

SOCIAL STUDIES

✦ History ✦ Geography ✦ Civics

Teacher Manual 6

Social Science-6

Unit –I Our Past – I

Chapter - Introduction to Early Humans

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) People of past
2. b) 8,500 years ago
3. c) Himalayan region
4. c) Punjabi name of Indus
5. c) Excavation

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The scholars have even written about the plants and creatures.
2. The historians tell us that these early people settled in Himalayan region and Narmada Valley at south in India.
3. In the earliest time, the materials for writing were bark of plants and leaves such as palm leaf.
4. The operation which they used to dig is known as excavation.
5. Such paintings give clues to the beliefs, customs and art specimens or painting pigments.
6. In the north-west of India, the early villages had found in the Himalayan region almost 8,500 years ago.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I

1. Indus
2. Magadha
3. Manuscript
4. King Samudragupta
5. Sapta Sindhu

Column II

- (d) River in the north-west of India
- (e) The first city in the Ganga Valley
- (a) Hand written
- (c) The inscriptions on Allahabad pillar
- (b) The land of seven rivers

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By the term 'Past' we mean the events that

took place in the past, particularly the political, social or economic or even cultural development of a nation.

2. The early village came up in the Himalayan region about 8,500 years ago.
3. The early men moved from place to place in search of food and shelter.
4. The Indus Valley 'Sapta Sindhu' was called as Punjab. This term signifies the seven rivers' land. Sindhu is Sanskrit name of Indus.
5. The earliest composition in Sanskrit is Rigveda.
6. The main types of objects have been discovered by the archaeologists are pots, pillars, buildings, tools and other hand-made substances.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The reasons of enriching our culture in the past were by means of transport. The people travelled to several places on foot or by animals. The cultural development took shape with the sharing of views among the people.
2. The following types of sources have been discovered while studying history:
(i) Manuscript (ii) Archaeology
(iii) Monuments (iv) Script
(v) Inscription (vi) Artefacts
(vii) Carbon dating
3. To develop communication, the following things enabled the people: (i) the early men began to form groups around 500,000 years ago. Such groups enabled them to extend communication. They required to save themselves from being attacked by dangerous wild animals. They crossed mountains, moved across deserts and encountered with hers of wild animals. People were busy in remote trade and commerce on other sides. They talked about different subjects. They shared their views and ideas and it assisted to know more a about each other.

4. Inscription is the operation which they used to dig. It is the first step in archaeology to conduct a proper survey and the site expansion while the second or final step is conservation or preservation and protection.
5. Archaeological evidence is obtained by testing the objects and digging up from the earth. Objects such as pots, pillars, buildings, tools and other hand-made substances get buried under the ground because of earthquake, floods, winds and other natural disasters. These sites are surveyed and dug up by the archaeologists in a bid to study the objects.
6. There is not enough evidence to tell us the lives of ordinary people because historians basically dealt and recorded mainly the lives and manners of kings and queens and their successors. They also recorded the main events in other fields such as political, economical, social, environmental, cultural activities, etc.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter - The Early Phases of Human Life

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. c) Stone Age
2. b) Chalcolithic Age
3. c) Choppers
4. b) Dog
5. a) Lower Paleolithic Age

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. People who wander from one place to another for searching food are called Nomads.
2. Homosapiens the scientific name of man.
3. Indo-Aryans spread a new civilization known as Vedic Age.
4. Bronze Age civilization flourished between 4000 B.C. in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley and China.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. True
2. True
3. True

4. True
5. False
6. False

D. Match the following:

Column I

1. Paleolithic Age
2. Neolithic Age
3. Chalcolithic Age

Column II

- (a) Discovery of Fire
- (c) Tools for harvesting crops
- (b) Copper

E. Answer the following questions:

1. The early history of man is called the Stone Age because early man used the tools and weapons made of stone. So, the period when these people lived on earth, is known as 'the stone age'. They used sharp stones which he had shaped into knives, axe-heads, choppers, etc.
2. The three stages of the Stone Age are :
 - (1) The Paleolithic or the Old Stone Age
The primitive men were basically hunters and food gatherers. They wandered place to place in search of food and shelter. Such a man lived probably 5,00,00 years ago.
 - (2) The Neolithic Or The New Stone Age
The New Stone Age or Neolithic Age began with the discovery of agriculture. The change from Old Stone Age was gradual. It was marked by several characteristics.
 - (3) The Chalcolithic Age
The Chalcolithic Age started after the Stone Age. In this age, man began to use copper along with stone implements.
3. The early man was a nomad because primitive man was basically a hunter and food gatherer. He wandered from place to place in search of food and shelter. He did not know how to grow food. So, he was always on the move in search of new places where he could find food easily. Thus, early man's living was of a 'wanderer' or a 'nomad' in search of food. Such a man lived probably 5,00,00 years ago.
4. The terms 'food-gatherer' refers to the early man who did not know how to grow food. So, he was always on the move in search of new places where he could find food easily. The terms 'food-producer' refers to the early man who later on knew the art of growing

- various crops. He was also able to rear up the various animals like cow, goat, camels, etc.
5. The early Old Stone Age men used the following tools:
 - (a) Flint, which is a type of stone, was used for other purposes as well besides producing fire. Therefore, it is possible to shape it into various forms. Chopper was made by sharpening to thinner edge of the stone. It was mainly used for chopping meat.
 - (b) Axe-heads were used without a handle for cutting branches of trees, etc. Later they were tied to a stick which made them more efficient to use because it gave them great force.
 - (c) Scraper was used to clean or scrap the skins of animals. Budge was used to hinge deep holes in the earth. Arrow-head was used to kill running animals.
 6. The man of the New Stone Age discovered agriculture which enabled man to adopt a settled way of life and this changed his life altogether. Now the man became a food-producer instead of a food-gatherer. Thus, he began to lead a settled life. Now the people could grow the plants and grain. By putting seeds in the soil and watering the soil, plants would grow. This was the beginning of agriculture. They could grow their own food. Another exciting discovery was that some of animals of the forest could be tamed, that is, people could tame them and use them for their own purposes which gave him milk and meat. Not only this, he began to make cloth out of cotton and jute that he cultivated.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
3. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 3 Harappan Civilization

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) 1826
2. c) Archaeological Department

3. b) Larkana
4. b) Rann of Kutch
5. a) Goat

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. For paving the main streets, they used fire burnt bricks.
2. The priests and rulers lived in raised platform type houses, called citadel.
3. A place where ships are unloaded and loaded is called Dockyard.
4. They made clay models called terracotta for children.
5. The Dholavira City was situated on Khadir Beyt in Rann of Kutch.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Mehargarh	(d) Baluchistan
2. Kalibangan	(c) Rajasthan
3. Babylon	(e) Egypt
4. Lothal	(a) Ahmedabad
5. Dholavira	(b) Rann of Kutch

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The Harappan Civilization came into light because of its highly developed town planning. It was basically an urban civilization. The streets were quite broad varying from 4 to 10 metres wide and 80 to 100 metres long. The streets and roads were straight crossing each other at right angles so that the blowing winds might automatically clean them. Every house had its own dustbin. Every street had a lighting system.
2. The width and length of the Harappan street were from 4 to 10 metres wide and 80 to 100 metres long.
3. Gold, Silver, Copper and Bronze metals were used by the people of Harappa.
4. Citadel is a higher ground protecting the city.
5. Lothal, a city of Harappa in Gujarat was famous as the centre of trading because most of the raw materials were locally available.
6. The name of the famous children toy was terracotta toys.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The street, drains and housing system of arrangements of the Harappan people was excellent. The streets were quite broad varying from 4 to 10 metres wide and 80 to 100 metres long. The streets were straight crossing each other at right angles so that the blowing winds might automatically clean them. The direction of streets were in north to south and lanes came from east to west. For paving the main streets, they used fire burnt bricks. They were rounded at corners. The houses were made on either side of the streets. They were also found on one or two storeys up, with rooms built along a courtyard. They had flat roofs of varying sizes. Many doors and windows were also there in the opposite direction for better ventilation. Houses had separate kitchens and bathrooms attached.
The drainage system was excellent with fine water supply. The house-drains flowed into sewers under the main streets and the sewers were covered with large brick slabs completely. The Romans also used such a drainage system.
2. The life in the city of Harappa was busy in that time. Some rulers were also there who planned whole of the city construction. The rulers used to send men to other distant lands to receive precious stones, metals and other required things. The priests and the rulers lived in raised platform type houses called the citadel. The other parts contained drab and small buildings and some workshops.
3. The new craft of the Harappan people was that most of the things were made of stone, metal, shell including bronze, copper, gold and silver. Copper was used for making tools, weapons and vessels. Silver and Gold were used for making ornaments and vessels. Both men and women were very fond of jewellery. Women wore heavy bangles, big necklaces, ear-rings. They also used cosmetics. They painted their lips and blackened their eyes with collyrium.
Entertainment was one of the main hobbies of men and women. The bronze figurine of a 'dancing girl' was most striking among the

many figurines. It showed their sense of amusement. Other means of amusements included big dice for playing, clay models called terracotta for children. Models of some wheeled cars and chairs.

4. The evidence closer to Harappan Civilization is cities of Mohenjo-daro. The upper part built on raised platform had been described as citadel. The lower part was called lower town and was much larger. It included public buildings, granaries, more important workshops and religious buildings. Furnaces were always found near granaries which show that people made several objects of metals such as copper, bronze, lead and tin. Another huge building in citadel was Assembly Hall. It, found at Mohenjo-daro, is a high pillared hall about 80 square feet in height. The best known building in Mohenjo-daro citadel is Great Bath. It resembles a large swimming pool, but its purpose is unknown. It is a huge tank about 139 ft. in length, 23 feet in breadth and 9 ft. deep. The pool is surrounded by galleries and changing rooms.
5. The scholars say about the end of the Harappan Valley Civilization that it lasted for about a thousand years. By 1500 B.C., the Harappa culture had collapsed. By this time, the Aryan began to arrive in India. Scholars give various reasons that led to the decay of this great civilization. First, it might have been destroyed by regular floods or an epidemic or some terrible diseases might have killed the people. The climate also began to change and the region became more and more drier like a desert. Perhaps they were killed by Aryans who attacked the cities and destroyed them.
6. The main types of food eaten by Harappan people were made of wheat, peas, barley, linseed, mustard and seas am. They also cultivated rice. They grew cotton and weaved them. Their food consisted of milk, fish, date, fruits and meat.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter -4 The Vedic Age

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. c) 4 2. a) Agriculture
3. d) Rig Veda 4. b) Sanskrit

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. A group of families formed a village.
2. One of the oldest books in the world has been written in Sanskrit.
3. Rice, fish, barley and fruits were the main diet of Aryans.
4. Chariot Racing was the favourite pastime of Aryans.
5. The literal meaning of 'Mehalith' is 'a huge stone'.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column I | Column II |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tribe | (c) Tribe as a whole |
| 2. Jana | (d) A group of villagers |
| 3. Visha | (b) A group of family |
| 4. Grihapati | (a) Head of the family |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The early Vedic Society was divided into following four groups:
(i) King (ii) Purohita
(iii) Senani (iv) Gramini
1. The Aryans first settled in the region of Central Asia.
2. The four Vedas are:
(i) Rig Veda (ii) Sama Veda
(iii) Yajur Veda (iv) Atharva Veda
3. The term 'Visha' means a group; of families formed a clan. The tribe as a whole was known as 'Jana'. The Rig Veda mentions various Janas like 'Bharat', 'Matsya' and 'Puru'.
4. There are 108 hymns in Rig Veda.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The Aryans lived originally in Central Asia. They came to India from Central Asia are called 'Indo-Aryans'. They came to India

sometimes between 2,000 B.C. and 1,500 B.C. They were pastoral people.

