



NEP 2020
ENHANCED
EDITION

Social Invention

Teacher Manual



CHAPTER 1

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

Short Answer

1. The medieval period stretches from eight century A.D. to eighteenth century A.D.
2. The reign of the khiljis, the Tughags , the Sayyids and the Lodis is often referred to as Delhi Sultanate.
3. Archaeological sources include monuments, mosques, temples, forts, tombs, coins and paintings etc.
4. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
5. Medieval Period
6. Chronicles are the records of the lives of the kings and their courts.

Long Answer

- D** 1. F During the medieval period, India was ruled by both the indigeneous and foreign rulers.
- F Muhammad Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain, in 1192 A.D. brought India under the rule of Slave Dynasty.
- F the Khiljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyads and the Lodis.
- F The Delhi Sultanate was replaced by Babur.
- F He established the Mughal rule over India in 1526 A.D.
- F Humayun, the son of Babur, led the Mughal rule but was ousted from Delhi by Sher Shah,
- F Jalalludin Mohammad Akbar, who extended the Mughal Empire all over the Northern India.
- F India rose in trade and urbanisation during the political stability of the Mughal rule.
- F The medieval period also witnessed the spread of Islam in India.
2. (i) Archaeological sources include monuments, mosques, temples, forts, tombs, coins and paintings etc.
 - (ii) The archaeologists are the specialised people who systematically excavate ancient sites in a scientific manner.
 - (iii) Sculptures and Paintings were mostly made from wood, stone and bronze.
 - (iv) Medieval paintings mostly feature themes like mythological tales, places and scenes of forests.

- (v) Coins provide us various information regarding important dates, historical personalities as well as the historical events. We can judge the economic conditions of the period through the coins.
3. (i) India's name changed from Aryavarta to Bharatvarsha to Hindustan and then finally to India.
 - (ii) It was called Aryavarta as people living on this land in ancient periods were the Aryans.
 - (iii) Later, the people were called the Hindus. This word Hindu is originally a Persian word, which means people living near the Indus River.
 - (iv) The Arabs, when came to India, faced the Indus River first and they pronounced the country as Hind.
 - (v) India was also named as Hindustan by many writers including the Mughal Emperor, Babur.
 - (vi) The word Hindu in French became Inde, which further became India in English. Today, India is the internationally recognised name for our country.
 4. (i) During the medieval period, India was ruled by both the indigeneous and foreign rulers.
 - (ii) Muhammad Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain, in 1192 A.D. brought India under the rule of Slave Dynasty.
 - (iii) The reign of all these dynasties is often referred to as Delhi Sultanate.
 - (iv) The Delhi Sultanate was replaced by Babur. Babur had come from Central Asia to he established the Mughal rule over India in 1526 A.D.
 - (v) Humayun, the son of Babur, led the Mughal rule but was ousted from Delhi by Sher Shah.
 - (vi) Jalalludin Mohammad Akbar, who extended the Mughal Empire all over the Northern India.
 - (vii) India rose in trade and urbanisation during the political stability of the Mughal rule.
 - (viii) The medieval period also witnessed the spread of Islam in India.
 5. F Rajatarangini written in 13th century by Kalhana tells us about the Kings of Kashmir.
 - F Bilhana's Vikramankasdevacharita tells us about the achievements of King Vikramaditya VI.
 - F Minhaj-us-Siraj's Tabaqat-i Nasiri provides information about the Slave Dynasty.
 - F Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi by Zia-ud-din Barani, thoroughly describes the history of the Sultanate of Delhi till the reign of Feroz Shah Tughluq.
 - F Tarikh-i Farishta by Farishta gives information about history of Delhi Sultans from the time of the Turks till the seventeenth century.

- F Khazain-ul-Futuh and Tughluqnama by Amir Khusro describe the reign of Khiljis and Tughluqs.
- F Abul Fazal's Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar-nama give us reliable information regarding the rule of Akbar.
6. Coins provide us various information regarding important dates, historical personalities as well as the historical events. We can judge the economic conditions of the period through the coins. Moreover, through coins we can know about the taste and temperament of a ruler, as well as his extent of empire.

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B** 1. Pratiharas 2. Rajendra 3. Rashtrakuta
4. Bhoj 5. Afghanistan
- C** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (f) 4. (a) 5. (b)
6. (e)

D

Short Answer

- Dharampala
- (i) He raided the Punjab and collected great wealth. Later, he raided the famous temple towns of India. At that time temples were the treasure of wealth.
(ii) He raided India 17 times in the time period of 25 years (1000-1025 AD). He attacked and plundered Mathura and Kannauj in 1018 and Somnath in Gujarat in 1025 AD.
(iii) He looted the whole wealth of Somnath temple which even had precious stones studded on the walls of the temple.
- The weak Pratihara rulers were defeated by the regular attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- (i) Muhammad Ghori is the popular name of Muizzudin Ghori. He was an ambitious ruler who wanted to expand his state. So, to fulfill his ambition he decided to invade India.
(ii) He first invaded and conquered Multan and later Punjab.
- (i) Kanauj in the Ganges Valley led to the tripartite struggle between the palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.
(ii) The struggle for control over Kanauj came to be known as the Tripartite struggle, i.e., three-sided struggle.

Long Answer

- (i) Mahmud of Ghazni was the ruler of the Ghazni, a small principality in Afghanistan. He was an ambitious ruler and he wanted to make a powerful army for Ghazni.
(ii) He entered India from across the mountain passes in the north-west.
(iii) He raided the Punjab and collected great wealth. Later, he raided the famous temple towns of India. At that time temples were the treasure of wealth.

- (iv) He raided India 17 times in the time period of 25 years (1000-1025 AD).
 - (v) He attacked and plundered Mathura and Kannauj in 1018 and Somnath in Gujarat in 1025 AD.
 - (vi) He looted the whole wealth of Somnath temple which even had precious stones studded on the walls of the temple.
2. (i) In the Second Battle of Tarain fought in 1192 AD, Prithviraj and his army was defeated.
 - (ii) Prithviraj Chauhan was killed and this resulted in the establishment of Muhammad Ghori over the kingdom of these defeated Rajas which he further extended to the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Bihar and Bengal. Later, in 1194 AD Ghori defeated Raja Jaichandra of Kannauj also.
 3. (i) The Cholas had also built a powerful navy.
 - (ii) Rajendra Chola sent a naval raid to the Malacca Strait against the ruler of Sri Vijaya Empire. The powerful Chola defeated the Sri Vijaya ruler.
 - (iii) This victory further improved the trade relations between the Chola Empire, South-east Asian countries and Southern China. This made the Chola Empire more powerful and prosperous.
 4. (i) The Chola administration was well organised. The Chola kingdom was divided into mandalams, mandalams were further divided into valanadus and each valanadus consisted of nadus or kurrams.
 - (ii) Nadus were the smallest units of the governance.
 - (iii) The Princes were appointed as the governors of the mandalams.
 - (iv) There were many towns like Tanjore, Kanchi and Puhar in the chola empire. These towns were called the nagarams.
 - (v) There were good networks of roads in the Chola Empire. Trade and commerce were flourishing and people were prosperous and happy.
 5. (i) Local Self-Government was a unique feature of the Chola period. The village administration during the Chola rule shows that the villages at that time enjoyed complete freedom in managing their own affairs.
 - (ii) In the villages, there were two types of assemblies— The Ur and The Sabha.
 - (iii) The Ur consisted of all the male members of the village who used to pay the tax. The Sabha consisted only of the Brahmanas in the villages.
 - (iv) The Sabha exclusively belonged to the Brahmanas.
 - (v) Both the assemblies, Ur and Sabha had their sub-committees, which assisted in calculating and collecting the land revenue and depositing it with the Central Government.
 - (vi) They also looked after the welfare works like building dams (also called anicut), building roads, temples etc.
 - (vii) The Central Government also took care of their maintenance. The

- assemblies also looked into and settled the disputes of the villagers.
6. (i) The Chola Dynasty built the strongest empire ever witnessed by the South India in the medieval period .
 - (ii) They ruled over South India from 800 AD to 1200 AD. They made the city of Thanjavur (now known as Tanjore) their capital.
 - (iii) Rajaraja was a great commander and a brilliant administrator. He built a strong army and a powerful navy.
 - (iv) The empire was rich in resources, which made it economically strong too.
 - (v) Rajaraja defeated the Cheras at Thiruvanantha-puram and controlled the trade with Arabs on the western coast.
 - (vi) He also defeated the Pandayas of Madurai. This brought the Cholaman-dalam coast under his control.
 - (vii) He defeated and controlled the Northern parts of Sri Lanka and also the Chalukyas of the Deccan. He had also captured the Maldiv Islands.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (f) 4. (e) 5. (d)
6. (a)
- C** 1. Qutub-Uddin-Aibak, 2. Paibos and Zaminbos
3. Mamluks 4. Razia
5. Ghiyasuddin 6. Khizr Khan

D

Short Answer

1. The Sultans of this dynasty had been slaves to Muhammad Ghori. They had risen to the position of power by their hard work and intelligence. These Sultans were also called the Mamluks, as they were the slaves. Mamluk in Arabic means owned.
2. Timur was the ruler of Samarkand in Central Asia. When he come to know about the weak position of Delhi Sultanate, he invaded India and attacked Delhi. He plundered everything from Delhi.
3. Alauddin Khilji started branding system (dagh) on his horses. As the horses carried a mark on them, they could not be replaced with inferior horses. He appointed spies all over the empire who kept him well informed about all the events in his empire. He kept a full description called chehra of all his soldiers.
4. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq declared shifting of his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. Daulatabad was located in the central part of India and he thought that it would help and be effective in taking care of North and South India comfortably. He also thought that it was a safer place than Delhi to be safe from the attacks of the Mongols.
5. The Khilji Sultans ruled over Delhi Sultanate for the next three decades.
6. Ali-Gurshap

Long Answer

1. (i) Iltutmish was also a slave but he obtained his freedom in his early life. He succeeded Qutub-ud-din Aibak. He was the son-in-law of Qutub-ud-din.
(ii) He is considered as the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate, as he solved many problems faced by the Delhi Sultanate.
(iii) He defeated the Rajput rulers of Ujjain and Ranthambhor and recovered Gwalior and Bayana.
(iv) He also crushed the revolts in Bihar, Bengal and then at the Delhi Sultanate. Later, he also acquired Lahore.
(v) He saved his North-west frontiers from the attacks of Chenghiz Khan (the Mongols).
2. (i) He is considered as the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate, as he solved many problems faced by the Delhi Sultanate.
(ii) He defeated the Rajput rulers of Ujjain and Ranthambhor and recovered Gwalior and Bayana.
(iii) He also crushed the revolts in Bihar, Bengal and then at the Delhi Sultanate. Later, he also acquired Lahore.
(iv) He saved his North-west frontiers from the attacks of Chenghiz Khan (the Mongols).
3. Ibrahim Lodi replaced all his nobles with younger ones. The ousted nobles became upset and conspired against him with Babur. Babur fought with Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 and defeated him. In this way, the Lodi Dynasty came to an end.
4. He made several thousand men and women his slaves, ordered ruthless massae of people in Delhi leaving only the physically challenged. He looted rubies, jewels of gold, diamonds, garnets, pearls and other gems. His booty was of great value. He used this booty to beautify his city of Samarkand where he made beautiful buildings. He left Khizr Khan as his deputy in India, who later founded the Sayyid Dynasty.
5. Khizr Khan was the Governor of Multan during the rule of Firoz Shah Tughluq. Later, during Timur's invasion of India, he joined the forces of Timurs. While leaving India, Timur made him the Governor of Multan, Lahore and Dipalpur. Khizr Khan later conquered Delhi and laid the foundation of the Sayyid Dynasty in Delhi Sultanate.

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)
6. (a)
- B** 1. Ibrahim Shah Sharqi 2. Bahmani 3. Muzaffar Shah
4. Rathore 5. Khandesh 6. Malik Sarwar

C

Short Answer

1. Four dynasties ruled over Vijayanagara:
 1. Sangama Dynasty

2. Saluva Dynasty
3. Taluva Dynasty
4. Aravidu Dynasty
2. Being jealous of the prosperity of the Empire the other kingdoms of the Deccan came together and defeated the ruler of Vijayanagara in 1565 AD. The empire had become weak after the death of Krishnadeva Rai.
3. The people of the kingdom were very prosperous.
4. (i) Muhammad Shah II. He was a minor, and the administrative works were carried by a capable minister, Mahmud Gawan.
(ii) Mahmud Gawan was an able administrator and the Prime Minister of Bahmani Empire who expanded the Bahmani Kingdom rapidly.
5. The Deccani nobles conspired against him and he was killed at the age of seventy by Muhammad Shah of Deccan in the year 1482 AD.
6. Mahmud Gawan was an able administrator and the Prime Minister of Bahmani Empire who expanded the Bahmani Kingdom rapidly.

