussions have been recorded in the Upanishads.
(ii) The term 'Upanishad' means 'sitting down near'. This implies that the students should sit down near their Gurus to learn the big secrets. It was composed by the philosophers during their meditation and it contains the main idea that constitutes the intellectual aspect of the Hindu Philosophy.
(iii) Most of them were written between 800 BC to 400 BC.
(iv) The Upanishads unfold the fascinating tale of creation of life, the essence of life and of that beyond to the seeker of truth. They also reflect the richness of the Indian Culture.
(v) The main Upanishads are given below:
 1. Isa
 2. Katha
 3. Taittiriya
 4. Aitareya
 5. Chandogya
 6. Brihadaranyaka
 7. Mundukya
 8. Svetasvatara

9. Kena
10. Prasana
11. Mundaka
6. The Upanishads unfold the fascinating tale of creation of life, the essence of life and of that beyond to the seeker of truth. They also reflect the richness of the Indian Culture. According to the Upanishads, the human body has a soul, the atman, which survives even after the body dies. A person could reach god through bhakti. The Upanishads laid stress on the practices of yoga and meditation for a healthy life.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B** 1. Mauryan 2. Chandragupta Maurya
3. Kalinga 4. Senapati 5. Ashoka Maurya
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- D** 1. Around 325 BCE, an ambitious young man by the name of Chandragupta overthrew the Nandas and established the Mauryan empire with the help of his mentor, Kautilya. They first attacked and conquered the outer parts of the Nanda kingdom and finally captured Patliputra, the capital of Magadha, in 321 BCE.
2. The main source of income for the Mauryan government was land revenue. Land revenue was fixed between one-fourth and one-sixth of the total production. The taxes were collected from forests, mines, customs and professional taxes. This money was used for building and maintaining army, building roads, rest houses, digging wells, irrigation projects and other welfare works.
3. First of all, Ashoka started following the principles of Dhamma in his daily life. For instance, he forbade hunting and eating meat. He got the principles of Dhamma engraved on the rocks and pillars all through his empire in Pali Language, so that all could read and understand them easily. He appointed officials called Dharma Mahamatras to spread Dhamma and encouraged them to follow it in their life as well.
4. (i) Dhamma is a Prakrit word meaning Dharma in Sanskrit. Ashoka left the policy of conquest through war and adopted the policy of peace and welfare. This policy was called Dhamma. The edicts of Ashoka provide us ideas about Dhamma.
- (ii) Ashoka's Dhamma included the principles that contain moral values and ideas in the daily life to help men lead a peaceful and virtuous life.
- (iii) The following are the main principles of Dhamma:
- ◆ Obey the truth at all times.
 - ◆ One should respect elders, teachers and monks.
 - ◆ Live together in peace and harmony.
 - ◆ Be polite and kind to young ones.
 - ◆ Show charity to the poor and needy people.

- ◆ Obey one's parents and follow the path of Ahimsa.
 - ◆ Respect all religions.
5. (i) Bindusara, the son of Chandragupta, ascended the throne of the Mauryan Empire after his father. He conquered Deccan and expanded the territory of the Mauryan rule upto Karnataka.
 - (ii) The Tamil Kingdoms of the Southern India had friendly relations with Bindusara.

Long Answer

1. The Greeks ruled in the region to the west of River Indus under Seleucus Nicator, a General of Alexander. In 305 BC, Seleucus Nicator crossed the Indus River and attacked the Mauryan Empire. Chandragupta Maurya defeated him and the region of North-Western India was liberated from the Greek control. However, Seleucus Nicator had to surrender all the Indian provinces including the four provinces of Herat, Kandhar, Kabul and Baluchistan won by Alexander. He gave his daughter to Chandragupta Maurya in marriage, that led to the establishment of peace between them. Seleucus sent Megasthenese as his ambassador to the Mauryan Court.
2. Kalinga, located on the east coast of India was of great economic significance because it controlled trade through land and sea routes to South India and South-East Asia in 261 BC. In 261 BC, Ashoka attacked Kalinga (Odisha) to establish his control over Kalinga. After a long campaign and many terrible battles, the Mauryan Army conquered Kalinga after a massive bloodshed. But, the war with Kalinga changed Ashoka for the entire life. Having seen the large scale destruction and bloodshed, he became very disturbed and decided not to fight war again.
3. (i) The king was the supreme authority of the Mauryan administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers or Mantri Parishad. All the important decisions concerning the empire were taken by the king. He also travelled vastly to get a first-hand account of what was happening in the empire. The state was divided into six separate departments to manage its affairs. Each department was led by a committee of five members.
- (ii) The empire was divided into a number of provinces, each under the charge of a prince or a member of the royal family. Further the provinces were sub-divided into districts and the districts into villages. The head of the district was known as the 'Pradeshtra'. He was assisted by junior officials such as the 'Yuktas' and the 'Rajukas'.
4. The main occupation was agriculture. The growth of trade and industry was also prosperous and encouraging. Takshashila with Patliputra was linked by high way, which continued upto the part to Tamralipti from where ships sailed to South-East Asian countries. Trade with South India was mainly in diamonds, pearls and gold articles and with north-west was in horses and woollen clothes.
5. There were many reasons for the decline of the empire. The successors of Ashoka were weak, they could not control his vast empire. The

governors of distant provinces took advantage of the situation and gradually declared independence. The great distance and lack of transport and communication made administration difficult. The large army could not be maintained without the regular inflow of revenue. Officers became corrupt affecting the entire system of administration. In 185 BC, Brihadratha, the last Mauryan Ruler, was killed by his army chief, Pushyamitra Sunga.

6. Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty. He defeated Dhanananda, the last ruler of the Nanda Dynasty with the help and guidance of his master and philosopher Acharya Chanakya, who was a teacher in the well known Taxila (Takshashila) University. Acharya Chanakya is also known as Kautilya and Vishnugupta. Thus, Chandragupta Maurya became the founder of the Mauryan Empire.

CHAPTER 8

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| B | 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. True |
| C | 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | | |
| D | | | | | |

Short Answer

1. (i) After 500 BCE, the so-called “Second Urbanisation” started, with new urban settlements arising at the Ganges plain, especially the central Ganges plain.
 (ii) The central Ganges plain, where Magadha gained prominence, forming the base of the Mauryan Empire, was a distinct cultural area, with new states arising after 500 BCE during the so-called ‘Second Urbanisation’.
2. Generally, spices, cotton, silk, wool, medicines, pearls, gems etc. were exported from India.
3. The sources of this period refer to numerous trading communities and trade guilds. These guilds were called shrenis. Shresthis were the president of the trade guilds. They were the group of traders who provided raw materials for the production of the goods, collected them from different places and distributed the finished products into the near and far away markets. Guilds often made donations to monasteries.
4.
 1. Use of iron tools and implements.
 2. Use of northern black polished ware.
 3. Use of burnt bricks.
 4. Use of metal money.
 5. Discovery of ring wells. Ring wells are rows of pots of ceramic rings placed one on top of the other. These were used as toilets or as drain pipes or garbage bins.
 6. Expansion of agriculture due to the use of better tools and improved methods of irrigation.

Long Answers

1. Use of iron made the entire developments possible in this age. Use of iron tools and implements in agriculture increased the agricultural production which led to the growth of trade as well. It paved the way for the prosperous people and strong kingdoms. Trade and commerce caused cities and towns to emerge. Initially, the towns were very small in size. Later, as the villages grew in size, the towns also grew in size and number.
2. The entire developments in this age could be possible due to the use of iron. Use of iron tools and implements in agriculture increased the agricultural production many times. Iron tools like axes greatly helped in clearing the forest easily. Now, more land area was brought under cultivation. Iron ploughshare helped in increased agricultural production. Making facilities like irrigation, wells, canals, tanks and artificial lakes could be possible mainly because of the iron tools and implements.
3.
 - (i) The potters, weavers, dyers, metal-workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths and other craftsmen, all lived in the villages.
 - (ii) The art of making beautiful ornaments also progressed. The occupations like weaving, dyeing of clothes and silk weaving had made great progress.
 - (iii) Increase in agricultural production led to the growth of trade as well. The goods were supplied by the traders from villages to towns and also to the other countries.
 - (iv) Big bazaars (markets) were established by the traders for the sale and purchase of goods. The goods were carried from one place to another by bullock carts and camels on the land. They mostly travelled in large caravans.
 - (v) Sea routes were followed for sending the goods to other countries. All these activities paved the way to the trade links between the North and South India and the Roman Empire was developed.
4. An increase in the agricultural production, growth of crafts and development of trade and commerce caused cities and towns to emerge. This period is referred to as the 'Second Urbanisation'. The Second Urbanisation was more significant because it lasted for longer time. After a long period of time, the new towns and cities came up again during the period of Buddha. That is why, the period of Buddha is referred to as the age of second phase of urbanisation. The town life grew up due to the large scale agricultural activities, growth of crafts, trade and commerce.
5. Iron tools like axes greatly helped in clearing the forest easily. Now, more land area was brought under cultivation. Iron ploughshare helped in increased agricultural production. Making facilities like irrigation, wells, canals, tanks and artificial lakes could be possible mainly because of the iron tools and implements.
6. The sources of this period refer to numerous trading communities and

trade guilds. These guilds were called shrenis. Shresthis were the president of the trade guilds. They were the group of traders who provided raw materials for the production of the goods, collected them from different places and distributed the finished products into the near and far away markets. Guilds often made donations to monasteries.

CHAPTER 9

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
B 1. Brahmanas 2. Menander 3. Madurai
 4. Karikala 5. Yueh-chi 6. Cheras
C 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False
D

Short Answer

1. (i) The descendents of the Greek generals were the Indo-Greeks who were ruling in Iran and Northern Afghanistan.
 (ii) Among the Indo-Greek kings, Menander was the most important king.
 (iii) He spread the Greek Empire upto Kathiawar and Baroach in Gujarat, in India. His capital was Sakala (now Sialkot, Pakistan). He ruled for 25 years over a vast empire from Afghanistan to Mathura. He became a follower of Buddhism.
2. (i) Karikala was one of the most famous and powerful king of the Chola Kingdom.
 (ii) He was constantly engaged in war with the Pandyas and the Cheras. He defeated the Cheras and the Pandyas in the battle of Venni.
 (iii) He also attacked Sri Lanka and occupied the northern part of it. He got constructed many roads as a measure to encourage trade with other countries.
3. (i) In the 78 AD, the most famous Kushana King, Kanishka ascended the throne.
 (ii) He then spread his empire from Peshawar in the west to Patna in the east.
 (iii) He also included large parts of Central Asia, Kashmir, Punjab, Sind and Gujarat in his kingdom. Purushapura (modern Peshawar in Pakistan) was the capital of his empire.
4. (i) Gautamiputra Satakarni, who ruled from 106 AD to 130 AD, was the greatest ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty.
 (ii) He defeated the Shakas and extended his control over Kathiawar, Gujarat, Konkan, Malwa, Upper Godavari and northern parts of Tamil Nadu.
 (iii) He was constantly at war with the Shakas. The Satavahanas could not hold their position of dominance for long period of time and they started declining in the third century AD.
5. (i) The word 'Sangam' means assemblies. In the early century of the Christian Era, three assemblies called Sangam were held under the patronage of the Pandya Rulers.