2. By 'Vedic Age' we mean the age when Vedic texts were the main source of information about that period. It is called 'Vedic Age' because Vedas contain a great deal of wisdom as well as information about how the Aryans lived. The Upanishads or the Vedanta contain the views of great saints.
3. The terms 'Indo-Aryans' means those people who came to India from Central Asia in the Vedic Age.

Indo-Aryans were spread from their original home because of:

- (i) The increase in their numbers
- (ii) The search for new grasslands
- (iii) The changing climate of Central Asia region.

They first settled in Sapta Sindhu and then eastwards into the river valleys of Ganga and Yamuna north of Delhi where Saraswati then flowed. They stayed there for a long time and composed the hymns of Rig Veda. Later, this area came to be known as Kurukshetra. They further spread in Western Asia and Europe too. Central Gangetic Plain was called Madhya Desa. Aryans continued their eastward march till they reached The Bay of Bengal and also the whole region of Uttarapatha.

4. Dasyus were the people who did all the manual work. They were looked down upon by the other three groups. This group came to be known as Shudras in the Later Vedic Period.

They were treated by the Aryans as servants who carried out menial and manual work.

5. Aryan Society was divided into basically four groups as follows:

- (i) **Kshatriyas** : Kings and their warriors were the most powerful group.
- (ii) **Priests or Brahmins** : This group was also equally important.
- (iii) **Vaishyas** : They included Craftsmen, Traders and Cultivators.
- (iv) **Shudras** : They were also called 'Dasyus' who did all the manual work.

They were looked down upon by other three groups. They were treated by Aryans as servants who carried out menial and manual work.

6. The Chalcolithic Culture was different from the Neolithic Culture for the following reasons:

Chalcolithic Culture : Metals were used towards the end of Neolithic Period. Copper was the first metal to be used. This culture used copper and was called Chalcolithic Culture. It flourished in India between 4000-8000 B.C. The people were primarily rural communities spread across hills and rivers. They worshipped Mother Goddess, Bull, Rudra, Shiva, Pashupati, Ganesha, Lakshmi and Fire. They believed in life after death.

Neolithic Culture : The new and final Stone Age is known as Neolithic Age. Neolithic culture is not older than 7000 BC. The people had now started cultivating land to grow food. Man had now become a farmer. He tamed the animals for milk, meat, transport, guarding, etc.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
3. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) 8,500 years ago
2. b) 1826
3. b) Chalcolithic Age
4. b) Sanskrit

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. In the earliest time, the materials for writing were bark of plants and leaves such as palm leaf.
2. The operation which they used to dig is known as excavation.
3. Indo-Aryans spread a new civilization known as Vedic Age.
4. For paving the main streets, they used fire burnt bricks.
5. The literal meaning of 'Mehalith' is 'a huge stone'.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I

1. Tribe
2. Jana
3. Visha
4. Grihapati

Column II

- (c) Tribe as a whole
- (d) A group of villagers
- (b) A group of family
- (a) Head of the family

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The early men moved from place to place in search of food and shelter.
2. The three stages of the Stone Age are :
 - (i) The Paleolithic or the Old Stone Age
The primitive men were basically hunters and food gatherers. They wandered place to place in search of food and shelter. Such a man lived probably 5,00,00 years ago.
 - (ii) The Neolithic Or The New Stone Age
The New Stone Age or Neolithic Age began with the discovery of agriculture. The change from Old Stone Age was gradual. It was marked by several characteristics.
 - (iii) The Chalcolithic Age
The Chalcolithic Age started after the Stone Age. In this age, man began to use copper along with ting stone implements.
3. The Indus Valley 'Sapta Sindhu' was called as Punjab. This term signifies the seven rivers' land. Sindhu is Sanskrit name of Indus.
4. There are 108 hymns in Rig Veda.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The Chalcolithic Culture was different from the Neolithic Culture for the following reasons:

Chalcolithic Culture : Metals were used towards the end of Neolithic Period. Copper was the first metal to be used. This culture used copper and was called Chalcolithic Culture. It flourished in India between 4000-8000 B.C. The people were primarily rural communities spread across hills and rivers. They worshipped Mother Goddess, Bull, Rudra, Shiva, Pashupati, Ganesha, Lakshmi and Fire. They believed in life after death.

Neolithic Culture: The new and final Stone Age is known as Neolithic Age. Neolithic culture is not older than 7000 BC. The people had now started cultivating land to grow food. Man had now become a farmer. He tamed the animals for milk, meat, transport, guarding, etc.

2. The following types of sources have been discovered while studying history:
 - (i) Manuscript (ii) Archaeology
 - (iii) Monuments (iv) Script
 - (v) Inscription (vi) Artefacts
 - (vii) Carbon dating
3. Do it yourself.
4. The new craft of the Harappan people was that most of the things were made of stone, metal, shell including bronze, copper, gold and silver. Copper was used for making tools, weapons and vessels. Silver and Gold were used for making ornaments and vessels. Both men and women were very fond of jewellery. Women wore heavy bangles, big necklaces, ear-rings. They also used cosmetics. They painted their lips and blackened their eyes with collyrium.

Entertainment was one of the main hobbies of men and women. The bronze figurine of a 'dancing girl' was most striking among the many figurines. It showed their sense of amusement. Other means of amusements included big dice for playing, clay models called terracotta for children. Models of some wheeled cars and chairs.

Chapter-5 Janapadas, Mahajanapadas And Early Republic

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. c) Jain 2. b) 1/6th
3. c) Patliputra 4. c) Buddhist Shines
5. b) Birth
6. b) Mahapadama Nanda 7. b) Beas

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Rig Veda is the oldest book on Veda.
2. Brahmins received gifts as Dakshina from king.

3. Rajas of powerful Mahajanapadas tried to conquer the Sanghas.
4. Magadha was the most important Janapada.
5. Vaishali was the capital of Vajji.
6. Magadha was a Mahajanapada and Vajji was a Janapada.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jana | (c) The people |
| 2. Kammakaras | (d) Landless agricultural labourers |
| 3. Ashvamedha | (e) Horse Sacrifice |
| 4. Bhaga | (b) 1/6th of agricultural produce |
| 5. Varna | (a) The caste |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By Ashvamedha Yajna, we mean a ritual in which a horse was allowed to roam freely for a year. The horse was guarded by Raja's army. If horse entered kingdom of another Raja and if he prevented the horse, he had to fight. When horse was brought back to capital, it was sacrificed on successful performance of Yajana (sacrifice). Those rajas were also invited in the ceremony whose territory horse had wandered. Sacrifice was carried out by specially trained priests. Then the king was declared as Samrat or Emperor.
2. The four varnas are :
 - (i) Brahmin : Primarily engaged in the study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and accept gifts (dakshina).
 - (ii) Kshatriya : They were warriors who fought battles and expected to protect the people.
 - (iii) Vaishya : Their duties included cultivating lands, trade and herding animals.
 - (iv) Shudra : They were needed to serve the above three groups and could not carry out rituals. They were treated as untouchables.

3. The name of four powerful Mahajanapadas are
 (i) Magadha (ii) Koshala
 (iii) Vatsa (iv) Avanti
4. Taxes on agricultural crops were fixed at 1/6th of the produce.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. Rajas or Maharajas built forts to protect their kingdom from the attack of enemy armies.
2. The difference between Janapada and Mahajanapadas is as follows:

Janapada : It meant the land where the jana or people set its foot and settled down. They led a settled life and settlements like Purana Quila in Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut and Atranjikhera near Etah in U.P. came into existence.

Mahajanapadas : With the passage of time, Janapadas became more powerful and influential. They were fortified by huge walls of wood, brick and stone.

3. The present day elections are different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in Janapadas in the following manner:

The supreme leader was chosen as king who appointed his ministers and other officials. The succession later succeeded in the king's family. In present day, the elections are held by voting through the people.

4. The rulers of Mahajanapada started collecting regular taxes for (i) Building huge fort and palaces and (ii) Maintaining big armies (iii) Maintaining administrative expenses.
5. Magadha was superior to Vajji in many ways as follows:

Magadha : It was most powerful and important Janapada. Rajagriha (Rajgir) was its capital. It was later shifted to Patliputra (Patna). Many rivers like Ganga and Son flowed through it making land fertile. It had a vast forest area. Elephant were used for army. Forests also provided for building houses, carts and chariots. It had iron ore mines to make strong tools and weapons for army and agriculture implements. Even

Alexander attempted to conquer and plunder its riches.

Vajji : It was most important Gana or Sangha. Vaishali was its capital. It owned some fertile lands. There were several rulers who ruled and performed rituals. They took decisions by discussion in assemblies. Women, Dasas and Kamakaras did not participate in the assemblies. The Digha Nikaya a famous Buddhist books says that Ajatashatru wanted to attack Vajji. He even consulted Buddha for it. Buddha asked whether Vajji met frequently in assemblies. The messenger replied in affirmative. Both Buddha and Mahavira belonged to Ganas or Sanghas.

