

ADDITIONAL[®]
PRACTICE

SOCIAL SCIENCE 7

Answer Key

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TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

WORKSHEET-1

New and Old Terminologies

I. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Minhaj-i Siraj used the term 'Hindustan' for the first time in the thirteenth century.
2. In the fourteenth-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word "Hind".
3. Minhaj-i-Siraj is a chronicler.
4. Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler who used the term 'Hindustan' in a political sense.
5. In Hindi the term pardesi might be used to describe such a person and in Persian, ajnabi.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the medieval period a "foreigner" was any stranger who appeared say in a given village, someone who was not a part of that society or culture.
2. Map 1 was cartographer in 1720. In comparison to this Map 2 was made nearly 600 later after Map 1. made in 1154 CE by al-Idrisi, an Arab geographer. This section is a detail of the Indian subcontinent from his larger map of the world. Map 2 was made by a French

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In the thirteenth century the term "Hindustan" meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. The term was used in the political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan. The areas included in this term shifted with the extent of the Sultanate but the term never included south India. In the early sixteenth century Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. While the idea of a geographical and cultural entity like 'India' did exist, the term "Hindustan" did not carry the political and national meanings which we associate with it today. Today we understand the term "Hindustan" as "India", the modern nation-state.

WORKSHEET-2

Historians and their Sources

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The sources used by historians for their study, during the period 700 to 1750 are coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records.
2. Scribes were people in ancient Egypt (usually men) who learned to read and write.
3. Shekasteh is a form of handwritten Persian, parts of which are based upon the Nastiliq form. Literally meaning "broken", it is difficult to read for the beginner so some time must be spent in learning to read this script.

4. An archive is an accumulation of historical records – in any media – or the physical facility in which they are located.
5. A number of changes took place in society during 700 and 1750. This period traced the technological appearance of Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat. Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee were some of the new foods and beverages.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a huge challenge to historians largely because of the scale and variety of developments that occurred over the period.
2. As there was no printing press during the period between 700 and 1750, Scribes used to copy down the manuscripts which were hand-written. Sometimes it was difficult to recognize the original script. So the Scribes used their own way of interpreting the facts. It was the drawback of such copying.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. During this period, there was no printing press so the manuscripts were copied by the scribes by hand. As a result, historians find it difficult to use the information from the manuscript and have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author had originally written.
2. Historians study the past by interpreting evidence. The historian works by examining primary sources -- texts, artifacts, and other materials from the time period. The interpretative writings of historians -- books, journal articles, encyclopedia entries -- are considered secondary sources.

WORKSHEET-3

New Social and Political Groups

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rajputs
2. In ecology Jati, society also spelled jat, caste, in Hindu.
3. A habitat is the type of natural environment in which a particular species of organism lives.
4. A number of changes took place in society during 700 and 1750. This period traced the technological appearance of Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat. Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee were some of the new foods and beverages.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Jati Panchayat was the assembly of elders which controlled the conduct of the members of their jati. They had their own rules and regulations.
2. The new crops and beverages that arrived in India subcontinent in the medieval period Corn, tea, coffee, chilies and potatoes.
3. The affairs of jatis were regulated by an assembly of elders known as the jati panchayat in some areas. The jatis were required to follow the rules of their villages, which were governed by a chieftain.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The caste system divides Hindus into four main categories - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. Many believe that the groups originated from Brahma, the Hindu God of creation. The

main castes were further divided into about 3,000 castes and 25,000 sub-castes, each based on their specific occupation.

WORKSHEET-4

Region and Empire

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Karnataka
2. Ghiyasuddin Balban was the Delhi Sultan who was praised in a Sanskrit prashasti as a ruler of vast Empire.
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Masalik al- Absar fi Mamalik al- Amsar

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The term pan-regional empire means an empire spanning diverse regions.
2. The sanskrit prashasti is full of praiseworthy adjectives about Delhi sultan Ghiyassuddin Balban. It carries a detailed note of large empire which stretched from Bengal in the East to Afghanistan in the West. The entire South India was under his control.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The medieval period saw rise and fall of many great empires. By 700 AD, the Indian subcontinent was divided into many separate regions with distinct language and culture. This is evident from the writings of Amir Khusrau, a notable musician and poet in the court of Delhi Sultanate. He also noted that Sanskrit was studied by the Brahmins alone.

Regions were also associated with specific ruling dynasties like the Rajputs in Rajasthan, Palas in Bengal and Bihar, Pratiharas in Avanti and Gujarat, and Rashtrakutas over north Deccan. This was the period when rulers of dynasties like the Cholas, Khaljis, the Tughluqs and the Mughals extended their empires.

WORKSHEET-5

Old and New Religions

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A person who supports someone or something.
2. Merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of the holy Quran to India in the seventh century.
3. The two main sects of Islam are Shia and Sunni.
4. In Islam, the ulama are the guardians, transmitters and interpreters of religious knowledge in Islam, including Islamic doctrine and law.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sunnis believed that Muhammed's successor should be Abu Bakr and Omar, and the Shias believed that his successor should be Ali.

2. Brahmins earned a lot of respect in the society as they were the only people who belonged to the upper castes and also knew how to sing the hymns and praises in memory of God. They further practiced the yagyas.
3. During this period important changes occurred in the Hindu religion. The Hindus started worshipping new deities. The construction of temples by royalty, and the growing importance of Brahmins, the priests were other developments of this period. Like Hinduism, Islam was interpreted in a variety of ways by its followers.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The period between 700 and 1750 witnessed major changes in religion. It was seen prominently in Hinduism. The worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmins, the priests, as dominant groups in society were some of the major developments.

WORKSHEET-6

Thinking About Time and Historical Periods

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three-volume work, A History of British India. In this he divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British.
2. In the history of Europe, the Middle Ages or Medieval Period lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery
3. Modernity is the quality or condition of being modern.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. 8th century denotes the beginning of the medieval period in India. Medieval period or the middle age began from 5th century and ended in 15th century in the west and for India it was from 8th to 18th century. This happened because the Gupta empire collapsed. Thus, ending the “period of ancient India” and the beginning of a period in which the rulers focused on themselves only.
2. Historians divide the past into large segments—periods—that possess shared characteristics. In the middle of the nineteenth century British historians divided the history of India into three periods: “Hindu”, “Muslim” and “British”.
3. European trading companies could buy goods at a cheap price, in India and carry them back to Europe and sell them at higher prices. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon grown in India were in great demand in Europe.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Historians divide the past into large segments—periods—that possess shared characteristics. In the middle of the nineteenth century British historians divided the history of India into three periods: “Hindu”, “Muslim” and “British”. This division was based on the idea that the religion of rulers was the only important historical change, and that there were no other significant developments—in the economy, society or culture. Few historians follow this periodisation today.

Most look to economic and social factors to characterize the major elements of different moments of the past. Historians face many problems while dividing the past into periods. The reason is that there was a good amount of technological development in the medieval period which can be called modern in the contemporary context.

Despite that the period is not called modern but medieval. On the other hand, the modern past is followed by the medieval past.

2. Historians divide the past into periods on the basis of economic and social factors. In this, they faced two problems. Firstly, for social and economic changes, boundaries cannot be drawn. Secondly, these periods are compared to the modern periods. As we know that modernity deal with the progress, this indicates that there was no progress before which is not true.

WORKSHEET-7

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - c; 2. - d; 3. - a; 4. - d; 5. - d; 6. - a

II. Fill in the blanks

1. - Brahmanas; 2. - cartographer; 3. - manuscript; 4. - religion;
5. - Patron; 6. - Ziyauddin Barani

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ziyauddin Barani was a fourteenth-century chronicler.
2. According to a Sanskrit Prashasti Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban's empire was stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjana) in Afghanistan in the west.
3. Al-Idrisi was one of the most renowned Arab geographers of his day.
4. Lack of income in hunting and other activities forced forest dwellers to migrate to cities in search of income.
5. Cartographers are concerned with all aspects of map-making (scientific, technological and artistic).

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Brahmanas became important during this period due to the following reasons: They had knowledge of Sanskrit texts, which made them respectable in the society. They had support of their patrons, who were new rulers and searching for prestige.
2. The main features of bhakti are: (i) A loving relationship between a devotee and his personal god. (ii) Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess rather than performance of elaborate sacrifices. (iii) Discarding of any discrimination based on gender, caste or creed.
3. The historians face several difficulties in using manuscripts. There was no printing press in those days so scribes copied manuscripts by hand. Manuscript copying is not an easy job. As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes—a word here, a sentence there.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The number and variety of textual records increased dramatically during this period. They slowly displaced other types of available information. Through this period paper gradually became cheaper

and more widely available. People used it to write holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teachings of saints, petitions and judicial records, and for registers of accounts and taxes. Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples. They were placed in libraries and archives.

2. In the thirteenth century the term “Hindustan” meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. The term was used in the political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan. The areas included in this term shifted with the extent of the Sultanate but the term never included south India. In the early sixteenth century Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. While the idea of a geographical and cultural entity like ‘India’ did exist, the term “Hindustan” did not carry the political and national meanings which we associate with it today. Today we understand the term “Hindustan” as “India”, the modern nation-state.

VI. Picture-based Question

1. Different kinds of handwriting could make the reading of Persian and Arabic difficult.
2. Nastaliq is amongst the most fluid calligraphy styles for the Arabic script. It has short verticals with no serifs, and long horizontal strokes.
3. The nastaliq style (on the left) is cursive and easy to read, the shikaste (on the right) is denser and more difficult.
4. *Shikaste* style of writing is there in the above picture.



KINGS AND KINGDOMS

WORKSHEET-1

The Emergence of New Dynasties

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ellora Caves were built during 757-783 AD by Krishna I who was the uncle of Dantidurga.
2. The inscription was founded by King Bhoja in the 7th century. He was the most famous king of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.
3. Karnataka
4. The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was an imperial power during the Late Classical period on the Indian subcontinent, that ruled much of Northern India from the mid-8th to the 11th century. They ruled first at Ujjain and later at Kannauj.
5. Dantidurga (735–756 CE), also known as Dantivarman or Dantidurga II was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Samantas were powerful men (military chiefs) who maintained themselves through the local resources like land. They provided support to the kings and rulers. The institution of Samanta finds mention for the first time in epigraphs of northern India dating to the 6th century.

2. Samantas weakened the authority of a king because the king lost central control over his kingdom. Instead, these samantas became the face of the kingdom to common people. The king became dependent on these samantas for revenue and even soldiers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. By the seventh century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas. They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support. As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be mahasamanta, mahamandaleshvara (the great lord of a “circle” or region) and so on. Sometimes they asserted their independence from their overlords.
2. Usually kings and warriors belonged to the Kshatriya caste. As a result people accepted a ruler more easily if he was a Kshatriya. Those who were non-kshatriya by birth can become Kshatriya by performing certain rituals. Such rituals were performed when rulers conquered distant lands where they were not well known. Hiranyagarbha was such a ritual. For example:- When the Rashtrakutas ruler Dantidurga conquered Malwa n parts of Gujarat, he performed a ritual Hiranyagarbha (golden womb) Mahanadana to proclaim himself a Kshatriya ruler.

WORKSHEET-2

Administration in the Kingdoms

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Vetti means forced labour under which peasants were forced to work for the king or their village landlords for free.
2. Kadamai is tax that existed during the time of Chola dynasty.
3. The high-sounding titles adopted by the new kings were maharaja-adhiraja (great king, overlord of kings), tribhuvana-chakravartin (lord of the three worlds) and so on.
4. Producers are those who use productive resources to make goods or to supply services.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Typically, resources are materials, energy, services, staff, knowledge, or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable. Benefits of resource utilization may include increased wealth, proper functioning of a system, or enhanced well-being.
2. In each of states, resources were obtained from the producers, that is, peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans, who were often persuaded or compelled to surrender part of what they produced. Sometimes these were claimed as “rent” due to a lord who asserted that he owned the land.
3. New kingdoms often shared their power, in spite of such high-sounding titles. They shared their power with samantas and with associations of peasants, Brahmanas and traders.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from influential families, and positions were often hereditary. This was true about the army as well. In many cases, close relatives of the king held these positions.

2. The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and kadamai, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.

WORKSHEET-3

Prashastis and Land Grants

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kalhanawas the author of Rajatarangini (River of Kings), an account of the history of Kashmir.
2. Harisena is the writer of prashastis.
3. Kalhana a Kashmiri, was the author of Rajatarangini (River of Kings), an account of the history of Kashmir. He wrote the work in Sanskrit between 1148 and 1149.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kings often rewarded the Brahmanas by giving them grants of land. These grants were recorded on copper plates which were given to those who received the land.
2. The sources Kalhana used for the Sanskrit poem were inscriptions, documents, eye witness accounts and earlier histories.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Nagabhata was a Pratihara king : his achievements were: He defeated the kings of Andhra, Sind, Vidarbha, Kalinga, Kanauj, vanga, etc. His achievements were
 - He defended the arab's of western india.
 - He was able to leave his successors a powerful principality comprising Malwa and parts of Rajputana and Gujarat.
2. Prashastis are a special kind of inscription, meaning “in praise of”. They were composed by learned Brahmins in praise of the rulers, which may not be literally true; but, they tell us how rulers of that time wanted to illustrate themselves.

WORKSHEET-4

Warfare for Wealth

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni
2. The Somnath temple located in Prabhas Patan near Junagadh in Saurashtra on the western coast of Gujarat.
3. Chahamanas, or Chauhan dynasty ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer in 12th century.
4. The two main reasons that led to the conquest of India by Mahmud Ghazni was firstly, to accumulate the vast amount of wealth that existed in India, and secondly, to spread Islam.
5. The best-known Chahamanas ruler was Prithviraja III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Tripartite Struggle for control of northern India took place in the ninth century. The struggle was between the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire
2. The parties involved in the tripartite struggle were Gurjar-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties. They fought for centuries for control over Kanauj.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Chahamanas (later known as Chauhans) were the major rulers during seventh to twelfth centuries in North-Western India who ruled over the regions of Delhi and Ajmer. Remember: One of the most important Chauhan ruler was Prithviraj III (1168-1192) who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad of Ghori in 1191.

The best-known Chahamanas ruler was Prithviraj III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.

WORKSHEET-5

A Closer Look – The Cholas

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The settlements of peasants were called as ‘ur’.
2. Settlements of peasants, known as ‘ur’, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture. Groups of such villages formed larger units called nadu.
3. Brahmadeya (given to Brahmana) was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmanas in the early medieval India.
4. Araiyan means chief.
5. Agarams were the commercial towns under the rule of the Chola's.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Periyapuram is considered as a fifth Veda in Tamil and immediately took its place as the twelfth and the last book in the Saiva canon. It is considered as one of the masterpieces of the Tamil literature and worthily commemorates the Golden age of the Cholas.
2. Rajendra I conquered upto the banks of Ganges and assumed the title of “Gangaikonda” (the victor of the Ganges). He established a new capital and named it Gangaikonda cholaapuram. The conquest of the Andaman and Nicobar islands was his greatest achievement. The functioning of the administration was very systematic and smooth.
3. The Chola kings called the rich landowners muvundavelan or araiyan. The Chola kings called the rich landowners muvundavelan or araiyan.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Cholas were one of the biggest dynasties in Tamil Nadu originated in the 3rd century. Thanjavur is regarded as one of the important cities during the chola rule and many heritage sites are present currently. The chola kings were generous and gave importance to art and literature. Developments in agriculture were one of the many achievements of the cholas. They made the best use of the river cauvery, creating tributaries and building dams. They made the soil fertile and practiced extensive

agriculture. Karikala chola built the first dam in India called the kallanai. The dam is still in use. Rice was grown primarily which became the source of food for the whole south India.

2. Land grants to religious institutions were called Brahmadeya, (i.e. donated to Brahmins) Devadana (donated to Gods) and Agrahara (Settlement – of priests) These lands donated to the temples and monasteries apart from being used as normal tenancy also carried a right vested with the temple authorities to call for unpaid labour (called Vishti) as a religious service to the temple from the tillers on the donated land.

WORKSHEET-6

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - b; 2. - a; 3. - ??; 4. - a; 5. - b;

II. Fill in the blanks

1. - Brahmanas; 2. - Prashastis; 3. - copper;
4. - Kalhana; 5. seventh to the tenth centuries; 6. - Rajaraja I

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Raja Raja Chola I
2. The Tang capital at Chang'an (present-day Xi'an) was the most populous city in the world in its day.
3. Dantidurga (735–756 AD): He is considered as the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta.
4. Mahmud of Ghazni
5. Delhi and Ajmer were the two major cities that were under the control of the Chahamanas.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The kind of irrigation developed in the Tamil region were wells and tanks, helped to collect rainwater and river channels. The 'irrigation works' were developed in the 'Tamil region wells', 'Tanks', 'Ponds' etc.
2. The rashtrakutas in the deccan, Initially they were subordinated to the chalukyas of karnataka. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a rashtrakutas chief, overthrew his chalukyas overlord and performed the ritual of hiranya-garbha. ... This was the way through which rashtrakutas became powerful.
3. Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land. vellanvagai land of non Brahmana peasant proprietors brahmadeya land gifted to Brahmanas shalabhoga land for the maintenance of a school devadana, tirunamattukkani land gifted to temples pallichchhandam land donated to Jaina institutions

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. To become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire, the following qualifications were necessary:
 - a. The members should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.
 - b. They should have their own homes.

- c. They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.
 - d. They should have knowledge of the Vedas.
2. Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These were centres of craft production. They were not only places of worship, they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.

VI. Picture-based Question

- 1. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda cholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural and sculptural marvels.
- 2. Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. These were centres of craft production. They were not only places of worship, they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well. Among the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images was the most distinctive.
- 3. Tamil Nadu



DELHI: 12TH TO 15TH CENTURY

WORKSHEET-1

Finding Out About the Delhi Sultans

I. Very Short Answer Type Question

- 1. Gender distinctions is social and biological difference between women and men.
- 2. Raziya al-Din (r. 1236–1240), popularly known as Razia Sultana, was a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent.
- 3. Tawarikh was written by Delhi sultans in the Persian language, which tells us more information about the 'Delhi sultans'.
- 4. Razia sultan's father, Iltutmish recognised that Razia was far more able than her brothers.
- 5. Ananga Pala from the Tomara dynasty of Rajputs first established his capital at Delhi.
- 6. Coins minted in Delhi called dehlwal.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. The exhibition examines the four stages involved in the making of a medieval book are parchment making, writing, illumination, and binding.
- 2. The main sources of Delhi Sultanate are inscriptions. They are found on old coins, historical monuments, milestones, and tombstones. Monuments are also an important source of information about the Delhi Sultanate.
- 3. The authors of tawarikh lived in cities mainly in Delhi and therefore they were cut off from the village. They used to write histories in praise of the Sultans and in return got rich rewards. These authors advised rulers that they should follow an ideal social order based on birthright and gender distinctions.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Minhaj-i-Siraj said that the Queen's rule went against the ideal social order created by god, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men. He said these words when Razia Sultana, daughter of Iltutmish was, made the Queen of Delhi Sultanate. Though he thought that the queen was most eligible of all those at the time, he was not comfortable with the idea of queen being made the ruler of Delhi.
2. The term "Circle of Justice" describes the relationship between the king and his subjects. According to the "Circle of Justice", it was important for the military commanders to keep the interests of the peasants in mind because the salaries of the soldiers came from the revenue collected from the peasants, and peasants could pay the revenue only when they were prosperous and happy. Hence, the military commanders promoted justice and honest governance. The peasants therefore lived a peaceful and safe life under the military commanders.