- (ii) The three kingdoms of the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas were constantly at war with one another.
- (iii) Their wars and battles had become the main themes of great works of the scholars and poets.
- (iv) People believe that the Sangam Literature produced by these Sangams was compiled sometimes between 500 BC to 500 AD.

Long Answer

1.
 - (i) Life of the people was very simple. They mostly lived in villages. Some also lived in the towns.
 - (ii) The people living in the towns and coastal areas were engaged in trade activities.
 - (iii) The main occupation of the people was agriculture. Music, dance, poetry and recitation were the chief recreational activities of the people.
 - (iv) Musical instruments like drums, pipes and flutes were played at different occasions. Food items such as meat, fish, vegetables, milk, butter, curd, honey and rice were mainly eaten by the people. Sea food was also popular among the people.
2.
 - (i) A long coastline with hills, plateaus and river valleys form the half of the southern part of the Indian subcontinent.
 - (ii) Kaveri, the most fertile river valley of South India was not easily accessible to the empire builders of Northern India. Therefore, the three kingdoms of South India ruled and prospered well.
 - (iii) The chola kingdom was situated between the pennar and the vellur rivers. Karikala was one of the most famous and powerful king of the chola kingdom. The pandyas came to power after defeating satyapuram. Madurai was the capital of the pandyas. The pandya kingdom was famous for pearls. The cheras covered portions of both Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
3.
 - (i) The Shakas belonged to the region of Central Asia. They set up their rule in a part of Gandhara but later moved to Kathiawar, Saurashtra and Malwa region.
 - (ii) The Shakas were often at war with the Satavahanas. The most powerful king and famous Shaka king was Rudradaman (130-150 AD).
 - (iii) His capital was at Ujjain. He was a great lover of Sanskrit. He got a long inscription engraved on the rock in Sanskrit (150 AD).
 - (iv) During the rule of the Shaka Dynasty, the Satraps system of government was introduced. According to this system the empire was divided into provinces.
 - (v) At last, the Shakas were ultimately defeated in the fourth century AD by Chandragupta II of the Gupta Dynasty.
4.
 - (i) The Satavahanas (or the Andhra Kings) were the followers of Hinduism.
 - (ii) They worshipped Lord Vishnu and His incarnation as Krishna. At this time, Hinduism was undergoing many changes.

- (iii) The devotional sects of Shaivism and Vaishnavism had appeared in the South and had also spread to the Andhra territory.
 - (iv) The Shaiva and Vaishnava saints worshipped through Bhakti.
 - (v) People were attracted to the Bhakti cult and teachings of Bhagwad Gita and Hinduism was changing from complex religious practices to a simple religion.
5. Buddhism began in north eastern India, the birth place of Buddha, and from there spread along trade routes. By the first century it had reached China, from there it travelled to Korea and on to Japan around A.D. 600. Buddhism gave importance to languages like prakrit and pali which were commonly used by the people. There were no rituals, sacrifices or yagnas to attain Moksha. Buddha also laid the foundation of the Buddhist sangha. Anyone could follow these paths to attain Moksha. Buddha also established many monasteries for monks to live pray and preach his teachings.
6. (i) The Cholas- The Chola Kingdom, also called Cholamandalam, was situated between the Pennar and the Vellur rivers.
- (ii) Karikala was one of the most famous and powerful king of the Chola Kingdom.
- (iii) Karikala set up the new capital of the Cholas at Puhar. It is identical with Kaveripattanam. It was a great centre of trade and commerce.
- (iv) After Karikala's death, the Chola's power declined very soon. Under the rule of Vijayalaya who ruled from Thanjavur, the cholas succeeded in reviving the Chola power only in the 9th century AD.
- (i) The Pandyas- The centre of administration of the Pandyas was the region around Madurai.
- (ii) They came to power after defeating Satyaputras. Madurai was the capital of the Pandyas.
- (iii) One of the Pandya rulers, Nedun Chezhyan, defeated the combined army of the Cholas, the Cheras and other chieftains.
- (iv) According to Megasthenese, the Pandya Kingdom was famous for pearls. It exported pearls to the Roman Empire.

CHAPTER 10

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- C** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
6. True 7. True
- D** (i) Samudragupta, the son of Chandragupta-I, ascended the throne of Magadha after him.
- (ii) The king was a poet and musician himself. He was a follower of Hinduism and is known to have worshipped Lord Vishnu. He allowed Sri Lanka's Buddhist king to build a monastery at Bodh Gaya.
- (iii) All this qualified him to be called a hero of hundred battles by a court poet in the Allahabad inscriptions. That is why, he is often known as the 'Napoleon of India'.

- E**
1. Chandragupta I
 2. Chandragupta II
 3. Vishnu Sharma
 4. (a) Gupta period
(b) During the Gupta Period, there was an excellent advancement in the field of art, architecture, science and mathematics. It was an age of high scientific achievements. That is why this period is called the ‘Golden Age of Ancient India’.

Long Answer

1. (i) Samudragupta, the son of Chandragupta-I, ascended the throne of Magadha after him.
(ii) He conquered the kingdoms of Ahichchhatra and Padmavati early in his reign. Later, he also conquered the kingdom of Kota the tribes in Malwa, the Yaudheyas, the Arjunayanas, the Madura and the Abhiras. By the time of his death in 380 AD, his kingdom had spread from the Himalayas in the north to the river Narmada in the south and from the Brahmaputra to the Yamuna.
(iii) He assumed the title ‘King of Kings’ and ‘World Monarch’. He was a great warrior and a patron of literature and art. He was also well-known for his poetry. He performed Ashwamedha Yajna (Horse Sacrifice) to declare his supremacy.
2. Fa-Hien, a Chinese pilgrim, came to India in 399 AD during the reign of Chandragupta II. He stayed in India for next six years and left for China in 405 AD. His aim was to search the Buddhist manuscripts and relics. He spent his time in travelling through India and observing and writing about the life and tradition of the people under the reign of Chandragupta-II.

Fa-Hein describes society during the reign of the Guptas. People lived in peace and harmony. The society was divided into castes and a number of sub-castes. Sometimes, guilds of merchants and craftsmen were also referred to as castes. Women had no independent identity of their own. The condition of the widows was very pitiable. A number of restrictions were placed on them. They were not allowed to take part in any social and political activities. Main occupation of the people was agriculture. People were mostly vegetarian except for the untouchables, who were treated badly as they were considered impure.

3. (i) Chandragupta-II is also called as Vikramaditya. During his reign, the Guptas attained the peak of their position and prosperity. He was a good ruler and a great conquerer. He made Ujjain his second capital which was high point of the empire. He spread his realm westwards by defeating the Shakas of western Malwa, Gujarat and Saurashtra in a campaign lasting until 409 AD.
(ii) He acquired control over three prosperous parts of western India.
(iii) Later, Chandragupta-II made his position strong by getting his daughter married to the Vakataka King of Deccan. Thus, he could maintain friendly relations with the powers of the Deccan.
(iv) Chandragupta-II was also a great patron of art and literature.

4. (i) The Gupta Period is also considered to be a period of Hindu renaissance. Gupta rulers worshipped Lord Vishnu. They gave donations for building temples. Images were worshipped and the belief in the Ten Avatars of Vishnu was prevalent. Many Hindu temples were constructed during this age.
 - (ii) During the Gupta Period, Buddhist cave temples at Ajanta, Ellora and other places were built.
 - (iii) The practice of Ashwamedha (Horse Sacrifice) was revived. The Brahmins framed social and religious rules and practices which were compiled in the dharmashastras.
5. (i) There were no crimes and roads were safe because of hard rule and strict administration of the kings.
 - (ii) The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces or bhuktis, which were under the control or charge of a governor or viceroy.
 - (iii) He was assisted by a group of officials called the Kumaramatyas. The provinces were divided into a number of districts under the officials called Ayuktas.
 - (iv) Each district of each city had a council that helped in maintaining efficient administration.
 - (v) The districts were further sub-divided into local administrative units called village.
 - (vi) The headman along with the village elders used to look after the administration.
6. (i) The wall-paintings of the Ajanta Caves in the Central Deccan are considered among the greatest piece of art.
 - (ii) During the Gupta period, some of India's most magnificent works of art were developed. The most famous cave painting at Ajanta, the Sarnath Buddha, the Deogarh Dashavatara Temple and the Udaygiri Varaha Cave are some most famous and marvellous piece of arts during the Gupta Age.
 - (iii) Metal work and sculptures were in progress during the Gupta Period. The Iron Pillar found near Qutub Minar in Delhi is the best example of metal works. It is an example of the superb quality of the metal and technological skills of the craftsmen.

CHAPTER 11

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)
 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a)
- B** 1. coin 2. 606 AD 3. Nalanda University
 4. Mahabalipuram 5. Pallavas
 6. Chalukyas 7. Rock cut temples 8. Kanchipuram
- C** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (f)
- D**

Short Answer

1. Harsha shifted his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj, situated on an elevated area and could be easily fortified. This helped Harsha to control his empire in a better way.

2. The whole empire was divided into provinces called Deshas. Further, the provinces were divided into districts called Pradeshas. Districts were further divided into villages.
3. Harsha wrote three plays in Sanskrit – Ratnavali, Priya-darshika and Nagananda.
4. Rock-cut temples are the earliest examples of Pallava's construction.
5. (i) With the spread of Hinduism, temples of South India became centres of Vedic religion.
(ii) They also developed as the centres of spiritual, cultural, social and economic education.
(iii) Merchants brought goods from distant areas and sold them in the temple complexes on festive occasions.
(iv) Temples were centres of dance and music as well. The bhakti Saints popularised the singing of religious hymns at temples.
6. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist scholar, visited India in 630 AD.