Creative Corner:

'Shudra' was a socially backward class which comprised of people who did all the manual work. They were looked down upon by the other three groups. They were treated by the Aryans as servants who carried out menial and manual work. They were treated as untouchables.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

**Chapter - 6 Rise of New Ideas and Thought
Get Busy**

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. d) 6th century
2. a) Grammarian 3. d) Sanyasa
4. b) Gautama Buddha
5. d) Ahimsa

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Some people became dissatisfied with the Vedic religion because it was a religion that had too many rigid rituals.
2. Mahavira was born in a village near Vaishali.
3. Mahavira and Buddha preached their religion in a language spoken by common people.
4. Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath near Varanasi.
5. Jains are not allowed to kill or torment even insects.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Tri-Ratnas	(d) Jainism
2. Eight-fold Path	(c) Buddhism
3. Moksha	(a) Freedom from worldly bonds
4. Vanaprastha	(b) Retiring to a forest to meditate

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Upanishads are regarded as sacred knowledge or divine revelation and are thus called Vedanta. Upanishad means sitting at the feet of the Guru to receive the teaching. There are 108 Upanishads. The central philosophy is that a Supreme Form fills space and time. That supreme form surfaced the whole universe which includes everything in the universe even Gods.
2. Mahavira said about Nirvana that the aim of every human being should be to attain what he called 'Nirvana'. He said that there are three ways to attain it by – Right Faith, right Knowledge and Right Action. A man's s deeds should be based on these three jewels which are known as Tri-Ratnas.
3. The four noble truths are:
 - (i) The world is full of sufferings.
 - (ii) Suffering is caused by human desire.
 - (iii) The renunciation of desires is the path of Salvation.
 - (iv) Salvation can be attained by following the Eight-Fold Path.
4. The eight-fold path of Buddhism are:
 - (i) Right belief.
 - (ii) Right thought
 - (iii) Right speech
 - (iv) Right action
 - (v) Right means of livelihood
 - (vi) Right meditation
 - (vii) Right effort
 - (viii) Right remembrance or memory
5. The main teaching of Mahavira were:

Mahavira believed that matter and soul were two eternal elements. The aim of human being should be to attain 'Nirvana'. There are three ways to attain it: Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Action. Man's deeds should be based on these three jewels which are known as Tri-Ratnas.

The most prominent doctrine of Jainism was Ahimsa or non-injury to any living being. Life in every creature was considered sacred. Moksha or liberation from the cycle of birth and death and rebirth can be achieved only by leading an austere life based on ahimsa and self-denial.

His impact was so powerful that King Chandragupta Maurya became a Jain, gave up his throne and spent the last years of his life in Karnataka as a Jain ascetic.

6. Buddha attained enlightenment at Gaya in Bihar. Gautam Buddha was a royal prince called Siddhartha. He left his royal home to find answers to human sufferings. He wandered as an ascetic for many years. At last after 12 years of meditation under a Peepal tree, he attained enlightenment and became a Buddha, the Enlightened One.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. Mahavira was born in a village near Vaishali. Mahavira said that aim of every human being should be to attain 'Nirvana'. He said there are 3 ways to attain it by – Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Action. A man's s deeds should be based on these three jewels which are known as Tri-Ratnas. The most prominent doctrine of Jainism was Ahimsa or non-injury to any living being. Life in every creature was considered sacred. Moksha or liberation from the cycle of birth and death and rebirth can be achieved only by leading an austere life based on ahimsa and self-denial.
2. After attaining Enlightenment, Gautam Buddha decided to impart knowledge to his people. He gave first sermon at Sarnath near Varansi. The essence of his teaching is contained in the 'Four Noble Truths and Eight-Fold Path'.

The 'Four Noble Truths –

 - (i) The world is full of sufferings.
 - (ii) Suffering is caused by human desire.
 - (iii) The renunciation of desires is the path of Salvation.
 - (iv) Salvation can be attained by following the Eight-Fold Path.

The Eight-Fold Path'

- (i) Right belief. (ii) Right thought
 - (iii) Right speech (iv) Right action
 - (v) Right means of livelihood
 - (vi) Right meditation
 - (vii) Right effort
 - (viii) Right remembrance or memory
3. Jainism and Buddhism became popular in India because Hindu religion had become too complicated and failed to satisfy the spiritual needs of the common people. This was one of the important causes that gave rise to faiths that were simple and not expensive and could be understood by the common man.
4. The eight-fold path of Buddhism are:
- (i) Right belief. (ii) Right thought
 - (iii) Right speech (iv) Right action
 - (v) Right means of livelihood
 - (vi) Right meditation
 - (vii) Right effort
 - (viii) Right remembrance or memory
5. The main principle of Upanishadic thought is attainment of sacred knowledge or divine revelation and are thus called Vedanta. Upanishad means sitting at the feet of the Guru to receive the teaching. There are 108 Upanishads. The central philosophy is that a Supreme Form fills space and time. That supreme form surfaced the whole universe which includes everything in the universe even Gods.
6. Buddhism became more popular than Jainism because it spread more rapidly in India, Nepal, Tibet, China, Burma, Japan and Sri Lanka. Buddha preached love, ahimsa and brotherhood of all men, which attracted people towards him. His message was simple. He spoke in Pali, the language of common people. He discarded complicated rituals and expensive sacrifices prevalent in Hinduism.
- Buddha welcomed all irrespective of their caste. The low caste people who were ill-treated by higher castes flocked to the new religion. Another important factor was the Buddhist Sangha. Even today, disciples

express faith in three holy principles by saying; I take refuge in the Buddha, I take refuge in the Dharma, I take refuge in the Sangha. Membership of the Buddhist Sangha was open to all both men and women.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 7 The Mauryan Empire

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. d) Chandragupta Maurya
2. a) Chanakya
3. a) Prakrit
4. c) National Emblem
5. e) Patliputra
6. b) Brihadratha

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Chanakya, also known as Kautilya, played a vital role in overthrowing the last Nanda King.
2. Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta.
3. Bindusara ruled for about 25 years.
4. The pillar at Sarnath had four lions carved on top of it.
5. The last Mauryan King was killed by Pushyamitra Shunga.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column I | Column II |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Ashoka | (c) Brought almost the whole of India under his rule. |
| 2. Bindusara | (a) Conquered the south upto Mysore. |
| 3. Seleucus | (b) Invaded Punjab in 326 B.C. |
| 4. Alexander | (d) Ruled the region in the extreme north-west of the India. |
| 5. Pushyamitra | (f) Killed Brihadratha, the last Mauryan Ruler. |
| 6. Kautilya | (e) Wrote Arthashastra |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Chanakya was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote Arthashastra which explained how an efficient Government should be organized.
2. Kalinga War changed Ashoka completely.
3. Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.
4. Pushyamitra Mauryan killed the last Mauryan Emperor.
5. Seleucus was Nicator (the Satrap left by Alexander of Macedonia, before his return to Greece). Chandragupta inflicted a crushing defeat on him. Seleucus was forced to surrender. Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. In introducing Dhamma, Ashoka faced the problem in spreading it because there was resistance from the existing priest community.
2. The extent of the Mauryan Empire under Chandragupta included Central India. It also included the whole of Northern India and parts of Central India.
3. Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador and was allowed to stay in the court of Chandragupta at Patliputra. Megasthenes wrote the 'Indica'.
4. The effects of the Kalinga War were quite immense and far reaching. The Kalinga War resulted in huge loss of life and property. Thousands of people were killed or wounded. This Kalinga War was probably the most important events of Ashoka's life. The horrors of war created a storm in Ashoka's mind. His heart was moved to see the misery of men. He decided that he would not fight any more wars. Instead, he would try and persuade people to live in peace. Thus, the bloodbath of the Kalinga War changed Ashoka completely.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
3. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

The reign of Ashoka is one of the greatest in the history of India. After serving as a Viceroy in Ujjaini and

Taxila, Ashoka succeeded Bindusara to the Mauryan throne. He was a brave warrior and wanted to extend the boundaries of his empire further. He decided to conquest Kalinga and included it in his empire and he finally the war.

In Kalinga war became a turning point in his life and he became the first monarch in the world history to abandon the path of war and violence.

Ashoka himself followed Buddhism. He preached only good things of human conduct. His 'Dhamma' which is the Pali form of the Sanskrit word Dharma, was not dogmatic but a set of moral principles which included Ahimsa, Tolerance, Pure Life and Truthfulness.

Ashoka took a number of measures for the propagation of Dhamma throughout his empire.

- ❖ Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamantris whose duty was to improve the general life of his people.
- ❖ He issued Dhamma Lipis and Dhammas Tambhas respectively in the form of Rock and Pillar Edicts describing the attributes of Dhamma.
- ❖ He conducted Dhamma, yatras or royal tours to spread his concept of Dhamma.
- ❖ Ashoka sent monks to preach the religion of the Buddha to far-off countries. His own son Mahendra and his daughter Sanghamitra went to Sri Lanka.
- ❖ He used Pali, the language of the people to carry his message to all corners of his empire.
- ❖ Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at Patliputra to remove differences among different groups of Buddhists.
- ❖ Our historians got valuable information about Ashoka's reign from his edicts and pillars.
- ❖ Ashoka's edicts shed light on the political, social, religious and literary life of the Mauryan period.

Chapter -8 Growth of Agriculture, Trade and Towns

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) Pepper 2. a) Uzhavar
3. d) Mathura 4. c) Kamakara
5. a) Village Heaman

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Steel cutlery from India was very popular in Rome.
2. Barygaza was the old name of Bharuch.

3. A guild formed by a particular commercial class is called Shrenis.
4. Yavanpriya means 'appreciated by foreigners' in Sanskrit.
5. The earliest Tamil literature was the Sangam literature.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Sangam	(b) A literature
2. Arikamedu	(d) Port
3. Barygaza	(c) Bharuch
4. Grihapati	(a) Small landowner
5. Yavanpriya	(e) Indian pepper

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Gram Bhojaka' was the village headman in northern India.
2. By Kadaisiya, we mean labourer or slave.
3. Sangam Literature is the chief source of information about South India. A Sangam was an assembly of Tamil poets and scholars, the first being held around 2,300 years ago at Madurai. In this assembly, poets recounted lives of chiefs, kings and common men. More Sangams were held later. These texts were later compiled and came to be known as Sangam Literature.
4. Shrenis were mercantile organizations known as guilds. The increase in trade led to these Shrenis or Guilds. This marked the beginning of specialized occupations.
5. Name of some important towns in this period are Vaishali, Benaras, Kaushami, Pataliputra and Mathura.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The use of iron revolutionized agriculture because of the widespread use of iron implements in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar. With the support of new iron agricultural tools and implements, peasants could produce more food-grains.
2. Increased agricultural production benefitted the kings of this period to meet their military and administrative needs. The surplus could also be made available to the towns which

had sprung up in sixth century B.C. which continued to prosper due to the increase in trade and commerce.

