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Path
FINDER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Answer Booklet

For Class 7

Answer to Booklet- 7 85 to 145

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Path Finder Social Science Book - 7

Unit 1 : What is History?

Chapter 1 : When, Where and How

- I. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b).
- II. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a),
- III. 1. eight, eighteenth, 2. Bharat, 3. Learned Brahmans, 4. the Turks.
- IV. 1. Indian subcontinent comprises seven countries – India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar.
 2. The Medieval Period is CE 700 to 1750.
 3. Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta.
- V. 1. The term Hindustan did not carry the same meaning during the Medieval Period. The rulers in the Sultanate and Mughal periods called their Indian dominion, centered around Delhi, as Hindustan. In the early 16th century, Babur used the term 'Hindustan' to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. In the 19th century, 'Hindustan', as used in English referred to the northern region of 'India' between the Indus and Brahmaputra and between the Himalayas and the Vidhyas in particular.
 2. Religion played a predominant role in the medieval Indian society. In this period, major developments in religious traditions and important changes took place in Hinduism. Building temples became an important activity among Hindu rulers. Rulers also patronized learned Brahmans and granted them tax free land. Thus many Brahmans became wealthy and powerful. They used their power to make the caste rules and religious norms very rigid. As a challenge to this brahmana-making grouping, a major development took place in the form of the emergence of the idea of Bhakti. The Bhakti movement attracted people from all sections of society.

This was also the period when a new religion called Islam appeared in India. Merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of holy Quran to India, but, with the rule of the Delhi Sultans, Islam became popular in India. Another tradition that came from the west Asia was the Sufi tradition. The Bhakti and Sufi saints preached the equality of all mankind. They spread universal brotherhood.

3. Literary sources is one of the distinct features of the Medieval period which increased noticeably during this period. The early writing was done mostly on palm leaves and birch bark. From the thirteenth century onwards, paper began to be used for writing and, as such, a number of books appeared.

The literary sources include the following :

- (i) Autobiographies or Memoirs

The memoirs of Babur and Jahangir were autobiographical accounts of their period. These were written in the first person.

- (ii) Biography and Chronicles

Various authors wrote chronicles about the life and activities of various rulers and dynasties.

The medieval chronicles which were written by contemporary authors were either court historians or freelancers. Some of them came as foreign travellers and wrote about India.

For example, Kalhana in the twelfth century wrote Rajatarangini which is an account of the rulers of Kashmir. Kumarapal Charita by Kshemendra and Prithvirajraso by Chand Bardai are also historical accounts of the Medieval Age.

- (iii) Illustrated Literary Works

Several literary works by indigenous writers were also brought out. These literary works include autobiographies and memoirs like Tuzuk-i-Babri, Aain-i-Akbari, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, etc. These are illustrated with beautiful painting, called the miniature painting. In addition to giving general information, they throw a good deal of light on the development of art and painting.

- (iv) Important Foreign Travellers

Some of the most important accounts of medieval India are provided by the visiting foreigners.

- (v) Islamic Accounts

Travellers from abroad give us interesting information regarding the political, social and economic conditions in medieval India.

The best known foreigners who visited India during the pre-Mughal period were Al Baruni, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta and Nicolo Conti. Foreign travellers provide us a deep insight into history through their books, written as accounts of what they came across during their journey to India. They have recorded everything good or bad they had experienced.

(vi) Archaeological Sources

Sources of archaeology which include remains of buildings, pottery, weapons, ornaments, and other antiquities are of immense value in the reconstruction of the socio-cultural and political history of medieval India.

Coins have given useful information regarding the state of polity and economy during the Sultanate and Mughal periods.

(vii) Epigraphic Sources

Inscriptions are of greater use for the pre-Mughal than for of the Mughal period. The reigns of the Bengal Sultans, Shams-ud-din Firuz, Ala-uddin Firuz, and the Nizam Shahi king, Burhan, have been established by studying inscriptions alone. The inscriptions that reveal India's medieval history throw light on political aspects as well as social life.

Chapter 2 : New Kings and Kingdoms

- I. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (c),
- II. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b)
- III. 1. Seventeen, 2. Second, Tarai, 3. Devagiri, 4. Madurai, 5. Vijayalaya
- IV. 1. CE 997, 2. CE 1030, 3. CE 1191,
- V. 1. Pratihara, 2. Pala, 3. Chahamanas or Chauhan.
- VI. 1. Rajendra - I.
 2. Large towns in Chola Kingdom were called Taniyurs
 3. Purpose of performing 'Hiranya-garbha.' It was thought to lead to the re-birth of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he is not the one by- birth.
 4. Dharampala.
- VII.1. The Chola administration was highly organized and efficient. The king was the head of the administration and ruled with the help of a council of ministers. The Chola empire was divided into Mandalams (provinces/states), Valanadus (districts), Nadus (villages or smallest unit)

Large towns formed a separate unit called Taniyur. The administration work was carried out with the help of village assemblies such as ur, sabha and nagaram.

Ur was a common village assembly. Sabha was assembly of learned men and nagaram consisted of merchants, traders and artisans.

the subcontinent of India. All these dynasties had a desire to build empires. Therefore, they continually fought with each other to gain acceptance, control of more land and increase their wealth.

3. In their primary stage, Rashtrakutas were the subordinates of the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, the founder of this kingdom, overthrew Chalukyan king Kirtvarman and took over the large portion of the Deccan. He performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha. When this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmanas, it was thought to lead to the 'rebirth' of the sacrificer as a kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth. Rashtrakuta territory reached its heights under their able ruler Amoghavarsha.
4. The Cholas, being great patrons of art and architecture, made significant contributions in these fields. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra are architectural and sculptural marvels. The main features of temples architecture were:

Temples are in the Dravidian style (South Indian style).

Chief feature is Vimana or the tower.

Gopuram or Gateways were richly ornamented.

The temple during this period emerged as a social, cultural and political institution.

Many cultural activities like music and dance also prospered in the temples. Bharatanatyam a south Indian dance form, originated here. Amongst the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images was the most distinctive. The most renowned bronze images of the period are those of Nataraja or the Dancing Shiva.

Chapter 3 : The Delhi Sultanate

- I. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (a), 6. (a).
- II. 1. Mumluk, 2. Tanka, Jital, 3. Raniz Sultana, 4. Devagiri, (Daulatabad), 5. Theocratic.
- III. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (d).
- IV. 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak 2. Mohammad Ghori
3. Iltutmish 4. Alauddin Khilji
5. Firoz Shah Tughlaq 6. Alauddin Shah Sayyid

- V. 1. Iltutmish, succeeded Qutb-ud-din. He suppressed revolts and consolidated his empire. He also saved his kingdom from the wrath of Mongol invader Chengiz Khan.
2. In order to encourage agriculture, he paid a lot of attention to irrigation. He founded the towns of Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur and Firozpur (near Badaun). He also built a number of public works. He introduced several judicial reforms also. He abolished the practice of torture of criminals.
3. In 1327 AD, Mahammad-bin-tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, renamed as Daulatabad. He thought that it would be easier to control the Deccan from Daulatabad. But the project failed as thousands of persons and their cattle died on the way. It also became impossible to control North India and safeguard the frontiers. So, the Sultan ordered to shift the capital back to Delhi, which again caused hardships to people and claimed many lives.
- VI. 1. Chengiz Khan was a notorious Mongol invader who attacked India during the reign of Iltutmish.
2. Sijdah is the act of salutation by touching the ground with the forehead, which was forced by Balban.
3. Timur Lang was an invader from central Asia, who looted and destroyed many cities during the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mohmud Tughlaq.
4. Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi is an account of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's rule by Zia-ud-din Baroni.
5. Daulatabad (Devagiri) was the city to which muhammad-bin-Tughlaq wanted to shift his capital from Delhi.
6. Queen Padmini was the extremely beautiful wife of Rana Ratan Singh of Chittor.
7. Zakat was a religious tax levied on Muslims only.
8. Panipat is a place where many histrocial battles were fought, the first one being between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur.

Chapter 4: The Mughal Empire

- I. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (d).
- II. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False,
5. False, 6. True, 7. False,

- III. 1. Kamran, Hindal, Askari. 2. Dara, Shuja, Murad
 3. Ibadat Khana 4. Shahjahanabad
 5. Tansen.
- IV. 1. (f), 2. (g), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (d), 6. (c)
- V. 1. Babur.
 2. Humayun's first campaign was to fight Sher Shah Suri.
 3. Sher Shah Suri was also known as 'Sher Khan' as he had killed a tiger with his sword.
 4. Nur Jahan.
 5. Khurram, the son of Jahangir took the title of Shah Jahan.
 6. The new Islamic policy of Aurangzeb caused resentment amongst the non-muslims.
 7. Jaziya and Pilgrimage Taxes.
 8. Dara, Shuja, Murad and Aurangzeb.
- VI. 1. Humayun had a very turbulent life as a ruler. His life can be looked upon as a drama in four Acts!
 In the First Act (1530–40 AD), he struggled to maintain his kingdom as he fought Sher Shah Suri of Bihar and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
 In the Second Act (1540–45 AD), after he was defeated by the Afghan Sher Shah, he became a king without a kingdom, wandering in Sind, Rajasthan and Persia looking for shelter and help.
 In the Third Act (1545–55 AD), he made preparations to recover the lost territories in India by making Kabul his base.
 In the Final Act (1555–56 AD), he got back the throne of Delhi. Unfortunately he did not live long after this. He tumbled down from his library in Sher Mandal in Purana Qila and died in 1556 AD.
2. In a short period of 5 years, Sher Shah improved the administration of his territories. He was concerned about the welfare of his subjects. He ordered that his soldiers should cause no injury to the crops when they marched. He respected cultivators of the enemy territory also.
 There was a general order that anyone in need of food, should be fed at the king's kitchen. He built an excellent network of roads like the Grand Trunk Road initially called Sarak-i-Azam or highway. For the convenience of travellers, on every road,

at a distance of 2 kos (about 8 km) he made a sarai. Provision was made for water, beds, food and grains for the horses. Merchants were treated well.

3. Akbar was raised in the rugged country of Afghanistan rather than amongst the splendor of the Delhi court. He spent his youth learning to hunt, run, and fight and never found time to read or write. He was the only great Mughal ruler who was illiterate. Despite this, he had a great desire for knowledge. This led him not only to maintain an extensive library but also to learn. Akbar had his books read out to him by his courtiers. Therefore, even though unable to read, Akbar was as knowledgeable as the most learned of scholars.
4. Akbar was an orthodox Muslim to begin with and spent several hours every day praying. He had been brought up in an atmosphere of liberal ideas. He began to believe in sulh-i-kul or peace for all and treated people of all religious faiths and all classes of society equally. He had gradually realized that all religions had a number of good points.

He felt that if the best points of all religions could be combined the people of his empire would greatly benefit from it. Therefore, he suggested a religious path called the 'Din-i-Ilahi' or Divine Monotheism religion of one God. It was based on the main ideals given in all religions.

5. Aurangzeb had increased the land tax, which had been one-third during the reign of Akbar, to one half of the produce. The Jat peasants of the Agra-Mathura region rebelled against the high land tax. The Satnamis and the Bundelas also revolted against Aurangzeb.

Aurangzeb came into conflict with the Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur. He was brought to Delhi and executed. The Sikhs then took to arms against the Mughal empire. This led the Sikhs to form a military brotherhood called the Khalsa. Aurangzeb's policy of interfering in the affairs of the Rajput states of Marwar and Mewar caused a lot of damage to the Mughal prestige. His longest and toughest struggle was against Shivaji and the Marathas. This kept him in the Deccan for several years.