Long Answer

1. (i) The two main and authentic sources of information about the reign of Harsha were 'Si-Yu-Ki' or the 'Records of the western world' and 'Harshacharita'.
(ii) 'Si-Yu-Ki' or the 'Records of the Western World' was written by Hiuen-Tsang and 'Harshacharita' was written by Banabhatta.
(iii) Hiuen-Tsang was a Chinese pilgrim who visited India via Central Asia.
(iv) Besides these, many inscriptions and coins of this period also give us valuable information about Harsha's reign.
2. (i) The rule of Harsha began in 606 AD. He was a great conqueror and an able administrator.
(ii) After his accession, Harsha united the two kingdoms of Thanesar (Kurukshetra) and Kannauj.
(iii) Later, Harsha shifted his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj, situated on an elevated area and could be easily fortified. This helped Harsha to control his empire in a better way.
(iv) After shifting his capital, Harsha defeated Shashanka, the ruler of Bengal.
(v) He also spread his control all over eastern Punjab (present day Haryana), Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
(vi) His power was extended to the Deccan and southern India but was stopped by Pulakeshin II, the Chalukya king of Vatapi in northern Karnataka.
3. (i) The supreme ruling authority was the king. He was helped by a council of ministers called Mantri Parishad.
(ii) The whole empire was divided into provinces called Deshas. Further, the provinces were divided into districts called Pradeshas. Districts were further divided into villages.
(iii) The district officials were free to take independent decisions.

- (iv) The main source of revenue was taxes on agriculture and trade. The money thus collected was spent on administration's work, maintenance of a strong army, salary to officials, rewards to the scholars and for giving donations and alms.
4. (i) The art and architecture was a combination of the South Indian and the North Indian building styles.
 - (ii) A large number of temples dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva were built by them.
 - (iii) The Vishnu temple at Vatapi, Aihole and the temples of Shiva at Pattadakal are marvellous pieces of the art of stone carving.
 - (iv) The excellent Ajanta Ellora paintings were mostly done during the rule of the Chalukyas.
 5. (i) Pallavas are famous for their patronage to Dravidian architecture. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram was built by the Pallavas.
 - (ii) Pallavas were the pioneers of South Indian architecture. The earliest examples of the temples in the Dravidian style belong to the Pallava Period.
 - (iii) Rock-cut temples are the earliest examples of Pallava's construction.
 - (iv) The Ratha Temple at Mahabalipuram is perhaps the best example of Pallava temple architecture.
 - (v) The temple consists of five rathas. These have been named after the five Pandava brothers. Early temples were mostly dedicated to Shiva. The Kailashnatha Temple at Kanchipuram built by Nandivaraman is also another fine example of the Pallava style of temple architecture.
 6. (i) This period was marked by the personal devotion to God. It was believed that one could please God by praising Him. This is called Bhakti.
 - (ii) They mainly worshipped two Gods – Vishnu and Shiva. Those devoted to Vishnu were called Alvars or 'Vaishnavas' and the saints devoted to Shiva were known as Nayannars or 'Shaivas'.
 - (iii) Bhakti was preached and popularised by the Tamil Saints.
 - (iv) These saints went from place to place singing hymns (bhajans) in praise of God in the language of common people i.e., Tamil.
 - (v) The growing popularity of Vaishnavism and Shaivism was the immediate impact of the Tamil Bhakti Saints.

CHAPTER 12

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A | 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | |
| B | 1. (e) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |

C

Short Answer

1. The earliest Vedic text is the Rig Veda. It contains Hymns and Mantras.
2. The other texts called Brahmanas contain Mantras dedicated to the

- deities and description of the offerings of suitable foods during worship.
- The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two epics which give us the detailed account of the social life of the people and tell us the names of Janaka, the Pandavas and the Kauravas, Krishna, Rama, Dasharatha and Arjuna. They also comprise of the descriptions of the extent of their empires, their relations with other neighbouring kingdoms and important events.
 - The number of Puranas is 18. Puranas enrich our literary heritage. They cultivate dharma, moralities, our customs and traditions. They strike the hearts of the people by means of short stories.

Long Answer

- | 1. | Gandhara Style | Mathura Style |
|----|--|--|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stones used were grey slate Strong Greek influences. Gandhara images were depicted like a Greek God. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stones used were spotted red sandstone. Strong Indian influences. Mathura images were depicted with a shaven head, like an Indian ascetic. |
- In ancient times, many foreign travellers visited India. During the Gupta Age, Fa-Hien, a Chinese pilgrim, came to India. During the period of Harshavardhana, Hiuen-Tsong came to India and stayed at the Harsha's court.
 - Both the travellers had written their accounts which is invaluable sources to know India of that period.
 - The Buddhist and Jain texts also form a part of Indian Literature. The Buddhist literature like Tripitikas, Jatakas and the Jain Literature like Angas, give us a lot of information about the history of some unknown parts of our country.
 - The secular texts include The Arthashastra, Indica, Harshacharita, the works of Kalidasa and the accounts of foreign travellers.
 - Arthashastra was written by Kautilya and 'Indica' was written by Megasthenes during the period of the Mauryas. They give information about the political, social and economic conditions and military administration during the reign of the Mauryas.
 - Harshacharita is another valuable literary piece of ancient India. It was written by Banabhatta. It describes the early life of King Harsha.
 - The art and architecture, sculpture, painting, metallurgy, stone and metal polishing was very much developed in Ancient India.
 - The public bath of Mohenjodaro, Buddhist temples at Deogarh and Kanpur, the Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, the Khandarsiya Mahadeva temple at Khajuraho, Vishnu Temple at Vatapi and Shiva Temple at Tanjore are excellent examples of this period in the field of architecture.

- (iii) During the Mauryan Period, a number of pillars were made. Similarly, beautiful stone images were made during the Gupta Period.
 - (iv) The art of sculpture further developed with the coming of foreign dynasties.
 - (v) Several other pieces of sculpture made in the Gandhara style and images carved in stone at the Ajanta and Ellora Caves deserve special attention.
6. (i) To begin with the archaeological remains of the Indus Valley reveal the knowledge of applied sciences.
- (ii) Scientific techniques were used in irrigation, metallurgy, making of bricks and pottery, and in measurement of areas and volumes.
- (iii) However, the technological knowledge in India actually had an uninterrupted, run since the vedic age.
- (iv) It's seen there was a close relationship between religion and the advancement of technological knowledge. The foremost among them were in the fields of Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Physics and Chemistry.
- (v) It's roughly by 3rd century BC. that the scientific knowledge got segregated and the disciplines of Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine and others made separate stride in its development, even though its application remain interdisciplinary.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B** 1. eight 2. Jupiter 3. distance 4. star 5. Centre
- C** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- D** 1. Dwarf planets are much smaller spherical bodies that orbit around the sun. A dwarf planet may have other Sun-Orbiting bodies near it. Pluto, Ceres and Eris are some of the dwarf planets.
2. Thousands of small celestial bodies revolve around the sun in the gap between the Mars and the Jupiter. These bodies are called as Asteroids. It is believed that they are pieces of some planets which exploded long time ago.
3. Meteoroids are pieces of rocky material that are flying around in space. Meteoroids may be parts of asteroids or comets that have broken off. When they come close to the Earth, they fall with a flash of light and we call them shooting stars.
4. Comets are beautiful bodies that are made of dust particles and frozen gases found in the solar system. They revolve around the sun in long orbits. When they come close to the sun, they start to glow.
Comets take several years to complete their orbits. Therefore, they are seen after many years.
- E** 1. A natural celestial object, visible in the sky, such as a star, planet, moon, natural satellites, asteroids, comets, sun etc. are called as heavenly bodies.

2. Our solar system is an amazing place. Not only it is home to eight planets, it also hold several dwarf planets, hundreds of moons and thousand of stars and asteroids.
3. The Sun is in the centre of the solar system. Although it is just a medium sized star, its diameter is 100 times the Earth’s diameter. It is about 150 million kilometres away from the Earth. The Sun is made up of extremely hot gases which produce an enormous amount of heat and light.
4. Planets are the celestial bodies that revolve around the sun. They do not have their own heat and light. They reflect the light of the sun.

There are eight planets in the solar system. In increasing order from the Sun, they are— Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Stars	Planet
1. stars have their own light	1. Planets get light from the sun.
2. Stars twinkle	2. Planets do not twinkle.
3. Stars are dot shaped	3. Planets are spherpcal in shape.
4. A star has very high temperature	4. Planets have low temperature.
5. There are billions of stars in the celestial sphere	5. There are only nine planets in the solar system.

6. (a) In the sky at night, some stars appear single, where as some stars can be found in groups and form some pattern groups known as constellations. Ursa Major also known as the Great Bear is a constellation
- (b) Thousands of small celestial bodies revolve around the sun in the gap between the Mars and the Jupiter. These bodies are called as Asteroids. It is believed that they are pieces of some planets which exploded long time ago.
- (c) Meteoroids are pieces of rocky material that are flying around in space. Meteoroids may be parts of asteroids or comets that have broken off. When they come close to the Earth, they fall with a flash of light and we call them shooting stars.
- (d) Comets are beautiful bodies that are made of dust particles and frozen gases found in the solar system. They revolve around the sun in long orbits. When they come close to the sun, they start to glow.

Comets take several years to complete their orbits. Therefore, they are seen after many years.

Long Answer

1. (i) Earth is a small blue planet.
- (ii) Earth is just the right distance from the Sun for its temperature to let water exist as a liquid, a solid and a gas.
- (iii) The presence of water as a liquid on Earth’s surface throughout its long history also enabled life to evolve.
2. Satellites too, are small heavenly bodies. The word satellite means a

‘companion’ or ‘follower’ of the planets. They move around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun.

There are some man-made and some artificial satellites also. They are designed by the scientists to help in providing us with the information about the Universe. These satellites are placed in orbits around the planets with the help of rockets.

3. All the planets have two types of motions— Revolution and Rotation.

Revolution

All the planets revolve around the Sun in an anti-clockwise direction. Every planet revolves in a fixed path, which is called its orbit. The shape of an orbit looks like an ellipse or elongated circle.

Rotation

All the planets also rotate on their axis. Axis is an imaginary line cutting through the centre of each planet. Except Uranus and Venus, all other planets rotate in the same direction as they revolve around the Sun. But Venus and Uranus rotate on their axis in the opposite direction.

