



# Social Study

*Teacher's Manual*

Class VII

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**Vidyalaya Prakashan**

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## Lesson 1 : The Environment And Its Components

### Park 'A'

1. Tick (3) the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (i) surroundings
  - b. (i) Ecology
  - c. (iii) biotic and abiotic components
  - d. (ii) 6
  - e. (iv) all of these
2. Fill in the blanks :
  - (a) physical
  - (b) early man
  - (c) water bodies
  - (d) Biosphere
  - (e) surrounds
3. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True
  - (d) True
  - (e) False

### Part 'B'

1. Answer in one line only:
  - (a) Environment is a French word which means Environer means neighbourhood. It is a set of surroundings which surrounds the human from all side and affects his life and actions.
  - (b) There are three types of environment: physical or natural environment, cultural environment and human environment.
  - (c) The natural environment consists of biotic and abiotic components.
  - (d) Family, community, religion, education, economic and political situations are said to be human environment.
  - (e) There are four spheres of environment: Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Biosphere and Hydrosphere.
  - (f) Ecosystem is said to be the relation between the living organisms and their surroundings.
2. Answer in about 6 lines :
  - (a) Physical or Natural Environment: Living and non-living components of environment make physical or natural environment. Living components like plants and animals including human beings are known as Biotic Components. While the non-living components like air, water, land, sunlight, etc. are called Abiotic Components. Thus we see that natural environment consists of land, water, air, plants and animals.

- (b) Ecosystem: All plants and animals including human beings not only depend on their surrounding but also are interdependent on each other. This relation between the livings and their surroundings is known as Ecosystem. This system is formed due to the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the chemical and physical components of the environment in which they live linked by transfer of energy and material. For example, a small pond and a large lake where plants like lotus and valisneria, grass on the bank, water, trees, birds, animals and insects all form an ecosystem.
- (c) Biosphere is the most important sphere of the environment. Plants and animals together make Biosphere. It is a narrow zone of the earth. It provides habitat to the livings. Biomes are developed in accordance with plants and animals. Land, air and water interact with one another to support living things.
3. Answers in about 10 lines:
- (a) Spheres of Environment: There are four spheres of environment:
1. Lithosphere: The solid crust or hard top layer of the Earth is called the lithosphere. It consists of rocks and minerals and fine soil. Landforms like mountains, plateaus, valleys and forests, grasslands, land growing crops and human settlements.
  2. Atmosphere: Thin layers of air surround the Earth is called atmosphere. It consists of different gases, dust particles and water vapours. It affects the human beings by solar temperature, atmospheric pressure, air humidity, rain and climate.
  3. Hydrosphere: The whole water bodies on the earth's surface is called the Hydrosphere. It consists of oceans, seas, rivers, icebergs, lakes, gulfs, etc. The oceans circulate the water in the lithosphere and atmosphere. Waves, currents and tides are different movements of oceans.
  4. Biosphere: It is the most important sphere of the environment. Plants and animals together make Biosphere. It is a narrow zone of the earth. It provides habitat to the livings. Biomes are developed in accordance with plants and animals. Land, air and water interact with one another to support living things.

(b) Human Environment: The earlyman adapted himself to the natural surroundings. He used to live a simple life and fulfilled his requirements from nature. In due course of time, his needs began to change and so his environment also changed. He invented fire and wheel and his ways of cultivation and transportation, food and living began to change rapidly. He converted himself to a settled life with facilities from a nomadic man. Trade and commerce were started by him. He also began to recognise the nature of fooding, clothing and dwelling. The human environment consists of family, community, religion, education, economic and political situations. Parks, buildings, bridges, roads, railway lines, industries and monuments all are human made environment and all these fall under lithosphere.

4. Differentiate between the -

(a) Biotic components and Abiotic components

Biotic components- Living components like plants and animals including human beings are known as biotic components.

Abiotic components- The non-living components like air, water, land, sunlight, etc. are called abiotic components.

(b) Natural Environment and Human Environment

Natural Environment- Living and non-living components of environment make natural environment. Natural environment consists of land, water, air, plants and animals.

Human Environment- Family, community, religion, education, economic and political situations are said to be human environment.

(c) Lithosphere and Hydrosphere

Lithosphere-

1. The solid crust of hard top layer of the earth is called the lithosphere.
2. It consists of rocks and minerals and fine soil, land forms, land growing crops and human settlements.

Hydrosphere

1. The whole water bodies on the earth surface is called the hydrosphere.
2. It consists of oceans, seas, rivers, icebergs, lakes, gulfs, etc.

5. Recognize the type of environment by reading the following statements and also their names:
- (a) Natural Environment
  - (b) Cultural Environment
  - (c) Human Environment

### Lesson 2 : Structure of the Earth

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (ii) igneous
  - b. (ii) crust
  - c. (ii) sedimentary rock
  - d. (i) 50 km to 5 km
  - e. (i) metamorphic rocks
2. Say true or false:
  - (a) True      (b) True      (c) True      (d) False
  - (e) True      (f) True
3. Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) mantle
  - (b) outer
  - (c) Igneous rocks
  - (d) granite
  - (e) Glass
4. Match the following:
 

<p>A</p> <p>Metamorphic rock</p> <p>Sedimentary rock</p> <p>Igneous rock</p> <p>Plain</p> <p>Plateau</p> <p>Mountain</p>	<p>B</p> <p>marble</p> <p>sandstone</p> <p>basalt</p> <p>the vast Northern part of India</p> <p>the Nagpur highland</p> <p>the Himalayas</p>
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Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) The shape of the earth is spherical and flattened at the poles.
  - (b) The crust is the outer shell of the Earth about 15-16 km in thickness.
  - (c) Mantle is the layer of the earth below the crust.
  - (d) The molten material which is found below the solid rock of the earth's crust is called magma.
  - (e) Volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which molten lava is crusted.
  - (f) The earthquake is measured by a seismograph on the Richter Scale.

(g) The highland between mountains and plains is called a plateau.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines :

(a) Layers of the Earth:

1. The Crust: It is the outermost layer of the Earth. Its depth is upto 50 km under the continents and 5 km under the oceans. It is made up of rocks, soil and minerals. The density of the upper crust is 2.8 and 3.0 of the lower crust.
2. The Mantle: The layer below the crust is called mantle which is made up of dense rocks and its thickness is about 2900 km. The main minerals of the mantle are silicon and magnesium.
3. The Core: It is the innermost layer of the Earth which has two parts - the inner core and the outer core. The inner core consists of iron and nickel and is in the liquid form. The thickness of the outer core is 5,150 km while the thickness of the inner core is from 5,150 to 6,371km and it is in the solid form.

(b) The molten magma inside the lithospheric plates of the earth moves in a circular manner. Different changes are caused by the movements of lithospheric plates on the surface of the earth. Two types of forces cause these movements. Endogenic force acts in the interior of the earth and Exogenic force acts on the surface of the earth. Endogenic force gives birth to sudden movements like volcanoes and earthquakes which destroy a lot of wealth on the earth's surface.

(c) Rocks formed inside the crust by cooling of molten magma are called Intrusive Rocks. The molten magma cools slowly so it looks like grains and the rocks are called granite. Grinding mills use granite stones to grind grains like wheat, gram, maize, etc.

(d) When igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed in different forms due to the atmospheric temperature and pressure, the rocks are called Metamorphic Rocks. Slate from chika clay, marble from lime stone and quartz from sand stone are metamorphic rocks. These shells are made of crystals. Minerals are produced from these rocks.

(e) For diagram see in your text book.

