

My Social Studies

6

Teacher's Manual

Vidyalaya Prakashan

An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Company
(Publishers of Quality Educational Books)

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Class-6



Unit-1 History

History : An Introduction

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) Herodotus (ii) (c) 9th century (iii) (c) Old Stone Age
(iv) (b) bronze (v) (a) New stone Age (vi) (c) Megasthenes
(vii) (a) Mauryans (viii) (b) Kanpur (ix) (a) birch

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Modern (ii) Microliths (iii) Neolilthic (iv) Chandragupta II
(v) Mahmud of Ghazni

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

4. Match the following correctly :

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| (i) The Ramcharitmanas | → | (a) Chanakya |
| (ii) The Arthshastra | → | (b) Harshavardhana |
| (iii) Hiuen-Tsang | → | (c) Mahmood Ghaznavi |
| (iv) Al-Biruni | → | (d) Kalidas |

5. Answer the following questions :

- (i) We need study the past of history due to the following reasons—
1. We come to know about the actions and thoughts of the people through the study of history.
 2. We come to know about the past events.



3. History teaches us the reasons of big war and battles fought during the past medieval and modern times.
 4. History teaches us the teachings of the greatmen like Socrates, Plato, Buddha, Mahavir Swami, Guru Nanak.
- (ii) A manuscript is a handwritten document or book that has historical, scientific and aesthetic value.
- (iii) The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy.
- (iv) History is divided into three periods which are as follows:
1. **Ancient Period** : This period begins from earlyman upto 9th century A.D. No recorded and writing events are available for of this period. The prehistorical period is also one part of this period.
 2. **Medieval Period** : This period begins from 8th century A.D. upto 18th century A.D.
 3. **Modern Period** : This period begins from 19th century AD till now.
- (v) Descriptions engraved mostly on rocks, stones, pillars, walls, and on metal slabs are called inscriptions.
- (vi) **Monuments** : Our past heritage like ruins of old buildings, palaces. forts, stupas, caves, old towns and cities, temples, etc. give us important historical information of the past. These monuments throw light on the social, cultural and architectural development of that period.

For example, coins gave correct information about Samudra Gupta and his time-period. These coins show the pictures of the kings, their costumes, trade, means of entertainment, etc. Coins of foreign countries were also found in India which give evidences of good trade relations with foreign countries.



(vii) **Monuments** : Our past heritage like ruins of old buildings, palaces, forts, stupas, caves, old towns and cities, temples, etc. give us important historical information of the past. These monuments throw light on the social, cultural and architectural development of that period.

Statues of stone, metal, terra-cotta, pieces of ornaments, earthen pots, etc. give ancient trustful informations.



The Early Human Beings

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) primitive life (ii) (b) Palaeolithic Stage (iii) (c) Neolithic Age (iv) (d) dog (v) (a) M.P. (vi) (b) megalith

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) potter's wheel (ii) raw (iii) dog (iv) pradhan (v) wheat, barley

3. Match the following correctly :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Discovery of fire | → (a) rock shelters in M.P. |
| (ii) Invention of wheel | → (b) Brahmaputra valley (Assam) |
| (iii) Burzahom | → (c) Palaeolithic Age |
| (iv) Daojali Hading | → (d) Kashmir valley |
| (v) Bhimbetka | → (e) Neolithic Age |

4. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True



5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) During this age the early humans lived in the caves near rivers and lakes. He used stone tools to hunt animals. Core and flake were two main types of tools. Core tools were used to dig earth, cut trees and sharp wood. Flake tools were specially made for scraping and slitting. Bones and horns of animals were also used to make tools in this period.

The earlyman produced fire by striking two pieces of stones. Now he began to cook his food in fire which changed the tasteless food into tasteful food. Besides it he protected himself from the chilled winter and from wild dangerous animals of the forest.

- (ii) By seeing rolling stones and piece of the log of a tree the earlyman invented the wheel, which is called the potter's wheel. He used wheel to make bullock-carts, chariots, spinning wheel to make threads of cotton and wool. The man used wheel to make earthen pots.
- (iii) During this age the climate change took place into warm and dry which affected human life and creatures (flora and fauna). A great variety of plants and animals came into existence due to it both hunting and gathering was easier now.
- (iv) Bronze is an alloy made of tin and copper became in use first time to make tools, weapons and utensils. It could be possible only when copper was discovered; so it is also called the copper age.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) The early humans were referred as hunter-gatherer. They primarily occupied themselves on hunting wild animals and collecting edible plants from their environment.
- (ii) The earlyman started domesticating the animals in the middle stone age. The dog was the first animal which



was tamed by man. In this age the man started to grow crops by ploughing land with the help of animals as he used to rear animals.

- (iii) The site is located near the Bolar Pass in modern Pakistan. It was discovered by Jean Francois Jarrige and his team between 1974 and 1986 AD. People of this site used to grow wheat and barley besides rearing sheep and goats. It is known the oldest village of the Neolithic stage. Graves excavated here prove that dead was buried with goat to make food available to the dead. Teracotta figurines and glazed earthen pots remains have been found in excavations. It is a hill site near the Brahmaputra Valley (Assam) on the ways to Myanmar and China. It was discovered by H.D. Sankalia and his team in 1960. The archaeologists found tools made of stone besides mortars and pestles. Jadeite a stone of China was also found in this place. Besides it tools made of fossil wood & pots have been found here.
- (iv) After the discovery of fire earlyman began to cook his food in fire which changed the taskless food into tasteful food. He was also able to protect himself from the chilled winter and from wild dangerous animals. He used fire to harden the points of their spear or other hunting tools.
He used wheel to make bullock-carts, chariots, spinning wheel to make threads of cotton and wool. He used to wheel to make earthen pots.
- (v) Bronze is an alloy made of tin and copper became in use first time to make tools, weapons and utensils. It could be possible only when copper was discovered; so it is also called the copper age. Evidences like axes and knives made of copper and bronze have been found in sites located in southern India.

Religious Beliefs—The early-man was afraid of natural phenomena like earthquake, hailstorm, heavy-rain,

drought, thunder, lightening and volcanic eruption, flood, etc. He did not think about the reasons of these events so he began to worship rivers, stones, trees and fire in the form of sun. The people of the Copper Age placed items like food and weapons with the dead body under a grave. They put a large stone known as megaliths on the mouth of graves.



The Beginning of Urban Life (The Indus Valley Civilization)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (b) Dr Daya Ram Sahni (ii) (d) The Ravi (iii) (b) Great Bath
(iv) (b) urban (v) (a) Rajasthan (vi) (a) Mother Goddess
(vii) (a) Lothal

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) evidence (ii) Bronze (iii) two (iv) Learneds

3. Match the following correctly :

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|--|---|---|
| (i) Mother Goddess | ↘ | (a) is located in Larkana district of Pakistan. |
| (ii) Mohenjo-Daro | ↗ | (b) is still decipher. |
| (iii) Lothal | → | (c) was a dockyard. |
| (iv) The script of the Harappan Civilization | ↖ | (d) was worshipped by the people of the Indus Civilization. |



4. Short answer type questions :

- (i) Its location in Harappa at Montgomery district of Pakistan on the bank of river Ravi, so it is known by the name of the Harappan Civilization.
- (ii) The structure that looked like a fort is called citadel. Cities had special buildings for special purposes. The Great Bath in Mohenjo Daro was lined with bricks coated with plaster and a layer of natural tar was used to make water tight.
The source of water supply was a well. Dirty water of it could be taken out through a developed drainage system.
Food grains were stored in granaries at Harappa.
- (iii) Each house of this civilization has a developed drainage system. The drains in many cities were covered with a gentle slope for the smooth flow of water. All the small drains were connected to the main drain that took water to a big channel located out of city.
- (iv) People of the Harappan civilization were engaged in different types of occupations. They were divided in four categories—
 - (i) Merchants—This group consists of traders, merchants, industrialists, craftsmen, artisans, etc. and they used to live in lower part of the city.
 - (ii) Learneds —Astrologers, physicians and priests were learneds who used to live in citadel.
 - (iii) Officers —Government servants and soliders were called officers and used to live in the city.
 - (iv) Labourers— Farmers, fishermen and labourers of various occupations were under labour class and they used to live in huts on the outskirts of the city.
- (v) Clay figurines of the Mother Goddess were obtained from sites of excavation. Deity of Pashupati proves that the peepal tree, the sun and the snake were also

worshipped during this period. They believed in ghosts and evil spirits. They also believed in rebirth or life after death.

5. Long answer type questions :

- (i) The structure that looked like a fort is called citadel. Cities had special buildings for special purposes. The Great Bath in Mohenjo Daro was lined with bricks coated with plaster and a layer of natural tar was used to make water tight.

The source of water supply was a well. Dirty water of it could be taken out through a developed drainage system.

Food grains were stored in granaries at Harappa.

