

# Social Studies-7

## Unit –I Our Past – II

### Chapter-1 Pre Mughal Period

#### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- (c) 712 A.D.
- (d) India
- (a) Malabar Coast
- (b) Seven Rivers
- (a) Mohammad Ibn Abdullah
- (b) 622 A.D.
- (c) 1096 A.D.

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

- There were two classifications in the Medieval Period of Indian history.
- The Arabs had conquered Sind in 712 A.D.
- The term 'Hindustan' at times is also referred to the land of Hindus.
- Most of the monuments of Medieval period survive upto this day.
- Aryavarta, Bharat, Hindustan all are names of India.
- The feudal organization was born in Europe in Dark Ages.

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

- |          |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. True  | 2. True | 3. True |
| 4. False | 5. True | 6. True |
| 7. True. |         |         |

#### D. Match the following:

##### Column A

- Early medieval period
- Sapta Sindhu
- Umayyids
- Aryavarta
- Lalita Vigharaja

##### Column B

- 750 – 1200 A.D.
- Punjab
- Successors of Caliphs
- India
- Somadeva

#### E. Answer the short type questions:

- By 'Middle Ages' we mean Medieval Period. The word 'Medieval' refers to Middle Age. This period lies between ancient and modern periods. This period extends from 750 C.E. to 1750 C.E.

- The dates covered by the Medieval Period were 750 C.E. to 1750 C.E.
- The word 'India' came from Indus called 'Sindhu'. Thereafter, India got the names 'Hindos' or 'Indos' by Iranians as they came through north-west direction. But the name 'Hindustan' came into distinction during the medieval period.
- The main sources of Medieval Period were:
  - Archaeological sources
  - Numismatics, Coins
  - Inscriptions, Monuments, plates of copper or stone, etc.
  - Foreign travellers' accounts
- The religion of Islam was established by Mohammad Ibn Abdullah. He was later known as Prophet Mohammed. He was born in Quarish Tribe of Mecca in 570 AD. He fled to Mecca in 622 AD and established the new religion Islam. The year 622 is known as Hijrah in Islam and is also the first year of Islamic Calendar. Islam was spread all over the world after his death. His successors were known as Caliphs.
- Mandarins were a new Chinese wealthy group which developed during the Medieval period. They dominate the Chinese society even today.

#### F. Answer the long type questions:

- The History of India was affected by the rise of Islam to a great extent. Islam influenced the events in India. Some of the Arab traders set up their trading centres on the west coast of India. Umayyids, the successors of the Caliphs ruled from Damascus. Abbasid ruled from Baghdad and spread Islamic faith throughout India.
- The events in Europe that had serious impact on the events in India were:
  - India was affected by trade and crusades (holy wars) of Europe.
  - The European renaissance affected events in India. Many scholars, writers, scientists, poets and others were encouraged by it.

- (iii) The feudalism which had its origin in Europe also affected India. The kings distributed lands among the nobles known as feudal lords in exchange of their services.
3. The names of the literary sources of Medieval Period are:
- (i) Most of the information about early medieval period originated from writings found on birch barks, palm leaves and skins.
- (ii) Several scholars came with Islamic Rulers. Somadeva, the writer of Lalata Vighararaja Natak, was a Court Poet of Chauhan Ruler. Chand Bardai, write of Prithviraj Raso, wrote in praise of Prithviraj Chauhan.
4. Feudalism refers to a piece of land which is granted in exchange of services. The kings distributed lands among the nobles known as feudal lords in exchange of their services. The lords divided these lands to a smaller landlord known as Vassal (Jagirdar) for cultivation to farmers. Land became hereditary and a new class emerged known as landlords. Because of this, major section of our population had remained poor.

#### Creative Corner:

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

#### Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself

## Chapter -2 The Mughal Period

### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) February
2. (a) Panipat
3. (d) Gujarat
4. (c) Aggressive
5. (c) Coward

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The name of Babur's father was Omar Sheikh.
2. Emperor Akbar was born at Amarkot in 1542 AD.

3. Akbar's court was well-known for the presence of nine gems.
4. Akbar divided his Deccan possession into three provinces.

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

- |          |         |          |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. True  | 2. True | 3. False |
| 4. True  | 5. True | 6. True  |
| 7. False |         |          |

#### D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Mahabat Khan	(c) Military General
2. Kandahar	(b) Persia
3. Balkh	(f) Central Asia
4. Ajit Singh	(e) Rajput Prince
5. Guru Tegh Bahadur	(i) Ninth Sikh Guru
6. Murad	(a) Brother of Aurangzeb
7. Babur	(h) Tuzuk-i-Baburi
8. Jahangir	(g) Thzuk-i-Jahangiri
9. Durga Das Rathore	(d) A brave Rajput Soldier
10. Tulsidas	(j) Ramcharitmanas
11. Abdul Rahim Khan Khanan	(l) Dohas
12. Abul Fazl	(k) Ain-i-Akbari

#### E. Answer the short type questions:

1. The political situation in India on the eve of Babur's invasion was chaotic when Babur attacked in 1526. There was total confusion and anarchy. The Delhi Sultanate was shattering. Sultan Imbrahim Lodhi was an inexperienced and a weak ruler. He failed to crush Afghan nobles. Daulat Khan, Governor of Punjab, had declared his independence. Alam Khan Lodhi, his uncle, also wished to become Sultan of Delhi. He and Daulat Khan plotted conspiracy against Ibrahim Lodhi. Rana Sanga, Ruler of Mewar, also joined Afghan nobles who had invited Babur to attack India.
2. The ruler of Persia provided Humayun with a force of 14,000 soldiers to conquer Kabul and Kandahar. After conquering Kabul, he took over Lahore and then Delhi and Agra without much opposition.
3. Sher Shah was one of most strongest and

- wisest Muslim rulers in medieval India. He was the son of a small Jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar. He managed his father's jagir very successfully. He became prosperous and all the peasants, the cultivators and soldiers started admiring and adoring him. The village administration during Sher Shah's rule was excellently run by him.
4. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and Hemu, Minister of Adil Shah in 1556 at Panipat. Hemu fought bravely but was finally defeated and killed.
  5. The extent of Akbar's empire was bounded by Himalayas in the north and the river Godavari in the south. It West, it extended from Hindukush to Brahmaputra in East. The names of provinces in which the empire was divided were:
 

(i) Kabul	(ix) Bihar
(ii) Lahore	(x) Bengal
(iii) Multan	(xi) Ahmedabad
(iv) Delhi	(xii) Malwa
(v) Agra	(xiii) Berar
(vi) Ajmer	(xiv) Khandesh
(vii) Allahabad	(xv) Ahmednagar
(viii) Awadh	
  6. The names of the mosques, buildings, etc. built by Akbar are:
    - (i) Fort at Agra described as 'Romance in Stone'.
    - (ii) City of Fatehpur Sikri
    - (iii) Bulund Darwaza (176 feet), the highest gateway in India.
    - (iv) Tomb of Humayun
  7. Kandhar was lost to the Mughals during the reign of Jahangir due to Prince Khurram's rebellion. It was lost to the Mughal empire forever.
  8. Prince Khurram stood in revolt against his father, Emperor Jahangir because Nur Jahan looked upon Khurram as a strongest rival to the throne against her own son-in-law, Shahryar. She turned hostile to him. She got him deprived of his Jagir's posts and even king's favour. On the other hand, Khurram wanted to become the Sultan himself.
  9. The Satnamis were followers of a Satnami Sect of Hindus living around Narnaul. They revolted against the bad policies of Aurangzeb. The cause of revolt was a dispute between a Satnami cultivator and a Mughal foot-soldier. In the starting, Satnamis had some victories, but ultimately there were defeated.
  10. The development of painting in India during Mughal Rule was at its height. Akbar patronized painting. There were several Indian and foreign painters in Akbar's court. Most famous among them were Farrukh Beg, Abdusamad, Daswant, Jamshed and Basawan. They mostly painted miniature painting to illustrate the Persian stories like Radha-Krishna, Laila-Majnu, etc. and depicted vignettes from Akbar's life about hunting and his court.
  11. The contribution of Mughals to the Art of Music was quite important. Akbar himself was a great lover of music. Tansen was the most renowned musician of the time who adorned Akbar's court. He created some new ragas. The other renowned musicians of Akbar's time were Baiju Bawra, Baba Ramdas and Surdas.

#### **F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Akbar was a very tolerant ruler. He followed a policy of religious toleration and abolished unpopular taxes such as Jaziya and pilgrimage tax. He threw open the doors of high offices of the state to Hindus and Muslims equally. He felt the significance of bringing about reconciliation with the Rajputs. His policy of friendship towards them was a masterpiece of statesmanship.
2. When Humayun was struggling with Bahadur Shah, the Afghan General, Sher Khan (Shah) had occupied Bengal. In 1537, Humayun turned to him and sieged the fort of Chunar which was then under the rule of Sher Khan. But within a month, Sher Khan occupied fort of Gaur, Bengal's capital. Humayun marched again, but he avoided Humayun being unprepared. Humayun conquered Bengal easily. Now Sher Khan

- attacked Bihar and obstructed Humayun's way in his retreat. He invaded Humayun at Chausa. Humayun was defeated badly and escaped to save his life. After this battle, Sher Khan adopted name 'Sher Shah'. Humayun assembled fresh troops and fought a battle against Sher Shah at Kannauj in 1540. Humayun was again defeated and fled from India. Sher Shah became master of Northern India and occupied Delhi's throne.
3. A good number of European travellers visited Jahangir's court. Portuguese, Dutch and English had set up trading centres in India. Portuguese were dissatisfied with trade and often resorted to piracy. Jahangir prevented them from doing business unless they rectify their ways. In 1608, Ambassador William Hawkins of King James I of U.K. visited Jahangir's court. Another British Ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe visited in 1615. Jahangir offered him a favourable reception. Jahangir gave permission to English Company to set up a factory at Surat.
  4. Shah Jahan's reign is known as 'Golden Age' of Mughal Rule from 1627 to 1657. There was peace and prosperity. Magnificent stylish buildings were constructed at Delhi, Agra and other places. Kohinoor Diamond and Peacock Throne also adorned his court. Kohinoor was gifted to Humayun by a Rajput King in early days of his reign. Education, literature, painting, architecture and music flourished immensely. All branches of fine art also flourished. The emperor looked after welfare of his subjects. Administration was excellent. In almost all walks of life-political, social, economic and cultural - it was at its peak of glory in Shah Jahan's reign.
  5. Aurangzeb's religious campaigns were quite dogmatic. He was an orthodox Sunni Muslim. His oppressive religious policy led to serious revolts. He re-imposed Jazia on Hindus in 1679. In 1669, Jats of Mathura and Agra revolted under their leader Gokul. In 1672, Satnami Sect of Hindus living around Narnaul revolted. In 1675, Aurangzeb started persecuting Hindus and Sikhs. The Sikhs, under Guru Gobind Singh, fought against him. He called Hindus Kafirs. He annexed Marwar and due to his anti-Hindu policies, Rajputs turned against him. He became superstitious in his last days. He started copying Quran and stitching caps, etc.
  6. Aurangzeb's Deccan campaigns proved to be disastrous and unsuccessful. He spent 25 years in fighting in Deccan, but almost with no success. He was determined to expand his dominions to far off Deccan. Aurangzeb had to fight against Shivaji from 1662 – 80. Although Shivaji had died in 1680, but Marathas continued their war against the Mughal. Aurangzeb was faced with a tough problem. His deccan enterprise proved to be his graveyard.
  7. Aurangzeb's relations with the Rajputs and the Sikhs were not good. He adopted an aggressive policy towards Rajputs. He detained Ajit Singh, son of Raja Jaswant Singh and merged Kingdom of Marwar to Mughal Empire. His war with Rajputs continued and came to an end by the Treaty of Udaipur. In 1675, Aurangzeb arrested Guru Tegh Bahadur and his followers and brought them to Delhi and executed them. The execution led to Sikh Movement.
  8. The social relations between Hindus and Muslims improved during Mughal Rule of Akbar. A policy of religious tolerance was followed by Akbar. He abolished Jaziya in 1526 AD. Hindus were given full freedom of public worship and permitted the converts to go back to their religion. He also abolished pilgrimage tax on Hindus. He celebrated Hindu festivals like Holi, Diwali, Basant Panchami, etc. He appointed Hindus to public services at important positions. Raja Man Singh served as Governor of Kabul, Raja Todar Mal was Imperial Dewan. Birbal, Rai Singh and others held high significant positions of power and influence.
  9. The development of architecture in India during the Mughal Rule was excellent. Some of them are:



- (i) Fort at Agra described as 'Romance in Stone'.
  - (ii) City of Fatehpur Sikri
  - (iii) Buland Darwaza (176 feet), the highest gateway in India.
  - (iv) Tomb of Humayun
10. The growth of education and literature during the Mughal period was at its height. Education and literature flourished immensely. All branches of fine art also flourished. Akbar's court was adorned by great scholars such as Abul Fazl, Sheikh Mubarak, Abdul Rahim Khan Khannan and Faizi. Abul Fazl wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Namah. During Akbar's life time, Hindu literature also made progress. Among the notable scholars were Abdul Rahim Khan, Surdas, Kabir and Tulsidas. The Dohas scripted by Kabir and Abdul Rahim Khan Khannan are popular even today.