Aurangzeb adopted many anti-Hindu measures that made him unpopular among the Hindus. He reversed Akbar's policy by reimposing the Jaziya on non-Muslims. It was bitterly opposed by the Hindus. Though he suspended it later because of protests, it had caused enough damage. He even ordered a

number of temples like Somnath Temple (Gujarat) and Vishwanath Temple (Benaras) to be destroyed. It was a great setback to the policy of toleration followed by the earlier rulers. He even reserved some posts in the revenue department only for the Muslims. The Muslim amirs also opposed these policies.

The impact of all the wars and Aurangzeb's prolonged absence from northern India combined with his lack of foresight and statesmanship weakened the empire. So, he reaped what he sowed.

6. Aurangzeb was intolerant towards other religions. He reversed many tolerant policies of Akbar. He re-imposed Jaziya tax on Hindus. This led to resentment amongst the Hindus and he became hugely unpopular among them.

Chapter 5: The Medieval Architecture

- I. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (a), 7. (b), 8. (d)
- II. 1. Itatmish, 2. Shalimar Gardens and Nishat Gardens, 3. Fatehpur Sikri, 4. Shiva, 5. Arches, domes, 6. Fatehpur Sikri.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (e), 3. (j), 4. (c), 5. (f), 6. (h), 7. (g), 8. (i), 9. (b), 10. (d).
- V. 1. The Mughal period marked the beginning of the golden period of Indo-Islamic architecture.
2. Construction of the Taj Mahal was the second major undertaking of Shah Jehan's reign.
- VI. 1. The typical south Indian temples were built in the Dravidian style. The gateway of the temple was called gopuram. The main shrine or the chief deity room was known as garbhagriha. The images of gods and goddesses were kept there. These images were made of stone or bronze.
On top of the main shrine was a tall structure called shikhara. Another structure, situated in front of the main shrine, was called the mandapa. It was an audience hall where people gathered for prayers.
2. The Mughal period saw construction of a large number of structures in rich Indo-Islamic style of architecture. The Mughal built many forts, palaces, mosques, etc.

They also constructed many gardens with running water. Babur introduced the concept of garden palaces in India. Palace at Agra, Sikri and Dholpur are fine examples of this. Akbar constructed many building such as Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas. These buildings are fine examples of Fusion of Persian, Central Asian and Indian styles of architecture. Red sand stone was extensively used during Akbar's reign.

Jahangir erected the shalimar gardens and Nishat Gardens in Kashmir. Akbar tomb at Sikandara was another notable structured constructed by Jahangir.

3. Shah Jahan was the greatest Mughal Patron of architecture. He was a perfectionist and looked into minutest of details of his building projects. Under him, red stone was replaced with white marble. The walls began to be decorated with precious and semi precious stones. Domes and minarets formed an integral part of the buildings. Moti Masjid in Agra and Jama Masjid in Delhi are fine examples of his taste. However, the Taj Mahal is arguably the best building constructed by him. This building, constructed in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, took 22 years to complete. This white marble structure is simply the most beautiful building in India till date.
4. The most famous monument constructed by Shah Jahan is the Taj Mahal. He built it in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The monument is as tall as a 20-storey skyscraper. It took 22 years to built. Over 20,000 labourers worked on it day and night. Most sources attribute its design to Ustad Isa Khan Effendi of Shiraz and his pupil, Ustad Ahmad Lahori.

The Taj is placed in the middle of a garden. It is built of white marble, which was obtained from Makrana in Rajasthan. The Taj is decorated with colourful precious and semi-precious stones, imported from other countries. Shah Jahan used the pietra-dura ornamentation on white marble on a large scale in his favourite Taj.

The Taj has a huge pearl-shaped dome and four slender minarets, which link the platform to the main building.

The interior has the marble cenotaphs of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan. The cenotaphs are covered with pietra-dura ornamentation. Originally, the cenotaphs were enclosed by a gold railing which was encrusted with pearls, rubies and diamonds. However, the gold railing has now been replaced by a marble one. The Taj Mahal reflects the glory of Mughal architecture.

Chapter 6 : Administration and Society Under the Mughals

- I. 1. Centralized, 2. military, 3. Seal, 4. Gold, Jewels, 5. Kharaj.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. Mir Bakshi, 2. Dewan (Raja Todar Mal), 3. Sawar,
4. Intelligence Officers, 5. Mansabdar.
- IV. 1. Diwan-i-Khas was used as place where high ranked officers could meet the emperor.
2. Diwan-i-Aam was used as a place where commoners could see the emperor.
3. Mir Bakshi was the emperor's chief military advisor and head of the military department.
4. Akbar was addressed as 'Alampanah' or 'Jahanpanah'.
5. Aurangzeb invited French Jeweller Tavernier.
6. Land revenue or Kharaj was the chief source of income.
- V. 1. Akbar divided the empire into twelve subas or provinces. Each had a governor, a diwan, a bakshi, a qazi and a waqya nawis or a writer of records. They all performed similar functions like the officers in the central government. Akbar was constantly on the move and his camp contained canvas tents, timber, supports, rope, thousands of yards of cloth passageways, rich carpeting and hangings.
2. According to Abul Fazl, a true ruler should love all his people – Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians like a father.
3. Akbar organized his nobility and the army into the mansabdari system. Under this system, each officer–civilian as well as army officer–was given a rank called mansab. The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5,000 reserved for nobles. The princes received higher ranks of 7,000. Later on under his successors, it went up to even 40,000. The rank was divided into two–zat and sawar. The zat rank fixed the person's personal status and income.
The sawar rank fixed the number of cavalrymen or sawars he had to maintain.
The mansabdars were loyal officials through whom the emperor controlled the empire. For maintaining his expenses, the Mughal mansabdar was given a jagir and not cash salaries. The revenue from the jagir or landed estate became his income.

The mansabdar had to go to his jagir to collect the revenue. The mansabdar was personally chosen by the emperor and could be promoted, demoted and transferred. He needed to attend the court. He always stood in court according to his rank, unarmed and with no attendant. The robe of honour was given by Akbar only to the highest.

4. The Peacock throne was made of pure gold and studded with jewels. The inner roof was enamelled and the outer one was covered with rubies and other jewels. Three jewelled steps led to the emperor's seat which was surrounded with eleven jewelled panels of which the middle one bore as its central gem a splendid ruby presented by the Shah of Persia to Jahangir.
5. Under Mansabdari System, each officer was given a rank or mansab. This rank was divided into two parts – Zat and sawar.
The Zat rank fixed this officer's personal status and income, while the sawar fixed the number of sawars or cavalrymen the officer had to maintain.

Chapter 7 : Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

- I. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (b).
- II. 1. Tapi, 2. Tungabhadra, 3. Hardwar, 4. Andhra Pradesh.
- III. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (c).
- IV. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. False, 7. True, 8. True.
- V. 1. Ahmedabad, Patna, Surat, Cambay, Goa, Cochin, and Masulipatnam.
2. Arab countries and South-East Asia.
3. The affinity of the Great Mughals with nature is evident from the designs of the carpets made during their times.
4. Hampi is situated on the banks of Tungabhadra river, in Karnataka.

- VI. 1. Indian trade with foreign countries mainly dealt with exporting goods such as spices, clothes and art objects. For this purpose, augmented ports provided an excellent platform from where Indian trader could go to foreign countries to sell their goods and foreign merchants could easily come to India for buying Indian products.
1. **Surat** : This port city was earlier famous for textile manufacturing and shipbuilding.
 2. **Machilipatnam** : An important port city in Andhra Pradesh on the mouth of Krishna river.
2. During Sultanate period, both long distance trade within India and with other Asian and European countries flourished. The demand for Indian goods such as textiles abroad led to an enormous expansion of textile manufacturing. Towns grew into trade and industrial centres. The rulers removed all obstacles for smooth movement of goods and people. All these brought increased wealth to the urban centres and led to the growth of city population. This, in turn, led to the general prosperity.
3. Hardwar, Badrinath, Kedar Nath, Varanasi (Kashi) and Kanchi were important pilgrimage centres.

Chapter 8 : Special Change : Mobile and Settled Communities

- I. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (a), 6. (b)
- II. 1. Ahom, 2. Sukapha, 3. Durgavati, 4. Varna, 5. Tribe.
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. False, 7. True
- IV. 1. Punjab, 2. Madhya Pradesh, 3. Kamrupa, 4. Western Himalayas, 5. Mughal Governor, 6. Helped Mughal Empire.
- V. 1. In 1826.
2. Gond men wear a white cotton loincloth with a white or coloured turban. Women wear a thin cotton fabric. Both Men and women wear silver jewellery such as anklets and armlets.
 3. Brahmanas.
 4. When Mughal Governor Asaf Khan entered the Gond fort of Chauragarh, all the women performed johar by jumping into fire.

- VI. 1. Many societies in the sub-continent did neither follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmanas nor were they divided into numerous unequal classes. Such societies are often called tribes. Some of the important tribes in India are Bhils, Gonds, Ahoms, Nagas, Santhals, Gijjars, Banjaras and Mundas.
2. The Bhils are a large tribe spread across western and central India. Most of them have now become settled agriculturists, but some of them still remain hunter - gatherers.
3. The Gonds mostly follow the panchayat system of administration. Local rules and conventions are strictly followed. They build their houses with mud, timber and bamboo and thatched with grass. Some of the Gond subgroups such as the Hill Maria still practise the slash-and-burn cultivation.
- Many Gonds are also engaged in cattle rearing. Others practise carpentry and blacksmithery. The Gonds also make beautiful bamboo baskets and are also skilled in collecting honey from the beehive. Hunting and fishing are other common occupations.
4. The Ahoms originally belonged to the Mao-Shan tribe of China. From the first century onwards they migrated to northern Burma (Myanmar) and thereafter, to Assam. They established themselves in north-eastern Assam. They defeated the local rulers of the region and established a powerful kingdom in the thirteenth century. By the fifteenth century, the Ahoms were the dominant power in Assam.
5. Although the Ahoms had their own religious customs and rituals but they did not impose their religion to the other tribes and distinctly amalgamated with the cultures of the local people in the time being the Ahoms accepted Hinduism and with the advent of the Neo-Vaishnavism they almost lost their culture.

Chapter 9 : Religious Movements

- I. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (a), 7. (a),
- II. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False, 7. True,
8. True.
- III. 1. (d) (iv), 2. (c) (i), 3. (a) (ii), 4. (b) (iii)
- IV. 1. Shaiva and Vaishnava.
2. Hinduism.
3. Kerala.
4. Kabir.
5. Bhakti Movement and Sufism helped Hindus and Muslims in broadening their religious horizons.
6. The Bhakti saints believed in a loving relationship between a devotee and his personal God.
7. Ramanuja emphasised that love and devotion were necessary for the worship of God. He regarded all human beings as equal. He said that every man could attain salvation by the true worship of Vishnu.
8. Guru Govind Singh
- V. 1. Hinduism is a way of life where the ultimate goal is to be released (moksha) from the cycle of rebirth (samsara). For those of a devotional bent, this means being in God's presence, while those of a philosophical persuasion look forward to uniting with God as a drop of rain merges with the sea.
2. The word Bhakti means devotion or love for God. Its teachings did not believe in caste-distinctions or class hatred. Its followers are divided into two groups– those believing God having a form (Saguna) and those believing God as formless (Nirguna).
The follower of Saguna Bhakti worshipped their Gods in different forms and in various incarnations.
The followers of Nirguna Bhakti consider God as omnipresent and residing in every heart.

Both types of followers had some common points. Both believed in Upanishadic philosophy of Advaita or non-duality of God. All the Bhakti saints laid great emphasis on attaining true knowledge from a Guru.