- (ii) The people's main occupation was farming. They used to make pottery, jewellery and toys. Cutting stones, weaving clothes, carpentry, goldsmithery and blacksmithery were other important occupations of the people. Big pots (granaries) were used to store grains for food. Rearing cattle, goats, sheep, buffalo, donkey, horse was another important occupation. Pottery was in advance stage during this time.

Metallic money was not used for trade and exchange or barter system was in practice.

- (iii) Copper, bronze and improved stone tools were used during this civilization. Bronze tools were used for agricultural activities like ploughing, digging and levelling. Sculpting, making seals, polishing beads, etc were examples of art and crafts.

Seals of the Harappan Civilization are remarkable and important discovery. These seals are found from various excavation sites which might have been used to stamp bags or goods containing packets which were sent from one place to another.

- (iv) Do yourself.





The Vedic Age

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) 4 (ii) (a) Indus valley (iii) (c) 3500 years ago (iv) (b) Rigveda (v) (a) The North pole (vi) (a) 1028 (vii) (c) 4

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Rigvedic (ii) Kulup/ Grahpati (iii) Shudras (iv) Gramini
(v) Sresthin (vi) Brahamacharya

3. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) False

4. Match the following correctly :

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| (i) The Sabha | → | (a) consists 1028 hymns. |
| (ii) Gramini | → | (b) boulder or big stone near the grave. |
| (iii) Megaliths | → | (c) head of the family. |
| (iv) Dasyus | → | (d) head of the village. |
| (v) Nishka | → | (e) Non-Aryan tribes of the society |
| (vi) Rigveda | → | (f) a gold currency during the Early Vedic Age |

5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) The four vedas are Rigveda. Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda. The Rigveda is the oldest Veda.

- (ii) Indo Europeans are a group of people believed to have originated in the steppes north of the Black sea who spread their language family, known as Indo-European across Europe, Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
- (iii) The women were most respected during this age. Husband and wife were loyal to each other. Polygamy system was common to king's family. Swayamvar system of marriage was also into practice. Dowry system was also seen in the society. Women used to get high education. Lopamudra, Ghosa, Apala and Vishwavara were the learned women of this age. There was no purdah system in the society. Widows were allowed to remarry. Child marriage was unknown and women could take part in all social & religious functions.
- (iv) The life of the Aryans was divided into four Ashramas.
 - (i) **Brahmacharya**— This stage was from birth to 25 years. The student had to live in the Gurukul (Ashram) to get education.
 - (ii) **Grihastha** — It was the second stage of a person's life during which the person got married and used to live with his family upto the age of 50 years.
 - (iii) **Vanaprastha**— It was the third stage which ranged from 50 to 75 years. It was partial retirement from house hold duties by residing in the forest.
 - (iv) **Sanyasa**— It ran from 75 to 100 years and a person renounced life of the world.
- (v) Agriculture became the main occupation. Iron weapons began to use to clear forest and agriculture. People were engaged in various occupations like weaving, leather making, fishing, pottery, carpentry and jewellery making. Besides it herding was also an important occupation. Trading was an advance stage during this period.

- (vi) The society was divided into four Varnas on the basis of occupation Brahamans, Kashatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Brahamanas were engaged in giving and taking charity besides worship. The Kshatriyas were warriors and their main work was to defend the state. They were the rulers and the administrators. The Vaishyas main work was trading. Farmers, merchants and craftsmen were in this class. The Shudras' main duty was to serve the other three varnas.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) The Aryans used to live in families and led a very simple life. They used to live in villages. Kulup was the head of the family. Joint family system was prevalent in the society and it was patriarchal. The society was divided into four Varnas on the basis of occupation Brahamans, Kashatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Brahamanas were engaged in giving and taking charity besides worship. The Kshatriyas were warriors and their main work was to defend the state. They were the rulers and the administrators. The Vaishyas main work was trading. Farmers, merchants and craftsmen were in this class. The Shudras' main duty was to serve the other three varnas.
- (ii) Different tribes were found in the society which were known as Janas. According to Rigveda Anu, Paktha, Alina, Druhyu, Bhalanas, Shiva and Vishanin were main tribes of the Aryans. Non Aryans tribes were known as Dasas or Dasyus Gopati was the chief of the tribe. The Purohita and the Senani were the important ministers to assist the king to discharge his duties. The king and nobles travelled on chariots while the common people travelled on foot. Battles were fought for capturing land, water, people and victory.

The Janas were further divided into small villages called 'gramas' and the head of each grama was Gramini. The 'Sabha' and the 'Samiti' had control over the power of the king. The main function of the samiti was to decide the government questions and term of the king. The king was called the 'Rajan'. People (villagers) of one particular tribe was called 'Vish' so the king was also known as 'Vishpati'.

- (iii) People of the early Vedic Age used to wear clothes made of wool and cotton. Men wore dhotis and turbans over their heads while women wore loose fitting sarees. The rich people's clothes were embroidered with silver and gold threads while clothes of the poor were very simple. Ornaments made of gold and silver were worn by men and women.

Crops like wheat, barley, gram, oilseeds, rice vegetables were grown for food.

- (iv) Single large stone standing on the ground were the indications that were burials. Pots, tools, weapons and daggers made of iron, gold-silver ornaments, horse-equipments were also found inside the graves. Adults were buried in the ground whereas old persons were buried in the yard of the houses along with food and water filled in the pots. Brahmagiri and Inamgaon were the two places where grave yards are found.

Agriculture became the main occupation. Iron weapons began to be used to clear forest and agriculture. People were engaged in various occupations like weaving, leather making, fishing, pottery, carpentry and jewellery making. Besides it herding was also an important occupation. Trading was an advanced stage during this period.

- (v) In place of nature, new deities such as Vishnu, Shiva, and Brahma emerged. The importance of Prajapati and Varun was less in comparison to that of Rudra and Vishnu. The people believed in the importance of the Yajnas, rebirth and superstitions.
- (vi) The Aryans lived a rural life. Their main occupation was rearing cattle and farming. They reared cows, goats, sheep, horses, bullocks, and used to grow crops like wheat, barley, gram, oilseeds, rice, vegetables, cotton, curd, etc. Besides it craftsmen like carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, weavers, goldsmiths, etc. do their work of crafts. Barter system was common in trading. The merchants were called 'Vanik' and the gold currency 'Nishka' was in practice. Big boats were used for trading. Brahmanas used to perform many rituals and Yajnas. Teaching and medical practice were also their professions.



Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) 16 (ii) (b) Meerut (iii) (d) All of these (iv) (a)bhaga
(v) (b) Brahmins

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Mahajanapadas (ii) Indraprastha (iii) Bimbisara
(iv) Marked (v) Bhaga

3. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) False

4. Short answer type questions :

- (i) In the Later Vedic Age the Aryans cleared the thick forest -land of the northern plains of the Ganga and eastern Uttar Pradesh besides northern Bihar. Tribes living in these areas started settled life with their main occupation of agriculture. They formed big kingdoms which were called Janapadas. The big and strong Janapadas were known as Mahajanapadas.
- (ii) Bimbisara (543-491 BCE) was one of the early kings of the Indian kingdom of Magadha. He came from the Haryanka dynasty. Through matrimonial alliances he strengthened his position and prosperity. He defeated Brahmadatta of Anga and captured his empire.
- (iii) Vajji was in Bihar with its capital Vaishali under a government known as 'gana' or 'Sangha'. The word 'gana' refers to a Republican type of government means gantantra. Vajji was being ruled by a clan, an organisation of members of a family. In 'gana' there were many rulers and each ruler was called a 'raja', who performed rituals together.
- (iv) Different types of ministers assisted the king to have control over the administration of Mahajanapadas. Tax was not imposed on the Brahmins. They were allotted tax free villages. Raja or the king had a powerful position in the administration. The Purohita, Amatyas (ministers), Koshadhyaksha (treasurer) and the Senapati (commander) assisted the king. Gramini was called the head of the village capital cities were the centres of administration.
- (v) To maintain large armies, and for the safeguard of the population the king had to impose taxes on the public. Farmers had to be paid $\frac{1}{6}$ of the production as tax which was called bhaga or share. Craftsmen of different occupations and crafts also had to pay taxes to the king. Craftsmen like weavers or

blacksmiths had to work for a day per month at the king's palace. Besides it herders, traders, hunters and gatherers had to pay tax in the form of animals produce, selling and buying goods and forest produce to the state.

5. Long answer type questions :

- (i) Small tribes establish large kingdoms through a combination of factors like forming alliances with other tribes, conquering neighbouring groups, utilizing trade networks.
- (ii) Agriculture was the main occupation of the people and they grow rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane, sesame, pulses, mustard, etc. Farmers began to use iron plough instead of wooden plough due to which hard clayed soil could be ploughed easily which increase the crop production.

The scattering seed system of paddy cultivation was changed to transplantation of saplings of paddy which yielded more production of rice.