Long Answer

- C**
1. Rathore Rajputs used to rule from Marwar. Maharaja Jodha and Maharaja Maldeva were the two powerful rulers of this kingdom. The city of Jodhpur was founded by Maharaja Jodha. He also built the Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur. These rajput rulers were very courageous.
 2. During the early medieval period, Kashmir was ruled by the Hindu Dynasty. It was, in the fourteenth century that Kashmir came under the rule of the Muslim Dynasty. Shah Mir was the founder of this dynasty in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He was popularly known as the Akbar of Kashmir. He practiced religious tolerance and encouraged education. He also encouraged agriculture. New arts and crafts flourished in Kashmir. Later, Kashmir was conquered by the Mughals.
 3. (i) The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by Hasan Gangu, a Turkish noble, in A.D. 1327. He assumed the title of Bahman Shah. He made Gulbarga his capital.
(ii) The most efficient ruler of this Kingdom was Muhammad Shah II. He was a minor, and the administrative works were carried by a capable minister, Mahmud Gawan.
(iii) After the death of Gawan, the Bahmani Kingdom was ruled by weak rulers. Now the governors declared their independence.
 4. The rulers of the Vijayanagara had established a very efficient system of administration. The rulers continued to organise the administration from time to time as demanded by the circumstances.
 5. (i) Vijayanagara Kingdom was one of the most prosperous kingdoms in the medieval period.
(ii) Vijayanagara Dynasty ruled over large part of south India for about three centuries.
(iii) This kingdom was spread over the southern part of India that included the territories of Mysore, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, Chingalpet, Kanara and Kanchivaram.

- (iv) The Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by two brothers—Harihara Rai I (Hakka) and Bukka Rai.
 - (v) The Vijayanagara Empire was consolidated under Harihara Rai I and began to expand as well as prosper under Bukka Rai. Hampi was the capital of Vijayanagara.
 - (vi) The Vijayanagara rulers were great patrons of art and culture. Their reign led to a lot of development in the field of music, literature and architecture.
6. (i) The nobles in the court of Bahmani Kingdom were classified into two categories – Deccanis (old comers) and the Afaqis (new comers).
- (ii) Mahmud Gawan was an able administrator and the Prime Minister of Bahmani Empire who expanded the Bahmani Kingdom rapidly.
 - (iii) The Bahmani Kingdom witnessed the construction of many architectural monuments.
 - (iv) In the field of architecture, the Bahmanis adopted and merged the distinct style of architects from Persia, Turkey and Arabia and used it with local styles.
 - (v) The culture that developed out of this merger during this time was a combination of both north and south styles.

CHAPTER 5

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

Short Answer

1. (i) Zahiruddin Babur was born at a small place of Farghana in Central Asia. Babur was attracted by the wealth in India. He succeeded in dethroning Ibrahim Lodi.
- (ii) Babur was a brave and a brilliant commander. Apart from that he was a great poet and a writer, too.
2. 1526AD
3. Sher Shah was the son of an Afghan Jagirdar in Sasaram, Bihar. His real name was Farid Khan. Sher Shah was an ambitious ruler and a good administrator.
4. Nine courtiers of Emperor Akbar were Birbal, Faizi, Todarmal, Man Singh, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Fakir Aziao-Din, Tansen, Mulla Do Piyaza and Abul-Fazi-ibn Mubarak.
5. Bairam Khan, a good friend of Humayun and a good commander was appointed as Akbar's regent. Bairam Khan was an arrogant, merciless and rude person.

Long Answer

1. (i) Babur was attracted by the wealth in India. He succeeded in dethroning Ibrahim Lodi Babur easily defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD.

- (ii) The First Battle of Panipat fought in 1526 AD led to the establishment of Mughal rule in India.
 - (iii) The cavalry and artillery of Babur was far more efficient than that of Ibrahim Lodi. This resulted in the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi.
 - (iv) This victory brought Delhi and Agra in the control of Mughals.
2. (i) Sher Shah had created a large standing army. He continued the branding of his horses. Sher Shah improved the administration of his empire.
 - (ii) He was very much concerned about his people and he adopted many policies for the welfare of his subjects.
 - (iii) He respected the cultivation of the crops in the fields. He had given strict orders to his soldiers not to destroy any cultivation in fields while marching.
 - (iv) Sher Shah built a well knit network of roads in his empire. This road is now called the Grand Trunk Road or the G.T. Road which connected Sonargaon in Bengal to Lahore in Punjab and then to Multan.
 - (v) He also constructed sarais on this road at the distance of about every 8 km for the convenience of the travellers. In these sarais there were provisions for water, grains, beds and horses. Fruit bearing plants and trees were planted all along the roads.
 3. (i) Humayun faced many hardships as an emperor. The first problem was that the empire was not yet stable administratively.
 - (ii) The second problem was his brothers, who were appointed as heads of far more smaller areas. This had caused discontent among them.
 - (iii) Thirdly, the state was encircled with threats of attack from enemies from all sides including the Rajputs, the ruler of Gujarat Bahadur Shah and Sher Shah Suri, the Afghan King of Sasaram (Bihar).
 4. (i) Akbar tried to be friendly with the Rajputs. He tried to win the favour of Rajputs. He adopted many policies to gain their loyalty.
 - (ii) He never killed or humiliated any Rajput king after defeating him, instead he allowed them to rule their respective territories.
 - (iii) He got into matrimonial alliances with some Royal Rajput families. Raja Bharmal of Amber (Jaipur) offered Akbar his eldest daughter Jodha Bai in marriage and in this way Akbar secured his alliance with Amber.
 - (iv) He appointed Rajput princes at high ranks in his court. There were many Rajput Subedars in his court.
 5. (i) Land was the major source of revenue for the empire. Land was measured properly and revenue was fixed.
 - (ii) During the rule of Akbar, his revenue head Raja Todarmal gave a definite and reliable method of measurement.

- (iii) He also introduced a new method of land revenue collection. Raja Todarmal introduced a new device of measuring land.
 - (iv) It was a rod of bamboo reeds joined together by iron rings.
 - (v) It neither shrank nor did it expand in varying weather conditions. Thus, land was measured accurately.
 - (vi) Based on the fertility of the land, land was divided into three categories: good, average and bad. The revenue was fixed on the basis of this criteria. This system of revenue fixation and collection was called Todarmal Bandobast.
6. During the reign of Shah Jahan, the European traders had established trading centres in different parts of Mughal Empire. He made the Portuguese trade on his terms when they failed to pay the customs, Shah Jahan defeated them and they agreed to pay custom.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B** 1. Khajuraho 2. Shahjahan 3. Chandella 4. Solanki
5. Raja Rajeshwara 6. Jagannath
- C** 1. The temple building art of the Vijayanagara Kingdom has given us the some beautiful temples in heritage. Temples at Hampi like the Vitthalaswami Temple, the Virupaksha Temple and the Hazararama Temple are the master pieces of the Vijayanagara architecture in building temples.
2. (i) The Bahmani rulers were also the great patrons of architecture. They built many Mosques, Madarsas and Tombs. In Bidar, the Jama Masjid, the Madarsa of Mahmud Gawan and the Tomb of Mahmud Gawan are some of the example of Bahmani architecture.
- (ii) At Gulbarga, they also built famous Jama Masjid. Gol-Gumbaz, at Bijapur is perhaps, the most splendid monument of the Bahmani Sultans.
- (iii) The successors of the Bahmanis, the Qutub Shahi rulers built the massive Golconda Fort and the world famous Charminar at Hyderabad.

D

Short Answer

1. The rulers constructed buildings to show their power. The purpose was to impress other rulers and subjects with their wealth and power.
2. Dilwara temple at Mount Abu in Rajasthan were built by the Solanki rulers.
3. The Sun temple is located at Konark
4. The temples at that time had a lofty entrance called Gopuram.
5. Islamic style of architecture was brought to India by the Islamic rulers. The Turks and the Afghans introduced Islamic architecture to India.

Long Answer

1. (i) The Pallavas, the Pandyas and the Cholas have shown their love for temple building in the form of some splendid temples having marvellous architecture.
(ii) The Pallava architecture provides testimony of the expertise in rock-cut temples at Mahabalipuram.
(iii) The Kailashanath temple at Kanchipuram is a magnificent example of a temple complex with a towered sanctuary and mandapa.
(iv) The Chola rule took the temple architecture to the height of the art of building temples.
(v) The Brihadeshwara temple (or the Rajarajeshwara temple) at Tanjore is a famous Chola temple which was built by King Rajaraja Chola in the honour of Lord Shiva.
2. (i) The basic features in the Mughal buildings were the continuity of arches and domes.
(ii) The mughals paid attention to the delicate ornamental style of decoration.
(iii) Graceful domes and small domes at the corners standing at the top of the pillars, vaulted gateways and geometrical shaped gardens with running water were some of the unique salient features of Mughal architecture.
(iv) Use of red sandstone and white marble in constructing buildings was very common during the Mughal period.
3. (i) The rulers constructed buildings to show their power. The purpose was to impress other rulers and subjects with their wealth and power.
(ii) The Kings also demonstrated their devotion to God by building the temples and mosques apart from gaining popularity among the common masses.
(iii) The monuments were also built to display the grandeur of the ruler.
(iv) These buildings today tell us the power, position and wealth of the rulers of that era.
(v) Buildings like sarais, wells, tanks, shed etc., are the testimony of the welfare works done by the kings for their subjects.
(vi) Monuments were also built as a memory to celebrate victories of the Kings in wars.
4. (i) The regional rulers were also good at building monuments, palaces and forts. Their style of architecture was also influenced by Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
(ii) The rulers of Malwa built numerous structures like Jama Masjid, Hindola Mahal and the tomb of Hushang Shah, while the rulers of Bengal built the Adina Masjid and the Dakhil Darwaza at Gaur.
(iii) In Jaunpur, Ibrahim Shah Sharqi built, an impressive structure of the Atala Masjid.

- (iv) Ahmad Shah of Gujarat built the city of Ahmadnagar and constructed new decorative buildings to add grandeur to the city.
- (v) He also got constructed Jami Masjid, Sidi Sayyid Mosque.
- 5. (i) Shah Jahan is well known for his great patronage to art and architecture.
- (ii) The art of building construction and architecture reached its peak during the rule of Shah Jahan.
- (iii) He loved building monuments. Many monuments were built during his reign.
- (iv) He changed the style of building monuments. He exclusively used red sandstone and white marble in constructing buildings.
- (v) The stress was laid on symmetry and uniformity of the buildings.
- (vi) He got the walls of buildings decorated with precious stones and gems. This shows the prosperity of the rule of Shah Jahan.
- (vii) Most of the monuments constructed by Shah Jahan had the verses of the Holy Quran inscribed on the walls of the monuments along with floral design.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C** 1. Punjab 2. Hyderabad 3. Hampi 4. Surat 5. Surat
- D**

Short Answer

- D** 1. The political and economic policies encouraged the establishments of towns in India.
2. Akbar and Chola ruler
3. (i) These temple towns were the centre of many political and social activities.
- (ii) These temple towns provided people with job opportunities to earn money mainly due to the temples.
- (iii) A lot of people visited these temples daily and they needed many things to pay as offerings to God, so people selling these things got good sale in and near the temple.
4. Hampi was situated in Karnataka on the banks of River Tungabhadra in North and rocky granite ridges on the other three sides.

Long Answer

- D** 1. (i) Agra was the capital town of the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar.
- (ii) Later, Akbar founded a new town of Fatehpur Sikri and made his capital over there.
- (iii) He not only made it his capital town but also a pilgrim town too, by constructing the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri.
- (iv) So, it became a revered place of pilgrimage and centre of governance both.

2. (i) Masulipatnam (also called Machilipatnam) is situated on the bank of the river Krishna.
(ii) In the fourteenth century, this port city was established by the trading Arabs who came to the Southern India from the Red Sea.
(iii) The city got its name from the gateway constructed with a fish image on it.
(iv) The fish is also called machili, so the city was called Machilipatnam, which later became Masulipatnam.
(v) In the seventeenth century, Masulipatnam mainly developed as the centre of the weavers and dyers.
(vi) The chintz produced by the dyers of Masulipatnam was in great demand all around the world.
(vii) Kalamkari work of Masulipatnam became a major product for trading in India and abroad as well.
3. (i) Hampi was well protected and safe place.
(ii) Persian traveller, Abdur Razzaq describes Hampi as the most protected and beautifully situated city that his eyes had ever seen. He was mesmerised by the beauty of Hampi.
(iii) Today, even the ruins of the capital city describe its magnificence and splendor.
(iv) Hampi had massive stone walls everywhere across the valley.
(v) The city was well fortified and there were outlying fields and a 20 km long water channel for the defence of the city.
(vi) The city was studded with beautiful temples and palace carvings. There were schools and colleges in the town along with well constructed buildings and proper water channels for irrigation.
(vii) Hampi was a very important centre of trade of spices and cotton. Hampi imported horses from Arabia.
4. (i) Surat was another important and ancient port city of Gujarat. The city is situated on the bank of River Tapti.
(ii) In the medieval period it was one of the most important trading towns.
(iii) When the mughals got control over Surat, the city not only became a major port city but also the point of departure for the Muslims to the holy town of Mecca.
(iv) A wealthy banking community also settled in the port city of Surat due to its fertile hinterland which produced food as well as other resources.
(v) It became an ideal place for the prosperous merchants from different parts of country like Multan, Kashmir and the Baniyas of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
(vi) Surat became the centre of export of textiles, indigo and many other useful products. Products were sent to different parts of India and to foreign countries from here.
(vii) In 1612 AD, the British also established a trading factory in Surat followed by the Dutch and the French.