3. The main teachings or principles of Bhakti saints were the following :
 - (i) A loving relationship between a devotee and his personal God.
 - (ii) Discarding of rituals and sacrifices as modes of worship.
 - (iii) Purity of heart and mind, kindness.
 - (iv) Discarding of any discrimination based on gender, caste or creed.
 - (v) Brotherhood of mankind.
4. The Sufis had come from Persia much before Islamic rule. They roamed and preached their teachings. They had settled in various parts of India. Sufi is an Arabic word meaning wool. In older times the mystics used to wear coarse woollen clothes. The Sufi saints laid great emphasis on the principles of tauba (repentance) and tawakkul (trust in God). They derived their teachings chiefly from Hadith (sayings of Prophet Muhammad) as well as Quran.
5. The main principles of Islam were the following :
 - (i) There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet.
 - (ii) Muslims must pray five times a day.
 - (iii) Muslims must give alms to the poor and needy.
 - (iv) Muslims must observe fast during the holy month of Ramzan.
 - (v) Muslims must make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime if they can afford. The pilgrimage is known as Haj.

Chapter 10 : Springing of Regional Cultures

- I. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (d), 5. (b), 6. (b), 7. (a)
- II. 1. Chand Bardai, 2. Jayadeva, 3. Rajasthani, 4. Jaunpur & Gwalior, 5. Persian and Hindi, 6. Krishnadeva Raya.
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. False.
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (f), 6. (c).

- V. 1. The word 'Urdu' means 'camp'. The language was called a camp language because it evolved and developed in the camps of soldiers.
2. Hindi, Rajasthani, Marathi, Gujarati and Bangla.
 3. During Sultanate and Mughal periods.
 4. 10th century painters from eastern Indian were the pioneers of miniature painting in India.
 5. Malik Muhammad Jayasi.
 6. Amir Khusrau.
 7. Brajbhasha is a medieval form of Hindi that spoken in the Mathura area.
 8. From Bengal.
- VI. 1. Akbar encouraged the growth of literature. He had Abul Fazl and Faizi, the two great scholars, in his court. Abul Fazl wrote the Akbarnama, a biography of Akbar.
- Akbar's reign saw a tremendous growth in Hindi literature. Vallabhacharya, Keshavadasa, Rahim, Tulsidas and Surdas were the famous Hindi poets of this time. The dohas composed by Rahim are still recited. Tulsidas wrote the Ramcharitamanas.
- The other Mughal emperors also patronized learning and literature. Persian was the court language. Jahangir's memoirs, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, are in Persian. Abdul Hamid Lahori wrote Padshahnamah. Dara Shukoh translated the Bhagavad Gita and the upanishads into Persian. A number of dictionaries in Persian were also composed.
- Hindi literature prospered during this period. The poetry of Sant Kabir and Tulsidas became very popular. Sur Sagar of Surdas, Prem Vatika of Raskhan and Satsai of Bihari were the important works in Hindi literature.
- Urdu literature also developed. In the eighteenth century, Delhi and Lucknow became the main centres of Urdu poetry and literature.
2. In eastern India miniature painting developed in 10th century. These miniatures, depicting Buddhist divinities and scenes from the life of Buddha were painted on the leaves (about 2.25 by 3 inches) of the palm-leaf manuscripts as well as on their wooden covers. Most common Buddhist illustrated manuscripts include the texts Astasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Pancharaksa, Karandavyuha and Kalachakrayatantra.

3. Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior was a patron of music. The musical work, Man Kautuhal (curiosities of Raja Man) was prepared under his aegis.

4. Music helped in fusion of Indian and Islamic ideas.

The Indian style of music was influenced by Persian musical forms. There was a fusion of Persian-Arabic and Indian musical styles which developed as a new form of music, called Indo-Persian.

The Turks brought with them new musical instruments such as the rabab and the sarangi. Amir Khusrau was a famous poet and musician. He combined Persian and Indian melodies and produced several new ragas.

5. Devotional music was very popular during this time. The Sufi and Bhakti saints popularized group singing. The Bhakti saints also popularized devotional music. Chaitanya expressed his bhakti through devotional songs. Mardana, who was a specialist in devotional music, always accompanied Guru Nanak. The later Sufi and Bhakti saints continued to popularize devotional singing.

6. In South India, especially Tamil Nadu, the classical dance form Bharatanatyam evolved as a temple dance. The Chola rulers patronized this dance. From 20th century this dance form began to be performed outside the temple and for public on stage.

Kathakali, the classical dance of Kerala evolved during the late Medieval period. Kathakali literally means story-play and is an elaborate dance depicting the victory of truth over falsehood. A striking feature of Kathakali is the use of elaborate make-up and colourful costumes.

The theme of Mohini Attam is love and devotion to God. Vishnu or Krishna is most often the hero.

Odissi is based on the popular devotion to Lord Krishna and the verses Gita Govind are used to depict the love and devotion to God.

Manipuri dance style was originally called 'jogai' which means circular movement. In ancient texts it has been compared with the movement of the planets around the sun.

Kathak is the predominant dance of north India. This form of dance gets its name from the word 'katha' (story), since it originated from the devotional recitation of the story tellers or kathakars who were attached to the temples, in praise of the Lord.

Kuchipudi dance had its origin in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It presents scenes from Hindu epics and mythological tales through dance-dramas combining music, dance and acting.

7. Folk music is the most popular form of music in all over Bengal. It has been sung over centuries by the village singers, musicians, actors and dancers.

One of the best known and much appreciated types of folk music in Bengal is baul singing. Some people believe it is sung only by a special sect. The persons belonging to this sect are commonly referred to as bauls and the songs they sing are called baul gaan. It is influenced by both the Bhakti Movement and the Sufis. It provides spiritual satisfaction not only to the singer but also to the audience.

Chapter 11 : The Eighteenth Century India

- I. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c) 5. (c), 6. (a).
- II. 1. Mysore, 2. Jaipur, 3. Murshid Quli Khan, 4. Balaji Vishwanath, 5. Banda Bahadur.
- III. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar.
2. 3rd April - 1680
- IV. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- V. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (f), 4. (b), 5. (c), 6. (e).
- VI 1. The Nawab of Bengal attacked Calcutta because of the company's failure to stop fortifying the city as a defense against its rivals in anticipation of war (the Seven Years' War, 1756–63). Following his surrender, Holwell and the other Europeans were placed for the night in the company's local lockup for petty offenders, popularly known as the Black Hole. It was a room 18 feet (5.5 m) long and 14 feet 10 inches wide, and it had two small windows.

- 2 The empire of the Mughals began to weaken rapidly after the death of the great Emperor Alamgir-I in 1707. The causes of the decline and disintegration of the empire is generally regarded as the weakness of the successors of Alamgir-I but really the loss of feeling of solidarity among the Muslims was one of the principal causes of Muslims decadence.

The unity of faith gave a unity of feeling to the Muslims. It was this sense of belonging to the same faith that enabled this numerically small minority to rule the teeming millions of the non-Muslim population. Various historians have arrived at the following main causes of the disintegration of the Mughals :

- (1) Weak Successors of Aurangzeb
- (2) Vastness of the Empire
- (3) Absence of a Definite Law of Succession
- (4) Deterioration of Morality of Mughal Emperors
- (5) Degeneration of Nobility
- (6) Deterioration of Army
- (7) Corrupt Administration
- (8) Invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (9) Aurangzeb's Faulty Policy in Deccan
- (10) Absence of Naval Power
- (11) Plight of the Common People and Peasants
- (12) Rise of Marathas, Sikhs and Rajputs
- (13) Backwardness in Science and Technology
- (14) Advent of English East India Company

Unit 2 : Our Habitat

Chapter 12 : Environment

- I. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d).
- II. 1. Surroundings of human beings.
2. Natural environment and human environment.
3. The domain of life on the earth.
4. The part of environment consisting non-living things.
5. Hydrosphere.
6. Plants and animals.
7. All the things created by human beings.

8. Interdependence of plants and animals on each other and on their environment which form a life sustaining system.
- III. 1. Abiotic, 2. Natural, 3. Lithosphere, 4. Biosphere.
- IV. 1. Natural Environment consists of natural things like land, water, air, plants and animals.
Human Environment consists of modification made by human being interacting with natural environment, e.g., roads, buildings, railways etc.
2. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
Lithosphere is important because it provides us forests and grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture, land for human settlements, sources of mineral wealth.
The domain of air is called atmosphere. It is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth like an envelope. It protects us from the harmful rays and moderates the temperature of the earth.
 3. Biotic environment - It refers to the world of living organism, e.g., plants and animals.
Abiotic environment - It refers to non-living things. e.g. land, water, minerals, etc.
 4. The domain of water is referred to as hydrosphere. It refers to the presence of water in all its forms - oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ponds etc. It is essential for all forms of life for their survival on the earth's surface.
Biosphere includes all the living components of environment like plants, animals, insects, micro-organisms and human beings. It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
 5. Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs. Initially, humans lived in primitive conditions according to nature.
As the time passed man learnt different techniques to make life easy. He invented wheel, started to grow crops, and began to live a settled life a instead of wandering.
Human beings use their skill and knowhow to create things from the natural environment, so as to satisfy their needs, wants and aspirations.
- V. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.

Chapter 13 : Inside Our Earth

- I. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- II. 1. Seismic waves are the waves produced during the occurrence of earthquake.
 2. Fossils are the remains of dead animals and plants buried under the sedimentary rocks.
 3. The upper crust made up of Silica and Aluminum is known as SIAL and the lower crust made up of Silica and Magnesium is called SIMA.
 4. Nickel and Iron minerals.
 5. Sediments are the broken pieces of rocks carried by running water or wind to deposit in an area.
 6. It is another name for the upper mantle.
 7. Crust, Mantle and Core.
 8. Rocksphere is another name for lithosphere.
 9. Intrusive Rocks and Extrusive Rocks.
 10. Metamorphic rocks are the changed form of igneous and sedimentary rocks formed due to great heat and pressure exerted on them.
- III. 1. basalt, 2. Sedimentary Rocks, 3. Asthenosphere, 4. Seismic waves, 5. rocks.
- IV. 1. The Earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another. The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust, the second layer is known as the mantle and the innermost layer is called the core.
 2. Igneous Rocks are formed due to cooling, solidification and crystallization of molten earth materials known as magma (below the earth's surface) and lava (on the earth's surface).
 3. Following are the characteristics of sedimentary rocks :
 - a. These are formed of sediments derived from the older rocks, plants and animal remains.
 - b. These rocks are stratified or have layers and therefore, fossils are found in these layers.
 - c. These are found over the largest area of the globe. About 75 percent of the surface area of the globe is covered by these rocks.
 - d. These hold reserves of coal, oil and natural gas.

4. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rocks. These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.

When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to high heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.

The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma. This molten magma can again cool down and solidify into igneous rocks.

5. Rocks are the storehouse of minerals, e.g., fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas are found in sedimentary rocks, whereas in igneous and metamorphic rocks, we find large reserves of metallic minerals.

The hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.

Children use stones in several games like seven stones (Pitthoo), hop-scotch (stapu /kit kit) etc.

6. Metamorphic rocks are formed due to change in the form of sedimentary and igneous rocks. Sometimes, even previously formed metamorphic rocks are again metamorphosed due to great heat and pressure.

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

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

Chapter 14 : Our Changing Earth - Internal Forces

I. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (b).