- (iii) The economic life of Janpadas and Mahajanpadas can be characterized by the following—
 - (a) The land revenue was $\frac{1}{10^{th}}$ to $\frac{1}{6^{th}}$ of the produce.
 - (b) The main exports were finished crafts textile goods, sandalwood and pearls. The main imports were precious stones like gold, jade and silver.
 - (c) The Mahajanapadas had craft and art industry that produced pottery, ivory, gold ornaments, sculptures and mural paintings.
 - (d) Animal husbandry was a key occupation.
- (iv) Magadha was one of powerful mahajanapadas in Bihar with its capital Rajagriha (Rajgir). It had a big forest area full of elephants. It was a fertile mahajanapada located

in the Gangetic basin (Ganga and Son rivers) which yielded rich crops and taxes to the Raja. Minerals like copper and iron ores were mined in Chhota Nagpur of which weapons and instruments were made of. Powerful rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Mahapadma Nanda ruled this Mahajanapada.



Emergence of New Religious Thoughts

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) Mahavir Swami (ii) (c) Both (a) and (b) (iii) (c) 30 years
- (iv) (b) 106 (v) (c) 540 BC (vi) (a) peepal (vii) (b) Buddhism
- (viii) (a) Vinaya Pitaka

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Siddhodana (ii) peepal (iii) Mahayana, Hinyana
- (iv) 24th (v) Salvation

3. Match the following correctly :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| (i) The Jainism | → | (a) birth place of the Buddha |
| (ii) The Buddhism | → | (b) the place where the Buddha got enlightenment |
| (iii) The Hinyana | → | (c) knowledge |
| (iv) Digambars | → | (d) Mahavir Swami |
| (v) Bodhgaya | → | (e) a sect of the Buddhism |
| (vi) Kaivalya | → | (f) The Buddha |
| (vii) Lumbini | → | (g) a sect of the Jainism |

4. Write true or false :

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True (v) False

5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) The Upnishads are a set of books composed in Sanskrit language. These books are written in the form of dialogues between students and teachers.
They are also called the 'Vedanta'. According to historians there are 108 Upnishads.
- (ii) The three jewels of Jainism are
Samyagdarshana (Right faith)
Samyagjnana (Right knowledge)
Samyakcharitra (Right conduct)
- (iii) Five Mahavratas to be obeyed for good behaviour and conduct—
1. Not to kill animals (Non violence)
 2. Not to tell a lie (Satya)
 3. Not to steal (Asteya)
 4. Not to hoard illegal wealth (Non-possession)
 5. To keep control over the sensory organs. (Brahmacharya)
- (iv) Bodh Gaya is famous for being the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment under Bodhi tree.
- (v) **Eightfold Path**— These eightfold path are the principles of simple humanitarian behaviour.
1. Right Knowledge
 2. Right Goal
 3. Right Speech
 4. Right Action
 5. Right Living
 6. Right Effort
 7. Right Views



8. Right Meditation

He preached Nirvan, (To get rid of sorrow)

- (vi) Pilgrims from China like Fa-Hien (1600 years ago), Xuan Zang (1400 years ago) and I-Tsing (1450 years ago) visited India and took Buddhism-Literature to their country and studied it.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) Lord Buddha was the founder of the Buddhism. He was born at Kapilvastu in Lumbini forest (Nepal) in 563 BC. His father was Suddhodana, the king of Shakya, a Republic. His mother was Mayadevi. He was married to Yashodhara and a son named Rahul was born to her at the age of 29 years.

In search of true knowledge and peace he left his palace, wife, son and parents forever. He sat in penance for years and at last he got enlightenment under a peepal tree in Bodhgaya (Bihar) and he was known as Buddha.

- (ii)
1. He was against the killing of animals for food, recreation and sacrifice.
 2. He boycotted the casteism and gave the principle of equality.
 3. He was in favour of thinking rightly.
 4. He believed in-'As you sow so shall you reap.'
 5. He believed in rebirth of sorrow not of soul.
 6. According to Buddha every thing is mortal and equally variable.
 7. He preached that the person should give up dance, scent, untimely eating, soft bed and hoarding wealth.
- (iii) Founder of the Jainism was Vardhman Mahavir was born at Kundagrama near Vaishali in Bihar in 540 BC. His father was Siddhartha and mother was Trishala. He was the 24th tirthankar of the Jainism.

At the age of 30 Vardhman left his palace in search of great truth. He went in hard penance in search of truth and peace for about 12 years. He was called Mahavir due to conquering of his sensory organs. He got Kaivalya or perfect knowledge due to which he was called a Jina and his followers were known as Jains.

- (iv)
1. The Jains believe in penance and fasting.
 2. They do not eat meat, garlic, onion, curd, cauliflower, radish, etc.
 3. They boycott gambling, drinking wine and smoking.
 4. They protest animal sacrifice and illegal worship offerings.
 5. They believe in salvation and action.
 6. They do not believe in God's supremacy and the Vedas.
- (v) Buddha preached his teachings in Pali language. This religion spread to western and southern parts of India by various monks who used to live in caves of hills which were called monasteries. These monasteries (Viharas) were located in Deccan and Western Ghats. Ashoka, the great sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra to Sri Lanka to spread it. Besides it Buddhism was also spread in Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia.



India and Its Origin

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) Sindhu (ii) (a) Macedonia (iii) (b) island (iv) (b) Chandravamsha (v) (d) all of these

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Indus (ii) Aryavrata (iii) Bharat (iv) Wu Yin (v) Central, Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern

3. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

4. Match the following correctly :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| (i) Xuanzang | → | (a) central land |
| (ii) Bharata | → | (b) Five Indus |
| (iii) Phagyul | → | (c) continents |
| (iv) Varsas | → | (d) the land of Aryas |
| (v) Madhyadesh | → | (e) Bharatvarsha |

5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) The name 'India' has its roots in 'Indus' the Sanskrit term 'Sindu' referring to the mighty river. The Greeks and Iranians adapted it as 'Hindos' or 'Indos'. According to Mahabharata the name 'Bharat' is named after emperor 'Bharata'.
- (ii) The country that lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains is called Bharatam there dwell the descendants of Bharata.
- (iii) Jambudvipa is a name often used to describe the territory of Greater India in ancient Indian sources. The term is based on the concept of dvipa, meaning "island" or "continent" in ancient India. The term Jambudvipa was used by Ashoka, the king to represent his realm in the third century BCE. It describes the whole of India which included what is today Bangladesh, Pakistan and some parts of Afghanistan.
- (iv) Tibetan Buddhists, authors and pilgrims used the geographic references 'Gyagar' to the south and 'Madhyadesh'—central land or holy center for

India. Tibetan Lamas also started to refer India as 'Phagyul' meaning the land of aryas i.e. land of noble, holy, enlightened & superior people who are the source of spiritual enlightenment.

Chinese literature : Tianzhu, is a Chinese word derived from 'Sindhu' which means heavenly body.



Trade, Craft and Towns in Ancient Period

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) Pondicherry (Puducherry) (ii) (a) export (iii) (d) doubled handled jar (iv) (d) West Bengal (v) (a) Nikamattars (vi) settled group of traders

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Shrenis (ii) Bhrigukaccha (iii) Arretine (iv) religious centre (v) Arabia, Roman Empire

3. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

4. Match the following correctly :

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|---------------|---|--|
| (i) Muslin | → | (a) red glazed pottery |
| (ii) Arretine | → | (b) a port |
| (iii) Shrenis | → | (c) a fine cotton cloth |
| (iv) Ringwell | → | (d) well made of clay rings for drainage |
| (v) Arikamedu | → | (e) guilds |

5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) In ancient period traders and merchants were categorised into 'shrenis' which were called guilds which donated money earned in the form of interest to monasteries.
- (ii) The medium of trade was coins. The Persians and Greeks introduced coinage in India. Coins made of gold, silver, copper and bronze were in use in 6th century BC. Punch marked coins known as Karshapanas were used for about 500 years and these were considered the earliest coins.
- (iii) Wine, lead, tin, glass, gold, silver and topaz were imported while the spices, malabathrum, diamonds and sapphires were exported.
- (iv) Ports of Tamralipti and Chandrakhetur (West Bengal) on the eastern coast and Bharuch (Bhrigukaccha) and Sopara (Shurparaka) on the western coast were the important centres of foreign trade.
Overseas trade was carried by South India with Arabia and Roman Empire. Besides the above the ports of Tondi, Azhagarkulam, Puhar, Arikamedu (Puducherry) and Karikala in South India were also the main trading centres.
- (v) In ancient India various religious centres related to the Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism were located. Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati were important Buddhist religious centres. Among the Hindu religious centres were Ujjain, Kashi, Madurai Mathura.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) Farmers and craftsmen used to take their produce and articles to sell in the markets which were located in the towns which were connected by roads. Ujjain, Nasik,

and Kashi were important towns. For foreign trade, some towns were located on the sea shores so those were called port cities.