3. The various archaeological discoveries in the ancient Tamil homeland are:

- (i) Trade contacts between South India and the Romans.
- (ii) Merchant Ships were loaded and unloaded.
- (iii) A massive brick structure which acted as a warehouse.
- (iv) Pottery from Mediterranean region.
- (v) Roman goods such as lamps, glassware and gems.
- (vi) Dyeing vats and stone beads
- (vii) Roman coins and coins of Pandiyans, Cholas and Cheras.

4. The term 'Jataka' means a folktale about the 500 previous births before he was finally born as Gautama. Many of these incarnations were in the form of animal. A lot of information on the social and economic conditions is provided by these stories. Probably the common people composed their Jataka stories and they were later written down by Buddhist monks.

5. The Tamil Sangams were the chief source of information about South India. A Sangam was an assembly of Tamil poets and scholars, the first being held around 2,300 years ago at Madurai. In this assembly, poets recounted the lives of chiefs, kings and common men. More Sangams were held later. These texts were later compiled and came to be known as Sangam Literature.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. d) Chandragupta Maurya
2. d) 6th Century
3. a) Shudra
4. a) Village Headman

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta.
2. Mahavira was born in a village near Vaishali.
3. The Rig Veda is the oldest book on Veda.
4. The earliest Tamil literature was the Sangam literature.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Sangam	(b) A literature
2. Arikamedu	(d) Port
3. Barygaza	(c) Bharuch
4. Grihapati	(a) Small landowner
5. Yavanpriya	(e) Indian pepper

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Chanakya was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote Arthashastra which explained how an efficient Government should be organized.
2. Mahavira said about Nirvana that the aim of every human being should be to attain what he called 'Nirvana'. He said that there are three ways to attain it by – Right Faith, right Knowledge and Right Action. A man's deeds should be based on these three jewels which are known as Tri-Ratnas.
3. By Ashvamedha Yajna, we mean a ritual in which a horse was allowed to roam freely for a year. The horse was guarded by Raja's army. If horse entered kingdom of another Raja and if he prevented the horse, he had to fight. When horse was brought back to capital, it was sacrificed on successful performance of Yajana (sacrifice). Those rajas were also invited in the ceremony whose territory horse had wandered. Sacrifice was carried out by specially trained priests. Then the king was declared as Samrat or Emperor.
4. Name of some important towns in this period are Vaishali, Benaras, Kaushami, Pataliputra and Mathura.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The extent of the Mauryan Empire under Chandragupta included Central India. It also included the whole of Northern India and parts of Central India.
2. After attaining Enlightenment, Gautam Buddha decided to impart knowledge to his people. He gave first sermon at Sarnath near Varansi. The essence of his teaching is contained in the 'Four Noble Truths and Eight-Fold Path'.

The 'Four Noble Truths –

- (i) The world is full of sufferings.
- (ii) Suffering is caused by human desire.
- (iii) The renunciation of desires is the path of Salvation.
- (iv) Salvation can be attained by following the Eight-Fold Path.

The Eight-Fold Path'

- (i) Right belief. (ii) Right thought
 - (iii) Right speech (iv) Right action
 - (v) Right means of livelihood
 - (vi) Right meditation
 - (vii) Right effort
 - (viii) Right remembrance or memory
3. The difference between Janapada and Mahajanapadas is as follows:

Janapada : It meant the land where the jana or people set its foot and settled down. They led a settled life and settlements like Purana Quila in Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut and Atranjikhara near Etah in U.P. came into existence.

Mahajanapadas : With the passage of time, Janapadas became more powerful and influential. They were fortified by huge walls of wood, brick and stone.

4. Sangam Literature is the chief source of information about South India. A Sangam was an assembly of Tamil poets and scholars, the first being held around 2,300 years ago at Madurai. In this assembly, poets recounted lives of chiefs, kings and common men. More Sangams were held later. These texts were later compiled and came to be known as Sangam Literature.

Unit-II : The Earth – Our Habitat

Chapter - 1 Earth in the Solar System

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) Earth 2. c) North
3. a) Constellation 4. d) Sun
5. a) Comet

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Planets do not have their own light and heat.
2. Earth is the only planet which has life.
3. Moon is the closest celestial body to our Earth.
4. A huge system of stars is called Galaxy.
5. A group of stars forming various patterns is called a Constellation.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Ursa Major	(d) Saptarishi
2. Saturn	(a) Planetary rings
3. Blue Planet	(b) Earth
4. Moon	(c) Planet

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By celestial bodies, we mean the Sun, Moon, Stars, Planets, Comets, Meteors and Asteroids. They are also called heavenly bodies which form the universe.
2. There are eight planets in the Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
3. Planets revolve in anti-clockwise direction.
4. Planets are different from stars in following three respects:
 - (i) Planets do not have their own light and heat.
 - (ii) They shine when light from the sun falls on them.
 - (iii) The planet is placed among the fixed stars.
5. Earth is called a unique planet because:
 - (i) It supports life.
 - (ii) It is at the optimum distance from Sun.

Therefore, it is neither too hot nor too cold.

- (iii) It is a habitable planet as it provides all necessities of life.
- (iv) Earth is surrounded by a layer of the atmosphere which is rich in oxygen that makes life possible,
- (v) On earth, water occurs in abundance.
- (vi) Its atmosphere protects from extreme temperature and ultraviolet rays of the sun.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. Solar System consists of following planets:
Mercury : It is the nearest to the Sun. Mercury has no moon.
Venus : It is considered as 'Earth's Twin' as its shape and size are very similar to Earth. It rotates on its axis in opposite direction.
Earth : It is called a unique planet as supports life. It has air, water and energy. It has oxygen that makes life possible,
Mars : Mars is known as the Red Planet. It has two moons. It is the fourth planet from the Sun.
Jupiter : It is the fifth planet from the Sun. It has rings around it. Jupiter is the Largest Planet. It has 60 Moons.
Saturn : It is the sixth planet from the Sun. It has rings around it. It has 31 moons. Saturn's rings are made of ice, rock and dust particles. They were first seen by Galileo.
Uranus : It is the seventh planet from the Sun. It has 27 moons. It rotates on its axis in opposite direction. It has rings around it.
Neptune : It is the eighth planet from the Sun. It has 13 moons.
2. The names of planets in order of their distance from Sun are:
Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
The names of planets in order of their size from Sun are:
Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury.
Planets having rocks are : Venus, Earth, Mars, Mercury
Planets having gases are : Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

3. Earth's satellite is known as Moon. It is about 3,84,000 km away from earth. It has no light of its own. It reflects the light of Sun which reaches the earth in one and a quarter seconds. The moon, as seen from the earth, appears to change every day from a thin crescent to the full moon. It keeps changing its face every night. It completes one spin in about 27 days and 8 hours and takes nearly the same time in rotation around its own axis also. It shows only one side to us while other side of moon remains away from us. In recent years, space explorations have provided a lot of information to us about the moon's surface. An American Astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to land on the Moon on 29th July, 1969 in the spacecraft named AP0110 XI.
4. Indian Astronomy has a very rich history from the ancient time. Aryabhatta was first Indian Satellite sent into space with the help of Russia in 1957. The other Indian satellites are Bhaskara (1979), Rohini (1980) and Apple (1981). The artificial satellites have proved very useful in Telecommunications, Metereology, T.V. Relay and Broadcasting. Man-made satellites are placed in the orbit of the earth by rockets. Examples of Indian Satellites are IRS, INSAT, EDUSAT.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Chapter - 2 Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. d) Grid 2. d) 82030'E
3. a) Frigid Zone 4. c) Equator
5. a) Longitude

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Sun is never overhead at any time or place beyond the Tropic of Capricorn in the Northern Hemisphere.
2. The 0° longitude is known as Prime Meridian.

3. The local time of Jammu and Kashmir is equal of local time in Assam.
4. If it is 6.30 p.m. at Kolkata, it would be 2.00 p.m. in London.
5. The Standard Meridian of India passes through Allahabad.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. By 'Globe' we mean a model representing the Earth. As such, it shows accurate shapes and sizes of all the physical features of the Earth. On a globe, we see that a needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner which is known as its Axis. A globe also shows how this axis passes through North and South Pole. We find two sets of lines drawn on it. The first set of lines run from North Pole to South Pole (vertically) is called Meridians or Longitudes. The other set parallel lines is called Latitudes.
2. The main use of latitudes and longitudes is as follows:
 Latitudes : Through Latitudes, we can easily form an idea of the temperature of a place and we can also divide the earth into Heat Zones. We can find out the distance of a place from the equator with the help of latitudes.
 Longitudes : With the help of Longitudes, we can calculate the local time of a place easily and we can also find out the location of any particular place on the map or the globe.
3. The three important parallels of latitudes are
 - (i) Tropic of Cancer (23½° N) is the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (ii) Tropic of Capricorn situated at an angular distance of 23½° S in Southern Hemisphere
 - (iii) Antarctic Circle as situated at (66 ½° S) South of the Equator.
4. In India, we follow The Standard Meridian of India. We follow the time set by the 82½° E longitude. This is called the Indian Standard Time or I.S.T. We should remember that the Indian Standard Time is 82½° x 4 minutes = 330 minutes ahead of the Greenwich Time.

5. Parallels of Latitudes are:
 - (i) Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) is the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (ii) Tropic of Capricorn situated at an angular distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in Southern Hemisphere
 - (iii) Arctic Circle at ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) North of the Equator.
 - (iv) Antarctic Circle as situated at ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) South of the Equator.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. Heat zones of the Earth are:
 - (i) **Hot or Torrid Zone** – It lies between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. It's the hottest zone. It area gets maximum amount heat. At noon sun shines vertically over this zone. On the latitude of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. Mid-day sun is seen overhead on one day in a year i.e. 21st June and 22nd December.
 - (ii) **Temperate or Moderate** – It lies between Tropic Cancer and Arctic Circle in Northern Hemisphere and Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in Southern Hemisphere. The sun is never overhead in this zone. It's neither very hot nor very cold.
 - (iii) **Frigid Zone** – It lies between Arctic Circle and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and Antarctic Circle and South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere. Here sun does not rise much above horizon. The rays of sun are extremely slanting and don't provide much heat.
2. By meridians of longitude of two places, we can find out difference in their local time. For example, the longitude of Mumbai is 72° E. It means that there will difference of $72 \times 4 = 288$ minutes between their local times. There is a difference of 308 minutes between the local time of Greenwich and Delhi. Earth rotates from west to east. Local time of places to the east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich Time and local time of places to the west Greenwich Time will be behind Greenwich Time. Reason behind this is

because of rotation of earth from west to east. And if it is 12 midnight at Greenwich, the time at Mumbai will be 12 hours + 288 minutes i.e. 16 hours 40 minutes.