II. 1. Seismograph, 2. dormant, 3. vent, 4. basalt, granite,
5. Richter Scale.

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

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

V. 1. A volcano is a vent or opening through which molten lava erupts suddenly.

2. An earthquake is a vibration or tremor on earth's surface.

3. Earthquake and Volcano.

4. Erosion and deposition.

5. The place where an earthquake originates first is called its 'focus'.

6. The place on the ground or earth surface where the seismic waves are recorded first is called epicentre.
 7. Seismic waves are the waves produced during an earthquake which cause vibration on ground.
 8. A seismograph is used for recording seismic waves generated by an earthquake.
 9. Richter Scale is a device with which we measure the magnitude and intensity of an earthquake in numeric value ranging from 0 to 9.
 10. Chales F. Richter.
- VI. 1. Endogenetic forces: The forces which are active inside the earth are known as endogenetic forces. These are also called constructional forces.
- Exogenetic forces: The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as exogenetic forces. Endogenetic or internal forces make earth's surface uneven, which is made balanced by the exogenetic or external forces. These are also known as destructional forces.
2. The magnitude or intensity of energy released by an earthquake is measured on a Richter scale. The number indicating magnitude or intensity on the Richter scale ranges between 0 and 9.
The earthquakes that measure 6 or 6 onwards on the Richter scale are considered to be destructive for life and property.
 3. On the basis of eruption, volcanoes can be classified as follows:
 - (i) Active Volcanoes: These volcanoes constantly eject volcanic lavas, gases, ashes and fragmental materials. Etna (Italy) and Stromboli (Lipari Island) are examples of such volcanoes.
 - (ii) Dormant Volcanoes: These are very dangerous and violent. Because these volcanoes remain dormant (inactive) after their eruptions for some time and there are no indications for future eruptions but suddenly they erupt very violently and cause enormous damage to human life and wealth. For example, Visuvius volcano in Italy.
 - (iii) Extinct Volcanoes: The volcanoes are considered extinct when there are no indications of future eruption. The craters of these volcanoes are filled up with water which give rise to lakes. For example Kohe-Sultan of Iran.

4. Earthquakes are mainly associated with the weaker and isostatically disturbed areas of the globe. Most of the earthquakes occur in the zones of young fold mountains, the zones of fracturing and faulting, the zones of active volcanoes, along the different plate boundaries etc. World's major earthquake belts are given below :
 - (i) Circum-Pacific Belt: Surrounding the Pacific Ocean.
 - (ii) Mid-Continental Belt: The Alpine Himalayan chains of Eurasia and Northern Africa. It also includes the epicentres of East African fault.
 - (iii) Mid-Atlantic Belt: The Mid-Atlantic Ridge and its off shoots.
5. **Effects of Volcanoes** : Volcanoes have both harmful and beneficial effects.

They are very dangerous for human and animal life. Poisonous gases ejected from volcanoes pollute the environment and cause acid rain.

Volcanic eruption is beneficial because it provides fertile lava, soil, minerals and form several beautiful landforms like, cones, plateaus, crater lakes, geysers.

Effects of Earthquakes : When an earthquake is of high intensity, it causes great harmful effects. It may cause landslides in the hilly areas which may alter the course of a river flowing there, which may lead to floods in that region. Earthquakes taking place on the ocean floor may cause tsunami waves. These are very huge waves and submerge islands and the coastal regions in the affected location. The greatest damage during an earthquake is through the falling buildings and structures built by human beings.
6. Following protective measures must be taken to save life during an earthquake.
 - a. If indoors, take shelter under a strong desk, table or against an inside the corner of a room etc.
 - b. Stay far away from anything that could fall such as furniture, glass window, heavy machines etc.
 - c. Do not use lifts or elevators.
 - d. Always keep a disaster safety kit ready, having money, medicines and some non-perishable food items in it.

Chapter 15 : Our Changing Earth – External Forces

- I. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3.(a), 4. (b), 5. (c).
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. Canyon, 2. Loess, 3. Aretes, 4. Mushroom rocks.
- IV. 1. Waterfall, 2. Barkhans, 3. Sea Stacks, 4. Corrie.
- V. 1. Weathering is the process of disintegration and decomposition of rocks on the surface of the earth.
- 2. Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents such as water, wind and ice.
- 3. Flood plain and delta.
- 4. Corrie and aretes.
- 5. Moraines is the process of deposition of clay sand, gravel and boulders by glaciers.
- 6. Erosional land forms – Mushroom rock and Deflation basin.
Depositional land forms – Sand dunes and Loess.
- 7. The tides and currents carry away sand and bits of sea shells and deposit them at shore and in due course of time a platform like feature is formed which is called a beach.
- 8. The most interesting form of sand dune is the barkhan. These dunes are crescent shaped with the horns of the crescent trailing downwards.
- 9. Over a period of time, the river raises its bank depositing sediments. These raised banks are called levees.
- 10. Delta is the triangular deposition of silt at the mouth of a river.
- VI. 1. Weathering is of following types –
 - a. Physical weathering: Isolation, frost, wind etc. are the agent of physical weathering which disintegrate rocks into blocks and granules.
 - b. Chemical weathering: Oxygen, carbon dioxide and hydrogen are the agents of chemical weathering. These gases dissolved with rain water, and act over rocks and decompose them.
 - c. Biological weathering: Vegetation, animals and human beings are the agents of biological weathering. Plant roots penetrate deep inside the earth and make soil particles loose. Burrowing animals like rabbits, moles etc. make holes and dig the land. Human activities like cutting of trees, mining etc. also contribute to weathering.

2. Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut off lake, also called a ox-bow lake.
Sometimes the river overflows its banks due to heavy down pour which leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As it floods, it deposits layers of the fine soil (also called as silt) and other sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile plain called flood plain.
3. Due to deposition of silt at mouth, it gets blocked up and the level of the river rises and the water is unable to find its way. The water then runs from the main river and gets divided into several streams. These streams are known as distributaries. These distributaries form a delta.
4. During the upper course, river mainly flows through mountains where it has steep slope and tremendous capacity to erode the land. Gorges, canyons, V-shaped valley etc. are the typical landforms created by the river in that part.
 - a. Gorges or I-shaped valleys : In mountains, the volume of water is small but flow is very swift. The stream flows rapidly through the rocks. If the down cutting is very rapid, a steep side gorge is formed. A greater size of gorge is known as a Canyon. For example, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river in the U.S.A.
 - b. Waterfall : It forms where the alternate layers of hard and soft rocks are found. The swirling action of water cuts away the underlying soft rocks more easily than the harder rocks lying above. Thus stream starts to flow here and waterfalls form. Niagra Waterfalls is the world's famous waterfall.
5. Weathering: Disintegration and decomposition of rocks on the surface of the earth is known as weathering. Weathering is of following types –
 - a. Physical weathering: Isolation, frost, wind etc. are the agent of physical weathering which disintegrate rocks into blocks and granules.
 - b. Chemical weathering: Oxygen, carbon dioxide and hydrogen are the agents of chemical weathering. These gases dissolved with rain water, and act over rocks and decompose them.
 - c. Biological weathering: Vegetation, animals and human beings are the agents of biological weathering. Plant roots penetrate

deep inside the earth and make soil particles loose. Burrowing animals like rabbits, moles etc. make holes and dig the land. Human activities like cutting of trees, mining etc. also contribute to weathering.

Erosion: Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents such as water, wind and ice. The eroded material is carried away or transported by running water (river), wind, sea waves etc. and deposited at different places.

6. This process of erosion and deposition creates different landforms on the surface of the Earth:
 - (a) Sea Cliffs — When waves start cutting into a shore of moderately high land, a steep front facing the sea soon develops. This is called a cliff.
 - (b) Sea Caves — A cave may develop along a line of weakness at the base of a cliff. Where sea waves continuously strike at the rocks, cracks develop over time they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed in the rocks which are called sea caves.
 - (c) Sea Arches — Waves strike continuously over sea caves. As a result cavities or caves become bigger and bigger and, in due course only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches.

Chapter 16 : The Atmosphere

- I. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (a).
- II. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.
- III. 1. dew point, 2. Wind, 3. Permanent winds, 4. Ozone.
- IV. 1. Northern India, 2. U.S.A., 3. Switzerland, 4. Ionosphere, 5. Stratosphere.
- V. 1. Temperature is the term used to express the intensity or degree of heat in the atmosphere.
 2. Pressure is the weight of air per unit area exerted over earth's surface.
 3. Humidity is the content of water vapour in the air.
 4. Winds with seasonal changes in their directions are called seasonal winds.
 5. 'Loo' is the seasonal hot wind blowing in Northern India.
 6. Wind is the horizontal movement of air.

7. Weather is the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at any place.
 8. Climate is the average state of weather.
 9. Ionosphere.
 10. Relative Humidity refers to the ratio between the amount of water in a certain volume of air and the maximum amount that might exist without condensation at a certain temperature.
 11. Water vapour present in the atmosphere is responsible for the several forms of condensation and precipitations like clouds, fog, dew, rainfall etc.
 12. Nitrogen and oxygen are the main constituents of the atmosphere.
 13. Elements of both weather and climate are the same i.e, temperature, pressure winds, humidity, rainfall etc.
- VI. 1. Troposphere is the lower most layer of the atmosphere. It is the most important layer as all weather phenomena e.g. fog, cloud, frost, rainfall, hailstorm, cloud thunder, lightning etc. occur in this layer. Thus it is of utmost importance for all forms of life, including man, in the biospheric ecosystem because these are concentrated in the lowest part of the atmosphere. Here temperature decreases with increase height at the rate of 6.5°C per 1000 m. The average height of troposphere is 12 km. It is 18 km high on the equator and 7 to 10 km on the poles.
2. Nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%) are major gases which constitutes 99% of the total gaseous composition of the atmosphere.
- Oxygen is the most important gas as living organisms inhale it for their survival. We cannot live without oxygen. It is also essential for combustion of burning matter.
- The bulk of atmosphere is made up of nitrogen which acts as a diluent and is generally chemically inactive. It is necessary for the growth of plant life.
- Carbon dioxide is another important gas, used by plants for photosynthesis to make their food. It absorbs most of radiant energy from the earth and radiates it back to the earth. Thus, it increases the temperature of the lower atmosphere
3. **Stratosphere :**
- (a) It is the second lowermost layer of the atmosphere.
 - (b) It extends from average height of 12 km up to 50 km.

- (c) It contains ozone gas that filters harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Ionosphere :

- (a) It is the upper part of the higher most layer of the atmosphere.
 - (b) It extends from 80 km to 480 km.
 - (c) It absorbs deadly X-rays of the sun.
4. Troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. All weather phenomena like rainfall, fog, lightning, etc. happen in this layer.

On the basis of mechanism there are three types of rainfall – the conventional rainfall, the orographic rainfall and the cyclonic rainfall.

- (i) **Conventional Rainfall :** When the air near the surface at a place becomes warmer, it begins to rise in the form of convection currents. As it reaches the upper layers of the atmosphere it cools and causes rainfall. Conventional rainfall is common in equatorial regions.
 - (ii) **Orographic rainfall :** This is most widespread form of rainfall. It occurs when mountains stand in the path of moisture laden winds and force them to rise. As the air rises it expands and cools and that causes rainfall. As the air crosses over to the other side (leeward side), it loses most of the moisture and the other side receives less rainfall.
 - (iii) **Cyclonic Rainfall :** It is associated with cyclones and depressions. Warm and cold air are of different densities and do not mix well. The warm air being less dense, rises gradually over the mass of cold air, expands further and cools and rain falls.
5. Absolute humidity refers to the total amount of water vapour present in a given volume of air and it is expressed in number of grams of water per cubic centimeter.
- Relative Humidity refers to the ratio between the amount of water in a certain volume of air and the maximum amount that might exist without condensation at a certain temperature.
6. Winds can be broadly divided into three types :
- a. **Permanent winds :** The winds blowing almost in the same direction throughout the year are called prevailing or

permanent winds. These are also called invariable or planetary winds because they involve large areas of the globe. These winds include trade winds, westerlies and polar winds.

- b. Seasonal winds : Winds with seasonal changes in their directions are called seasonal winds. For example monsoon winds.
- c. Local winds : These winds blow over a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example – land and sea breezes in coastal areas and it is a daily phenomena. 'Loo' (hot wind) blows in northern India during summer, Chinook in U.S.A., Foehn in Switzerland are some other examples of local winds.