- (ii) In villages craftsmen like potters made earthen wares, idols, garland makers made garlands, weavers weaved clothes of cotton, silk and wool, carpenters made furniture and farming tools like plough, leveller, yoke, goldsmith made jewellery of gold and silver, tribes living in forests used to make baskets and ropes. Some people used to make ivory carvings and beads to earn their breads.
- (iii) Arikamedu was a port on the Eastern coast of India in Puducherry during the reign of the Cholas between 2200 and 1900 years ago. A huge brick structure near the coast might have been the warehouse. Trade with Rome (Italy) was done from this port. Textile, beads, semiprecious stones and glass-shell bangles exported from here. Wine, gems, glass wares and olive oil were imported.



Culture and Science

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) monks and nuns (ii) (b) temples (iii) (c) fourth (iv) (c) Ramayana (v) (d) Sarnath (vi) (c) Mahabalipuram

2. Fill in the blanks :

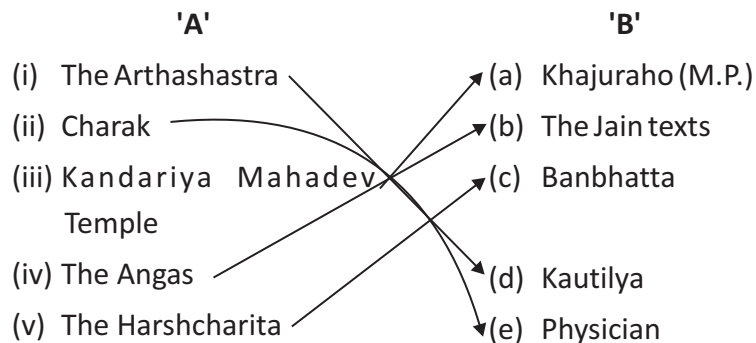
- (i) Shakespeare (ii) Ajanta caves (iii) Forest (iv) Smriti Prasthan



3. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False (v) True

4. Match the following correctly :



5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) During the period of Guptas reign, Fa-Hien a Chinese traveller came to India in 5th century AD. He wrote about the kingdom of Java (Yavadvipa) that it was ruled by a Hindu king. He studied the Buddhism.
- (ii) These are also the part of the Vedas that include the essence of the Hindu philosophy. There are 108 Upanishads in all written by various saints and sages between 800 and 500 BC.
- (iii) The Vedas are four in number-Rigveda, Samveda, Atharvaveda and Yajurveda. The Vedas were written in Sanskrit and gives description of the Aryans, political, social, economical and religious life. The Rigveda consists 1017 hymns or Suktas. The Samveda is known as the 'Book of Chants' and consists 1549 hymns. The Yajurveda is known as the 'Book of Sacrificial Prayers'. The Atharvaveda consists hymns in praise of gods.
- (iv) Murals in the Ajanta caves in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra are beautiful paintings depicting the life history of Lord Buddha. The oldest Indian paintings are rock art in caves which are around 10,000 years old such as the paintings of the Bhimbetka cave (M.P.).

- (v) Monasteries were the places with buildings where monks and nuns used to live during the reign of ancient rulers who assumed the Buddhism. These monasteries were built by cutting many rocks or hollowed caves.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) The famous/main books on Hinduism are—
 - (a) **Vedas** : These are four in number-Rigveda, Samveda, Atharveda and Yajurveda. The vedas were written in sanskrit and gives description of the Aryane, political, social economic and religions life.
 - (b) **Brahmanas** : These are the second section of the Vedas containing Mantras. It contain information about non-Aryans.
 - (c) **Aranyakas** : These are generally called 'Forest Books' which deals with mysticism and philosophy.
 - (d) **Upanishads** : These are also part of Vedas includes the essence of Hindu philosophy.
 - (e) **The Puranas** : These books contains stories and tales of Hindu gods and goddesses.
 - (f) The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are two important and famous epics. These epics gives information about the social, political and economical conditions of that period.
- (ii) Rishi Ved Vyasa wrote the Mahabharata which describes the battle between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. The battle was fought at Kurukshetra in present Harayana. All the Kauravas were killed and Yudhisthra, the elder brother became the king of Hastinapur. After sometime, all the Pandava brothers put Prikshit on the throne and retired to the Himalayas. The Bhagwad Gita is the part of the Mahabharata in the form of a dialogue between Arjuna and Lord Krishna.

- (iii) Ancient literature refers to a collection of written works from ancient civilizations, including religious text, poems, plays, philosophical writings and epic tales which provide insight into the beliefs, culture and societal structure of ancient period.

Examples of ancient literature are :

- ◆ The Vedas the upnishads, the Ramayana and Mahabharata from India.
 - ◆ The Iliad and the Odyssey plays by Sophocles
 - ◆ The epic of Gilgamesh.
- (iv) The worship place of the Hindus is called a temple. People worship various Hindu, Gods and Goddesses like Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh (Shiva) Durga, Hanuman, Sun, etc in these temples. Many rulers of ancient period got built these temples. The Garbhagriha, where the image of chief deity is placed is known as the most important part of the temple. The Shikhara is its upper most part like a tower. Most the temples had an open space called the mandapa for assembling the people.
- Dasavtar temple (Jhansi), Rajrajeshwar temple (Tanjore), Ratha temple (Mahabalipuram) Kailashnath temple (Kanchi), Durga temple (Aihole) and Virupaksha temple (Vatapi), etc. are some of the famous ancient temples.
- (v) The invention of 'Zero' by Aryabhatta, astronomer and famous mathematician but later on Brahmagupta introduced zero in calculations in around 628 BC. Varahamihira was another scientist who wrote the Brihat Samhita, Dhanvantari, Charak and Sushruta were the famous physicians and Patanjali was Yoga expert in ancient India. Sushruta is called the father of surgery.
- The Iron Pillar of Delhi is the best example of metallurgy which did not affect by rusting so far.



Unit-2
Geography

The Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) 90 (ii) (b) 181 (iii) (b) Equator (iv) (a) London (U.K.)
(v) (b) $82\frac{1}{2}$ ° E longitude

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) North Pole (ii) 111.32 (iii) Russia (iv) axis (v) 24

3. Match the following correctly :

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|----------------------|---|---|
| (i) Prime Meridian | ↘ | (a) the hottest zone on the earth |
| (ii) Axis | ↗ | (b) Greenwich |
| (iii) Equator | ↗ | (c) $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° N |
| (iv) Torrid Zone | ↘ | (d) an imaginary line on which the earth rotates. |
| (v) Tropic of Cancer | ↗ | (e) an imaginary line midway between the North Pole and the South Pole. |

4. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (f) False

5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) ♦ Lines of latitude run parallel to the equator lines of longitude run from north to south connecting poles.

- ◆ Latitude is measured in degrees, with 0 degrees at the equator and 90 degrees at the poles.
 - ◆ Longitude is measured in degrees with Prime meridian at 0 degrees.
- (ii) Local time of a given place is calculated by the position of the sun at noon. It is based on the local meridian passing through that place.
- (iii) 1. **Tropic of Capricorn** : It is in the Southern Hemisphere which is parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the equator.
2. **Tropic of Cancer** : It is in the Northern Hemisphere that is parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the equator.
- (iv) **International Date Line** : It is an internationally agreed time change line or 180° meridian which falls on the opposite side of the Greenwich meridian. While travelling from west to east, we adjust our watches by adding a day and we minus a day crossing the date line from the east to west.
- (v) **Temperate Zone**: Areas around Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere, have medium temperatures which are called Temperate Zone.
- (vi) The area which gets the maximum amount of heat is called the Torrid Zone. This area is located between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The direct sun rays fall on it throughout the 360 days of the year. It is also called the Tropical zone.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) There are four major parallels of Latitude which are as follows :
1. **Tropic of Capricorn** : It is in the Southern Hemisphere which is parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the equator.



2. **Tropic of Cancer** : It is in the Northern Hemisphere that is parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° N of the equator.
3. **Arctic Circle** : It is in the Northern Hemisphere that is parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}$ ° N of the equator.
4. **Antarctic Circle** : It is in the Southern Hemisphere that is parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}$ ° S of the equator.

- (ii) **Temperate Zone**: Areas around Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere, have medium temperatures which are called Temperate Zone.

The area which gets the maximum amount of heat is called the Torrid Zone. This area is located between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The direct sun rays fall on it throughout the 360 days of the year. It is also called the Tropical zone.

Frigid Zone : The temperature of the areas lying between the North pole and the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere because here the Sun does not rise much above the horizon so its rays always fall slanting so these are very cold. The coldest areas of the world lie in these zones. These are called frigid zones.

- (iii) Prime Meridian is also called the Greenwich Meridian or International Meridian as it passes through Greenwich near London. Longitudes of a place help us to know the local time of that place.