WORKSHEET-2

From Garrison Town to Empire: The Expansion of the Delhi Sultanate

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Hinterland mean the lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services.
2. Garrison town is a town that has troops permanently stationed in it.
3. *Mosque* stems from the Arabic word *masjid*, meaning "temple" or "place of worship."
4. *Qibla* is the point toward which Muslims turn to pray, especially the Ka'ba, or House of God, at Mecca.
5. The Sultanate reached its farthest extent during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque* (Might of Islam) (also known as the Qutub Mosque or the Great Mosque of Delhi) was commissioned by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, founder of the Mamluk or Slave dynasty and built using the ruins of 27 Hindu and Jain temples.
2. It was quite difficult for the Delhi sultans to control over the garrisons in Bengal and Sind regions. One of the primary reasons was the bad weather and climate because of which communication was not possible. The sultans were also facing frequent revolts from Governors and attacks from other states as well which made it more difficult to controlling garrisons.
3. The khutbah originates from the practice of the Islamic prophet, Muhammad, who used to deliver words of exhortation, instruction, or command at gatherings for worship in the mosque, which consisted of the courtyard of his house in Medina.

III. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. In their campaigns, Sultanate armies captured elephants, horses and slaves and carried away precious metals. By the end of Muhammad Tughluq's reign, 150 years after somewhat humble beginnings, the armies of the Delhi Sultanate had marched across a large part of the subcontinent.
2. The Delhi Sultans built several mosques in cities all over the subcontinent. These demonstrated their claims to be protectors of Islam and Muslims. Mosques also helped to create the sense of a community

of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct. It was necessary to reinforce this idea of a community because Muslims came from a variety of backgrounds.

WORKSHEET-3

A Closer Look: Administration and Consolidation Under the Khaljis and Tughluqs

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.
2. In 1327, Tughluq ordered to move his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (in present-day Maharashtra) in the Deccan region of India.
3. Iltutmish abolished the Iqta System.
4. Ibn Batuta belonged to Morocco, Africa and traveled to India in the fourteenth century.
5. Kharaj muqasamah is defined as an impost levied in a certain proportion of the produce, such as one-fifth, one-fourth, one-third etc. It was leviable only when the land was cultivated. Kharaj muzaffar was fixed on land according to producing capability of land and was due whether the land was cultivated or not.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Khaljis and the Tughlaqs appointed local commanders called 'iqtdar' or 'muqti', and the lands given to them to manage were called 'iqtas'. The 'iqtdars' led military campaigns, maintained law and order, collected taxes, and paid their soldiers. And their positions were not inheritable.
2. The Mongols under Genghis Khan attacked the Delhi Sultanate repeatedly after 1219. This forced the two rulers to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi because the attacks increased during the reign of Allaudin Khilji and in the early years of Muhammed Tughluq's rule.
3. Three types of taxes were collected: tax on cultivation, called 'kharaj', about 50% of the peasants' produce; tax on cattle; and tax on houses.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called bandagan in Persian. They were carefully trained to man some of the most important political offices in the kingdom. Since they were totally dependent upon their master, the Sultan could trust and rely upon them.
2. Doab was a fertile alluvial tract lying between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Muhammad Tughlaq increased the taxes of the Doab region as he was in need of money for raising a large army. Unfortunately, the increase in taxes coincided with a severe famine in the region. ... Thus, his taxation of Doab failed.
3. Large numbers of tribes that took shelter in the Delhi Sultanate as a result of the Mongol invasions changed the balance of power in North India. The Khalji tribe usurped power from the older Delhi Sultans and began to rapidly project their power into other parts of India.

WORKSHEET-4

The Sultanate in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Sher Shah Suri* (1486 – 22 May 1545), born Farīd Khān, was the founder of the *Suri* Empire in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, with its capital in Sasaram in modern-day Bihar.
2. The Sur Empire was an empire established by a Muslim dynasty of Afghan origin who ruled a large territory in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent for nearly 16 years
3. The idea of the “Three Orders” was first formulated in France in the early eleventh century.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The three orders are three social categories: Christian priests, landowning nobles and peasants. The term ‘feudalism’ has been used by historians to describe the economic, legal, political and social relationships that existed in Europe in the medieval era.
2. Sher Shah Suri was benevolent ruler and was one of the greatest administrators of medieval India. He introduced many reforms and on that basis Akbar built a superstructure of Mughal administration. His administration has been centralised administration just like sultanate period.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the entire south India had independent rulers who established flourishing states and prosperous capitals. This was also the period which saw the emergence of new ruling groups like the Afghans and the Rajputs.
2. During the eighteenth century the French Society was divided into three groups. These groups were called estates. The three types of groups were - First estate, Second estate and Third estate.

First estate:- Clergy belonged to 1st estate of then French Society. They were holders of land. They received a tax named ‘tithe’ (A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.) from the peasants. The clergy enjoyed several privileges and political and economic concessions. For example, they were exempted from paying taxes. They intervened into politics of the state. They had become pleasure loving.

Second estate:- Nobility belonged to 2nd estate of then French Society. They were in possession of large part of land. They too enjoyed political and economic privileges. They too were free from taxes. They were benefited by political, military and judicial posts on hereditary basis. They were governed by a set of laws separate from those meant for the members of the third estate. Luxury and pleasure were the main features of their life.

Third estate:- The 3rd estate of then French society was further divided into three categories. Big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers, etc. belonged to the first category of 3rd estate. This class was well-educated. Their financial condition was good. In spite of this and the quality of this class was deprived of higher posts in the administration. They raised their voice against the monarchy to get prestige and rights. Peasants and artisans belonged to the second category. Their condition was miserable. They were cruelly crushed. And lower middle class of peasants, landless labours belonged to third category, and were considered as the lowest class in the society. Members of the third state had to pay all types of taxes including taille, crown tax to the king, waijam tax (income tax), salt tax, etc.

WORKSHEET-5

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - b; 2. - d; 3. - b; 4. - b; 5. - b;

II. Fill in the blanks

1. rajputs; 2. – Andhra Pradesh; 3. - 1240 CE; 4. twelfth century; 5. - Humayun

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Client is someone who is under the protection of another; a dependent or hanger-on.
2. The Slave dynasty was founded by Quṭb al-Dīn Aibak.
3. The language of administration under the Delhi Sultans was Persian.
4. The division of society into “Three Orders” was supported by the Church to consolidate its dominant role in society.
5. Genghis Khan made the plan to capture Mongol territory.
6. The maximum number of Mongol attacks were faced by Alauddin Khilji. He built Siri his capital mainly to deter the Mongols.
7. Genghis Khan was the founder and first Great Khan and Emperor of the Mongol Empire, which became the largest contiguous empire in history after his death.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ibn Battuta, a fourteenth-century traveller from Morocco, Africa, explained that chieftains sometimes fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves. In India the bamboo is not hollow; it is big.
2. **Internal frontier** of the empire refers to the areas included in the **Sultanate** as well as the hinterland of the garrison towns. **Exterior frontier** refers to the territories which were not conquered by the **Sultans** of Delhi.
3. **Mongol** attacks on the **Delhi Sultanate** increased during the reign of Alauddin Khajji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq’s rule. Hence, a vast standing army was established under these two rulers to confront **Mongol invasions**. Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The authors of tawarikh wrote their chronicles with the hope of getting rich rewards from the rulers by recounting great events.
2. The khiljis and Tughluqs raised people of humble birth who were often their clients, to high political positions. They were appointed as generals and governors. However, this also introduced an element of political instability. Slaves and clients, the people of humble birth, were loyal to their masters and patrons but not to their heirs. Now Sultans had their own servants. As a result, the accession of a new monarch often saw conflict between the old and the new nobility.

VI. Map-based Question

Do it yourself.

4

THE MUGHALS (16TH TO 17TH CENTURY)

WORKSHEET-1

Who were the Mughals?

I. Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Red Fort is the Mughal era building from where the Prime Minister of India addresses the nation on the Independence Day.
2. Mughals were the successors to Timur.
3. Genghis Khan was the founder and Emperor of the Mongol Empire, which became the largest contiguous empire in history after his death.
4. Timur died in 1404.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mughals celebrate their genealogy pictorially, each ruler getting a picture made of Timur and himself.
2. Timur ruled over Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.
3. At its greatest extent it included all of modern-day Mongolia, China, parts of Burma, Romania, Pakistan, Siberia, Ukraine, Belarus, Cilicia, Anatolia, Georgia, Armenia, Persia, Iraq, Central Asia, and much or all of Russia. Many additional countries became tributary states of the Mongol Empire.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother's side, they were descendants of Genghis Khan, ruler of the Mongol tribes. From their father's side, they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.
However, the Mughals did not like to be called Mongol because Mongol's especially Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. It was also linked with the Uzbeks, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, because it had achieved a good name in history.
2. Ruling as large a territory as the Indian subcontinent with such a diversity of people and cultures was an extremely difficult task for any ruler to accomplish in the Middle Ages. Quite in contrast to their predecessors, the Mughals created an empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short periods of time. From the latter half of the sixteenth century they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi, until in the seventeenth century they controlled nearly all of the subcontinent. They imposed structures of administration and ideas of governance that outlasted their rule, leaving a political legacy that succeeding rulers of the subcontinent could not ignore.

WORKSHEET-2

Mughal Military Campaigns

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In sixteenth-century Babur invaded India.

2. Ibrahim Lodi lost the First Battle of Panipat.
3. Babur used canons in the first battle of Panipat.
4. Gunpowder arrived in the Middle East, possibly through India, from China.
5. Babur seized Kabul in 1504.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Firstly, the victory of Babur was due to the Scientific Combination of cavalry and artillery. The effective use of mobile cavalry and the skill with which Ustad Ali and Mustafa, two great Turkish gunners, fought in the field of Panipat were also important factors which contributed towards Babur's victory.
2. The Afghans were an immediate threat to Mughal authority.
3. Fire arms were used for the first time in regions such as Gujarat, Malwa and Deccan, and was used by Babur in early 16th century.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Zahir-ud-Din Mohammad, surnamed Babur was born in 1483. He was connected with both the families of Timur and Genghis Khan. Thus, he had in him the blood of the two greatest conquerors of Central Asia.

Babur is one of the most remarkable personalities in the history of Medieval India. He laid his foundation of the Mughal rule in India defeating Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the battle field of Panipat in 1526 A.D. He was son of Umar Shaikh Mirza.

The ruler of Ferghana. Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 A.D. After the death of his father, soon after his accession, Babur found himself surrounded by formidable enemies on all sides. Within a few years after his accession Babur lost both Ferghana and Samarkand.

In 1504 Babur occupied Kabul. In 1519 Babur undertook his first expedition against Indian territories and occupied the fort of Bajaur. He diverted his attention towards the Punjab. He was invited by Daulat Khan Lodi the Governor of Punjab to invade Hindustan.

2. Shah Jahan (Prince Khurram) was the fifth Mughal Emperor of India who ruled from 1628 until 1658. He was the son of Emperor Jahangir and his Hindu Rajput wife Taj Bibi Bilqis Makani (13 May 1573-18 April 1619).

At a young age, after the death of his father in 1627, he proclaimed himself emperor at Agra (February 1628).

Shah Jahan's reign was notable for successes against the Deccan states. The Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi rebelled and was defeated. Campaigns were launched against Ahmednagar; the Bundelas were defeated and Orchha seized. In the north-west, the campaign to seize Balkh from the Uzbeks was unsuccessful and Qandahar was lost to the Safavids. In 1632, Ahmednagar was finally annexed and the Bijapur forces sued for peace. In 1657-1658, there was conflict over succession among Shah Jahan's sons.

Aurangzeb was victorious, and his three brothers, including Dara Shukoh, were killed. Shah Jahan was imprisoned for the rest of his life in Agra.

Thus, he is considered one of the greatest Mughals and his rule has been called the Golden Age and one of the most prosperous ages of Indian civilization.

WORKSHEET-3

Mughal Traditions of Succession

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the rule of primogeniture, the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
2. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Coparcenary is the fairer division of inheritance because it is based on the principle of equality.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The other communities followed the tradition of Primogeniture under which eldest son inherited all his parent's property and the right to rule, but Mughal's followed the principle of Timurid custom of coparcenary whereby there was a joint heir to an undivided property.
2. The succession tradition of Mughals was not that of primogeniture. Instead, they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of, coparcenary inheritance. In primogeniture the eldest son inherits his father's estate. In coparcenary, the inheritance is divided amongst all the sons.

WORKSHEET-4

Mughal Relations with Other Rulers

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Mughal rulers campaigned constantly against rulers who refused to accept their authority.
2. Aurangzeb insulted Shivaji.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.
2. The Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Aurangzeb insults Shivaji in his court by offering a small *mejlwani*, which was smaller than smallest of generals. The insult was very well planned one.
Shivaji being a seasoned player and proud Maratha doesn't take things lightly and insults Aurangzeb and his court very badly. Aurangzeb put Shivaji in house arrest and latter jailed him to be executed in near future as a rebel.
2. When the Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time. Once defeated, however, they were honourably treated by the Mughals, given their lands (*watan*) back as assignments (*watan jagir*). The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.

WORKSHEET-5

Mansabdars and Jagirdars

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A *mansabdar* is a term which means rank- holder. Instead *mansabdars* were known by two ranking numbers known as the *Zat*.
2. The *mansabdars* were military commanders, high civil and military officers, and provincial governors.
3. The rank and salary of a *mansabdar* were fixed according to a numerical value called *zat*. So, the higher the *zat* of a *mansabdar* is, the higher is his position in the court.
4. Those Mughal officers who received their salary by way of land grants (*Jagir*) were known as *Jagirdars*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The *mansabdar* was required to maintain a specified number of cavalrymen. The *mansabdar* had to bring his cavalrymen for review, get them registered and get their horses branded.
2. *Mansabdars* did not actually reside in or administer their *jagirs*. They served in some other part of the country. Whereas *muqtis* used to reside in their *iqtas*. The term '*muqti*' was used during the Sultanate period, while the term '*jagir*' was used during the Mughal period.
3. *Mansabdars* received salaries as revenue assignments called *jagirs*. And unlike *muqtis*, all *mansabdars* did not reside in their own *jagirs* but used servants to collect revenues there while they themselves served in another part of the empire.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The term *mansabdar* refers to an individual who holds a *mansab*, which means a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix the rank, salary and military responsibilities. Each *mansabdar* had to maintain a specified number of *sawar* or cavalrymen. A *jagir* was a revenue assignment for the *mansabdars*.
2. It was important for the Mughals to recruit *mansabdars* from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces. By recruiting *mansabdars* from diverse backgrounds, the Mughals won the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.

WORKSHEET-6

Zabt and Zamindars

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In ancient India, zamindars were considered as a part of the Government body. They had control over the land of a particular area, where they used to do farm works or they lend their land to the farmers and to the peasants.
2. Todar Mal was Akbar's revenue minister.
3. Abul Fazl wrote *Ain-i-Akbari*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The role of the zamindar in Mughal administration was to collect the revenues and taxes from the peasants. Thus, they acted as an intermediate between the Mughals and the peasants.
2. The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the peasantry. In most places, peasants paid taxes through the rural elites, that is, the headman or the local chieftain.
3. In some areas the zamindars exercised a great deal of power. The exploitation by Mughal administrators could drive them to rebellion. Sometimes zamindars and peasants of the same caste allied in rebelling against Mughal authority. These peasant revolts challenged the stability of the Mughal Empire from the end of the seventeenth century.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Akbar's revenue minister, Todar Mal, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period, 1570- 1580. On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This revenue system was known as *zabt*.
2. The '*Ain-i-Akbari*' was written by Abul Fazal, the minister and one of the nine jewels of Akbar's court. It is one of the most important source materials on the administration and culture during the reign of Akbar. It is divided into five volumes. The first volume deals with the family of the emperor. The second gives details about the imperial servants, the military and the civil apparatus. The third volume elaborates on the administrative structure of the Mughal empire. It lists out and explains all the regulations prescribed for the judicial and executive departments and divisions of the empire. The fourth volume deals with Hindu philosophy, social customs, literature and science. Lastly, the fifth book contains the wise saying uttered by Emperor Akbar. It also gives details about the ancestry and biography of the author of '*Ain-i-Akbari*'.

WORKSHEET-7

A Closer Look: Akbar's Policies

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Subadar* was who carried out both political and military functions.
2. A *Suba* was the term for a province in the Mughal Empire.
3. *Dewan* designated a powerful government official, minister, or ruler. A *dewan* was the head of a state institution of the same name.
4. Abul Fazal wrote *Akbar Nama*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Dogma is a set of principles laid down by an authority and acts as the basis of an ideology or belief system. A Bigot is a person who is prejudiced or dislikes a group of people mainly because of differences in ideology be it political or religious.
2. What is his major contribution? Abul Fazal was the author of the *Akbar Nama*, an adviser and a spokesperson for Akbar Policies. In his role as court historian, Abul Fazal both shaped and articulated the ideas associated with the reign of Akbar.

3. The idea of *Sulh-i Kul* was introduced by Akbar, the Great. *Sulh-i Kul* meant universal peace. Its main features are given below:
The idea of *Sulh-i Kul* was based on the idea of tolerance which did not discriminate between the people of different religions in Akbar's realm.
It focused on a system of ethics-honesty, justice, peace. These values were universally applicable.
4. While Akbar was at Fatehpur Sikri during the 1570s he started discussions on religion with the *ulama*, Brahmanas, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics, and Zoroastrians. These discussions took place in the *ibadat khana*.
5. Akbar commissioned the translation of many Sanskrit works into Persian. A *Maktab Khana* or translation bureau was also established at Fatehpur Sikri for this purpose. The *Mahabharata*, *Ramayana*, *Lilavati* and *Yoga Vashisht* were some of the notable Sanskrit works that were taken up for translation. The *Razmnama*, Persian translation of the *Mahabharata* contains lavish illustrations of the events of *Mahabharata*.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Akbar was interested in the religion and social customs of different people. However, this made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised ritual and dogma were often bigots. Their teachings created divisions and disharmony among his subjects. Thus, he came out with the idea of *Sulh-i kul*.
2. The empire was divided into provinces called *subas*, governed by a *subadar* who carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or diwan. For the maintaining the peace and order in his province, the *subadar* was supported by other officers such as the military paymaster (*bakhshi*), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (*sadr*), military commanders (*faujgars*) and the town police commander (*kotwal*).