5. Surat was attacked by the Marathas in 1723 AD. Thereafter, merchants of Surat faced many problems in the later years. They lost the trade and were dominated by the English and the Dutch traders. Surat began to decline with the decline of the Mughal Empire. The rise in the importance of Bombay (now Mumbai) as the port city further weakened the prospects of Surat as a port city.

CHAPTER 8

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

Short Answer

- (i) A tribe is a group of people, usually staying in forest areas, in a small locality, absolutely illiterate poor, hardly clad in clothes, usually dark and frail, fully living within their own community engaged in hunting and searching for roots shoots and fruits as their food.
(ii) The term 'tribe' denotes primitive families or communities united by racial bonds. They share the same customs, religion and language and do the same economic activities.
- The tribal community of Ahoms is believed to have migrated from China or Burma to Assam.
- Rudra Singh built the first ever amphitheatre called Rang Ghar.
- Rudra Singh built the first ever amphitheatre called Rang Ghar. It was an oval shaped two storeyed building hosting sporting events, which were watched by the Ahom household.
- Many of the Ahoms adopted Hinduism and are known to build temples and giving gifts to the priests and Hindu temples.
- Some tribes practiced shifting cultivation or jhum cultivation, where a plot of forest was cleared by cutting and burning the trees and crops were grown on patch of land. After a few years, when the soil lost its fertility, the tribe moved on and cleared and cultivated another piece of land.

Long Answer

- (i) The tribals used to live in the far flung areas like remote villages of dense forests, hills, mountains and deserts.
(ii) The tribes were hunter-gatherers. They did not easily mix or allow anyone to enter in their community. So, it was very difficult to know about them and their culture. Still, many tribals are leading their life in the lap of the nature.
(iii) The tribals never kept the written records of their traditions and customs, instead they orally passed them over to their next generations. As a result, it became difficult for the outsiders to know about the tribals.
- (i) The tribes are classified into different types on the basis of their religious beliefs and practices, on the basis of their geographic region, their language, their races, their economic activities like their occupation etc.

- (ii) In the medieval period the tribes were engaged in different occupations such as hunting, farming, artisans, food gathering, cattle herders, dancers etc.
 - (iii) Some of these economic activities are still practiced by the tribals. Some tribes even settled at one place and started cultivation.
 - (iv) They became the settled cultivators and left their nomadic existence.
 - (v) There were many tribal communities in the medieval period with their distinct lifestyles, customs, beliefs and religions.
3. (i) They did not easily mix or allow anyone to enter in their community. So, it was very difficult to know about them and their culture. Still, many tribals are leading their life in the lap of the nature.
 - (ii) The tribals never kept the written records of their traditions and customs, instead they orally passed them over to their next generations. As a result, it became difficult for the outsiders to know about the tribals.
4. (i) The tribal community of Ahoms is believed to have migrated from China or Burma to Assam.
 - (ii) They actually migrated from China to Myanmar (Earlier Burma) from where they came to Assam and settled here after fighting with the local tribes like Nagas, Kacharis and Khasis.
 - (iii) The name Assam probably came from the word Ahom.
 - (iv) They formed a strong stable kingdom in the north-east Assam and expanded their kingdom after defeating the local tribes and acquiring their territories.
5. (i) According to their name, the Gonds used to live in the hills of Narmada Valley and the neighbouring areas which all together were known as Gondwana.
 - (ii) The Gonds were the most powerful tribal community in Central India.
 - (iii) The Gonds were fearless, courageous and hardworking people. They speak Gondi and Hindi.
 - (iv) The Gonds united themselves and established a powerful Gond state.
 - (v) Many Gond kingdoms or chiefdoms flourished in the Gond state.
 - (vi) By the fifteenth century, several Gond dynasties had emerged with their strong Gond kingdoms over the present day regions of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 - (vii) The Gonds became very powerful and wealthy. Not only this, they were superior to other Hindu kingdoms around them.
6. (i) The Banjaras were nomadic tribes. They were wanderers; they travel and change settlements frequently.
 - (ii) The Banjaras were cattle herders originally from Rajasthan. They were dependent on pastoral economy. They kept sheep and cattle.
 - (iii) Their caravan was known as Tanda.

- (iv) They used to supply wool, ghee and other milk products to settled agriculturists.
- (v) In exchange, they used to get grains, clothes etc.
- (vi) When the Mughals invaded south India, the foodgrains were supplied by their troops by these nomad traders.

CHAPTER 9

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. ©
- B** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. True
- C** 1. Ramanuja 2. Alvars 3. Mirabai and Janabai 4. Kabir
5. Sufism
- D**

Short Answer

- D** 1. Two popular saints Shankaracharya and Ramanuja spread the message of bhakti in South India in the early medieval period.
2. This new path of faith, prayer and devotion disregarded caste inequalities and considered every human being equal irrespective of their caste, creed and religion.
3. The Alvar saints preached bhakti of Lord Vishnu and the Nayanar saints preached the bhakti of Lord Shiva.
4. Sufism basically originated in West Asia. Many Sufi saints came to India and settled here.
5. (i) Kabir was a weaver and a great devotee of God.
 (ii) For him Allah, Ram, Krishna, Hari all were equal.
 (iii) He did not believe in rituals like pilgrimages, idol worshipping, etc.
 (iv) He treated all the people equally and never differentiated between the Hindu, Muslim, low or high caste, rich or poor.

Long Answer

- D** 1. (i) These were the Bhakti and the Sufi Movements. Bhakti means devotion.
- (ii) The teachers or saints of bhakti composed hymns and sang bhajans, glorifying God. The sufi saints too expressed their devotion through music.
- (iii) Saints of both traditions taught people to help those in need and lead a simple life.
- (iv) In fact, the words 'Sufism' and 'Sufi' come from the word 'suf' which is a kind of coarse garment worn by these saints.
- (v) These two movements influenced the life of the people in a big way.
- (vi) The Bhakti and Sufi saints spread the message of love, peace and oneness of God among the general masses.
2. (i) Adi Shankaracharya was born in Kerala in the ninth century. He worked for the revival of Hinduism by establishing five centres of learning for Hindus called the Mathas.

- (ii) These mathas were established at Badrinath, Dwarka, Shringeri, Puri and Kanchipuram. Shankaracharya stressed on acquiring knowledge for uniting with God.
 - (iii) He said that only with the help of knowledge one can reach God.
 - (iv) He also believed in unity and integrity of India and this is seen in the locations of the mathas established by him.
 - (v) He chose all the four corners of India to establish his learning centres there so that people of all the castes, religions and regions can come together and live together.
3. (i) Guru Nanak Dev is the first Guru of the Sikhs. He was born in Talwandi now called Nankana Sahib in Pakistan in 1469 AD.
- (ii) He often spent time in the company of religious people.
 - (iii) He composed hymns and sang them with a stringed musical instrument called rabab played by Bhai Mardana.
 - (iv) He also taught to respect a Guru as a path to reach God.
 - (v) He emphasised the worship of one God (Ik Omkar).
 - (vi) He was against idol worshipping.
 - (vii) He preached love and harmony to people and always worked for the harmony between the Hindus and Muslims. He lived to preach the message of harmony among different castes. He believed in one God and preached the same to the world.
 - (viii) As he believed in equality, he began the practice of a ritual of a common community kitchen called Langar.
 - (ix) He told his disciples to follow the three rules- Nam Japo, Kirat karo and Vand Ke Chhakko. Nam japo or remember the name of the God or practice meditation. Kirat karo or work hard, never shirk work and earn your livelihood with your hard work. Vand Ke Chhakko or share your earnings or food with the poor or the less fortunate ones.
 - (x) Guru Nanak's preachings are in the form of verse. His teachings have been compiled in the Guru Granth Sahib.
4. (a) (i) The great Sufi Saint, Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti was one of the disciples of Khwaja Usman Harooni.
- (ii) Chishti started the Chishti Silsila. His Dargah is at Ajmer which is a famous pilgrimage where even today millions of people from all castes and religions come to pay their offerings to Khwaja Garib Nawaz.
 - (iii) These offerings and prayers have been performing there since the medieval period.
 - (iv) Every year, annual 'Urs' is organised at the Dargah.
 - (v) The great Mughal emperor, Akbar was a great devotee of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti. He undertook many pilgrimages to Ajmer.
- (b) (i) Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of the Sikhism. He was the first Guru of the Sikhs.

- (ii) He was followed by nine more Sikh Gurus namely: Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Har Gobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Har Krishan, Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.
- (iii) The present form of Sikhism is the result of the Khalsa Panth formed by the last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh.
- (iv) He gave the Sikhs the Five Symbols of Sikhism, namely kesh, kangha, kara, kacha and kirpan, which mean long hair, comb, an iron bracelet, a pair of shorts and a dagger, respectively.
- (v) He also told the Sikhs to use the word Singh with their names which symbolises the Lion.
- (c) (i) Chaitanya was another important saint of Bhakti Movement.
- (ii) He was born in Bengal and was a great devotee of Lord Krishna. Chaitanya popularised a new way of worshipping God.
- (iii) It was with musical instruments and singing in chorus.
- (iv) It was called kirtan and it became the regular feature of the gatherings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

CHAPTER 10

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | |
| B | 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True |
| | 6. True | | | | |
| C | 1. (c) | 2. (g) | 3. (j) | 4. (e) | 5. (d) |
| | 6. (i) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (f) | 10.(h) |

D

Short Answer

1. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam etc.
2. (i) Most of which were built with bricks and decorated with terracotta.
(ii) Most of these buildings were having four roofs, moving up to converge at a point.
3. (i) Sanskrit had been the language spoken in India since ancient times.
(ii) It was the language of higher learning.
(iii) Sanskrit was spoken in the regions of even Muslim Kings.
4. Verses of Rahim are called Rahim ke Dohe.
5. Tukaram helped in popularising Marathi language among common masses as he composed his devotional songs and poetry in Marathi language.
6. Krishnadeva Rai

Long Answer

1. (i) The most famous work of Arabic and Persian language was the Fatwa-e-Alamgiri written during the reign of Aurangzeb.

- (ii) In India, Arabic was spoken and confined to a small group of people only.
 - (iii) Persian language also arrived in India with the arrival of the Turks in India. The most famous Persian scholar in India was Amir Khusrau.
 - (iv) He introduced a new style of writing and it was called Sabaq-i-Hind or the style of the Hind. He wrote in Hindawi which literally means of 'Hindi'.
 - (v) The Turks adopted Persian language as the court language. Persian became the language of administration in India.
 - (vi) With the introduction of Persian and the Arabic script, a new language, Urdu originated in India.
2. (i) Akbar's love for painting attracted a lot of painters to his court which included the Hindu painters, too.
 - (ii) There were more than a hundred of highly skilled painters and illustrators in his royal studio called Tasvir Khana.
 - (iii) Mansoor, a famous artist in Mughal court replaced the flat effects of the Persian style of painting with Indian three dimensional effects on the pictures.
 - (iv) The Akbarnama written by Abul Fazl was also finely decorated with paintings in bright Indian colours.
 - (v) Bright colours like peacock blue and red were now used at a large scale to make paintings beautiful.
 - (vi) The European paintings slowly began to influence Mughal paintings especially for their 'Element of Perspective'.
 3. (i) Shankaracharya, established mathas for learning, promoting and doing research in Sanskrit. Madhvacharya, Ramanujacharya and Vallabhacharya wrote many books in Sanskrit which dealt with philosophy and religion.
 - (ii) A lot of dramas, kavya sangrahas (collection of poetical narrations), stories etc. were written in Sanskrit Language.
 - (iii) Tulsidas was another poet of medieval India who compiled the story of Rama's life in the form of Ramcharitamanas which is the holy book of the Hindus.
 - (iv) One of them was Raskhan, who was a great devotee of Lord Krishna and wrote a lot about the Krishna's life. Surdas, who authored Sur Sagar, was a blind devotee of Lord Krishna.
 4. (i) Folk, classical and modern are three mainstreams of Bengali culture.
 - (ii) Folk music is basically based in rural Bengal and has been sung by the village singers over the centuries.
 - (iii) The traditional musical instruments of Bengal are Ektara, mandira, dhol, dotara, ghungur, behala and banshi.
 - (iv) There had been old age folk drama called Jatra, which is listened even today by the people in Bangladesh, Tripura and West Bengal.
 - (v) Baul singing is the best known folk music of Bengal which is sung

- by a special sect. This music is influenced by the Bhakti and Sufi Movement.
5. (i) The Artists were mainly patronised by the Kings and employed especially to decorate monuments and books.
 - (ii) The Mughals introduced a new style and included other themes in painting.
 - (iii) The painting during the Mughal rule depicted court scenes, marriages and ceremonies. They added vibrant colours to the paintings as well.
 - (iv) Mansoor, a famous artist in Mughal court replaced the flat effects of the Persian style of painting with Indian three dimensional effects on the pictures.
 - (v) Bright colours like peacock blue and red were now used at a large scale to make paintings beautiful.
 - (vi) The European paintings slowly began to influence Mughal paintings especially for their 'Element of Perspective'.
6. Aurangzeb's dislike for paintings and other art forms resulted in the decline of this art form. This led to the migration of painters from the Mughal court to the courts of Kings in Rajasthan and Deccan. Under the royal patronage, the painting later emerged as great centres of paintings. The practice of music was banished in the court of Aurangzeb, who did not like music. Though Aurangzeb allowed the use of musical instruments in his court.
7. (i) There was a great development in music during the medieval period. The Turks introduced a new style of music which was a fusion of Arabic and Turkish music.
 - (ii) They also brought with them new musical instruments like Rabab and Sarangi.
 - (iii) Amir Khusrau combined the Persian and Indian styles of music to form musical melodies.
 - (iv) He introduced many Persian-Arabic ragas like ghora, sanam and aiman in India. Amir Khusrau is known to have invented sitar.
 - (v) In the medieval period dance forms developed and flourished well in the temples.
 - (vi) Many classical forms of dances developed in the temples.
 - (vii) Bharatanatyam evolved very well under the patronage of the Chola rulers as a temple dance. Bharatanatyam was performed by the female dancers called the Devadasis.
 - (viii) But, later in the twentieth century, this dance form began to be performed outside the temples for public on stage.
 - (ix) Different regional kingdoms also encouraged the evolution of different dance forms like Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri and Odissi.
 - (x) In north India, Kathak developed as a dance form which got its name from the word Katha.