Greenwich Mean Time is the Standard Time of United Kingdom that is based on the local time of the meridian passing through Greenwich city near London. The Indian Standard Time is 5 : 30 hours ahead of GMT.

- (iv) In India, the longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ is treated as the standard median of which local time is taken as the standard time for the whole India which is known as the IST (Indian Standard Time).



Maps and Map Reading

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

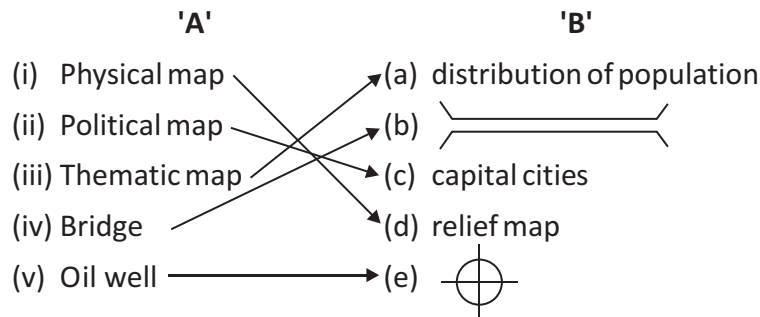
1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) large scale map (ii) (d) north (iii) (d) scale (iv) (a) Anaximander (v) (c) Thematic maps (vi) (a) to find the main direction

2. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

3. Match the following correctly :



4. Distinguish between :

- (i) **Physical Maps** : Maps showing mountains, plains, plateaus, rivers, bays, seas etc are called Physical maps.

These are also known as relief maps. These maps provide us physical features of the earth.

Thematic Maps: Maps showing climate, weather, pressure, monsoons, rainfall, forests, crops, mineral wealth, direction of winds, industries, etc. are called Thematic Maps.

- (ii) A globe is three dimensional sphere. The globe represents the whole earth. It is used to get a broad level picture of the world. A map is a two dimensional it represents just a part of earth. Maps provide more specific information.
- (iii) A drawing based on memory and spot observation without using any scale is called a sketch.
A drawing of a small area based on a large scale is called a plan.
- (iv) Maps which show a very large area with fewer details are called Small Scale Maps. Maps of Atlas and the classroom are of such type. Scale 1 cm = 500 km.
Maps which show small areas with more details are called Large scale maps. Maps of cities roads, railways, etc are of such type.
Scale 1 cm = 10 km.

5. Short answer type questions :

- (i) Maps are drawings of geographical figures like in accurate proportion in short form on plains mountains, lakes, oceans, cities, railways, roads, etc. paper based on a scale.
- (ii) Components of a map:
 - (a) **Distance** : The distance between places on the map measured in defined units.
 - (b) **Direction** : The cardinal directions of North, South, East and West.

- (c) **Symbols** : Marks, characters or images used to represent things.
- (iii) Maps providing information about different districts, tehsils, states, countries of the world with their boundaries are called Political Maps.
- (iv) **Sketch** : A drawing based on memory and spot observation without using any scale is called a sketch. For example rough sketch are drawn on marriage cards or different types of meeting venues to show the clear way/path to the; invitees.

6. Long answer type questions :

- (i) There are several types of maps like follows:
 - (i) **Physical Maps** : Maps showing mountains, plains, plateaus, rivers, bays, seas etc are called Physical maps. These are also known as relief maps. These maps provide us physical features of the earth.
 - (ii) **Political Maps**: Maps providing information about different districts, tehsils, states, countries of the world with their boundaries are called Political Maps.
 - (iii) **Thematic Maps**: Maps showing climate, weather, pressure, monsoons, rainfall, forests, crops, mineral wealth, direction of winds, industries, etc. are called Thematic Maps.
- (ii) Different types of signs and symbols are used to show rivers, mountains, railways, roadways, airways, waterways, etc because it is not possible to draw the actual pictures of these. Seeing these symbols and signs we can easily understand and identify them. For convenience different colours, signs, symbols and letterings are used to represent information on the map.



- (iii) Maps which show a very large area with fewer details are called Small Scale Maps. Maps of Atlas and the classroom are of such type. Scale 1 cm = 500 km.

Maps which show small areas with more details are called Large scale maps. Maps of cities roads, railways, etc are of such type.

Scale 1 cm = 10 km.

- (iv) A mariner's compass is a navigational instrument used primarily at sea, consisting of magnetized needle mounted on a card marked with directional points which aligns itself with the Earth's magnetic field allowing sailors to determine their direction while navigating on water.

- (v) A drawing based on memory and spot observation without using any scale is called a sketch.

A drawing of a small area based on a large scale is called a plan.



The Major Domains of the Earth

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

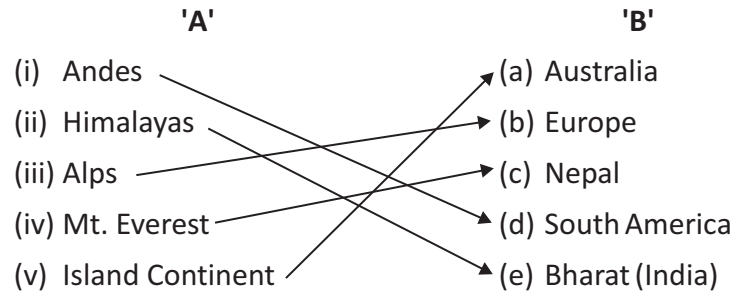
- (i) (b) nickel (ii) (a) Asia (iii) (b) Africa (iv) (d) Pacific (v) (b) 78% (vi) (b) Biosphere (vii) (c) Australia (viii) (d) Thermosphere

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Africa (ii) 8848 metres (iii) Dart continent (iv) Australia
(v) Thermosphere



3. Match the following correctly:



4. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

5. Short answer type questions:

- (i) Continents are made of solid rock and soil while oceans are made of water and dissolved minerals.
- ◆ Continents have mountains, valleys and plains while oceans have trenches, ridges and ocean-basins.
- (ii) **Asia** : It is the largest continent which covers about 1/3rd of the total land area of the Earth. It lies in the Eastern hemisphere and the Tropic of cancer passes through it. The World's highest mountains, the Himalayas are in Asia which have the world's highest (8848 metres) peak Mount Everest (Nepal).
- (iii) Antarctica provides a great scope for scientific studies so it is called the Continent of Science.
- (iv) **Africa** : It is the second largest continent and also called the Dark Continent because it had been unknown to other countries for many years.
- (v) **Troposphere** : It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere which is the closest layer to the surface of the Earth and extends upto 15km over the equator from sea level while 8 km over the poles. It contains 90% of total air of the atmosphere. It has water vapour, dust and moisture.

It is also known as Ionosphere. It lies between the Stratosphere and the Exosphere and extends from 60 to 400 km above the Earth's surface. It is electrically charged and space shuttle orbits in it.

6. Long answer type questions:

- (i) The Earth is made up of a number of concentric layers which are as follows:
 - (i) **Crust** : It is the outermost layer of the Earth. The average thickness of the solid crust is about 30 to 100 km.
 - (ii) **Mantle** : It is made of several layers and its thickness is about 2900 km which is made of red hot rocks having silicate minerals besides iron and magnesium. It is partly fluid.
 - (iii) **Core** : This layer is stretched up to the centre of the Earth from 2900 km. Its average thickness is about 2100 km. It can be divided into two parts—
 - (a) **Outer Core** : It is stretched upto 5,150 km from Mantle. It is made of molten material.
 - (b) **Inner Core** : It is stretched from 5,150 km to 6,371 km or say is about 1221 km deep. It contains nickel and iron due to which the Earth acts like a magnet.
- (ii) Europe is the sixth largest continent and lies to the west of Asia. It covers the land area of 10.53 million sq. km. It is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Arctic Ocean in the north and Mediterranean Sea in the south. In the east, the Ural Mountain ranges separate it from Asia.
- (iii) 1. **Troposphere** : It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere which is the closest layer to the surface of the Earth and extends upto 15km over the equator from sea level while 8 km over the poles. It contains 90% of total air of the

atmosphere. It has water vapour, dust and moisture. Clouds lightning and other weather phenomena happen in this layer.

2. **Stratosphere** : It begins from the troposphere and extends from 15 to 50 km above the surface of the Earth. It has the Ozone Layer which helps the absorption of the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.
 3. **Mesosphere** : It is the third layer. In it temperature decreases and altitude increases. It extends upto 80 km from the sea level. The hurtling of meteors is slowed down in this layer due to its thickness.
 4. **Thermosphere** : It is also known as Ionosphere. It lies between the Stratosphere and the Exosphere and extends from 60 to 400 km above the Earth's surface. It is electrically charged and space shuttle orbits in it.
 5. **Exosphere** : It is the outermost layer where the atmosphere merges into space. It lies about 480 km from the Earth's surface without air.
- (iv) To fulfil various types of need human beings often disturb the natural balance among the different elements of the biosphere. Human cuts forests to get fuel, wood and timber or clears land for agriculture which causes soil erosion and pollution.
- Large scale burning of fossil fuels like coal and petroleum mining of minerals, deforestation, etc have had a negative impact on the biosphere. To avoid the hazards for environment we should not disturb the nature and its components.
- (v) The Pacific Ocean is significantly larger, covering nearly one-third of the Earth's surface while the Indian ocean is the third largest ocean and is smaller bordered by Asia, Africa and Australia.