WORKSHEET-8

The Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century and After

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. International travellers described Mughal Empire as the fabled land of wealth.
2. Documents from the twentieth year of Shah Jahan's reign inform us that the highest-ranking *mansabdars* were only 445 in number out of a total of 8,000.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The administrative and military efficiency of the Mughal Empire led to great economic and commercial prosperity.
2. The Mughal emperors and their *mansabdars* spent a great deal of their income on salaries and goods. This expenditure benefited the artisans and peasantry who supplied them with goods and produce.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The scale of revenue collection left very little for investment in the hands of the primary producers – the peasant and the artisan. The poorest amongst them lived from hand to mouth and they could hardly consider investing in additional resources – tools and supplies – to increase productivity. The wealthier peasantry and artisanal groups, the merchants and bankers profited in this economic world.

2. The enormous wealth and resources commanded by the Mughal elite made them an extremely powerful group of people in the late seventeenth century. As the authority of the Mughal emperor slowly declined, his servants emerged as powerful centres of power in the regions. They constituted new dynasties and held command of provinces like Hyderabad and Awadh. Although they continued to recognise the Mughal emperor in Delhi as their master, by the eighteenth century the provinces of the empire had consolidated their independent political identities.

WORKSHEET-9

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - d; 2. - d; 3. - b; 4. - d; 5. - d; 6. - d

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Panipat; 2. Akbar; 3. Safavid Shah; 4. produce; 5. zamindars

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Sadr* was the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage.
2. *Kotwal* was the town police commander.
3. Meaning of “al-Qanuni” is lawgiver.
4. Sultan Suleyman was the ruler of Ottoman Turkey.
5. Mehrunnisa was the real name of Nur Jahan.
6. *Sawar* is the military responsibility of a *mansabdar* or the number of horses a *mansabdar* possesses.
7. In Iran Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah.
8. Bairam Khan’s services as the guardian and tutor of Akbar are praiseworthy.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah to recapture Delhi in 1555. While Akbar, during his expansion campaign, seized Qandahar from Safavids in 1585-1605.
2. Debates with religious scholars helped Akbar in framing the idea of *sulh-i kul* that means universal peace. Akbar was interested in the religion and social customs of different people.
3. There was great economic and commercial prosperity in the Mughal Empire due to the administrative and military efficiency.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Raja Todar mal, Akbar’s revenue minister started this land revenue system. It was largely based on Sher Shah’s land revenue system.
The peasant’s land was measured and ascended. He calculated the state’s share of each crop. This method of calculation was called the *zabt* system. He conducted a careful survey of crops, fields, yields, prices and areas cultivated for a ten-year period. Based on this information, tax was fixed on each crop in cash.
Each province was divided into revenue circle with its own schedule of revenue rates for each crop. This was applied in some areas where survey of land was possible.

2. Yes, the social and cultural diversity of India does pose a challenge to national integration. Divisive elements in the country may try to exploit this diversity to serve their narrow political goals. They may foment communal trouble to win votes.

Therefore, it is extremely necessary for citizens to be respectful for the many social and cultural units that make up India. We need to recognise that all social and cultural in India are equal parts of our country and have equal rights. If we are able to achieve that, then we can successfully meet this challenge to national integration.

VI. Map-based Question

Do it yourself

5 TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES

WORKSHEET-1

Beyond Big Cities: Tribal Societies

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Many societies in the subcontinent did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmanas. Nor were they divided into numerous unequal classes. Such societies are often called tribes.
2. Many large tribes thrived in different parts of the subcontinent. They usually lived in forests, hills, deserts and places difficult to reach.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Some special features of tribal societies are:
 - These tribal societies did not follow any of the social rules and rituals which the Brahmanas had prescribed. However, they had very rich oral traditions.
 - They were not divided into many unequal classes.
 - Members of the society were united by kinship bonds.

WORKSHEET-2

Who Were Tribal People?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Chief, Kamal Khan Gakkhar, was made a noble (*mansabdar*) by Emperor Akbar.

2. The Western Himalayan tribe of Gaddis were shepherds.
3. A clan is a group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor.
4. The Gonds were found in great numbers across the present-day states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
5. Kamal Khan Gakkhar was the chief of the Gakkhar tribe.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Balochis were large and powerful tribe in the north-west. They were divided into many smaller clans under different chiefs.
2. Further south there were large tribal populations of Koragas, Vetars, Maravars and many others.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Contemporary historians and travellers give very scanty information about tribes. A few exceptions apart, tribal people did not keep written records. But they preserved rich customs and oral traditions. Present day historians have started using such oral traditions to write tribal histories.
2. (i) **Gonds Tribes:** Known for their valor, the Gond tribes are mostly found in Central India in the Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh. They are also spotted in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa.
- (ii) **Bhils Tribes:** This tribal community in India is mostly spotted in the Aravali Ranges of Sirohi in Udaipur and some places of Dungarpur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan.
- (iii) **Santhal Tribes:** The Santhal tribes are the major tribes of West Bengal and are mostly seen in the districts of Bankura and Purulia. They are also widely seen in parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Assam.
- (iv) **Khasi Tribes:** Khasi tribes, who are filled with lots of music, playing musical instruments like drums, guitars, flutes, wooden pipes and metal cymbals, surely going to make your tour to Meghalaya bright and striking.
- (v) **Garo Tribes:** One of the few remaining matrilineal societies in the world that are mostly spotted in the hills of Meghalaya, the Garo Tribes are ideally known for their vivid lifestyle. They are also spotted in the neighbouring areas of Bangladesh and parts of West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland. It is easy to distinguish the Garo tribes from other tribes of Meghalaya. Women are often found in varieties of traditional ornaments, whereas men are seen wearing turbans with feathers stuck behind them.
- (vi) **Munda Tribes:** Their settlement is largely based in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region and is mostly spotted in the dense of Jharkhand. Further, parts of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha are also inhabited by the Munda Tribes.
- (vii) **Bhutia Tribes:** Dominating the landlocked territory of Sikkim that is bordered by the Indian Himalaya, the Bhutias are widely known for their traditional grandeur, art and cuisine. One cannot forget the unique preparation of momo, steamed meat dumplings and thukpa, slurpy, burpy and yummy!
- (viii) **Kodava Tribes:** The Kodava tribes, known for their bravery since ages. Coorg, flourishing as one of the eco – tourist destinations in India, attracts lot of weekenders from nearby cities of Karnataka and travellers from different parts of the country and world, BUT the harmony and ethnicity of the Kodava tribes is one of the major attractions for the explorers.

- (ix) **Toto Tribes:** One of the isolated tribal groups inhabiting the village of Totopara in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal is the Toto tribes. They have a simple lifestyle and are largely dependent on trading vegetables and fruits.
- (x) **Bodo Tribes:** Believed to be the early settlers of Assam, the Bodo tribes today are found in Udalguri and Kokrajhar of Assam and parts of West Bengal and Nagaland.

WORKSHEET-3

How Nomads and Mobile People Lived

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kutiya Kond tribe lived in Orissa.
2. The Banjaras were the most important tradernomads.
3. Their caravan was called *tanda*.
4. Castes of entertainers performed in different towns and villages for their livelihood.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nomads are wandering people. Many of them are pastoralists who roam from one pasture to another with their flocks and herds.
2. Itinerant groups, such as craftspersons, pedlars and entertainers travel from place to place practising their different occupations. Both nomads and itinerant groups often visit the same places every year.
3. Nomadic pastoralists exchanged wool, ghee, etc., with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.

IV. Long Answer Type Question

1. Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products. They exchanged wool, ghee, etc., with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. They bought and sold these goods as they moved from one place to another, transporting them on their animals.

WORKSHEET-4

Changing Society: New Castes and Hierarchies

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. New castes appeared amongst the Brahmanas.
2. Specialised artisans – smiths, carpenters and masons – were also recognised as separate *jatis* by the Brahmanas.
3. *Jatis*, rather than varna, became the basis for organising society.
4. Among the Kshatriyas, new Rajput clans became powerful by the eleventh and twelfth centuries. They belonged to different lineages, such as Hunas, Chandelas, Chalukyas and others.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. There were many different tribes and they took up diverse livelihoods. Over a period of time, many of them merged with caste-based society.

2. The emergence of large states changed the nature of the tribal societies. We can understand this with the help of two examples.
 - (i) **The Gond Society:** The basically equal society of the Gonds gradually got divided into unequal social classes. Brahmanas received land grants from the Gond rajas and became more influential. The Gond chiefs now wished to be recognized as Rajputs.
So, Aman Das, the Gond Raja of Garha Katanga, assumed the title of ‘Sangram Shah’.
 - (ii) **The Ahom Society:** The Ahoms built a large state which brought many changes in the Ahom society. The influence of Brahmanas increased. Temples and Brahmanas were granted land by the king. In the reign of Sib Singh, Hinduism became the predominant religions. But the Ahom Kings did not completely give up their traditional beliefs after adopting Hinduism.

IV. Long Answer Type Question

1. Varna-based society and tribal people constantly interacted with each other. This interaction caused both kinds of societies to adapt and change. There were many different tribes and they took up diverse livelihoods. Over a period of time, many of them merged with castebased society. Others, however, rejected both the caste system and orthodox Hinduism. Some tribes established extensive states with well-organised systems of administration. They thus became politically powerful.

WORKSHEET-5

A Closer Look and the Ahoms

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Garh* was controlled by a particular Gond clan.
2. *Bhuiyans* means landlords.
3. Chandra Shah was an uncle of Bir Narain.
4. The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana – or “country inhabited by Gonds”.
5. The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were called *paiks*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rani Durgavati was the ruling Queen of Gondwana from 1550 until 1564. She was born in the family of Chandel king Keerat Rai. She was born at the fort of Kalinjar. Rani Durgavati’s achievements further enhanced the glory of her ancestral tradition of courage and patronage.
2. The Mughals attack the Ahom kingdom to direct control over the region. In 1662, the Mughals under Mir Jumla attacked the Ahom kingdom. Despite their brave defence, the Ahoms were defeated. But direct Mughal control over the region could not last long.
3. Brahmanas received land grants from the Gond rajas and became more influential.
4. When the Mughals defeated the Gonds, they captured a huge booty of precious coins and elephants.
5. Garha Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The administrative system of Gond kingdoms was becoming centralised. The kingdom was divided into *garhs*. Each *garh* was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units

of 84 villages called *chaurasi*. The *chaurasi* was subdivided into *barhots* which were made up of 12 villages each.

2. Ahom society was divided into clans or *khels*. There were very few castes of artisans, so artisans in the Ahom areas came from the adjoining kingdoms. A *khel* often controlled several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community. Even the king could not take it away without the community's consent.

WORKSHEET-6

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - d; 2. - a; 3. - c; 4. - b; 5. - c; 6. - a

II. Fill in the blanks

1. *jatis*; 2. Gonds; 3. *Buranjis*; 4. clans or *khels*; 5. Gondwana

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Langahs and Arghuns were the two tribes dominated the Multan and Sindh region.
2. The Ahoms used firearms as early as the 1530s.
3. The Khokhar and the Gakkhars are the two influential tribes of Punjab.
4. The Chero is a caste found in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh in India.
5. In large parts of the subcontinent, society was divided according to the rules of varna.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which a person uses a piece of land, only to abandon or alter the initial use a short time later.
2. In one-word Ahom tribe's occupation was mainly based upon agriculture.
3. Nomadic Pastoralists are the people who migrate from one place to another with their livestock in search of pasture. Their movement is based on the climate of the region. They can migrate within a state or they can also migrate from state to state, it basically depends on factors like climate, type of pastures.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The emergence of large states changed the nature of Gond society. Their basically equal society gradually got divided into unequal social classes. Brahmanas received land grants from the Gond rajas and became more influential. The Gond chiefs now wished to be recognised as Rajputs.
2. Originally, the Ahoms worshipped their own tribal gods. During the first half of the seventeenth century, however, the influence of Brahmanas increased. Temples and Brahmanas were granted land by the king. In the reign of Sib Singh (1714-1744), Hinduism became the predominant religion. But the Ahom kings did not completely give up their traditional beliefs after adopting Hinduism.

VI. Map-based Questions

Do it yourself

6

DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE

WORKSHEET-1

The Idea of a Supreme God

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sangam literature is the example of Tamil literature, composed during the early centuries of the Common Era.
2. The teachings of the Buddha or the Jainas according to which it was possible to overcome social differences and break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort.
3. The idea of bhakti first advocated in the *Bhagavadgita*, grew in popularity in the early centuries of the Common Era.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The idea that all living things pass through countless cycles of birth and rebirth performing good deeds and bad came to be widely accepted.
2. Shiva, Vishnu and Durga as supreme deities came to be worshipped through elaborate rituals. At the same time, gods and goddesses worshipped in different areas came to be identified with Shiva, Vishnu or Durga.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The idea of a Supreme God who could deliver humans from such bondage if approached with devotion (or bhakti). This idea, advocated in the *Bhagavadgita*, grew in popularity in the early centuries of the Common Era.

WORKSHEET-2

A New Kind of Bhakti in South India – Nayanars and Alvars

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There were 12 Alvars.
2. There were 63 Nayanars.
3. The hagiography is the writing of the lives of saints.
4. There are two sets of compilations of their songs – Tevaram and Tiruvacakam.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Nayanars and Alvars were the Tamil poet-saints who played a key role in propagating the Bhakti Movement in Southern India during the 5th-10th Centuries.
2. Nayanar movement was started in order to check the development of Buddhism and Jainism in the southern peninsula. They wanted to protect their religion from the incursion of these new religions.

3. The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all castes including those considered “untouchable” like the Pulaiyar and the Panars.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Between the tenth and twelfth centuries the Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines visited by the saint-poets, strengthening the links between the bhakti tradition and temple worship. This was also the time when their poems were compiled. Besides, hagiographies or religious biographies of the Alvars and Nayanars were also composed.

WORKSHEET-3

Philosophy and Bhakti

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Shankara was one of the most influential philosophers of India.
2. Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century, was deeply influenced by the Alvars.
3. According to Shankara the world around us is an illusion or *maya*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. According to Ramanuja the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu. Vishnu in His grace helps the devotee to attain the bliss of union with Him. He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita or qualified oneness in that the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.
2. Shankara was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality. He taught that Brahman, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes. He considered the world around us to be an illusion or *maya*, and preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation.

WORKSHEET-4

Basavanna's Virashaivism

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Virashaiva movement initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Virashaiva movement began in Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Virashaivas argued strongly for the equality of all human beings and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women. They were also against all forms of ritual and idol worship.

WORKSHEET-5

The Saints of Maharashtra

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Narsi Mehta was famous Gujarati saint.
2. The Vitthala temple is located in Pandharpur.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The saints of Maharashtra rejected all forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth. In fact, they even rejected the idea of renunciation and preferred to live with their families, earning their livelihood like any other person, while humbly serving fellow human beings in need.
2. The Vaishnava poet-saints of Maharashtra such as Jnaneshwar, Namadeva, Eknath and Tukaram were devotees of lord Vitthala.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. From the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries Maharashtra saw a great number of saint-poets, whose songs in simple Marathi continue to inspire people. The most important among them were Dnyaneshwar (Gyaneshwar), Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakhubai and the family of Chokhamela, who belonged to the “untouchable” Mahar caste. This regional tradition of bhakti focused on the Vitthala (a form of Vishnu) temple in Pandharpur, as well as on the notion of a personal god residing in the hearts of all people.

WORKSHEET-6

Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis

I. Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Among “low” castes Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis become popular.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Nathpanthis and Siddhacharas advocated renunciation of the world.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order. They advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realization of oneness with it. To achieve this, they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like *Yogasanas*, breathing exercises and meditation.

WORKSHEET-7

Islam and Sufism

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sufis were Muslim mystics.
2. Ghazzali and Rumi were the two great Sufis of Central Asia.
3. Shariat the holy law developed by the Muslim scholars.
4. Khanqah were rest houses for travellers.
5. Jalaluddin Rumi was a great thirteenth-century Sufi poet from Iran who wrote in Persian.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Khanqahs were hospices where Sufi Masters held their assemblies. They served the purpose of being a common ground for all royalty and ordinary people to meet and discuss on matters of spirituality.
2. Dargah is usually a grave (*qabr*) or tomb of a person considered to be saint by the people.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The *sants* had much in common with the Sufis, so much so that it is believed that they adopted many ideas of each other. Sufis were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings.

WORKSHEET-8

New Religious Developments in North India

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Tulsidas composed the *Ramcharitmanas*.
2. *Namghars* are houses of recitation and prayer.
3. *Ramcharitmanas* is written in Awadhi language.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Surdas's compositions compiled in the *Sursagara*, *Surasaravali* and *Sahitya Lahari* express his devotion.
2. Shankaradeva of Assam (late fifteenth century) who emphasised devotion to Vishnu, and composed poems and plays in Assamese. He began the practice of setting up namghars or houses of recitation and prayer, a practice that continues to date.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar. But she never liked the life of a palace. Hence, she left it and became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered "untouchable". She, devoted her life to Lord Krishna and composed innumerable *bhajans* expressing her intense devotion. Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the 'upper' castes and became popular with the ordinary people. Once, Mirabai drunk the poison sent by her husband. Still she did not die. The incident became very popular. People thought that she was saved by Lord Krishna. Thus, she was proved to a true devotee.

WORKSHEET-9

A Closer Look: Kabir

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kabir Das was a 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint.
2. Saint Kabir was brought up in a family of Muslim *julahas* or weavers settled in or near the city of Benares (Varanasi).

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. **Kabir Das** (was a 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint, whose writings influenced Hinduism's Bhakti movement and his verses are found in Sikhism's scripture Guru Granth Sahib. His early life was in a Muslim family, but he was strongly influenced by his teacher, the Hindu bhakti leader Ramananda. Kabir was born in the Indian city of Varanasi.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The major ideas expressed by Kabir include:
Rejection of major religious traditions.
Criticism of all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam.
Criticism of priestly classes and the caste system.
Belief in a formless Supreme God.
Emphasis on Bhakti or devotion to achieve salvation.
Kabir expressed his ideas in a vast collection of verses known as *sakhis* and *pads*. These are said to have been composed by him and sung by wandering bhajan singers.

WORKSHEET-10

A Closer Look: Baba Guru Nanak

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Martin Luther translated the Bible into German.
2. Langar is the term used in the Sikh religion or in Punjab for common kitchen where food is served in a Gurdwara to all the visitors for free.
3. *Guru Granth Sahib* is the holy scripture of the Sikhs.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Guru Angad compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak, to which he added his own in a new script known as Gurmukhi.
2. The Mughal emperor Jahangir looked upon the Sikh community as a potential threat and therefore he ordered the execution of Guru Arjan in 1606.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. On Baisakhi in 1699, the tenth Guru of Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh Ji established the *Khalsa Panth*.

It was established in order to teach the followers that no ritual or superstition is above Almighty and one should not fall for any superstition. *Khalsa Panth* also states that believe in one God who is the Master and the Protector of all, the only Creator and Destroyer.