4. Our planet Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It has a moderate temperature of about 22°C. This temperature is neither too hot nor too cold and it makes life possible on Earth. The presence of water as a liquid on earth's surface throughout its long history also enabled life to evolve. All the living things required water to survive. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gases that are suitable for breathing. It has the right mixture of oxygen and carbondioxide for animals, plants and humans. The Earth's atmosphere has an ozone gas that protects us from the harmful rays of the sun.
5. (a) (i) The Moon is the only natural satellite of the Earth. The distance between the Earth and the Moon is about 3,84,400 km.
 - (ii) The Moon reflects the light of the Sun.
 - (iii) It takes 27 days and 8 hours to revolve around the Earth.
 - (iv) No life exists on the moon. There are many mountains, plains and circular depression called craters on its surface.(b) (i) The moon does not look the same every night. It keeps on changing its face every night. These changes in the appearance of the moon are called the Phases of the Moon.
 - (ii) When the moon is directly between the Earth and the Sun, the part facing us does not receive sunlight. Then we cannot see the Moon and this situation is called the New Moon or Amavasya. After this, the Moon appears as a crescent or the Half-moon. Another week later, it appears as a full disc when the entire side facing us is lit up. This is called the Full Moon or Purnima. From then on, this bright surface slowly disappears again and then gets back to the New Moon phase again.
6. Our solar system is an amazing place. Not only it is home to eight planets, it also hold several dwarf planets, hundreds of moons and thousand of stars and asteroids. The Sun is the closest star to earth. All of

the planets in our solar system orbit around it. The solar system is made up of the sun and all the objects that orbit around it. The sun is orbited by planets, asteroids, comets and other things. It is billions of years old.

CHAPTER 2

A 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B 1. True 2. False 3. True

1.	Latitudes	Longitudes
	1. They run from west to east. 2. At zero degree equator is located. 3. These lines are also known as parallels. 4. Lines decrease in length as we move towards the poles. 5. Latitudes measure up to 180 degrees.	1. They run from North to South. 2. At zero degree prime meridian is located. 3. These lines are also known as meridians. 4. All lines are of equal length. 5. Longitudes measure up to 360 degrees.
2.	Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn
	1. Tropic of cancer is located in northern hemisphere. 2. It is positioned at 23.5°N of the equator.	1. Tropic of capricorn is located in southern hemisphere. 2. It is positioned and at 23.5°S of the equator.

D

Short Answer

1. (a) A globe is a man-made model of the Earth on a small-scale. The Earth is so large that we cannot see all of it at once. A model of the Earth helps us to see what the whole Earth looks like.
- (b) The shape of the earth is almost spherical and is described as a 'geoid' meaning earth-shaped.
2. The time at a place is fixed on the basis of the movement of the Sun. When the Sun shines at the highest point in the sky, it is mid-day or 12 noon at that place. The Sun in this manner gives us the time which is called the local time.
3. Each place on the Earth lies on different meridians. Therefore, they will have a different local time. Hence, it would be difficult and confusing for the people to do their work properly. To resolve this problem, every country chooses a particular meridian known as the Standard Time.
4. GMT or greenwich Mean Time is the mean solar time at the Royal observatory in Greenwich, London. The longitude passing through the British Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London was chosen as the Prime Meridian. This Longitude is fixed at 0°. GMT is the clock time at the Royal observatory in Greenwich, London.
5. **IMPORTANCE OF LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES**
 1. Latitudes help us to know the temperature of a place.

2. Latitudes help us to find the location of a place away from the equator.
3. Longitudes help us to calculate the local time of a place.
4. Longitudes and Latitudes helps us to locate a particular place on the globe or a map easily.

Long Answer

1. (i) Longitudes also help us to calculate time. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation of 360° . It means it takes about four minutes for each degree to pass in front of the Sun.
(ii) There are two separate terms for calculating the time — local time and standard time.
2. Based on the heat received from the sun, the earth is divided into three heat zones. These three heat zones are— Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.

Torrid Zone - The word 'Torrid' means hot. The Torrid Zone is located between the Tropic of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere. This zone receives direct vertical rays of the Sun.

Temperate Zone- The word 'Temperate' means moderate i.e., neither too hot nor too cold. The Temperate Zone is located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Arctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere.

Frigid zone- The frigid zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. This zone is also known as the Polar region. Since, it receives the extreme slanting rays of the sun, the temperature is extremely low throughout the year.

3. (i) The imaginary lines drawn around the globe and in between the poles make the study of the Earth easy. The lines cut each other at right angles. These lines form a network of lines known as the 'grid'.
(ii) The lines on the globe that run from east to west are called Latitudes while the north-south lines on the globe are called Longitudes.
(iii) The east to west line which divides the Earth into two equal halves is called the Equator.
(iv) The part of the Earth lying to the north of the Equator is called the Northern Hemisphere and the half southern part of the Equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.
4. There are only seven important latitudes or parallels on the surface of the Earth. Let us study about them.
 1. Equator - 0°
 2. The Tropic of Cancer - $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North
 3. The Arctic Circle - $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North

4. The Antarctic Circle - $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ South
5. The North Pole - 90° North
6. The South Pole - 90° South
7. The Tropic of Capricorn - $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ South
5. (i) The angular distance of a place, east or west of the Prime Meridian is called a longitude. The longitude passing through the British Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London was chosen as the Prime Meridian.
- (ii) Prime meridian is fixed at 0° . The other half of this line is the 180° longitude and is named as the International Date Line.
- (iii) In India, $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E is considered as its standard time. This standard time is known as the Indian Standard Time or IST.

Latitudes	Longitudes
1. They run from west to east.	1. They own from North to South
2. At zero degree equator is located.	2. At zero degree prime meridian is located.
3. These lines are also knows as parallels	3. These lines are also known as meridians.
4. Lines decrease in length as we move towards the poles.	4. all lines are of equal length.
5. Latitudes measures upto 180 degrees.	5. Longitudes measures upto 360 degrees.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (a) 6. (c)
- B** 1. axis 2. six 3. $23\frac{1}{2}$, $66\frac{1}{2}$ 4. 1600
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
5. True 6. True 7. True

Rotation	Revolution
(a) The earth rotates on its axis.	(a) The earth revolves around the sun.
(b) Earth's period of rotation is 24 hours.	(b) Earth's period of revolution is 365 days 6 hours and 9 min
(c) Rotation of earth, is from west to east, which causes day and night	(c) Revolution of earth is in counterclockwise manner, which causes seasons.
(d) The spinning movement of the earth on its axis.	(d) Motion of the earth around the sun.

2. The tilted position of the earth's axis is known as inclination of the earth's axis. The earth's rotation axis makes an angle of about 66.5 degrees with the plane of its orbit around the sun, or about 23.5 degrees from the perpendicular to the ecliptic plane.
3. The rays of the Sun fall vertically on the squator on 21st March and 23rd

September. In both these positions, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere are neither inclined to the Sun nor away from the Sun. Days and nights are equal all over the world. These days are known as Equinox.

4. The revolution of the Earth and the inclination of the Earth's axis are the two factors which cause the change of seasons.
5. Conveniently we count only the 365 days in a year and the remaining 6 hours taken together forms one day every four years. This extra one day is added to the month of February every fourth year. In this year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year of 366 days is called a leap year.

Long Answer

1. During rotation, one half of the Earth's surface receives the sunlight and the other half remains dark. Therefore, the lighted half part has day and the dark part has night. The imaginary circle which divides the day from the night is called the circle of illumination. Similarly, days and nights are caused due to the rotation of the Earth.
2. (i) The movement of the Earth around the Sun is known as revolution. The Earth revolves around the Sun in an elliptical path called orbit at an average speed of 29.8 kilometres per second. The Sun completes its one revolution in a period of 365 days and 6 hours. This period of time is called one year.
(ii) Conveniently we count only the 365 days in a year and the remaining 6 hours taken together forms one day every four years. This extra one day is added to the month of February every fourth year. In this year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year of 366 days is called a leap year.
(iii) The revolution of the Earth on an inclined axis causes the seasons.
3. (a) (i) On 21st June, the rays of the Sun fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer. Because of these direct rays, the Earth's surface receives more heat. Also the place beyond the Arctic Circle faces the Sun for 24 hours for six continuous months. This is because the North Pole is inclined towards the Sun for a period of about six months. This position of the Earth is known as the Summer Solstice.
(ii) More vertical rays of the Sun fall directly on the Northern Hemisphere. It has high temperature, due to which it is summer season here. The days are longer than the nights. 21st June has the longest day and shortest night.
(b) The rays of the Sun fall vertically on the equator on 21st March and 23rd September. In both these positions, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere are neither inclined to the Sun nor away from the Sun. Days and nights are equal all over the world. These days are known as Equinox.
The position on 21st March in the Northern Hemisphere is formed as the Spring Equinox. The position on 23rd September in the Northern Hemisphere is known as Autumn Equinox. Thus, the

cycle of seasons continuously goes on year after year.

- (c) The rays of the Sun fall vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December. The direct rays cause the Earth's surface to get more heated. The days are longer than the nights in the Southern Hemisphere and the nights are longer than the days in the Northern Hemisphere.

In this position, the regions between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole remain in complete darkness and the areas between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole remain in day light for a period of about six months. This position is known as the Winter Solstice as there is winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

4. Solstices happen when the tilt of the earth is either towards or away from the sun. Equinoxes happen when the tilt of the earth is not towards or away from the sun. While during an equinox, it's at the closest distance from the equator.

CHAPTER 4

A 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B 1. small 2. plan 3. sketch 4. north

5. Cartography

C 1. It is easier to carry a map than a globe.

Maps have more detailed and minute information than the globes.

2. Scale is an essential component of a map.

The ratio between the distance on the ground and the distance on the map is called a scale.

3. There are four main directions. These directions are known as the cardinal directions of the compass. The directions are North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W).

4. An instrument called 'magnetic compass' helps us to determine the direction of a place. Its magnetic needle always points in a North-South direction.

5. An atlas is a book of maps. Maps are a rich source of information and that too of a variety of aspects.

Long Answer

1. The scale of map determines the size of a map. Large scale maps show more details than small scale maps.

For instance: The map of India is a small scale map, while a map of New Delhi shown on a map of the same size is a large scale map. This is because the distance of places of India will be shown in small centimetre but the distance of New Delhi will be shown in large centimetre covering minute details.

2. At times, we also draw rough drawings to tell or locate places where we want to go. This kind of a rough drawing of an area is called a sketch. A sketch has no scale.

The internal details of buildings and structures are not shown by a map.