The Physical India

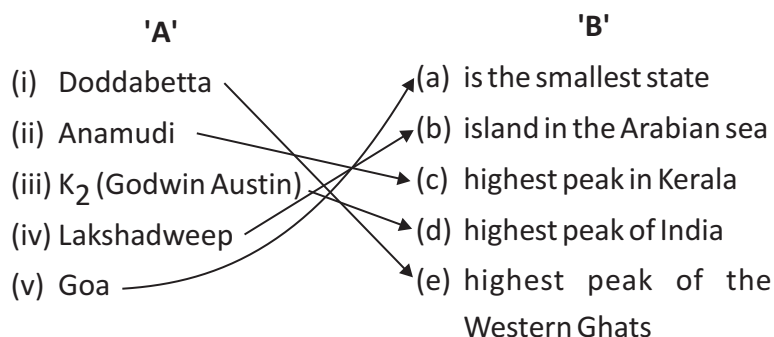
Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) 28 (ii) (b) Rajasthan (iii) (c) Nepal (iv) (b) 8
(v) (c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands

2. Match the following correctly:



3. Write true or false :

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False (v) True

4. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) 28, 8 (ii) Rajasthan (iii) Malwa (iv) Ganga Delta
(v) Eastern Coastal Plain

5. Short answer type questions:

- (i) India is located in the Northern Hemisphere with its area 3.28 million sq. km.
(ii) The Northern Plains are made of deposits of alluvial soil carried by the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Sutlej, the Indus river and their tributaries. These plains cover the states of UP Assam, the Punjab and Haryana. The soil of

these plains are fertile that is why food crops like wheat, sugarcane, paddy, etc are grown here and densely populated.

- (iii) A delta is formed by the deposition of sediment carried by a river while a plateau is formed by geological uplift or erosion.
 - ◆ Delta are always formed at the mouth of a river where it meets the ocean while plateaus can be located inland and not associated with rivers.
- (iv) In the north western part of Rajasthan the plains are sandy hot and dry which is called the Thar Desert. Thorny bushes and trees like Khejri, babool are found in this desert. The average annual rainfall is below 25 cm. Sandunes can be seen all over. The Luni, Chambal, etc rivers flow through the desert.
- (v) The Andaman & Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal which have 204 islands and are of volcanic origin.

6. Long answer type questions:

- (i) The Northern Plains are made of deposits of alluvial soil carried by the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Sutlej, the Indus river and their tributaries. These plains cover the states of UP Assam, the Punjab and Haryana. The soil of these plains are fertile that is why food crops like wheat, sugarcane, paddy, etc are grown here and densely populated.
- (ii) The Great Himalayas are the ranges of mountains which stretches for about 2,400 km from Kashmir to Arunchal Pradesh. In the east there are higher, middle and lower ranges and these are known as the Greater Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas and the Outer Himalayas. The Shivalik is the southern most range of the lower Himalayas.

The lesser Himalayas is about 4500 metres high where famous hill stations like Shimla, Manali, Mussoorie, Nainital, Gangtok, Darjeeling are located.

With its average height of less than 1,500 metres, the Shivaliks are the lowest ranges of the Himalayas.

- (iii) India lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere. India has nine neighbouring countries—

Northwest— Afghanistan and Pakistan

North—China, Bhutan and Nepal

East—Myanmar and Bangladesh

Southeast— Sri Lanka

Southwest—Maldives

- (iv) Coastal plains are near the west and the east coasts of the sea in India which are stretched the westwards of the Western Ghats and eastwards of the Eastern Ghats. Western Coastal Plain extends from the Gulf of Kutch to Kanyakumari. Its northern part is known as Konkan and southern part is known as Malabar which is in Kerala and have many Lagoons often known as Backwaters. There are 1382 islands (including uninhabited) in India. Out of them 572 islands are in the Bay of Bengal and 368 islands are in the Arabian Sea.



Unit-3
Social and Political Life

Unity in Diversity

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

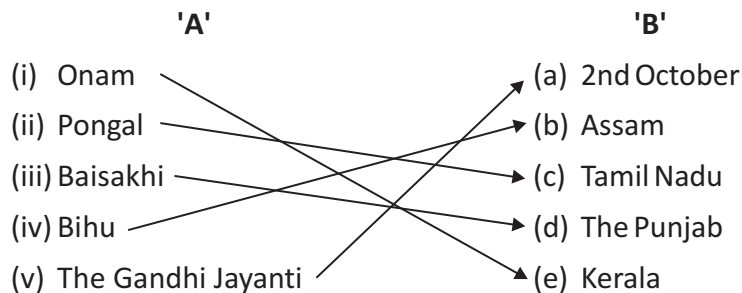
1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) diversity (ii) (b) Tamil (iii) (b) rice (iv) (b) Kashmir
(v) (b) Kashmir

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Vast (ii) secular state (iii) Hindus (iv) South Indians
(v) Changthangi goat

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

5. Short answer type questions:

- (i) There are 22 regional languages and about 1652 dialects in our country India. People of Uttar Pradesh, M.P. Uttarakhand, Bihar and Rajasthan speak mainly Hindi. People of south India speak Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and a few of them speak Hindi which is our national language. English is the language which is spoken and studied almost in every corner of India.

- (ii) There are three categories of people in India—rich, poor and middle class people. People whose income is regular and high are known as rich and they are mostly engaged in industries, big agricultural farms, business, etc. People who are in service, jobs or small trading activities are middle class and people who are labourers or small farmers are poor as their income is very low.
- (iii) People eat different types of food all over India. People living in north India mostly are vegetarians. They like to eat wheat, maize, pulse, rice on a large scale while the people living in southern states of India like to eat rice, fish and coconut products besides the sea food as those states are coastal states. People living in east north are also non-veg but rice is their staple food.
- (iv) Diversity is defined as differences between people, that can include dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs or other ideologies.

6. Long answer type questions:

- (i) Diversity is defined as differences between people, that can include dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs or other ideologies.
India is a land of secular-state where people follow different types of religions as—the Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Christianity, etc. They belong to many types of castes. The Hindus worship in temples, the Muslims go to the mosque to offer their namaz, the Sikhs go to the Gurudwara and the Christians go to Church for praying God. All the religions teach love, faith, compassion, tolerance and brotherhood.
- (ii) People of different religions and castes fought unitedly against the British to liberate India. The Muslims craftsmen prepare the effigies of Ravana,

Kumbhakarana and Meghnath for the festival of Dussehra of the Hindus. The Muslim masons, craftsmen and carpenters work to build our houses and they also take our services for their works. Thus, we all depend upon one another for many works. People of different religions invite the people of other religions to their marriage functions, parties, etc.

- (iii) People living in hot regions wear cotton clothes of light colours while who live in hills and cold regions wear coarse and woollen clothes. Most of the people wear pant-shirt and kurta-trousers. Women wear suit-salwar, sarees, shawls, stolls, kameez, etc. Phiran a long woollen coat is worn by Kashmiris during winter.

People eat different types of food all over India. People living in north India mostly are vegetarians. They like to eat wheat, maize, pulse, rice on a large scale while the people living in southern states of India like to eat rice, fish and coconut products besides the sea food as those states are coastal states. People living in east north are also non-veg but rice is their staple food.

There are 22 regional languages and about 1652 dialects in our country India. People of Uttar Pradesh, M.P. Uttarakhand, Bihar and Rajasthan speak mainly Hindi. People of south India speak Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and a few of them speak Hindi which is our national language. English is the language which is spoken and studied almost in every corner of India.

- (iv) Do yourself.
- (v) Festivals in India play a significant role in illustrating country's unity in diversity by bringing together people from different culture, religious and regional backgrounds to celebrate shared values festivals like Diwali, Eid, Christmas and Pongal are celebrated by different communities after emphasize universal

objective such as joy, gratitude and triumph of good over evil.



Family Values and Community

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) family (ii) (c) vedas (iii) (d) community (iv) (b) Orans
(v) fish

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) social (ii) common, unity (iii) conservation (iv) Jhabna
(v) 573

3. Write true or false :

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

4. Match the following correctly:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Terrain | → | (a) team spirit, cooperation |
| (ii) PAT | → | (b) Oran System |
| (iii) Work values | → | (c) Harvesting of fishes |
| (iv) Thar desert | → | (d) a piece of land |
| (v) Nagaland | → | (e) Process Analytical Technology |

5. Short answer type questions:

- (i) A family is a group of two or more individuals that are related by marriage or birth, usually live together in the same household.