2. Martin Luther was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, Augustinian monk, and a seminal figure in the Reformation. He was one of the most important leaders of the changes that took place within Christianity was Martin Luther. Luther felt that several practices in the Roman Catholic Church went against the teachings of the Bible. He encouraged the use of the language of ordinary people and translated the Bible into German. His writings were widely disseminated with the growing use of the printing press. Many Protestant Christian sects trace their origins to the teachings of Luther.

WORKSHEET-11

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - b; 2. - a; 3. - c; 4. - a; 5. - b; 6. - d

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Alvars; 2. *Divya Prabandham*; 3. Advaita; 4. Vitthala temple; 5. Vishnu

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The warrior clan that became popular between 8th and 14th centuries were Rajputs.
2. Kabir expressed his ideas in a vast collection of verses known as *sakhis* and *pads*.
3. Some prominent followers of Baba Guru Nanak were **Mardana Ji** and Bhai Lehna ji.
4. Sant Dnyaneshwar, Namdeo, Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas are some important Saint poets of Maharashtra.
5. *Guru Granth Sahib*, *Panch Vani* and *Bijak* are some holy books in which the verses composed by Kabir were collected and preserved.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The terms *nam*, *dan* and *isnan* for the essence of teaching, which actually meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.
2. Amritsar had developed around the central Gurudwara known as Harmandir Sahib, the Golden Temple. It was virtually self-governing body of Sikh community as ‘a state within a state’. This made the Mughal emperor Jahangir hostile to the Sikh community. He looked upon them as a potential threat.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century. Mirabai became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered “untouchable”. She was devoted to Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the “upper” castes and became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

2. The Nayanars and Alvars led religious movements in South India during the seventh to ninth centuries. The Nayanars were devotees of Shiva while the Alvars were the devotees of Vishnu. They came from all castes including those considered 'untouchable' like the Pulaiyar and the Panars. They preached the love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation. They went from place to place composing beautiful poems in praise of the deities enshrined in the villages they visited and set them to music. There were 63 Nayanars who belonged to different caste backgrounds. There were 12 Alvars who came from equally divergent backgrounds.

VI. Picture-based Questions

1. Baba Guru Nanak was born in Nankana Sahib, Pakistan.
2. Guru Angad was appointed by Guru Nanak as his successor.
3. Guru Nanak died on 22 September 1539 in Kartarpur, at the age of 70.



THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

WORKSHEET-1

The Cheras and the Development of Malayalam

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Chera kingdom was established in the ninth century.
2. In present-day Kerala State was Chera Kingdom established.
3. *Lilatilakam* was written in fourteenth-century.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Manipravalam refers to the two languages—Sanskrit and the regional language. *Lilatilakam* was composed in Manipravalam.
2. The temple theatre of Kerala borrowed stories from the Sanskrit epics. The first literary works in Malayalam, dated about the 12th century, are directly indebted to Sanskrit. The *Lilatilakam*, a fourteenth century text, dealt with grammar and poetics was composed in Manipravalam - literally, diamonds and corals referring to the two languages namely Sanskrit and the regional language.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In the 9th century, south western part of great Indian peninsula witnessed the strong empire of Chera of Mahodayapuram which is now known as Kerala. From the sources it is witnessed that now a days Malayalam language was acknowledged by Chera rulers according to their inscriptions and due to this fact, it is also spoken now a days. Moreover, the most ancient sources have been recovered of the Malayalam language from official records of south western part of India.

WORKSHEET-2

Rulers and Religious Traditions: The Jagannatha Cult

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Anantavarman was one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty.
2. Anantavarman built the temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri.
3. Jagannatha temple is located in Orissa.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. King Anangabhimha III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the “deputy” of the god.
2. The conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri because they felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Jagannatha cult was the best example of regional cultures growing around religious traditions. Jagannatha, which literally translates to ‘the lord of the world’ is a name for Vishnu. This cult is found in Puri, Orissa. Till date, the local tribals make the wooden image of the deity, which suggests that the deity was originally a local god which was later identified with Vishnu.

WORKSHEET-3

The Rajputs and Traditions of Heroism

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Present-day Rajasthan, was called Rajputana by the British.
2. Women used to perform Jauhar.
3. Prithviraj was Rajput ruler of Rajasthan.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We know more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people because of the following reasons:
Only rulers could afford minstrels and historians for records and documentation. Ordinary people did not have resources or wealth to preserve their memories and cultural practices.
2. Minstrels proclaimed the achievements of heroes to preserve their memories and inspire others to follow their footprints.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Sometimes these stories depict women as the cause for conflict, as men fought with one another to either win or protect them (women). Women are also depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death. We are familiar with the stories about the practice of sati or the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands. so. those who followed the heroic ideal often had to pay for it with their lives.

WORKSHEET-4

Beyond Regional Frontiers: The Story of Kathak

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The term *kathak* is derived from *katha*, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for story.
2. *Kathak* developed into two traditions or ‘gharanas’ in the courts of Jaipur and Lucknow; it grew into a major art form with the support of Nawab Wajid Ali Khan.
3. The major patrons of *Kathak* were the Mughal emperors, their nobles, the courts of Rajasthan and Lucknow and the last Nawab of Awadh - Wajid Ali Shah.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays called *rasa lila*, which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the *kathak* story-tellers.
2. *Kathak* is found in three distinct forms, called “gharanas”, named after the cities where the *Kathak* dance tradition evolved – Jaipur, Banaras and Lucknow. While the Jaipur *gharana* focuses more on the foot movements, the Banaras and Lucknow *gharanas* focus more on facial expressions and graceful hand movements.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. With the advent of the Mughals, this dance form underwent a radical transformation. *Kathak*, as we know it today, is the result of the fusion between the Hindu and Muslim cultures. The Persian and Muslim influences altered the dance from a temple ritual to a means of royal entertainment. The emphasis shifted from the religious to the aesthetic. *Kathak* developed into two traditions called as *gharanas* for example Rajasthan *gharanas*, Lucknow *gharanas* and Benaras *gharanas*.

WORKSHEET-5

Painting for Patrons: The Tradition of Miniatures

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper.
2. Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished Kangra paintings from other paintings.
3. Sanskrit poet Bhanudatta was the author of *Rasamanjari*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. By the late seventeenth century Himachal Pradesh region had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli.
2. The most popular text to be illustrated in the miniature paintings of Himachal Pradesh was Bhanudatta’s *Rasamanjari*.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Kangra painting is the pictorial art of Kangra, named after Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, a former princely state, which patronized the art. It became prevalent with the fading of Basohli school of

painting in mid-18th century, and soon produced such a magnitude in paintings both in content as well as volume, that the Pahari painting school, came to be known as Kangra paintings.

WORKSHEET-6

A Closer Look: Bengal

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Naths were ascetics who engaged in a variety of yogic practices.
2. People in Bengal always spoke Bengali.
3. The meaning of the word 'Mangalkavya' in Bengali literature is auspicious poem.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The second category includes Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra, stories concerning the worship of Dharma Thakur, and fairy tales, Folk tales and ballads.
2. The second category circulated orally and cannot be precisely dated. They were particularly popular in eastern Bengal, where the influence of Brahmanas was relatively weak.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, Bengal was ruled by Sultans who were independent of the rulers in Delhi. In 1586, when Akbar conquered Bengal, it formed the nucleus of the Bengal *suba*. While Persian was the language of administration, Bengali developed as a regional language.

WORKSHEET-7

Pirs and Temples

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Dhaka is the Mughal capital of Bengal.
2. *Pirs* were spiritual leaders having supernatural powers.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Animism is attribution of living soul to plants, inanimate objects and natural phenomena.
2. The temples of Bengal started copying the *dochala* (double- roofed) and *chauchala* (four- roofed) structures of the thatched huts.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. *Pirs* also functioned as teachers and adjudicators. When early settlers in Bengal sought some order and assurance in the unstable conditions of the new settlements *pirs* favoured them and gave them full moral support. People viewed them as respectful figures. The cult of *pirs* became very popular and their shrines can be found everywhere in Bengal.

WORKSHEET-8

Fish as Food

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Terracotta plaques on the walls of temples and viharas depict scenes of fish being dressed and taken to the market in baskets.
2. The *Brihaddharma Purana* is a Hindu religious text, which classified itself as the last of the 18 Upapuranas.

II. Short Answer Type Question

The *Brihaddharma Purana*, a thirteenth-century Sanskrit text from Bengal, permitted the local Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Till the eighteenth century, people in Europe saw themselves as subjects of an empire, such as the Austro-Hungarian empire, or members of a church, such as the Greek Orthodox church. But, from the late eighteenth century, people also began to identify themselves as members of a community that spoke a common language, such as French or German. By the early nineteenth century, in Rumania school textbooks began to be written in Rumanian rather than in Greek, and in Hungary Hungarian was adopted as the official language instead of Latin. These and other similar developments created the consciousness among the people that each linguistic community was a separate nation. This feeling was strengthened by the movements for Italian and German unification in the late nineteenth century.

WORKSHEET-9

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - a; 2. - d; 3. - d; 4. - d; 5. - c

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Manipravalam; 2. The Chera; 3. auspicious; 4. rice and fish; 5. Pir

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The regions that attracted miniature paintings are:
 - Western India- Some of the most beautiful miniatures are found in western India. These illustrated Jaina texts.
 - Himalayan foothills around the modern-day Himachal Pradesh.
2. King Anangabhimha III dedicated the kingdom to the deity of Jagannatha at Puri in Odisha.
3. Kathak grew into a major art form under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh.
4. The emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronized highly skilled painters.

5. The themes of Miniature paintings are Krishan Lila (sports of Krishna), Raga Raginis (Musical melodies), Nayika Bheda (different classes of heroines on which Sanskrit and Hindu writers on love, classified women), Ritu Chitra (seasons), Panchatantra.
6. Nadir Shah's invasion and the conquest of Delhi in 1739 led to the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In several regions, regional cultures developed around religious traditions. The local people made a wooden image of the deity which, originally a local God, came to be identified with Vishnu. Temple became the centre of pilgrimage.
2. By the late seventeenth century in Himachal Pradesh had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli. The most popular text to be painted here was Bhanudatta's *Rasamanjari*.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal are:
 - Temples of Bengal began to copy the double-roofed structure of the thatched huts.
 - In a comparatively more complex four-roofed structure, four triangular roofs were placed on the four walls to move up to converge on a curved line or a point.
 - Temples were usually built on a square platform
 - The interior was relatively plain but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.
2. Nadir Shah's invasion and the conquest of Delhi in 1739 resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains. Here they found ready patrons which led to the founding of the Kangra school of painting. By the mid-eighteenth century the Kangra artists developed a style which breathed a new spirit into miniature painting. The source of inspiration was the Vaishnavite traditions. Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished Kangra painting.

VI. Picture-based Questions

1. Jagannatha literally meaning lord of the world, a name for Vishnu.
2. Ganga dynasty ruler Anantavarman, decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri.
3. All those who conquered Orissa, such as the Mughals, the Marathas and the English East India Company, attempted to gain control over the temple. They felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

8

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

WORKSHEET-1

The Crisis of the Empire and the Later Mughals

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the **Mughal Empire** the *subadar* was the governor of a province.
2. Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the midst of this economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth.
2. The peasants and zamindars revolt in many parts of northern and western India because of the pressures of mounting taxes.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. There were a number of factors that led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.
Emperor Aurangzeb fought a long war in the Deccan. As a result, the military and financial resources of his empire got depleted.
The successors of Aurangzeb were not at all efficient. The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became increasingly difficult for later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration as well.
Under the later Mughals, peasant and zamindar rebellions increased in many parts of northern and western India. These revolts were sometimes caused by the pressures of mounting taxes. The local chieftains were also becoming powerful by seizing the economic resources of the region.
In the midst of economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth. Again, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761. These invasions further weakened the Mughal Empire.
The competitions amongst different groups of nobles also proved unfortunate for the Mughal Empire. The later Mughals were puppets in the hands of either Iranis or Turanis, the two major groups of nobles.

WORKSHEET-2

Emergence of New States

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The states of the eighteenth century can be divided into three overlapping groups.
2. Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent, regional states.
3. The three states that carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18th century were Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.

II. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down under the later Mughal emperors. It became increasingly difficult for them to keep a check on their powerful Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration as well. This gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal empire. As the governors consolidated their control over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined.
2. The states of the eighteenth century can be divided into three overlapping groups:
 - (i) States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
 - (ii) States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as *watan jagirs*. These included several Rajput principalities.
 - (iii) The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats. These were of differing sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.

WORKSHEET-3

The Old Mughal Provinces

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Ijaradars* were revenue farmers during the Mughal period.
2. The new social groups that developed in Awadh to influence the management of the state's revenue system were moneylenders and bankers.
3. Saadat Khan also held the combined offices of *subadari*, *diwani* and *faujdari*.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north India and Bengal. The state depended on local bankers and *mahajans* for loans. It sold the right to collect tax to the highest bidders.
2. The Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal tried to do away with the *jagirdari* system because they wanted to prevent cheating as well as decrease the Mughal influence in their kingdoms.
3. The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah who was a powerful noble under the Mughals. He gained control over its financial and political administration. He appointed *mansabdars*

and granted them *jagirs* without taking permission of the Mughal king. He gave incentives to farmers and craftsmen to promote agriculture and industry.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In an effort to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal Murshid Quli Khan transferred all Mughal *jagirdars* to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal. Revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars. As a result, many zamindars had to borrow money from bankers and moneylenders. Those unable to pay were forced to sell their lands to larger zamindars.

WORKSHEET-4

The Watan Jagirs of the Rajputs

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the Mughal Empire the *subadar* was the governor of a province.
2. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Many Rajput kings, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals with distinction. In exchange, they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their *watan jagirs*.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was the Hindu Rajput ruler. He became ruler of Amber at the age of 11 after his father Maharaja Bishan Singh died on 31 December 1699. He was governor of Malwa. These offices were renewed by Emperor Jahandar Shah in 1713. They also tried to extend their territories by seizing portions of imperial territories neighbouring their watans. Nagaur was conquered and annexed to the house of Jodhpur, while Amber seized large portions of Bundi. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the *subadari* of Agra in 1722.

WORKSHEET-5

Seizing Independence

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Bharatpur fort was built in a fairly traditional style, at Dig.
2. Jawahir Shah was Nadir Shah's son.
3. *Khalsa* was established in 1699.
4. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa (or principal minister).

2. Chauth was 25 per cent of the land revenue claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan this was collected by the Marathas.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Jats were prosperous agriculturists, and towns like Panipat and Ballabgarh became important trading centres in the areas dominated by them. Like the other states the Jats consolidated their power during the late seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries. Under their leader, Churaman, they acquired control over territories situated to the west of the city of Delhi, and by the 1680s they had begun dominating the region between the two imperial cities of Delhi and Agra.

WORKSHEET-6

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - b; 2. - c; 3. - d; 4. - c; 5. - d; 6. - b

II. Fill in the blanks

1. administration; 2. 1719; 3. Jaipur; 4. Deccan; 5. Saadat Khan

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Kunbis* were groups of highly mobile, peasant pastoralists.
2. The two taxes-- chauth and sardeshmukhi were imposed by Shivaji in the Deccan region.
3. Under King Suraj Mal the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.
4. Guru Gobind Singh had inspired the *Khalsa* with the belief that their destiny was to rule (*raj karega khalsa*).

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The system called *rakhi* was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 per cent of the produce.
2. Under the Peshwas, the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Maratha kingdom was another powerful regional kingdom to arise out of a sustained opposition to Mughal rule. Shivaji (1627-1680) carved out a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families (*deshmukhs*). Groups of highly mobile, peasant-pastoralists (*kunbis*) provided the backbone of the Maratha army. Shivaji used these forces to challenge the Mughals in the peninsula.

VI. Picture-based Questions

1. Guru Gobind Singh was the last of the ten Gurus, the one who transformed the Sikh faith. In 1699 he created the Khalsa (Pure), a community of the faithful who wore visible symbols of their faith and trained as warriors.
2. Guru Gobind Singh fought most of the battles with Rajput and Mughal rulers.
3. As Guru Gobind Singh was the last Sikh Guru in human form, he passed on the Guruship of Sikhs to Guru Granth Sahib, the holy text of Sikhs.

1

ENVIRONMENT**WORKSHEET-1****Natural Environment****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Natural environment refers to both biotic and abiotic conditions existing on the earth.
2. The atmosphere is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth.
3. The atmosphere is made of gases that are essential for photosynthesis and other life activities. The atmosphere is a crucial part of the water cycle. It is an important reservoir for water, and the source of precipitation. The atmosphere moderates Earth's temperature.
4. The lithosphere includes the brittle upper portion of the mantle and the crust, the outermost layers of Earth's structure. It is bounded by the atmosphere above and the asthenosphere (another part of the upper mantle) below.
5. A hydrosphere is the total amount of water on a planet. The hydrosphere includes water that is on the surface of the planet, underground, and in the air.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The air in Earth's atmosphere is made up of approximately 78 percent nitrogen and 21 percent oxygen. Air also has small amounts of lots of other gases, too, such as carbon dioxide, neon, and hydrogen.
2. Ecosystem is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live, all linked by transfer of energy and material.
3. The lithosphere provides the solid surface necessary for terrestrial organisms, but it is much more than just an area on which life can roam. It is also a reservoir of nutrients that are essential for life, accessible to living things in the form of soil. It holds deposits of fresh water and energy resources. The hydrosphere is always in motion. The major importance of hydrosphere is that water sustains various life forms and plays an important role in ecosystems and regulating atmosphere. Hydrosphere covers all water present on the Earth surface.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The earth would be barren without the atmosphere because without atmosphere life on earth is difficult to survive. There would be no oxygen and breathing would become impossible. Moreover, the ultraviolet rays of the sun would enter directly because there would be no protective shield that is the atmosphere.