We can show the complete details inside a building by making a drawing called a plan. A plan is a drawing of a small area drawn on a large scale.

3. Kinds of Maps

A map is of three types:

(a) Political Maps: Political map refers to a map that helps in representing the geographical boundaries roads, and other similar features of an area. It is used to show territorial borders.

(b) Physical Maps: Physical map can be understood as a map used to indicate the forms of landscape and water bodies of an area. It is used to show geographical features.

Thematic Maps: They show specific information about roads, railways, building structures, minerals, ports, population, crops, soil, rainfall etc.

4. Symbols are used to show the features on a map. There is an international agreement on these symbols to show certain specific features in the same manner. These are known as conventional symbols. These symbols act like the language of a map.

Different landforms, water bodies etc. are shown in different colours. The blue colour is used for water bodies such as oceans, rivers or small lakes, green is used for plains, yellow is used for plateau and brown is used for highlands/mountains.

5. A plan is a drawing of a small area drawn on a large scale. Architect make plans in the designs of houses and buildings. Before a house is built, architect first makes a plan of the house. The plans show the actual sizes of rooms, windows and doors. A plan is drawn according to a scale to show the correct measurement.

6. Maps are different from a globe in the following ways:

A Map	A Globe
1. A drawing of the whole Earth or a part of it drawn according to a definite scale.	1. A three dimensional model of the Earth.
2. It can show an area in detail.	2. It does not give us minute details of any place.
3. The shapes and sizes of the countries often get distorted in a map.	3. We can see only a part of the world at one time. To see the next, we need to turn the globe.
4. We can see a glimpse of the world in a world map.	4. A globe can show the almost accurate shape and size of the countries.
5. It is easy to carry maps as they can be folded.	5. Globe is not so comfortable to carry.

7. The main component of all maps are as follows:

(a) Scale: Scale is an essential component of a map. The ratio between

the distance on the ground and the distance on the map is called a scale.

- (b) Directions: There are four main directions. These directions are known as the cardinal directions of the compass. The directions are North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W)
- (c) Symbols : Symbols are used to show the features on a map. There is an international agreement on these symbols to show certain specific feature in the same manner. These are known as conventional symbols. These symbols act like the language of a map.

CHAPTER 5

A 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B 1. Earth 2. Antarctica 3. Earth 4. Australia

5. Biosphere

C

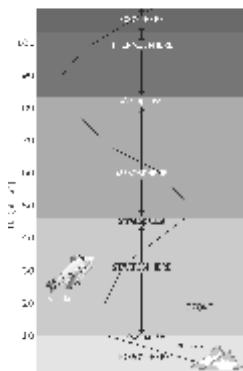
Short Answer

- 1. Antarctica is also situated in the Southern Hemisphere and has the South Pole at its centre. It is permanently frozen and has no permanent settlement. It is also called 'White Continent' as it is covered with a thick sheet of snow and ice.
- 2. Plains are the flat surfaces with very gentle slopes. Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers erode the rock and carry materials which they deposit on the plains. This deposited material consisting of sand, silt and clay is known as alluvium.
- 3. The atmosphere has five distinct layers—Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.
- 4. Hydrosphere is the domain of water that covers almost three-fourths of the Earth's surface. Therefore, the Earth is also known as the Watery Planet. All the water bodies such as the oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ice-sheets, the underground water and the water vapours come in the Hydrosphere.

Long Answer

- 1. The atmosphere has five distinct layers - Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

The density of the air is not the same everywhere. It is highest near the surface of the Earth and slowly decreases rapidly as we go upwards. All the human activities and weather changes take place in the lowest layer i.e., Troposphere of the atmosphere.



Layers of Atmosphere

2. 'Lithos' means stone. Therefore, lithosphere means the realm or domain of stone. The surface of the Earth which is composed of solid rocks and soil is known as the Lithosphere.
 'Crust' is the top layer of the Lithosphere. This crust is thicker in the continents and comparatively thinner under the oceans.
 71% of the surface of Earth is covered with water. Rest of the 29% forms the land surface. Large landmasses are called continents.
3. The atmosphere contains gases, water vapours and dust particles. The gases that form the mixture of air are Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%). These two gases make up 99% of the total volume of the atmospheric air. Other gases like Argon, Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen and some gases together form only 1% of the atmospheric constituents.
 Apart from these gases, water vapours are also present in the atmosphere.
4. With the rapid increase of human population, the demand for food, fuel, clothes, houses etc. is also increasing rapidly. To meet these demands, we are cutting down trees, clearing the forests to have more space to live.
 The excessive human activities are responsible for the ecological imbalance.
 Factories also discharge wastes into rivers and lakes. As a result of these activities, soil erosion, floods, pollution of air and water are rising because of the human activities.
5. (i) The most important sphere or domain of the Earth is Biosphere where all the other spheres (lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere) come in contact with each other.
 (ii) It is the sphere where all living things exist.
 (iii) In 'biosphere' we find living organisms ranging from bacteria to large whales.
 (iv) Plants and animals also vary in their size and shapes.
 (v) Biosphere fulfils all the requirements and provides a suitable environment or habitat where they can grow comfortably.
6. Solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (water vapour) are the three states in which water is formed. Three states of water together form the water (or Hydrological) cycle.
 Water cycle reflects the various forms of water. In this cycle, water passes through three processes— evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
 Water is evaporated from the earth's surface because of sunlight and enters the atmosphere as water vapour (evaporation). Water vapour rises high and gradually cools down and condenses to form water in the form of clouds, mist, fog, dew etc. which depends upon the prevailing physical conditions of atmosphere (condensation).
 When water droplets get too heavy to remain suspended in the air, they fall down on the surface of the earth in the form of precipitation i.e., as rain, hail, snow etc.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B** 1. 5 1/2 2. Karakoram range 3. Northern
4. East 5. Himachal 6. Luni
- C** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a)
5. (f) 6. (b)

D

Short Answer

1. China, Bhutan and Nepal are located to the north of India. Pakistan and Afghanistan are located to the north-west. Bangladesh and Myanmar lie to the north-east and Sri Lanka lies to the south. Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand are our closest south-east Asian neighbours.
2. India is located between $8^{\circ}4' N$ and $37^{\circ}6' N$ latitudes and between $68^{\circ}7' E$ and $97^{\circ}25' E$ longitudes.
3. Himalayas include three parallel ranges— the Himadri or Greater Himalayas, the Himachal or the Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks or the Outer Himalayas.
Mt. Everest (8,848 m above sea level), world's highest peak in Nepal is located in the Himadri or Greater Himalayas.
4. The fertile alluvial soil of the rivers Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Son from the Gangetic plains. These are tributaries of the River Ganga.
5. There are six distinct physical features of India. They are:
 - F The Northern Mountains
 - F The Northern Plains
 - F The Peninsular Plateau
 - F The Coastal Plains
 - F The Indian Desert
 - F The Island Groups

Long Answer

1. There are six important physical features of India.
 - (a) The Northern Mountains— The mountain ranges run along the entire northern boundary of India. The Himalayan ranges run from the north-east along the border. Himalayas include three parallel ranges- the great Himalayas, the lesser Himalayas and the shiwaliks.
 - (b) The Northern Plains: The alluvial deposits of the Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries form the Northern plains.
 - © The Peninsular Plateau: The triangular landmass called the Great Peninsular plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains. The River Narmada divides the plateau into two distinct parts-The Malwa Plateau and the Deccan Plateau.
 - (d) The Coastal Plains: The coastal plane lie on both sides of the Deccan plateau. The eastern coastal plain and the western coastal plain are two coastal plains.

- (e) The Great Indian Desert : Thar desert is located in the north western parts of India. Thar desert majorly consists of Sand, rocky hills, waterless valley and the creek area of Rann of Kutch.
- (f) The Island groups: The Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea are the two groups of Island in India.
2. The mountain ranges run along the entire northern boundary of India. The Himalayan ranges run from the north-west to the north-east along the border upto a length of about 2,500 km. The Karakoram range is the northernmost range.
- Himalayas include three parallel ranges— the Himadri or Greater Himalayas, the Himachal or the Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks or the Outer Himalayas. The Himachal is located between the Himadri and the Shiwaliks.
3. (i) India is spread over an area of 3.28 million sq. km. India is the seventh largest country in the world and second most populous country after China.
- (ii) India is located between 8°4' N and 37°6' N latitudes and between 68°7' E and 97°25' E longitudes.
- (iii) It lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.
- (iv) The Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) runs nearly midway across India and cuts it into almost two equal parts.—

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
1. Average height is of 900 m.	1. Average height is of 1200 m.
2. Lacks structural unity and forms the eastern extent of the Deccan Plateau.	2. Rises suddenly along the western coastal plain and forms the western extent of the Deccan Plateau.
3. Discontinuous and dissected by many east ward flowing rivers.	3. It is continuous with a few rivers flowing through them.
4. Known by the different names like Mahendragiri, Malayagiri, Mallamalai, Kollimalai, Javadi Hills.	4. Known by the name of Sahyadris (in the north) and Nilgiris, Annamalai and Cordmom Hills (in the southern part).
5. It gains height as we go from South to North. There are no prominent peaks in these ghats.	5. It gains height as we go from north to south. Annamalai, with 2695 m height is the highest peak in the Annamalai Hills.

CHAPTER 7

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A | 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| B | 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (f) | |
| | 5. (c) | 6. (e) | | | |

- C** 1. Uneven 2. Mawsyhrum 3. Tidal
 4. Atmosphere 5. tropical 6. wind
- D** 1. (a) Weather is the day-to-day state of the atmosphere in a region and its short term (minutes to weeks) variations.
 (b) climate is defined as average weather information that describes the variation of weather at a given place for a specified interval.
 (c) The movement of air is called wind.
 (d) Hot, dry and dusty winds called loo blow over the Northern Plains.
 (e) India is bestowed with a wide range of flora and fauna. The natural vegetation is the endowments of nature. They grow naturally by following the climatic variables.
2. Thorn forests are found in the Deccan Plateau, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and receive rainfall of less than 50cm.
3. Trees of these forests remain green throughout the year and are called 'Evergreen Forests'.

Tropical Evergreen Forest	Tropical Deciduous Forests
1. They are also called the rain forest	They are also called the monsoon forest the trees in these forest shed their leaves in a particular season, i.e., summer.
2. There is no particular season for the trees in these forest to shed their leaves. Thus trees remain green throughout the year.	These forest are spread in regions which get rainfall less than 200 cms
3. These forest are spread in regions which get rainfall above 200 cm	Teak, bamboo, sal, shisham, sandalwood etc are some of the important trees.
4. Ebony mahogany, rosewood, rubber, etc are some of the important trees.	Lion, tiger, pig, deer and elephant are common animals in these forests.
5. Elephants, monkeys lemur and deer are the common animals in these forests.	