3. Places can be located on the Globe with the help of axis which pass through North and South Pole. If we look at Globe, we find two sets of lines drawn on it. The first set of these lines running from North Pole to South Pole (vertically) is called Meridians or Longitudes. The other set of these lines running is circles between the two poles (parallel) is called parallels of Latitudes.
4. Parallels of Latitudes and Meridians of Longitude help us to locate places on the Globe. If we know the latitude and longitude of place, we can very easily locate any place on the globe. For example:
Mumbai : Latitude: 19° N
Longitude : 72° 48' E
5. India's Standard Time has been fixed in India. We follow the time set by the $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude. This is called the Indian Standard Time or I.S.T.
We should remember that the Indian Standard Time is $82\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ minutes = 330 minutes ahead of the Greenwich Time.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter -3 Motions of The Earth :Rotation and Revolution

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) Revolution of the Earth
2. b) 21st June 3. b) 2004
4. b) 21st June 5. b) Noon
6. c) 365 days and 6 hours

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The earth revolves around the sun in a fixed path known as orbit.
2. The spinning of the Earth around its axis is called rotation.

3. On the 21st June, the rays of the Sun fall on the Tropic of Cancer.
4. On the day of 21st March, the day and night are equal in length.
5. 21st March is called the

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. Earth rotates like a top on its axis. The axis of earth is an imaginary line. The perpendicular to plane of earth's orbit, this axis forms an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Thus, with the orbital plane, the earth's axis forms an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This tells that when earth revolves around the sun, it is always inclined to one side.
2. By the inclination of the Earth's axis, we understand that Earth is inclined to one side. By its rotation, the earth continuously shows a new face towards the sun. Hence, while it is day on one part of the earth, it is night on the other part.
3. Rotation is spinning of the earth on its imaginary axis. The direction of its movement is from west to east. That's why the sun seems to rise in the east and sets in the west. Day and night are caused due to the rotation of Earth.
4. The main effects of rotation of the earth around its imaginary axis are that day and night are caused due to the rotation of Earth. By its rotation, the earth continuously shows a new face towards the sun. Hence, while it is day on one part of the earth, it is night on the other part. As a result, the dawn, noon, dusk twilight and night are formed.
5. Earth takes 365 days and 6 hours time to complete one revolution.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The lengths of days and nights are of unequal duration beyond the equator. Because of earth's constant inclination in one direction, Northern Hemisphere gets light for a longer time. So, days are longer and nights are shorter. Similarly, Southern Hemisphere is which away from sun, receives less sunlight and days are shorter and nights are longer.

2. The cause that that days and nights are unequal is due to earth's constant inclination in one direction, Northern Hemisphere gets light for a long time. So, days are long and nights are short. At the same time, Southern Hemisphere is which away from sun, gets less sunlight and days are short and nights are long.
3. The factors responsible for the change of seasons are:
 - (i) The phenomenon or change of season is caused chiefly by revolution of earth round sun.
 - (ii) Inclination of earth's axis at an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the plane of its orbit which constantly points to the same directions.
 - (iii) The four main seasons are: Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring. In each season, there is a change in the temperature as well as the duration of day and night also changes.
4. Do it yourself.
5. Do it yourself.

F. Give reason of the following:

1. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west because Earth rotates on its axis. Due to this rotation, days and nights are caused. Therefore, no place on earth receives sunlight constantly. The portion facing sun experiences day, while other half experiences night. The circle that divides day from night on globe is called Circle of Illumination which moves gradually from east towards west. Earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation around its axis. This rotation period is known as earth day. As earth rotates west to east, the zone of darkness comes nearer to zone of illumination, there is diffused light. Early period of day is called as Dawn. As time passes, sun is seen overhead. This period is called noon. The lighted portion then begins to fade. When it is completely dark, it is known as night.
2. The earth revolves around the sun in its orbit and is called revolution. It takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution. We calculate a year as consisting of 365 days

only and ignore six hours for the sake of convenience.

Six hours saved every year are added to make one day over a span of four years. This extra day is added to the month of February. That's why, every fourth year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days. This fourth year is known as Leap Year.

3. On 21st June the South Pole is in continuous darkness earth's plane does not get light of from the sun at all.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

1. Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) Revolution of the Earth
2. a) Comets
3. d) Grid
4. d) 82030'E

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The 00 longitude is known as Prime Meridian.
2. The earth revolves around the sun in a fixed path known as orbit.
3. A group of stars forming various patterns is called a Constellation.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

- | Column I | Column II |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ursa Major | (d) Saptarishi |
| 2. Saturn | (a) Planetary rings |
| 3. Blue Planet | (b) Earth |
| 4. Moon | (c) Planet |

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The main use of latitudes and longitudes is as follows:

Latitudes : Through Latitudes, we can easily form an idea of the temperature of a place and we can also divide the earth into Heat Zones. We can find out the distance of a place from the equator with the help of latitudes.

Longitudes : With the help of Longitudes, we can calculate the local time of a place easily and we can also find out the location of any particular place on the map or the globe.

2. In India, we follow The Standard Meridian of India. We follow the time set by the $82\frac{1}{2}$ E longitude. This is called the Indian Standard Time or I.S.T. We should remember that the Indian Standard Time is $82\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ minutes = 330 minutes ahead of the Greenwich Time.
3. Earth rotates like a top on its axis. The axis of earth is an imaginary line. The perpendicular to place of earth's orbit, this axis forms an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. Thus, with the orbital plane, the earth's axis forms an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. This tells that when earth revolves around the sun, it is always inclined to one side.
4. Earth is called a unique planet because:
 - (i) It supports life.
 - (ii) It is at the optimum distance from Sun. Therefore, it is neither too hot nor too cold.
 - (iii) It is a habitable planet as it provides all necessities of life.
 - (iv) Earth is surrounded by a layer of the atmosphere which is rich in oxygen that makes life possible,
 - (v) On earth, water occurs in abundance.
 - (vi) Its atmosphere protects from extreme temperature and ultraviolet rays of the sun.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west because Earth rotates on its axis. Due to this rotation, days and nights are caused. Therefore, no place on earth receives sunlight constantly. The portion facing sun experiences day, while other half experiences night. The circle that divides day from night on globe is called Circle of Illumination which moves gradually from east towards west. Earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation around its axis. This rotation period is known as earth day. As earth rotates west to east, the zone of darkness comes nearer to zone of illumination, there is diffused light. Early period of day is called

as Dawn. As time passes, sun is seen overhead. This period is called noon. The lighted portion then begins to fade. When it is completely dark, it is known as night.

2. Indian Astronomy has a very rich history from the ancient time. Aryabhatta was first Indian Satellite sent into space with the help of Russia in 1957. The other Indian satellites are Bhaskara (1979), Rohini (1980) and Apple (1981). The artificial satellites have proved very useful in Telecommunications, Metereology, T.V. Relay and Broadcasting. Man-made satellites are placed in the orbit of the earth by rockets. Examples of Indian Satellites are IRS, INSAT, EDUSAT.
3. By meridians of longitude of two places, we can find out difference in their local time. For example, the longitude of Mumbai is 72° E. It means that there will difference of $72 \times 4 = 288$ minutes between their local times. There is a difference of 308 minutes between the local time of Greenwich and Delhi. Earth rotates from west to east. Local time of places to the east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich Time and local time of places to the west Greenwich Time will be behind Greenwich Time. Reason behind this is because of rotation of earth from west to east. And if it is 12 midnight at Greenwich, the time at Mumbai will be 12 hours + 288 minutes i.e. 16 hours 40 minutes.
4. India's Standard Time has been fixed in India. We follow the time set by the 82½° E longitude. This is called the Indian Standard Time or I.S.T.
We should remember that the Indian Standard Time is $82\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ minutes = 330 minutes ahead of the Greenwich Time.

Chapter - 4 Major Domains of the Earth

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. c) Hydrosphere
2. b) Afforestation
3. b) Outer Crust 4. a) 21%

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Constant break up and formation of rocks keeps the Earth ever so fertile.

2. Water changes its states into liquid, solid and gas.
3. Oxygen content in air is about 21% percent.
4. Conversion of water vapour into tiny droplets of water is called evaporation.
5. World population today is 6500 million.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False |
| 3. True | 4. True |

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. The four constituents of the earth are:
(i) Lithosphere (iii) Atmosphere
(ii) Hydrosphere (iv) Biosphere
2. Litho' means 'stone' and as such Lithosphere. The solid portion of the earth is called Lithosphere. It consists of rocks of earth's crust and the thin layers of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organisms. It includes all types of land masses, big or small, even or uneven, deep valleys and high mountains, plateaus and vast plains are included in the Lithosphere.
3. Evaporation is transformation of water into gaseous form. The water in oceans is heated by solar radiation during the day time. This heating of water makes water vapour which then rises into the atmosphere. This is known as evaporation.
4. Air also has weight and it exerts pressure on the earth's surface like any other matter. It is called the Atmospheric Pressure. The pressure of air is not the same at all places or at all times. Air always moves from high pressure areas to low pressure areas. This horizontal movement of air is called Wind. The atmosphere has been divided into different layers.
5. Condensation is transformation of gaseous form of water into liquid or solid form. It occurs when tiny droplets float in the air, join together around dust particles and form clouds. The heavier drops cluster together and fall back to the Earth as rainfall or snowfall. Rainfall and snowfall together is called precipitation. A part of this is absorbed by the roots of plants. They then give it out to atmosphere known as transpiration.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. Water plays an important role in circulation of nutrients between lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere. It also forms the functions of rock disintegration and supports a variety of life-forms in oceans. Since ocean consists of more than 96.5% of water volume. This water becomes available on land through a natural process called the Water Cycle or the Hydrological Cycle.
2. Earth is surrounded by a layer of the atmosphere which is rich in oxygen that makes life possible. The thin blanket of air provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of Sun's rays. The air is a mixture of gases which usually maintains a constant proportion. The atmospheric air has 21% Oxygen and 1% Argon gases including Carbon Dioxide, Helium, Methane, Hydrogen, Ozone, Neon, Xenon, etc.
3. Bio' means life, a narrow zone where land, water and air come in contact. This zone is called 'Biosphere' and life exists only in this narrow zone. This zone extends a little above and below surface of land. It supports several varieties of organisms both plants and animals. The three domains of the earth interact with each other and affect each other in some way or the other. All the organisms are directly or indirectly dependent upon each other.
4. For protecting the environment, following steps should be taken:
 - (i) We should prevent pollution by inculcating clean habits.
 - (ii) Through various measures we should create awareness and spread literacy among people.
 - (iii) We should grow more and more trees.
 - (iv) We should put a ban on the use of polythene bags.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter-5 Major Relief Features of The Earth