WORKSHEET-2

Human Environment

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Human environment refers to the artificial environment that is created by humans. It includes buildings, roads, cities as well as the society that humans live in.
2. Barter is a system of exchange where goods or services are directly exchanged for other goods or services without using a medium of exchange, such as money.
3. Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their need.
4. Four examples of human-made environments are—buildings, parks, bridges and roads.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Some examples of modification of the environment are growing of crops, domestication of animals and leading a settled life. Activities like large scale production, agriculture, invention of the wheel, barter system, trade and commerce have been a part of the evolution of human beings with respect to their needs.
2. Humans impact the physical environment in many ways: overpopulation, pollution, burning fossil fuels, and deforestation. Changes like these have triggered climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality, and undrinkable water.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their need. Early humans adapted themselves to the natural surroundings. They led a simple life and fulfilled their requirements from the nature around them. With time needs grew and became more varied. Humans learn new ways to use and change environment. They learn to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life. The wheel was invented, surplus food was produced, barter system emerged, trade started and commerce developed. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. Transportation became faster. Information revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world.
2. There are a number of different things that make humans different from other creatures. Human beings adapt themselves to the natural environment by making modifications in their food, cloth, and shelter. They also modify their natural environment to suit their social, biological, cultural and economic needs. The early human beings slept on trees and caves, they used to roam around in search of food as that of other creatures but with the passage of time, with the help of their mind, thinking skills, ability, knowledge, hard work, etc. they have changed themselves drastically. Now, the modern man is far more organized, skilled, well-mannered and cultured. They live in houses, eat cooked food, travel from one place to another by various means of transportation, etc.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

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

II. Fill in the blanks

1. natural; 2. Hydrosphere; 3. immediate; 4. natural; 5. communication

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Plants use carbon dioxide gas to make their food.
2. Argon, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and many other gases are also present in much lower amounts; each makes up less than 1% of the atmosphere's mixture of gases.
3. Earth's gravity is strong enough to hold onto its atmosphere and keep it from drifting into space.
4. Two major components of biotic environment are Plants and Animals.
5. The biosphere is made of three components, called the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Plants and animals depend upon each other as mutual interdependence is must for their survival. Plants provide shelter for animals and they make oxygen for the animals to live. When animals die, they decompose and become natural fertilizer plants. Plants depend on animals for nutrients, pollination and seed dispersal.
2. Abiotic factors refer to non-living physical and chemical elements in the ecosystem. Abiotic resources are usually obtained from the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere. Examples of abiotic factors are water, air, soil, sunlight, and minerals.
Biotic factors are living or once-living organisms in the ecosystem. These are obtained from the biosphere and are capable of reproduction. Examples of biotic factors are animals, birds, plants, fungi, and other similar organisms.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The lithosphere is Earth's outermost layer, composed of rocks in the crust and upper mantle that behave as brittle solids.
The lithosphere includes the brittle upper portion of the mantle and the crust, the outermost layers of Earth's structure. Ductility measures a solid material's ability to deform or stretch under stress. The lithosphere is far less ductile than the asthenosphere.
2. We rarely think about the **role** of the planet that keeps us alive and takes the **hydrosphere** for granted. The major **importance** of the **hydrosphere** is that water sustains various **life** forms and plays an important **role** in ecosystems and regulating the atmosphere. **Hydrosphere** covers all water present on the Earth's surface.
In fact, most of the chemical reactions that occur in life, involve substances that are dissolved in water. Without water, cells would not be able to carry out their normal functions and life could not exist.

2

INSIDE OUR EARTH

WORKSHEET-1

Interior of the Earth

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The innermost part of the earth is called the inner core.
2. The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust.
3. The crust of the Earth is composed of a great variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks.
4. Although the core and mantle are about equal in thickness, the core actually forms only 15 percent of the Earth's volume, whereas the mantle occupies 84 percent. The crust makes up the remaining 1 percent.
5. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We cannot go to the centre of the earth because to reach to the centre of the earth we will have to dig a hole 6000 km. deep on the ocean floor.
2. Sial is composed of silicon and aluminium. It is the upper layer which forms a discontinuous cover over the Earth's crust and is entirely absent on the ocean floor.
Sima is composed of silicon and magnesium. This is the second layer below sial which forms the ocean base.
3. The deepest mine in the world, is in South Africa. It is about 4 km deep. In search for oil, engineers have dug a hole about 6 km deep.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Earth's interior is generally divided into three major layers: the crust, the mantle, and the core. The solid crust or the hard-top layer of the earth is called Lithosphere. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc. Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2900 km. below the crust. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife (Ni – nickel and Fe – ferrous i.e., iron). The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

WORKSHEET-2

Rocks and Minerals

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.

2. When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.
3. The Red Fort is made of red sandstone.
4. The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle.
5. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rocks are used for many purposes but some of them that we can see in our daily life are cited below:
 - Making Cement (Limestone) (Sedimentary Origin)
 - Writing (Chalk) (Sedimentary Origin)
 - Building Material (Sandstone) (Sedimentary Origin)
 - Bath Scrub (Pumice) (Igneous Origin)
 - Kerb Stone (Granite) (Igneous Origin)
2. When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to 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.
3. When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous rocks. They are also called primary rocks. There are two types of igneous rocks: intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Lava is actually fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface. When this molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks. They have a very fine-grained structure. For example, basalt. The Deccan plateau is made up of basalt rocks. Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks.
2. Rocks roll down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. So, these types of rocks are called sedimentary rocks.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

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

II. Fill in the blanks

1. crust; 2. 6371 km; 3. basalt rocks; 4. settle down; 5. igneous rocks

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. *Sedimentum* is the Latin word for sedimentary.

2. Because of extreme heat and pressure, limestone undergoes a change in its form and turns into marble.
3. The Taj Mahal is made of white marble.
4. *Metamorphose* is the Greek word for *metamorphic*.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Coal, natural gas and petroleum are used in industries.
2. Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. For example, clay changes into slate and limestone into marble.
3. The major visible difference between the two are crystal size, intrusive rocks have a larger crystal/grain texture due to the slow cooling of magma below the earth surface which encourages the growth of larger crystals, while extrusive rocks, because of the rapid cooling at/above the earth's surface does the opposite.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. If coal and petroleum and other minerals get exhausted life on Earth will come to an end. Wars will take place. The extinction of minerals will lead to havoc. If the mineral resources get exhausted in nature -- the industries would have no resources for production of products. Plants need a number of minerals for healthy growth, if the minerals are exhausted in the soil the plants will eventually die.
2. Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of animals, plants, and other organisms from the remote past. Fossil fuels are fuels formed by natural processes such as decomposition of buried dead plants and animals. Amongst the three major types of rock, fossils are most commonly found in sedimentary rock. Unlike most igneous and metamorphic rocks, sedimentary rocks form at temperatures and pressures that do not destroy fossil remnants. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of sediments layer by layer making it easy to contain fossils and fossil fuels. Sedimentary rocks are soft rocks. Thus, it does not destroy the fossils and in a longer run we get the fossil fuels like coal and petroleum products, which are very important for human life.

3

OUR CHANGING EARTH

WORKSHEET-1

Major Landforms

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sand dune is a hill of sand near an ocean or in a desert that is formed by the wind.
2. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.
3. The grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess.
4. As the river approaches towards the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.
5. The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores forming beaches.
6. A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt get deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.
2. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall.
3. 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 an ox-bow lake.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Stacks are formed as a result of the erosional activity of the sea waves. When sea waves continuously strike rocks, cracks develop in them. As these cracks become larger and wider, hollow caves get formed on the rocks. These are called sea caves. As the waves keep striking the rocks, the cavities become bigger and bigger, with only the roof remaining at the end. Such structures are known as sea arches. Further erosion breaks the roof, and only walls remain. These wall-like features are known as stacks. Thus, sea caves are ultimately converted into stacks.
2. **Landforms** are **created** by sea waves and include stacks, stumps, caves, arches, bays, coves, beaches and cliffs. It starts with waves hitting vertical faults, or lines of weakness in rock. The water erodes these faults, making the cracks larger and larger. Eventually, the water causes caves to form in these areas.

WORKSHEET-2

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (b); 2. - (b); 3. - (a); 4. - (a); 5. - (c); 6. - (d)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Lithospheric plates; 2. distributaries; 3. crater; 4. centre; 5. Volcano;
6. Valleys; 7. deserts; 8. Angel Falls; 9. Earthquakes; 10. seismograph

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.
2. Examples of coastal landforms include beaches, bays, cliffs, and headlands (a thin stretch of land extending out from a coast).
3. Name of few rivers that form Delta are: Ganga, Yamuna, Amazon, Indus, Nile, Brahmaputra and Mississippi river.
4. Mountains, hills, plateaus, and plains are the four major types of landforms. Tectonic plate movement under the Earth can create landforms by pushing up mountains and hills. Erosion by water and wind can wear down land and create landforms like valleys and canyons.
5. The three types of rocks are: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.
6. Water, wind and ice are the major agents of erosion.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. During floods, layers of fine soil and other material called sediments are deposited on the river bank. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile flood plains.
2. Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom because the winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part.
3. Although earthquakes cannot be predicted, some common earthquake prediction methods adopted locally by people include studying animal behaviour; fish in the ponds get agitated, snakes come to the surface.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The work of sea water is performed by several marine agents like sea waves, oceanic currents, tidal waves and tsunamis but the sea waves are most powerful and effective erosive agent of coastal areas. Sea waves are defined as undulations of sea water characterised by well-developed crests and troughs.
2. Human activities like mining, oil drilling, explosions and nuclear explosions can cause earthquakes, depending on their intensity.
A Nuclear bomb or a High thermonuclear explosion can create earthquake of sensible or at most scary effect.

4

AIR

WORKSHEET-1

Composition of the Atmosphere

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nitrogen and oxygen are the two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere.
2. Carbon dioxide gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere.
3. **Global warming** is the unusually rapid increase in Earth's average surface temperature over the past century primarily due to the greenhouse gases released by people burning fossil fuels.
4. Nitrogen and oxygen are two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect balance.
2. When air is heated, it expands, becomes lighter and goes up.
3. Bacteria, that live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The atmosphere is composed of a mix of several different gases in differing amounts. The permanent gases whose percentages do not change from day to day are nitrogen, oxygen and argon. Nitrogen accounts for 78% of the atmosphere, oxygen 21% and argon 0.9%. Gases like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, methane, and ozone are trace gases that account for about a tenth of one percent of the atmosphere.
2. Carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the earth. It is therefore called a greenhouse gas and without it the earth would have been too cold to live in. However, when its level in the atmosphere increases due to factory smoke or car fumes, the heat retained increases the temperature of the earth.

WORKSHEET-2

Structure of the Atmosphere

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface. These are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.
2. Troposphere is the most important layer of the atmosphere.
3. One important feature of stratosphere is that it contains a layer of ozone gas.
4. The ionosphere makes radio communications possible.
5. Stratosphere is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere are the layers into which our atmosphere is divided.
2. In thermosphere temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height.
3. Exosphere is very thin air. Light gases like helium and hydrogen float into the space from here.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Stratosphere extends up to a height of 50 km. This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon, making conditions most ideal for flying aeroplanes. One important feature of stratosphere is that it contains a layer of ozone gas. It protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.
2. Air above us presses us with a great force on our bodies. However, we don't even feel it. This is because the air presses us from all directions and our body exerts a counter pressure. Air pressure is defined as the pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface. As we go up the layers of atmosphere, the pressure falls rapidly.

WORKSHEET-3

Weather and Climate

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Isolation refers to separating sick people with a contagious disease from those who are not sick.
2. Rain is liquid water in the form of droplets that have condensed from atmospheric water vapor and then become heavy enough to fall under gravity.
3. That pressure is called atmospheric pressure, or air pressure. It is the force exerted on a surface by the air above it as gravity pulls it to Earth.
4. The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature.
5. The hot and dry wind is called loo.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Humidity level is very high on a humid day, i.e., plenty of water vapour is present in air. In this condition, air is unable to take up more water vapour. Due to this, clothes take longer to dry on a humid day.
2. Rainfall is very important for the survival of plants and animals. It brings fresh water to the earth's surface. The roots of plants grow deep into the soil, and this helps break and loosen soil particles to ensure that water seeps even deeper into the soil.
3. Temperature in cities much higher than that of villages because the concrete and metals in buildings and the asphalt of roads get heated up during the day.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Winds can be broadly divided into three types.
 - (i) Permanent winds – The trade winds, westerlies and easterlies are the permanent winds. These blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.
 - (ii) Seasonal winds – These winds change their direction in different seasons. For example, monsoons in India.
 - (iii) Local winds – These blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze. The hot and dry local wind of northern plains of India is called *loo*.
2. Temperature change in the course of a year because the earth's axis is tilted. Throughout the year, different parts of Earth receive the Sun's most direct rays. So, when the North Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's summer in the Northern Hemisphere. And when the South Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (b); 2. - (a); 3. - (c); 4. - (c); 5. - (b)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Troposphere; 2. denser, heavy; 3. pressure; 4. Highest, decreases; 5. exosphere

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ozone gas protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.
2. The movement of air from high pressure area to low pressure areas is called wind.
3. On a humid day our body does not evaporate easily so it makes us feel very uncomfortable.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time represents the climate of a place.
2. The sun rays fall directly on the equator but they are slanting as they move towards the poles. This is the reason why the amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles.
3. The amount of force exerted over an area of surface is called atmospheric pressure or air pressure. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, fewer air molecules are above us. So, there will be less weight of air above us. Hence, atmospheric pressure always decreases as we move upward in the atmosphere.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. When air is heated, it expands, becomes lighter and goes up. Cold air is denser and heavy. That is why it tends to sink down. When hot air rises, cold air from surrounding area rushes there to fill in the gap. That is how air circulation takes place.
2. Tropical cyclones are among the most destructive natural phenomena. The impact from cyclones extends over a wide area, with strong winds and heavy rains. However, the greatest damage to life and property is not from the wind, but from secondary events such as storm surges, flooding, landslides and tornadoes.



WATER

WORKSHEET-1

Distribution of Water Bodies

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1000 grams of water.
2. The major sources of fresh water are the rivers, ponds, springs and glaciers.
3. Dead sea in Israel has salinity of 340 grams per litre of water.
4. The average salinity of the oceans is 35 parts per thousand.
5. Three-fourth of the earth surface is covered by water.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Water carries nutrients to all cells in our body and oxygen to our brain. Water allows the body to absorb and assimilate minerals, vitamins, amino acids, glucose and other substances. Water flushes out toxins and waste. Water helps to regulate body temperature.
2. Dead sea has salinity of 340 grams per litre of water. Swimmers can float in it because the increased salt content makes it dense.
3. March 22nd is celebrated as World Water Day when the need to conserve water is reinforced in different ways.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The following table gives the distribution of water in percentage.

Oceans	97.3	Saline Water
Ice-caps	02.0	Fresh Water
Ground water	0.68	
Fresh water lakes	0.009	
Inland seas and salt lakes	0.009	
Atmosphere	0.0019	
Rivers	0.0001	
	100.00	

WORKSHEET-2

Ocean Circulation

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The movements that occur in oceans can be broadly categorised as waves.
2. During a storm, the winds blowing at very high-speed form huge waves.
3. Tsunami is a Japanese word that means “Harbour waves” as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is tsunami.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In India, the worst affected were the coastal areas of.
2. The worst affected coastal areas of India in the tsunami of 26 December 2004 are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. The first indication that tsunami is approaching is the rapid withdrawal of water from the coastal region.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The movements that occur in oceans can be broadly categorised as: waves, tides and currents.

Waves are defined as the energy that moves across the surface of the water. Tides are defined as the rise and fall of the sea level. Currents are defined as the direction of flow of a body of water. The intensity of waves is influenced by wind factors.

WORKSHEET-3

Ocean Currents

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.
2. The Labrador Ocean current is cold current while the Gulf Stream is a warm current.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The ocean currents may be warm or cold (Fig. 5.6). Generally, the warm ocean currents originate near the equator and move towards the poles. The cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.
2. The **Labrador Current** is a cold **current** in the North Atlantic **Ocean** which flows from the Arctic **Ocean** south along the coast of **Labrador** and passes around Newfoundland, continuing south along the east coast of Canada near Nova Scotia.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. By moving heat from the equator toward the poles, ocean currents play an important role in controlling the climate. Ocean currents are also critically important to sea life. They carry nutrients and food to organisms that live permanently attached in one place, and carry reproductive cells and ocean life to new places.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

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

II. Fill in the blanks

1. saline; 2. equator; 3. sodium chloride; 4. Waves; 5. March 22

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It is low tide when water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.
2. Caspian Sea is the largest lake in the world.
3. 0.68 per cent of groundwater available on the earth.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Terrarium is actually an artificially made greenhouse glass container where sunlight easily passes through and we give other necessary objects for the plant growth inside the glass container. And our earth is very similar to the terrarium, our mother nature gives all the necessary objects for plant growth. That's why we can call our planet as a natural terrarium.
2. The factors affecting the height of waves are: The high speed of the wind. Pushing action of winds blowing over the ocean. Duration of wind.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The cycle of water is considered most important criteria to “maintain the water content” on the earth. The rain water is formed by three important steps like evaporation from the water body, the condensation in the form of cloud and precipitation in the form of rain.
2. If we prevent water from pollution then we conserve it in the form of fresh water for survival. Water pollution is one of the biggest threats to the environment today. There are several sources of water pollution ranging from sewage and fertilisers to soil erosion. The impact of water pollution on wildlife and their natural habitat can be immense. So, prevention of water pollution is a part of water conservation.

VI. Map-based Question

Do it yourself.

6 HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS: THE TROPICAL AND THE SUBTROPICAL REGION

WORKSHEET-1

Life in the Amazon Basin

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Spanish explorers discovered the Amazon river.
2. The place where a river flows into another body of water is called the river's mouth.
3. The Amazon Basin is the largest river basin in the world.
4. The countries of the Amazon basin through which the Equator passes are Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The main river along with all its tributaries that drain an area forms a river basin or the catchment area.
2. The continent in which the Amazon Basin is located is South America. Crops grown by the people of the Amazon Basin are – Tapioca, Pineapple, Sweet potatoes, Cassava (manioc), Maize, Coffee and Cocoa etc.

3. Tropical rain forests, such as Brazil's Amazon Basin rain forest, are found near the Equator. They contain more than half of the world's biodiversity, or variety of plant and animal species. Coniferous forests have trees with cones and needles instead of leaves.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. People of Amazon basin cut a few trees and cultivate the land according to their needs and requirements. Men have occupations like fishing and hunting, while it's the women who take care of the crops and fields. The land being near the Amazon river is very fertile which makes it a good for farming.

WORKSHEET-2

Climate

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Amazon basin is the part of South America drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries.
2. Hot and wet type of climate is found in Amazon basin throughout the year.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. As the Ganga-Brahmaputra lies in the sub-tropical region of the Northern hemisphere of the planet, the climate here is hot in summers and cool in winters. Being a monsoon-dominated area, the basin faces heavy rainfalls between the months of June and September.
2. The Amazon Basin stretches directly on the equator and is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Amazon basin is the part of South America drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries. The Amazon drainage basin covers an area of about 7,500,000 km² (2,900,000 sq mi), or roughly 40 percent of the South American continent. It is located in the countries of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.
Most of the basin is covered by the Amazon Rainforest, also known as Amazonia. With a 5,500,000 km² (2,100,000 sq mi) area of dense tropical forest, this is the largest rainforest in the world.