Layers of the Earth:

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- (f) A volcano is a conical mountain formed of material that has been erupted from inside the earth through an opening in the earth's crust. Super heated molten rock material called lava is ejected, forming a hill, conical in shape with a funnel-shaped hollow at its top called a crater. The lava comes out through a volcanic pipe.
3. Answer in about 8 lines :
- (a) The types of rocks: There are three types of rocks:
1. Igneous Rocks: Shells formed by cooling molten magma are called Igneous Rocks.  
Types of Igneous Rocks: On the basis of situation, shape and construction, the igneous rocks are divided into two types:
    - (i) Extrusive Rocks: Rocks formed on the crust by cooling of molten lava of volcanoes are called Extrusive Rocks. For example- basalt rocks.
    - (ii) Intrusive Rocks: Rocks formed inside the crust by cooling of molten magma are called Intrusive Rocks. The molten magma cools slowly so it looks like grains and the rocks are called granite.
  2. Sedimentary Rocks: Rocks formed by the natural agents like wind, air, water, sun, etc. are called Sedimentary Rocks.
  3. Metamorphic Rocks: When igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed in different forms due to the atmospheric temperature and pressure, the rocks are



called Metamorphic Rocks. Slate from chika clay, marble from lime stone and quartz from sand stone are metamorphic rocks.

- (b) Internal structure of the Earth according to Suess: Suess divides the Earth into three parallel layers as follows :
1. Sial: It is the outer most layer of the Earth and made up of silica and aluminium so it is called sial (Si+Al). Its depth ranges between 50 km and 300 km. It is made up of granite shells.
  2. Sima: It lies below the Sial layer and is made up of silica and magnesium (Si and Ma) so it is called Sima. It's depth ranges between 1000 km and 2000 km. It is made up of basalt shells and it pours out lava from volcano.
  3. Nife: There is a layer below Sima known as Nife. It is made up of Nickel and Ferrous (Ni and Fe). It is hard and solid in form. The density of this layer is 11. Its diameter is about 6,880 km. The magnetic power of the earth lies in this layer due to the presence of iron.
- (c) Economic Importance of Rocks: The rocks are useful to us in the following ways:
1. Hard rocks are used to build roads, banks of the railway lines and buildings.
  2. In ancient times, the early man used to make his tools and implements of stone.
  3. Soil is made of breaking rocks.
  4. Diamond, quartz, etc. are useful in making ornaments and jewelleryes.
  5. Glass is made of silica, a mineral found in rocks.
  6. Rocks provide raw material to manufacture cement, glass, pottery and chemical industries.
  7. Mineral water and hot springs are found in igneous rocks.
- (d) Rock Cycle: Three types of rocks go on changing from one form to another such as igneous to sedimentary and sedimentary to metamorphic. Thus the process of transformation of the rock from one type to another is called the Rock Cycle. To understand it easily, the molten magma cools and forms igneous rock; the wind and water change it into sediments to form sedimentary rocks and sedimentary rocks take form of metamorphic rocks due to

the heat and pressure. The metamorphic rocks again melt down to form molten magma and this cycle goes on regularly.

(e) Effects of Earthquake :

Destructive:

1. It destructs buildings, dams, railway lines, roads, hills etc.
2. It changes the ways of rivers and causes floods.
3. It kills a large number of people and animals.
4. It causes fires by rupturing of electric wires and spreading fuels.

Constructive:

1. By studying seismic waves, the internal structure of the Earth is known.
2. Lakes are originated by damaging the river ways.
3. It results in formation of gulfs due to the land sitting and so natural ports facilities are available.

(f) The surface of the Earth has made up of different types of landforms. The major landforms are as follows :

**Mountains:** High land structures with sharp sloping surfaces with peaks and ridges are called mountains. Some parts of the ocean bed are raised to form mountains. Low height mountains are called hills. The Raj Mahal hills are located in its centre.

**Plains:** Low and levelled land is called plain. It is formed by depositing the silt carried by rivers and streams from high mountains. The vast northern plains of India is very fertile and produce a lot of cereals.

**Plateaus:** The highland between mountains and plains is called a plateau. It is also known as table land. It is made up of hard and stony soil, so it is not fit for farming. The plateau of Nagpur, the plateau of Chhattisgarh in India are famous for minerals.

4. Distinguish between the following:

(a) Mantle and Crust

Mantle-

1. The layer of the earth below the crust is called mantle.
2. It is made up of dense rocks.
3. Its thickness is about 2,900 km.

Crust-

1. The outer shell of the earth is crust.

2. It is made up of rocks, soil and minerals.
  3. Its thickness is 15-16 km.
- (b) Sedimentary rocks and Metamorphic rocks
- Sedimentary rocks- 1. Rocks formed by the natural agents like wind, air, water, sun, etc. are called sedimentary rocks.  
2. Sandstone, clay, lime stone, etc. are sedimentary rocks.
- Metamorphic rocks- 1. When igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed in different forms due to the atmospheric temperature and pressure, the rocks are called metamorphic rocks.  
2. Slate from chika clay, marble from lime stone and quartz from sand stone are metamorphic rocks.
- (c) Volcano and Earthquake
- Volcano- A volcano is a conical fountain formed of material that has been erupted from inside the earth through an opening in the earth's crust.  
Earthquake- An earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the earth's crust.
5. Give suitable reason of the following:
- (a) Because it is made up of Nickel and Ferrous (Ni and Fe).
  - (b) Magma erupts from volcanic eruptions and on reaching earth's crust it is called lava and solidifies by cooling. So they are referred to as basic rocks.
  - (c) Because wind and water break the igneous rocks into small particles known as sediments and these sediments become compressed and hardened in the forms of layers. These layers of sediments form sedimentary rocks.
  - (d) To help the people to know about the occurrence of an earthquake.

### Lesson 3 : Air And Atmosphere

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 

a. (iv) all of these	c. (i) stratosphere
d. (ii) barometer	e. (ii) speed of the wind
f. (ii) 1000 C	g. (ii) ice pieces of irregular shape
2. Match the following:
 

A	B
Temperature	Thermometer
Air Pressure	Barometer

Air Speed	Anemometer
Rainfall	Rain guage
Easterlies	Polar winds

3. Fill in the blanks:

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Earth        | (b) highest |
| (c) direction    | (d) Chinook |
| (e) water vapour |             |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- The envelop of mixed gases and water vapour which surrounds the Earth upto a height of some 480 km is known as atmosphere.
- Weather is the state of atmospheric conditions at a particular place at a particular time.
- The sum of atmospheric conditions of a place during a long period is called climate.
- The earth is enveloped in air which contains many gaseous covering that puts pressure over the Earth which is known as the air pressure or atmospheric pressure.
- Small drops of water seen on the grass or leaves in the early hours of the summer morning are known as dews.
- Precipitation falling to the Earth in liquid form is called rain.

2. Answers in about 5 lines:

(a) Differntiate between the weather and climate:

Weather: Weather is the state of atmospheric conditions at a particular place at a particular time.

Climate: The sum of atmospheric conditions of a place during a long period is called climate.

(b) Evaporation: It is a physical process in which water changes into water vapours by heating of the sun rays.

Evaporation is always in process in nature during the day and night.

Condensation: The process of converting the water vapour into water is called Condensation. It occurs when the air gets saturated and the temperature falls below the dew point.

(c) Measurement of Atmospheric Pressure: Air puts pressure over the Earth, which is known as air pressure refers to the weight of the entire air column over a given point. A litre of air pressure is around 1033.6 gram cm<sup>2</sup> and this is one

atmosphere. It is measured by Barometer.

Measurement of speed of the wind: Wind generally blows from the high pressure areas to the low pressure areas at a great speed. When the pressure difference of two areas is high, the speed of wind is measured by anemometer. It has three or four cups attached to a rotating shaft. The shaft is rotated with the wind pressure exerted on the cups and the meter attached to it shows the reading which is its speed.