#### Creative Corner:

A. Do it yourself.

#### Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

## Chapter-3 Rulers and Buildings

### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1. (a) Qutub-ud-Din
- 2. (c) Paris
- 3. (b) Four Gardens
- 4. (c) Shah Jahan
- 5. (b) Shiva

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

- 1. The surface of the Minar is covered and angular.
- 2. Kings constructed beautiful temples and mosques.
- 3. Pandyan King Shrimara Shrivallabha attacked on Sri Lanka.
- 4. Agra was the capital of Shah Jahan in the early years of his reign.
- 5. The authority of Mughal Rulers declined in eighteenth century.
- 6. Agra Fort was built by Akbar.

#### 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 A	Column B
1. Quwwat-al-Islam Mosque	(d) Delhi
2. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	(f) Khajuraho
3. Harmandir Sahib	(a) Amritsar
4. Shahjahanabad	(b) Shah Jahan
5. Humayun Tomb	(c) Akbar
6. Jodha Bai Palace	(e) Fatehpur Sikri

#### E. Answer the short type questions:

- 1. Qutub Minar was constructed by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak. It was constructed around 1199.
- 2. Two kinds of structures were built by kings between the eight and the eighteenth centuries.
- 3. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple was built by Chandela King Dhangadeva in 999.
- 4. Sri Lanka was invaded by Pandyan King Shrimara Shrivallabha in the early ninth century.
- 5. The three monuments which were constructed by Shah Jahan were:
  - (i) Taj Mahal
  - (ii) Jama Masjid
  - (iii) Red Fort

#### F. Answer the long type questions:

- 1. Engineering skills were needed for constructing monuments in 7- 10th century as architecture started to add more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Temples, mosques, buildings and tombs were constructed in 'Trabeate' style in which roofs, doors and windows were built by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. 'Corbelled Technique' was used to construct Quwwat-al-Islam in the late of 12th century in Delhi. Two technological developments were:
  - (i) Weight of super structure – above doors and windows was carried by arches. This form was called 'Arcuate'.
  - (ii) For monument, limestone cement was

- used. It was mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete and it made construction of large structures easier and faster.
2. Kings built temples and mosques to display the power, wealth and devotion of the patron. Secondly, Sultan was regarded as 'Shadow of God'. An inscription of Quwwat-al-Islam Mosque explained that God chose Alauddin as a king because he had qualities of Solomon, greatest law-giver. God was greatest law-giver and architect of world as He created world out of chaos and introduced order and symmetry amongst the people. The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple constructed by Dhangadeva of Chandela Dynasty in 999 and dedicated to Lord Shiva. Rajarajeshwari Temple was built by King Rajarajeshwaram.
  3. The temples were destroyed when kings attacked one another's kingdoms. They targeted these temples. Pandyan King Shriram Shrivallabha attacked famous Buddha temple in Sri Lanka and stole all the valuables. In retaliation, a Sinhalese Ruler Sena II avenged by ordering attack on Madurai, capital of Pandyas Dhammakitt. The Chola King Rajendra-I attacked and seized a number of famous temples of his time. Mahmud Ghazni also attacked temples of kings and looted their wealth and idols. Looting became a general practice for annexing wealth.
  4. Shah Jahan's reign witnessed a huge amount of construction activities especially in Agra and Delhi. He designed all these buildings himself. All buildings were studded with jewels, pearls and gems, gold and silver. The buildings are the finest mixture of Persian and Indian art and architecture. His famous pieces of architecture are:
    - (i) Diwan-i-Khas or Aam
    - (ii) Red Fort at Delhi
    - (iii) Chahar Bagh
    - (iv) Taj Mahal (built in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. It took 20 years and more than 40 million rupees were spent.)
    - (v) Shahjahanabad in Delhi
    - (vi) Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus). It was made of pure old and costly jewels costing 19 crores and 7 years were spent in it.
  5. The elements of a Mughal Chahar Bagh Garden. Babur was interested in planning and laying out formal gardens. The Chahar Bagh gardens were enclosed within rectangular wall and channels. They had symmetrical divisions into quarters. Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan built some of the most beautiful Chahar Bags in Agra and Delhi.
  6. Pietra Dura is a kind of inlays that depicted the legendary Greek God Orpheus playing the flute behind the emperor's throne. The construction of Audience Hall was aimed to tell that king's justice would treat all persons as equal and create a world where all could live together in harmony.

#### **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. (c) Shah Jahan
2. (b) February
3. (c) 712 AD

#### **B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. The surface of the Minar is covered and angular.
2. Agra Fort was built by Akbar.
3. Emperor Akbar was born at Amarkot in 1542 AD.
4. The Arabs had conquered Sind in 712 A.D.

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

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

**D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Quwwat-al-Islam Mosque	(d) Delhi
2. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	(f) Khajuraho
3. Harmandir Sahib	(a) Amritsar
4. Shahjahanabad	(b) Shah Jahan
5. Humayun Tomb	(c) Akbar
6. Jodha Bai Palace	(e) Fatehpur Sikri

**E. Answer the short type questions:**

1. Qutub Minar was constructed by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak. It was constructed around 1199.
2. The three monuments which were constructed by Shah Jahan were:
  - (i) Taj Mahal
  - (ii) Jama Masjid
  - (iii) Red Fort
3. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and Hemu, Minister of Adil Shah in 1556 at Panipat. Hemu fought bravely but was finally defeated and killed.
4. The term 'Hindustan' at times is also referred to the land of Hindus.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Engineering skills were needed for constructing monuments in 7- 10th century as architecture started to add more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Temples, mosques, buildings and tombs were constructed in 'Trabeate' style in which roofs, doors and windows were built by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. 'Corbelled Technique' was used to construct Quwwat-al-Islam in the late of 12th century in Delhi. Two technological developments were:
  - (i) Weight of super structure – above doors and windows was carried by arches. This form was called 'Arcuate'.
  - (ii) For monument, limestone cement was used. It was mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete and it made construction of large structures easier and faster.
2. When Humayun was struggling with Bahadur Shah, the Afghan General, Sher Khan (Shah) had occupied Bengal. In 1537,

Humayun turned to him and sieged the fort of Chunar which was then under the rule of Sher Khan. But within a month, Sher Khan occupied fort of Gaur, Bengal's capital. Humayun marched again, but he avoided Humayun being unprepared. Humayun conquered Bengal easily. Now Sher Khan attacked Bihar and obstructed Humayun's way in his retreat. He invaded Humayun at Chausa. Humayun was defeated badly and escaped to save his life. After this battle, Sher Khan adopted name 'Sher Shah'. Humayun assembled fresh troops and fought a battle against Sher Shah at Kannauj in 1540. Humayun was again defeated and fled from India. Sher Shah became master of Northern India and occupied Delhi's throne.

3. Feudalism refers to a piece of land which is granted in exchange of services. The kings distributed lands among the nobles known as feudal lords in exchange of their services. The lords divided these lands to a smaller landlord known as Vassal (Jagirdar) for cultivation to farmers. Land became hereditary and a new class emerged known as landlords. Because of this, major section of our population had remained poor.
4. The events in Europe that had serious impact on the events in India were:
  - (i) India was affected by trade and crusades (holy wars) of Europe.
  - (ii) The European renaissance affected events in India. Many scholars, writers, scientists, poets and others were encouraged by it.

The feudalism which had its origin in Europe also affected India. The kings distributed lands among the nobles known as feudal lords in exchange of their services.

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## Chapter -4 The Growth of Regional Cultures

### Get Busy

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

1. (b) Sanskrit
2. (a) Barani
3. (c) Musician

4. (b) Kerala
5. (a) Uttar Pradesh
6. (c) Painter
7. (b) Urdu
8. (b) Bharatnatyam

**B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. The court of Sultans had evolved a new Indianised Muslim culture.
2. There were seven geographical regional and cultural forms.
3. Bengal became an important centre of trade and commerce.
4. Kalhana wrote Rajatarangini in Sanskrit.
5. Caryapadas is a specimen of old Bengali language.
6. Bharatnatyam emerged from the temple precincts.

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

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

**D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Tansen	(d) Musician
2. Premvatika	(e) Raskhan
3. Bishan Das	(a) Painter
4. Bharatnatyam	(c) Tamil Nadu
5. Kathakali	(b) Kerala

**E. Answer the short type questions:**

1. Hinduism had seen a sudden revival in eighth to twelfth centuries.
2. During Medieval Period, Hinduism and Islam religions became dominant.
3. Amir Khusro was a famous poet in the courts of Khilji and Tughlaq Sultans. He wrote in Persian, Urdu and Hindi praising Sufi principles. He was a disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia.
4. The regional languages which emerged during Medieval Period were: Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Punjabi.
5. Hindustani and Carnatic School of Music emerged between 13th to 18th centuries. Hindustani School of Music was influenced by Islamic tradition and Carnatic school was influenced by south India tradition. Dance

and music were used in temples as a means of devotion. Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu, Kathak of Uttar Pradesh, Odissi of Orissa, Kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh, Kathakali and Mohiniyattam of Kerala and Manipuri of Manipur emerged during this period.

6. The musical instruments which emerged during Medieval Period are: Sitar, Sarod and Tabla.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Regional culture is the culture specifically prevalent in a particular region at a particular period. There were 7 cultural forms promoted by Medieval period promoted by the rulers as follows:
  - (i) Ganga Plains in North: Delhi and Awadh ( Persian culture did spread in the form of literature, language, dress, poetry and dance).
  - (ii) North West Region : Punjab, Sindh & Baluchistan (Islamic, Punjabi, Sindhi and Pushto cultures).
  - (iii) Eastern Region : Bihar, Bengal and Odisha (Bengali, Oriya and Islamic Cultures)
  - (iv) North East Region : Assam and neighboring regions (Assamese, Ahom and other tribal cultures).
  - (v) Western Region : Maharashtra and Gujarat (Marathi, Gujarati and Islamic Cultures)
  - (vi) Central India & Deccan : Gondwana, Bundelkhand (Urdu emerged with the influence of Afghan and Persian Culture).
  - (vii) Southern Region : Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (Malayalam, Tamil, Portugese and English).
2. A multi-religious social institution evolved in Bengal during Medieval Period. Commercial ties began to develop between Bengal and Magadha by 3rd–4th centuries. It led to growing influence of Sanskrit. Gupta rulers controlled north Bengal and Brahmins settled. Linguistic & cultural influence of Ganga valley spread there. Ramacharitam composed by Sandhya Karanandi narrates



- about Pala Dynasty. Later Bengal became an important centre of trade & commerce. It was ruled by Sultans independent of Delhi rulers. A multi-religious culture developed. Sher Shah Suri annexed Bengal in 1538 and Afghans settled here. Bhakti and Sufi saints promoted local traditions. Akbar conquered it in 1586 and formed Bengal Suba. Bengali developed as a regional language, but Persian was official language. Hindu and Muslim provided new vitality to it. Aurangzeb also annexed it for a shorter period. Bengali culture attained a class by itself.
3. The regions where regional literature grew during Medieval Period are:
    - (i) Urdu : Delhi and Awadh were centre of Urdu. Maulana Muhammad Afzal and Munshi Wali Ram were famous poets.
    - (ii) Bengali : Bengal. It emerged as a literary language in 12th century. Surya Purana was written in Bengali.
    - (iii) Gujarati : Bhakti saints promoted its progress. It attained literary status in 13th century. Narsi Mehta was a Gujarati poet.
    - (iv) Telugu : Vijayanagar kingdom patronized Telugu and was court language of kingdom. Golconda rulers also promoted Telugu.
    - (v) Malayalam : Chera Rulers introduced it in 9th century. Tunucattu Eruttacchan is considered Father of Malayalam literature.
    - (vi) Kannada : It achieved its literary status in 10th century due to Jain literatures in Kannada.
    - (vii) Punjabi : The origin of Punjabi literature is traced in this period. Baba Sheikh Farid sang both in Punjabi and Persian. He was first Sufi poet using standard Punjabi. Adigranth was compiled by Guru Arjun Dev.
  4. Vernacular languages are Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Punjabi. The regional languages and literatures are referred to as vernacular. It means pertaining to a country or region.
  5. Urdu : 'Urdu' means a camp. Urdu was developed by Persian and Indian soldiers in army camps while talking to one another. Urdu depended on Persian for vocabulary. It also bears the influence of Sanskrit, Hindi, Turkish and Arabic. Urdu was written in Arabic script. Writing started in Bahamani Kingdoms of Deccan. Most Urdu poets were Muslims or of Persian origin. So it got associated with Muslim communities. Delhi and Awadh were centre of Urdu. Maulana Muhammad Afzal and Munshi Wali Ram were famous Urdu poets.  
 Bengali : Ancient Bengali literature may be divided into two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it. Gupta rulers controlled north Bengal and Brahmins settled. Ramacharitam composed by Sandhya Karanandi narrates about Pala Dynasty. Bhakti and Sufi saints promoted local traditions. Bengali developed as a regional language during the reign of Akbar. Hinduism and Islam provided new vitality to it. It emerged as a literary language in 12th century. Surya Purana was written in Bengali.
  6. The progress made in fields of painting and music during Medieval Period:  
 Painting : Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronized painters. They illustrated manuscripts containing historical account and poetry. They portrayed court scenes, battle or hunting scenes. Famous painters were Abu Samad Farrakh Beg, Jamshed, Daswant and Basawan, Ustad Mansur, Abdul Hassan, Bishan Dara and Manohar. Geet Govinda was used for illustration. Jahangir was an expert painter himself. Aurangzeb did a great disservice to painting.  
 Music : Hindustani and Carnatic School of Music emerged between 13th to 18th centuries. The former school was influenced by Islamic tradition and latter by south Indian tradition. Music was used in temples as a means of devotion. Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu, Kathak of Uttar Pradesh, Odissi of

Orissa, Kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh, Kathakali and Mohiniyattam of Kerala and Manipuri of Manipur emerged during this period. The musical instruments which emerged during this Period were Sitar, Sarod and Tabla.