WORKSHEET-3

Rainforests

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Most of the basin is covered by the Amazon rainforest, also known as Amazonia.
2. Animals like monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs are found in Amazon rainforests.
3. Birds such as toucans, humming birds likely to find in the rainforests of the Amazon.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The immediate causes of **rainforest** destruction are clear. The main causes of total clearance are agriculture and in drier areas, fuelwood collection. The main cause of forest degradation is logging. Mining, industrial development and large dams also have a serious impact.
2. **Bromeliads** are a large family of tropical flowering plants that belong to the pineapple family and come in hundreds of varieties.
3. The forests are in fact so thick that the dense “roof” created by leaves and branches does not allow the sunlight to reach the ground.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The tropical rainforest biome has four main characteristics: very high annual rainfall, high average temperatures, nutrient-poor soil, and high levels of biodiversity (species richness).
A tropical rainforest has four distinct layers: the emergent layer, the canopy, the understory and the forest floor. The rivers and streams in a rainforest can also be considered one of the structural features. The climate of a rainforest is one of its main features.
2. Bromeliads are special plants that store water in their leaves. Animals like frogs use these pockets of water for laying their eggs. The animals that live in bromeliads bring nutrients to the plant in their droppings and when they die. The spiky leaves of bromeliads trap forest litter, too. Bromeliads can absorb nutrients through special leaf pores, which other plants don't have.

WORKSHEET-4

People of the Rainforests

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The cash crops grown by the people of Amazon basin are coffee, maize and cocoa.
2. The people of Amazon Basin mainly grow **tapioca**, **pine apple** and **sweet potato**.
The large apartment-like houses called “Maloca” with a steeply slanting roof.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow crops. Men hunt and fish along the rivers, women take care of the crops. They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. As hunting and fishing are uncertain it is the women who keep their families alive by feeding them the vegetables they grow.
2. The manioc is a staple food, also known as cassava that grows under the ground like the potato.
3. Slash and burn farming is a form of shifting agriculture where the natural vegetation is cut down and burned as a method of clearing the land for cultivation, and then, when the plot becomes infertile, the farmer moves to a new fresh plot and does the same again. This process is repeated over and over.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The rainforest is rich in fauna. Birds such as toucans, humming birds, bird of paradise with their brilliantly coloured plumage, oversized bills for eating make them different from birds we commonly see in India. These birds also make loud sounds in the forests. Animals like monkeys, sloth and

ant-eating tapirs are found here. Various species of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these jungles. Crocodiles, snakes, pythons abound. Anaconda and boa constrictor are some of the species. Besides, the basin is home to thousands of species of insects. Several species of fishes including the flesh-eating Piranha fish is also found in the river. This basin is thus extraordinarily rich in the variety of life found there.

2. The developmental activities are leading to the gradual destruction of the biologically diverse rainforests. It is estimated that a large area of the rainforest has been disappearing annually in the Amazon basin. This destruction of forests has a much wider implication. The topsoil is washed away as the rains fall and the lush forest turns into a barren landscape.

WORKSHEET-5

Life in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent.
2. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes.
3. The main crop is paddy. Wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the other crops that are grown in the Ganga- Brahmaputra basin.
4. Throughout different places, the Brahmaputra is known by different names: the Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet, the Dihang or Siang in Arunachal Pradesh, and the Jamuna in Bangladesh.
5. The population density of Uttarakhand is 189 while the density of West Bengal is 1029 and that of Bihar is 1102.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The main features of this basin are:
A fertile belt that includes most of north and east India.
 1. Rich source of alluvial soil.
 2. Number of ox-bow lakes over the plains.
 3. Bounded on the north by the mountains and foothills of the Himalayas.
 4. On east, lies the famed Sundarbans delta.
2. Tourism is another important activity of the basin. Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra, Allahabad on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Buddhists stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara, Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wild life sanctuaries and Arunachal Pradesh with a distinct tribal culture are some of the places worth a visit.
3. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore, lesser number of people live in the mountain area of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, where, flat land is available to grow crops. The density of population of the plains is very high.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The vegetation cover of the area varies according to the type of landforms. In the Ganga and Brahmaputra plain tropical deciduous trees grow, along with teak, *sal* and *peepal*. Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra plain. The delta area is covered with the mangrove forests. In parts of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, coniferous trees like pine, deodar and fir can be seen because the climate is cool and the slopes are steep.
2. Agriculture is taken up as the main occupation where flat land is available to grow crops. The main crop is paddy. The staple diet of the people is fish and rice. Since it requires sufficient water, it is grown in areas where rainfall is high. The other crops that are grown include wheat, maize, millet and gram. Cash crops such as sugarcane and jute are also grown. Tea plantations are found in West Bengal and Assam. Banana plantations are seen in the plains. In Bihar and Assam, silk is produced by rearing silkworms. Crops are grown on the terraces of the hills that have gentle slopes.

WORKSHEET-6

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

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

II. Fill in the blanks

1. river's mouth; 2. manioc; 3. birds; 4. coniferous trees; 5. delta area

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ganga basin is the largest fertile river basin of the world.
2. Population density means the number of persons that live in one sq. km. of area.
3. Tributaries are small rivers that join the main river.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Terrace farming is carried out on the slopes of the mountains. Terraces are built on the slopes of the mountains to create flat lands to grow crops.
2. The soil of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is very fertile and suitable for cultivation of crops. Agriculture is the major reason for the dense population of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin which is a source of livelihood.
Amazon basin has thick and wild forests which make them unsuitable for living.
3. In the fresh waters of River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, a variety of dolphin locally called Susu (also called blind dolphin) is found. The presence of Susu is an indication of the health of the river.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several big towns and cities. The cities of Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata all with the population of more than ten lakhs are located along the River Ganga. The wastewater from these towns and industries is discharged into the rivers. This leads to the pollution of the rivers.

2. The three important characteristics of Sundarbans delta are:
It is the largest delta in India formed by Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna river.
The region is densely covered by mangrove forests and is the home for Royal Bengal Tiger.
The Sundarbans is UNESCO's world heritage site.

VI. Map-based Questions

Do it yourself



LIFE IN THE DESERTS

WORKSHEET-1

The Hot Desert – Sahara

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sahara Desert is located in Africa continent.
2. Two nomadic tribes living in the Sahara Desert are Bedouins and Tuaregs.
3. People of the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.
4. Tafilalet Oasis in Morocco is a large oasis with an area of about 13,000 sq.km.
5. Nomadic tribes of Sahara Desert rearing livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The climate of the Sahara Desert is scorching hot and parch dry. It has a short rainy season. The sky is cloudless and clear. Days are unbelievably hot. The temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C, heating up the sand and the bare rocks, which in turn radiates heat making everything around hot. The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.
2. The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population. Since water is available, the people grow date palms. Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown.
3. Nomadic tribes of Sahara Desert rear livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Sahara once used to be a lush green plain. Cave paintings in Sahara Desert show that there used to be rivers with crocodiles. Elephants, lions, giraffes, ostriches, sheep, cattle and goats were common animals. But the change in climate has changed it to a very hot and dry region.

WORKSHEET-2

The Cold Desert – Ladakh

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Leh is the capital of Ladakh.
2. Ladakh is also known as Khapa-chan which means snow land.
3. Indus is the most important river that flows through Ladakh.
4. Some famous monasteries of Ladakh are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamayuru.
5. Drass is one of the coldest inhabited places on earth.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The rainfall in Ladakh desert is as low as 10 cm annually. This is because it lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas. The area experiences freezing winds and burning sunlight.
2. In Ladakh, tourism is a major activity with several tourists streaming in from within India and abroad. They visit to the gompas, treks to see the meadows and glaciers, witnessing ceremonies and festivities are important activities.
3. Chiru is hunted for its wool known as *shahtoosh*, which is light in weight and extremely warm.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In the summer season the people of the Ladakh desert are busy in cultivation work. They grow crops such as barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnip. The climate during winters is very harsh and people keep themselves engaged in festivities and ceremonies. The women manage the house and fields with great efficiency. They also manage small business and shops.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (d); 2. - (d); 3. - (b); 4. - (c); 5. - (a); 6. - (c)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. mats, carpets, clothes and blankets; 2. North; 3. cotton; 4. monastery;
5. Buddhists and Muslims

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the Zoji la Pass.
2. In the depressions where underground water reaches the surface, an oasis is formed.
3. Desert is an arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation.
4. Manali - Leh highway crosses four passes, Rohtang la, Baralacha la, Lungalacha la and Tanglang la.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. One thing all deserts have in common is that they are arid, or dry. Most experts agree that a desert is an area of land that receives no more than 25 centimetres (10 inches) of precipitation a year. The amount of evaporation in a desert often greatly exceeds the annual rainfall.
2. Due to the high altitude, it is freezing cold and dry in Ladakh. The air is so thin that the sun's heat can be felt intensely. In summers the temperature during the day is just above zero degree and the night temperature is much below -30 degree.
3. Most people in the desert are nomads or people who move place to place, but they raise sheep, goats, and camels. They move in their tents when the grass is eaten in a place. They mostly eat rice which they carry and camel and sheep which move with them.

V. Long Answer Type Question

1. In Ladakh desert, due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys. During the summers, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds. The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs. The animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woollens.

VI. Map-based Question

Do it yourself

1

ON EQUALITY

WORKSHEET-1

Equal Right to Vote

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Universal adult franchise means that every person who has attained the age of 18 years is entitled to vote if he is not otherwise disqualified.
2. Equal right to vote means every person should have a vote and everyone should have a value.
3. Kanta is a poor domestic worker. She lives in a slum which is very filthy. Her daughter is sick but she cannot skip work because she needs to borrow money from her employers to take her daughter to the doctor. Kanta's job as a domestic help is not permanent. She can be removed by her employers any time.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kanta is a poor domestic worker. She lives in a slum which is very filthy. Her daughter is sick but she cannot skip work because she needs advance money from her employers to take her daughter to the doctor.
2. Yes, Kanta has enough reason to doubt whether she really is equal. Here are three reasons that might make her feel like this:
 - (i) Her daughter is in bed but she cannot take a leave.
 - (ii) She lives in a *basti* which is never cleaned.
 - (iii) She has to stand in a queue at a government hospital and wait for her turn to show her daughter to the doctor.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The article 326 defines a universal adult franchise as the basis for elections to all levels of the elected government. The Universal Adult Franchise refers that all citizens who are 18 years and above irrespective of their caste or education, religion, colour, race and economic conditions are free to vote.
 - In a democracy, a universal adult franchise is important, as it is based on the idea of equality. It states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/he belongs to, has one vote.
 - The Indian Constitution has adopted universal adult franchise as a basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies.
 - Representation of States in Lok Sabha:
Members are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states
Election Principle used – Universal Adult Franchise
Eligibility to Vote: Any Indian Citizen of/above 18 years of age.

WORKSHEET-2

Other Kinds of Equality

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The caste system is the most common form of inequality that exist in India.
2. *Joothan* is the autobiography of Om Prakash Valmiki, a Dalit.
3. The property dealer suggested Mr Ansari to change their names and call themselves Mr and Mrs Kumar.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In spite of equality in law, people refuse to consider *Dalits* as equal. The age-old customs and traditions restrict people to do so. People have followed the system of caste and gender discrimination from the past and it has deep- rooted into the society. As a result, discrimination and inequality could not be completely eradicated from the society.
2. Omprakash Valmiki was treated unequally by his teacher and his classmate because he belonged to low caste and he was from Dalit family. So, the headmaster gave him a job to clean the playground and school.
3. Inequality is being practiced in India on the basis of caste, religion, disability, sex (male or female) and economic status.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris were being treated unequally on the basis of caste and religion. The self-respect and dignity of Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris were attacked.
Om Prakash was from the Dalit community who was not allowed to sit together with his other classmates in the classroom. He was also asked to sweep the school floors and playground, unlike his other classmates.
On the other hand, the Ansaris were not given a place on rent because of their religion.
Both of them were victims of unequal treatment.

WORKSHEET-3

Recognising Dignity

I. Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Dignity is the right of a person to be valued and respected for their own sake, and to be treated ethically.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. If I was Ansaris, and if they would have asked me to change my name, I would have firmly rejected for the suggestion, because they do not have rights to interfere in our personal life, it is our own life and we have every right to take decisions about our life.
2. Do it yourself.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In the film, *Deewar*, a boy who works as a shoeshine refuses to pick up a coin thrown at him. He feels that there is dignity in the work that he insists that his fee be given respectfully.

WORKSHEET-4

Equality in Indian Democracy

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mid-day meal refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch.
2. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce a mid-day meal programme in primary schools followed by Gujarat, Kerala and other states.
3. The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution is first through laws and second through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Within democratic countries, it is important to empower and promote inclusive social and economic growth. We can ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of income if we eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices.
2. Mid-day Meal Scheme is centrally sponsored scheme which main object is to provide hot cooked nutritious meals to the students of standard 1st to the 8th. Along with that it can help to increase enrolment in the schools in backward area. people start sending their children to the schools that also maintains retention in enrolments. third important aim is to spread the equality and harmony in the mind of children with equal seating arrangement. Mid-day Meal Scheme is very helpful in fighting the malnutrition in children in backward and poor areas of the country.
3. The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution is first through laws and second through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Dr B.R. Ambedkar viewed self-respect as the most vital factor in life. Without it, man is a cipher. To live worthily with self-respect, one has to overcome difficulties. It is out of hard and ceaseless struggle alone that one derives strength, confidence and recognition.

WORKSHEET-5

Issues of Equality in Other Democracies

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. On December 1, 1955, the modern civil rights movement began when Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, was arrested for refusing to move to the back of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama.

2. The Civil Rights Movement is an umbrella term for the many varieties of activism that sought to secure full political, social, and economic rights for African Americans in the period from 1946 to 1968.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Civil Rights Act 1964, prohibited discrimination in public places, provided for the integration of schools and other public facilities, and made employment discrimination illegal. This document was the most sweeping civil rights legislation since Reconstruction.
2. In the 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. This, despite the fact that there was a movement in the late 1950s to push for equal rights for African-Americans. Prior to this, African-Americans were treated extremely unequally in the United States and denied equality through law. For example, when travelling by bus, they either had to sit at the back of the bus or get up from their seat whenever a white person wished to sit.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The **Civil Rights** Act of 1964, which ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex or national origin, is considered one of the crowning legislative achievements of the **civil rights movement**.

WORKSHEET-6

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (d); 2. - (d); 3. - (b); 4. - (d); 5. - (b); 6. - (a)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. democratic; 2. Equality; 3. equality; 4. equal; 5. Dignity

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Equality before the law means equality under the law, equality in the eyes of the law.
2. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) directed the expansion of mid-day meal scheme.
3. Islam is a monotheistic religion centred on the belief in one God and following the example of Muhammad; it is the largest minority religion in India.
4. The change in the mindset and attitude of the people where nobody considers the other person as inferior; is the basic requirement for reducing/eliminating equality.
5. Ansaris were treated unequally because of their religion and food habits. They were not allowed a rented apartment as their name was Ansari.
6. The main features of a Democracy are as follows:
Majority Rule— It is the system of government which is based on parliamentary majorities.
Representative Elections- Here public is allowed to elect representatives to speak for their views and interests.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The power of a dominant group lies in its ability to control constructions of reality that reinforce its own status so that subordinate groups accept the social order and their own place in it. A group is dominant if it possesses a disproportionate share of societal resources, privileges, and power.
2. The Midday Meal Scheme is a school meal programme of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children nationwide.
The objective of the scheme is to provide hot cooked meal to children of primary and upper primary classes. Along with that it can help to increase enrolment in the schools in backward area. people start sending their children to the schools that also maintains retention in enrolments. third important aim is to spread the equality and harmony in the mind of children with equal seating arrangement. Mid-day Meal Scheme is very helpful in fighting the malnutrition in children in backward and poor areas of the country
3. India is a democratic country where all adults (i.e. people who are 18 and above) are allowed to vote irrespective of religion, caste, education level and financial status. This is, as you know, called the 'universal adult franchise' and is an essential component of all democracies.
4. Constitution is the system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, corporation, or the like, is governed.
5. It means that every person, from the President of the country to a normal person has to obey the same laws. No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, etc. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops, and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing *ghats*.
Equality is the soul of democracy. We know that democracy is a form of government which gives equal importance and recognition to all. If inequalities on the basis of race, religion, caste, etc. continue to exist, democracy would never flourish. Instead, it would perish very soon.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The constitution prevent discrimination against religious minorities in following way:
Article 25 reads – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
Article 26 reads – Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right
Article 27 reads – No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.
Article 29 reads – Protection of interests of minorities
Article 350B reads – There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.
– It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution and report to the President upon these issues at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned.
2. in a democracy universal adult franchise is very important as it provides the right to vote to each and every citizen of a country due to which people can choose their representative and a free and fair election can be held also women can get equal right under this and there will be no discrimination.

2

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

WORKSHEET-1

What is Health?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Public health is the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities.
2. In a democracy people expect the government to work for their welfare.
3. Basic definition of health: “**Health** is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”
4. All of us would like to be active and in good spirits in whatever we may be doing.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Factors affecting our health:
Diet: what and how we eat; **Environment:** how we select and modify our surroundings; **Activity:** how we exercise, rest and sleep; and **Psychology:** how we view ourselves and interact with others.
2. **Ways to Prevent Disease:**
 - Make healthy food choices. “For good health and **disease prevention**, **avoid** ultra-processed foods and eat homemade meals prepared with basic ingredients,” says doctor.
 - Get your cholesterol checked.
 - Watch your blood pressure.
 - Get up and get moving.
 - Watch your body mass.
 - Manage blood sugar levels.
 - Quit smoking.
 - Get restful sleep.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The three main units of measurement are the “ALYs”: The DALY (Disability-Adjusted Life Year) is frequently used as a measure of disease burden. The World Health Organisation (WHO) use DALY measurements to compare the overall health and life expectancy of various countries.
2. Some welfare activities done by the government are as follows:
 - **Women and Child Development:** This section covers various policies, organisations and other legal aspects related to women and child development.
 - **Scheduled Tribes Welfare:** Government is pursuing an integrated approach to ameliorate the situation of unemployment among ST population across the country.
 - **Scheduled Caste Welfare:** The Scheduled Castes Development (SCD) Bureau aims to promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes through their educational, economic and social empowerment.

- **Financial Inclusion:** Financial inclusion is the availability and equality of opportunities to access financial services.
- **Minority Welfare:** A **Minority** Cell was constituted under General Administration Department Kerala Government Secretariat, during April 2008.
- **Differently-abled Welfare:** It describes disability as per the existing legal provisions in India.

WORKSHEET-2

Healthcare in India

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Government runs public healthcare system.
2. Patients usually have to wait in long queues in government hospitals.
3. Some water-borne pathogenic microorganisms spread by water can cause severe, life-threatening diseases. Examples are typhoid fever, cholera and Hepatitis A or E.
4. According to the World Health Organization, waterborne diseases account for an estimated 3.6% of the total DALY (disability- adjusted life year) global burden of disease, and cause about 1.5 million human deaths annually.
5. A communicable disease is a disease that spreads from one person or animal to another.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Hakim Sheikh was a member of Paschim Banga Mazdoor Samity who accidentally fall from a running train and had severe injuries in his head. Government hospital did not admit him due to unavailability of bed while other hospitals denied due to lack of facilities.
2. Anganwadi centres provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition, and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services of which the last three are provided in convergence with public health systems.
3. Public health system across nations is a conglomeration of all organized activities that prevent disease, prolong life and promote health and efficiency of its people. Indian healthcare system has been historically dominated by provisioning of medical care and neglected public health.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Kerala government made some major changes in the state in 1996. It gave 40% of the entire state budget to panchayats so that they could plan and provide for their requirements. This made it possible for a village to make sure that proper planning was done for water, food, women's development, and education. In this way water supply schemes were checked, the working of schools and Anganwadi was ensured and specific problems of the village were taken up. Health centres were also improved. In spite of all these efforts, some problems such as shortage of medicines, insufficient hospital beds, not enough doctors still exist and these are needed to be solved.
2. Some positive aspects of healthcare in India are:
 - (a) India has a good number of doctors, clinics and hospitals. It is among the largest producers of doctors.
 - (b) Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. The number of hospitals grew from 11,174 in 1991 to 18,218 in 2000.