- (d) Wind is caused by the difference in air pressure on the earth's surface. The air near the surface gets heated and becomes light in weight, rises to the higher regions, while cold air from the surroundings rushes into the low pressure area to equalize the pressure of atmosphere. So the wind blows.
- (e) Periodically winds which blow seasonally are called the Seasonal Winds. The monsoons are seasonal winds which blow briefly over India, Sri Lanka, China and north-west Australia. The seasonal winds change their direction in different seasons.
- (f) Winds blowing only during a particular period of the day or a year in a small region are called local Winds. Following are the any four local winds :
  - (i) Chinook- It is a hot dry wind on the east of the Rocky Mountains in North America.
  - (ii) Fohn- Hot dry winds on the north of the Alps in Europe are known as Fohn.
  - (iii) Sirocco- It is also a hot, moist wind which blows from Sahara towards the Iberian Peninsula.
  - (iv) Mistral- It is a very cold wind blowing down from the plateau of Central France.
- (g) Blowing of strong winds in a spiral towards the low-pressure area at the centre is known as Cyclone. The cyclone circulates rapidly clockwise in the southern hemisphere and anticlock wise in the northern hemisphere. It is often destructive. Cyclone hit Orissa on 17-18 October 1999 and destructed many village of five districts of this state. The wind blew at the speed of 260 km/hr for 36 hours.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) Layers of the atmosphere:

1. Troposphere (lowest layer): This layer of the atmosphere

lies nearest the earth's surface and extends upto 15 km from sea level. It is dense and has water Vapour, dust and moisture.

2. Stratosphere: This layer extends from 15 km of sea level upto 50 km and has no water vapour, dust and clouds. It is also known as ozone rich layer.

3. Ionosphere: This layer lies between the stratosphere and the exosphere and extends from 60 to 400 km above the earth's surface.

4. Thermosphere: It is the middle layer of the ionosphere and the temperature is more than 1000C.

(b) Composition of the Atmosphere:

The air of atmosphere contains 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.03% carbon dioxide and 0.97% inert gases like argon, helium, ozone, water vapours, etc. Besides these the air has some particles of dust.

The utility of various constituents of the atmosphere:

Nitrogen: It is useful to dissolving oxygen for burning due to which livings feel hungry and thirsty.

Oxygen: It is helpful in oxidation and burning and livings feel unstuffy.

Carbon-dioxide: It is helpful in performing the process of photosynthesis in plants and controlling temperature in the atmosphere.

Water vapour: It is helpful to form fog and clouds besides the absorption reflection and scattering of sunlight.

Inert gases: Argon in electric lamps and helium in balloons and aeroplanes.

(c) There are three types of rainfall - Convectional, relief and cyclonic.

(i) The Convectional Rainfall: The air on the ground becomes very hot by the sun rays during the daytime. It becomes light and rises upwards; expands and cools and gets saturated and begins to rain. The rain falls with thunder and lightning.

(ii) The Relief Rainfall: When the warm moist air from the sea strikes a mountain or high ground place, it is forced to rise. On reaching a definite height, it gets saturated. Its condensation is started and heavy rain falls.

(iii) Cyclonic Rainfall: The densities of cool and warm air are quite different so they do not mix properly and give

birth to cyclone. The warm air rises up and cools. Its moisture gets condensed to form clouds which fall as heavy rains.

4. Explain the following terms:
  - (a) Westerlies: These are regular winds that blow outside the tropics in the temperate zone.
  - (b) Chinook: It is a hot dry wind on the east of the Rocky Mountains in North America.
  - (c) Bora: It is a cold dry wind blowing outwards from Hungary to the north of Italy.
  - (d) Mist: When the fog becomes thick it is called the mist.
5. Give the suitable reasons of the following:
  - (a) Because of differences in air pressure. Air pressure decreases towards the high altitudes. The air pressure of humid air is low. That is why, the winds blow from high pressure areas to the low pressure areas.
  - (b) Because soil full of gravel and sand gets heated rapidly during the day time and cools during night .
  - (c) Due to their occurrence not in tropical regions.
  - (d) The windward slopes of the mountains get large amount of rain than the leeward slopes so they are left quite dry and known as Rain Shadow Area.

#### **Lesson 4 : Water and Its Circulation**

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (ii) Low tide
  - b. (i) Neap tide
  - c. (i) Drift
  - d. (iii) Currents
  - e. (i) Atlantic ocean
2. Match the following:

A	B
Gulf Stream	warm ocean current
Labrador	cold ocean current
Geyser	underground water body
Kurosiwo	Northern Pacific Ocean
Low tide	ebb tide
3. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True
  - (d) True
  - (e) False
4. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) over (b) 0.0001%  
(c) gravity (d) tide  
(e) Currents

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) The process through which water steadily changes its form and circulates between big water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, ponds, atmosphere and land is called the water cycle.  
(b) Water of oceans, lakes and seas has salt in big amount, so it is said to be salted or saline water.  
(c) Rivers, lakes, seas, ponds, etc. are fresh water bodies found on the land surface.  
(d) Falling and rising alternately of water is called wave.  
(e) Regular rise and fall in the level of the sea is called a tide.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- (a) **Underground water:** Underground water is also fresh water and it is about 0.68% of total amount of water found in the world. Generally, rain water is absorbed by the soil or land surface and it reaches inside the ground. Underground water comes out of the ground through wells, artesian wells, springs and geysers.  
(b) **Rivers:** Rivers contain about 0.0001% of total amount of water in the world. The melting of snow on the mountains gives birth to rivers. They flow from higher place to lower and carry water from one place to another. They have many soluble and insoluble impurities in them. Examples are the Ganga, the Mahanadi, etc.

**Lakes:** The rain water is collected in very long channel of water. Water is stagnant. There are several lakes in our country. Lakes contains 0.0019% water in the world. Examples are Lake Wular, Lake Victoria, Lake Errie, Lake Chilka, etc.

- (c) **Difference between warm and cold currents:**

**Warm Currents:** 1. These currents flow from equatorial region.

2. These have higher temperature.

3. These raise the temperature of coastal regions.

4. These cause heavy rainfall in coastal regions.

5. These are helpful in navigation.

6. Gulf stream is its good example.



Cold Currents: 1. These currents flow from cold region like polar areas.

2. These have lower temperature.

3. These reduce the temperature of coastal regions.

4. These cause little rainfall.

5. These are not helpful in navigation.

6. It's good example is Labrador current.

(d) Tide: Regular rise and fall in the level of the sea is called tide.

Types of tide:

High Tide: A rise in the water level on the sea coast is called high tide.

Low Tide: A fall in the water level on the sea coast is called low tide or ebb tide.

Spring Tide: The tide produced as a consequence of the Sun and the moon pulling the Earth in the same direction is called spring tide.

Neap Tide: The tide produced when the Sun of the moon are at 90° to the Earth, thus pulling in opposite directions is called neap tide.

(e) Volcanic eruption, earthquake or landslide under water cause very fierce and high sea waves named Tsunami or harbour wave. The height of these waves may reach upto 15 metres. The Tsunamis are very destructive and fierce in nature. These waves mostly rise on the coasts of Japan. In 1703, about one lac people were killed in Japan by Tsunamis. In 2004, on December 26, these waves destroyed life of several lac people in Thailand, Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) Effects of Ocean Currents:

1. Currents effect the climate of the regions through which these flow. Warm current like Gulf Stream raises the temperature of the surface from where it flows. Cold currents turn the regions into snow. For example, Labrador current flows along the shores of Greenland.