### Creative Corner:

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

### Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

## Chapter -5 New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Powerful
2. (a) 1713
3. (c) Muhammad Shah
4. (c) Persia
5. (a) 1759

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Rohilla Pathans occupied the territories of Gangetic Plains.
2. The name of the two Sayyid Brothers were Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan.
3. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between Marathas and Ahmed Shah Abdali.
4. Alivardi Khan was the ruler of Bengal.
5. Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 AD.

#### C. Match the following:

- | Column A                | Column B            |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Shivaji              | (b) Maratha         |
| 2. Nadir Shah           | (e) Persian (Iran)  |
| 3. Hyder Ali            | (d) Ruler of Mysore |
| 4. Sawai Raja Jai Singh | (a) Ruler of Amber  |
| 5. Ahmed Shah Abdali    | (b) Afghan          |

#### D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

#### E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By 'Later Mughal Rulers', we understand those rulers who ascended to the throne of

Delhi after the death of Aurangzeb. Four of them are:

- (i) Bahadur Shah (Son of Aurangzeb)
  - (ii) Jahandar Shah (a weak and degenerate prince)
  - (iii) Farrukh Siyar
  - (iv) Muhammad Shah
2. The Sayyid Brothers were Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan. Their role in history was that they assisted Farrukh Siyar to ascend the throne in 1713. But later on Farrukh Siyar tried to suppress the power of Sayyid Brothers. The Sayyid Brothers with the help of Marathas deposed Farrukh Siyar in 1719. He was imprisoned, blinded and killed. They then placed Muhammad Shah on the throne of Delhi.
  3. The main events of Farrukh Siyar's reign are that he ascended of Delhi's throne with the help of Sayyid Brothers - Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan. He took severe action against Sikhs and crushed the power of Banda Bahadur whom he captured and tortured to death in Delhi in 1716. Later he tried to suppress the power of Sayyid Brothers. But, with the help of Marathas, they deposed him in 1719. He was imprisoned, blinded and killed. They then placed Muhammad Shah on the throne of Delhi.
  4. The effect of Nadir Shah's invasion in India was that it broke the Mughal power and led to the rise of Marathas. They expanded their empire in Northern India. Consequently, the Peshwas who succeeded Nadir Shah became very powerful.
  5. The causes and results of the Third Battle of Panipat are:  
In this Panipat 1761, Marathas were badly defeated by Ahmed Shah Abdali. Balaji Baji Rao died heart-broken. After his death, his son Madhav Rao became Peshwa of Maratha. He was most powerful ruler of India and he restored power and prestige of the empire. Madhav Rao was succeeded by Narayan Rao, Madhav Rao II and Baji Rao II. During this period, the Maratha power continued declining. So, they lost all the wars and British were left as the supreme power in India.

## F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The main events of the reign of Muhammad Shah 'Rangila':

His reign was last chance of saving the disintegration of Mughal Empire. But he was an incapable ruler and led a life of ease and luxury. He was called 'Rangila'. There were conspiracies against him. Powerful Nobles came openly against Sayyid Brothers: Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan. They said they were following anti-Islamic and anti-Mughal policies. They were treacherously assassinated in 1720. But this cost him dearly as their supporters declared their own independence. Muhammad Shah became a puppet in the hands of nobles.

Bengal, Awadh, Bundelkhand, Hyderabad, Malwa and Gujarat, Rohillas and Bangash Pathans, Jat leader Badan Singh, Sikhs all became independent and powerful. Moreover, there were foreign invasions.

2. The Sayyid Brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan, played an important role in Mughal politics and administration. They enabled Farrukh Siyar's ascension to Delhi's throne. Farrukh Siyar took severe action against Sikhs and crushed the power of Banda Bahadur whom he captured and tortured to death in Delhi in 1716. Later he tried to suppress the power of Sayyid Brothers. But, with the help of Marathas, they deposed him in 1719. He was imprisoned, blinded and killed. They then placed Muhammad Shah on the throne of Delhi.

It can be said that Sayyid Brothers enabled the Mughal Empire to be carried on for a longer period till Muhammad Shah's rein. Otherwise, Mughal Empire would have disintegrated much earlier.

3. The history of the Sikhs in Punjab in the 18th century is of great importance. Punjab was ruled by Mughal Subedars, but because of invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali, Mughals lost control. It gave an opportunity to Sikhs to assume power. They first attempted to occupy Punjab under Banda Bahadur, but failed. He was captured

and executed by Mughals. But Sikhs organized into 'Dal Khalsa' and continued their struggle. They finally occupied large part of Punjab and divided it into 12 Chiefdoms or Misls each under a Sikh Chief or Misl-dar. By end of 18th century, a Sikh Chief, Ranjit Singh occupied Lahore and gradually carved out an independent Sikh Kingdom extending from Peshawar in west to Sutlej in east. However, there were small Sikh states like Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Faridkot on other side of Sutlej which came under British protection in 1806.

4. Balaji Vishwanath was a Maratha General. He helped Shahu, grandson of Shivaji in suppressing enemies. Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as Prime Minister (Peshwa). By dint of his ability, he became the real master of Maratha administration. On the other hand, Shahu kept on annexing other provinces. Maratha became a great power. He died in 1720.
5. The achievements of Balaji Baji Rao were very significant. He was the son of Balaji Vishwanath. Shahu appointed him as next Peshwa. Balaji Baji Rao remained Peshwa from 1720 to 1740. He was a brilliant commander and an able statesman. He extended the Maratha power to the north beyond Narmada River. He also conquered Malwa, Gujarat, Mughals, Bundellas, Jhansh and Sagar. He died in 1740.

### Creative Corner:

Do it yourself.

### Life Skills (Thinking):

Do it yourself.

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## Model Test Paper 2

### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) 712
2. (c) Coward
3. (a) 1759

### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The Rohilla Pathans occupied the territories of Gangetic Plains.
2. There were two classifications in the Medieval Period of Indian history.

3. The name of Babur's father was Omar Sheikh.
4. Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 AD.

**C. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Shivaji	(b) Maratha
2. Nadir Shah	(e) Persian (Iran)
3. Hyder Ali	(d) Ruler of Mysore
4. Sawai Raja Jai Singh	(a) Ruler of Amber
5. Ahmed Shah Abdali	(b) Afghan

**D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:**

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

**E. Answer the short type questions:**

1. By 'Middle Ages' we mean Medieval Period. The word 'Medieval' refers to Middle Age. This period lies between ancient and modern periods. This period extends from 750 C.E. to 1750 C.E.
2. Sher Shah was one of most strongest and wisest Muslim rulers in medieval India. He was the son of a small Jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar. He managed his father's jagir very successfully. He became prosperous and all the peasants, the cultivators and soldiers started admiring and adoring him. The village administration during Sher Shah's rule was excellently run by him.
3. The causes and results of the Third Battle of Panipat are:  
In this Panipat 1761, Marathas were badly defeated by Ahmed Shah Abdali. Balaji Baji Rao died heart-broken. After his death, his son Madhav Rao became Peshwa of Maratha. He was most powerful ruler of India and he restored power and prestige of the empire.
4. Madhav Rao was succeeded by Narayan Rao, Madhav Rao II and Baji Rao II. During this period, the Maratha power continued declining. So, they lost all the wars and British were left as the supreme power in India.
5. Sri Lanka was invaded by Pandyan King Shrimara Shrivallabha in the early ninth century.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. The History of India was affected by the rise of Islam to a great extent. Islam influenced the events in India. Some of the Arab traders set up their trading centres on the west coast of India. Umayyids, the successors of the Caliphs ruled from Damascus. Abbasid ruled from Baghdad and spread Islamic faith throughout India.
2. The achievements of Balaji Baji Rao were very significant. He was the son of Balaji Vishwanath. Shahu appointed him as next Peshwa. Balaji Baji Rao remained Peshwa from 1720 to 1740. He was a brilliant commander and an able statesman. He extended the Maratha power to the north beyond Narmada River. He also conquered Malwa, Gujarat, Mughals, Bundellas, Jhansh and Sagar. He died in 1740.
3. Shah Jahan's reign is known as 'Golden Age' of Mughal Rule from 1627 to 1657. There was peace and prosperity. Magnificent stylish buildings were constructed at Delhi, Agra and other places. Kohinoor Diamond and Peacock Throne also adorned his court. Kohinoor was gifted to Humayun by a Rajput King in early days of his reign. Education, literature, painting, architecture and music flourished immensely. All branches of fine art also flourished. The emperor looked after welfare of his subjects. Administration was excellent. In almost all walks of life-political, social, economic and cultural - it was at its peak of glory in Shah Jahan's reign.
4. The progress made in fields of painting and music during Medieval Period:  
Painting : Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronized painters. They illustrated manuscripts containing historical account and poetry. They portrayed court scenes, battle or hunting scenes. Famous painters were Abu Samad Farrukh Beg, Jamshed, Daswant and Basawan, Ustad Mansur, Abdul Hassan, Bishan Dara and Manohar. Geet Govinda was used for illustration. Jahangir was an expert painter himself. Aurangzeb did a great disservice to painting.



Music : Hindustani and Carnatic School of Music emerged between 13th to 18th centuries. The former school was influenced by Islamic tradition and latter by south Indian tradition. Music was used in temples as a means of devotion. Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu, Kathak of Uttar Pradesh, Odissi of Orissa, Kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh, Kathakali and Mohiniyattam of Kerala and Manipuri of Manipur emerged during this period. The musical instruments which emerged during this Period were Sitar, Sarod and Tabla.

## Unit –II Our Environment

### Chapter-1 Our Environment

#### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) Natural
2. (d) Physical and Biological
3. (b) 3
4. (a) Third
5. (d) Temperature

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Man-made environment consists of roads, buildings, bridges, canals, dams, agricultural fields.
2. The ultimate source of energy on the earth is the Sun.
3. Lithosphere is the sphere of rocks.
4. Our biological environment consists of living organisms including bacteria.

#### C. Answer the short type questions:

1. The three main components of our natural environment are mountains, plains, climate & soil.
2. Water is found on Earth which makes it unique in the Solar System
3. The spheres of the Earth are:
  - (i) Lithosphere : A solid crust of Earth.
  - (ii) Hydrosphere : A part of Earth's surface covered with water.
  - (iii) Biosphere : A narrow zone where inorganic elements thrive.

(iv) Atmosphere : The thin layer of air which envelopes our earth.

4. Atmosphere protects us from the harmful sunrays and scorching heat of the sun. It also controls the extremes of the seasons. It is a huge protective layer and acts like a blanket or a glass house for the earth. The water vapour and the presence of carbon dioxide in the lower layers of the atmosphere absorb the heat radiated by the earth's surface.
5. The seven continents of the Earth are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.
6. We should protect our environment because today it has become dirty. There is a great need to protect our environment as all life on Earth depends on it. It is the basic life support. If something happens seriously wrong with it, living creatures will not be able to survive.

#### D. Answer the long type questions:

1. By the environment, we mean the place, people, things and nature that surround any living organism is known as environment. The surroundings can be divided into two components – Natural and Man-made. The natural environment refers to Biotic and Abiotic conditions on the earth. Human environment refers to activities, creations and interactions among human beings. However, both the natural and human environment's components interact with each other and produce certain changes which create favourable conditions for human to live on the earth.
2. The ideal conditions that make life possible on Earth are the availability of air, water, light, soil, atmosphere and natural environment.
3. Biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life. This narrow belt of living organisms, plants and animal kingdom makes biosphere or the living world. The biosphere is a unique feature of our planet because it is the only sphere where all

conditions are suitable for life. It is a very important part of the environment because it includes parts of Atmosphere, Lithosphere and Hydrosphere.