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. d) Pacific Ocean
2. c) Asia
3. b) Ocean
4. a) Plateau
5. b) Asia

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Caspian Sea is a salt water lake.
2. Most of the land area of the Earth lies in Asia.
3. Baikal Lake is the deepest lake of the world.
4. Mountains formed by folding of the Earth's crust is known as Fold Mountains.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Ocean	(d) Pacific
2. Lake	(a) Caspian Sea
3. Desert	(c) Sahara
4. Water Falls	(b) Yosemite

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Asia is the largest continent of the world. Africa is the second largest continent.
2. By Isthmus, we mean a narrow strip of land separating two large water bodies and connecting two large landmasses.
3. Three types of mountains are Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and Volcanic Mountains. One example of a Fold Mountain is the Himalaya.
4. A typical waterfall is formed when a river pass through high mountains and plateaus before falling into the sea
The Angel Waterfall is the highest in the world which falls in the Guyana Highlands in the world. Its total height of waterfall is about 979 metres.
5. The oceans of the world are:
 - (i) Pacific Ocean
 - (ii) Atlantic Ocean
 - (iii) Indian Ocean
 - (iv) Arctic Ocean.The difference in elevation and slope between the higher and lower parts is called Relief. When such reliefs are found into or

under the sea or oceans, the same is called Submarine relief.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The main relief features of the Asian Continent are:
 - (i) It is the largest continent on Earth.
 - (ii) It lies in the Eastern and Northern Hemispheres.
 - (iii) The world's highest mountain range, the Himalayas, the deepest lake 'Lake Baikal' and the largest inland lake The Caspian Sea, are all in Asia.
2. The differences between fresh water lake and salt water lake are:
 - (a) Lakes which have outlets to the sea and receive water from rivers or springs are called Fresh Water Lakes.
 - (b) Lakes which are formed by rain water or may also receive river water only during a particular season but have not outlet to the sea and water of these lakes is stationary and salty are known as Salt Water Lakes.
3. The chief mountain ranges are Himalayas, Andes, Aravallis, Ural, Rift Valley in Africa. These mountains are found in Asia, Africa, Europe and at Equator.
4. Mountains differ from plateaus in the following manner:

Mountains : A steep landmass rising to at least 610 metres above the surroundings is called mountains.

Plateaus : A plateau is a large, level area of land considerably raised above the adjoining land. Plateaus are made by the same forces as mountains and are often found adjacent to mountains.
5. The process involved in the formation of mountains is that over a long period of geographic time, they have been worn down by weathering and materials transported by forces of wind, water and ice.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter -6 Climate of India

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. c) Jet Streams | 2. a) Sea Coasts |
| 3. b) Indian | 4. d) 1142 cm |
| 5. d) South | |

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Kolkata has moderate climate.
2. The Himalayas act as a climate barrier on our northern boundary.
3. In Kashmir valley, Leh, etc. the temperature may fall as low as -80C.
4. Monsoon is derived from the Arabic word Mausim.
5. Summers are hot and winters are cold in extreme climate.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. The term 'climate' indicates the average condition of weather at a place over a long period of time.
2. Equable Climate' is the climate neither too hot nor too cold and it is found near the seashore. It is characterized by mild summer and winter. There is very little difference between day and night temperatures.
3. India has four distinct seasons – winter, summer, rainy and retreating monsoon season. These seasons are called the 'Cycle of Seasons' as they are repeated year after year.
4. Chennai receives its winter rainfall because the winds blowing in winter to the north-eastern direction over the Bay of Bengal. While crossing this water-body, they pick up moisture and shed it over the Coromandel Coast. Thus, Chennai gets its winter rainfall from these winds
5. The chief characteristic of temperature in summer is that it is marked by shifting of heat from south to north. The northern parts begin to get hotter than the southern parts. Thus from mid-summer until the middle of the rainy season, the temperature decreases as we move from north to south. It goes on increasing as the heat belt shifts to the north over Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. India's climate is known as Tropical Monsoon Type Climate because elements of weather like temperature, precipitation (rainfall and snowfall, altitude, winds, etc.) control the climate of a specific region. In India, certain local factors are also significant to give the climate a tropical touch. These factors are Jet Streams, the Himalayas, Relief, Distance from the Sea and Seasonal Reversal.
2. Relief influences the climate of India because it refers to appreciable differences in height of any terrain. The significance of relief is seen in two aspects: Altitude and Direction of mountain ranges. Temperature varies in respect of altitude.
3. The difference between Equable and Extreme Climate is as follows:
Equable Climate:
 - (i) It prevails on or near sea coasts.
 - (ii) Little difference between day and night temperatures.
 - (iii) Summers are not hot. Winters are mild. Example: Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai.**Extreme Climate:**
 - (i) It prevails in the interior parts of the continent.
 - (ii) There is large difference between day and night temperatures.
 - (iii) Summers are hot and winters are cold. Example: Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow.
4. The Rainy Season is also known as the Season of Advancing Monsoons or Season of South-West Monsoon. Over 90% of the total annual rainfall is received during these months. The rainfall is not equally distributed over whole of India. The duration of rainy season decreases from South to North and from east to west. The triangular shape of India divides the monsoon into two branches – Arabian Sea Branch and Bay of Bengal Branch. India receives 90% of its annual quota of rainfall during this season.
5. The rainfall distribution in India is not equal over whole of India. The duration of rainy season decreases from South to North and

from east to west. India's shape also divides the monsoon into two branches – Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

Areas of Heavy Rainfall (more than 200 cm a year) are North-eastern parts: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim and Bengal.

Areas of Moderate Rainfall (100-200 cm a year) are parts of North-east, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

Areas of Scanty Rainfall (less than 50 cm a year) are Lahaul-spiti, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, Thar Desert, Southern parts of Haryana and South Western Punjab.

Creative Corner:

A. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

1. Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. c) Hydrosphere | 2. b) Ocean |
| 3. a) Plateau | 4. d) South |

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Maintains formed by folding of the Earth's crust is known as Fold Mountains.
2. Conversion of water vapour into tiny droplets of water is called evaporation.
3. Constant break up and formation of rocks keeps the Earth ever so fertile.
4. Summers are hot and winters are cold in extreme climate.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False |
| 3. False | 4. False |

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. A typical waterfall is formed when a river pass through high mountains and plateaus before falling into the sea
The Angel Waterfall is the highest in the world which falls in the Guyana Highlands in the world. Its total height of waterfall is about 979 metres.
2. By Isthmus, we mean a narrow strip of land separating two large water bodies and connecting two large landmasses.
3. The Indus Valley 'Sapta Sindhu' was called as Punjab. This term signifies the seven rivers'

land. Sindhu is Sanskrit name of Indus.

4. Litho' means 'stone' and as such Lithosphere. The solid portion of the earth is called Lithosphere. It consists of rocks of earth's crust and the thin layers of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organisms. It includes all types of land masses, big or small, even or uneven, deep valleys and high mountains, plateaus and vast plains are included in the Lithosphere.
5. The chief characteristic of temperature in summer is that it is marked by shifting of heat from south to north. The northern parts begin to get hotter than the southern parts. Thus from mid-summer until the middle of the rainy season, the temperature decreases as we move from north to south. It goes on increasing as the heat belt shifts to the north over Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The main relief features of the Asian Continent are:
 - (i) It is the largest continent on Earth.
 - (ii) It lies in the Eastern and Northern Hemispheres.
 - (iii) The world's highest mountain range, the Himalayas, the deepest lake 'Lake Baikal' and the largest inland lake The Caspian Sea, are all in Asia.
2. The differences between fresh water lake and salt water lake are:
 - (a) Lakes which have outlets to the sea and receive water from rivers or springs are called Fresh Water Lakes.
 - (b) Lakes which are formed by rain water or may also receive river water only during a particular season but have not outlet to the sea and water of these lakes is stationary and salty are known as Salt Water Lakes.
3. The chief mountain ranges are Himalayas, Andes, Aravallis, Ural, Rift Valley in Africa. These mountains are found in Asia, Africa, Europe and at Equator.
4. Water plays an important role in circulation of nutrients between lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere. It also forms the functions of rock disintegration and supports a variety of life-forms in oceans. Since ocean consists

of more than 96.5% of water volume. This water becomes available on land through a natural process called the Water Cycle or the Hydrological Cycle.

5. The rainfall distribution in India is not equal over whole of India. The duration of rainy season decreases from South to North and from east to west. India's shape also divides the monsoon into two branches – Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

Areas of Heavy Rainfall (more than 200 cm a year) are North-eastern parts: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim and Bengal.

Areas of Moderate Rainfall (100-200 cm a year) are parts of North-east, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

Areas of Scanty Rainfall (less than 50 cm a year) are Lahaul-spiti, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, Thar Desert, Southern parts of Haryana and South Western Punjab.

Unit – III : Social and Political Life

Chapter - 1 Diversity, Interdependence and Conflict Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) 22 2. d) Diversity
3. a) Mosques

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Christians offer prayers in Church.
2. The holy book of the Shikh is the Guru Granth Sahib.
3. India is a secular state.
4. Diversity should promote the spirit of unity, equality and brotherhood.
5. The holy book of Muslims is the Quran.

C. Answer the short type questions:

1. The word 'unity' signifies the state of being united or joined together as a whole. India is a country where Unity and Diversity go hand in hand.
2. The coldest region of India is Laddakh.
3. Yes, India has religious diversity because people belonging to various religions like Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, etc. live in India. Our constitution gives freedom of religion and worship. India is a secular country. All

religions are given equal opportunity to grow.

4. India follows the principle of equality of religious freedom. People belonging to various religions live in India. Our constitution gives freedom of religion and worship. All religions are given equal opportunity to grow.
5. The name of holy book of Christians is 'Bible'.