CHAPTER 11

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True
6. False
- C** 1. Farrukh Siyar 2. Nizams 3. 1739 4. Sayyid
5. Buxar

D

Short Answer

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar
2. They were so dominant in the Mughal court that they could make the King of their choice.
3. Siraj-Ud-Daulah was the last independent nawab of Bengal. The end of his reign marked the start of British East India Company's Rule over Bengal. He was defeated in the Battle of Plassey.
4. Sirajuddaulah was defeated in the battle of Plassey. The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India company over the Nawab of Bengal.

Long Answer

1. (i) Guru Gobind Singh succeeded Guru Teg Bahadur. He strengthened the Sikhs in Punjab by starting the Khalsa Movement of making the Sikhs brave and confident.
(ii) He taught the Sikhs to follow the path of simplicity and bravery. Guru Gobind Singh fought against the Mughal forces with the help of the Hindu Rajas but he was defeated by the Mughal forces. He sacrificed the lives of his four sons.
(iii) After Guru Gobind Singh his disciple Banda Bahadur continue to fight against the Mughals.
(iv) The invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739 took away the control of the Mughals over Lahore and Multan. At this time the Sikhs emerged as the supreme power in that area which is now extended to the Jammu region.
(v) The Sikhs grew in power under the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who brought the Punjab to the height of prosperity and peace.
(vi) He established one of the strongest kingdoms of the eighteenth century.
2. (i) Land tax was the main source of revenue for the state. Farmers paid one-fifth of their total produce as tax to the state.
(ii) Shivaji had divided his territory into two parts Swarajya i.e., homeland, which was directly under the control of Shivaji and the second part was Mughal territory.
(iii) Mughal territories were those which had accepted Shivaji's authority but were not under his direct control.
(iv) Shivaji levied two taxes in Mughal territories– Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.

- (v) Chauth was equal to the one-fourth of the land revenue, while sardeshmukhi was one-tenth of the land revenue.
3. Tipu Sultan was a ruler of the kingdom of Mysore. He was the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore. Tipu Sultan was the Indian ruler who resisted the East India company's conquest of Southern India. He was vigorous, forceful, brave, warlike and cruel, a devout Muslim ruling a mainly Hindu population.
 4. (i) The responsibility of governing Deccan was given to Chin Qilich Khan.
 - (ii) He was a powerful noble in the court of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah.
 - (iii) He was bestowed the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah who founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724 AD.
 - (iv) He ruled like an independent ruler.
 - (v) Though the Mughal Emperor was not happy with him due to the independent governance by him but he could not even stop him.
 - (vi) His successors were later came to be known as the Nizams of Hyderabad.
 - (vii) He appointed the mansabdars and granted them jagirs on his own.
 - (viii) He tried to remove the corruption from the administration and followed the policy of religious tolerance.
 5. (i) Murshid Quli Khan too declared independence from the central authority after it grew weak. He however sent tributes to the Mughals.
 - (ii) He suppressed the powerful zamindars and organised an efficient administration.
 - (iii) He was tolerant and secular. He introduced agrarian reform but collected revenue cruelly.
 - (iv) He promoted trade and industry. The Nawabs however were short sighted with regards to English East India company. They forced it to obey laws of the land but didn't take these trading companies as threats to the kingdom.
 6. (i) He became very ambitious and started working to fulfill the dream of a large Maratha rule.
 - (ii) He gathered the hill people of the ghats and trained them in the Guerrilla warfare. At a very young age he captured many forts around Pune.
 - (iii) Shivaji captured the Torna Fort and later occupied the strong fort of Purandhar.
 - (iv) Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and defeated the Bijapur army during a meeting organised by Afzal Khan.
 - (v) In 1663 AD, he sent a Mughal army under the leadership of Shaista Khan, became the new governor of the Deccan. Shivaji defeated Shaista Khan also.
 7. (i) The successors of Shivaji were very weak, so the administration of

the Maratha kingdom passed into the hands of the ministers called Peshwas.

- (ii) Now, Peshwas looked after the administration. The Peshwa rule began in 1713 AD and ended in 1818 AD. The three main Peshwas were Balaji Vishwanath, Balaji Rao I and Balaji Baji Rao.
- (iii) The grandson of Shivaji, Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as his Chief Minister or Peshwa in 1713 AD.
- (iv) With the passage of time the Peshwa began to take decisions independently.
- (v) He took the advantage of the weakness of the later Mughals and forced Farrukhsiyar to return all his territories and got the right to collect the Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the six provinces of the Deccan.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- B** 1. Lithosphere 2. Atmosphere
3. Hydrosphere 4. Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and atmosphere
- C**

Short Answer

- 1. Environment is the nature and surroundings in which all plants, animals, humans and other living beings live and operate. Every living and non-living thing is related to environment. Environment plays a major role in giving birth to a new life, in the growth of a life, survival of the life and the over all well being of any life.
- 2. Components of our environment are broadly classified into three categories:
 - (a) Natural : Atmosphere, hydrosphere, Lithosphere and Biosphere
 - (b) Man Made: Bridge, Road, Monuments, Industry etc.
 - (c) Human: Community, Education, Religious Communities, Individual etc.
- 3. (i) It always provides us fresh air that we breathe, water that we drink, food that we eat and almost all the resources for our survival.
(ii) Environment also provides us with several other natural resources that are very important.
(iii) It includes sunlight, atmosphere, land, water, plants, animals, sea life, minerals, different species and everything that occurs naturally on earth. It provides us with the resources such as fuels, metals and most forms of energy to use.
- 4. (i) The uppermost outer layer of the earth is called the Lithosphere.
(ii) Lithosphere is made up of rocks and minerals. This layer extends over both-land and ocean basins. The thin layer of soil makes the uppermost fertile layer of the lithosphere. Lithosphere is comprised of different landforms like mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys etc.

5. (i) Ecosystem is the complex system of interaction between the organisms and their immediate physical environment in a particular area.
- (ii) All organisms whether the plants or the animals, interact with each other to sustain life.

C

Long Answer

1. (i) Human activities destroy the natural balance and also put other innocent species in danger.
- (ii) Right from the day human came into origin on the earth, the human beings have used the nature for their needs and also for their mere existence.
- (iii) Environmental pollution is also the result of the unplanned activities of the human beings and unjustified exploitation of nature.
- (iv) The human activities such as urbanisation, industrialisation, technological and scientific developments are the main causes of the disturbance in nature.
2. (i) Biotic and abiotic components of environment are not separate from each other, instead they always interact with each other.
- (ii) The biotic components mainly depend upon the abiotic components. Both the types of environments keep on changing with the passage of time and from place to place.
- (iii) These changes occur because of human interference with them, for example he constructs building, houses, factories etc. on land and changes the shape of the landforms.
- (iv) The changes in the abiotic components occur due to the energy of the sun. The sun causes change in seasons as well as in climate. These changes further influence the biotic components.
- (v) The abiotic components also affect the biotic components of the environment because of the environmental changes, some species of plants and animals have become extinct while the new species have evolved.
3. (i) In their effort to get more and more from the nature for his vested interests, the human beings have posed threat to the nature and the humans both.
- (ii) The technical and industrial human activities sometimes create serious danger to the natural balance in the environment and once the balance is disturbed, the human himself suffers badly.
- (iii) Pollution of the natural resources is one of the adverse effects of the disturbance in the balance of the environment.
4. (i) Biotic and abiotic components of environment are not separate from each other, instead they always interact with each other.
- (ii) The biotic components mainly depend upon the abiotic components. Both the types of environments keep on changing with the passage of time and from place to place.

- (iii) These changes occur because of human interference with them, for example he constructs building, houses, factories etc. on land and changes the shape of the landforms.
 - (iv) The changes in the abiotic components occur due to the energy of the sun. The sun causes change in seasons as well as in climate. These changes further influence the biotic components.
 - (v) The abiotic components also affect the biotic components of the environment because of the environmental changes, some species of plants and animals have become extinct while the new species have evolved.
5. The word biosphere has its origin from the Greek word 'bio', which means life and the Latin word 'sphaera', which means the total range. In this way, biosphere is the zone which contains all the elements that sustain life. It is a narrow zone of contact where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atm-osphere meet and interact with each other. The biosphere consists of the plant and animal kingdoms of a very wide variety.
6. (i) In their effort to get more and more from the nature for his vested interests, the human beings have posed threat to the nature and the humans both.
- (ii) The technical and industrial human activities sometimes create serious danger to the natural balance in the environment and once the balance is disturbed, the human himself suffers badly.
- (iii) Pollution of the natural resources is one of the adverse effects of the disturbance in the balance of the environment.
- (iv) The human activities such as urbanisation, industrialisation, technological and scientific developments are the main causes of the disturbance in nature.

Any imbalance in the natural environment due to any reason causes serious problem. For example, the air around us is a balanced combination of a number of gases which makes this air fit for breathing. If any imbalance occurs in these gases, the air can be unfit for consumption and can become a cause of various diseases in human beings and other animals. Hectic human activities are mainly responsible for this imbalance in the gases that compose air.

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
- C** 1. Silica and aluminium 2. Metamorphic
3. Crust 4. Magma
5. Crust or Lithosphere 6. Rock Cycle

D

Short Answer

1. The uppermost solid layer of the earth is called Crust.
2. The earth is under the influence of many internal and external forces which continuously bring changes in the structure of the earth.

3. Continental Crust
4. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as volcanic rocks.
5. (i) Rocks are the source of different metals like iron, gold, silver, aluminium, copper etc.
- (ii) Coal and petroleum are found trapped in the rocks which are used as fuels.
- (iii) We get precious stones (gems) from the rocks.
- (iv) Rocks are hard so they are used as building materials.
We get different chemical substances from the rocks like potash and phosphate which are further used in making fertilizers for the plants.

Long Answer

1. (i) The crust is divided into has two parts, the upper crust or the continental crust which forms the top layer of the continents or the landforms and the second part is the lower crust or the oceanic crust which forms the ocean floors.
- (ii) The continental crust is thicker than the oceanic crust. It is made up of silica (Si) and aluminum (Al), and so it is also called Sial.
- (iii) The oceanic crust is mainly made up of silica (Si) and magnesium (Mg) and so it is also called Sima. The outer crust is in the form of soil where plants grow.
2. (i) Metamorphic rocks form due to the changes in the igneous and sedimentary rocks over the period of time. The excessive heat and pressure within the earth brings about many physical changes in the rocks like texture, shape, colour etc. It takes several years to bring about these changes in the rocks.
- (ii) Metamorphic rocks have following characteristics:
 1. Metamorphic rocks are very hard.
 2. After many changes even these rocks remain in their original position.
 3. These rocks are compact and do not have empty spaces in them.
3. The innermost layer of the earth is called core. It is divided into two parts— the Outer Core and the Inner Core. The outer core is in the molten form and the inner core is in the solid form. The inner core is solid because it is under tremendous pressure from outside. The core varies from 2,900 km. from the earth's surface. The temperature of the core ranges from 2200 °C to above 5000 °C.
4. Igneous rocks are also called the primary rocks as these rocks were the first type of rocks to appear on the earth. These rocks are very hard and thus, are very good building material. Most of the rocks found on the earth are igneous rocks.