D 1. FACTORS DETERMINING CLIMATE

A number of factors determine the climate of India.

These are as follows:

Latitude

The Tropic of Cancer runs through the middle of India and divides it into two halves— the northern part lies in the Sub-Tropical Zone and the southern part lies in the Tropical Zone. All over the country, the temperature is generally high except in winter months.

Altitude

The temperature of a place also depends upon its altitude. The temperature decreases with the rise in altitude. Hence, places located on

mountains are cooler than the places located on the plains even during the summers.

Distance From Sea

The areas near the sea have moderate climate. But as one moves away from the sea, the temperature rises and the climate changes to extreme type.

Winds

The climate of India is also influenced by winds. When there is a difference in temperature and air pressure between the two regions, air changes its direction. This movement of air is called wind.

Relief

The Himalayas prevent the cold winds coming from north to enter our country. They act as a natural barrier against the rain bearing monsoon winds from going out of India and force them to cause heavy rainfall in the country.

2. Forests must be conserved. We should avoid deforestation and promote afforestation. We can promote afforestation by organising Van Mahotsava, involving local people and creating awareness. In order to manage and protect India's forest, a Forest Research Institute has been set up at Dehradun.
3. Wildlife is our national heritage, therefore, its conservation is equally important. To conserve wildlife, many national parks and sanctuaries have been set up in different parts of India. Project Tiger, Project Rhino and Project Elephant have been launched to protect the animals from illegal hunting and extinction. The Killing of wild animals has been banned by the government.
4. Forests are useful to us in many ways. We obtain many different products like timber, paper, fuel, medicine and fodder from forests. They check soil erosion, control floods and maintain balance in the nature. They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen that is essential for the life of all the species including humans.

5. Tropical Evergreen forest	Tropical Deciduous forests
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They are also called the rain forest2. There is no particular season for the trees in these forest to shed their leaves. Thus trees remain green throughout the year.3. These forest are spread in regions which get rainfall above 200 cm4. Ebony mahogany, rosewood, rubber, etc are some of the important trees.5. Elephants, monkeys, lemur and deer are the common animals in these forests.	<p>They are also called the monsoon forest the trees in these forest shed their leaves in a particular season, i.e., summer</p> <p>These forest are spread in regions which get rainfall less than 200 cms</p> <p>Teak, bamboo, sal, shisham, sandalwood etc are some of the important trees.</p> <p>Lion, tiger, pig, deer and elephant are common animals in these forests.</p>

6. Our country has four major seasons. Winter season or the cold weather season in India begins in the middle of November and lasts till February. During December and January, the Northern Plains are very cold with an average temperature ranging between 10° C and 15° C. Summer season or the hot weather season in India begins from March and continues till May. In some places it continues till the end of June. Northern and north-western India are the hottest regions during this time. Hot, dry and dusty winds called loo blow over the Northern Plains. Rainy season or the monsoon season in India begins in June and continues till September. The monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean enter from the south-west of India. They blow from the seas and cause heavy rainfall in India. During the months of October and November, the monsoon starts retreating. The south-west monsoon retreats (or withdraws) from the north of India. It is called the retreating monsoon.
7. (i) Wildlife resources of our country are very rich. There are more than 75,000 species of animals and several thousand species of birds, reptiles and insects. Elephants are found in large numbers in Nilgiri, Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Karnataka and Kerala.
- (ii) The rhinoceros is a protected animal found in the sanctuaries and national parks of Assam. Tigers are found in the foothills of the Himalayas. Sunderban delta is a natural habitat of the Royal Bengal Tiger, but the Asiatic lion is found mainly in the Gir National Park in Saurashtra, Gujarat.
- (iii) India has great variety of wildlife such as monkey, bear, wolf, deer, jackal etc. There are several hundreds of species of snakes like cobras, pythons etc. also. A large variety of birds such as peacocks, parrots, eagles and kingfishers are also found. Other common birds such as mynah, geese, bulbul and ducks are also found in large numbers.

CIVICS CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B** 1. places 2. religions 3. Hindi 4. Diversity
5. Unity
- C** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
- D** 1. (i) Diversity means 'variety' and 'being different'. It is a product of different geography, culture and history.
(ii) It is respecting and understanding the varying differences among individuals in society.
2. They are— Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Urdu, Sanskrit, Kashmiri, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Nepali, Manipuri, Konkani, Santhali, Maithili, Bodo and Dogri.
3. (i) There are different places of worship.
(ii) The Hindus pray in a Temple.
(iii) The Christians pray in a Church.
(iv) The Sikhs pray in a Gurudwara. The Muslims pray in a Mosque.

4. India is a secular country. Our country has no state religion instead all the religions are treated equally. People of all religious community enjoy equal rights under the Indian Constitution. They have freedom to worship their own God. There are probably more religions in India than anywhere else on the Earth.
5. Diversity adds a lot of things in human lives. Diversity in the form of art and literature, clothes, food, festivals and languages becomes the part and parcel of our lives. Hence, it gives a new outlook to the people about the rich heritage of India.

Long Answer

1.
 - (i) The cuisine of India is highly diverse. A variety of ingredients are used in cooking all over India. They continue to change from region to region and state to state.
 - (ii) In the southern part of India, coconut is widely used while mustard oil and ghee is used in the northern part of India.
 - (iii) Rice is mostly consumed in the southern and eastern parts of India. Wheat is the staple food of the northern and western parts of India.
 - (iv) Different kinds of breads made from wheat are common in northern part of India. The region around the coastal areas of Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala heavily depend on the sea food like a variety of fish, crabs, lobster etc.
 - (v) The vegetarians entirely rely on a wide range of pulses, both whole and split and dairy products to get proteins.
 - (vi) Indian people also consume a variety of dairy products like milk, cream, buttermilk, cheese, yogurt and sour cream.
2. The Indian cricket team has players from varied social, economic and cultural backgrounds. However, they all play unitedly with an aim to defeat the opponent team.
 - (a) In India we find people speaking various languages, celebrating different festival eating different cuisines, practicing different religions but still all live together happily as Indians.
 - (b) The diversity in India has always been its strength.
 - (c) Even during the British rule, people from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them.
 - (d) India's freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it. They worked together to decide joint actions, they went to jail together, and they found different ways to oppose the British.
 - (e) The Indian cricket team has players from varied social, economic and cultural backgrounds. However, they all play unitedly with an aim to defeat the opponent team. Similar is the case of other teams that play for the country.
 - (f) Therefore, India enjoys great variety of diversity that further strengthens our unity in diversity.
3. India's freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it. They worked together to decide joint actions, they

went to jail together, and they found different ways to oppose the British.

The Indian cricket team has players from varied social, economic and cultural backgrounds. However, they all play unitedly with an aim to defeat the opponent team. Similar is the case of other teams that play for the country.

CHAPTER 2

A 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)

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

C 1. (a) Judging someone in a negative manner or taking them as being inferior to us is called Prejudice. In other words, prejudice is an antipathy (or negative feeling) about a person or a group. This may be because of the person's specific religion, race, nationality or another group. It can also mean having an opinion about something without knowing anything about it.

(b) Apartheid was a policy of racial discrimination or segregation. The practice of 'Apartheid' or racial discrimination in South Africa led to the feeling of superiority among the whites and against the blacks.

(c) Discrimination means treating a person unfairly because of who they are or because they possess certain characteristics. If you have been treated differently from other people only because of who you are or because you possess certain characteristics you may have been discriminated against.

(d) A stereotype is a fixed idea or belief about a specific group, individual or thing that is based on prior assumptions. Stereotype is a generalisation, or an assumption, people make about a person or groups of persons.

2. The Constitution empowers the state to practice protective discrimination for historically disadvantaged groups of the population categories. The list of these groups is as follows:

- Children
- Women
- Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- Scheduled Castes (SC)
- Other Backward Classes and Minorities
- Physically Challenged

3. Some of the causes are being given below:

At times, parents are also responsible for discrimination. They discriminate between a girl child and a boy child.

At times, religious diversity also results in the rise of prejudice and discrimination. For example, the conflicts between the scheduled castes and the upper classes.

Practices like slavery, ban on temple entry, immigration laws etc. also become the causes behind the prejudice and discrimination.

4. Only girls cry and boys should not cry, women are good homemakers and bad drivers etc.

Long Answer

1.
 - (i) All the people are not given equal rights and opportunities.
 - (ii) Inequality prevails because of caste distinctions among the people.
 - (iii) Caste and occupations became hereditary and gave rise to the feeling of inequality.
 - (iv) Inequality can also be due to the religious differences.
 - (v) At times, the inequality can be based on sex or gender in many countries.
 - (vi) Sometimes, social differences give rise to inequality as in the case of South Africa.
 - (vii) Inequalities are of some other types such as caste inequality, religious inequality.
2. Some of them are being given below:
 - F Prejudice and discrimination keep on disturbing the collective life of the people which results in lack of faith in the society.
 - F Mistrust, suspicion and bitterness in the society among the people develops as a result of prejudice and discrimination.
 - F The practice of 'Apartheid' or racial discrimination in South Africa led to the feeling of superiority among the Whites and against the Blacks.
3. To root out all forms of discrimination, our Constitution gives us Fundamental Rights. It comprises of powerful provisions to fight against discriminations and ensure equality in the society.
 - F Right to Equality
 - F Right to Freedom
 - F Right Against Exploitation
 - F Right to Freedom of Religion
 - F Cultural and Educational Rights
 - F Protecting Certain Laws
 - F Right to Constitutional Remedies
4. Fundamental duties are like some noble advice of which some are civic duties and other are moral duties. They or not legally binding upon the citizens and even the courts can not enforce them. Though there is no legal force behind these duties, yet they are integral part to the constitution of India. These duties have moral impact and educative value upon the citizen. Therefore, people obey these duties on moral obligation for welfare of the people.
5. In the early Vedic Period, the society was divided into four varnas—the Brahman, the Kshatriya, the Vaishya and the Shudra. The divisions was based on their occupations. Later on, caste and occupations became hereditary and gave rise to the feeling of inequality. Inequality can also be due to the religious differences. When certain extreme elements in the society start praising their own religions and preach hatred and show disrespect for other religions, inequality arises. At times, the

inequality can be based on sex or gender in many countries. Sometimes, social differences give rise to inequality as in the case of South Africa. Inequalities are of some other types such as caste inequality, religious inequality, race inequality or gender inequality which leads to discrimination.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
B 1. legislature 2. 1948 3. Government
4. Modern 5. Opposition
C 1. **Democratic Government**

It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The people are the persons who can change it through constitutional means. It is duty of the democratic government to fulfil all its responsibilities towards the citizens.