Chapter 17 : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

- I. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (b)
- II. 1. Tropical grasslands, 2. Temperate, 3. deal wood, 4. Tundra, 5. Downs.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- IV. (a) Tall grass, (b) Juniper, (c), Polar bear, (d), Velds, (e) Sal.
- V. 1. Temperature, rainfall, slope of land, thickness of soil, etc.
2. Rosewood and ebony.
3. Reindeer and polar bear.
4. Areas around Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia, California in USA, South- West Africa, South America and South- West Australia.
5. Pine and Fir,
6. North-eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and coastal regions of Europe.
7. Oak and Pine.
8. These forests are found in the regions having high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year. There is no particular dry season, so these trees do not shed their leaves simultaneously and remain always green.
9. Tropical grasslands and Temperate grasslands.
10. Habitat destruction, and hunting and poaching.
- VI. 1. **Tropical Grasslands** : These are found on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. Tropical grasses grow in the areas which receive moderate to low rainfall. Grasses are very

tall with the height of about 3 to 4 metres. Savannah grasslands of Africa are the examples of such kind of grasslands. Elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards are the common animals found here.

Temperate Grasslands : The temperate grasslands are found between latitudes 40° and 55° North and South. They lie far away from the influence of the sea in the heart of the continents. They are known as Prairies in North America, Pampas in South America, Velds in Southern Africa, Downs in Australia and Steppes in Russia. These landscapes generally consist of open treeless plains. Willows, alders and poplars are the common trees. Short grass grows everywhere. It is shorter and less coarse than the grass in the Savannahs. Antelopes, wild ass, horses, rabbits etc. are the common animals found here.

2. (a) Tundra region lies roughly beyond 65° North on the northern side of the coniferous forests.
(b) Tundra vegetation is found in northern most parts of Canada, Alaska, Northern Scandinavia, Greenland, Iceland, Siberia etc.
(c) Winters are very long and rainfall is scanty here.
(d) Tundra vegetation is found in the form of bush and grass as well.
3. There is a close relationship between height of land and the character of vegetation. Climate changes with the change in height which ultimately creates change in natural vegetation. Temperature, rainfall, slope of land, thickness of soil etc. also affect the growth of forests. Temperature and rainfall are the main factors on which the type and thickness of natural vegetation depend.
4. Natural vegetation is generally classified into three broad categories as follows :
 - (a) Forests—Forests grow where high temperature and heavy rainfalls found which support plant life. Dense and open forests are grown due to the availability of these factors.
 - (b) Grasslands—Grasslands are found in the regions having moderate rains. These are of two types, i.e., tropical grasslands and temperate grasslands. Steppe, Down, Veld etc. are the examples of temperate grasslands and Savannah is the example of tropical grassland.

- (c) Shrubs–Shrubs are grown in the regions having dry climates. For example arid region of Rajasthan where thorny bushes and cactus grow.
5. (a) **Tropical Evergreen Forests** : These are also called tropical rainforests. These forests are found in the regions having high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year. These thick forests are found near the equator and close to tropics.
- There is no particular dry season, so these trees do not shed their leaves simultaneously and remain always green. That is why they are called evergreen forests.
- These forests are very dense and they do not allow the sunlight to enter inside the forest even in the day time. Hard wood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are generally found here.
- The lack of sunlight beneath the forest does not favour growth of grass and so there are few ground animals. Most of the animals spend their time in trees like monkeys, apes, sloths, flying fox etc.
- (b) **Tropical Deciduous Forests** : Trees of these forests have broad leaves. These are found in the large part of India, Northern Australia and in Central America.
- These trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water. Sal, teak, neem and shisham trees are found here. These hardwood trees are useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials.
- Tigers, lions, elephants, langours and monkeys are the common animals of these forests.
6. Causes of Extinction of Wildlife are as follows :
- (a) Habitat Destruction–Reckless cutting of forests or deforestation is one of the major causes for the depletion of wild life, because man is cutting forest in order to get land for agriculture, residential complexes, roads, industries etc. due to growing population.
- (b) Hunting and Poaching–Hunting and killing of animals for trade purposes or to get food, feathers, furs, skin, horns and tusks is also a major cause responsible for wildlife destruction.
- (c) Pollution–Pollution of air, water and soil is not only affecting the human life but also adversely affecting the

wildlife. Harmful chemicals such as DDT, dieldrin and the insecticides destroy many useful insects.

7. (a) Biosphere reserves are being set up to preserve the genetic diversity in their representative ecosystem.
- (b) National Parks and Sanctuaries have been set up to preserve wildlife in its natural setting.
- (c) Periodic census is undertaken to monitor population of endangered species.
- (d) Various projects such as 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Rhino' have been launched to save wild animals.

Chapter 18 : Water

- I. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- II. 1. Tsunami, 2. 4000m, 3. Warm, 4. Ocean currents, 5. High tide.
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (d).
- V. 1. Water is renewed continuously through the water cycle or hydrological cycle.
2. Tides are alternate rise and fall of the waters of the ocean.
3. The regular movements of water from one part of the ocean to another are called "Ocean Currents".
4. Biggest ocean is the Pacific Ocean and the smallest one is the Arctic Ocean.
5. Maldives and Cocos Islands.
6. Rate of evaporation and the amount of fresh water added by rivers and rainfall.
7. Waves, tides and currents.
8. Bering Strait.
9. Oceans are spread over 71% of the total area, while land areas occupy only 29% part of the earth.
10. (a) Tides help in Navigation,
(b) They help in keeping shores clean.
11. When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves.
- VI. 1. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean which covers one third of the globe. Its average depth is 4,200 m. Its basin contains high and abrupt ridges, deep trenches, volcanic mountains etc. Mariana Trench is the deepest point on earth

which is located on the western side of the Pacific Ocean.

2. 'Salinity' means the degree of saltiness of the oceans and seas. It is expressed as the number of parts per thousand of salt dissolved in 1,000 parts of water. The average salinity of sea water is 35 per thousand. It varies from place to place depending upon:
 - (a) rate of evaporation
 - (b) the amount of fresh water added by rivers and rainfall.

Salinity is not beneficial as it make ocean water unfit for human beings.
3.
 - (a) Ocean currents modify the climate of the coastal regions along which they flow. Cold currents decrease the temperature whereas the warm currents increase the temperature of the area from where they flows.
 - (b) The winds passing over the warm currents pick up moisture and bring rain.
 - (c) The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world. But sometimes they cause great destruction due to forming of dense fog.
 - (d) Ocean currents affect navigation as these currents help to sail ships faster if they follow the direction of the currents.
4. **Spring Tide** : During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides.

Neap Tides : At the time of the first and last quarters of the moon, the sun and the moon are at right angles to each other in relation to the earth, the ocean water gets drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore. This is called a neap tide.
5. The regular movements of water from one part of the ocean to another are called "Ocean Currents". These are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions as the water flows over land in the form of rivers. They are mainly caused by the difference in density of sea water due to variations in temperature and salinity. The prevailing winds push them onwards.
6. 'Tsunami' is a Japanese word which means 'harbour waves'. These are huge waves created by an earthquake, a volcanic eruption or under water landslide.

7. The Indian Ocean is small in size. It has an average depth of 4000 m. The two great bays on either side of the peninsula of India, namely the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea belong to the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean is dotted about with thousands of small islands some of which are of coral formation.

Chapter 19 : Human Environment Settlement, Transport & Communication

- I. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (a).
- II. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c)
- IV. 1. South East Asia, 2. Communication, 3. Wheel, 4. Agriculture
- V. 1. Settlements are places where people build their homes.
2. Temperature, rainfall, land, soil, minerals, etc.
3. Rural settlements, compact settlements and scattered settlements.
4. The mining towns, fishing ports, and lumbering centres fall under the category of collection towns.
5. Transport is the means by which movement of people and goods takes place.
6. There are four kinds of transport: roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
7. Letters and telephones.
8. The media through which we can communicate with a large number of people at a time are called mass media.
9. Ganga and Brahmaputra.
10. The towns whose main functions is the administer a specific territory are called administrative towns.
11. Urban places, towns and cities in which some kinds of manufacturing are the major function are known as industrial towns.
- VI. 1. Land transport is of two types namely roadways and railways. These means of transport run over land. Bikes, cars, buses, trucks, trains, trams etc. are the medium of land transport.
Water transport the cheapest way to carry heavy and bulky goods. Mainly international trade takes place through waterways. Waterways are the cheapest because there is no need to invest money for their maintenance as we spend money for the maintenance of roads, railways etc.

2. **Rural Settlements :** The villages are rural settlements. A rural settlement largely depends upon agriculture and related occupations like fishing, forestry, crafts work and trading etc. The rural settlements have different shapes and sizes. The site of the village, surrounding topography and the terrain influence the shape and size of a village.
Urban settlements : The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities such as industries, trade, commercial administration, transport, hospitals, education etc. are known as urban settlements. In other words, urban relates to cities and towns.
3. (a) **Administrative Towns :** The main function of such towns is to administer the country/state or a specific territory. It includes not only the capital cities, but all the capitals of states, district and other administrative divisions of the country. For example, Delhi, Mumbai, Jaipur etc.
 (b) **Defensive Towns :** The defensive towns have barracks, cantonments, training facilities for the armed forces, air fields and harbours for warships. Vishakhapatnam, Khadakvasla etc. are the examples of such towns.
4. (a) **Personal Communication :** When messages are conveyed between two individuals it is known as personal communication. Inland letters, telegrams, telephones, and mobiles are the means of personal communication.
 (b) **Mass Communication :** When we communicate with a large number of people at one time, it is known as mass communication. Newspapers, radio and television are the examples of mass communication.
5. Communication is the process to convey messages from one person to another. With the development of technology, humans have devised new and fast modes of development. Earlier it was difficult to send messages in a short period of time. It took several days or months to convey messages in distant places. Pigeons were used to send messages from one place to another. The advancement in the field of communication has brought about an information revolution in the world.
6. Air transport is the fastest mode of transport. It is the most expensive and out of reach from the common people of a country due to high cost of fuel. It can go anywhere— over the high mountains, vast oceanic areas or uneven hilly terrain.

7. Water transport the cheapest way to carry heavy and bulky goods. Mainly international trade takes place through waterways. Waterways are the cheapest because there is no need to invest money for their maintenance as we spend money for the maintenance of roads, railways etc.
8. Settlements are places where people build their homes. Early human beings lived on trees and in caves. As the time passed they started to live in clusters as a permanent settlement. Initially, two factors helped the growth and development of settlements.
 - (i) Man started to grow crops which required constant care during growing and ripening of crops.
 - (ii) The production of food crop increased even during non-cropping season, farmers had enough surplus to feed their families. So they stopped wandering in search of food.

The settlements grew near the river valleys due to constant availability of water and fertile land. With the development of trade, commerce and manufacturing, human settlements became larger.

Chapter 20 : Human Environment Interactions

- I. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. Manioc, 2. Trans-Amazon, 3. Seringueiros, 4. Sub-tropical region, 5. Tibet.
- IV. 1. Amazon basin, 2. Northern plains, 3. Tropical rainforests, 4. Tropical deciduous forests, 5. Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.
- V. 1. 'Environment' means the natural conditions in our surroundings which influence growth and development.
 2. It contains large portions of Brazil, parts of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and a small part of Venezuela.
 3. Trans-Amazon Highway.
 4. The rainforests provide good quality of wood and plant products like rubber apart from habitat to a variety of species.
 5. Agriculture and production of plant products such as coffee and rubber.
 6. Ganga originates from Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas and Brahmaputra originates from Mansarover Lake in Tibet.
 7. Loo is the hot scorching wind blown in the northern plains during summer season.