4. The earth's surface is mostly covered by oceans. Oceans and other water-bodies form the Hydrosphere. It is very essential for living organisms. Actually, our earth is floating in the oceans. Thus, sometimes, our earth is called a watery planet. Earth is the only planet which has abundance of water. Food, animals and so many sea animals are also provided to us by oceans. On earth, there is also a cycle of evaporation and condensation starting from the oceans. It provides us enough food.
5. The importance of studying our environment are as follows:
  - (i) It helps us understand the diversity, nature and mechanism of operation of various forces and processes on earth.
  - (ii) To understand the impact of man's activities on environment.
  - (iii) To study the origin and distribution of surface features of land like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, etc.
  - (iv) Study of atmosphere and oceans become essential because of their interactive and interdependent nature.
6. Humans influence the environment is quite significant. All kinds of roads, buildings, bridges, canals, dams, factories, industries and all other kinds of human activities disturb the natural environment. The disturbance has been caused to such an extent that it has reached at a catastrophic stage which needs to be checked and balanced.

#### **Creative Corner:**

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

#### **Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

## **Chapter -2 The Earth's Surface and It's Interior**

### **Get Busy**

#### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

1. (b) Core

2. (a) Sedimentary Rocks
3. (a) Crust
4. (b) Minerals
5. (b) Metallic
6. (c) Seven
7. (b) Earthquake

#### **B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. There are three types of earthquake waves are: Convergence, Divergence and Sliding.
2. Igneous rocks are called parent rocks or primary rocks.
3. The mantle is found beneath the Crust.
4. Metamorphic means change in shape, size and property.
5. Sedimentary rocks are of types of Organic and Inorganic.
6. Igneous rocks are of Extrusive and Intrusive type.
7. Petroleum is known as natural resource mineral.
8. The metamorphic melts down to form molten magma.

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

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

#### **D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Core	(c) Inner most layers
2. Rocks	(e) Formed on cooling and solidification of magma
3. Igneous Rocks	(a) One of the materials of the earth's crust
4. Metamorphic Rocks	(d) The rocks in its changed form
5. Rocky-Cycle	(f) The end process of formations, transformation and destruction of rocks
6. Sial	(b) Made of silicon and Aluminium

**E. Answer the short type questions:**

1. By 'rock' we mean a molten material under Lithosphere in hot condition. The liquid form is known as magma. When it cools down and solidifies, it becomes rock.
2. Igneous Rocks are formed when magma (molten form) cools and becomes solid. These are formed either on the surface or below earth. Igneous rocks are known as 'parent rocks or primary rocks'. Igneous rocks are of 2 types: Extrusive and Intrusive.
3. Three types of rocks are:
  - (i) Igneous rocks
  - (ii) Sedimentary rocks
  - (iii) Metamorphic rocks
4. The three layers of the earth are:
  - (i) Crust
  - (ii) Mantle
  - (iii) Core
5. Some examples of sedimentary rocks are: Sandstone, shale, gravel and conglomerate.
6. The mantle is second layer just beneath the crust layer. It extends up to a depth of 2900 km below the crust. Since mantle is not homogenous, the upper mantle is only up to 100 km thick. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife. The temperature and pressure inside the earth increase with depth.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. The characteristics of igneous rocks are:
  - (i) Igneous' means coming out of fire. Thus, these are hard, massive and compact.
  - (ii) Igneous rocks contain granular or crystalline.
  - (iii) Igneous rocks have no layers.
  - (iv) Igneous rocks are not easily weathered.
  - (v) Igneous rocks are quite rich in minerals.
2. Extrusive and intrusive rocks are formed as follows:
  - (a) Extrusive Rocks : These are formed due to cooling and solidification of hot and molten lavas on earth's surface. They are also called as Volcanic Rocks. On cooling down, mineral crystals make it

look like ash of dark glass. Basalt is best example. Deccan Plateau is made up of Basalt Rocks.

- (b) Intrusive Rocks : Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. The rate of cooling is so slow and size of crystal is very large i.e. granite, dolomite and pegmatite.
3. Metamorphic rocks are formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo change in their appearance, properties and character. They change their form due to high pressure and temperature. Examples are marble, slate and quartzite. These are hard and closely bonded structure.
  4. The layers of the earth are:
    - (i) Crust
    - (ii) Mantle
    - (iii) Core
  5. **Different kinds of rocks are:**
    - (i) Igneous rocks
    - (ii) Sedimentary rocks
    - (iii) Metamorphic rocks

**Creative Corner:**

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

**Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

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## **Chapter-3 Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere**

**Get Busy**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

1. (c) Conventional Rainfall
2. (b) High
3. (b) Westerlies
4. (a) Carbon Dioxide
5. (b) Stratosphere
6. (b) Troposphere
7. (b) Ions
8. (b) 15-18 km
9. (c) Ionosphere
10. (c) Winds
11. (c) Odisha

**B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. Troposphere is the lowest and closed layer to Earth.
2. Ozone layer filters ultraviolet rays of the sun.
3. Rainfall is measured by Rain Guage.
4. The name monsoon is derived from a 'Mausim' word.
5. During the day land becomes warm.
6. Doldrums are also known as Low Pressure Built.
7. Movements of air horizontally is called Wind.
8. Exosphere is peripheral layer of the atmosphere.

**C. Match the following:**

- | Column A        | Column B                          |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Thermosphere | (c) Reflect radio waves.          |
| 2. Stratosphere | (e) Ozonosphere                   |
| 3. Chinook      | (a) Hot and dry wind.             |
| 4. Doldrums     | (b) Equatorial low pressure belt. |
| 5. Rain Guage   | (d) Measuring rainfall.           |

**D. Answer the short type questions:**

1. By the term 'Atmosphere, we mean the vast expansion of air which envelops the earth. It is a mixture of colourless, odourless and tasteless gases. It is composed of 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases.
2. Atmosphere is very useful to us. Oxygen is the life giving gas both for animals and human beings. It also supports in burning. Atmosphere is important for photosynthesis.
3. A mixture of smoke and fog is called Smog.
4. The three types of rainfall are:
  - (i) Relief Rainfall
  - (ii) Conventional Rainfall
  - (iii) Cyclonic or Frontal Rainfall
5. The three local winds are:
  - (i) Permanent Wind
  - (ii) Periodic Wind
  - (iii) Local and Variable Wind
6. The three important gases in the air are:
  - (i) Nitrogen
  - (ii) Oxygen
  - (iii) Carbon Dioxide

**E. Answer the long type questions:**

1. The chief characteristics of atmosphere are:
  - (i) It is dynamic, elastic, mobile, expandable and compressible.
  - (ii) It is a mixture of colourless, odourless and tasteless gases.
  - (iii) It is composed of Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide and other gases.
  - (iv) It is important in sustaining the life on earth.
  - (v) It also plays an important role in causing rainfall.
2. The layer just above the troposphere is known as stratosphere. It extends upto 50 km above earth's surface. There is no cloud, water vapour or dust particles in this layer. The ozone is present in this layer and is also called Ozonosphere. Its importance is that it absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of sun and does not allow them to reach earth's surface. It also provides ideal flying conditions for large jet planes.
3. The pressure belts of the world are:
  - (i) Equatorial Low Pressure Belt
  - (ii) Sub-tropical High Pressure Belt
  - (iii) Sub-polar Low Pressure Belt
  - (iv) Polar High Pressure Belt
4. The difference between cyclones and anti-cyclones are:
  - (i) Cyclones : When an area of low pressure develops, the fast winds around give rise to a cyclone. A cyclone brings heavy rain. These cyclones blow spirally in Southern Hemisphere.
  - (ii) Anti-Cyclones : The high pressure surrounded by a low pressure all around is called an Anti-Cyclone. The winds blow spirally outwards from the centre in clockwise direction in Northern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in Southern Hemisphere. Rainfall is light and it drizzles.
5. The types of rainfall are:
  - (i) Relief Rainfall : It occurs when a mountain range obstructs the path of warm moist winds. Mahabaleshwar receives more rainfall than Pune.



- (ii) Conventional Rainfall : Sun's vertical rays fall on ground and air near it gets heated during day. Warm air rises and moist air cools at some heights, condensation of water vapour happens. It causes heavy rainfall accompanied by thunder and lightning. It is common in equatorial region.
- (iii) Cyclonic or Frontal Rainfall : This type of rainfall is associated with cyclone. Warm air and cold air rush to opposite directions. The mass of warm air overrides a mass of cold air along a front. Condensation takes place, clouds are formed and rainfall occurs.

6. Thermosphere layer of atmosphere helps radio communications on earth. In this layer, molecules of gases are electrically charged and are known as ions. They form their own layer called Ionosphere. It plays an important role in transmission of radio waves and helps in long distance communications on earth.

#### Creative Corner:

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

#### Life Skills (Thinking):

### Model Test Paper 1

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Core
2. (a) Sedimentary Rocks
3. (c) Odisha
4. (c) Seven

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Troposphere is the lowest and closed layer to Earth.
2. Exosphere is peripheral layer of the atmosphere.
3. The mantle is found beneath the Crust.
4. Metamorphic means change in shape, size and property.

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

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

#### D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Thermosphere	(c) Reflect radio waves.
2. Stratosphere	(e) Ozonosphere
3. Chinook	(a) Hot and dry wind.
4. Doldrums	(b) Equatorial low pressure belt.
5. Rain Gauge	(d) Measuring rainfall.

#### E. Answer the short type questions:

1. By the term 'Atmosphere, we mean the vast expansion of air which envelops the earth. It is a mixture of colourless, odourless and tasteless gases. It is composed of 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases.
2. Atmosphere is very useful to us. Oxygen is the life giving gas both for animals and human beings. It also supports in burning. Atmosphere is important for photosynthesis.
3. The three layers of the earth are:
  - (i) Crust
  - (ii) Mantle
  - (iii) Core
4. We should protect our environment because today it has become dirty. There is a great need to protect our environment as all life on Earth depends on it. It is the basic life support. If something happens seriously wrong with it, living creatures will not be able to survive.

#### F. Answer the long type questions:

1. The pressure belts of the world are:
  - (i) Equatorial Low Pressure Belt
  - (ii) Sub-tropical High Pressure Belt
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2. The difference between cyclones and anti-cyclones are:
  - (i) Cyclones : When an area of low pressure develops, the fast winds around give rise to a cyclone. A cyclone brings heavy rain. These cyclones blow spirally in Southern Hemisphere.
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    - (iii) Cyclonic or Frontal Rainfall : This type of rainfall is associated with cyclone. Warm air and cold air rush to opposite directions. The mass of warm air overrides a mass of cold air along a front. Condensation takes place, clouds are formed and rainfall occurs.
  4. Extrusive and intrusive rocks are formed as follows:
    - (a) Extrusive Rocks : These are formed due to cooling and solidification of hot and molten lavas on earth's surface. They are also called as Volcanic Rocks. On cooling down, mineral crystals make it look like ash of dark glass. Basalt is best example. Deccan Plateau is made up of Basalt Rocks.
    - (b) Intrusive Rocks : Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. The rate of cooling is so slow and size of crystal is very large i.e. granite, dolomite and pegmatite.

## B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Fresh water constitutes 2.8% of the total amount of water on Earth.
2. Freezing point of fresh water is 0°C.
3. Saline water evaporates slowly.
4. Salts cannot be generally extracted from fresh water.
5. Our Earth is a kind of a water budget.

## C. Distinguish between:

1. Waves : Waves are caused by action of wind against water surface – the faster the wind, the higher the waves. The water does not move to and fro, but it rises and falls and comes to the same position after each wave. The highest part of wave is Crest, the lowest is Trough.
2. Tides : The periodical vertical rise and fall of the surface of sea water is called a Tide. The rising of water is called the High Tide or Up Tide. The falling of water is known as Low Tide or Down Tide.
3. Warm Current : When ocean currents of drifts flow from low to high latitudes, they are warm currents.  
Cold Current : When ocean currents of drifts flow from high to low latitudes, they are cold currents.
4. Ocean current : It is a continuous flow of ocean water in a particular direction. It is like a river flowing in the ocean with water having different temperature, salinity and density from the surrounding water. Its speed ranges between 2-10 km per hour.  
Ocean Drift : When ocean current is shallow and slow moving, it is called a Drift. It has a speed between 1-3 km per day. When ocean currents of drifts flow from low to high latitudes, they are warm. Those moving from high to low latitudes are cold.
5. Crest and Trough : Waves are caused by action of wind. The faster the wind, the higher the waves. The water does not move to and fro, but rises and falls and comes to the same position after each wave. The highest part of wave is Crest, the lowest is Trough.
6. High Tide and Low Tide : The periodical vertical rise and fall of the surface of sea water is called a tide. The rising of water is called the High Tide or Up Tide. The falling of water is known as Low Tide or Down Tide.

## Chapter-4 Water

### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Three
2. (a) Oxygen
3. (d) Transpiration
4. (c) Hydrological

**D. Answer the short type questions:**

1. The three states in which water can exist are: Liquid, Solid and Gas.
2. By Salinity, we mean the water that contains dissolved salt is termed as saline. Salinity in ocean water varies from region to region and place to place.
3. The difference between saline water and fresh water is as follows:

**(a) Fresh Water:**

- (i) It flows in rivers, fresh water lakes, ice sheets, glaciers and underground water.
- (ii) It is 2.8% of total amount of water on Earth.
- (iii) When climate is very cold, fresh water increases.
- (iv) When climate is very warm, fresh water becomes less.
- (v) Its freezing point is 0°C and boiling point is 100°C.
- (vi) It evaporates quickly.
- (vii) It is less dense.