5. (i) Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as volcanic rocks.
- (ii) Igneous rocks are divided into two types — intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks. Intrusive igneous rocks form when magma cools slowly below the Earth's surface within the cracks or fissures. These rocks are found in the form of large crystals.
- (iii) The extrusive rocks type of form when lava cools down and solidifies on the surface of the earth. They are fine grained and have small crystals.
6. (i) A rock changes from one type to another when subjected to certain conditions and the process is known as the rock cycle.
When lava cools down, it solidifies to form igneous rocks or primary rocks while sedimentary rocks are formed when igneous rocks are broken down into small particles, carried to other places and deposited in layers.
- (ii) When igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo great heat and pressure, they change to form metamorphic rocks over time. However, metamorphic rocks, under great heat and pressure can further melt to form molten magma. The magma returns back to the magma chamber under the earth's crust.
- (iii) This magma again cools down and form igneous rocks. This process leads to the rock cycle.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- C** 1. Plates 2. Extinct
3. Continental drift and the super continent pangea
4. Horizontal Movement (Change in qluer)
5. Dormant 6. pangea
- D** 1. (i) Due to the internal and external pressures, this landmass, Pangea drifted horizontally apart.
- (ii) Such forces of nature gave way to the new continents and allowing water to come between these continents giving way to oceans. This theory came to be known as the Wegener's Theory of Continental Drift.
2. These volcanoes are inactive and dead. They do not show any sign of activity. They are also called dead volcanoes. Mt. Kilimanjaro in East Africa is one such volcano. The peak of this volcano has now been covered with ice due to it's great height.
3. (i) There are three kinds of waves of earthquake. They are the primary waves, the secondary waves and the surface waves. The primary waves or the push waves (P waves) are the first waves to arrive during an earthquake. They travel with a speed of about 6 km per second. These waves usually cause very small displacements.

- (ii) Then come the secondary waves or shake waves (S waves). As they are called the shake waves, they cause strong shaking action on the surface of the earth. Their rate of movement is less than that of P waves. S waves do not pass through liquids.
 - (ii) The last one are the surface waves which travel over the surface of the earth. These waves cause maximum damage as they are the most powerful waves. These waves do not have their effects on great depths.
4. The intensity of earthquake waves is measured on a scale called the Richter Scale. This scale was designed by an American seismologist Charles Richter 1935 AD. The Richter Scale ranges from 0 to 9. The higher the number on the Richter Scale, the higher is the intensity of the earthquake. The earthquake above the intensity of 6 on the Richter scale is considered as the disastrous earthquake.
 5. Endogenic forces are those forces which originate from within the earth. These forces can produce sudden or slow movements or both on the surface of the earth. It can also cause horizontal and vertical movements. The sudden movements caused by these forces sometimes give way to the volcanic eruptions, landslides and earthquakes.

E

Short Answer

1. (i) The vertical movements, cause uplifting or subsidence of earth's crust. The uplifted portion may become plateau or a continent. In case of subsidence, the crust may sink and give way to valley.
- (ii) The horizontal movements cause the formation of two forces—compression or pushing and stretching. These movements cause features like folding and faulting in the crust of earth that creates mountains and rift valleys.
2. Seismograph
3. There are three kinds of seismic waves:
 - (a) P waves
 - (b) S waves
 - (c) Surface waves

Long Answer

1. (i) A volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock below the surface of the earth. When pressure builds up, eruptions occur. Gases and rock shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments. Eruptions can cause lateral blasts, lava flows, hot ash flows, mudslides, avalanches, falling ash and floods.
- (ii) Types of Volcanoes
On the basis of frequency and their nature of eruptions, volcanoes all over the world are divided into three types:
 1. Dormant Volcano
 2. Active Volcano
 3. Extinct Volcano

2. According to New Tectonic Plates, theory the earth consists of plates known as the Plates Tectonic or the Lithospheric Plates floating on the molten mantle. There are 6 major and 21 minor plates on the earth. According to this theory, the plates are constantly moving under the influence of forces originating from within the earth. Unseen from our eyes, these plates move slowly, merely a few centimeters in a year's time. The continuous movement in these lithospheric plates bring about different changes on the surface of the earth.
3.
 - (i) There are three kinds of waves of earthquake. They are the primary waves, the secondary waves and the surface waves. The primary waves or the push waves (P waves) are the first waves to arrive during an earthquake. They travel with a speed of about 6 km per second. These waves usually cause very small displacements.
 - (ii) Then come the secondary waves or shake waves (S waves). As they are called the shake waves, they cause strong shaking action on the surface of the earth. Their rate of movement is less than that of P waves. S waves do not pass through liquids.
 - (iii) The last one are the surface waves which travel over the surface of the earth. These waves cause maximum damage as they are the most powerful waves. These waves do not have their effects on great depths.
4.
 - (i) Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface. They are the Earth's natural means of releasing stress. More than a million earthquakes rattle the world each year.
 - (ii) Earthquakes can be felt over large areas although they usually last less than one minute. Earthquakes cannot be predicted.
 - (iii) There are about 20 plates along the surface of the earth that move continuously and slowly past each other. When the plates squeeze or stretch, huge rocks form at their edges and the rocks shift with great force, causing an earthquake.
 - (iv) As the plates move they put forces on themselves and each other. When the force is large enough, the crust is forced to break. When the break occurs, the stress is released as energy which moves through the earth in the form of waves, which we feel and call an earthquake.
5. Dormant Volcanoes are those volcanoes which have not erupted for a long period of time. They are also called sleeping volcanoes. They also do not show any sign of action in near future. Mt. Vesuvius in Italy is an example of dormant volcano. There is no force that can tell us about what is going on within a volcano. They are harmless as they do not throw out any lava, but once they become active, these volcanoes can be really disastrous.
6.
 - (i) Nepal has suffered a severe earthquake measuring 7.9 on the richter scale which caused large scale destruction of life and property.
 - (ii) Many historical buildings and places of tourist attraction got completely destroyed.

- (iii) As per an estimate about 10-12 thousand people died in this earthquake.
- (iv) Properties and public services got badly damaged. Lines of communication and other infrastructure got damaged as well.
- (v) The centre of this earthquake was Lamjung, about 70 kilometres away north to Kathmandu.
- (vi) It was on the 25 April 2015 at 11:56 AM that rocked Nepal and northern part of India.
- (vii) About 23,000 people were injured in this earthquake.

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. True
- C** 1. Lower 2. Higher 3. Troposphere
4. Stratosphere 5. dust particles and water vapours
6. Upper

Troposphere	Exosphere
1. Lowermost layer of the atmosphere. 2. All the weather related changes occur in this layer. 3. It is the densest layer and its thickness varies from 8 km over the poles and 18 km over the equator. 4. It protects us from the heat of the sun and keeps us cool during the day and warm at night.	1. Highest layer of the atmosphere. 2. It merges into space in the extremely thin air. 3. It extends to 10000 km above the earth's surface. 4. This is the area where many satellites orbit the earth.
Mesosphere	Stratosphere
1. It is the coldest layer of the atmosphere. 2. It lies just above stratosphere. 3. It extends upto a height of 80 km. 4. The meteors coming from outer space get burnt because this is the coldest layer of the atmosphere.	1. This layer does not experience any disturbance as it is free from all weather related phenomena. 2. It is situated above the troposphere. 3. It extends upto 50 km above the surface of the earth. 4. Air travel is safest in this layer because there are no weather related problems so the jet planes fly in this layer.

E

Short Answer

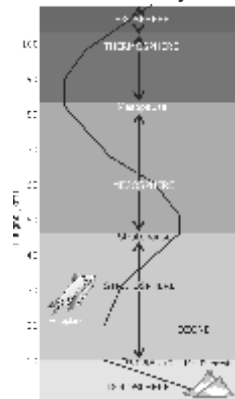
1. (i) The atmosphere protects earth like a big blanket of insulation. It absorbs the heat from the sun and keeps the heat inside the atmosphere helping the earth to stay warm, called the Greenhouse Effect.
- (ii) It also keeps the overall temperature of the earth fairly steady, especially between night and day.
2. Troposphere is the layer in which all the weather related changes occur as this is the lowest and the most important layer. It protects us from the heat of the sun and keeps us cool during the day and warm at night.
3. (a) (i) The stratosphere is situated just above the troposphere. The boundary between the two layers is called Tropopause.
- (ii) This layer extends upto 50 km above the surface of the earth. This layer does not experience any disturbance as it is free from all weather related phenomena.
- (iii) In this layer very little dust or water vapours are found. The word 'strato' which means straight, depicts that, this layer of air is almost straight or horizontal.
- (iv) In this layer, air travel is safest because there are not weather related problems, so the jet planes fly in this layer.
- (b) (i) The exosphere is the highest layer of the atmosphere. The exosphere extends to 10000 km above the earth's surface. This is the upper limit of our atmosphere.
- (ii) The atmosphere here merges into space in the extremely thin air.
- (iii) This is the area where many satellites orbit the earth.
- (c) The lower part of this layer has ozone layer and is called Ozonosphere. The ozone layer absorbs ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Long Answer

1. Structure of the Atmosphere

The atmosphere is divided into five distinct layers as we move away from the earth towards the space:

1. Troposphere
2. Stratosphere
3. Mesosphere
4. Thermosphere
5. Exosphere



2. (i) The lower part of this layer has ozone layer and is called Ozonosphere. The ozone layer absorbs ultraviolet rays of the sun.
- (ii) The upper part of this layer is the mesosphere. This boundary between both the layers is called Stratopause.
3. (i) The stratosphere is situated just above the troposphere. The boundary between the two layers is called Tropopause.
- (ii) This layer extends upto 50 km above the surface of the earth. This layer does not experience any disturbance as it is free from all weather related phenomena.
- (iii) In this layer very little dust or water vapours are found. The word 'strato' which means straight, depicts that, this layer of air is almost straight or horizontal.
- (iv) In this layer, air travel is safest because there are not weather related problems, so the jet planes fly in this layer.
4. The heavier gases like oxygen decreases as we go higher in the atmosphere. It is because of this reason that the mountaineers going on high altitudes carry oxygen cylinders with them. So, to avoid suffocation they carry the oxygen cylinders.

CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B** 1. Torrid Zone 2. Evaporation
3. Temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds
4. high pressure, Low pressure 5. Sun's heat

Short Answer

- C** 1. (a) Humidity is the amount of water vapour in the air. If there is a lot of water vapour in the air, the humidity will be high. The higher the humidity the wetter it feels outside. It varies from place to place and from time to time.
- (b) Weather is the state of atmosphere at a specific time, at any one place for a short period of time. The atmosphere of a place includes temperature, winds, humidity, atmospheric pressure and precipitation etc. Weather represents these conditions of a small area for a short period of time which can be a few hours to a day.
- (c) Atmospheric pressure is the pressure exerted by weight of the air above it at any point on the earth's surface.
- (d) (i) The process by which the water vapours in the atmosphere change into droplets or ice crystals is called condensation.
- (ii) It takes place when the air is saturated with vapour. Condensation takes place when the moist air cooled either by rising up or by coming into contact with cold surface.
- (e) Change of water into vapour due to heating is called evaporation. Evaporation of water is the main reason by which moisture is added to the air in gaseous form. In other words, evaporation can be defined as the formation of water vapours by the heating of water. Evaporation takes place everywhere, at all the times.

2. There are three heat zones of the earth:
- (i) Torrid zone
 - (ii) Temperate Zone
 - (iii) Frigid Zone

Long Answer

1. (i) Climate is defined as the average overall condition of the temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, humidity, precipitation etc. over a large region for a long period of time. Therefore, climate is the average weather condition over a large area for a period of about 35 to 40 years.
- (ii) Weather is ever changing in nature while the climate of a place remains more or less the same.
2. (i) The sun rays coming towards the earth do not heat the atmosphere directly. Instead, the atmosphere absorbs very small amount of solar radiation which passes through its layers. The radiation first heat the surface of the earth from where the heat is radiate back to the atmosphere through different processes like conduction, convection and radiation.
- (ii) In the process of conduction, the heat is transferred from a hot body to a cold body when they come in contact with each other.
 In the process of convection, the hot air becomes light and rises up. In such a case, heat is passed through the currents of air.
 In the process of radiation, the heated surface of the earth, radiates heat to the atmosphere without any medium, this is called terrestrial radiation.
3. Relative humidity refers to the ratio between the actual amount of water vapours in an air mass at a particular temperature and the total amount of water vapours that air mass can hold at that temperature.

4.

Weather	Climate
1. Weather is the state of atmosphere at a specific time, at any one place for a short period of time.	1. Climate is defined as the average overall condition of the temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, humidity, precipitation etc. over a large region for a long period of time.
2. Weather occurs in a place within a short period which can be a few hours to a day.	2. Climate is the average weather condition over a large area for a period of about 35 to 40 years.

5. **Temperature**

Air, when gets heated expands and becomes light in weight. This light air rises upwards leaving behind the low pressure area in that region. Cool air becomes heavy and settles down on the earth resulting in high pressure area. Areas near the equator generally have low atmospheric pressure as the region receives maximum amount of sunlight.

Altitude

Altitude is another important factor in deciding the atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure decreases with the increase in altitude. Atmosphere becomes thinner with the increase in the height and it reduces the volume of air. It is because of this reason that at high altitudes the atmospheric pressure is low.