D. Answer the long type questions:

1. Diversity means different beliefs, practices, opinions and expressions. Diversity helps inculcate the spirit of tolerance, harmony and peaceful co-existence which is very necessary for human progress and prosperity. Diversity does not imply superiority or inferiority but stresses the requirement of harmonious co-existence of various cultures – unity in diversity.
2. Cultural heritage is the culture of a country as shown in its customs, religions, music and dance. The people of India from the different parts share a common culture. The culture of India is unique and oldest. Diwali, Eid, Christmas and Dussehra are celebrated with great pomp and show all over the country. There is hardly any culture in the world that is as varied and unique as India.
3. Diversity influences our lives in many ways. Diversity means different beliefs, practices, opinions and expressions. Diversity helps inculcate the spirit of tolerance, harmony and peaceful co-existence which is very necessary for human progress and prosperity. Diversity does not imply superiority or inferiority but stresses the requirement of harmonious co-existence of various cultures – unity in diversity.
4. Unity in Diversity' is the core philosophy of Indian culture. There is a deep underlying fundamental unity which keeps us united as a nation. Indian culture is the one main current of national life. Throughout the long course of our history, Indian culture has preserved our identity as one nation. There is an undercurrent of unity, a feeling that India is

one unit, from the Himalayas to the Kanniyakumari in south. Common system of administration, common judicial system, the development of a nation-wide network of transport and communications unites India and promotes harmony among its people.

5. The role of caste and religion plays an important role in our lives. The caste system remains deeply rooted in our social set up. Firstly it was determined by profession, but gradually it began to be identified by birth. The caste system is the root cause of many social evils like untouchability, caste-biased marriages, dining manners, etc. India has religious diversity because people belonging to various religions like Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, etc. live in India. Our constitution gives freedom of religion and worship. India is a secular country. All religions are given equal opportunity to grow.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

- Do it yourself.

Chapter - 2 Indian Democracy and its Functioning

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) 18 years 2. c) Apartheid
3. a) elections
4. d) Two-Party System

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Strike is a kind of people participation in democracy.
2. Untouchability in India is now banned by the Government.
3. The whole country is divided into different castes and religions.
4. Public Opinion must be used for the welfare of public.
5. People elect their representative.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. In our Democratic Republic of India,

President is the head of the State.

2. The chief features of Indian Democracy are the principles of universal adult franchise, elections, public opinion, existence of political parties and special interest groups.
3. Public Opinion' means the will of the people or the opinion of people at large on questions of public welfare. Public opinion is formed by the press, public meetings, radio and television and other associations.
4. The term 'Election' means the process by which people express their will and choose the representatives.
5. Democracy cannot survive without elections. The election system is the soul of democracy. Importance of elections can be understood by the following:
 - (i) It gives opportunity to people to elect their representatives.
 - (ii) It is best method to bring about a change in Govt. and leadership.
 - (iii) It enables people to control the policies of the Government.
 - (iv) It enables people to elect a legitimate Govt. of their choice.
 - (v) It enables people to criticize Government to point out its weaknesses and failures.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The basic features of Indian Democracy are the principles of universal adult franchise, elections, public opinion, existence of political parties and special interest groups. These principles work through various means by which people participate in the process of government. Article 325 of our Constitution provides that no citizen of India will be deprived of the right to vote on grounds of caste, religion, race or sex.
2. By 'Universal Adult Franchise' we mean that any person who has attained the age of 18 years is eligible to franchise his vote in electing a representative. Adult franchise (the fundamental right of all adults) has made the people feel that Govt. is eventually accountable to them. Every adult citizen is a partner in governing the country. The right to franchise ensures that people educate themselves about the election process and

take a will-informed decision.

3. The hurdles in the way of proper use of the right to adult franchise are:
 - (i) Poverty is a major problem as a vast majority of people in India are poor. It's a great hindrance to the formation of public opinion.
 - (ii) Illiteracy is another obstacle in formulation of right public opinion.
 - (iii) Press is not impartial. It does not help in forming a sound public opinion.
 - (iv) Defects in party system : In India, many parties are set up on the basis of religion, caste, language or region.
 - (v) People are indifferent to political activities. About 40% people do not cast their votes in elections.
 - (vi) Most people in India are still conservative in their outlook. They have little interest for progressive ideas.
 - (vii) Regionalism is another hindrance as most people think only for their regional interests.
4. The importance of elections in a democratic country is of immense importance. The election system is the soul of democracy. Its importance may be considered by the following:
 - (i) It gives opportunity to people to elect their representatives.
 - (ii) It is best method to bring about a change in Govt. and leadership.
 - (iii) It enables people to control the policies of the Government.
 - (iv) It enables people to elect a legitimate Govt. of their choice.
 - (v) It enables people to criticize Government to point out its weaknesses and failures.
5. The shortcomings of people's participation in the political process in India are too many. Majority of people are poor and illiterate. They fall easy prey to corrupt practices. They sell their votes of to corrupt candidates in exchange of money. They do not know their rights and duties. A considerable number of people are swayed by religious, caste and regional considerations.

In order to overcome these hurdles, some remedies to remove the drawbacks in the electoral system in India are being adopted such as:

- (i) Betterment of poverty-stricken people.
 - (ii) Adoption of literacy programmes.
 - (iii) Propagation of secular ideas.
 - (iv) Promotion of spirit of nationalism.
6. By public opinion, we mean 'Public Opinion' means the will of the people or the opinion of people at large on questions of public welfare. Public opinion is formed by the press, public meetings, radio and television and other associations.
- The importance of public opinion in a democracy is quite significant. In a democratic country, the government is run according to the wishes of the people. No government can stay in power for long if it ignores public opinion. Even despots and military dictators cannot continue to rule for a long time without caring for public opinion. A Government must have the support of the people i.e. public opinion.
- After all, the public opinion means the will of the people or the opinion of people at large on questions of public welfare.
7. The names of various agencies which help in the formulation of public opinion are press, public meetings, radio and television and other associations.
8. The hindrances in the formation of healthy and pure public opinion in India are:
- (i) Defects in party system : In India, many parties are set up on the basis of religion, caste, language or region.
 - (ii) People are indifferent to political activities. About 40% people do not cast their votes in elections.
 - (iii) Most people in India are still conservative in their outlook. They have little interest for progressive ideas.
 - (iv) Regionalism is another hindrance as most people think only for their regional interests.
 - (v) Poverty is a major problem as a vast majority of people in India are poor. It's a great hindrance to the formation of public opinion.

- (vi) Illiteracy is another obstacle in formulation of right public opinion.
- (vii) Press is not impartial. It does not help in forming a sound public opinion.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter -3 Panchayati Raj

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) Panchs 2. a) Water
3. a) Gram Panchayat
4. b) 33

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Gram Shabha has a Sanpanch/Pradhan.
2. Gram Sabha is elected for five years term.
3. The people choose their Panchas to the Gram Panchayat.
4. 30% of seats in the Gram Panchayat are reserved for women.
5. The Gram Sabha is presided over by their Pradhan.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Members of a panchayat are called	(c) Panchas
2. Zila Parishad is also called	(d) District Panchayat
3. Panchayat President is called	(b) Sarpanch/Pradhan
4. Middle Tier of Panchayati Raj is	(e) Block Samiti
5. B.D.O. is Head of	(a) Block Development Officer

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Gram Sabha consists of men and women of the village who have reached the age of 18. Gram Sabha controls all the village matters. Gram Panchayat is responsible to the Gram Sabha and all its plans for work are placed before the people. Gram Sabha also controls the finances of Gram Panchayat and watches the representative chosen by the people. Gram Sabha also makes Gram Panchayat

- responsible to the people who elected them.
2. In the meeting of the Gram Sabha, the following solutions have been suggested:
 - (i) Levying and collecting local taxes.
 - (ii) Construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainages, school buildings, irrigation, etc.
 - (iii) Implementation of Govt.'s schemes generating employment.
 3. B.P.L. stands for Below Poverty Line people.
 4. Yes, Gram Sabha can prevent the Panchayat from doing wrong thing. Gram Sabha can restrict panchayat for carrying out any unjust and unlawful activity in the village.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The functions of the Gram Sabha are:
 - (i) Implementing Govt.'s schemes generating employment.
 - (ii) Levying and collecting local taxes.
 - (iii) Construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, electricity, public health schemes, drainages, school buildings, irrigation, etc.
2. The importance of the Gram Sabha is quite significant. The members of the Gram Sabha are called Panchas and their chief is called Sarpanch or Pradhan. The Gram Panchayat consists of all the elected ward members including Sarpanch or Pradhan. The State Govt. appoint a Secretary who looks after record keeping/account. Gram Sabha can stop the Gram Panchayat from misusing its power. Gram Sabha is a general body of the Panchayat in a village. Panchayat is the lower unit of local self-government at the village level. B.P.L. list is prepared by Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha solves its problem independently. Gram Sabha meets at least twice a year.
3. The three tier Panchayati Raj System extends to the following three levels:
 - (1) Zila Parishad - District Level
 - (2) Panchayat Samiti - Block Level
 - (3) Gram Panchayat - Village Level
 It has the following objectives:
 - (1) Zila Parishad is involved in drawing up development plans for the whole district of which village is a part.
 - (2) The Panchayat Samiti regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

- (3) At the grass-root level, the Village Panchayat and Gram Sabha implement the schemes. They also nurture future leaders of India at the state level and national level.
- (4) Women representative and member of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are necessary under the law. Now in Panchayati Raj System, 33% seats are reserved for women.
4. The villages of Faldakot had acute shortage of water. A meeting was called which was attended by Pradhan, Panchas and the Secretary. They discussed and concluded that two hand-pumps may be dug up and installed immediately to overcome the problem. The Pradhan suggested that the panchayat had received some grants from Govt. for maintenance of hand-pumps. All members approved this plan. But this was a temporary solution. They then discussed about a permanent and long term solution. They discussed at length and then met the Block Development Officer and got a details information on this scheme. The scheme was implemented Faldakot Villagers solved their water problem.