8. Amazon Basin :
 - (a) It lies in tropical region.
 - (b) It remains warm all through the year.
 Ganga Brahmaputra Basin :
 - (a) It lies in sub-tropical region.
 - (b) It experience hot, cold and rainy seasons in different parts of the year.
9. Mangroove forests.
10. Monkeys, langoors, deers, snakes, etc.
11. Monkeys, apes, sloths, flying foxes, turtles, crocodiles etc.
12. Amazon Basin – Ebony, Rosewood.

Ganga Brahmaputra basin – Teak, Shisham.

- VI. 1. Amazon Basin : The Amazon Indians are some of the most backward people in the world. The people are widely scattered by having many similar customs. They lived in thatched but made up by grasses and palms.

People grow most of their food in small areas after clearing some trees in the forest. While men hunt and fish along the rivers, women take care of the crops.

Taplaco, pineapple and sweet potato are the important crops grown here. The staple food is manioc, also called cassava that grows under the ground like potato.

They also grow cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa. There are scattered rubber trees in the forests. The rubber gatherers are called seringueiros.

They practise “slash and burn” shifting agriculture, in which they clear the forests from the piece of land and do agriculture.

Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin : The Ganga-Brahmaputra originate from the mountainous areas. Due to uneven terrain very few peoples are living in their mountainous part. But, in plain areas, this basin is densely populated as its vast level land provide the good opportunity for cultivation, development of transport and communication, construction of building, roads and other institution, which are helpful to make economy of country strong.

Soil is fertile, that's why agriculture is the main occupation of the people here, wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the crops grown here. Surplus of production of crops also

supported some agro-based industries such as flour mills, sugar mills, edible oil industry, cotton textile etc.

2.
 - (i) It is one of the most populous regions of the world.
 - (ii) Due to flat terrain, transport and communication network are highly developed.
 - (iii) The soil is very fertile, so agriculture is the main occupation here.
 - (iv) Surplus of agriculture products has resulted in setting up of many agro-based industries here.
3.
 - (i) The soil is very fertile, so agriculture is the main occupation here.
 - (ii) Surplus of agriculture products has resulted in setting up of many agro-based industries here.
 - (iii) There are several monuments, national parks, etc. are here. So, tourism is highly developed here.
 - (iv) Due to high population, construction activities are also high.
4. Man feels the influence of the environment everywhere around him. His food, clothing, shelter even his ideals and beliefs are much the results of his environment. Various aspects of environment influence plant and animal life as well as human activity.
5. The Amazon Basin is warm all the year round because the sun's rays are always nearly vertical. Temperature averages 25° to 30° C. There is much cloudy weather almost all the year. This region receives heavy rainfall throughout the year. There is no seasons. The skin feels sticky. It rains almost everyday. The day temperatures are high with very high humidity squalls and thunder storms occur frequently.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin comes under the effect of monsoon winds and mainly three seasons. i.e. summer, winter and rainy season experienced here. This basin receives rainfall from south-west monsoon. In summer, it is too hot and in winter too cold. In summer it comes under the effect of hot scorching local winds, loo, rainfall mainly occurs in July to September.

Chapter 21 : Life in the Temperate Grasslands

- I. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- II. 1. Angora, Merino, 2. USA, Canada, 3. Sheep rearing,
4. Darkensberg
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.
- IV. 1. Chicago - Meat Packing , 2. Prairie - Wheat , 3. Veld - South Africa, 4. Kalahari - Africa, 5. Kimberly - Diamond mines.
- V. 1. Large forms on which herds of sheep and cattle are reared.
2. Mixed Farming is the type of farming. Where animals are reared and crops grown on the same field.
3. Lack of much influence of sea and level, treeless plains.
4. Temperate grasslands and tropical grasslands.
5. Local hot winds in the Prairies are known as Chinook.
6. Agriculture and cattle rearing.
7. Bison
8. November to February
9. Maize and Wheat.
10. Sheep rearing.
- VI. 1. Chicago stands in the north of the great maize belt and used for fattening pigs and cattle. It is the world's most important meat packing centre. It is the second largest city in the U.S.A.
2. **The Prairies :**
 - (a) The temperate grasslands of North America are known as Prairies.
 - (b) The Prairies cover parts of United States of America and parts of Canada.
 - (c) These are bound by the Rocky mountains in the west and the Great lakes in the east.**The Velds :**
 - (a) The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the Velds.
 - (b) They are located in the South eastern part of Africa.
 - (c) They are bordered by the Darkensberg mountain range in the east and the Kalahari desert in the west.

3. Agriculture is the main occupation and wheat and maize are the most important crops. Commercial agriculture prevails everywhere. Surplus production of wheat is meant for export. Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines has made North America a surplus food producer.

Maize is an important commercial crop in the United States. A great proportion of the crop is used to feed farm animals. Hence the growth of meat packing industry in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas city in the U.S.A.

Sheep rearing predominates in the drier sections of the Prairies. Alfalfa grass is widely grown as a fodder crop in the drier parts of the Prairies.

Dairy farming is another major industry. The dairy belt extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast. They produce large quantities of milk, butter and cheese and raw materials such as leather, wool, meat, fats, bones and horns.

Large minerals deposits particularly coal and iron and a good network of roads, railways and canals in this region have made it the most industrialised region in the world.

4. The Prairies are located in the interior of the continent, that's why they feel continental type of climate. The climate is very extreme. In summer, the average temperature varies from 18°C to 24°C. Summers are short and quite warm. There is abundant sunshine and the skies are clear. The region falls in the zone of the westerlies. In winter, the temperature varies between – 4°C and 2°C.

In the Northern Hemisphere, the winters are sufficiently cold for rain to be in the form of snow. Rain falls in spring and early summer and varies between 25 and 65 cm. A local hot wind “Chinook” blows here.

5. There are limited forests in the velds due to semi-arid climatic conditions. The vegetation cover is sparse, mainly grasses are grown. Red grass grows in bush velds. In the high velds acacia and maroola are seen to be growing.

The lions, leopards, cheetah and kudu are mainly found here. With scattered trees, the region looks like a park land. Towards the west, the region merges finally into the Kalahari Desert.

6. Cattle rearing and mining are the main economic activities in the velds. In the east, where wet climate is found, cattles are

reared, while in drier west, mainly sheeps are reared. Sheep rearing is the most important occupation of the people because velds have ideal conditions for animal grazing. Sheep is reared mainly for wool and has given rise to the wool industry in the velds. Angora and Merino sheep are the popular species reared for woollen textile as their wool is very warm.

Dairy farming is the next important occupation. It is practised mostly in the wetter areas of the High veld region. Creameries make butter and cheese for home needs as well as for export.

The soils are not very fertile. However, where the land is fertile, crops are grown. The main crops are maize, wheat, barley, oats and potato. Cash crops like tobacco, sugarcane and cotton are also grown. Some farmers cultivate crops and rear cattle on the same farm.

The velds have rich reserve of minerals. Iron and steel industry has developed where coal and iron are present. Gold and diamond mining are major occupations of people of this region. Mining of diamond and gold is extensively done. This mineral rich area has a well developed network of transport.

Chapter 22 : Life in the Deserts

- I. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (a)
- II. 1. Tuareg, 2. Zaskar, 3. Sand dune, 4. Desert, 5. Kargil
- III. 1. 58.7°C, 2. Meadows, 3. Sahara,
4. Deserts, 5. Monasteries.
- IV. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- V. 1. Hot deserts like Sahara and Cold Deserts like Ladakh.
2. Willows and poplar.
3. Hemis and Thiksey
4. A desert is any area of land which has less than 25 cm of rainfall.
5. They wear thick, loose flowing garments which trap air that insulates the body.
6. Cultivation during summers and wearing and knitting during winters.
7. Intermontane Plateau is the plateau which is surrounded by mountains from two or three sides.
8. Karakoram and Zaskar.

9. Cold and dry climate with very thin air.
 10. Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.
- VI. 1. The Sahara desert is located in the Northern part of African continent. It is the largest desert in the world. It has an area of around 8.5 million sq. km Eleven countries surrounds the Sahara desert. These are Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.
2. The climate of the hot desert (Sahara) is one of very high temperatures, clear skies and an almost total absence of rain. The highest temperatures in the world are recorded here. The rainfall is very scanty and unreliable. There is a large daily range of temperature in the desert. The temperature in the day time may rise to 49°C with sand itself at a much higher temperature while in the night it may be almost freezing.
 3. Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir in the greater Himalayas. '**Ladakh**' means land of high passes as it has several mountain passes, the important passes are **Karakoram** and **Zojila passes**. It is an example of intermontane plateau as it is bounded by Karakoram Range in the north and the Zaskar mountain in the south.
 4. Due to its great height, cold, freezing and dry climate found in Ladakh region. The air at that altitude is very thin and the heat of the sun can be felt intensely. The day temperatures in summer are just above 0° and the night temperature below -30°C. It is freezing cold in winter as temperature goes down below 40°C for most of the time. Ladakh is located in the rain shadow area of the Himalayas and rain-bearing monsoon winds hardly reach there due to the great height of the Himalayan mountains. That's why rainfall average is very low, i.e. 10 cm. every year. The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight. It remains snow covered for a major part of the year.
 5. **Sahara Desert** : “Pastoral nomads' mainly live in the hot desert. The word “nomad” means wanderer. Nomads are those who roam in search of water from one place to another with their herds of camels, asses, sheep and goats. These animals provide a livelihood for them.

Men look after the herds white women occupy themselves with the preparation of food and in their spare time, weave rugs and

carpets. These products are noted for their durability and artistic beauty. People grow crops such as wheat, barely, maize, millets and palms around the oasis and settle down permanently there.

Ladakh : The economic activities of peoples are very much affected by the climatic conditions. Although Ladakh's climate is very cold, sunlight is enough to ripe the crops. So in the summer season, people are busy in cultivation. Barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnip are important crops grown here. Due to very cold climate in winter season, it is difficult to do cultivation. They engage themselves in weaving, knitting, woollen clothes and making other handicrafts during winter season.

6. **Sahara Desert :** In the Sahara desert, we found sand as well as gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface. These rocky surfaces may be more than 2500 km high at some places. Sand dunes are the most noticeable feature in this landscape. A sand dune is a hill or a mound of sand deposited by the wind in a desert.

Ladakh : Several rivers flow through Ladakh in which Indus with its tributaries like **Nubra, Shyok Zaskar** etc. are most important. Rivers formed deep valleys and gorges. Several glaciers like Gangotri and Siachen are also found here. Ladakh is located over a great height which varies from about 3000 m in **Kargil** to more than 8000 m in the Karakoram.

Unit 3 : What is Civics?

Chapter 23 : Equality : A Key feature of Democracy

- I. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- II. 1. equality, 2. Dalit, 3. 1964, 4. Opportunity, 5. Constitution.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. Political, Social and Economical Equality.
2. Civil Rights Movement is the movement started in the U.S.A. by African Americans to get equality.

3. Dalit is a term that the so called lower castes use to address themselves.
 4. Dignity refers to the self respect or regard of a person in terms of his caste and religion.
 5. According to Untouchability Act, no person can discriminate any other on the basis of caste.
 6. The mid day meal, refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch.
 7. The Civil Rights Act, 1964 of USA prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.
 8. By making laws and by starting various programmes and schemes.
- V. 1. This recognition of equality includes some of the following provisions in the Constitution.
- (a). Every person is equal before law, that means from the President to a domestic worker, everyone has to obey the same laws.
 - (b). No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are female or male.
 - (c). Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use wells, roads and bathing ghats available for public.
 - (d). Untouchability has been abolished.
2. Mid-day meal programme has had many advantages, such as more poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school.
 3. Government has adopted two ways to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution –
 - (a) Making Laws – Government has made many laws to protect the people from the problem of inequality. For example, untouchability Act, according to which no person can discriminate any other on the basis of caste. If any one does, so then it will be a punishable act. He or she may be punished under the Untouchability Act.
 - (b) Government Programmes and schemes – Government has launched several programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities. In addition to laws, the government has also set up several schemes to improve the lives of communities and individuals who have been treated unequally for several centuries.