6. (i) The process by which the water vapours in the atmosphere change into droplets or ice crystals is called condensation.
 - (ii) It takes place when the air is saturated with vapour. Condensation takes place when the moist air cooled either by rising up or by coming into contact with cold surface.
 - (iii) The moist air is cooled to the level when the water vapour present in it condenses on the dust particles. The temperature of this air falls down upto dew point. This condensation may take place in several ways.
 - (iv) Precipitation is the process by which condensed water vapour fall on the earth in the form of droplets. It may also be in the form of rain, drizzle, snow or hail.
7. The three heat zones of the earth are:

Torrid Zone

- F It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S, respectively).
- F It is the hottest part of the earth and is named torrid which means hot.
- F Rays of the sun in this zone fall vertically throughout the year.

Temperate Zone

- F The North Temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) and the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N).
- F The South Temperate Zone lies between Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) and the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S).
- F These zones comparatively receive less amount of insolation than the Torrid zone.
- F These zones have mild or moderate temperature.

Frigid Zone

- F The North Frigid Zone lies between the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) and the North Pole (90° N).
- F The South Frigid Zone lies between the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) and the South Pole (90° S).
- F These are the coldest parts on the surface of the earth because the rays of the sun fall slanting and very less amount of insolation is received by this area.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B** 1. Northern and Southern
2. difference in temperature and Salinity of water.

3. Southern 4. Spring tides 5. Equatorial, poles

- C 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

D

Short Answer

- D 1. (i) It is because about 71 percent of the earth is covered by water bodies.
(ii) 97 percent of the total amount of water available on the earth is found in the form of oceans, seas and gulfs.
2. (i) Earthquake under the ocean can also form giant waves which are destructive in nature. Such waves are called Tsunami Waves.
(ii) These waves are destructive due to great speed and height which can be as high as 20 m to 30 m.
(iii) Tsunami is a Japanese term which means Harbour Waves.
(iv) The tsunami waves can travel at the speed of 500 km to 1,000 km per hour.
(v) When these waves enter the shallow water, the speed of the waves decreases and their height increases making them more dangerous.
3. The cyclic pattern in which water keeps moving from oceans and seas to the sky as water vapour, from the sky to the land as rain or snow, and from land to the oceans and seas as surface water is known as the water cycle. The water cycle in nature is a continuous process.
4. Tides are the rise and fall of the levels of the ocean. They are caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and moon as well as the rotation of the Earth.
5. The water of the ocean keeps on moving, it moves in horizontal fashion as well, from one part of the ocean to the other in a definite direction and is called Ocean Current.

Long Answer

- D 1. (i) Water is found in water bodies like oceans, seas, bays, rivers, ponds, lakes, gulfs etc. All the parts of earth containing water are together called hydrosphere.
(ii) The water in the oceans is saline (salty) i.e., it has salts dissolved in it and cannot be consumed directly.
(iii) Only 3 percent of the water resources is fresh water which is found in ice sheets of polar region or glaciers, rivers and lakes.
2. (i) The water in the oceans is saline (salty) i.e., it has salts dissolved in it and cannot be consumed directly.
(ii) Only 3 percent of the water resources is fresh water which is found in ice sheets of polar region or glaciers, rivers and lakes.
3. (i) On the basis of the temperature, the ocean currents can be classified into Warm Currents and Cold Currents. The warm currents move from the equatorial region towards the poles, while the cool currents move from the poles towards the tropics or lower latitudes.
(ii) Warm currents raise the temperature of the nearby land, while the cool currents lower the temperature of the land. The place where cool and warm currents meet, a dense fog appears affecting the visibility badly.

4. The tides are very useful for navigation and also helpful in clearing the sediments deposited by the rivers on their beds, thus, are helpful in clearing the harbours. High tide is also helpful in obtaining the common salt from the ocean water as the high tide spreads the saline water low lying coastal areas. These tides are also very helpful in commercial fishing as it is easy to catch the fish after high tide. The high tide brings with it the fish to the coastal areas. Some countries have also started to utilise the energy generated by the tides. Energy generated by tides is called tidal energy.

The tidal energy is used to generate electricity. Such tidal power stations are operating in the developed countries like Canada, France, Japan and the Great Britain.

5. On the Full Moon Day and New Moon Day, the sun, the moon and the earth are almost in a straight line. The sun and the moon-both exert a strong gravitational pull. Thus, the high tides are the highest and the low tides are the lowest. This is called Spring Tide. On the half moon day, the sun and the moon make a right angle to the earth. Thus, the sun and the moon tend to counter the gravitational pull of each other. This position results in a very least difference between the high and low tide and this is called the Neap Tide.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)
B 1. Forests 2. deep long 3. Uanos 4. Savanna
 5. Oak, ash, maple 6. Broad, Long and thick
C

Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forests
1. They are also called rainforests 2. Trees remain green throughout the year. 3. These forests are spreading regions which get rainfall above 200 cms. 4. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber etc. are some important trees. 5. Elephant, monkey, deer etc. are the common animals in these forests.	1. They are also called monsoon forest. 2. The trees in these forests shed their leaves in a particular season. 3. These forests are spread in regions which get rainfall less than 200 cms. 4. Teak, bamboo, sal, shisham etc. are some important trees. 5. Lion, tiger, pig, etc. are common animals.
Tropical Grasslands	Temperate Grasslands
1. They are found in equatorial region in Africa, Northern Australia parts of Brazilian Plateau and Deccan plateau in India.	1. They are found in the interior of continents in the middle latitude.

2. They receive nominal rainfall ranging between 25 cm to 75 cm. 3. Tall grasses spread along vast stretch of land with a few small trees in between the land. 4. They are found in America, Venezuela, Columbia, Brazil, Argentina etc.	2. These areas are cold and dry regions. 3. The grass in these grasslands is short and less dense due to low amount of precipitation. 4. They are found in North America, South America, South Africa, Australia etc.
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Hot Desert	Cold Desert
1. They are found in tropical and sub tropical region. 2. They are extremely hot with low rainfall. 3. Eg. Dates, Cactus, palms etc.	1. They are found in north pole, Eurasia and North America. 2. They have very harsh Climate and are extremely cold. 3. Eg. grasses, Lichens, mosses etc.

D

Short Answer

- Forests are characterised by very closely growing trees over a vast area in a particular place. The forests, at times, have trees growing so close to each other that their canopies touch each other.
- The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil.
- The forests in the whole world can be broadly classified into six types.
 - They form one another because their growth depends on several factors like temperature, altitude of place, slope, thickness of soil etc.
- A forest is an ideal habitat for animals because:
 - They get plenty of food in the forests.
 - They find shelter in the natural environment.
 - They find forests suitable as their breeding grounds and environment for rearing their offspring in the lap of nature.
- They move out during the early and cool hours of the day when there is less sunshine. Most of the animals found in deserts are small in size. They remain hidden in their hiding places during the hot days.
- The ever-increasing population has increased the demand for resources drastically. Over-exploitation of the land for cultivation has led to large-scale deforestation which has resulted in the extinction of many species of flora and fauna.

D

Long Answer

- These forests are called evergreen forests because the trees grow throughout the year.

- (ii) Trees in these forests never shed their leaves at any particular period of time.
 - (iii) These forests are found in the tropical regions like Amazon Basin in South America, Congo Basin in Africa and in South-East Asian countries.
 - (iv) These forests are very dense and full of a variety of vegetation.
 - (v) The trees in these forests have broad leaves and they do not shed altogether. As there is no dry season, the trees are evergreen.
 - (vi) These forests have hardwood trees like mahogany, rosewood and ebony.
2. These are the forests in which the trees shed their leaves once in a year to conserve water as there is a distinct dry season in the areas where these forests grow.
 3. Coniferous forests are found in broad belt lying between 50° N and 70° N. These forests are found in the regions of high altitude around the North Pole. The main areas are Alaska, Scandinavian Countries, Southern Canada and Northern Russia. The trees in these forests are tall, straight and evergreen. Needle like leaves in these trees help them to withstand the extreme cold conditions prevailing in the region.
 4. Animals in cold regions have thick layers of fats under their skin to survive cold conditions. They also have an outer covering of fur or thick skin. Reindeer, walrus, polar bear, musk ox, wolf, arctic fox and seal are some of the animals found in cold regions.
 5. (i) The trees in these forests do not attain great height and canopies are not attached, such conditions result in a thick undergrowth of small trees and shrubs on the floor of these forests.
(ii) Trees like sal, teak, shisham, palm, sandalwood, neem etc. Thickets of bamboos and mangroves also grow in these forests.
 6. (i) We must protect forests from destruction. We can increase the number of trees by growing more trees and by celebrating festivals like 'Van Mahotsava'. We should not cut trees for building industries and settlements.
(ii) A number of wildlife sanctuaries, bioreserver national parks and bird sanctuaries have been set up for the preservation of wild animals. Hunting of wild animals has been banned. Animals are an important continent of our environment. It is our duty to take steps to protect their life to maintain ecological balance on the earth.

CHAPTER 8

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

6. (c)

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

C

Short Answer

1. In the beginning, the humans lived in the lap of nature. The life of human being was no better than the animals. He slept under trees, in caves and

- always roamed here and there in search of food. He had nothing to wear.
2. Temporary Settlement, Permanent Settlement, Rural settlement and Urban Settlement
 3. (i) Countries all over the world have good or even long network of roads through which the transportation of goods and people over a short distance is done.
(ii) Roads are used according to the individual needs and it is the only means of transport which can be used according to one's individual needs.
 4. (i) It is preferred over the land and waterways only because it is the fastest mode of transportation and saves a lot of time.
(ii) This mode of transportation can reach the remotest and the most unapproachable places where rail or road transport cannot be built.

Long Answer

1. (i) The settlements in the villages are termed as the rural settlements. People in rural areas mostly practice agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, etc. as their profession. Settlements are not very big in the villages.
(ii) In the plains, the settlements are often built close to each other. Houses built here have thick walls and most of the houses have thatched roofs built with locally available materials like stone, mud, wood, clay etc.
(iii) In rural settlements, the civic amenities are mostly absent or not well planned. The condition of schools, hospitals, post offices etc. is not good in this settlement.
2. Inland waterways and sea routes are the two types of Waterways.

Inland Waterways

The navigable rivers, lakes and canals in any country are used as means of waterways and are called inland waterways. The depth and the flow of the waterways are the main factors on the basis of which these waterways are developed. The busiest and the largest inland waterways are in the Great lakes between US and Canada along the St. Lawrence River.

Sea Routes

Seas and oceans had been used for transportation from ancient time. Waterways is the earliest means of transportation. Seas had been used to transport goods from one continent to another.

3. (i) Railways are the best means of transport for long distance travelling and it is comparatively cheaper as well.
(ii) Railways carry passengers, the industrial goods as well as the raw materials. Railways are considered as the best means of transport as it is cheaper.
(iii) It is easier to build railways in the plains.
(iv) In India, the railways were introduced by the British in 1853 and today, the Indian Railway has one of the longest network in Asia and fourth largest in the world.
4. Everything on this earth is related to one another in one way or the other,

so does the cities and villages. The urban people depend upon the villagers for food. Similarly, the rural population depend upon the urban people for industrial goods, work opportunities, medical and legal services etc.

In this way, both the kinds of human settlements are dependent on each other for their existence as it is crucial to their survival.

5. (i) Later, the invention of printing press revolutionised the world of communication. Now, books could be printed and newspapers, magazines etc. began to be printed on a large scale.
- (ii) Invention of radio and television further transformed the field of communication.
- (iii) Satellites have even made it easy to communicate faster. Fax, electronic mails or emails and cellular phones have made the direct communication quick and easy.

CHAPTER 9

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| A | 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| B | 1. Amazon | 2. Sunderbans | | 3. Evergreen rainforests | |
| | 4. Pygmies | 5. Highly humid | | 6. Atlantic Ocean, Andes | |

C

Short Answer

1. Amazon Basin
2. Amazon Basin
3. Gangotri
4. Some parts of Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have coniferous forests as well.

Long Answer

1. (i) The Amazon basin experiences very hot and humid climate all round the year. It is because it lies right on the equator. This area of Amazon basin gets more than 200 cm of rainfall. Being on equator, the day and night are of equal duration. During the day time, temperature becomes oppressive due to direct sunlight. As the area gets heavy rainfall every day, people have to face a lot of trouble due to sultry and highly humid climate. Due to high temperature, heavy rains, hot and humid climate this area is very rich in vegetation.
- (ii) A great variety of birds like toucans, humming birds and hundreds of brilliantly coloured birds called plumages are found in Amazon basin. The marshy tracts have animals (reptiles) like huge snakes, alligators, crocodiles and giant turtles.
2. (i) It is not easy to live in climatic conditions of such a dense forest. These forests are not suitable for dwelling. So, only local tribals live in the forests of Amazon basin.
- (ii) These tribals have the primitive way of living.
- (iii) They practice shifting cultivation, which is also called slash-and-

- burn cultivation. They clear a patch of land in forest by cutting and burning the trees.
- (iv) Their houses are built on stilts, which protect them from flood water and snakes.
3. (i) The Ganga River originates from the Gangotri Glacier at the high altitude of the Himalayas. Many big and small tributaries join it while flowing from the origin till the end which add water and silt to it.
- (ii) The Brahmaputra basin lies in the north-eastern India. The Brahmaputra river originates from the Chemayung-Dung Glacier near Manasarovar Lake in Tibet.
- (iii) Before finally meeting the Bay of Bengal these two rivers the Ganga and the Brahmaputra join together to form the largest delta in the world, the Sunderbans. Most of the part of the Sunderbans is now in Bangladesh.
4. (i) There is a huge population in this region due to the following reasons:
1. Fertility of land, plenty of water for irrigation
 2. Flat and very fertile lands for farming
 3. Suitability of climate
 4. Dense network of roads and railways
 5. Step-farming in the hills
 6. Industrialisation along the banks of rivers
- (ii) Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people. The basin has a number of geographical advantages which favour agriculture.