2. The mixing of warm and cold currents provide moderate temperature for fishing because it produces plankton, a sea food for fish. Grand Banks in Canada are good fishing regions.

3. The currents also effect the rainfall. Winds blowing over

the warm currents are humid which cause rainfall on the coastal regions while the winds blowing over the cold currents cause little rainfall

4. Currents effect the environment. Mixing of cold and warm currents produces dense fog due to which visibility gets minimized and ships are damaged. Sea accidents are common.

(b) Major ocean currents of the world:

Northern Atlantic Ocean: North Equatorial, Gulf Stream, Canary Current, Labrador, Sargaso sea.

Southern Atlantic Ocean Currents: South Equatorial Current, Equatorial Counter Current, Brazilian Current, Falkland Current, South Atlantic Drift, Benguela Current.

North Pacific Ocean Currents: North Equatorial Current, Kurosiwo Current, Peruvian Current, Antarctic Drift.

South Pacific Ocean Currents: South Equatorial Current, Equatorial Counter Current, East Australian Current, Peruvian Current, Antarctic Drift.

Northern Indian Ocean Currents: Summer Monsoon Drift, Winter Monsoon Drift, Equatorial Counter Current.

Southern Indian Ocean Currents: South Equatorial Current, Mozambic Current, Agulhas Current, West Australian Current.

4. Differentiate between the following:

(a) Lake and Sea

Lake- 1. The rain water is collected in very long channel of water. This channel of water is called lake. There are several lakes in our country. 2. Lakes contain 0.0019% water in the world.

Sea- 1. A water body, smaller than ocean is called sea. 2. 35% salinity is present in the per thousand gram of sea water.

(b) Fresh water and Saline water

Fresh water-

1. Water of rivers, ponds, springs, glaciers and rain is fresh water.
2. It has small and insoluble impurities in it.

Saline water-

1. Water of oceans, lakes and seas has salt in the big amount, so it is said to be salted or saline.
2. Common salt or sodium chloride is found in it.

(c) Drift and Stream

Drift-

1. Current which flows in the direction of wind blowing, is called a drift.
2. For example- Northern Atlantic Drift and Antarctic Drift.

Stream-

1. Current which flows at great speed in a definite direction is called a stream.
2. For example- The Gulf Stream.

(d) High tide and Low tide

High tide- A rise in the water level on the sea coast is called high tide.

Low tide- A fall in the water level on the sea coast is called low tide.

### Lesson 5 : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (i) Sahara
  - b. (ii) wheat farming
  - c. (ii) bird
  - d. (ii) Mediterranean region
  - e. (ii) cold region
2. Match the following :

A	B
Savannah	Central Africa
Velds	South Africa
Downs	South-East Australia
Prairies	Northern America
Steppes	Central Asia
3. Fill in the blanks :
  - (a) vegetation
  - (b) forest
  - (c) dry
  - (d) wildlife
  - (e) wheat
4. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True
  - (d) True
  - (e) False

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) Vegetation which grows naturally is called natural vegetation.

- (b) Large areas of natural vegetations like trees and plants are called forests.
- (c) Large areas under grasses are called grasslands.
- (d) Large areas of sand and snow are called deserts.
- (e) Wildlife found in the tropical forests are tigers, lions, elephants, monkeys, kangaroo, etc.

2. Answers in about four or five lines:

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests: This type of forests have large number of evergreen trees and they never fall their leaves. The average annual rainfall is 200 cm. The wood is hard. Trees are very tall upto the average height of 55 metres. Many creepers and bushes are grown under the trees. Main trees are ebony, rosewood palm, mahogany, rubber, sewa, paranut, sedar. The forests are found in the Amazon basin in South America, in the Zaire basin in Africa. In India, these forests are grown in the Western Ghats, area of the Himalayas and Aadamam and Nicobar Islands.
- (b) Temperate Grassland: These forest are found in the zone of mid latitude, so these grasslands are also called Mid-Latitude grasslands. The average annual rainfall varies between 25 to 75 cm. These grasslands are known by different names in different regions such as Praries in Canada and America, Steppes in Mid-Asia, Pampas in South America, Velds in South-East Australia. These grasslands have no trees; only river banks have a few trees. Praries are famous for wheat farming on large scale. The grass is short and nutritious, so wildlife such as buffaloes, bison, kangaroo, antilopes are common in these grasslands.
- (c) Mediterranean Forests: The forests found in the areas around the Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia are known as Mediterranean forests. These areas have rainfall during winter by westerlies and during summer dry trade winds blow. Trees are of small height and grew at distances. Bushes fill the gaps. Main trees are sanover, baloot, oak, cork oak, fig, malberry and olive. Cultivation of grapes and oranges are also done in these areas on large scale. These forests do not have much wildlife.
- (d) Tropical Grasslands: These grasslands are found around the equator and extend upto tropics. The grass grows upto 3 to 4 metres in height. The annual rainfall is 26 to 75 cm. The Savannah grasslands of Sudan in Africa, Northern

Australia, Central America and Western India are such grasslands. Campos in Brazil and Llanos in Venezuela are tropical grasslands. Elephant grass 3.6 to 4.5 metre in height is also of this type vegetation found in the tarai region of India. Tsetse fly, mosquitoes, fleas are found in these grasslands. Wildlife such as giraffes, leopards, zebras, elephants and deer are common in these grasslands.

- (e) Deserts: Regions which have less than 30 cm of annual rainfall are known as deserts. The thorny bushes, babool, cactus are common trees in small amount. The Sahara is the largest desert in South Africa besides the Kalahari while in India, the Thar in Rajasthan is a well known desert. The deserts with hot sand are called Hot deserts.

All the above deserts are hot. Snakes, lizards, kangaroo rat, rats, insects are also found in the deserts.

Deserts are not only hot but also they are cold. Tundra is a well known cold region in northern Europe, Asia and North America.

Polar bears, snow foxes, muskoxen, seals, reindeer, walrus and Arctic foxes are common animals of these cold deserts.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Six types of forests are found in the world: 1. Tropical Evergreen Forests, 2. Tropical Deciduous Evergreen Forests, 3. Mediterranean Forests, 4. Temperate Evergreen Forests, 5. Temperate Deciduous Forests, 6. Temperate Coniferous Forests.

Tropical Evergreen Forests: This type of forests have large number of evergreen trees and they never fall their leaves. The average annual rainfall is 200 cm. The wood is hard. Trees are very tall upto the average height of 55 metres. Many creepers and bushes are grown under the trees. Main trees are ebony, rosewood palm, mahogany, rubber, sewa, paranut, cedar. The forests are found in the Amazon basin in South America, in the Zaire basin in Africa. In India, these forests are grown in the Western Ghats, area of the Himalayas and Aadam and Nicobar Islands.

Mediterranean Forests: The forests found in the areas around the Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia are known as Mediterranean forests. These areas have rainfall during winter by westerlies and during summer dry trade winds blow. Trees are of small height and grew at

distances. Bushes fill the gaps. Main trees are sanover, baloot, oak, cork oak, fig, malberry and olive. Cultivation of grapes and oranges are also done in these areas on large scale. These forests do not have much wildlife.

Temperate Deciduous Forests: Temperate deciduous forests are found in higher latitudes. These forests are found in northern Europe, China, Japan, Southern Siberia, U.S.A. and Himalayas. The trees fall their leaves in the dry season. The main trees of these forests are mapul, reshe, beech, oak, nut, elm, ban oak, moru oak, etc. Eucalyptus grow in New Zealand and Australia in large number. Wildlife like deer, fox, wolves are found in these forest. Pheasants and monals are common birds of these areas.