4. (a) Political Equality : Political equality refers to the condition, when all people are equal before the government of a country. India being a democratic country provides an equal right to cast the vote. All adults irrespective of what religion they belong to, how much education they have had, what caste they are of or whether they are rich or poor are allowed to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise.
 - (b) Economic Equality : When we think about the economic status of all the citizens of our country then we don't find equality in a real sense. Economic equality means that all people have equal access to the available necessary resources to fulfil their daily needs of livelihood. When we look around us we may notice that most of the people of country are living below the poverty line. They don't have enough money even to fulfil their daily needs or these people are doing meager jobs through which they earn very small income. They are not able to make them equal with other people of the society.
 - (c) Social Equality : Social equality means when people belong to any caste, religion, creed or race are treated equally in the society. But social equality is also not found in a true sense in India as Indian society is divided into different castes and religions.
 5. Dignity means the self-respect or regard of a person in terms of his caste and religion. When persons are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. The dignity of poor people and the people belong to lower caste is often violated due to their low standard as compared with other people of the society.
- All the people of society deserve the same respect and dignity. There should be no feeling of inequality and we should give equal regard to all the people of society.
6. Inequality not only exists in India but it also exists in other parts of the world, where the struggle for equality continues to be the key issue around which communities struggle. For example Sri Lanka and the U.S.A. In Sri Lanka there is inequality based on the language. There more weightage is given to Sinhala (Sri Lankan Tamil) speaking people as compared to the Indian Tamils. Here, Sinhala have given more weightage in Government jobs and other opportunities. Here people are struggling for equal rights.
- In the United States of America, the African-Americans whose ancestors were the slaves brought over from Africa, continue to

describe their lives today as largely unequal and discriminated on the basis of their colour and race.

7. In United States of America, the African-Americans whose ancestors were the slaves who were brought over from Africa, continue to describe their lives today as largely unequal and discriminated on the basis of their colour and race. This is despite the fact that there was a movement in the late 1950s, to push for equal rights for African – Americans. Before that, African – Americans were treated extremely unequally in the United States and denied equality through law.

A huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African – American were treated came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It is also stated that all schools would be open to African – American children and that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them.

Chapter 24 : Functions of State Governments

- I. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (b), 6. (b)
- II. 1. Bicameral House.
2. Uttarakhand and Haryana.
3. An MLA is a member of state legislative assembly.
4. Five years.
5. 66 subjects on state list and 47 subjects in concurrent list.
6. A governor is the constitutional head of the state. All the executive, legislative and judicial powers are carried in his name in the state.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True, 6. True.
- IV. 1. bicameral, 2. speaker, 3. speaker, 4. One-third, 5. The president of India.
- V. 1. Bicameral Legislature has both the Upper and the Lower Houses. The Upper House is called the Vidhan Parishad or the Legislative Council. UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh have bicameral legislature.
2. The Legislative Council is the Upper House in a State Legislature. The Constitution has fixed the maximum strength of a Legislative Council as one-third of the total strength of the

Legislative Assembly subject to a minimum of 40. The Legislative Council is a permanent body as it cannot be dissolved. One-third of its members retire every two years and elections are held for vacant seats. The term of office of a member is six years.

3. The Governor invites the leader of the party having a majority in the Assembly, to form the government. If there is no party having a clear majority, a coalition government may be formed. The Chief Minister forms a Council of Ministers.

Main powers and functions of the Chief Minister of a state are as under :

- (a) **Formation of Ministry** : Chief Minister is required to form his ministry.
- (b) **Allocation of Portfolios** : Governor allocates portfolios to ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- (c) **Coordination Amongst the Ministers** : The Chief Minister keeps a watch on the working of the ministers and gives them guidelines and advice on routine matters.
- (d) **Removal of Minister** : If the Chief Minister is not satisfied with the working of a Minister, he can ask him to go.
- (e) **Presiding Over the Meetings of the Council of Ministers** : No minister dares to oppose the views of the Chief Ministers.
- (f) **Link Between the Governor and the Council of Ministers** : Decisions of the Council of Ministers are communicated to the Governor through the Chief Minister.
- (g) **Power to Dissolve the Legislative Assembly** : The Chief Minister can advise the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly before the expiry of its term and order fresh elections.
- (h) **Appointment** : All appointments to high offices in the state are made by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- (i) **Chief Spokesman of the Government** : Chief Minister is the chief spokesman of the state government on all important matters.
- (j) **Leader of the People in the State** : The Chief Minister is the leader of the people because he has been elected with majority.

4. After the elections, the MLAs belonging to the majority-winning party will elect their leader who will become the Chief Minister. The Governor invites the leader of the party having a majority in the Assembly, to form the government. If there is no party having a clear majority, a coalition government may be formed. The Chief Minister forms a Council of Ministers, in which the Governor has no choice of his own.
5. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state. All administration is carried on in his name.
 - (a) He appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Vidhan Sabha as the Chief Minister of the State.
 - (b) He appoints other members of the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
 - (c) He appoints the Attorney-General, the Advocate General, Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission and other officers at key positions in the state.
6. The Governor invites the leader of the party having a majority in the Assembly, to form the government. If there is no party having a clear majority, a coalition government may be formed. The Chief Minister forms a Council of Ministers, in which the Governor has no choice of his own. The Governor formally appoints the ministers by administering to them the oath of office and secrecy.

Chapter 25 : The Role of Democracy in Health

- I. 1. 3500, 2. Ashoka, 3. Health, 4. Public Health Services.
5. Vaidya, hakim, 6. 1,56,231; 28,000; 23,000; 3,000; 12,000;
7. 7,00,000, 8. free, 9. clean, 10. largest.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. 'Living standard' means the standard at which an individual stands in terms of availability of basic requirements such as food, residence, health and transportation.
'Public Health' means the general standard of the public of a specific region.
2. We can think of health in many ways. Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries. But health is not only about disease. Apart from disease, there are other factors that affect our health. For example, if people get clean drinking water or a pollution free environment they are likely to be healthy.

3. Healthcare in India features a universal health care system run by the states and territories of India. The Constitution charges every state with "raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties". The National Health Policy was endorsed by the Parliament of India in 1983 and updated in 2002.
4. India is quickly becoming a hub for medical tourists seeking quality healthcare at an affordable cost. Nearly 450,000 foreigners sought medical treatment in India last year with Singapore not too far behind and Thailand in the lead with over a million medical tourists.
In order to attract foreign patients many Indian hospitals are promoting their international quality of healthcare delivery by turning to international accreditation agencies to standardize their protocols and obtain the required approvals on safety and quality of care.
5. Indigenous or traditional medical practitioners practice throughout the country. The two main forms of traditional medicine practised are the ayurvedic system, which deals with mental and spiritual as well as physical well-being, and the unani herbal medical practice. A vaidya is a practitioner of the ayurvedic tradition, and a hakim is a practitioner of the unani or Greek tradition.
6. Central government efforts are administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which provides both administrative and technical services and manages medical education. States also provide public services and health education.

- IV. 1. 1983.
2. Facilities provided for maintaining and restoring health of an individual.
3. Government hospitals and health care centres.
4. Private hospitals and private doctors.
5. Healthcare inequality in India is due to unavailability of proper healthcare to economically weaker sections of the society and rural population.
6. Health Insurance is the facility by the insurance companies for providing alternative financing options so that insured may seek better quality healthcare.

7. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is the governing body responsible for promoting insurance business and introducing insurance regulations in India.
8. A large number of doctors run their own private clinics. They are called Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs).
Malnutrition is the state of a person where his or her body does not function properly due to lack of proper nutrition.

Chapter 26 : The Gender Inequality

- I. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (d)
- II. 1. Identity, 2. gender, 3. girl, 4. domestic,
5. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, 6. Universal Adult Franchise.
- III. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True, 7. True.
- IV. 1. Gender is a social construct and not a biological phenomenon. It is the destitution made between 'male and 'female'.
2. Social orthodoxy and Lack of awareness.
3. Girls do not get as preferred treatment as boys do in Indian families.
4. In many societies the ownership of property can also be very unequal. Even basic assets such as homes and land may be very asymmetrically shared.
- V. 1. Factors responsible for gender inequality :
 - (a) **Low status of women in society:** In India, the status of women began to deteriorate from ancient india. Women were economically dependent on men and were denied share in parent's, and husband's property. They were considered inferior to men.
 - (b) **Discrimination against girl child :** In India there is discrimination against girl child. Birth of a boy is rejoiced in the family because he is considered to continue the family while the female child will shift to the family of her in-laws after her marriage. So, the birth of a girl child is considered as a liability on the family. Parents, generally have to spend a lot on her as dowry on her marriage.
 - (c) **Age-old systems against women:** In Indian society girls were married at a very young age. In case of early death of husband, she had to suffer long life of agony as a child widow. Widows were not permitted to remarry. They had to lead a life of utter neglect and despise.

The dowry system, still prevalent in the society, forced many poor girls to remain unmarried.

(c) **Neglect of female education** : In India, it was considered useless to educate them as they were not required to seek employment. Equal opportunities are not provided to girls.

2. Many social and religious reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan during the nineteenth century made concerted efforts to improve the pitiable conditions of women in India. These reformers laid emphasis on education of women.

Raja Rammohan Roy persuaded Lord Bentinck to prohibit the practice of sati by law. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded many educational institutions and encouraged widow remarriage.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan condemned purdah system and polygamy in the Muslim society and also advocated for education of Muslim women.

3. The Government has been playing a conscious role in empowering of women by striving to enforce:

The reservation of 33 1/3% jobs for women in Government and public sector with carry forward policy.

The 33 1/3% of budget of all departments for developmental programmes for women.

Implementation of Girl Child Protection Scheme.

To encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years.

To encourage enrolment of the girl child in school and to ensure her education at least up to the Intermediate level.

Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls.

To eliminate prejudice against the girl child through direct investment from the Government.

Opportunities to participate through mother's committees and IGA groups.

Women were given equal political rights through Universal Adult Franchise.

Women were given equal share in the property of their parents. The Hindu Bill and the Kamala Act were passed to do away with the disparities.

The government has declared dowry as illegal. Persons demanding or giving dowry are liable to be prosecuted.

4. Gender Inequality refers to the obvious or hidden disparities among individuals based on the performance of gender. This problem in simple terms is known as Gender Bias which in simple terms means the gender stratification or making difference between a girl and a boy, i.e., a male or a female.
5. Gender stereotypes teach men and women how to be who they are not. It differentiates them from their feelings, their true desires and knowledge of their selves.

It is said that a woman's place is at home. This thought automatically makes her inferior to men. Women are referred to often as the 'weaker sex'. Society feels that she needs to be protected by men because they are stronger. Hence, several aspects of the life of a girl are shaped by these social attitudes.

6. The sense of insecurity, humiliation and helplessness often keep a woman mum. Our major socialisation is such that for any unsuccessful marriage which results in violence or divorce, it is generally the woman, who is held responsible.

Cultural beliefs and traditions that discriminate against women may be officially discredited but many of them continue to flourish at the grass-roots levels.

7. In terms of employment as well as promotion in work and occupation, women often face greater handicap than men. A country like Japan may be quite egalitarian in matters of demography or basic facilities, and even, to a great extent, in higher education, and yet progress to elevated levels of employment and occupation seems to be much more problematic for women than for men.