- (c) India gets a large number of medical tourists from several countries. They come for treatment in some of the world-famous hospitals in India.
- (d) India is the fourth largest producers of medicines in the world and also a large exporter of medicines.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (d); 2. - (b); 3. - (b); 4. - (b); 5. - (b)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. medical; 2. urban; 3. private; 4. Health; 5. Right to Life

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A private health facility is a certified local facility owned by a person or a group of people with the aim of providing health services for the local people or for the people within that locality.
2. Mobile clinics are customized vehicles that travel to the heart of communities, both urban and rural, and provide prevention and healthcare services where people work, live, and play.
3. **PHC** stands for **primary health care**—the most basic package of essential health services and products needed to prevent disease, promote health, and manage illness.
4. Private insurance company: Bajaj Allianz Life **Insurance Co.**
Public insurance company: Life **Insurance Company** of India
5. People in a democratic country expect the government to work for their welfare.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Universal healthcare means that all people have access to the health services they need (prevention, promotion, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care) without the risk of financial hardship when paying for them.
2. Right to health involves four key elements: non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility, and information accessibility. Health facilities and services should be accessible to everyone, especially the most vulnerable, without discrimination on any prohibited ground.
3. **Governments** play a major **role** in **health** care financing by mobilizing the necessary resources through public budgets and other contributive mechanisms, pooling resources allocated to **health** development, guiding the process of resource allocation and purchasing **health** services from various providers.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all:
 - (i) Establishing public healthcare at zonal level.
 - (ii) Setting up low cost government hospitals.
 - (iii) Health insurance for basic treatment.

- (iv) Provision of clean drinking water and steps to check pollution.
 - (v) Generic medicines at low prices should be provided.
 - (vi) Healthcare programme and creating awareness.
 - (vii) Mobile clinic should be encouraged more in rural areas.
2. Improvement in water and sanitation can control numerous diseases especially water borne diseases. There are several diseases that spread through contaminated water, for example, cholera, malaria, jaundice, typhoid, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. By ensuring that clean safe water is available to all, such diseases can be prevented.

Examples:

- Regular checks of water coolers, roof tops and wherever the water is stagnant should be conducted in every house. These checks could prevent mosquito breeding and could save many lives.
- The government should check the quality of water provided at regular intervals.
- Proper checks on waste disposal and sewerage treatment should be ensured.
- People should be educated on the consequences of the consumption and use of contaminated water. That way, the diseases can be controlled.

3

HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

WORKSHEET-1

Who is an MLA?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)
2. There are 68 assembly constituencies in the state of Himachal Pradesh.
3. A majority, also called a simple majority to distinguish it from similar terms, is the greater part, or more than half, of the total.
4. Each state has a legislative assembly. A state legislature that has one house - State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) - is a unicameral legislature.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The opposition is formed by the largest party or coalition of parties that does not have the support of the majority of members in the House of Representatives. The opposition is sometimes called the alternative government because it could form government if it was to win the support of the majority of members.
2. The following are the required qualifications for becoming an MLA:
 - The candidate must be a citizen of India.
 - The age must be 25 years.
 - As per the representation of the people act 1951 the candidate must be an elector for any constituency in the state he is representing from.

- The candidate must not hold an office of interest under the government of India.
 - The candidate must be of sound mind.
 - Representation of the people act 1951 states that any MLA found guilty and convicted by court can't remain in the post.
3. The elections are held by dividing the whole country or a State into a number of representative areas called constituencies. Thus, a constituency is a fixed area with a body of voters or residents with strong voting rights. There are separate constituencies each for Assembly elections and Parliamentary elections.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The party which is elected in majority for the Legislative Assembly forms the government. As per constitutional provisions the ruling party elects its leader who is called the Chief Minister as the head of the government. The Chief Minister, in consultation with the Governor, constitutes a cabinet which includes members of his/her party as ministers. The MLAs who become ministers are allotted with a portfolio. Here the MLAs turned ministers become accountable for the entire state for that particular portfolio.
2. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition. For example, the Legislative Assembly of the state of Himachal Pradesh has 68 MLA constituencies.

Results of the Assembly Elections in Himachal Pradesh in 2017

Political party elected	Number of MLAs
Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)	44
Indian National Congress (INC)	21
Communist Party of India (Marxist).....	1
Independents (who don't belong to any party)	2
Total	68

Candidates from various political parties won the 2017 assembly elections and became MLAs. Since the total number of MLAs in the Legislative Assembly is 68, a political party would have needed to have more than 34 MLAs in order to gain a majority. The Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) with 44 MLAs had the majority and it became the ruling party.

WORKSHEET-2

A Debate in the Legislative Assembly

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Assembly was going to have a debate on a current problem.
2. There were 15 deaths took place in the constituency of Akhandagaon during the last three weeks.
3. MLA 3's constituency has a serious shortage of water.
4. MLA 5 has poor facilities in the hospitals of his area.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The chief minister and other ministers have to take decisions and run the government. However, whatever decisions are being taken have to be approved by the members of the legislative assembly. In a democracy, these members can ask questions, debate an important issue, decide where money should be spent, etc.
2. The difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments is that every department is headed by a minister who is also an MIA. The minister approves any work done or proposed by the department.
3. A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state, but also other entities. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary. Government is a means by which organizational policies are enforced, as well as a mechanism for determining policy. Each government has a kind of constitution, a statement of its governing principles and philosophy. Typically the philosophy chosen is some balance between the principle of individual freedom and the idea of absolute state authority (tyranny).

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The legislature is that organ of the government which formulates laws. Legislature enjoys a very special and important in every democratic state. It is the assembly of the elected representatives of the people and represents national public opinion and power of the people.
The main function of any type of legislature is to make and pass laws. Depending on the country, legislatures may also be given additional powers, such as the power to collect taxes, declare war, and approve of federal appointments.
2. The **Opposition** is the largest non-government party or coalition of parties in the Legislative Assembly. The Opposition's main **role** is to question the government of the day and hold them accountable to the public. This also helps to fix the mistakes of the Ruling Party. The Opposition is equally responsible in upholding the best interests of the people of the country.

WORKSHEET-3

Working of the Government

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In a democracy, it is the people who elect their representatives as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs).
2. People do so to voice their opinions and protest against the government if any of its actions is not in their favour.
3. A wallpaper is an interesting activity through which research can be done on particular topics of interest.
4. Ministries/Departments of the governments:
 - Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
 - Ministry of Civil Aviation.
 - Ministry of Coal.

- Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
 - Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.
 - Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
5. A press conference is a meeting or an event in which a person invites reporters and other people related to media so that they can ask him or her questions on a specific topic related to the person.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A government is headed by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister, in order to manage the functioning of the government, appoints ministers at various levels like cabinet ministers, state ministers and deputy ministers. Every government department is headed by a cabinet minister who is directly accountable for the functioning of the particular department. The heads of the government departments who are bureaucrats, are responsible for the handling of the government decisions. The bureaucrats project and get the works completed. The ministers give approval to the work.
2. The press conference helps us to get information on what government is doing easily as in the press conference government and the media have a talk in which the media ask the questions related to the happenings and the government have to answer the question and explain it clearly.
3. The people in power like the chief minister and the minister have to take action. They do so through various departments like the Public Works Department, the Agriculture Department, the Health Department, the Education Department and so on. They also have to answer questions that are asked in the Legislative Assembly and convince people asking the questions that proper steps are being taken.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. State governments have separate departments for proper functioning of the state. States have jurisdiction over education, agriculture, public health, sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries and many other departments.
 - **Internal security:** The state governments have to maintain the internal security, law and order in the state. Internal security is managed through state police.
 - **Public order:** States have jurisdiction over police and public order
 - **Education:** Providing a public education system, maintaining school buildings and colleges, employment of teachers, providing help to under privileged students all come under the education department of the state.
 - **Agriculture:** The state governments have to provide support for farmers, funds for best farming practices, disease prevention and aid during disasters such as floods or droughts.
 - **Finances:** State legislature handles the financial powers of the state, which include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the state government. It has the power to originate money bills. It has control over taxes on entertainment and wealth, and sales tax.
 - **Reservation of bills:** The state governor may reserve any bill for the consideration of the President.
 - **Transport:** State government runs the rains, trams, bus and ferry services and other public transportation in the cities and towns of the States.
 - **Water supply:** Water supply to cities and towns for drinking, including irrigation for farmers, is the responsibility of the State governments.

- **Budget:** State governments make budget for state.
- **Allocation of funds:** It has the power to give funds to all its organizations like Zila Parishad, corporation, and other departments.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (c); 2. - (c); 3. - (d); 4. - (a); 5. - (c); 6. - (c)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Legislative; 2. ruling; 3. Governor; 4. Legislature; 5. constituencies

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh, have bicameral Legislatures, rest all has Unicameral Legislatures.
2. A government is a group of people that have the power to rule in a territory, according to the administrative law.
3. A Political Party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
4. Laws for the entire country are made in the Parliament.
5. The Governor is appointed by the Central Government.
6. Chief Minister is the executive head of state in India.
7. There are three levels of government and they are-- local, state and national.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A coalition government is a form of government in which political parties cooperate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that “coalition”. The usual reason for this arrangement is that no party on its own can achieve a majority in the election.
2. Majority in political parties means the party which has highest seats and ruling party means the party which runs the government or wins elections.
3. India is a democratic country and all the people of India have rights to raise their problems and demands...they can *march*, strike and lots of stuff.
Due to the Fundamental rights given by the Constitution to people they can easily demand their profits in the front of the Govt.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A general election is conducted to elect representatives from various constituencies. The party which earns more than half of the total seats is said to be in a majority. That party is usually called for forming the government. Sometimes, no party gains clear majority. In that case the party with maximum elected members tries to get support from the like-minded parties or independent candidates. The party that proves to have maximum supporters in that way is allowed to form government. Otherwise there would be re-election.

- Media plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy and ensuring good governs. As an important source of information media has been functioning the role of the heart of democratic society and Good governance. According to Norris, the media has three key roles in contributing to democratization and good governance. The very vital function of media is to act as a watchdog over the powerful, promoting accountability, transparency and public scrutiny. The second important role of media is to function as a civic forum for political debate, facilitating informed electoral choices and actions; and the third function is to act as an agenda-setter for policy makers, strengthening government responsiveness for instance to social problems and to exclusion.

4

GROWING UP AS BOYS AND GIRLS

WORKSHEET-1

Growing Up in Samoa in the 1920s

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- The Samoan Islands are part of a large group of small islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.
- Fishing was the most important activity on the Samoan Islands in the 1920s.
- Boys at the age of nine joined the older boys in learning outdoor jobs like fishing and planting coconuts.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

- Fishing was the main activity of the Samoan islands.
- Societies make clear distinctions between boys and girls. This begins from a very young age. For example, given different toys to play with. Boys are usually given cars to play with and girls dolls.
- In the Samoan Islands, as soon as babies could walk, their mothers or other adults no longer looked after them. Older children, often as young as five years old, took over this responsibility. Both boys and girls looked after their younger siblings.

III. Long Answer Type Question

- A research took place on Samoan society in 1920s. According to the reports of the research, Samoan children did not go to school. They engaged themselves in many different activities. They learnt from their elders how to take care of children or do housework. Fishing was an important activity on the Samoan islands. Young people learnt to undertake long fishing expeditions. Both boys and girls used to look after their younger siblings. But, by the time a boy was about nine years old, he joined the older boys in to learn outdoor jobs like fishing and planting coconuts. Girls had to continue looking after small children or do errands for adults till they were teenagers. They enjoyed much freedom during teenage. After the age of fourteen or so, girls also went on fishing trips, worked in the plantations, learnt how to weave baskets. Boys had to do most of the work associated with cooking. After they prepared the meal, girls helped them.

WORKSHEET-2

Growing Up Male in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It means that for the girls, the street was simply a place to get straight home.
2. We teach boys that they need to be tough and masculine. On the contrary we, teach girls that they need to be soft and mild.
3. Girls like to go to school together in groups because in group they feel safe.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Girls' school had a central courtyard where girls played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world. The boys school had no such courtyard.

WORKSHEET-3

Valuing Housework, Lives of Domestic Workers

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. No, they were not correct. Harmeet's mother did a lot of work inside the home.
2. The woman performs the role of wife, partner, organizer, administrator, director, re-creator, disburser, economist, mother, disciplinarian, teacher, health officer, artist and queen in the family at the same time. Apart from it, woman plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the society.
3. It is because the work that domestic workers do, does not have much value.
4. A domestic worker's day usually begins at five in the morning and ends at twelve in the night.
5. Domestic workers are often not treated well by their employers. Despite the hard work they do, their employers often do not show them much respect.
6. A domestic worker is a person who works within an employer's household.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Household workers may clean homes, plan and cook meals, do laundry, administer the household account books, care for children, and perform numerous other duties, such as gardening and household maintenance.
2. Caregiver duties and responsibilities can include: Assisting with personal care: bathing and grooming, dressing, toileting, and exercise. Basic food preparation: preparing meals, shopping, housekeeping, laundry, and other errands.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Our society devalue the work women do at home because they don't aware about girl's intensity. They think that they can only able to do household work. But nowadays, situation has been changed, in every district and every city girl or woman are ahead from the boys in every field.
2. Domestic worker's wages are low, as domestic work does not have much value. A domestic worker's day begin as early as five in the morning and end as late as twelve at night! Despite the hard work they do, their employers often do not show them much respect.

WORKSHEET-4

Women's Work and Equality

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Equality is an important principle of our Constitution.
2. Three gender inequalities found in the social field:
Women works longer than men; Inequality in employment and earnings;
Survival inequality; Gender inequality in freedom expression.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. The government is, therefore, committed to understanding the reasons for this inequality and taking positive steps to remedy the situation.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The government is taking positive steps to remedy the situation. For example, it recognises that burden of child-care and housework falls on women and girls. This naturally has an impact on whether girls can attend school. It determines whether women can work outside the house and what kind of jobs and careers they can have. The government has set up *anganwadis* or child-care centres in several villages in the country. The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide crèche facilities. The provision of crèches helps many women to take up employment outside the home.

WORKSHEET-5

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (a); 2. - (d); 3. - (c); 4. - (a)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. different; 2. Madhya Pradesh; 3. women; 4. gender; 5. or child-care centres

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Anganwadi is a type of rural child care centre in India which helps poor children to eat food stomach full.
2. Double-burden literally means a double load.
3. Sati is a practice among Hindu communities where a recently widowed woman, either voluntarily or by force, immolates herself on her deceased husband's pyre.
4. Devalue means to give someone less importance.
5. Gender inequality is the idea that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual's living experience.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The term 'invisible' means the work that women generally do inside the home is not given due recognition. Example - looking after the family members and cooking food for them. The term 'physically demanding' means the various works women do for their families require great physical labour. Example - cooking by standing in front of gas-stoves. The term 'time consuming' in housework means that women spend long hours in doing different household chores. Example - taking care of the children and the old are time consuming.
2. Three major areas of discrimination of women in India are:
Poverty—Women's poverty in India is due to the absence of economic opportunities, lack of access to economic resources, lack of access to education and their minimal participation in decision making process.
Illiteracy—Educational backwardness of the girls in India has been the resultant cause of gender discrimination.
Lack of Employment Facilities—Women spend a large proportion of time on unpaid domestic work, in both rural and urban India.
3. Boys are given more importance than girls in many societies because traditionally, males have been income earners. Hence, parents feel that during their old age, boys will look after them. Also, the family name is carried on through males as girls are married off into other families

V. Long Answer Type Question

1. Major areas of discrimination against girls and women in India are:
 - **Lineage line:** In India, it is largely believed that the lineage of the family is carried only through the male heir. Hence, the girl child is ignored.
 - **Education:** In rural areas, education of boys is preferred and that of the girls is neglected. Since men are considered to be bread earners, high priority is given to their education. Girls are considered to be home maker and thus they are expected to excel in house hold work.
 - **Nutrition:** In many rural and urban families, boys are given good and nutritious food as they are the bread earners and the family life is traced to them. However, no significant attention is provided to the food intake of the girls and women.
 - **Discrimination on the place of work:** Many cases in the urban areas have come into limelight which shows that women are discriminated at work places. Since men suffer from the superiority complex, it is believed that women cannot be good administrators and managers unlike men.



WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD

WORKSHEET-1

Fewer Opportunities and Rigid Expectations

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Laxmi Lakra is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.
2. She became the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.

3. When we believe that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language are bound to have certain fixed characteristics or can only do a certain type of work, we create a stereotype.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Professions that are stereotyped as best suited for women only: kindergarten teachers; nurse practitioners; Speech language pathologists; Childcare workers; receptionists; Dietitians and nutritionists, etc.
2. Laxmi Lakra hailed from Jharkhand and is an inspiration to many, because she broke the stereotype by choosing a male dominated profession.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Women are considered inferior to men. There is a belief that women do not have technical mind and therefore they cannot be scientists. It is thought that women are good at only certain jobs such as teaching and nursing. These stereotypes about women's capability or incapability of doing certain jobs badly affect women's right to equality. It is due to this reason that women are not paid less wages than their male-counterparts.
2. Because so many people believe in these stereotypes, many girls do not get the same support that boys do to study and train to become doctors and engineers. In most families, once girls finish school, they are encouraged by their families to see marriage as their main aim in life. Funding is an important issue when looking at reasons why girls aren't got support. Education for girls is often the lowest budget priority in many regions.

WORKSHEET-2

Learning for Change

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rashsundari Devi wrote *Amar Jiban*.
2. Rashsundari Devi's book titled *Amar Jiban* is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman.
3. Learning to read and write led some women to question the situation of women in society.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rokeya learnt to read and write Bangla and English with the support of her elder brother and an elder sister.
2. Ramabai given the title 'Pandita' because she could read and write Sanskrit, a remarkable achievement as women then were not allowed such knowledge.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Ramabai went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged not only to become literate but to be independent. They were taught a variety of skills from carpentry to running a printing press, skills that are not usually taught to girls even today. The printing press can be seen in the picture on the top left corner. Ramabai's Mission is still active today.