(b) Large areas under grasses are called grasslands. Two types of grasslands are:

(i) Temperate Grassland: These forest are found in the zone of mid latitude, so these grasslands are also called Mid-Latitude grasslands. The average annual rainfall varies between 25 to 75 cm. These grasslands are known by different names in different regions such as Praries in Canada and America, Steppes in Mid-Asia, Pampas in South America, Velds in South-East Australia. These grasslands have no trees; only river banks have a few trees. Praries are famous for wheat farming on large scale. The grass is short and nutritious, so wildlife such as buffaloes, bison, kangaroo, antilopes are common in these grasslands.

(ii) Tropical Grasslands: These grasslands are found around the equator and extend upto tropics. The grass grows upto 3 to 4 metres in height. The annual rainfall is 26 to 75 cm. The Savannah grasslands of Sudan in Africa, Northern Australia, Central America and Western India are such grasslands. Campos in Brazil and Llanos in Venezuela are tropical grasslands. Elephant grass 3.6 to 4.5 metre in height is also of this type vegetation found in the tarai region of India. Tsestse fly, mosquitoes, fleas are found in these grasslands. Wildlife such as giraffes, leopards, zebras, elephants and deer are common in these grasslands.

(c) Deserts: Regions which have less than 30 cm of annual rainfall are known as deserts. The thorny bushes, babool, cactus are common trees in small amount. The Sahara is

the largest desert in South Africa besides the Kalahari while in India, the Thar in Rajasthan is a well known desert. The deserts with hot sand are called Hot deserts.

All the above deserts are hot. Snakes, lizards, kangaroo rat, rats, insects are also found in the deserts.

Deserts are not only hot but also they are cold. Tundra is a well known cold region in northern Europe, Asia and North America.

Polar bears, snow foxes, muskoxen, seals, reindeer, walrus and Arctic foxes are common animals of these cold deserts.

(d) Difference between Deciduous and Evergreen forests:

Deciduous Forests: 1. These are found in Northern Europe, China, Japan, South Siberia, USA and Himalayas.

2. The trees fall their leaves in the dry season.

3. The main trees are maple, rose, beech, nut, elm, moru, oak, etc.

Evergreen Forests: 1. These forests are commonly found in South- East USA, South China and South East Brazil.

2. The trees are evergreen and do not fall their leaves in the dry season.

3. The main trees are oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc.

4. Answer the following questions in one word only:

(a) Tropical Evergreen Forests

(b) Tropical Deciduous Forests

(c) Mediterranean Forests

(d) Brazil

(e) Sahara desert

## **Lesson 6 : Human Settlements : Transportation and Communication**

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iv) all the three

b. (i) James Watt

c. (iii) Kolkata and Amritsar

d. (ii) Mumbai

e. (iii) Pawan Hans Limited

2. Match the following:

A

B

Permanent Settlement

Towns and cities

Temporary Settlement

Mountain caves

Compact Settlement

River Valley

JAL

Japan Air Lines

Lufthansa

Germany

INSAT 1-A

Satellite

3. Say true or false:

- (a) True            (b) False            (c) True            (d) True  
(e) False

4. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) civilizations            (b) animals  
(c) TGV                      (d) Suez Canal

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) To establish dwelling on the land surface in house by human beings is called settlement.  
(b) Settled living of human in villages and towns with urgent civic facilities is called the permanent settlement.  
(c) Living in scattered houses here and there on the hills and forests is called scattered settlement.  
(d) Dwelling in cities and towns under pucca houses or buildings is called urban settlement.  
(e) To carry goods, people, animals, etc. from one place to another by rail, road, ship, airways, etc. is called transport.  
(f) Sending and receiving messages from one place to another is known as communication.  
(g) Rails, trucks, ships and aeroplanes are four means of transport.  
(h) Telephone, mobile-phone, telegram and fax are four means of communication.

2. Answers in about four or five lines:

- (a) Temporary settlement: In the beginning, the people used to live during hot and cold in the mountain caves and deep forests, all these were the temporary settlements. Besides it, people who do primitive farming also live in tents, huts etc. which are temporary settlement.  
(b) Rural Settlement: Since ancient times people used to live in houses made of mud, straw, tree branches, bamboos, etc. These houses were called kuchcha houses which can be seen still in many Indian villages. Since, agriculture is the main occupation of people living in Asian and African countries, so most of the people are farmers and they make their houses in villages with the raw material available



within their surroundings. Their houses are small, simple and without modern amenities like that of towns. This type of dwelling is known as rural settlement.

(c) Distinguish between compact and scattered settlements:

Compact Settlements: 1. Area which has flat land and house built closely and winding streets is called a compact settlement.

2. It is found mainly in river valleys.

Scattered Settlements: 1. Living in scattered houses here and there on the hills and forests is called scattered settlement.

2. It is found mainly in hills, forests, deserts and ice lands.

(d) Important major highways of India:

1. The Agra-Mumbai Highway passes through Agra, Gwalior, Indore and Nasik.

2. The Kolkata-Mumbai Highway passes through Raipur and Nagpur.

3. The Delhi-Mumbai Highway passes through Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Ahmedabad.

4. The Chennai-Kolkata Highway passes through Guntur, Vijaywada and Raipur.

5. The Mumbai-Chennai Highway passes through Pune, Belgaum and Bangaluru.

(e) Inland waterways contain lake, rivers and lagoons. The Ganga, the Godavari, the Kavery, the Brahmaputra rivers provide this facility to navigators. The Ganga from Allahabad to Kolkata provides navigation and this waterway is declared National waterway of India. Steamer services are being operated between Patna and Hazipur in the Ganga. The Brahmaputra is used for navigation and rice, bamboo, jute and tea are carried from Assam to Kolkata and from Kolkata to Assam through it. The Chilka Lake in Orissa is used to impart training to navy sailors. Besides it, famous canals the West Coast Canal and the Buckingham Canal are also used for navigation.

(f) Advantages of airways:

(i) Airways make travelling easy and take very short time for distant countries and cities.

(ii) It is the fastest means of travelling.

(iii) A big airbus can fly with more than 40 passengers at a time.

- (iv) Airways are not only useful for carrying passengers and goods but also for wars.
  - (v) It has great advantage during the warfare emergency.
  - (vi) It is also useful for carrying posts, light weighted articles, precious and shortly decaying eatables to distant places.
  - (vii) Aeroplanes fly over the snow covered peaks, dense forests, vast deserts, marshy lands, high mountains and deep oceans with the unit speed and ease.
- (g) Air India: Air India provides international flying services to about 50 countries of the world. The important International Airways are as follows :
1. Mumbai - Cairo - Rome - Geneva - Paris - London
  2. Mumbai- Cairo - Rome - Dusseldorf - Paris – London - New York
  3. Delhi - Amritsar - Kabul – Moscow
  4. Kolkata - Singapore - Sidney - Perth

Indian Airlines: It provide domestic flights for 59 cities and 16 foreign countries.

Vayudoot: It was founded in 1981 and provides flights for remote areas of mountainous regions.

Pawan Hans Limited: It is the largest helicopter company of Asia Continent and provides flying facilities for remote and mountainous regions. Kingfisher, Sahara, Jagson and Jet Airways are some other airways of India.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Settlement: To establish dwelling on the land surface in house by human beings is called settlement.

Types of Settlement:

1. Rural Settlement: Since ancient times people used to live in houses made of mud, straw, tree branches, bamboos, etc. These houses were called kuchcha houses which can be seen still in many Indian villages. Since, agriculture is the main occupation of people living in Asian and African countries, so most of the people are farmers and they make their houses in villages with the raw material available within their surroundings. Their houses are small, simple and without modern amenities like that of towns. This type of dwelling is known as rural settlement. It is also divided again into the compact settlement and the scattered settlement.