CHAPTER 10

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B** 1. Wheat, corn, Barley
 2. Alberta, Wisconsin, Montana
 3. Lions, Leopards, Cheetahs
 4. Iron, Coal, diamonds
- C** 1. 500 m 2. Wheat and Corn 3. Field
 4. The prairies 5. Velds
- D**

Short Answer

1. Arctic Ocean 2. Wheat and corn
3. Majority of the Prairies region is treeless, except near the river course or wherever water is available, trees like poplars and willows grow.
4. (i) The Saskatchewan river in Canada, the Mississippi and its tributaries in US flow through the Prairies. Some trees can be found along the banks of these Rivers in the prairies.
- (ii) The summers in Veld are warm and wet. The day temperature

reaches about 22° C at Johannesburg. Rainfall in summers decreases as we go from east to west. The winters are cold and dry.

Long Answer

1. Prairies grasslands are located between the Rockies in the west and the Great Lakes in the east. These grasslands are the well known grasslands of America and Canada. These treeless plain grasslands are spread over the Alberta, Wisconsin, Montana, Saskatchewan and Iowa in US. The soil in these grasslands is one of the best and fertile soils called chernozems which is very fertile.
2. (i) Agriculture practised in this region uses the most advanced technology in which machinery is used.
(ii) The farmers here own large stretches of land for agriculture and to do farming manually is impossible, therefore machines are used for each process.
(iii) The farmers live on their farms and machines are kept in the farms and have separate sheds for the machines.
(iv) The farmers who do not have combined threshers, use other machines like tractors, harrows, seed drills etc.
3. (i) Agriculture practised in this region uses the most advanced technology in which machinery is used.
(ii) The farmers here own large stretches of land for agriculture and to do farming manually is impossible, therefore machines are used for each process.
4. Earlier the bison or the American buffalo was found in abundance in the Prairies but due to reckless hunting they have become a protected species.

CHAPTER 11

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
6. True
- C** 1. 55°C 2. Monasteries 3. Cold 4. Fresh
5. Snowland 6. Sahara
- D**

Short Answer

1. There are three types of deserts:
Hot Deserts- Found in Tropical Regions, e.g. Sahara.
Cool Deserts- Found in Temperate Regions, e.g., Mongolia.
Cold Deserts- Found in Polar Regions, e.g., Ladakh.
2. The climate of the Sahara Desert is very harsh. It is very hot and extremely dry. During the day time the temperature increases so much that it becomes unbearable. The temperature reaches to the level of 55° C, while in the winters the temperature goes below the freezing point. Rainfall is quite negligible.

3. (i) Ladakh is situated in the leeward side or in the rain shadow region of the Himalayas. So, it does not get much of the rains from the south-west monsoons during summer season.
- (ii) In winters, temperature goes down due to the cold dry winds coming in through various passes from the North. As a result, a lot of snowfall is experienced in this region.

Long Answer

1. The climatic conditions of the Sahara desert are not favourable for the growth of plants. Only those plants which can bear the extreme dry climatic conditions are found here. Plants found in this desert are cactus, acacia and date palm. These plants have deep long roots for the absorption of water and they have thick waxy and thorny leaves to avoid the loss of water. Date palms grow near the oasis. Animals such as lizards, scorpions, snakes, hyenas, foxes and camels are found here.
2. (i) They are basically nomadic tribes and they keep on moving from one place to another with their herds of camels and goats.
- (ii) They move in a group called caravans.
- (iii) These tribes move from one place to another in search of pastures and suitable place to live in.
- (iv) They mostly settle near oasis and grow pulses and vegetables there.
- (v) The tribes also rear sheep, goats and camels which provide them with milk, meat and fibres.
3. (i) People in the Ladakh region are very hard working, strong and sturdy. They practice agriculture during the months between May and November in which they mostly grow fruits.
- (ii) People rear animals, for milk, meat and wool. Yak is the most important animal as it provides both, milk and wool.
- (iii) Most people in Ladakh live in villages.
4. (i) Ladakh is a cold desert. It is situated in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir state in India.
- (ii) Till 1979 Ladakh was a single district. Later, it was bifurcated into two districts—Leh and Kargil.
- (iii) It lies in the north-eastern side of the state and on the north of the Himalayas.
- (iv) It is also known as ‘Khappachan’ in local language which means snowland.
- (v) The landscape of Ladakh is mostly mountainous.
- (vi) There are two mountain ranges—the Ladakh range and the Karakoram Range.
- (vii) The total area under this region is 98,000 sq km.
- (viii) River Indus flows through the middle of this region.

CIVICS
CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B** 1. Lichchavi 2. The executive 3. Political 4. Laws
5. Equality
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- D** 1. The Legislature is comprised of the elected members of Parliament. Legislature is the law making body. The legislature reflects the will of the people. Legislature has two Houses — the Upper and the Lower House. Each one of these houses is composed of the elected members, who are the representatives of the people elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.
2. The Executive exercises great powers. The Executive is led by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as it's head. This Political Executive is responsible for the proper functioning of the country as per the constitutional provision . The Executive takes care of various fields like defence, foreign policy, law and order, communication, economy, trade and home affairs etc. The executive is assisted by the team of administrative officers called Civil Servants.
3. The Judiciary is the third and a very important body. It checks whether the government is functioning in accordance with the law or not. Judiciary works independently and is not answerable to Legislature or Executive. It's main function is to punish the unlawful elements of the society. The judiciary has been assigned the power of declaring any orders issued by the Executive, as illegal, if it has not been framed in accordance with the law.

E

Short Answer

1. Democracy refers to a political system in which government is formed by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representative for the people.
2. Judiciary
3. The Judiciary is the third and a very important body. It checks whether the government is functioning in accordance with the law or not. Judiciary works independently and is not answerable to Legislature or Executive. It's main function is to punish the unlawful elements of the society.
4. The citizens should also be disciplined. It means that they should know about their rights and duties. They should know their rights and be ready to perform their duties. They should also know to respect the opinion of others, which may or may not be the same as those of theirs. A good citizen should not be involved in any kind of conflict over difference of opinions.
5. Building of roads, maintenance of the street lights, provides water and electricity to all houses operates the public buses and trains etc.

Long Answer

1. History of modern democracy commences with the Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England. This revolution led to the formation of Constitutional

form of government based on the 'Rule of Law' about a hundred years later, in 1776, the people of America revolted against the existing system which resulted in establishment of a democratic government. This revolution is called American War of Independence.

2. The Legislature is comprised of the elected members of Parliament. Legislature is the law making body. The legislature reflects the will of the people. Legislature has two Houses — the Upper and the Lower House. Each one of these houses is composed of the elected members, who are the representatives of the people elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.
3.
 - (i) The views of the coalition member parties, too, have to be considered before taking any policy decision. If a government does not take care about the wishes and opinions and will of their allies and does not keep the welfare of the people in mind. It is thrown away by the people in the next elections.
 - (ii) Thus, the government has to accommodate the minority opinions in order to enjoy the continuous supports of people (voters).
 - (iii) The opposition can have a debate session with the ruling party in which opinions of all the members of legislature comes forward, heard. Whether the opinion is in minority or majority, objection by the opposition is cleared or accommodated by the ruling party.
4.
 - (i) The bunch of well informed and politically well aware people can analyse the merits and demerits of the government and can understand it's role well.
 - (ii) The citizens should also be disciplined. It means that they should know about their rights and duties. They should know their rights and be ready to perform their duties. They should also know to respect the opinion of others, which may or may not be the same as those of theirs. A good citizen should not be involved in any kind of conflict over difference of opinions.
 - (iii) He should be tolerant and follow the method of persuasion and avoid using force. In this way, a disciplined, enlightened and tolerant citizen is the essence as well as asset in a democratic country.
5.
 - (i) The government in a democracy is formed by the political parties who get majority of votes.
 - (ii) In case of a coalition, the majority party cannot force its will on other constituent members of the government.
 - (iii) The views of the coalition member parties, too, have to be considered before taking any policy decision. If a government does not take care about the wishes and opinions and will of their allies and does not keep the welfare of the people in mind. It is thrown away by the people in the next elections.

CHAPTER 2

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

B 1. Second 2. Voluntary 3. Five 4. representative

C

Short Answer

1. All men and women, who have attained the age of 18 years, are eligible to cast their vote. This is called universal adult franchise. Thus, universal adult franchise refers to the right to vote and elect the representatives, given to all adult citizens, irrespective of their age, gender, qualification, economic status etc.
2. India
3. Elections are conducted by an independent agency, which conducts fair election in India is called Election Commission of India.
4. Voting is done by a secret ballot. Secret ballot means that no one knows who has casted vote for whom. This gives the voters the freedom to choose candidate of their choice.
5. Two

Long Answer

1. (i) In a democratic state, people do not govern directly. As they indirectly govern the country through their chosen representatives that direct system of governance is called representative democracy.
(ii) People choose their representatives by a method of election and these elections are conducted by an independent agency. Therefore, general election plays a vital role in democracy.
(iii) The representative democracy can be defined as a system by which people elect their representatives by exercising their right to vote in the election.
(iv) The representative becomes the part of legislature after being elected.
(v) The legislature makes laws and keeps control over executives as a representative of public at large.
(vi) That is why the representative democracy has a major role to play in the working of a government.
2. (i) In a true democracy, it is an essential condition to conduct elections at a regular interval. In India, elections for the legislature are held after every five years.
(ii) Elections give a chance to the people of the country to select the candidate of their choice. They select a suitable candidate who is capable of improving people's life.
(iii) It also ensure that one party or person does not monopolize its policies on people and become a dictator.
(iv) It gives a chance to a new government to prove themselves.
(v) Parties rule in better way due to fear of removal.

- (vi) It also maintains democracy and prevents misuse of powers by a party or a leader. Every party gets fair chance to rule.
- 3. (i) The associations of people with an aim to attain political power through the democratic manners are called the political parties.
 - (ii) Political parties act as a link between the citizens and the government.
 - (iii) They also act as the link between the voters and the representative institutions.
 - (iv) The political party provide political education to the citizens and also train the voters for the participation in the electoral processes.
- 4. (i) Elections are conducted by an independent agency, which conducts fair election in India is called Election Commission of India.
 - (ii) The chief Election Commissioner is the most superior officer of the commission who is appointed by the President. The Election Commission of India conducts the elections of Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and Local bodies like Municipal Corporations and Zila Parishads etc.
- 5. (i) Voting is done by a secret ballot. Secret ballot means that no one knows who has casted vote for whom. This gives the voters the freedom to choose candidate of their choice.
 - (ii) Even after voting, this secrecy is maintained so that the voters could vote without any fear.

CHAPTER 3

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| A | 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| B | 1. True | 2. True | 3. True | 4. True | 5. False |
| | 6. False | | | | |

C

Short Answer

1. The Legislature is that organ of the government which passes the laws of the government. It is the agency which has the responsibility to formulate the will of the state and vest it with legal authority and force.
2. The Upper House (Vidhan Parishad) is a Permanent House.
3. The legislature of the state having two houses is known as the bicameral legislature.
4. Panchayat
5. Governor

Long Answer

1. (i) All the ministers of a government together form the Council of Ministers. As per the constitutional strength of the Council of Ministers should not exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the legislature.
 - (ii) The Chief Minister elected some people from his party and appoints them as the Ministers.
 - (iii) The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Vidhan

Sabha. It means that in any case the government should have a clear majority in the Legislature.

- (iv) They assist the Chief Minister in taking policy decisions.
2. (i) There are different steps involved in making a law. First of all, a draft of the law is presented in the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council.
 - (ii) Then discussion takes place in the house on the proposal for a law.
 - (iii) Required changes called the amendments are done to the proposal. After the amendments, the proposal is put forward for voting.
 - (iv) If it has the support of majority, it is then considered pass. The bill is then sent to the Governor for approval.
 - (v) After the Governor's approval, the bill becomes the Act.
3. India is a union of states, which means a federation of states. There is a division of functions between the centre and the state. Under the present constitution there is a scheme of two fold distribution of legislative power-with respect to territory and with respect to subject matter. The constitution adopts a three fold distribution of legislative power by placing them in any of the three lists, namely, union list, State list and concurrent list.
4. The advocate-general of each state do the same function what is done by Attorney General of India at the center. He is appointed by Governor of the state and remains in the office during the pleasure of the Governor. As far as the qualifications of the Advocate-General are concerned he should have the qualification to be a judge of the High Court. He can take part in the state legislature but he does not have any right to vote. He gives advice on legal matters to the state executive which are assigned to him by the Governor.
5. (i) Every decision of minister is actually implemented by the officer of civil services.
 - (ii) The Chief Secretary is the head of the civil services in a state. Secretaries in charge of various departments like revenue, forest, transport, etc. work under him.
 - (iii) After that we have hierarchy of officials such as deputy secretaries, under secretaries, directors, deputy directors etc.
 - (iv) The state is divided as divisions which is looked after civil servants i.e. Divisional Commissioner.
 - (v) These public servants are also known as bureaucrats and their prime job is to work for the welfare of the people.
 - (vi) They should be intelligent, responsible, punctual and polite to serve the state as well as nation well.