Creative Corner:

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) 18 years
2. b) 33
3. b) Social
4. a) Angles

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Strike is a kind of people participation in democracy.
2. Constitution of very country is based on certain fundamental rights.
3. There are fundamental basic principles embodied in the constitution.
4. The Gram Sabhas presided over by the Sarpanch/Pradhan.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Members of a panchayat are called	(c) Panchas
2. Zila Parishad is also called	(d) District Panchayat
3. Panchayat President is called	(b) Sarpanch/Pradhan
4. Middle Tier of Panchayati Raj is	(e) Block Samiti
5. B.D.O. is Head of	(a) Block Development Officer

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The chief features of Indian Democracy are the principles of universal adult franchise, elections, public opinion, existence of political parties and special interest groups.
2. Yes, Gram Sabha can prevent the Panchayat from doing wrong thing. Gram Sabha can restrict panchayat for carrying out any unjust and unlawful activity in the village.
3. Indian Constitution recognizes every person as equal. It means that every individual male or female, persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational or economic backgrounds are known as equal.
Constitution says that Govt. shall not deny person equality before law. Govt. shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth. Every citizen, from Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village is subjected to same laws.
All citizens have equality of opportunity to employment. Govt. has provided reservations for STs, STs and OBCs. Govt. has also different schemes for giving preference to women, poor or physically handicapped persons in some kind of jobs.
4. Society needs certain laws in order to maintain the law and order in the society. For a smooth conduct of administration certain laws are needed so that the people in general follow the set guidelines and rules in order to steady and continuous progress of the society.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. By 'Universal Adult Franchise' we mean that any person who has attained the age of 18 years is eligible to franchise his vote in electing a representative. Adult franchise (the fundamental right of all adults) has made the people feel that Govt. is eventually accountable to them. Every adult citizen is a partner in governing the country. The right to franchise ensures that people educate themselves about the election process and take a will-informed decision.
2. The villages of Faldakot had acute shortage of water. A meeting was called which was attended by Pradhan, Panchas and the Secretary. They discussed and concluded that two hand-pumps may be dug up and installed immediately to overcome the problem.
The Pradhan suggested that the panchayat had received some grants from Govt. for maintenance of hand-pumps. All members approved this plan. But this was a temporary solution. They then discussed about a permanent and long term solution. They discussed at length and then met the Block Development Officer and got a details information on this scheme. The scheme was implemented Faldakot Villagers solved their water problem.
3. By Anti-liquor agitation, we understand the unlawful and illegal trade of liquor must be prohibited. Liquor consumption leads to a number of social problems. Therefore, Anti-liquor agitation is launched by people from time to time in order to check the ill-effects of liquor consumption in the society.
4. Change and transformation is a continuous process. The society keeps on changing from time to time. Some new positive developments are made, but at the same time some evils also keep creeping in. Some practices become prominent at a particular point of time. Society keeps on evolving continually. Therefore, the rules and regulations and certain laws also need to be amended suitably from time to time.

Chapter -4 Rural Administration

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. c) Patwari 2. b) Lekhpal
3. c) Police
4. c) 9th September, 2005.
5. b) Complaint

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. SHO is officer of Police Station.
2. India has more than 6,40,867 villages.
3. Patwari is the Government Officer.
4. Patwari maintains and updates land records.
5. A new succession law came into force from 9th September, 2005.
6. The Tehsildar looks into matters concerning land disputes.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. False 2. True 3. True
4. False 5. True 6. True

D. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Patwari	(b) Maintain land record
2. Sarpanch/Pradhan	(c) The Head of the Village
3. Patwari	(e) Lekhpal
4. Police	(a) Maintain law and order
5. SHO	(d) In-charge of a Police Station

E. Answer the short type questions:

1. If there was a theft in my village, we would register our complaint to the police station under whose jurisdiction the village.
2. The work of the police is to maintain law and order so that peace and harmony is established in the society. Each Police Station is headed by a Station House Officer (S.H.O.). We can register a case in the police station because the village comes under its jurisdiction. Any crime, theft, accident, injury, fights can be reported to the police station.
3. Patwari, a Government employee, maintains and updates land records of a village. The Patwari usually measures agricultural field by a long chain. Patwari also collects land revenue from the farmers. The Patwari is

responsible for providing information to the Government about the crops grown in the area.

4. Patwari collects the land revenue in a village.
5. New Hindu Law came into force from 9th September, 2005.

F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The duties of a Patwari are:
 - (i) Maintenance and updating of land records of a village.
 - (ii) Measurement of agricultural field/land/barren land.
 - (iii) Collection of revenue at the village level.
 - (iv) Submission of relevant information to Government about the crops grown in the area.
2. The work of a Tehsildar, a Revenue Department Officer, is to supervise the work of Patwari. Land revenue has always been an important source of income of the state. The Tehsildar's Office is where land disputes are also heard.
3. District Collector keeps a check on the local bodies. He is the head of the Revenue Department and under him come the revenue officials such as Tehsildar and Naib-Tehsildar. They hear the disputes and supervise the work of Patwari. They ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected as per rules. Tehsildar also provides students the caste certificates. Farmers can obtain a copy of their record and matter relating to land disputes.
4. District is the highest level of Rural Administration. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner is the in-charge officer. He is an I.A.S. officer and is appointed by State Govt. He is assisted by Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Kanungos, Lekhpals or Patwaris, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, District Judge and Additional Judges of Municipality, Chief Medical Officer, Inspector of Education and Several other officers.

The three levels at which the District Administration works are:

 1. Maintenance of Law and Order (Jail Administration)

- Supervision of Panchayati Raj Bodies and Collection of Land Revenue.
- Judicial Administration and Civic Amenities and Public Services
- The New Hindu Law came into force from 9th September, 2005. According to the law, surviving son or daughter shall be entitled to equal treatment. Till recently in some states Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agriculture land. This law applies to Hindu in all states and Union Territories of the country. It benefits a large number of women of the country.

Creative Corner:

- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 5 Urban Administration

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- b) Ward
- c) Municipal Corporation
- a) Ward Councillor
- c) Chandigarh
- c) Commissioner

B. Fill in the following blanks:

- Big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai are called Metropolitan cities.
- If a particular ward faces any problem, it can contact its Ward Councillor.
- The decisions are implemented by the Commissioner.
- We should not throw garbage on the streets.
- The hiring of private contractor is called sub-contracting.
- The Chief Executive Officer of the corporation is called the Municipal Commissioner.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True |
| 4. True | 5. False | 6. True |

D. Match the following:

Column I

- Municipal Council

Column II

- (c) An elected civic body of a small city

- An infectious disease (d) Plague
- Municipal Corporation (a) An elected civic body of a big city
- Municipal Councillor (b) The member of municipal council

E. Answer the short type questions:

- A Municipal Corporation is an elected body meant for big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai. Its members are elected by citizens of city. A person who has reached an age of 18 years is eligible for voting. The age of a contestant should not be less than 25 years. The number of members of a Municipal Corporation is fixed by Govt. It is divided into several wards for convenience. Each ward elects one member. Seats are reserved for STs and STs. Only members of these castes and tribes can contest for these seats. The elected members are called Councillors.

The members of Municipal Corporation and Council elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. The Mayor presides over the meeting. Besides them, there are officers who help former in running administration. Some are Executive Officer, Secretary, Medical Officer, Education Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, etc. Chief Executive Officer of Corporation is called Commissioner who is elected by State Govt. Main function of Chief Executive Officer is to supervise the work of Departmental Heads of local body.

- The children went to Mr. Firoz's house to seek information as to whom they should contact for repairing the street light.
- Municipal Councillor is a person who is elected by people. He is responsible for carrying out any civic work in his area.
- Vimla was one of the women residents of a particular ward where the garbage was not collected the department and started causing health problems in that area. She led the agitation and went to the Ward Councillor for complaining and sorting out the problem.

F. Answer the long type questions:

- The work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller in more than

- one ways. Municipal Corporation generally deal with the State Government directly. Municipal Corporation takes care of the street lights, garbage collection and water supply. If we face any problem in our local area, we should report and take up the matter with the Ward Councillor of our area who is responsible for doing the job on behalf of the Municipal Corporation.
2. The functions of the Municipal Corporation are as follows:
 - (i) Take care of street lights, garbage collection and water supply.
 - (ii) Run hospitals and dispensaries in different locations. Look after sanitation of the city.
 - (iii) Keep the streets clean by removing filth and dirt and providing proper drainage.
 - (iv) Prevent the outbreak of epidemics.
 - (v) Make arrangement for fresh drinking water.
 - (vi) Make arrangement for public vaccination.
 - (vii) Construct and maintain roads, bridges, streets and flyovers.
 - (viii) Make arrangement for planting trees along the road sides.
 - (ix) Supply the electricity to houses and factories.
 - (x) Construct and maintain public conveniences like urinals and toilets at busy centres.
 3. The Municipal Corporation earns the money to do its work by:
 - (i) Taxes on property, houses, shops, lands, etc.
 - (ii) Income from municipal properties.
 - (iii) Water and Vehicle Tax.
 - (iv) Octroi on goods brought into city or taken out the city.
 - (v) Entertainment tax from theatres, cinema halls, etc.
 - (vi) Taxes on Vehicles.
 - (vii) The local bodies receive annual financial grants from the State Governments.
 - (viii) Raise loans from the public with the consent of the State Government.
 4. The urban local bodies are different from the rural local bodies in many ways. There is a vast difference between a village and a city. A city spreads over large areas. So it is much larger than a village. It is more densely populated than the rural village. There are crowded markets, numerous cars and crowded buses, water and electricity facilities, traffic and hospital in a city besides roads and a large number of streets. Management of cities is required considerably at a much larger scale.

Creative Corner:

Do it yourself.

Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper 2

Get Busy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. b) Ward
2. c) Municipal Corporation
3. c) Chandigarh
4. c) Commissioner

B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai are called Metropolitan cities.
2. If a particular ward faces any problem, it can contact its Ward Councillor.
3. The decisions are implemented by the Commissioner.
4. We should not throw garbage on the streets.
5. The hiring of private contractor is called sub-contracting.
6. The Chief Executive Officer of the corporation is called the Municipal Commissioner.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True |
| 4. True | 5. False | 6. True |

D. Answer the short type questions:

1. A Municipal Corporation is an elected body meant for big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai. Its members are elected by citizens of city. A person who has reached an age of 18 years is eligible for voting. The age of a contestant should not be less than 25 years. The number of members of a

Municipal Corporation is fixed by Govt. It is divided into several wards for convenience. Each ward elects one member. Seats are reserved for STs and STs. Only members of these castes and tribes can contest for these seats. The elected members are called Councillors.

The members of Municipal Corporation and Council elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. The Mayor presides over the meeting. Besides them, there are officers who help former in running administration. Some are Executive Officer, Secretary, Medical Officer, Education Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, etc. Chief Executive Officer of Corporation is called Commissioner who is elected by State Govt. Main function of Chief Executive Officer is to supervise the work of Departmental Heads of local body.

2. The children went to Mr. Firoz's house to seek information as to whom they should contact for repairing the street light.
3. Municipal Councillor is a person who is elected by people. He is responsible for carrying out any civic work in his area.
4. Vimla was one of the women residents of a particular ward where the garbage was not collected the department and started causing health problems in that area. She led the agitation and went to the Ward Councillor for complaining and sorting out the problem.

E. Answer the long type questions:

1. The work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller in more than one ways. Municipal Corporation generally deals with the State Government directly. Municipal Corporation takes care of the street lights, garbage collection and water supply. If we face any problem in our local area, we should report and take up the matter with the Ward Councillor of our area who is responsible for doing the job on behalf of the Municipal Corporation.
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