**(b) Saline Water:**

- (i) It is found in oceans and inland lakes.
  - (ii) It is 97.2% of total amount of water on Earth.
  - (iii) When climate is very cold, amount of water in ocean is less. So, Mean Sea Level becomes lower.
  - (iv) When climate is warm, seas gain more water by melting of ice caps and glaciers.
  - (v) Saline water freezes slowly. The boiling point of saline water is also higher.
  - (vi) It evaporates slowly.
  - (vii) It is more dense.
4. Water pollution sources are liquid wastes, industry, agriculture and municipal wastes when dumped on land, flowing water, lakes and oceans. The wastes contain many dangerous chemicals which pose threat to plant and animal life. The pesticides and insecticides used in agriculture and fly ash

discharged by power plants. Many marine animals and penguins have been severely affected. We should prevent water pollution.

5. The four oceans of the world in order of their size are :

- (i) The Pacific Ocean
- (ii) The Atlantic Ocean
- (iii) The Indian Ocean
- (iv) Arctic Ocean

**E. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Living things return water to atmosphere in the form of evaporation. Evaporation also takes place in all form living things in biosphere. Return of water vapour into atmosphere by plants is known as transpiration. Animals do this by perspiration. When vapour rises, condensation starts. Temperature decreases with altitude. Air has less capacity to hold water vapour at higher altitude. On condensation, vapour changes into ice crystals/water droplets which are too tiny. They further rise to form clouds. During this journey, several droplets join together to form bigger droplets. When air is unable to hold them, they fall down on Earth as rain.
2. The importance of uses of both fresh and saline water is as follows:

**(a) Fresh Water:**

- (i) It is used for drinking, irrigation and has many other industrial uses.
- (ii) It influences vegetation on Earth (fresh and grasslands on land).
- (iii) Rivers are chief of salinity of sea water.
- (iv) Salts cannot generally be extracted from water.

**(b) Saline Water:**

- (i) It is useful for marine life and other industrial uses. It supports fish in large quantity.
- (ii) Difference in salinity causes ocean currents, affect evaporation and influence climate.
- (iii) Oceans are chief source of water in rivers (through water cycle).

- (iv) Many types of salts and chemicals are extracted from sea water i.e. iodine.
- The Pacific Ocean has the maximum area as well as maximum depth (11034 m). It covers about 33% of earth's total surface area. It extends from Arctic Circle to Antarctica and from North and South America in the east to Asia and Australia in the west.
  - Tides are useful to us as they help in navigation and fishing. At high tide, the depth of seas particularly gulfs and bays increases. This enables big ships to enter/leave harbour easily. Due to high tide in Hooghly River, depth of water increases. Big ships enter and leave Kolkata Port. Kandla Port in Gujarat and Diamond Harbour in West Bengal depend on tides. Some important ports of world like London, Hamburg, New York and Rotterdam are on tidal rivers.
  - Currents are caused due to continuous flow of ocean water in a particular direction. They are mainly caused by permanently blowing planetary or prevailing winds. Winds push surface layer of ocean water in front of them in a constant flow. Due to seasonal change, direction of wind is changed. Currents also have similar change in their direction. Currents are also aided by differences in temperatures and salinity of ocean water. Shape of land-masses change direction of currents. Sometimes they split a current into 2/3 currents. Currents flowing along western coasts of South America, Africa and Australia are cold currents. On eastern coasts of 3 southern continents flow warm currents. Currents generally move to right in Northern Hemisphere and to left in Southern Hemisphere.

#### **Creative Corner:**

- Do it yourself.

#### **Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

## **Chapter -5 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife**

### **Get Busy**

#### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

- (b) Reindeer
- (a) Australia

- (b) 21%
- (b) Savannas
- (a) 70

#### **B. Fill in the following blanks:**

- Trees which shed their leaves at a specified time of the year are known as deciduous trees.
- Temperate broad leaves forests are known as Tropical Rainforests.
- Government has made plans for the protection of wildlife from hunters and deforestation.
- The earth's surface is covered seven by oceans.
- The air contains 78% of Nitrogen.
- Forests are a source of natural vegetation.

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

- True
- True
- False
- True
- False

#### **D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Sahara	(c) Desert
2. Savannas	(e) Tropical Evergreen Forest.
3. Penguins	(d) Flightless Birds.
4. Anaconda	(a) Largest snake in the world.
5. Campos	(b) Grasslands of Brazil.

#### **E. Answer the short type questions:**

- By natural vegetation, we mean the area where plants grow naturally. Natural vegetation provides connection between biological and other components of our environment.
- Forests are natural vegetation. Forests are natural habitation of man and animals. Forests are of two types: Evergreen and Deciduous.
- Some of the common trees of Evergreen Forests Rosewood, Teak, Deodar, Ebony, Pine, Chir, Pine, Cedar, etc.
- Camel animal is called 'The Ship of Desert'.
- A narrow zone where inorganic elements thrive is known as Biosphere.



**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Human settlements are found more around deciduous forests than evergreen because deciduous trees shed their leaves during a particular season mainly dry season. They are also known as Monsoon Forests. They are found in India, Northern Australia and Central America. There is also found a great variety of animals and plants. Sal, Teak, Neem, Sheesham and Kher are mostly found which are useful for making furniture.
2. Grasslands are the habitats of a great variety of animals. There are two types of grasslands:
  - (i) Tropical Grasslands : These are also called Savannah. These are found within the tropical zone between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn. This vegetation grows in areas of moderate rainfall and at a height of about 4 metres. These are mainly found in Brazil known as Campos and East Africa.
  - (ii) Temperate Grasslands : These are located in mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of continents. Grass is short and nutritious. In summer, grass turns brown and withers in autumn.
3. The main features of a forest ecosystem:
  - (i) Forest play a vital role in the economy of our country. They provide raw material for domestic and industrial purposes and also provide wood and fuel.
  - (ii) By Photosynthesis of green plants produce food which contains sun energy.
  - (iii) Forests help in conservation of soil fertility.
  - (iv) Forests cause rain which increases underground water level.
  - (v) Forest ecosystems are influenced by climate.
  - (vi) Animals and other living organisms live in forests.
4. Evergreen forests are those where trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. Evergreen forests are of two types:
  - (a) Tropical Rainforests : These are found in areas where rainfall is more than 300

cm. They are found near the equator. These regions receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. Trees have broad and thick leave. Sunlight cannot penetrate inside the forest even in daytime and thus trees grow tall. Examples: Rosewood, Teak, Deodar, Ebony, Pine, etc.

- (b) Coniferous Forests : These are found in higher latitudes of Northern Hemisphere like Himalaya and Andes. Trees are tall, softwood, evergreen. They are also called Tiaga. They are conical in shape and this prevents snow accumulation in winter. Woods are useful for making pulp, paper and match-boxes. Examples: Cheer, Pine and Cedar.
5. Desert is characterized by barren lands with almost no vegetation. Two types of deserts are:
    - (a) Semi-Deserts : These are also called hot deserts. Thorny bushes and babool mainly grow in these regions. Trees have deep roots and thick fleshy stems to store water in the long dry spells. Tundra type of vegetation is found in cold deserts like in polar areas of Asia, Europe and North America. Growing season is less than 3 months. Plants have few or no leaves.
    - (b) Deserts : Hot deserts like Sahara, Kalahari and Namibia in Africa and Arabian Desert and cold deserts of Turkistan, Gobi and Laddakh are featured by plants of low growth. Plants have many thorny foliage which help to save them from being eaten away by animals.

**G. Distinguish between:**

1. Evergreen Forests : These forests are those where trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. Evergreen forests are of two types:
  - (a) Tropical Rainforests : These are found near the equator in areas where rainfall is more than 300 cm. Trees have broad and thick leave. Sunlight cannot penetrate inside the forest even in daytime and thus trees grow tall. Examples: Rosewood, Teak, Deodar, Ebony, Pine, etc.

(b) Coniferous Forests : These are found in higher latitudes of Northern Hemisphere like Himalaya and Andes. Trees are tall, softwood, evergreen. They are conical in shape and this prevents snow accumulation in winter. Woods are useful for making pulp, paper and match-boxes. Examples: Cheer, Pine and Cedar.

Deciduous Forests : The trees in deciduous forests shed their leaves during a particular season mainly dry season. They are also known as Monsoon Forests. They are found in India, Northern Australia and Central America. There is also found a great variety of animals and plants. Sal, Teak, Neem, Sheesham and Kher are mostly found which are useful for making furniture.

2. (a) Hot Deserts : Hot deserts like Sahara, Kalahari and Namibia in Africa and Arabian Desert bear thorny bushes and babool mainly grow in these regions. Trees have deep roots and thick fleshy stems to store water in the long dry spells. Growing season is less than 3 months. Plants have few or no leaves.

(b) Cold Deserts : Cold deserts of Turkistan, Gobi and Laddakh are featured by plants of low growth. Plants have many thorny foliage which help to save them from being eaten away by animals. Tundra type of vegetation is found in cold deserts like in polar areas of Asia, Europe and North America.

3. A National Park is an area which is reserved and maintained by government for preserving and protecting the birds and animals.

A Sanctuary is the protected area where birds and animals can survive in their natural environment.

#### **Creative Corner:**

1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

#### **Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

## **Chapter-6 Human Environment**

### **Get Busy**

#### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

1. (b) 30,00,000 years ago
2. (c) Modern
3. (d) Herdsmen
4. (a) 8000–7000

#### **B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. Tribals live in perfect harmony w i t h their environment.
2. Masais keep cattle in enclosures called Wurulies.
3. Settlements growing around transport routes are Dry Point Settlements.
4. Camel is suited for long journey across the desert.
5. Wet Point Settlements are found near ports.

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

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

#### **D. Answer the short type questions:**

1. Two major divisions of human settlements are:
  - (i) Wet Point Settlements : These are found near watercourses like river banks or sea coasts. Examples are: Great civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Rome, Indus Valley, Italy, Mathura, Varanasi, Madurai, Pondicherry and China. They are also known as 'River Valley Civilizations'.
  - (ii) Dry Point Settlements : These are found on a high point, an area not liable to flooding. They grew along transport routes but close to wet soil nearby. Caravan routes, trading routes and rail road lines are generally Dry Point settlements. Examples are: Mehrgarh in North West, Indus Valley, Peshawar, Prairies in North America.
2. Masais are called nomadic herdsmen. Bushmen of Kalahari are one example of nomadic herdsmen of East Africa.
3. Agriculture affected human settlements in a very significant way. Agriculture provided the necessary requirements of all kinds of food to the people.

4. Transhumance is a manner of life practiced by certain forest people such as Bakkarwals of Kashmir. They are pastoralists who travel to higher reaches of the mountains in summer and return to lower reaches in winter.
5. Modern modes of transport and communication have brought the people of the world close together. This new society is known as Global Society. It is also called Global Civil Society. Its important features are:
  - (i) This concept is promoted by United Nations to seek peace and security.
  - (ii) It is based on cooperation of private sector and social organizations world over.
  - (iii) Its objective is creation of social environment promoting free flow of people between countries of world.
  - (iv) Getting acquainted with challenges faced by United Nations in areas such as HIV/AIDS, global poverty peace and security and sustainable development.
6. Two types of settled habitations are:
  - (i) Wet Point Settlements : These are found near watercourses like river banks or sea coasts. Examples are: Great civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Rome, Indus Valley, Italy, Mathura, Varanasi, Madurai, Pondicherry and China. They are also known as 'River Valley Civilizations'.
  - (ii) Dry Point Settlements : These are found on a high point, an area not liable to flooding. They grew along transport routes but close to wet soil nearby. Caravan routes, trading routes and rail road lines are generally Dry Point settlements. Examples are: Mehrgarh in North West, Indus Valley, Peshawar, Prairies in North America.

**E. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Three important nomadic and semi-nomadic settlements are:
  - (i) Hunter Gatherers : These are found in Jarawa tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are hunter gatherers. The

Pygmies of Congo Basin in Africa, still gather fruits, nuts and roots from forests for food, supplemented by hunting.

- (ii) Transhumance : Bakkarwals of Kashmir are pastoralists who travel to higher reaches of the mountains in summer and return to lower reaches in winter.
  - (iii) Gypsies : They are found in North East who move from place to place. They can be found big cities selling herbal medicine.
2. Three important settled habitations are:
    - (i) Wet Point Settlements : These are found near watercourses like river banks or sea coasts. Examples are: Great civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Rome, Indus Valley, Italy, Mathura, Varanasi, Madurai, Pondicherry and China. They are also known as 'River Valley Civilizations'.
    - (ii) Dry Point Settlements : These are found on a high point, an area not liable to flooding. They grew along transport routes but close to wet soil nearby. Caravan routes, trading routes and rail road lines are generally Dry Point settlements. Examples are: Mehrgarh in North West, Indus Valley, Peshawar, Prairies in North America.
    - (iii) Other Settlements : Other factors influencing the growth of settlements are topography, healthy climate and scenic beauty. A large number of people have settled in areas of great tourist attraction during particular season. Holiday Resorts in Shimla, Gulmarg, Pahalgam are the examples.
  3. The reasons for development of settled habitations are:
    - (i) Climatic changes forced people to move to better locations.
    - (ii) Seasonal changes like seeds germinating into saplings, growing into plants and subsequent stages of flowering and ripening, gave man the knowledge of when to get fruits of plants.