CHAPTER 4

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------------|--------|--------|
| A | 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| B | 1. Media | 2. Communication | | |
| | 3. Media | 4. 19 (1) | | |

C

Short Answer

1. To separate news from opinion.
 2. To give only those reports that are based on facts.
 3. Media should not be biased and give one-sided account of events.
 4. The media should never resort to sensationalism and deliver news without distorting them.
 5. To separate news and business interests of the newspaper from the democratic values and responsibility as the watchdog of society. If these two get mixed up, it interferes with the media's responsibility towards people.
2. Media is the main source of political information and public debate. Media plays an important role by spreading expert opinion to the public; also it acts as a key in the hands of conscious, awake, participating and informed citizens. Media helps to make people understand the shortcomings of the existing system and suggest better reforms.
3. Media bears a lot of great social responsibility on its shoulders. As a social watchdog, media should play its role well in making the society aware of the trends or ideas which are non-democratic and which may give way to social chaos. Media is responsible for performing the duty of providing a detailed and an accurate account of events to the society.
4. Media plays an important role by spreading expert opinion to the public; also it acts as a key in the hands of conscious, awake, participating and informed citizens. Media helps to make people understand the shortcomings of the existing system and suggest better reforms.

Long Answer

1. (i) Sometimes, media firms become centres of economic and political power while dealing with the power of information. This results in an ideology to place their private interests above public interests. To overcome this kind of development, the media itself has evolved a set of principles or code of conduct.
(ii) Media, due to its financial dependence on political parties or business houses, loses its liberty to operate with freedom. They become more loyal towards such financial parties which extend the financial help, rather than becoming loyal to public such things make the media unable to work for the betterment of the society and hamper its growth.
2. Media bears a lot of great social responsibility on its shoulders. As a social watchdog, media should play its role well in making the society aware of the trends or ideas which are non-democratic and which may give way to social chaos. Media is responsible for performing the duty of providing a detailed and an accurate account of events to the society. It is also responsible for providing people with a platform to share their ideas and views. It is the moral responsibility of media to encourage and promote the values in the society.
3. (a) All newspapers and periodicals have to be registered with the Registrar of Newspapers in India. Nothing offensive or provoking should be published in the print media which can result in

- disturbance or provoke the people to get indulge in unlawful activities.
- (b) State can put any reasonable restriction on the fundamental right of expression to the citizens as per the Article 19(i)(a). Thus, the freedom of press can also be put under the restriction in the interest of the internal security of the country, which has been done earlier in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of the country.
 - (c) To prevent the sensationalisation of the news, the Press Council of India has been formed. It not only protects the rights of the press but also maintains the standard of the newspapers and news agencies.
 - (d) Broadcasting code was adopted by India in 1962. The electronic media has to operate according to this code. It prevents the broadcasting of views in a biased manner.
4. The democratic interests of the people are protected by the help of media. Media plays a vital role in covering political, social, economic and cultural aspects of life in modern democracies. The acceptance of democracy as the preferred form of the government has increased in the world and so did the democracy. It could be possible because of the spread of public opinion about democracy.
 5. (i) The Right to Information Act 2005 (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India “to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens.” Under the provisions of this Act, any citizen may request information from a “public authority” (a body of government or “instrumentality of State”) which is required to reply within thirty days.
 - (ii) This Act is applicable to all constitutional authorities, including the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary; any institution or body established or constituted by an act of Parliament or a State Legislature.
 - (iii) Act empowers every citizen to:
 1. ask any question from the government or seek any information.
 2. take copies of any governmental documents.
 3. inspect any governmental works and documents.
 4. take samples of materials of any governmental works.

CHAPTER 5

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

- B**
1. Incentive
 2. Violate
 3. Market
 4. Steady demand among the Consumers.
 5. Advertisement

C

Short Answer

1. Advertising is the best way to communicate to the customers.

Advertising helps to inform the customers about the brands available in the market and the variety of products useful to them.

2. Social Advertisements are made on social issues or for public awareness, whereas commercial advertisements are made to sell a product or a brand.
3. A brand may be defined as a name, term, sign, symbol or design or a combination of these which differentiate the product of one company from that of its competitors or other identical products.
4. Each brand adheres to a specific value that is important for the consumer. This is known as brand value.

Long Answer

1.
 - (i) Advertising is the best way to communicate to the customers. Advertising helps to inform the customers about the brands available in the market and the variety of products useful to them.
 - (ii) Companies try to attract consumers through advertising on large scale. They do it for expanding their business and reaching out to the consumers of remote areas.
 - (iii) Advertising also creates awareness among the masses about the availability of different kinds of products in the market.
 - (iv) Advertising identifies a Unique Selling Proposition (USP) of a product and tries to communicate it to the consumer or the end user.
 - (v) Retailers get immediate returns on the money they invest on goods and, thus, they do not have to bother about providing storage facilities.
2.
 - (i) Advertisements in magazines and newspapers reach out to public on a large scale.
 - (ii) It helps in popularising the products and various services available.
 - (iii) Circulars, letters, leaflets, etc., are other means of advertising a product or service. Outdoor campaigning of products through handbills, posters, advertisement boards at various places also serve as good advertising means.
 - (iv) Products are also exhibited in fairs and exhibitions to attract them. Audio-visual methods of publicity, such as advertisements during film shows increase the awareness about products.
 - (v) Despite of all these means, television still provides the best advertising means.
3. People in order to maintain their standard in the society feel the need to keep up with one another. Due to this, the spiritual values are given secondary position and material possessions and physical comfort attain first position. This trend is considered as consumerism. Sometimes, advertisements make false claims. People often get confused and find it difficult to make a right choice between so many products. Specific companies by winning hearts of people through their products and advertisement's, when become brands take advantage and increase the price of their goods causing extra financial burden on the people. In this way, consumerism and use of advertisement sometimes causes more problem to the consumers.

4. (i) Some of the advertisements are not based on truth. Instead, they are simply and deliberately untrue as well as misleading. The right to information demands as well as establishes that the information communicated to the consumer should be true.
- (ii) The advertisements should also not violate the dignity of the consumer.
- (iii) Some advertisements are meant to exploit the innocence of the children that goes against the dignity of the consumer as well as against the ethics of advertisement.
- (iv) Advertisements should spread awareness towards different social issues like exploitation of children and women. Such advertisements should be banned which encourage improper, ugly or indecent behaviour causing problems in the society.
5. (i) Retailers get immediate returns on the money they invest on goods and, thus, they do not have to bother about providing storage facilities.
- (ii) Cost of manufacturing gets reduced when the goods are manufactured or produced in large quantity or number. The company having reputation in the market has a brand label. If the product sells well then the workers are also benefitted because they get incentive with renewed interest.

CHAPTER 6

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

C

Short Answer

1. (i) the girl child is supposed to run the household chores as she is not considered as the breadwinner in the family.
- (ii) Girls in villages spend more of their time in doing the household works instead of going to schools.
- (iii) School being away from the house and, the security of the girl child being the concern.
2. Women and girls began to be considered as a burden on the family.
3. With the efforts of the reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and many more and the legislations of the government succeeded in eradicating such inhumane and discriminatory traditions from the society.
4. Family
5. In the villages, even today women still work as agricultural labourer, doing weeding, sowing, harvesting etc. They work in mines, factories, mills etc. Minor girls work as domestic helpers in the houses of the rich. They are denied of equal rights in health, education and employment.

Long Answer

1. Inequality is a major hinderance in the development of society. There had been no equality among the genders. Feminine gender or women have

been considered as inferior since long as she had never been provided with equal opportunities to prove herself. The prevailing gender inequality would hamper economic and social development. Human resources would not be used properly and progress would stop. There are no scientific evidences to support the weak status of a woman.

2. Gender inequality impact India's sex ratio, women's health, their education and economic conditions. It leads to female infanticide. Women are treated inferior to men. It hinders the development of our society. The discrimination begins at home in many families. The girl child is neglected or denied of equal opportunity at par with the boy child. The education of the girl child is the first thing to get affected.
3. The uneducated women have different choice of employment. But, most of them are working in the areas which are paying low salaries. They are employed in manufacturing units, as in food processing and serving food. In offices, they are working mainly as menials.
4. The stereotype roles of the men and women since ages have resulted into the continuation of the discrimination against women. The women are still considered as the weaker sex who needs constant care and protection. If she goes out to study or work, she still needs the protection from the anti-social elements. Earlier, there were many such oppressive traditions or practices which made woman's existence dependent on the life of the males. The inhuman practice of the 'Sati' has been declared illegal and today it is no more a part of our society. Similarly, widow remarriage
5.
 - (i) Way back in the past, women were supposed to stay at home and look after the family, while the males went out for hunting etc.
 - (ii) In this way, the males became the food gatherers and the protectors of the weak and became powerful.
 - (iii) While women became weak who only gave birth to children and looked after them. Thus, this kind of division of labour in the family took place and is continuing till date. Her life got confined to the needs of the family.
 - (iv) Today, even if she is working as the breadwinner in the family, the family responsibility has not gone away.
 - (v) Working out is an additional burden on her shoulders. In most of the cases people do not acknowledge her contribution to the building of the nation.
 - (vi) Even household chores contribute as a major factor to the wealth of the society. It is a good news that in the recent years people have started accepting this fact. We can expect better future for women.
6. It refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. Inequality is the difference in social Status, wealth or opportunity between people or groups. Inequality is a major hindrances in the development of society. There had been no equality among the genders. Females have been considered as inferior. They had never been provided with equal opportunities to prove herself. Due to inequalities, they are being discriminated in the society.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. 9c)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- C**

Short Answer

1. Market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to buy and sell their goods respectively.
2. Markets where things or goods are available in bulk are called the wholesale market. Here, the products are directly purchased from the producers by the wholesalers. As the products are purchased directly from the producers and in bulk.
3. Entrepreneurs need to find out the potential buyers in the market, who can further place their products in a good retail market.
4. Co-operative stores are those retail outlets where products reach directly from the producer and goes directly to the consumers at lesser rates than the retail markets.
5. There are weekly markets also held and set up once a week on a specified day, in a particular area. They do not have permanent shops. They sell a variety of thing, ranging from vegetables, clothes, shoes, utensils etc. at much lower rates as compared to the permanent shops

Long Answer

1. (a) Weekly market
(b) Neighbourhood market
(c) Wholesale market
(d) Retail market
(e) Malls
(f) Shopping complex
(g) Hawkers and vendors
2. Wholesalers purchase products and goods in bulk from the producers. The products are directly purchased from the producers. The wholesalers avail good discounts, which they cash-in as their profit later by selling products to the retailers at a bit higher prices. Retailers on the other hand, directly sell the products to the consumers in small quantities. Retailers sell things of different variety but wholesalers generally purchase one type of product in a large quantity.
3. Co-operative stores are those retail outlets where products reach directly from the producer and goes directly to the consumers at lesser rates than the retail markets. This is the reason behind the success of the co-operative stores.
4. (i) The wholeselling can yield good profits but it can result in big losses too. Most of the times the retailers get the products from the wholesalers on credit and the wholesalers have the trouble of collecting money from them. Some retailers can even prove false and this can prove to be a great deal of loss. Moreover, sometimes the product bought in bulk by the wholesaler does not get sold

because of the change in the demand of the market. This can also result in big losses to the wholesalers.

- (ii) Another cause of loss for the wholesalers is that the stored product gets damaged, destroyed or stolen. One thing that is special about a wholesale market is that here only one kind of a product is available.
5. The trend of supplying products and selling them has changed. Efforts have been made to eliminate or bypass the wholesalers from the market so that the profit margin can be reduced and the products can be sold at a reasonable rate in the markets directly to the consumers. Eliminating the wholesaler aims at providing the product directly to the retailer at the price of the wholesaler, thus, the margin earned by the wholesaler from the retailer gets reduced and that is the profit of the manufacturer and the consumer will also get profit as he now will have to pay less, gain profits and buy more.
 6. The farmers from the villages sometimes sell their products directly to the consumers at the higher rates from what they used to sell to the wholesaler. Now his margin of profit has increased. The consumers, too, get the product at a lesser rate from the farmers while compared to the rates of the retailers. Thus, it is equally beneficial for the producers and the consumers. But, this is the case of the products in lesser quantities. If the products produced is in a very large quantity, they have to be sold to the wholesalers only.
 7. (i) In a grocery shop, you will get all products to be used in the kitchen, while all these products are bought from separate wholesale markets. Thus, in a wholesale market, the retailers are the customers and in a retail market people or the consumers are the customers. There are different types of retailers like street hawkers, vendors, fixed shop retailers – general stores, departmental stores, stalls, shopping malls etc.
 - (ii) In this way, the retailer acts as the link between the wholesaler and the customers.

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