Family values are something that we get from our parents in the form of love, care, trust, honesty, kindness, empathy, compassion, perseverance, and many more. They instill these values in us knowingly or unknowingly to make us good human beings. Family values are sometimes called cultural or traditional values that show the beliefs, roles, attitudes and values of one's family.

- (ii) Community word is derived from two words 'common' and 'unity'. Community can be defined as a group of people who share a common characteristic or interest, and may live in the same area or have a shared sense of belonging.

Community is a familiar thread used to bring people together to advocate and support each other in the fight to overcome those threats. As human beings, we need a sense of belonging, and that sense of belonging is what connects us to the many relationships we develop. Communities are also rich in resources, that is where their collective aspect comes into play.

- (iii) The tribal communities in India are stated to be very simple in their living; they lead an uncomplicated and a straightforward life; they reside in forests and hilly areas; their dwellings are normally thatched huts and they are dependent upon the forests to look out for edible roots and fruits to meet their nutritional requirements. The tribal people believe in making money to earn their living, they are transferable and migrate from one region to another in search for jobs or work; they work as agricultural labourers, sell products for other products such as food and in the present existence, they sell products for money.
- (iv) The tribals of Jhabua efficiently divert water from hill streams into irrigation channels called pats, using the peculiar characteristics of the terrain. Water is then

passed through deep ditches and stone aqueducts to form an irrigation system that can be used by the local communities. The villagers irrigate their fields by turns. The channel requires constant maintenance as some parts of the channel get destroyed during floods, and it is the duty of the family irrigating the fields on that particular day to take care of the pat.

- (v) (a) Process Analytical Technology, is a system used to design, analyze, and control manufacturing processes.
- (b) An aqueduct is a man-made system of pipes, canals, tunnels, ditches, and other structures that moves water from one place to another.
- (c) A continued effort to achieve something despite of difficulties.



Economic and Non-Economic Activities

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) Profit (ii) (a) non-economic (iii) (d) primary
- (iv) (a) Consumption (v) (b) transportation

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) financial gain (ii) Distribution (iii) Swachh Bharat
- (iv) Production (v) primary, secondary, tertiary

3. Write true or false :

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True



4. Match the following correctly:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (i) Mining | → | (a) medical facilities |
| (ii) Healthcare | → | (b) accommodation services |
| (iii) Financial | → | (c) cultivation of crops |
| (iv) Hospitality | → | (d) extraction of mineral ores |
| (v) Agriculture | → | (e) banking, insurance |

5. Short answer type questions:

- (i) All the activities done with the objective of financial gain are termed as economic activities. Economic Activities are performed in almost all sectors of society. People perform these activities for a living and gain income from these activities. All the economic activities have significant characteristics to acquire wealth, earn a livelihood and facilitate economic growth.

Non-Economic activities are performed without the expectation of financial gain, but rather for the sake of providing services to others. These activities are done voluntarily and are based on interests, habits, and hobbies. These activities do not give any income in return.

- (ii) There are three basic economic activities:

- ◆ Production
- ◆ Distribution
- ◆ Consumption

Production: An economic activity that involves making or providing essential goods and services for consumers. It is a process that transforms inputs into outputs.

Distribution: To spread or make available the produced goods and services throughout the market place such that a large number of people can buy it. Packaging and transportation are the two main activities of distribution.

It is an act of buying and using resources to satisfy present needs and wants.

- (iii) **National Water Mission (Jal Shakti Abhiyan):** This program involves integrated water resource management helping to conserve water, minimize wastage and ensure more equitable distribution both across and within states.

Clean India Mission (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan): This program was initiated by the government on 02nd October 2014 to pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary in 2019. The campaign aims to achieve the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2nd October 2019.

- (iv) The economy in the sector is dependent on the natural ingredients which are used to create the services and products offered and which at the end are used for consumption. The secondary sector is a part of the economy that involves the processing, manufacturing, and construction of goods from natural products.

The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, is the part of the economy that provides services instead of physical products. The key feature of tertiary sector is it focuses on creating value by fulfilling needs or desires rather than manufacturing physical products.

- (v)
 - (a) **Quarrying:** Extraction of stone, sand and gravel from quarries for construction purposes.
 - (b) **Agriculture:** It includes cultivation of crops, livestock farming and poultry. It provides food and raw materials for various industries.
 - (c) **Aquaculture :** Farming of fish and other aquatic species.
 - (d) **Recreation :** Recreation is activity of leisure. Recreational activities are done for enjoyment, amusement and fun.



Government Forms in India

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

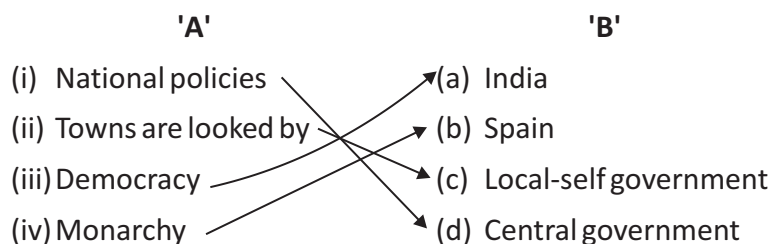
1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) central government (ii) (d) all of these (iii) (a) 3
(iv) (c) Seeley (v) (c) 1920

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) laws (ii) democratic (iii) 1928 (iv) United Kingdom
(v) Government

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Short answer type questions:

- (i) **Monarchy** : When the rule of the country is done by the king or the queen in the form of the government is called Monarchy. He or she takes all decisions with help of few advisors or ministers. This form of the government is mostly hereditary. The examples of monarchy are the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Sweden.
- (ii) There are three levels of the government in our country:
- (i) National (Central Government)
 - (ii) State

- (iii) Local (Village or town)
- (iii) According to Abraham Lincoln — " The government of the people, by the people and for the people is called democracy."
- (iv) Essential features of a Democratic Government :
 - (i) People over 18 years have power to elect their government.
 - (ii) Government is responsible to answer to its people.

5. Long answer type questions:

- (i) The government is required to maintain law and order in a country and makes provisions for services, transport ways, health and sanitation, educational and training institutions, etc.

Government even make arrangement for protection of the country internally and externally.

We also need government to provide health facilities, help during the natural disasters like famine, volcanic eruption, heavy rainfall, sea-storms.

- (ii) Universal Adult Franchise means all adults above 18 years of age have right to vote besides those who are disqualified because of the laws of their country.
- (iii) There are two main types of government—

Democracy : Democracy is a type of government in which people (adult citizens) elect their representatives to run the government. In a democracy, the government has to defend its decisions and explain its actions to the people.

Monarchy : When the rule of the country is done by the king or the queen in the form of the government is called Monarchy. He or she takes all decisions with help of few advisors or ministers. This form of the government is mostly hereditary. The examples of

monarchy are the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Sweden.

- (iv) The suffrage movement was a struggle for women to gain the right to vote and hold office.



Local-Self-Government (The Panchayati Raj)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) 3 (ii) (b) 5 years (iii) (c) sarpanch (iv) (b) BDO (v) (b) DIOS (vi) (b) 2005

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Gram Panchayat (ii) village (iii) Chairman (iv) Zila Parishad (v) councillors

3. Write true or false :

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False (v) True

4. Short answer type questions:

- (i) The head of the gram-panchayat is known as Head (Sarpanch /Pradhan) who is elected by the voters of gramsabha for five years. The Pradhan calls meeting of the Panchayat and presides over these meetings. The state government appoints its representative called the Panchayat secretary which informs the head and panchs (member of the village) about the government policies and calls the meetings of gramsabha.

(ii) Functions of the Block Samiti

- (i) It supervises the functions done by gram sabhas of the block.



- (ii) It implements village development plans and programmes launched by the government like setting up the adult education centers, veterinary medicine centres, healthcare centres, anganwadi centres, distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements the farmers. It also provides relief during the time of droughts and natural disasters.
- (iii) (i) It collects taxes on shops, houses, market places, fairs, etc.
- (ii) It realises fees from commission agents, brokers, dealers and licenses issued to people.
- (iii) It receives grants from the State Government.
- (iv) It receives registration fees on purchase and sale of cattle.
- (iv) The Gram Panchayat is the lowest level of the three-tier Panchayat system in India. The elected representative serve a five year term. It is made up of following members—
 - ◆ **Ward Panchs** : Each ward in the village elects a representative called a ward member or panch.
 - ◆ **Sarpanch** : The Gram Sabha elects the sarpanch who is president of Panchayat.
 - ◆ **The Secretary** : The State govt. appoints a non elected secretary to oversee the Gram Panchayat's activities.
- (v) **Sources of Income**
 - (i) It collects taxes on trusts and accepts donations.
 - (ii) It gets government grants and financial aids from state and central government.
 - (iii) It collects rent from the property owned by it.