- (iii) Availability of resources for living such as clean air, water, fruits, vegetables or even animals for hunting.
  - (iv) Marriage, kingship and security of family and tribe were some more attractions of settled life.
4. The effects of settled habitations on environment are:
- (i) Over-population has led to over-use of natural things.
  - (ii) Business aspect has greatly led to over-exploitation of natural resources.
  - (iii) Availability of natural resources has become lesser and lesser.
  - (iv) It has also led to deforestation causing a serious threat to flora and fauna.
  - (v) Numerous environmental problems have come up.
  - (vi) Global Warming has become another serious problem.
5. The role of transport and communication in the progress of settlement is quite significant.
- (i) A transport and communication network facilitates movement of people and goods from one place to another.
  - (ii) It improves and influences social and economic interaction among people.
  - (iii) It provides facilities for entertainment like Radio and Television.
  - (iv) It plays a crucial role in integrating diverse cultures, religions and beliefs of people and unites them as a nation.
  - (v) It has brought down the cost of goods and services.

**F. Name each of the following:**

1. Nomadic Life
2. Dry Point Settlement
3. Wet Point Settlement
4. Dry Point Settlement
5. TGV-Train a Grande Vitesse

**Creative Corner:**

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

**Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

## Model Test Paper 2

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

1. (b) Reindeer
2. (c) Modern
3. (d) Transpiration

**B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. Tribals live in perfect harmony w i t h their environment.
2. Trees which shed their leaves at a specified time of the year are known as deciduous trees.
3. Temperate broad leaves forests are known as Tropical Rainforests.
4. Freezing point of fresh water is 00C.

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

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

**D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Sahara	(c) Desert
2. Savannas	(e) Tropical Evergreen Forest.
3. Penguins	(d) Flightless Birds.
4. Anaconda	(a) Largest snake in the world.
5. Campos	(b) Grasslands of Brazil.

**E. Answer the short type questions:**

1. Modern modes of transport and communication have brought people of world close together. This new society is known as Global Society. Its important features are:
  - (i) This concept is promoted by United Nations to seek peace and security.
  - (ii) It is based on cooperation of private sector and social organizations world over.
  - (iii) Its objective is creation of social environment promoting free flow of people between countries of world.
  - (iv) Getting acquainted with challenges faced by United Nations in areas such as HIV/AIDS, global poverty peace and security and sustainable development.
2. Two types of settled habitations are:
  - (i) Wet Point Settlements : These are found



- near watercourses like river banks or sea coasts. Examples are: Great civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Rome, Indus Valley, Italy, Mathura, Varanasi, Madurai, Pondicherry and China. They are also known as 'River Valley Civilizations'.
- (ii) Dry Point Settlements : These are found on a high point, an area not liable to flooding. They grew along transport routes but close to wet soil nearby. Caravan routes, trading routes and rail road lines are generally Dry Point settlements. Examples are: Mehrgarh in North West, Indus Valley, Peshawar, Prairies in North America.
3. Camel animal is called 'The Ship of Desert'.
4. A narrow zone where inorganic elements thrive is known as Biosphere.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Three important settled habitations are:
  - (i) Wet Point Settlements : These are found near watercourses like river banks or sea coasts. Examples are: Great civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Rome, Indus Valley, Italy, Mathura, Varanasi, Madurai, Pondicherry and China. They are also known as 'River Valley Civilizations'.
  - (ii) Dry Point Settlements : These are found on a high point, an area not liable to flooding. They grew along transport routes but close to wet soil nearby. Caravan routes, trading routes and rail road lines are generally Dry Point settlements. Examples are: Mehrgarh in North West, Indus Valley, Peshawar, Prairies in North America.
  - (iii) Other Settlements : Other factors influencing the growth of settlements are topography, healthy climate and scenic beauty. A large number of people have settled in areas of great tourist attraction during particular season. Holiday Resorts in Shimla, Gulmarg, Pahalgam are the examples.
2. The reasons for development of settled habitations are:
  - (i) Climatic changes forced people to move to better locations.
  - (ii) Seasonal changes like seeds germinating into saplings, growing into plants and subsequent stages of flowering and ripening, gave man the knowledge of when to get fruits of plants.
  - (iii) Availability of resources for living such as clean air, water, fruits, vegetables or even animals for hunting.
  - (iv) Marriage, kingship and security of family and tribe were some more attractions of settled life.
3. The main features of a forest ecosystem:
  - (i) Forest play a vital role in the economy of our country. They provide raw material for domestic and industrial purposes and also provide wood and fuel.
  - (ii) By Photosynthesis of green plants produce food which contains sun energy.
  - (iii) Forests help in conservation of soil fertility.
  - (iv) Forests cause rain which increases underground water level.
  - (v) Forest ecosystems are influenced by climate.
  - (vi) Animals and other living organisms live in forests.
4. Evergreen forests are those where trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. Evergreen forests are of two types:
  - (a) Tropical Rainforests : These are found in areas where rainfall is more than 300 cm. They are found near the equator. These regions receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. Trees have broad and thick leave. Sunlight cannot penetrate inside the forest even in daytime and thus trees grow tall. Examples: Rosewood, Teak, Deodar, Ebony, Pine, etc.

Coniferous Forests : These are found in higher latitudes of Northern Hemisphere like Himalaya and Andes. Trees are tall, softwood, evergreen. They are also called Tiaga. They are conical in shape and this prevents snow accumulation in winter. Woods are useful for making pulp, paper and match-boxes. Examples: Cheer, Pine and Cedar.

## E. Answer the short type questions:

1. Democracy is a form of Government where people are given a chance to choose their representatives. The Democratic Government is of two types: (1) Parliamentary and (2) Presidential.
2. The republics of ancient India were the sources of one of the earliest examples of democracy in a civilization. These republics were set up sometimes before the 6th century B.C. prior to the birth of Gautam Buddha. These republics were termed as Mahajanapadas and among these states, Vaishali (now Bihar) was the world's first republic. The democratic Gana, Sangha and Panchayat Systems were used. Panchayat System is still used at present in Indian villages.
3. Quasi-Democratic form of Government in Athens during 5th Century B.C. was in existence during golden age of classical Athens. Athenians promoted Democratic or Quasi-Democratic form of Govt. in several Athens' allies and dependent states. But in 5th century BC, the Peloponnesian War saw Greeks divided between an alliance led by Athens and a rival coalition led by Sparta. Spartans won and democracy was abolished in all Greek city-states. Athenians restored their democracy within 8 months though they were no longer in that position to promote it abroad.
4. Sovereignty and equality help people to in a great way as follows:
  - (i) Sovereignty : It rests with the people who are also the source of power. Government gets all its power from the people and is answerable to them for the use of these powers.
  - (ii) Equality : It is also one of the pillars of democracy. In democracy everybody is given equal status and no discrimination is made on the basis of caste, religion, colour, race, etc. Every individual gets equal economic, political and civil rights.

## Unit –III Social and Political Life – II

### Chapter-1 Democracy

#### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Wishes
2. (a) Mahajanapadas
3. (d) Democracies
4. (b) inequality

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. Nazism originated in Germany after World War I under Adolf Hitler.
2. Authoritarian Government is a form of dictatorship in which the whole power of Government is vested in one or few individuals.
3. Military dictatorship is a form of authoritarian system of Government.
4. To make democracy successful, free and independent press is essential.
5. Democracy can grow only in peaceful environment.
6. Democratic institutions are necessary for success of democracy.

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

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

#### D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Abraham Lincoln	(b) U.S.A.
2. Athens	(c) Greek
3. Parliamentary System	(d) P.M. is real Head
4. Presidential System	(e) President is real Head
5. India	(a) Democratic

5. Difference between communistic and capitalistic form of democracy is as follows:
  - (i) Communistic Democracy : It is also called or People's Democracy. In it, production and means of production are under public control keeping in view the needs and not profit motive. There is no place for private property and nobody can exploit others. Everyone is provided social security. The ruling power is in the hands of Communist party representing all people who are not allowed to criticize the system.
  - (ii) Capitalistic Democracy : It is also called Liberal Democracy. This is traditional form of democracy and it is prevalent even today in England, France, America, Japan, etc. In it, an individual is given all types of political freedoms, proper facilities for expression of public opinion and principles of private property, free trade and open competition are recognized. The ruling power is vested in majority party and judiciary is independent.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. In ancient time, people had nothing to do with rulers. People were ruled by kings and none questioned their authority. In 17-18th centuries, many revolutions occurred and restricted absolute authority. People forced rulers to rule as per established law and not as per their wishes. Secondly, Government should be accountable to people governed. This made authority of people supreme and thereafter monarchies were abolished in several countries.  
Later, governments in maximum countries are run by people's representatives - this is democracy, a popular form of government. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as “a government of the people for the people and by the people.”
2. According to Abraham Lincoln, Democracy is a government of the people for the people and by the people.
3. By a 'Democratic Society' we understand:
  - (i) Sovereignty rests with the people who

- are also the source of power. Government gets all its power from the people and is answerable to them for the use of these powers.
  - (ii) Liberty, equality, fraternity are essential pillars of democracy.
  - (iii) Government is a means. The state and government are considered as means of fulfillment of the interests of the individual.
  - (iv) Independent judiciary is the hallmark of democracy.
4. Two characteristics of Democracy are:
    - (i) Sovereignty rests with the people who are also the source of power. Government gets all its power from the people and is answerable to them for the use of these powers.
    - (ii) Liberty, equality, fraternity are essential pillars of democracy.
  5. The main kinds of Democracy are:
    - (i) Direct Democracy : This is the oldest and real form of democracy in which people directly participate in managing the affairs of the state.
    - (ii) Indirect Democracy : This is also known as representative democracy. People elect representatives on the basis of universal adult franchise and through them they carry on their administration. India, Japan, England, America, France are examples.
  6. By the term 'Liberal Democracy', we mean the traditional form of democracy and it is prevalent even today in England, France, America, Japan, etc. In Capitalistic or Liberal Democracy, an individual is given all types of political freedoms, proper facilities for the expression of public opinion and the principles of private property, free trade and open competition are recognized. The ruling power is vested in the majority party and judiciary is independent.

**Creative Corner:**

Do it yourself.

**Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

## Chapter -2 Institutional Representation of Democracy

### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) 1920
2. (c) 1989
3. (c) 1977
4. (c) 1952
5. (c) Indira Gandhi
6. (c) President
7. (b) 61st

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

1. The age of voting in India is 18 years.
2. Elections are conducted in India by Election Commission of India.
3. Voting in India takes place through registered voter.
4. 61st Amendment of Indian constitution reduced the age of voting from twenty one years to eighteen years.
5. Universal Adult Franchise gives voting power to the people.

#### C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Creates unstable Government	(e) Two Party System
2. Nazi Party	(f) Hitler's party
3. Democratic	(c) Political party of America
4. Labour Party	(b) Political party of Britain
5. Right to vote	(a) Universal Adult Franchise
6. Provides stable government	(d) Coalition Government

#### D. Answer the short type questions:

1. Democracy is a form of government where people elect their representatives.
2. Universal Adult Franchise means the privilege of voting for electing representatives. It safeguards the minority's interests.
3. Election Commission of India conducts free and fair elections in India.

#### 4. Four functions of a political party are:

- (i) Political party stimulates interest of the people in public affairs. Through public meeting, demonstration, rallies, posters and through media, it helps in educating the electorate. This helps in moulding the public opinion.
- (ii) The political party contests elections by putting up its candidates.
- (iii) After winning elections, the party forms the government.
- (iv) It serves as a watchdog of the government while in opposition.

#### 5. The demerits of a coalition Government are:

- (i) Its demerit is that it can break anytime leading to political instability.
- (ii) It gives rise to political defections.
- (iii) It also leads to a mockery of ideological difference.
- (iv) It delays important policy decisions due to internal fighting.

#### 6. Dominant party system is similar to one party system. One party dominates the whole country despite many parties exist. Congress dominated the country from 1947-1977 and 1980-1989 in India.

#### 7. Three features of party system in India are:

- (i) It is a voluntary association.
- (ii) A party has fixed membership and a unity of purpose.
- (iii) Its members have by and large same purpose and programme.
- (iv) Its elections are held regularly.

#### 8. Two political parties of England which appeared first were: Tories and Whigs.

#### 9. A political party consists of a group of citizens, more or less organized, who act as a political unit and who, by the use of their voting power, aim to control the government and carry out their general policies.

#### 10. Election can be understood by the following:

- (i) It provides the widest range of popular participation.
- (ii) It creates genuine competition between political parties.
- (iii) It mobilizes millions of people into the political process.



- (iv) It strengthens the democracy.