(i) The Compact Settlement: Area which has flat land and houses built closely with narrow and winding streets is called a compact settlement. This type of settlement is found in river valleys.

(ii) The Scattered Settlement: People who live on hills and forests. There are many religious places on the hills and forests. Thus the houses are scattered on these hills and forests and this type of settlement is called scattered settlement.

2. The Urban Settlement: People who live in towns or cities build their houses with brick, cements, concrete, iron, etc. These houses are called pucca houses and their dwelling in cities is called Urban Settlement.

4. Give suitable reasons for the following:
- (a) Because from there, he might do farming and trade by using the river water.
  - (b) Because the tourists and pilgrims visit these places and provide employment to them.
  - (c) To avoid human and animal interference.
  - (d) Because the Suez canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Ships sail through it and reach India from Europe in a very short time. It is a short cut waterway.

## **Lesson 7 : Life in the Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions**

### **Part 'A'**

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- a. (iii) The Amazon
  - b. (ii) American Indians
  - c. (iii) both
  - d. (i) The Ganga and Brahmaputra basin
2. Fill in the blanks:
- (a) tributaries
  - (b) semi-fertile
  - (c) gatherers
  - (d) Sundaries
  - (e) Terraced
3. Match the following:
- |         |                        |
|---------|------------------------|
| A       | B                      |
| Amazon  | River                  |
| Abnoos  | a type of wood         |
| Toucans | a special kind of bird |

Peat	is a type of coal
Sarnath	is a Buddhist pilgrimage
Kaziranga	is a wildlife sanctuary

4. Say true or false:

- (a) False      (b) True      (c) False      (d) True

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- Region located between 100N and 100S latitudes is called tropical region.
- Toucans a special kind of bird with oversized bill, sloth ant-eating tapirs, snakes, anaconda, reptiles, gorillas and chimpanzees and different types of fishes are found in this region.
- The climate of the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin is moderate. So deciduous forests are grown here; whereas sundari and mangroves trees are grown in the damp soil of the basin. Most of the people are farmers and fishermen.
- Kolkata and Dhaka (Decca)
- Thick rain forests full of different types of trees are found in the Amazon basin.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- Location of the Amazon Basin: Regions lying around the equator between latitudes 100N and 100S latitudes are known as tropical regions. Amazon basin also falls under this region. It is located in South America. The river Amazon, the second largest river in the world flows through it. A large number of tributaries join the Amazon to form its basin. It covers the parts of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador and little portion of Venezuela.

Vegetation: Due to regular rainfall and hot wet climate, the basin is full with thick forests. The trees are evergreen and bear broad leaves. Mahogany, balni, silk cotton, rosewood, abnoos, bamboo, bromeliads are also grown here. Lianas, thick woody vines can be seen around the trunks of trees.

- Animals in the Amazon Basin: The rain forests are full with different types of birds like toucans, a special kind of bird which hums and bird of paradise with its brilliantly coloured plumage over sized bill for eating make it different from birds found in India. Monkeys, sloth, ant-eating tapirs, crocodiles, snakes, anaconda, pythons boa,

several species of fishes and flesh eating fish, piranha are main animals found in the Amazon basin. Gorillas and Chimpanzees are also found in these dense forests.

- (c) Agriculture of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Basin: Due to abundant rainfall and regular supply of water by rivers the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin's land is fertile. Farmers grow gram, wheat, rice, sugar cane, pulses, vegetables, mango, bananas, papaya, litchi, guavas, etc. Jute and tea are grown in Brahmaputra basin on large scale.
- (d) Cities of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Basin: Agra, Mathura, Allahabad, Varanasi, Sarnath, Bodhgaya, Lucknow, Delhi, Guwahati, Dhaka, Kolkata, Kanpur, Meerut are important cities of the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin.

Industries of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Basin: Many industries are located in this basin. For example, Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi and Dhaka (Bangladesh) are famous for cotton, textile and chemicals. Meerut is also known for scissors, sports goods and book publishing. Varanasi and Dhaka (Bangladesh) are famous for silk and jute industries. Assam is for oil refineries and natural gas while Kolkata for jute and shipyards.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Human life of the Amazon Basin: The natives are American Indians. Food gatherers and hunters are species which are found here. Men hunt and catch fish while the women do crop related works. In modern time, the life style of people of the Amazon Basin are also changing day-by-day. They began to live settled life and began to do improved farming. People use Amazon river as waterway for transport. Cities of the countries of the Amazon basin are connected with airways, waterways and rail roads.

Agriculture of the Amazon Basin: The land is semi-fertile, so the people do shifting farming. Farmers cut or burn the trees to clean the land for farming. The land is used for farming as long as its fertility. Cassava, tapioca, rice, maize, coco, pineapple, coffee, potato, nuts and black pepper are main crops grown here. Brazil is famous for coffee plantation all over the world.

- (b) Human Activities of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Basin: People are mainly farmers and fisherman. They grow crops like wheat, pulses, jute and catch fish. People living in

Ganga basin mainly grow sugar cane for sugar mills. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Terraced farming is in practice in hilly regions. People living in the Ganga basin do different types of work like trading business, craftsmanship, labour and rearing animals like cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, etc. Many industries are located in this basin. For example-Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi and Dhaka (Bangladesh) are famous for cotton, textile and chemicals. Meerut is also known for scissors, sports goods and book publishing. Varanasi and Dhaka (Bangladesh) are famous for silk and jute industries. Assam is for oil refineries and natural gas while Kolkata for jute and shipyards.

Different types of handicrafts are in practice in the cities of Assam and Bangladesh.

Besides the above; teachers, doctors, engineers, medical workers, labourers engaged in various industries are different types of people. Some people are engaged in tourism because tourist places like Agra, Varanasi, Mathura, Allahabad fetch a number of tourists every year. Buddhist monuments located at Sarnath and Bodh Gaya are famous for stupas and monasteries. Imambara at Lucknow, Kaziranga and Manas wildlife sanctuaries are famous tourist places.

Transport and Important cities: There are good nets of railway lines and roads in the Ganga – Brahmaputra basin. Main cities like Agra, Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Dhaka (the capital of Bangladesh) are connected with rail, road and airways. Delhi and Kolkata have metro rail services, Indira Gandhi Airport (Delhi) and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport (Kolkata) are famous national and international airport of India. Kolkata is a very big port. Dhaka in Bangladesh is an important airport. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra provide navigational services inside the basin; Brahmaputra river provides waterways services in Bangladesh also.

Agra is famous for the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort. Delhi is the capital city of India. Allahabad, Mathura and Varanasi are pilgrimages of the Hindus.

4. Name the following:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Tropical Regions | (b) The Amazon River |
| (c) Toucans          | (d) American Indians |

## Lesson 8 : Life in Desert Lands

### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (i) deserts
  - b. (ii) Jammu & Kashmir
  - c. (iii) The Sahara
  - d. (ii) The Sahara
  - e. (iii) Balti
2. Match the following:

A	B
Bedouins	herdsmen of the Sahara
Gangotri	glacier
Yak	ox like animal of Ladakh
Cairo	the capital city of Egypt
Leh	the capital city of Ladakh
Baralacha La	a pass
3. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True
  - (d) False
  - (e) True
4. Name the following:
  - (a) The Sahara
  - (b) Oasis
  - (c) Loo
  - (d) Dates
  - (e) Giza
  - (f) Yak
  - (g) Pashmina

### Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) The Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
  - (b) Africa
  - (c) Ladakh
  - (d) Animals like jackals, rats, foxes, gazelles, lizards, snakes, spiders, camels, hyenas and scorpions are found in the desert of Great Sahara.
  - (e) Clothes worn by the people of the Sahara: People of the Sahara desert wear cotton clothes to protect from scorching heat.  
Clothes worn by the people of Ladakh: Since the climate of Ladakh is cold, so people wear woolen clothes to protect from chilled cold.
  - (f) Ladakhi and Balti languages.
  - (g) Shay and Lamayuru are located in the eastern Ladakh which are known as Gompa.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines :

(a) Climate of the Sahara Desert: The climate is very hot and dry. Loo blows in the afternoon. The days are very hot while the nights are cold. The day temperature may rise upto 50°C and night temperature may go down upto 0°C. The people wear cotton clothes to protect from scorching heat.