WORKSHEET-3

Women's Movement

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. On 8 March, International Women's Day is celebrated.
2. Satyarani's daughter had been allegedly murdered for dowry.
3. Campaigning is to organize a series of activities to try to achieve something.
4. Domestic violence is violence committed by someone in the victim's domestic circle.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. On 8 March, International Women's Day, women all over the world come together to celebrate and renew their struggles.
2. The women's movement refers to groups of people and organizations that believe that women should have the same rights and opportunities in society as men.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. 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 organisations from different parts of the country are part of the movement. Many men support the women's movement as well. Different strategies have been used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice. Campaigns to fight discrimination and violence against women are an important part of the women's movement. Campaigns have also led to new laws being passed. A law was made in 2006 to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence, some legal protection. Similarly, efforts made by the women's movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (b); 2. - (c); 3. - (d); 4. - (c)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. school; 2. supportive; 3. Discrimination; 4. Pandita; 5. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. If a school is not close to people's homes, and there is no transport like buses or vans, parents may not be willing to send their girls to school. Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. Boys may get preference in this situation.
2. Two women's organisations from India are— All India Women's Conference, founded 1927 and All Bengal Women's Union, founded 1932.

3. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 1910, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started a school for girls in Kolkata, and to this day, the school is still functioning.
2. Stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do affect women's right to equality by making them confined to certain roles and professions in society. It is believed that women do not have the technical mind to be engineers and scientists and that they are only fit for professions like teaching and nursing.
3. Ramabai set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged not only to become literate but to be independent. They were taught a variety of skills from carpentry to running a printing press, skills that are not usually taught to girls even today.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are several reasons why children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities leave school. In many parts of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there may not even be proper schools nor teachers who teach on a regular basis. If a school is not close to people's homes, and there is no transport like buses or vans, parents may not be willing to send their girls to school. Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. Boys may get preference in this situation. Many children also leave school because they are discriminated against by their teacher and classmates.
2. Rashsundari Devi (1800–1890), who was born in West Bengal, some 200 years ago. At the age of 60, she wrote her autobiography in Bangla. Her book titled *Amar Jiban* is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman. Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow! Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage. Through her own writing she also gave the world an opportunity to read about women's lives in those days. Rashsundari Devi wrote about her everyday life experiences in details. There were days when she did not have a moment's rest, no time even to sit down and eat!

6

UNDERSTANDING MEDIA

WORKSHEET-1

Media and Technology

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Newspapers is known as Print media because they come to the general public in printed form, hard copy.
2. Broadcast is used to refer to a TV or radio programme that is widely transmitted.
3. Internet is the recent phenomenon of use other than the cable television.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Technology speeds up the communication between people. Technology provides convenience to use more than one method of communication. Now people can use email, social media, chat messengers, video conferencing, video calls, images, videos, symbols, diagrams, charts and emoticons, etc., for the communication.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. Most of the cartoons that you see on television are mostly from Japan or the United States. We can now be sitting in Chennai or Jammu and can see images of a storm that has hit the coast of Florida in the United States. So, we can say television has brought the world closer to us.

WORKSHEET-2

Media and Money

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mass media is constantly thinking of ways to make money.
2. One way in which the mass media earns money is by advertising different things like cars, chocolates, clothes, mobile phones, etc.
3. Advertisements are repeated in the hope that you will go out and buy what is advertised.
4. The technologies that mass media use keep changing and so a lot of money is spent on getting the latest technology.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The technologies that mass media use keep changing and so a lot of money is spent on getting the latest technology.
2. In a news studio, it is not only the newsreader who needs to be paid but also a number of other people who help put the broadcast together. This includes those who look after the cameras and lights. Due to these costs, the mass media needs a great deal of money to do its work.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The technologies used by mass media are expensive and they keep on changing their technologies. These advanced technologies require lot of money. There are number of employees associated with these works that are paid, like in a news studio, it is not only news reader who needs to be paid, but lot of people are also paid who helps to put in the broadcast together. Thus, most television channels and newspapers are part of big business houses. So, we can say that media and money are inter-related.
2. Advertisements are shown repeatedly as they are considered as the marketing strategy in order to influence more and more people to buy the product.
Advertisements are responsible for creating customer or consumer base by showing the benefits and salient features of the product. People are influenced by the way the product is presented and buys the product.

In this way, the company makes money. Nowadays, the repetitive trend is followed along with endorsing by the celebrities so that people remember the name of the product or celebrity endorsing it and demands the same while making a choice among different options available.

WORKSHEET-3

Media and Democracy

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When the government prevents either a news item, or scenes from a movie, or the lyrics of a song from being shared with the larger public, this is referred to as censorship.
2. It is important to know about the both sides because without knowing the both sides views we cannot go to the justice.
3. Television is like a 'window on the world' because a lot of our impressions about the world around us are formed by what we see on TV.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. An independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. No one should tell the media what can be included and what should not be included in a news story.
2. In a democracy, the media plays a very important role in providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. We need to realise that TV gives us a partial view of the world. While, we enjoy our favourite programmes, we should always be aware of the large exciting world beyond our TV screens. There is so much happening out there that TV ignores. A world beyond film stars, celebrities and rich lifestyles, a world that all of us need to reach out to and respond to in various ways. We need to be active viewers, who question whatever we see and hear, while we may enjoy it too!
2. The media also tends to focus on a particular aspect of a story because they believe this makes the story interesting. Also, if they want to increase public support for an issue, they often do this by focusing on one side of a story.

WORKSHEET-4

Setting Agendas

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. By focusing on particular issues, the media influences our thoughts, feelings and actions, and brings those issues to our attention.
2. Planning what will be discussed in a meeting that we are having is an example of agenda setting.
3. Very recently, the media drew our attention to alarming levels of pesticides in cola drinks.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Written in the local language, *Bundeli*, the eight-page newspaper reports on Dalit issues and cases of violence against women and political corruption.

2. Local Media is a term used to refer to a radio station or local paper present in our area that works mainly to assist the communications needs of the communities or cities.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Local media is important because it can generate quick and on the spot information about the facts which are going on and make the people aware of it. It is a very good medium for getting news instantly.

The importance of local media. Local media plays two important roles in people's lives. It is both functional, telling them what is going on, where and when, and also emotional, helping them to feel like they belong to their local community. Local media are ways to make people aware, to inform them and to engage.

2. It is necessary to analyse the news because sometimes the news might be false or wrong therefore we should not trust every news blindly.

Such news can increase tension among society and can give harmful effects.

Hence, it is necessary to analyse the news.

WORKSHEET-5

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (a); 2. - (d); 3. - (c); 4. - (d)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Television; 2. mass; 3. reliable; 4. Uttar Pradesh; 5. Japan, United States

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In Germany, around 1440, goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press.
2. A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.
3. A public protest is a means for people to complain in a public way about something they think is wrong and build support to correct it.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Despite the absence of censorship by the government, most newspapers nowadays still fail to provide a balanced story. The reasons for this are complicated. Persons who research the media have said that this happens because business houses control the media. At times, it is in the interest of these businesses to focus on only one side of the story.
2. The television brought the world very close to us. This is because through the television we can be concerned about the different issues going on in the country. The televisions create a global connection between us and the world. As we can know all about the world sitting in our home. Thus, the television made the world very close to us.
3. Community radio help the farmers as several people use community radio to tell farmers about the prices of different crops and advise them on the use of seeds and fertilisers.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The technologies that mass media use keep changing and so a lot of money is spent on getting the latest technology. The TV studio in which the newsreader sits has lights, cameras, sound recorders, transmission satellites, etc. All of these, cost a lot of money. One thing more, it is not only the newsreader who needs to be paid but also a number of other people who help put the broadcast together. Due to these costs, mass media needs a great deal of money to do its various works. As a result, most television channels and newspapers are part of big business houses.
2. Media plays an important role in a democracy. It provides news and discusses events taking place in the country and the world. It is on the basis of this information that we learn how the government works. It also criticizes the unpopular policies and programmes that the government takes. It forms public opinion. It acknowledges us with several current issues. It provides awareness among masses.

7

MARKETS AROUND US

WORKSHEET-1

Weekly Market

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A weekly market is so called because it is held on a specific day of the week.
2. Weekly markets also have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is competition among them.
3. The sellers in the weekly market are middle-lower class people who sell their products at such temporary fixtures.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We do not find big business persons in these markets because things available in weekly markets are at cheaper rates. They felt that their dignity is being hurt.
2. Sameer is a small trader in the weekly market. He buys clothes from a large trader in the town and sells them in six different markets in a week.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Things are available at a cheaper rate in the weekly markets because such markets are not held in permanent shops. Traders set-up temporary shops for the day and try to sell as much of the stock that they have. That way they do not incur expenses on rent, electricity, furniture or pay taxes to the government, etc. Since they incur lesser expenditure on such overheads, they are able to extend their products at cheaper rate than the conventional shops.

WORKSHEET-2

Shops in the Neighbourhood

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Credit means pay for the purchases later.

2. A street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head-load).

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Shops in the neighbourhood are useful to us as they are very close to our house. We can buy products on any day of the week. We don't have to travel long for buying dairy products and other items. We can even get goods on credit from the shopkeeper.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhoods are departmental stores, other shops such as stationery, eatables or medicines and roadside stalls such as the vegetable hawker, the fruit vendor, the mechanic, etc.

WORKSHEET-3

Shopping Complexes and Malls

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Branded goods are expensive because they are promoted by advertising and claims of better quality.
2. Markets in the urban area that have many shops, popularly called shopping complexes.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. The guard wanted to stop Kavita and Sujata from entering the shop because he was not sure that they would buy goods from this shop. I would say that I want to buy goods even if they are costlier.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Goods sold in the permanent shops are comparatively costlier than those sold in weekly markets or by roadside hawkers because of rent of shops, electricity charges, wages for workers and packaging for goods while the goods sold in weekly markets do not include these charges.

WORKSHEET-4

Chain of Markets, Markets and Equality

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Chain of markets is a series of markets that are connected like links in a chain because products pass from one market to another.
2. Wholesale markets is a market where goods first reach and are then supplied to other traders.
3. Buyers are differently placed because there are many who are not able to afford the cheapest of goods while others are busy shopping in malls.
4. Branded goods are costly. The person who has enough wealth can buy the branded goods. So, fewer wealthy people afford to buy branded goods.
5. This is mainly because the producers sell the goods at low price and the amount of price continuously increases as the goods reach the wholesalers, retailers and the consumer. The producers are the least at profit and the retailers get the maximum profit.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. We do not see equality in the market. Big and powerful business persons earn huge profits while small traders earn very little. For example, the shop owners in a weekly market and those in a shopping complex are two different people. Thus, we see no equality in the market place.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. This is the age of the internet. It has changed the mode of everything. We can now make online purchases with the help of credit cards. We can place orders through the internet and the goods are delivered at our place. In clinics and nursing homes, we usually notice medical representatives waiting for doctors. They are also engaged in selling goods. Thus, buying and selling take place in different ways, without going to the market.

WORKSHEET-5

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (a); 2. - (c); 3. - (d); 4. - (a); 5. - (b)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. market; 2. links of traders; 3. showrooms; 4. credit; 5. Internet

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Purchasing power is the amount of goods and services that can be purchased with a unit of currency.
2. There are several factors that determine the price of the commodity in market; the key factors include the supply and demand of a commodity, currency movements, geopolitical situations, government policies and economic growth.
3. A market is a place where buyers and sellers can meet to facilitate the exchange or transaction of goods and services.
4. The key players in the chain of market are—producer, wholesaler, retailer and consumer.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Retail price is higher than wholesale price because wholesalers buy very large quantities and retail sales are for fewer units, due to which this difference in price is the profit for the wholesaler.
2. A chain of market serves the purpose of producer and consumers. Because neither a producer can sell a small quantity of goods to an individual consumer nor an individual consumer can buy large quantity of goods from producers. So, wholesale traders, retailers, etc. are required to link the producers and consumers.
3. The word wholesale simply means selling in bulk quantities and retail stands for selling merchandise in small quantities. While a wholesaler sells goods to the businesses, as they purchase goods to sell it further. On the other hand, a retailer targets final consumer and sells goods to them.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Goods are produced in factories, on farms and in homes. However, we don't buy directly from the factory or from the farm. Nor would the producers be interested in selling us small quantities such as one kilo of vegetables or one plastic mug. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. The wholesale trader first buys goods in large quantities. These will then be sold to other traders. In these markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader, who finally sells this to the consumer, is the shop-owner.
2. A chain of markets is formed starting from wholesale markets to retail shop owners who sell directly to the consumers. In between wholesale markets and retailers there are medium and big traders. For example, a hawker or retailer purchases plastic items from a wholesale-trader in the town. The town wholesaler, in turn, buys from a bigger wholesale trader in the city. The city wholesale trader buys a large quantity of plastic items directly from the factory and stores them in godowns. Thus, a chain of market is formed. A chain of market serves the purpose of producer and consumers. Because neither a producer can sell a small quantity of goods to an individual consumer nor an individual consumer can buy large quantity of goods from producers. So, wholesale traders, retailers, etc., are required to link the producers and consumers.

8

A SHIRT IN THE MARKET

WORKSHEET-1

A Cotton Farmer in Kurnool

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Swapna was a small farmer in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.
2. No, Swapna did not get a fair price on the cotton.
3. Swapna had borrowed ₹ 2,500 from the trader at a very high interest rate to buy seeds, fertilisers, pesticides for cultivation.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The trader paid Swapna low prices because in Swapna's case the trader was more powerful than Swapna so to make more profit he paid less price. And Swapna couldn't argue because in case of emergency Swapna will have to go to the trader for money or any other help.
2. The trader agreed to give loan to Swapna on condition that Swapna sell all her cotton to him.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Large farmers would sell their cotton in the market. Their situation was different from Swapna. Unlike Swapna, they grew cotton on their own and they didn't get loan from the local trader therefore they were free to sell them anywhere they wished.

WORKSHEET-2

The Cloth Market of Erode

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Erode is the largest bi-weekly cloth markets in the world.
2. Exporter is a person who sells goods abroad.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Erode's bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest cloth markets in the world. A large variety of cloth is sold in this market. Cloth that is made by weavers in the villages around is also brought here for sale.
2. Weavers are dependent on cloth merchant because: Weavers bringing cloth that has been made on order from the merchant. Merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. On market days, weavers bring cloth that has been made on order from the merchant. These merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made. In the following example, we can see how this is done.

WORKSHEET-3

Putting-Out System—Weavers Producing Cloth at Home

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Weaver's bring cloth from the merchant in order to make new and variety of colourful garments. In this way they depend on cloth merchants.
2. Weavers invest all their savings or borrow money at high interest rates to buy looms.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made.
2. The arrangement between the merchant and the weavers is an example of putting-out system, whereby the merchant supplies the raw material and receives the finished product.

III. Long Answer Type Question

A weaver's cooperative is a way in which weavers can reduce their dependence on the merchant and earn a higher income for themselves. Here, people with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit. Weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively. These activities include—Procurement of yarn from the yarn dealer; Distribution of yarn among the weavers; Marketing.

WORKSHEET-4

The Garment Exporting Factory Near Delhi

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Impex garment factory women are employed as helpers for thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging.
2. Garment exporting factories get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages. This way they can maximise their profits.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. More women are employed in the Impex garment factory because they are employed on a temporary basis. This means that whenever the employer feels that a worker is not needed, the worker can be asked to leave.
2. To meet the conditions set by the foreign buyers the garment exporters try to cut costs and get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. They demand the lowest prices from the garment exporters. They set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delay in delivery is dealt with strictly. The garment exporters agree to these demands because they are able to gain maximum profits even after that.

WORKSHEET-5

Who are the Gainers in the Market? Market and Equality

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Profit is a benefit or gain, usually monetary.
2. When calculating profit for one item, the profit formula is simple enough:
 $\text{profit} = \text{price} - \text{cost}$.
3. The foreign businessperson made huge profits in the market.
4. Democracy is getting a fair wage in the market.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. It is usually the rich and the powerful who earn the maximum profits in the market. The poor have to depend on the rich and the powerful for various things. They have to depend for loans, for raw materials and marketing of their goods and most often for employment. This dependence makes the poor miserable. They are easily exploited in the market. They get low wages in spite of their hard labour and the rich earn huge profits at the cost of the workers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A chain of markets is formed when a number of traders supply goods from the producers to the consumers. We have wholesale markets where other dealers buy the goods in bulk. These dealers then sell the goods in weekly markets to consumers and thus a chain of markets is formed. The chain

serves the purpose of bringing the goods from the producers, who live far off areas, to consumers in towns and cities.

2. Market implies a place where goods and services are traded or exchanged for money. Thus, by nature, market always cater to those demands which are backed-up with the purchasing power. In this way, the market functions as per the price signals. That means, if demand is high, then price is high and market will provide these goods. However, in this way, the market overlooks the equality of society. It caters to the demand for only those who have the purchasing power. Many of the poor people will be totally deprived of the various goods, sometimes even the basic goods, as they cannot pay for them. Thus, based on this explanation, we can say that market favours people having purchasing power, while ignoring the welfare aspects of the poor people. In this way, market exaggerates the equality.

WORKSHEET-6

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (c); 2. - (a); 3. - (c); 4. - (b); 5. - (c)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Women; 2. foreign; 3. producer; 4. huge; 5. exporters

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ginning mill cleans the cotton and makes it into bales.
2. The function of a cooperative enterprises to intervene in a specific marketplace in the sustainable interest of its members.
3. Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money.
4. Wholesale market is the **market** for the sale of goods to a retailer.
5. A **wholesaler** is somebody or a company that purchases goods in bulk from the producer and sells them in smaller units to retailers and other businesses.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Temporary basis means that whenever the employer feels that a worker is not needed, the worker can be asked to leave.
2. Small farmers can't do without the help of the local traders. They depend on them for various reasons: (a) During cropping season they take loan from the local traders. (b) Whenever, there is an illness in the family they go to the local trader for help. (c) Farmers also face seasonal unemployment. During this time their survival depends on borrowing money from him. Due to these reasons small farmers easily come in the grip of the powerful local traders.
3. The reason that a business person is able to make a huge profit in market is that on the one hand the poor depend on the rich for various things because they possess all means of production, capital and on the other hand the business person carries his business on his own terms.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. With high levels of illiteracy and limited land holdings, many cotton farmers live below the poverty line and are dependent on the middle men or ginners who buy their cotton, often at prices below the cost of production. Cultivation of cotton requires high levels of inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides and the farmers have to incur heavy expenses on account of these. Most often, the small farmers need to borrow money to meet these expenses. The trader is a powerful man in the village and the farmers have to depend on him for loans not only for cultivation, but also to meet other exigencies such as illnesses, children's school fees. Also, there are times in the year when there is no work and no income for the farmers, so borrowing money is the only means of survival.
A cotton farmer's earning from cotton cultivation is barely more than what she might have earned as a wage labourer.
2. It makes laws to protect the interests of workers. The Minimum Wages Act specifies that wages should not be below a specified minimum. The government enforces this law so that employers may not exploit their workers by paying them low wages.