**E. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Representative Government is a well-organized election process which elects the representatives. The representatives are called Legislature. In 1295, Britain's King made the first model of representative government said to be the Magna Cart or Model Parliament. This system spread to several other European states like Italy and France. India also adopted this system.
2. The merits of Universal Adult Franchise are:
  - (i) Universal Adult Franchise gives opportunity to all people rich or poor.
  - (ii) It is for all without any specific qualification. It determines equality.
  - (iii) It gives sovereign power to the people. It safeguards sovereign power to the people.
  - (iv) It safeguards the minority's interests.
3. The importance of elections is as follows:
  - (i) It provides widest range of people participation.
  - (ii) It creates genuine competition among political parties.
  - (iii) It mobilizes millions of people into political process.
  - (iv) It strengthens the democracy.
  - (v) It offers equal opportunities to one and all.
4. The defects of elections in India are:
  - (i) There is no link between numbers of votes polled and number of seats won by a party in plural system of representation.
  - (ii) There are over 700 registered parties. It confuses the voters. No law has been made to regulate this.
  - (iii) Big political parties use money power to win election elections and recover the same through bribes, scams, etc.
  - (iv) Muscle power is also used to win elections.
  - (v) Booth capturing, bogus voting and enmity between rivals.
  - (vi) Criminalization of politics.
5. Some suggestions for improving elections in India are:
  - (i) Curb money power during elections. State funding should be done.
  - (ii) Plural system should be converted into majority system.
  - (iii) Need to regulate political parties.
  - (iv) Reservation of 33% seats for women needs to be mandatory.
  - (v) Election Commission be empowered to withhold the candidature of candidate found guilty of corrupt practices.
6. The merits and demerits of one party system are:
  1. Merits :
    - (i) This system leads to stability.
    - (ii) During emergency, it helps in taking quick and decisive actions.
  2. Demerits :
    - (i) This system leads to dictatorship.
    - (ii) People have no fundamental rights in this system.
7. The main features of coalition government are:
  - (i) This leads to formation of a representative government.
  - (ii) It works on common minimum programme. So, the government works for the welfare of people.
  - (iii) It controls one party exploration.
  - (iv) The roots of federalism is strengthened by coalition.
  - (v) Its demerit is that it can break anytime leading to political instability.
  - (vi) It gives rise to political defections.
  - (vii) It also leads to a mockery of ideological difference.
  - (viii) It delays important policy decisions due to internal fighting.
8. The merits and demerits of a two party system are:
  - (a) **Merits:**
    - (i) The opposition plays an effective

role in this system.

- (ii) It gives a stable government to the country.
- (iii) The people have ready alternative in this system.

**(b) Demerits:**

- (i) In this system people have only two choices.
  - (ii) One party which enjoys majority in the Parliament, may become a dictator.
9. Dominant party system is similar to one party system. One party dominates the whole country despite many parties exist. Congress dominated the country from 1947-1977 and 1980-1989 in India.
10. Coalition Government is successful in India because:
- (i) This leads to formation of a representative government.
  - (ii) It works on common minimum programme. So, the government works for the welfare of people.
  - (iii) It controls one party exploration.
  - (iv) The roots of federalism are strengthened by coalition.

**Creative Corner:**

- 1. Do it yourself.
- 2. Do it yourself.
- 3. Do it yourself.
- 4. Do it yourself.

**Life Skills (Thinking):**

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## Chapter -3 The State Legislature

### Get Busy

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

- 1. (b) Federation
- 2. (a) 29, 7
- 3. (c) Lower
- 4. (d) 14
- 5. (a) 164

**B. Fill in the following blanks:**

- 1. The Legislative Assembly is the Lower House of State Legislature.
- 2. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by secret ballot.

- 3. Governor can summon the session of the Legislative Assembly.
- 4. A Money Bill can be introduced only in Legislative Assembly.
- 5. The nominal executive of the state is Chief Minister.

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

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

**D. Answer the short type questions:**

- 1. About Legislative Assembly, we know that Lower House of State Legislature is known as Legislative Assembly. It is also known as popular house. It performs all functions of legislative in those states where there are only single chamber legislatures.
- 2. A federation includes both States and Central Government. A written constitution defines the powers and functions of both Central Government and State Governments. In the Indian federation, there are 29 states and 7 Union Territories.
- 3. The important points for the provision of reservation of seats:  
According to the constitution, there is a provision of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Assemblies.
- 4. By the executive power, we mean that Article 164 has made the Council of Ministers collectively responsible before the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly makes them responsible by asking questions, by adjournment motions, by resolutions of No-Confidence and notice of Call Attention. The Legislative Assembly can remove the Council of Ministers by passing a No Confidence Motion against it. The Legislative Assembly can remove it by rejecting the bills moved by the Government or by Censure Motion, etc.
- 5. Quorum: It is necessary that one-tenth members of the total members of the Legislative Assembly must be present to run the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.
- 6. By executive function, we mean that Article 164 has made the Council of Ministers

collectively responsible before the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly makes them responsible by asking questions, by adjournment motions, by resolutions of No-Confidence and notice of Call Attention. The Legislative Assembly can remove the Council of Ministers by passing a No Confidence Motion against it. The Legislative Assembly can remove it by rejecting the bills moved by the Government or by Censure Motion, etc.

**E. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Legislative Council is Upper House of State Assembly. It joins hands with Legislative Assembly to pass constitutional amendments. By nature, it is a weak house. It has neither effective legislative power nor financial power. It can withhold an ordinary bill for 4 months and money bill for 14 days. Council of Ministers is only responsible to Legislative Assembly. Some critics opine that it is meant for adjusting defeated candidates in elections. It has no practical importance and hence, it should be abolished. That is why only 5 states have this House.
2. The organization, powers and functions of State Legislative Assembly:  
It is Lower House of State Legislature. It will have not more than 500 and not less than 60 members as per Article 170 of Constitution. Members are fixed as per population of State.
  - (a) Election: It is held by adult franchise and secret ballot. Reservation for SCs/STs are reserved.
  - (b) Qualification: Candidate must be an Indian citizen and must be 25 years old. He must not hold any profitable office, must not be disqualified, must not have undergone imprisonment and must fulfil all conditions fixed by Parliament.
  - (c) Session: The Governor can summon the session at any time, but there must not be a gap of more than 6 months between 2 sessions.
  - (d) Quorum: 1/10th members must be present to run the proceedings.
  - (e) Salary and Allowances: These are fixed

by Legislature. These differ from state to state.

- (f) Privileges: No case can be registered in court against members for what they have said in Assembly. During the session, no member can be arrested under a civil case.
  - (g) Speaker and his Deputy: The members elect One Speaker and his Deputy to run the assembly.
  - (h) Power and Functions: Members have Legislative Powers to frame laws and Financial Powers for control over finances of state. Besides they have Executive Powers, Constitutional Powers, Electoral Powers, Judicial Powers, Miscellaneous Powers.
3. The composition and powers of the State Legislature: The states where there is bicameral legislature, the powers are exercised by two Houses jointly. But in states having unicameral legislature, the powers are used by Legislative Assembly. Powers and functions of State Legislature are as follow:
    1. Legislative Functions: Legislature has right to make laws relating to subjects of the State List and Concurrent List.
    2. To give approval over Ordinances: If Legislature is not holding its session, the Governor can issue ordinance, but it has to be approved by legislature within 6 weeks of beginning of Session.
    3. Control over Executive: Legislature has power over Council of Ministers.
    4. Financial Functions: It has full control over finances of state.
    5. Constitutional Functions: State Legislature is not empowered to initiate constitutional amendments.
    6. Electoral Functions: Lower House has right regarding election of President, It elects 1/3rd members of Legislative Council, it elects members of Rajya Sabha, both houses elect Speaker and his Deputy.
    7. Judicial Functions. It has certain powers regarding the judicial matters.

4. Mutual relations between State Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly are as follows:
  - (1) Legislative Relations: An ordinary bill can be moved in either House.
  - (2) Financial Relations. Money Bills can be moved first in Legislative Assembly and then to Legislative Council.
  - (3) Executive Relations: The executive has to be responsible before Legislative Assembly.
  - (4) Legislative Assembly is a stronger House than Legislative Council.
5. Out of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly is a stronger House than Legislative Council. Legislative Council has neither effective legislative power nor financial power. It can withhold an ordinary bill for 4 months and money bill for 14 days. Council of Ministers is only responsible to Legislative Assembly. Some critics opine that it is meant for adjusting defeated candidates in elections. It has no practical importance and hence, it should be abolished. That is why only 5 states have this House.
6. State Legislative Assembly needs the help of State Legislative Council for transacting any business whatsoever. It cannot execute any bill arbitrarily on its own and any/all bill(s) has to get it passed from Legislative Council. However, by nature Legislative Council is weak. Legislative Council has neither effective legislative power nor financial power. It can withhold an ordinary bill for 4 months and money bill for 14 days. Council of Ministers is only responsible to Legislative Assembly. Some critics opine that it is meant for adjusting defeated candidates in elections. It has no practical importance and hence, it should be abolished. That is why only 5 states have this House.
7. The procedure of passing an Ordinary Bill in the State Legislature: Legislative Assembly has the right to frame laws on the subjects listed in State List and the Concurrent List. Both State Assembly and the Union

Parliament can make laws in respect of the Concurrent List. But if there are differences between the two laws, the law made by the Union Legislature shall prevail.

The Legislative Council can cause a maximum delay of four months over the laws passed by Legislative Assembly.

8. The Chairman (Speaker) of State Legislative Assembly:

Members of Legislative Assembly elect from themselves one Speaker and one Deputy Speaker to run business of Assembly and to preside over meetings of Assembly. Speaker presides over meetings of house. He maintains discipline in meetings, gives permission to members to speak, conducts voting after debate is over and announces results. Tenure of Speaker coincides with tenure of Assembly after serving him a 14 days notice. Speaker and Deputy Speaker can leave their office voluntarily.

#### **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. (c) Lower House
2. (c) 1920
3. (c) 1989
4. (b) Inequality

#### **B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. The age of voting in India is 18 years.
2. Elections are conducted in India by Election Commission of India.
3. Governor can summon the session of the Legislative Assembly.
4. Nazism originated in Germany after World War I under Adolf Hitler.

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

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



**D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Abraham Lincoln	(b) U.S.A.
2. Athens	(c) Greek
3. Parliamentary System	(d) P.M. is real Head
4. Presidential System	(e) President is real Head
5. India	(a) Democratic

**E. Answer the short type questions:**

- Three features of party system in India are:
  - It is a voluntary association.
  - A party has fixed membership and a unity of purpose.
  - Its members have by and large same purpose and programme.
  - Its elections are held regularly.
- Two political parties of England which appeared first were: Tories and Whigs.
- By the executive power, we mean that Article 164 has made the Council of Ministers collectively responsible before the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly makes them responsible by asking questions, by adjournment motions, by resolutions of No-Confidence and notice of Call Attention. The Legislative Assembly can remove the Council of Ministers by passing a No Confidence Motion against it. The Legislative Assembly can remove it by rejecting the bills moved by the Government or by Censure Motion, etc.
- Quorum: 1/10th members must be present to run the proceedings.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

- The composition, powers and functions of Legislative Council:

Legislative Council is Upper House of State Assembly. It joins hands with Legislative Assembly to pass constitutional amendments. By nature, it is a weak house. It has neither effective legislative power nor financial power. It can withhold an ordinary bill for 4 months and money bill for 14 days. Council of Ministers is only responsible to Legislative Assembly. Some critics opine that it is meant for adjusting defeated

candidates in elections. It has no practical importance and hence, it should be abolished. That is why only 5 states have this House.

- The organization, powers and functions of State Legislative Assembly:

It is Lower House of State Legislature. It will have not more than 500 and not less than 60 members as per Article 170 of Constitution. Members are fixed as per population of State.

  - Election: It is held by adult franchise and secret ballot. Reservations for SCs/STs are reserved.
  - Qualification: Candidate must be an Indian citizen and must be 25 years old. He must not hold any profitable office, must not be disqualified, must not have undergone imprisonment and must fulfil all conditions fixed by Parliament.
  - Session: The Governor can summon the session at any time, but there must not be a gap of more than 6 months between 2 sessions.
  - Quorum: 1/10th members must be present to run the proceedings.
  - Salary and Allowances: These are fixed by Legislature. These differ from state to state.
  - Privileges: No case can be registered in court against members for what they have said in Assembly. During the session, no member can be arrested under a civil case.
  - Speaker and his Deputy: The members elect One Speaker and his Deputy to run the assembly.
  - Power and Functions: Members have Legislative Powers to frame laws and Financial Powers for control over finances of state. Besides they have Executive Powers, Constitutional Powers, Electoral Powers, Judicial Powers, Miscellaneous Powers.
- The importance of elections is as follows:
  - It provides widest range of people participation.
  - It creates genuine competition among political parties.

- (iii) It mobilizes millions of people into political process.
  - (iv) It strengthens the democracy.
  - (v) It offers equal opportunities to one and all.
4. The word 'democracy' originates from two Latin words – 'demos' meaning people and 'kratos' meaning rule. In a democracy, people have the sovereign power and the administration is carried out in accordance with their desires. Hence, a government based on the consent of the people is democracy.

## Chapter -4 The State Executive

### Get Busy

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- 1. (b) making
- 2. (a) Centre
- 3. (d) President
- 4. (b) 35
- 5. (a) pleasure

#### B. Fill in the following blanks:

- 1. The Governor presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet.
- 2. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by the Governor.
- 3. The Council of Ministers in the State is headed by the Chief Minister.
- 4. The Governor can assume all powers to himself during an emergency.
- 5. The Governor is responsible to President of India.