(b) Natural vegetation and wildlife of the Sahara Desert: Due to scanty rainfall, the Sahara has thorny bushes, cactus, palm, acacia, babool, dates. The trees have deep roots to suck water from inside the deep wet ground. Leaves are modified in thorns to prevent the loss of water through transpiration. Palm and date trees grow near the watery tank which is called an oasis. People living in villages near these oasis grow some other crops like wheat, barley and beans besides cotton.

Animals like jackals, rats, foxes, gazelles, lizards, snakes, spiders, camels, hyenas and scorpions are found in the desert of Great Sahara.

(c) The main occupations of the people of Ladakh is farming. They grow barley, potatoes, turnip, peas and beans. The women also do farming.

(d) Some people who live in the high cold areas rear animals like goats, sheep, yaks and ponies which supply them milk, meat and hide.

(e) Transport and cities of the Sahara desert: The desert is very vast and it has diverse conditions to build roads and railways, so the camel is the only mean of transport. It is used to carry people and goods from one place to another. But the life has changed now. Highways and railway lines have been built across the Sahara desert. So motor cars, buses, trucks and two wheelers can be seen running on these roads. Airways have also been providing flights for different cities of the world. Cairo, the capital city of Egypt is an international airport in the Sahara. The Nile and the Suez canal are navigable water channels.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) People and their occupation in the Sahara Desert: Bedouins are the inhabitants of Sahara land. They lead a nomadic and pastoral life. They rear camels, horses, sheep and goats and wander here and there in search of food. They get milk, hide and leather from these animals. They



use camels and horses for loading luggage and their belongings. They make leather goods from their hide. Tuaregs are herdsmen who rear goats, sheep and camels. They lead a nomadic and wandering life throughout the desert in search of water and grasslands. They wholly depend on milk, meat and dates. But at present Bedouins and Tuaregs live in a settled life and have changed their ways of living. The valley of Nile is known for growing Egyptian Cotton and sugar cane. The sap of dates is used as beverage and its leaves are used to make baskets, hand-fans and thatched roofs.

Besides the above trading, mining, handicrafts and drilling of oil are other important occupations of the people. Wildlife of Sahara attract a lot of tourists from all corners of the world.

- (b) People and their occupations in the Ladakh desert: Buddhists and the Muslims are two communities found in Ladakh. The Buddhists monasteries like Hemis, Thiksey, Shay and Lamayuru are located in the eastern Ladakh which are known as Gompa. The Buddhists speak Ladakhi and the Muslims speak Balti.

The main occupations of the people is farming. They grow barley, potatoes, turnip, peas and beans.

The women are very hard working. They do farming, trading, household duties and run shops.

Some people who live in the high cold areas rear animals like goats, sheep, yaks and ponies which supply them milk, meat and hide. Weavers weave beautiful and costly blankets, shawls and carpets. The Pashmina shawls are famous all over the world.

Minerals like sulphur and borax are found here in very small amount. Some people are engaged in tourism which is an important industry of Ladakh.

4. Give suitable reasons for the following:
- (a) The climate of the Sahara desert is very hot and dry. So the people wear cotton clothes to protect themselves from scorching heat.
  - (b) To prevent the loss of water through transpiration.
  - (c) In search of water and grasslands.
  - (d) The climate of Ladakh is cold and dry due to its high altitude. So people wear woollen clothes to protect from chilled cold.

- (e) Because Yak is a herbivorous animal of which milk is used to make cheese and butter. The wool is obtained from Yak to make warm garments.

### Lesson 9 : Life in the Temperate Regions of the World

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (i) low
  - b. (ii) Prairies
  - c. (ii) U.S.A. Prairies
  - d. (i) Canadian Prairies
  - e. (iii) sheep
2. Match the following:

A	B
Mississippi	a river flowing through the Prairies
Limpopo	a river flowing through the Velds
Kimberley	is known for diamond mining
Johannesburg	is known for gold mining
Kudu	a wild animal of the Velds
Zulu	language spoken by the people of the Velds
3. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Prairies	(b) Rocky Mountains
(c) Granary of the World	(d) Velds
(e) Velds	(f) Kimberley
4. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) False
(e) True	(f) True		
5. Write one word for each of the following :

(a) Prairies	(b) Pretoria
(c) Johannesburg	(d) Coal
(e) Ranches	(f) Orange

#### Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) The Prairies extend from the Rocky mountains in the west and the great lakes in the east.
  - (b) The Limpopo, the Sabi, the Orange and the Vaal are main rivers of the Velds.
  - (c) Willows, alders and poplars are main trees grown in the Prairies and rabbits, coyotes, prairie dogs, bison, gophers are wild animals of the Prairies.
  - (d) Around the towns and cities the farmers grow vegetables and sell them in the local markets. They call it market-gardening.

- (e) Mississippi, Saskatchewan, etc. are main rivers of the Prairies.
  - (f) Pretoria is the capital of South Africa.
2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:
- (a) Rearing cattle on the vast grasslands is another important occupation of the people in the Prairies. They set up dairy farms near the cities so that their milk products may be sold in the local markets. The crops are eaten by cows which produce milk and beef. This is called mixed farming.
  - (b) Gold, silver, zinc, copper, natural gas and mineral oil are found in the Prairies. Iron ores are found in the region around the lake Superior. Coal is mined in the foothills of Rocky Mountain. Deposits of Potash are located in the northern parts of the Prairies.
  - (c) Different types of grasses are found in the Velds. Redgrass in south Velds, acacia and maroola can be seen growing in high Velds. Wildlife like lion, leopard, giraffe, kudu, cheetah, etc. are found in the velds. Due to unlimited poaching, the number of these wild animals has become less but at present the government has paid special attention towards the protection of these wild animals.
  - (d) People and their occupations in Prairies: A large number of people are engaged in agricultural activities done on the farmlands. Around the towns and cities the farmers grow vegetables and sell them in the local markets. They call it market-gardening. Rearing cattle on the vast grasslands is another important occupation. They set up dairy farms near the cities so that their milk products may be sold in the local markets. The crops are eaten by cows which produce milk and beef. This is called mixed farming. Beef cattle are reared in ranches (very big farms) and the men who rear them are called cowboys. Dairy farming and agriculture are the basis of food processing industries. Red Indians (American Indians) used to live in the Prairies. Their main occupation were hunting, gathering and primitive farming. They have also changed their life style and began to live as modern people. Some people are engaged in pumping out the mineral oil and natural gas. Refineries are set up in various places of U.S.A. and Canada.
  - (e) Transport and cities of the Velds: The main cities of the

Velds are connected with roads, rails and airways. Johannesburg is the largest city. Pretoria is the central capital of South Africa. Harare is the capital city of Zimbabwe.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) Climate of the Velds: The climate of Velds is mild due to the Indian Ocean. Summers are short and hot while winters are cold and dry. July is the coldest month of the year in the Velds. Rainfall is generally low but maximum rainfall is during summers. The Velds face the hard situation of drought. The temperature varies between 50C and 100C in the Velds.