Dictatorship Government

Dictatorship government is totally opposite to the democratic government. In a dictatorship government, people have no rights or powers. All the powers are in the hands of a single individual. He is not answerable to anybody. People cannot elect their government or change it according to their desire and need.

2. Right to express one's choice by vote is called 'Franchise' when all adult citizens have right to the franchise or vote, then it is called 'Universal Adult Franchise'. This means that citizens can choose their own representatives in an election.

Short Answer

- D** 1. (i) As said before, government is an important organ of the state. Without a government, the country or the state would be like a disorganised mass without the means to collective action.
(ii) Every country needs a government to take decisions about maintaining peace and order, controlling traffic and protecting the country from foreign invaders.
2. The present day government takes actions on many social issues like opening of schools and colleges, building of roads and bridges, digging of canals, setting up different industries, opening hospitals, providing transport facilities and many more.
3. (a) The organ of the government that makes laws is known as the Legislature. Legislation is the main function of the Legislature. It makes new laws and amends the old laws.
(b) The laws are put into effect by the Executive. The Executive includes functions such as administration and maintenance of law and order.
(c) Judiciary deals with the administration of justice. It punishes the offenders in accordance with the provisions of the law.
4. There are various forms of government but democracy, monarchy and dictatorship are the most common forms:

- (a) Democratic Government : It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- (b) Dictatorship Government : In a dictatorship government, people have no rights and powers. All the powers are in the hands of a single individual who is not answerable to anybody.
- (c) Monarchy - In a monarchy, the king or the queen is the head of the government. All powers rest with the monarchy. He or she has the final say in running the country.

D 1. Key Elements of Democracy

The following key elements make the working of a democratic government successful:

- F Participation
- F Liberty
- F Need to Resolve Conflict
- F Equality
- F Concern for Justice

Participation

Participation is an important element in the working of a democratic government. In a democratic government, every adult citizen (above the age of 18 years) has the right to cast his/her vote during the elections.

Liberty

Liberty is the ability of an individual to pursue their own goals without any interference.

Need to Resolve Conflicts

In a democratic government, the government has a judicial wing which resolves every conflict and the differences according to the laws.

Equality

Equality is one of the major pillars of democracy. In equality, everybody gets equal economic, political and civil rights on the basis of his/her ability and not on the basis of caste, religion, colour and race.

Concern for Justice

Justice is also an important element of a democratic government. The administration does not run according to any particular person or a group of persons.

- 2. (a) F It exercises control over the executive.
 - F It can also pass a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers.
 - F It has full control over the government's finance. The Parliament can reject or pass any proposed tax.
 - F In India, the legislature is the highest court of appeal. It can also impeach the President.
- (b) F It performs the following functions:
 - F It is responsible for looking after the defence of the country against foreign invasions.

- F In India, the Supreme Commander of the armed forces is the President. Wars and signing of treaties are declared by him.
 - F By consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Executive appoints the judges.
 - F When the executive needs money for the business of the government, it prepares the budget and gets it passed by the legislature.
- (c) F The Judiciary has the sole power of interpreting the Constitution. If any person violates the spirit of the Constitution, a particular law can be declared.
- F It also settles the disputes between the citizens and the government, the centre and the state or among different states of the country or the individual citizens.
 - F It also protects the fundamental rights of the citizens. It also gives advice to the President regarding the legal position on any matter.
3. (i) In a democratic government, every adult citizen (above the age of 18 years) has the right to cast his/her vote during the elections.
- (ii) He or she can also stand as a candidate for any post. Besides voting, there are also some other ways of participating in the process of government. People can present themselves as candidates to the electorate. They can also participate in election campaigns.
- (iii) The opposition leaders keep a check on the authoritarian tendencies of the government.
- (iv) The rallies, signature campaign, pressure-group activity and free and open debate are essential pre-conditions of the democratic government.
4. The policy of social discrimination is called Apartheid. Apartheid, as a state-imported system of social discrimination, had been practiced in US as well as in South Africa.
- Under apartheid, black South Africans were denied fundamental rights, political rights and liberties. They continued their struggle against the policy of social discrimination both in United States and South Africa. President Abraham Lincoln was instrumental in abolishing slavery.
- In South Africa, Nelson Mandela and his party, the African National Congress had been carrying on the anti-apartheid struggle.
- The system of apartheid or social discrimination came to an end with first free multi-party elections in 1994. Nelson Mandela won the elections and became the first President of Independent South Africa.
5. (a) Administration of the whole country including day to day affairs of the country. The government provides various public facilities like roadways, railways, parks, libraries, street lights, hospitals, public transport etc.
- (b) Protection of the state from attacks from other countries. It is government's responsibility to maintain an armed force consisting of an army, a navy etc. and to maintain law and order in the country.

- (c) Another important responsibility is to ensure the economic security of the country like the finances of the state, trade, economic policies etc.
 - (d) It is government's responsibility to provide social security to people and to take care of them by providing health care facilities, pensions, preventing discrimination of disadvantaged groups, women etc. to protect and rescue people during natural disaster.
 - (e) The government should also protect the natural environment of the state.
6. Democracy is considered the best form of government because the rulers for the country are directly elected by people through the system of universal Adult franchise in which elections are conducted after every five years. It is the government of the people. It enhances the dignity of its citizens. Equality before law is an important aspect of democracy. It secures the fundamental rights for its citizens. Democratic government is accountable, responsible and legitimate government. It represents the needs of the people. Democracy improves the quality of decision making. it provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. It also allows people to correct their own mistakes. It promotes equality among citizens. It allows various people to rule the country through the representatives.

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. ©
- B** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)
- C** The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of governance. It works at three levels:
- (a) The Gram Panchayat at the Village Level
 - (b) The Block Samiti at the Block Level
 - (c) The Zila Parishad at the District Level
2. Taxes and grants are the two sources by which the Block Samiti gets its income.
3. The local government develops the feeling of self-reliance among the local people. It develops initiative and spirit of cooperation. It trains local people in running the Central and the State administration. It finishes the local work with speed and with minimum expenditure.
- A number of local self-governing bodies have been set up in India to provide civic amenities like clean water, electric supply, transport, health-care facilities, educational institutions and justice to the people living in rural and urban areas.
4. **F** The Gram Panchayat helps to make the villagers self dependent and not to be over dependent on the government.
- F** The Gram Panchayat can understand the problems of the villagers and also their specific needs in a better way.
- F** The Gram Panchayat also trains people in the working and running of the administration.

- F Villagers understand and learn to cooperate with the government authorities in cleaning ponds, construction of roads, digging canals etc.
 - F The Gram Panchayat reduces the burden of the Central and the State governments and also saves time.
5. Gram Sabha means a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral roll for the Panchayat at the village level. All members of the Gram Sabha must be 18 years of age or above. They meet at least twice a year.
- The representatives of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the Gram Sabha.

C

Long Answer

1. Source of Income
The Gram Panchayat requires money to perform all the works and functions. The Gram Panchayat gets money from the following sources:
 - F Taxes on fairs and markets
 - F Taxes on houses and shops
 - F Income from the sale of public property
 - F Fee for registering the purchase and the sale of cattle, land and other property
 - F Government grants
2. Source of Income
 - (a) It gets its income by the following sources:
 - F Taxes levied on properties and fairs etc.
 - F Financial grants from the state government.
 - F Rent from the shops and houses.
 - (b) The members of the Zila Parishad are as follows:
 - F President or Chairperson of the Block Samiti in the District.
 - F The members of the Union Parliament and the State Legislature represent the District.
 - F Representatives of the Cooperative Societies and Municipalities of the District.
 - F Representatives of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and women.
3. (a) The committee that works at the Block level is known as Arkhand Samiti or Block Samiti. It is also known as panchayat samiti. This samiti functions at the block level. The Block Samiti is important link between the village Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
 - (b) (i) The members of the Block Samiti are directly elected by the people. Besides these, the Sarpanchas or Villages Pradhans, members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, local MLAs etc. are also its members.
 - (ii) If there are no representatives of women and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Block Samiti, then these members are appointed by the District Officer.
 - (iii) The Block Samiti is elected for a period of five years.

- (iv) The members of the Block Samiti also elect a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson.
4. (i) The State Government provides grants to the Panchayati Raj System for carrying out their plans for the improvement of the village.
- (ii) The State Government keeps strict control over the Panchayats and appoints a secretary to maintain all the accounts. He also keeps the records of the work of the institution.
- (iii) The State Government formulates the rules and regulations related to the functioning of the Panchayati Raj System at the district level.

5. (a)

Voluntary Functions	Compulsory Functions
1. To open and manage the hospitals and maternity centres.	1. To ensure the availability of clean drinking water in the village.
2. To open and maintain the libraries.	2. To construct roads and provide proper lighting system.
3. To host fairs and manage the village markets.	3. To provide a primary school in the village.
4. To organise recreation and entertaining programmes.	4. To dig and maintain public wells, tanks, tube wells etc.
5. To supply good seeds and fertilizers to the farmers.	5. To make complaint against the Patwari, Lekhpal, the Constable and Chowkidar, and report to the higher authorities.

- (b) It prepares plans for the all round development of the whole district.
To take steps for increasing the agricultural yields, to improve water sanitation in the rural areas.
- (c) The Block Samiti is responsible to carry out development work at the Block Level. The Block Samiti has a team of experts in various fields like agriculture, animal husbandry, medicine, education, healthcare and many other to give advice on various works of rural development. These team of experts frequently visit the villages and advise them about matters such as better variety of seeds, pesticides and better breeds of domestic animals.
Experts in education arrange for primary and adult education and establish new schools and provide scholarships.

CHAPTER 5

- A 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (b)

- B** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d)
C 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
 5. False 6. False 7. False

D

Short Answer

1. The daily work of the Municipalities and the Municipal Corporation is carried out by a number of committees. The head of the Committee is known as the Chairperson.
2. (a) To maintain rest houses, night shelters, children's homes and orphanages.
 (b) To develop public parks, zoo, museums and gardens.
 (c) To maintain toilets, bathrooms and bathing ghats.
 (d) To provide public transport services etc.
 (e) To provide cheap and efficient local bus service or any other mode of transport.