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

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

#### D. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Governor	(a) Replica of President
2. Raj Bhawan	(d) Residence of Governor
3. Governor	(c) Constitutional Head
4. Chief Minister	(e) Real Head of Executive
5. Tenure of Legislative Assembly	(b) 5 Years

#### E. Answer the short type questions:

- 1. The State Executive is composed of (a) The Governor (b) The Council of Ministers headed by Chief Minister (c) Civil Servants.
- 2. The necessary qualifications for the appointment to the office of the Governor are:
  - (1) The person must be a citizen of India.
  - (2) He/She should have completed 35 years of age.
  - (3) He/She should not hold any office of profit.
  - (4) Conventionally, he/she should not pertain to the State where he is appointed.
- 3. By the Legislative powers, we mean the powers of making the state laws. On the advice of the Council of Ministers, the Governor decided the time of summoning and prorogation of the legislature. Majority of the bills are introduced in the legislature by the Council of Ministers. Old bills, if need be, are also modified by this body.
- 4. Financial Powers are the powers through which Council of Ministers prepares the budget and decides the financial policy of the State. The final authority for its approval is, of course, the State Legislature.
- 5. By the Judicial Powers, we mean the powers relating to matters of appointments, posting and promotion of district judges and other judicial officers. It also includes the power of granting pardon to person(s) convicted by courts of law or remitting or committing their sentences provided the offence falls within the executive competence of the State Government.
- 6. The Miscellaneous Powers are powers relating to matters of state welfare, execution of laws, powers granted in case of emergency or contingency matters, but falling under the jurisdiction of the state legislature.

#### F. Answer the long type questions:

- 1. The functions and powers of a Governor:
  - (a) **Executive Powers:**
    - (i) He is the executive head of State Govt.

- (ii) He appoints Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Advocate General, Chairman and Members of State Public Service Commission.
  - (iii) He is consulted by President regarding appointment of Judges of High Court of his State.
- (b) Legislative Powers:**
- (i) He addresses the first session after general election.
  - (ii) He summons and prorogues the sessions of State Legislature and can dissolve State Vidhan Sabha.
  - (iii) The bill are passed subject to his assent.
  - (iv) The annual reports of various agencies are submitted to him.
- (c) Financial Powers:**
- (i) For any money bill, his recommendation is required.
  - (ii) Before the commencement of financial year, he lays the annual budget through finance minister.
  - (iii) He can made advances out of Contingency Fund to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending approval of State Legislature.
- (d) Judicial Powers:**
- (i) He decides matters of appoints, posting and promotion of district judges and other judicial officers.
  - (ii) He has power of granting pardon convicted by court.
- (e) Miscellaneous Powers:**
- (i) He reports to President in case of breakdown of constitutional machinery and can recommend imposition of State Emergency.
  - (ii) He acts as the Chancellor of State Universities.
2. The Council of Ministers of a State is formed when the election of State Legislative Assembly gets over. The Governor invites the leader of party with a majority for form the Government. He is sworn in as Chief Minister. In case there is no political party enjoying a majority, the two or more parties may join hands and elect a common leader who is appointed as Chief Minister. This is called a Coalition Government.
3. The powers of the Chief Minister of a State are:
- (i) Formation of Council of Ministers: The ministers are appointed by Governor on the advice of Chief Minister.
  - (ii) Distribution of Portfolios: He distributes portfolios to ministers. He can reshuffle the portfolios.
  - (iii) He can remove any minister if he is not satisfied.
  - (iv) Presides over the meetings of the Council.
  - (v) He is a link between the Governor and Council of Ministers.
  - (vi) He is the chief spokesman of the government.
  - (vii) He is the chief advisor of the Governor.
  - (viii) All appointments made by Governor are actually made on his recommendation.
4. The functions and powers of the Council of Ministers are:
- (a) Formulation of policies on the basis of which administration is conducted.
  - (ii) Each minister is made in-charge of his department.
  - (iii) It is the responsibility of Council of Ministers to maintain law and order.
  - (iv) Council of Ministers recommends major appointments to Governor.
  - (v) On the advice of Council of Ministers, the Governor decides the time of summoning of legislature.
  - (vi) Council of Ministers prepares the budget and decide financial policy.
5. By the term 'leader of the party', we understand a person who is appointed as a leader of a political party to lead the party in the state legislature. The party represents its opinion in the state legislature through 'the leader of the party'.

6. The position of the Chief Minister of a State is supreme. He has the real authority as well as the responsibility in all matters. He is responsible to the people of the entire state for good governance. He is the keystone of the arch of State Cabinet. He is expected to be a man of integrity and character – an efficient and honest administrator. To him goes the praise or the blame for the success or failure of the Government.
7. The relationship between the Government and the Council of Ministers: The Council of Ministers is the Executive of the State Government. The Chief Minister and other Ministers form the Council of Ministers. Council of Ministers have the right of formulation of policy, control over the administration, maintenance of law and order, appointments, legislative functions and financial functions.
8. The Governor is appointed by the President of India. While appointing a Governor, the President of India acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. Governor can be removed by the President of India even before the expiry of his term.

#### **Creative Corner:**

**A.** Do it yourself.

#### **Life Skills (Thinking):**

Do it yourself.

## **Chapter -5 Media and Democracy**

### **Get Busy**

#### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**

1. b) 15th June, 2005
2. c) 239
3. a) 12
4. b) Madhya Pradesh
5. a) Media
6. a) Government
7. c) People
8. c) Public Information Officer
9. a) Speaker
10. b) Media

#### **B. Fill in the following blanks:**

1. Media is described as the fourth pillar of

democracy.

2. People rely on media to judge the Government.
3. Media houses are owned by business houses.
4. Media houses are owned by business houses
5. It was successful effort by CHRI and NCPRI.
6. Media has four basic functions.
7. Media and Democracy have been closely associated in Europe.
8. The Indian Government under public pressure has enacted the RTI Act.

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

- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. True  | 3. False |
| 4. True | 5. False | 6. True  |
| 7. True | 8. True  |          |

#### **D. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Speaker	(c) The House of the People
2. Media	(d) Mode of Communication
3. Accountable	(b) Government
4. Fourth pillar of democracy	(a) Media

#### **E. Answer the short type questions:**

1. Media is described as the fourth pillar of democracy.
2. The role of media is as follows:
  - (a) Providing information: It consists of four basic functions: (i) To inform (ii) To educate (iii) to entertain (iv) to persuade.
  - (b) Media and Democracy: Both Government officials and political candidates use the media for spreading their agenda. People depend on media to know about Govt.'s policy and activities.
  - (c) Media and Public Opinion: Public Opinion plays an important role in democracy. Media shapes the public opinion. During election media helps people to know about their candidates. Through media, people make an opinion and force the government to



- work in public interest.
3. Media helps in the creation of public opinion. Public Opinion plays an important role in democracy. Media shapes the public opinion. During election media helps people to know about their candidates. Through media, people make an opinion and force the government to work in public interest. If Government does not pay attention on public interests, Government may face defeat in elections.
  4. The CHRI stands for Commonwealth Human Right Initiative.
  5. In Democracy, people elect the leaders.
  6. Four basic functions of media are:
    - (i) to inform
    - (ii) to educate
    - (iii) to entertain
    - (iv) to persuade.
  7. The difference between media and democracy is as follows:
    - (i) Media : Media is forum or platform having primary functions as (i) To inform (ii) To educate (iii) To entertain (iv) To persuade. Media plays a supportive role in shaping government's policies and activities.
    - (ii) Democracy : Democracy is a form of government. Democratic governments are of different types – Parliamentary or Presidential. Democracy is dependent on media for its sustenance. Public Opinion plays an important role in democracy. Media shapes the public opinion. During election media helps people to know about their candidates.
  8. The difference between media and public opinion is as follows:
    - (i) Media : Media is forum or platform having primary functions as (i) To inform (ii) To educate (iii) To entertain (iv) To persuade. Media plays a supportive role in shaping government's policies and activities.
    - (ii) Public Opinion : It is the outlook of the people. Public opinion is a kind of perception about a political party which

takes part in the formation of a democratic government. y is a form of government. Any democratic government is formed on the basis of public opinion.

9. The ethics and accountability of media:
 

Our constitution gives the guarantee of freedom. It makes media bold and assertive. Through media, common man updates himself on the functioning, developing and lapses of the government and society. It also shapes public opinion.

However, sometimes media plays very irresponsible role as media-houses are owned by big business houses. They report as per their owner's need. It is not according to media ethics. It shows a lack of accountability on the part of media. Media is an Ad-driven enterprise and in this process, it becomes prone to unethical.

#### **F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Media influences democracy in various ways. It shapes the public opinion. Public opinion plays an important role in democracy. During election media helps people to know about their candidates. Through media, people make an opinion and force the government to work in public interest. Both government and political parties use the media for spreading their agenda.
2. Media is accountable to society Technology and commercialization have combined to pose a threat to establish ways of relating the activities and aspirations of mass media to the needs of the society. In the changing conditions, the main problem is the dilemma of reconciling media freedom with legitimate claims and expectations from private and public interests.
3. Media helps in the creation of public opinion. It shapes the public opinion. Public opinion plays an important role in democracy. During election media helps people to know about their candidates. Through media, people make an opinion and force the government to work in public interest. Both government and political parties use the

- media for spreading their agenda.
4. The main provisions of RTI Act are:
- People have the right to information.
  - People can secure information under the control of public authorities.
  - This Act provides transparency in administration and public official become accountable to the public.
  - This Act reduces chances of corruption and mal-administration.
  - Under this Act, the information is to be provided to the applicant within a stipulated period.
5. The obligations of public authorities are:
- Subject to provisions of RTI Act, all citizens shall have the Right to Information.
  - Every Public Authority shall:
    - Maintain all its records.
    - Publish within 120 days the particulars of its organization, functions and duties.
    - Publish powers and duties of its officers and employees.
    - Publish procedure followed in the decision-making process.
    - Publish the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions.
    - Publish documents that are held by it.
    - Publish a Directory of its officers and employees.
    - Publish monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees, etc.
6. By competent authority, it means:
- The Speaker in case of House of the People or Legislative Assembly of a State or a Union Territory and Chairman in case of Council of States or Legislative of a State.
  - The Chief Justice of India in case of Supreme Court.
  - The Chief Justice of High Court in case of High Court.
  - The President or Governor in case of other authorities.
- (e) The Administrator is appointed under Article 239 of Constitution.
- Creative Corner:**
- A. Do it yourself.**
- Life Skills (Thinking):**
- 
- Model Test Paper 2**
- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:**
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
  - (a) Speaker
  - (a) Centre
- B. Fill in the following blanks:**
- Media is described as the fourth pillar of democracy.
  - People rely on media to judge the Government.
  - The Governor presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet.
  - The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by the Governor.
- C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:**
- True      2. True      3. True
  - True
- D. Match the following:**
- | <b>Column A</b>               | <b>Column B</b>             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Speaker                    | (c) The House of the People |
| 2. Media                      | (d) Mode of Communication   |
| 3. Accountable                | (b) Government              |
| 4. Fourth pillar of democracy | (a) Media                   |
- E. Answer the short type questions:'**
- Media' is described as the fourth pillar of democracy.
  - Four basic functions of media are:
    - to inform
    - to educate
    - to entertain
    - to persuade.
  - Financial Powers are the powers through

which Council of Ministers prepares the budget and decides the financial policy of the State. The final authority for its approval is, of course, the State Legislature.

4. The Miscellaneous Powers are powers relating to matters of state welfare, execution of laws, powers granted in case of emergency or contingency matters, but falling under the jurisdiction of the state legislature.

**F. Answer the long type questions:**

1. Media helps in the creation of public opinion. Public Opinion plays an important role in democracy. Media shapes the public opinion. During election media helps people to know about their candidates. Through media, people make an opinion and force the government to work in public interest. If Government does not pay attention on public interests, Government may face defeat in elections.
2. The obligations of public authorities are:
  - (i) Subject to provisions of RTI Act, all citizens shall have the Right to Information.
  - (ii) Every Public Authority shall:
    - (a) Maintain all its records.
    - (b) Publish within 120 days the particulars of its organization,

functions and duties.

- (c) Publish powers and duties of its officers and employees.
  - (d) Publish procedure followed in the decision-making process.
  - (e) Publish the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions.
  - (f) Publish documents that are held by it.
  - (g) Publish a Directory of its officers and employees.
  - (h) Publish monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees, etc.
3. By the term 'leader of the party', we understand a person who is appointed as a leader of a political party to lead the party in the state legislature. The party represents its opinion in the state legislature through 'the leader of the party'.
  4. The position of the Chief Minister of a State is supreme. He has the real authority as well as the responsibility in all matters. He is responsible to the people of the entire state for good governance. He is the keystone of the arch of State Cabinet. He is expected to be a man of integrity and character – an efficient and honest administrator. To him goes the praise or the blame for the success or failure of the Government.