Chapter 27 : Women Change the world

- I. 1. women, 2. The Constitution, 3. 36, 4. informal, 5. Panchayati Raj, 6. Self-Employed Women's Association.
- II. 1. Women working in stores, factories and the public sectors.
 2. The informal sector includes jobs such as domestic servant, small trader, artisan, or field labourer on a family farm. Most of these jobs are unskilled and low paying and do not provide high benefits to the worker.
 3. SEWA stands for 'Self-employed Women's Association'.

4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedker, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Keshav Chandra Sen, Malabari Phule, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Dhondo Keshav Karve
 5. The women's movement raises its voice when **violations** against women take places. This is called protesting.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.
- IV. 1. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of sexes and in fact grants special favours to women.

A woman can go to the court if one is subjected to any discrimination. When we talk about constitutional rights of women in India, we mainly refer to those areas where discrimination is done against women and special laws formulated to fight those bigotries. The most important issues stand as those pertaining to marriage, children, abortion, crimes against women, and inheritance.

2. Although most women in India work and contribute to the economy in one form or another, much of their work is not documented or accounted for in official statistics. Women plough fields and harvest crops while working on farms, women weave and make handicrafts while working in household industries, women sell food and gather wood while working in the informal sector. Additionally, women are traditionally responsible for the daily household chores (e.g., cooking, fetching water, and looking after children). Since Indian culture hinders women's access to jobs in stores, factories and the public sector, the informal sector is particularly important for women.
3. Some of the barriers self-employed women encounter include: laws and customs that discriminate against women; insufficient access to credit; lack of social benefits like health insurance and pensions; lack of affordable childcare; inadequate healthcare; lack of education and training; and insufficient knowledge about export markets.
4. Working women in India are faced with lot more challenges than their counterparts in the other parts of the world. In India, men do not share on most of the household chores.

They are women who have to cook, clean the house, do the dishes, wash clothes, get their children ready for school, etc. Men just take care of a few chores that are to be dealt outside the house. So the major burden of running the family is on the shoulders of women.

5. Women and girls now have the right to study and go to school. There are other spheres-like legal reform, Violence and health-where the situation of women and girls has improved.

These changes have not happened automatically. Women individually, and collectively have struggled to bring about these changes. This struggle is known as the Women's Movement. Individual women and women's organizations from different parts of the country are part of the movement. Different strategies have been used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice.

Chapter 28 : The Media in India

- I. 1. electronic, 2. Newspaper, 3. democracy, 4. Broadcasting.
- II. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (d)
- III. 1. Media are the channels of communication designed to reach a very large number of people.
 2. Media
 3. Raising of issues by Media.
 4. Sensationalization of news and political interference.
- IV. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True, 8. True.
- V. 1. Media plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy. It is the backbone of a democracy. Media makes us aware of various social, political and economical activities happening around the world.

The media has undoubtedly evolved and become more active over the years. It is the media only who reminds politicians about their unfulfilled promises at the time of elections.

Television and radio have made a significant achievement in educating rural illiterate masses in making them aware of all the events in their language.

The media also exposes loopholes in the democratic system, which ultimately helps government in filling the vacuums of loopholes and making a system more accountable, responsive and citizen-friendly.

2. It is the media only who reminds politicians about their unfulfilled promises at the time of elections. T.V news channel excessive coverage during elections helps people, especially illiterates, in electing the right person to the power. This reminder compels politicians to be upto their promises in order to remain in power.
3. "Public opinion" is the distribution of opinions and attitudes held by the public. Individuals hold a wide variety of opinions. By measuring these opinions at the individual level and aggregating them, the proportions of the population with particular beliefs and preferences can be determined.

In a democratic country like India, the mass media or different methods to contact masses and influence their opinion have an importance of its own.

Moreover, media plays an important role in providing information about everything that is happening in a democratic country and keep the people alert and agile.

Not only this, media provides a forum for discussion or debate, clears many points and plays a big part in creating right public opinion.

4. Radio, television, cinema, etc., are the electronic media of mass communication. Radio and television have an edge over newspapers as they reach even the illiterates and help them to form their opinion.

Moreover, radio and television reach the remotest villages and places of the country. People can listen to the news, speeches of leaders and political talks in every nook and corner of the country. Various problems and their solutions can be presented on radio and television through different programs.

Chapter 29 : Advertising

- I. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (d),
- II. 1. Every advertisement seeks to convey a specific message about a thing or an idea.
2. Broadcast advertising is a very popular advertising medium that constitutes of several branches like television, radio or the Internet.
3. Outdoor advertising is also a very popular form of advertising, which makes use of several tools and techniques to attract the customers outdoors.

4. Public service advertising is a technique that makes use of advertising as an effective communication medium to convey socially relevant messages about important matters and social welfare causes like AIDS, energy conservation, political integrity, deforestation, illiteracy, poverty and so on.
 5. For lawyers.
 6. Advertising through Newspapers, Magazines, Brochures, Fliers is called print advertising.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.
- IV. 1. Advertising is the name given to the process of commercial promotion of goods and services in order to increase its sales.
2. Commercial advertising is the type of advertising used for persuading customers to raise the market of a particular product and earn profit.
 3. The commonly used advertising modes are:-

Print media: Advertising in print form that is giving advert events in news papers, putting up billboards, banners and posters.

Huge billboards can be seen on top of the buildings these days and big adverts are also seen in the newspapers. People also put up banners in the streets and roads. Posters are also seen on the walls.

Electronic Media: The advertisements on the television and adverts on the internet are the electronic media.
 4. Certain basic rules must be kept in mind and followed seriously–
 - (a) Advertising should be designed as to conform to the laws of the country.
 - (b) It should not go against morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the people.
 - (c) It should not contain derogatory references to another product or service.
 - (d) In case of commercial advertisement, the information to consumers on matter of weight, quality or price of products should be correct.

5. Some people are very keen on exposing the negative side of advertising. The impact that advertisements cause depends on the state of mind of an individual and his past experiences.

Young kids will be easily attracted by the false claims made in advertisements. People are also arguing about the increase in consumption of substances like alcohol and cigarettes after viewing the ads.

Excessive advertising has become a nuisance in most cities of the world. Manufacturers easily make false claims about many products and influence the minds of the people.

6. A section of advertisers still bank upon celebrities and their popularity for advertising their products. Using celebrities for advertising involves signing up celebrities for advertising campaigns, which consists of all sorts of advertising including, television ads or even print advertisements. This is called celebrity advertising.

Chapter 30 : The Market We Buy From

- I. 1. Market, 2. Chemist's, 3. Fruit vendor, 4. Retail, 5. Wholesale Market.
- II. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c).
- III. 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (a).
- IV. 1. Market refers to a place where the trading of goods take place. A market is a place which allows the purchaser and the seller to invent and gather information and lets them carry out exchange of various products and services.
2. Shopkeeper sell goods from a fixed place, i.e., shop. But hawkers sell goods, but not from a fixed place. This is because they keep on moving from locality to locality. Thus, they are mobile traders.
3. There are many shops in the retail market which cater to our diverse needs. In a retail market we find specialisation of commodities. There are vegetable shops, while others sell fruits, confectionary cold drinks, sweets, groceries, stationery, etc.
Some retail markets have service shops also, e.g. barbers, tailoring, dry cleaning, auto-repairing, electronics repairing, chemist shops, doctor's, clinic.

4. The intermediaries play an important role in wholesale markets. The chain from the grower to the customer runs as follows :
 - (a) The producer who produces different goods.
 - (b) The agent who acts as a link between the produce and the wholesale.
 - (c) The wholesaler who keeps a large stock of wholesale articles.
 - (d) The retailer who buys things in small quantities from the wholesaler.
 - (e) The customer is the last in the chain who pays the final price for the product bought.
- V. 1. Some markets are very competitive, with a number of vendors selling the same kinds of products or services. Conversely, some markets have low or no competition, particularly if the industry is protected by government legislation.

The number of buyers and sellers involved will have a direct bearing on the price of the good or service to be sold, and that has become known as the law of supply and demand. Where there are more sellers than buyers, the availability of supply will push down prices. If there are more buyers than sellers, the increased demand will push up prices.

Markets can appear spontaneously when there are goods or services to be exchanged, or they can be planned and regulated.
2. The customer can shop and order through internet and the merchandise are dropped at the customer's doorstep. Here the retailers use drop shipping technique. They accept the payment for the product but the customer receives the product directly from the manufacturer or a wholesaler. This format is ideal for customers who do not want to travel to retail stores and are interested in home shopping.

Test Paper – I

- A. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- B. 1. CE 997, 2. CE 1030, 3. CE 1191,
- C. 1. Iltutmish, succeeded Qutb-ud-din. He suppressed revolts and consolidated his empire. He also saved his kingdom from the wrath of Mongol invader Chengiz Khan.
2. In order to encourage agriculture, he paid a lot of attention to irrigation. He founded the towns of Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur and Firozpur (near Badaun). He also built a number of public works. He introduced several judicial reforms also. He abolished the practice of torture of criminals.
3. In 1327 AD, Mahammad-bin-tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, renamed as Daulatabad. He thought that it would be easier to control the Deccan from Daulatabad. But the project failed as thousands of persons and their cattle died on the way. It also became impossible to control North India and safeguard the frontiers. So, the Sultan ordered to shift the capital back to Delhi, which again caused hardships to people and claimed many lives.
- D. 1. The typical south Indian temples were built in the Dravidian style. The gateway of the temple was called gopuram. The main shrine or the chief deity room was known as garbhagriha. The images of gods and goddesses were kept there. These images were made of stone or bronze.
- On top of the main shrine was a tall structure called shikhara. Another structure, situated in front of the main shrine, was called the mandapa. It was an audience hall where people gathered for prayers.
2. Mir Bakshi was the emperor's chief military advisor and head of the military department.
3. Gond men wear a white cotton loincloth with a white or coloured turban. Women wear a thin cotton fabric. Both Men and women wear silver jewellery such as anklets and armllets.
4. The Nawab of Bengal attacked Calcutta because of the company's failure to stop fortifying the city as a defense against its rivals in anticipation of war (the Seven Years' War, 1756–63). Following his surrender, Holwell and the other Europeans were placed for the night in the company's local lockup for petty offenders, popularly known as the Black Hole. It was a room 18 feet (5.5 m) long and 14 feet 10 inches wide, and it had two small windows.
- E. 1. Kamran, Hindal, Askari. 2. Dara, Shuja, Murad
3. Ibadat Khana

Test Paper – II

- A. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True
- B. 1. Tropical grasslands, 2. temperate
- C. 1. Settlements are places where people build their homes.
2. Temperature, rainfall, land, soil, minerals, etc.
3. Rural settlements, compact settlements and scattered settlements.
- D. 1. It contains large portions of Brazil, parts of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and a small part of Venezuela.
2. Hot deserts like Sahara and Cold Deserts like Ladakh.
3. The Governor invites the leader of the party having a majority in the Assembly, to form the government. If there is no party having a clear majority, a coalition government may be formed. The Chief Minister forms a Council of Ministers, in which the Governor has no choice of his own. The Governor formally appoints the ministers by administering to them the oath of office and secrecy.
4. 1983.
5. The customer can shop and order through internet and the merchandise are dropped at the customer's doorstep. Here the retailers use drop shipping technique. They accept the payment for the product but the customer receives the product directly from the manufacturer or a wholesaler. This format is ideal for customers who do not want to travel to retail stores and are interested in home shopping.
6. Government hospitals and health care centres.
- E. 1. Chicago - (d) Meat Packing , 2. Prairie - (e) Wheat , 3. Veld (a) South Africa, 4. Kalahari - (c) Africa, 5. Kimberly - (b) Diamond mines.