Municipal Corporation	Municipality
1. The State Government appoints the Chief Executive Officer called the Municipal Commissioner.	1. The State Government or Municipality appoints certain permanent salaried officers.
2. The number of elected members depends upon the population of the city.	2. The number of members is mostly between 15 and 16.
3. The members elect a presiding officer called the Mayor or Mahapaur and the Deputy Mayor.	3. The members elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman to preside over the meetings.
4. It is also known as Nagar Nigam.	4. It is also known as Municipal Committee.

4. Some of the sources of income of these bodies are as follows:
 Taxes on vehicles.
 F Taxes on business and profession.
 F Property tax on buildings, lands and also shops and offices.
 F Toll tax for the use of roads and bridges.
 F Education tax to assist educational activities.
 F Charges for issuing birth and death certificates.
 F Financial grants from the State Governments for specific purposes.

Long Answer

1. (i) A Chairman and a Vice-Chairman are elected by the members. A chairman presides over the meetings. A Vice-Chairman performs these functions in the absence of the Chairman.
 (ii) The State Government or Municipality also appoints certain permanent salaried officers such as Executive Officer, Secretary, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Officer, Municipal Engineers and Education Officers.

2. The Central and the State Governments supervise the work of the Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. In some states, the minister of the local self-government keeps a check on these local bodies.
They also monitor the work of local bodies. The State Government can take action against them and can even dissolve them if not satisfied with the working.
3. (i) The members of the Municipal Corporation are called Councillors. The Councillors elect some respected citizens who are known for their experience and eminence in different fields of human activities. These members are known as Aldermen.
(ii) The Councillors themselves elect a presiding officer called the Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. The Mayor is elected for five years. The Mayor presides over the meetings of the corporation.
(iii) The State Government also appoints the Chief Executive Officer called the Municipal Commissioner as its representative.
(iv) The other officers in-charge of various departments such as education, engineering, health, sanitation etc. assist him in his work.
4. To Provide Civic Amenities
All the civic amenities which are useful to citizens such as construction and maintenance of roads, supply of electricity to homes and industries supply of clean drinking water, lighting of public streets, collection and maintenance of drainage system, disposal of garbage etc.
To Ensure Public Education
The Municipalities construct, run and maintain schools for public education. In some schools, mid-day meals and stationery is provided free of cost to the poor. They also assist to manage public libraries, museums and zoos.
To Provide Public Security
Municipal Corporation maintains fire fighting services to protect public life and property from fire. They also take steps to check black-marketing, theft, adulteration and similar anti-social activities. All births and deaths are registered by the Municipal Corporation.
To Ensure Public Health
The Municipal Corporation also provides for public health. It runs dispensaries and hospitals to treat the sick people. It also makes various arrangements for the vaccination against epidemic diseases like cholera and small pox.
5. Urban Local governments are established according to the size of the town. For a small urban area, a municipality is constituted that is responsible for the developmental activities of that town. There is a complex network of workers and departments that carry out duties related to urban administration in India. It takes place under Municipal councils or corporations. It deals with a variety of needs of the city people. Nagar Panchayat, Municipal council and Municipal corporation are the three main units of local self-government in towns and villages. It is established by an act of the state legislature. Adult citizens cast their

- votes and elect their representatives from each ward of the city.
6. (i) A nagar palika or nagar panchayat is a form of an urban political unit in India comparable to a municipality.
 - (ii) The members of a Nagar Panchayat are elected by the registered voters of that area. The members of the Nagar Panchayat must be at least 21 years of age.
 - (iii) The Nagar Panchayat provides facilities and basic amenities such as water supply, healthcare, sanitation, parks and public buildings.
 - (iv) They also keep the record of births and deaths. They need a lot of income to complete all the tasks.
 - (v) For this purpose they receive grants from the state government and impose taxes like property tax and sales tax to complete this work.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- C** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)
- D** 1. Superintendent
2. deputy commissioner or district collector
3. Jailor 4. Chief Medical officer 5. Patwari
- E** 1. (a) To maintain Law and order
(b) To supervise the activities of the panchayats.
2. These are the main functions of the District Administration:
(a) To maintain law and order.
(b) To provide civic amenities and monitoring betterment of the people.
(c) To supervise the activities of the Panchayats.
(d) To maintain land records and collection of revenue.
(e) To provide relief work during emergencies.

3.

Civil Cases	Criminal Cases
District Judge Civil Judge Munsif	Session Judge Chief Metropolitan Magistrate First Class Judicial Magistrate Second Class Magistrate

4. Maintenance of land records and collection of land revenue is another important function of the district administration. The District Collector assists in the maintenance of land records and realisation of land revenue.

- E** 1. There are several other police officers such as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Circle Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Station House Officers (SHOs) who assist the Superintendent of Police.
- The district is divided into five or six police circles for efficient administration. Each circle is placed under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP).
- Under the inspector, there are sub-inspectors, assistant sub-inspectors, head constables and constables. Then comes the chowkidar appointed by the police in each village.
2. (i) The judicial administration at the district level deals with two types of cases—Civil Cases and Criminal Cases.
 - (ii) Disputes over money, property and land are called Civil Cases, while the cases related to the theft, criminal activities, physical injury and murder are called Criminal Cases.
 - (iii) There are two separate courts to hear these two types of cases: Civil Court and Criminal Court.
 - (iv) The court of the District Judge is the highest civil court in a district.
 - (v) The District Judge and the Metropolitan Session Judge is in-charge of this court for civil cases in the district.
 - (vi) The court of the Civil Judge and the court of the Munsif are subordinate to the court of the District Judge.
3. (i) A District is governed by the official named as Deputy Commissioner. He is the highest officer of the district and is also known as the District Collector or District Magistrate. Persons having good experience are generally appointed by the State Government. He or she should be a member of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS).
 - (ii) There is a set of officers to assist the District Collector. They also assist him to look after the different aspects of the administration at the District Level.
4. (i) Maintenance of land records and collection of land revenue is another important function of the district administration.
 - (ii) The District Collector assists in the maintenance of land records and realisation of land revenue.
 - (iii) Several other officers like the Tehsildars, the Naib Tehsildars, the Kanungos and Patwari or Lekhpals take care of the land records in the village.
 - (iv) Each district is divided into Tehsils and tehsils are further divided into Parganas and Villages for efficient revenue administration.
 - (v) It functions for the measurement of the land, its classification according to the fertility, assessment of product and the maintenance of land revenue records of a Tehsil.
 - (vi) Tehsildars are assisted by Kanungo and Lekhpal to look after the land revenue of the village.
5. (i) The judicial administration at the district level deals with two types of cases—Civil Cases and Criminal Cases.

- (ii) Disputes over money, property and land are called Civil Cases, while the cases related to the theft, criminal activities, physical injury and murder are called Criminal Cases.
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- (iv) The court of the District Judge is the highest civil court in a district. The District Judge and the Metropolitan Session Judge is in-charge of this court for civil cases in the district.
- (v) The court of the Civil Judge and the court of the Munsif are subordinate to the court of the District Judge.
- (vi) The court of Session Judge is the highest court for criminal cases in the district.
- (vii) The Session Court can award a sentence of life imprisonment or even death.
- (viii) The court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, the First Class Judicial Magistrate and the Second Class Judicial Magistrate comes under the Session Court.

6.

Civil Court	Criminal Court
1. Deals with or acts that the law defines as offences	1. Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals.
2. It usually begins with an FIR with the police who investigate the crime.	2. A petition has to be filled before the relevant court by the affected party only.
3. If found guilty accused can be sent to jail and also fined	3. Court gives a specific relief which is asked for.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)
 6. (b) 7. (a)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C** 1. Shopkeepers 2. Blacksmiths
 3. hawkers and vendors 4. Barbers
- D** 1. Factory workers, Teachers, Doctors, Drivers, Bank employees, Insurance Agents, etc.
 2. Civil life can be defined as the activities around our social existence i.e., our family, neighbourhood, community, school etc. It stands for cooperation among the people of whole society for the help of mankind.
 3. Agriculture shopkeepers, Blacksmiths, carpenters, fishing, pottery, weaving, animals husbandry, etc.
 4. Landless farmers work on the big farmer's land to earn their livelihood. They get wages in cash and sometimes in kind also.

Long Answer

- D** 1. (i) There are certain basic necessities in life, such as food, clothes and shelter for our survival. All of us are dependent on each other.
- (ii) These days, we see life in a different scenario as the houses are now built with the help of stones, cement, bricks, iron and wood that we get from distant sources.
- (iii) The food that we take also comes from different places of the country.
- (iv) The water supply is now made through taps and hand pumps in our towns and villages.
- (v) We also need education, health, care, entertainment etc. For these requirements, the services of teachers, doctors, musicians, artists, engineers etc. and other specialised people are required.
- (vi) To meet the ever increasing needs of life, we require cooperation among the members of the society. For the communication network of our country, the proper services of numerous people of railways, postal and telegraph services and telephone department are essential.
2. (i) Earlier we were having a very simple existence with simple needs of life but now with the advent of science and technology our life is going through a major shift due to which life is getting more complex. Actually, the country and the society in which we exist, have to take care of our needs of life, on the other hand, we have also certain duty towards the society.
- (ii) The government is the entity that has been made for individuals in which both have to keep harmony with each other.
- (iii) As society frames law for the people at large, the people have to follow these rules, that way civil life demands for harmony between society and individuals.

3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Economic activities are broadly divided into three main categories:

- F Primary Activities
- F Secondary Activities
- F Tertiary Activities

Primary Activities

People use natural resources to derive useful goods such as agriculture, forestry, cattle-rearing, fishing, mining and dairy farming.

Secondary Activities

They include occupations like processing of raw material into utility goods by hand or by machines. Textile industries, iron and steel industries, bakeries, leather industry and paper mills are some examples of secondary occupations.

Tertiary Activities

No goods are produced in these occupations, but people offer their services. Teaching, banking, railways and post offices are occupations belonging to tertiary occupations.

4. (i) Because of large scale job opportunities, people from the rural areas are migrating to the towns and cities. As a matter of fact, there are various reasons behind the migration of the people to the urban areas.
- (ii) Lack of job opportunities as a regular source of income, poor health services, improper educational opportunities are some of the main reasons behind the migration of rural population to the towns and cities.
- (iii) They work as domestic helps, casual workers, hawkers, vendors and rickshaw pullers etc.

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