5. Long answer type questions:

- (i) **The Panchayati Raj :** There is a panchayat in every village. It consists village elders who solve their problems at village level. It is also a unit of local self government. The Panchayati Raj has three levels—
- (i) Panchayat at the village level (Gram Panchayat)
 - (ii) Panchayat at the block level (Block Samiti)
 - (iii) Panchayat at the district level (Zila Parishad)
- (i) **(a) Gram Sabha:** It consists gramsabha, gram panchayat and panchayat. Every adult of the village is a member of it who elects the panchs and their head (sarpanch) of the village Panchayat. It holds at least two meetings a year and discusses over the important issues and problems of the village. It keeps control over the panchayat. Population of the village must not be less than 1000. It works for five years.

The head of the gram-panchayat is known as Head (Sarpanch /Pradhan) who is elected by the voters of gramsabha for five years. The Pradhan calls meeting of the Panchayat and presides over these meetings. The state government appoints its representative called the Panchayat secretary which informs the head and panchs (member of the village) about the government policies and calls the meetings of gramsabha.

Functions of the Zila Parishad

- (i) It is a co-ordinator and consolidator of plans of the panchayat samities.
- (ii) It looks after the development of cottage and small scale industries and opens co-operative societies in the district.



- (iii) It maintains primary education, primary health centres, vaccination programmes against epidemics.
- (iv) It passes the annual budget of panchayat samities.
- (ii) **Functions of Gram Panchayat**
 - (i) To keep records of births and deaths of the village
 - (ii) To build, repair and maintain public roads
 - (iii) To make attempts for co-operative agriculture and its development besides providing good quality seeds and fertilizers to the farmers.
 - (iv) To protect the property of gramsabha
 - (v) To provide civic amenities like supplying, potable water, maintain tanks, street light, sanitation and public health and to collect local taxes.

Functions of the Zila Parishad

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- (iv) It passes the annual budget of panchayat samities.
- (iii) According to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, sons, daughters and their mother would get an equal share in the movable and immovable property of his father.
- (iv) **Zila Parishad** : It is the topmost level of the local self government as all the panchayat samitis of a district come under it. All block Pramukha, MLAs, MPs of concerned district are its members. Its members elect its chairman and Deputy Chairman from the members.

Its term is also five years. Rules of reservation are also followed.

Functions of the Zila Parishad

- (i) It is a co-ordinator and consolidator of plans of the panchayat samities.
- (ii) It looks after the development of cottage and small scale industries and opens co-operative societies in the district.
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- (ii) It gets government grants and financial aids from state and central government.
- (iii) It collects rent from the property owned by it.



Livelihood in Rural Areas

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) farming (ii) (b) big farmers (iii) (c) bidis (iv) (c) bees
- (v) (d) all of these

2. Fill in the blanks :

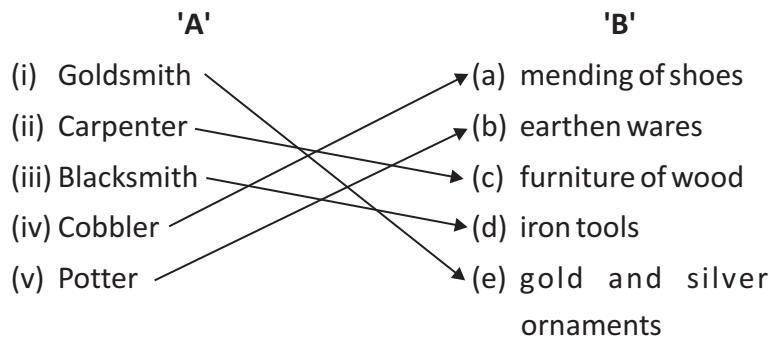
- (i) 71% (ii) carpenter (iii) grocery (iv) fishing (v) money lenders



3. Write true or false :

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Short answer type questions:

- (i) Carpenters make furniture like table, chair, bed, cot, plough, yoke, door, window, etc, blacksmith makes tools of iron like hoe, plough, hammer, sickle, spade, etc, goldsmith makes ornaments of gold and silver barber cuts hair, mason builds houses.
- (ii) Animal Husbandry : Small farmers, landless farmers, unskilled villagers rear cows, goats, buffaloes, camels, yaks, etc at their houses and get milk from them to which they sell in the nearby markets and thus they earn money to support their families.
- (iii) Many villagers and forest dwellers collect forest products like mahua, tendu leaves, honey, gum, herbs, lac, resins, broad and big leaves for pattals and sell them in the market to earn their bread.
- (iv) Farmers of Maharashtra, UP, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu grow sugarcane on large scale.

6. Long answer type questions:

- (i) More than 71% population of India is engaged in farming. Farmers are of three types-big farmers, middle farmers and small farmers. Besides these landless

farmers do work on the fields of other farmers. Big farmers do not work their own hands. They take help of small farmers or paid servants. They produce with the help of new and modern scientific agricultural implements, tractors, tube-wells, insecticides, pesticides. They grow grains sugarcane, vegetables, pulses and other fodder crops.

- (ii) Landless people living in villages make various things for other villagers particularly farmers and earn their livelihood. Carpenters make furniture like table, chair, bed, cot, plough, yoke, door, window, etc, blacksmith makes tools of iron like hoe, plough, hammer, sickle, spade, etc, goldsmith makes ornaments of gold and silver barber cuts hair, mason builds houses, cobbler mends shoes, sandals, potters makes earthen wares weavers weave clothes, and tailors stitch clothes. Besides these there are some grocery shops, cloth shop, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides shops, cycle and bike repairs and puncture makers and stationary cum book shop in the villages.
- (iii) People like small farmers, landless farmers, labourers, craftsmen, etc live below poverty line as they remain jobless for some months in a year. For their survival, marriage ceremony, fatal diseases, for purchasing of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural equipments, other needs the poor villagers have to borrow money on high interest rate from the local money lenders. They usually expect to pay this debt back at the time of harvest but sometimes in case of harvest failure, they are not able to pay this debt back and they have to take more debt and as a result they become the victims of debt trap.
- (iv) During rainy, season fishermen avoid going into the sea because this is time fish breed. During storm forecast sea fisherman are not allowed to go for fishing in the

sea. These months are most difficult for them so they have to borrow money from traders for their survival.



Livelihood in Urban Areas

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

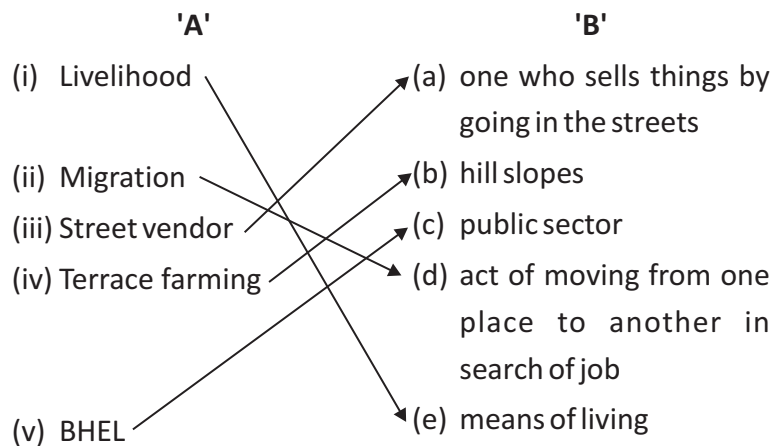
1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) towns and cities (ii) (b) unskilled worker (iii) (a) vendor (iv) (d) all of these (v) (b) seasonal

2. Write true or false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Short answer type questions:

- (i) Do yourself.
(ii) Doctors, engineers, nurses, technicians, contractors, drivers, teachers, clerks, officers, peons, lawyers,

publishers, accountants, rickshaw-pullers, operators, shopkeepers, factory workers, porters, domestic servants, parking attendants, vendors, hawkers, confectioners, etc are different types of professionals.

- (iii) **Migration** : When people move from one place to another in search of employment, the process is known as migration.
- (iv) Do yourself.

5. Long answer type questions:

- (i) Urban livelihood refers to the people who live in cities. They earn by performing various different kinds of jobs to live a people come to cities from villages in search of better jobs and wages. People working in offices, in government departments, municipal workers, security guards, taxi drivers, construction workers are the examples of person living in urban areas.

- (ii) **Causes of Migration**

1. Irregular and uncertainty of employment in villages.
2. Ambition improvement in standard of living in comparison of urban people.
3. Lack of employment opportunities in villages.
4. Higher rate of labour in cities.

Advantages

1. It makes available the chances to the people of rural area to earn more money.
2. It joins the people of urban and rural areas.
3. People of different caste, class, areas, religions come into contact of each other and establish cordial relations among themselves.