Minerals: The Velds are rich in minerals. Gold, diamond, uranium, coal, platinum, chromium and iron ores are mined in the Velds. Kimberley is known for diamond mining while Johannesburg is known for gold mining and called the gold capital of the world.

People and their occupations: Besides farming and mining the sheep rearing is the main occupation of the people in the Velds. They rear Merino sheep which produce wool of descent quality. Wool industry has become important money giving industry.

Dairy farming is another important occupation of the people living in the warmer and watery regions. Dairy products are exported to foreign countries.

The people speak English, Africans, Zulu, Swahili, Bantu and other dialects.

(b) Comparison between the natural vegetation of Prairies and the Velds:

The Prairies:

1. Some parts are quite treeless but rainy parts have willows, alders, poplars etc.
2. Vast grass fields known as the Prairies are in abundant.
3. Bison, rabbits, coyotes, prairie dogs, gophers etc. are found here.

The Velds:

1. Redgrass in South Velds, acacia and maroola can be seen growing in high Velds. .
2. Dry grass fields are seen here and there.
3. Lion, leopard, giraffe, kudu, cheetah, etc. are found in these grasslands.

## Lesson 1 : When, Where And How?

### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (i) Bangladesh
  - b. (iv) Indus
  - c. (iv) iron
  - d. (ii) Agra
  - e. (iii) Abdul Hamid Lahori
  - f. (i) Jahangir
  - g. (iv) Amir Khusrau
  - h. (i) burial place
  - i. (iii) Venice
  - j. (i) Delhi
  - k. (iii) painting
2. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True
  - (d) False
  - (e) True
3. Match the following:

A	B
Ibnbatuta	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
Sir Thomas Roe	Jahangir
William Hawkins	Jahangir
Badaun	Muntakhabul Twarikh
Kalhana	Rajtarangani
Chanderbardai	Prithvirajraso
4. Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) smaller
  - (b) Saptasindhu
  - (c) 8th Century
  - (d) Fatehpur Sikri
  - (e) Abdul Hamid Lahori
  - (f) Janagir

### Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) The period between the 8th century and 18th century is known as Medieval period of history.
  - (b) Smaller land structure than a continent is called a sub-continent.
  - (c) William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe from England during the reign of Jahangir and Ibnbatuta, a Moor traveller during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq came to India.
  - (d) There are three phases of history - Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods.
2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:
  - (a) In the ancient period, the Indian Sub-continent was known by different names. For example- the Puranas describe it as Bharatvarsha. The historians called it Aryadesha and

Parsis called it Saptasindhu while the Greeks called it India. The Persians called it Indus. The term 'Hindustani' was used by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a Persian chronicler in the thirteenth century.

(b) Archaeological Sources: These sources are inscriptions, coins, paintings, old buildings and monuments etc.

(i) Inscriptions: Historians found the inscriptions of various rulers and kings on the pillars, rocks, wall of the temples and copper plates.

(ii) Coins: Archaeologists found a large number of coins from the excavations in several sites of India.

The coins are made of metal like silver, gold and copper. The coins have engraved writings regarding the rulers and kings, their period, economic social and cultural activities of their reign. For Example: the Lodi and Khilji dynasties have carved out their pictures on the coins issued by them during their reign.

(iii) Old Buildings and Monuments: Old buildings like mosques, temples, forts, fortresses, minars, palaces, tombs, etc. also provide significant information about the architectural advancement of the period of various rulers.

Paintings: Babur and Jahangir were the two Mughal emperors who took much interest in the development of art of painting. Paintings related to their period provide valuable evidence of their artistic love.

(c) Archaeologists found a large number of coins from the excavations in several sites of India.

The coins are made of metal like silver, gold and copper. The coins have engraved writings regarding the rulers and kings, their period, economic social and cultural activities of their reign. For Example: the Lodi and Khilji dynasties have carved out their pictures on the coins issued by them during their reign.

(d) Paintings of Medieval India: Babur and Jahangir were the two Mughal emperors who took much interest in the development of art of painting. Paintings related to their period provide valuable evidence of their artistic love. Most of their paintings consist of pictures of beautiful ladies, plants, vines and animals. They throw light on colour schemes. Most of the religious books have illustrations of miniature paintings. Jahangir was also good and skilled painter of his time and he was fond of collecting historical paintings.

3. Answers in about ten lines:

- (a) Literary Sources of Medieval Indian History: Chronicles of kings and emperors, accounts given by foreign travellers, biographies and autobiographies all are literary sources which provide valuable information about the rulers of Medieval India. The chronicles of kings and emperors provide us information of their reign. Court poets and learneds wrote important and famous books on their rulers and the books provide their cultural, political, economic and social conditions. Generally, these books were written in Turkish, Persian and Arabic languages. These books are the original sources of medieval history of India. Baburnama of Babar, Tuzuk-e- Jahangiri of Janhangir. Tahkik-e-Hind of Albaruni, Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazal, Pad- Shahnama of Abdul Hamid Lahori and Muntakhabul Tawarikh of Badauni, Rajtarangani of Kalhan, Prithvirajraso of Chanderbardai, Satsai of Bihari are such literary sources.
- (b) Accounts given by foreign travellers: Several foreign travellers visited India during medieval period and accounts given by them are much helpful to know the contemporary history. Arabian travellers like Albaruni, Suleman, Almasudi, Hasan Nizami, Nihzamuddin and Farishta were such visitors. Muslim writers like Albaruni, Almasuri and Alaidarosi were also other persons who gave medieval historical accounts in their books. English travellers like Nicolo Conti from Venice during Krishan Dev Rai, William Hawkins, Sir Thomas Roe from England during the reign of Jahangir, Ibnbatuta, a Moor traveller during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. Albaruni along with Mahmud Ghaznavi came to India and described about India in his book Tarikh-UI-Hind.

4. Explain the following :

- (a) Coins: Archaeologists found a large number of coins from the excavations in several sites of India. The coins are made of metal like silver, gold and copper.
- (b) Monuments: Buildings, column, statue, etc. serving to keep alive the memory to a person or event are called monuments.
- (c) Tomb: Building under which a person is buried is called tomb.
- (d) Autobiography: An autobiography is a written account of life of a person written by that person himself.

- (e) **Painting:** Painting is the picture of applying paint, pigment, colour or other medium of a surface. Babar and Jahangir were the two Mughal emperors who took much interest in the development of art of painting.

## Lesson 2 : The Rise of Regional Kingdom I

### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (i) Dantidurga
  - b. (ii) 535 AD to 566 AD
  - c. (iii) 641 AD
  - d. (i) Taila
  - e. (i) Dandi
  - f. (i) Rath Temple
  - g. (i) Vijayyalaya
  - h. (i) Ellora Caves
2. Match the following:

A	B
The Rastrakutas	Krishna I
The Pallavas	Mahenderavarman I
The Chalukyas of Vatapi	Pulakesin II
The Chalukyas of Kalyani	Taila
The Cholas	Rajaraja I
The Pallavas	Narshimhavarman I
3. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) True
  - (c) False
  - (d) True
  - (e) True
4. Complete the following:
  - (a) the dynasty of the Rastrakutas
  - (b) Rath Temple
  - (c) Pulakesin II
  - (d) Malwa
  - (e) Rajaraja I

### Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) Dantidurga was the founder of the dynasty of the Rashtrakutas.
  - (b) Kailash Temple is at Ellora in Maharashtra.
  - (c) Jayasimha was the first ruler of the Chalukyas of Badami.
  - (d) Pulakesin II defeated Harsha.
  - (e) The Pallavas were known as Tondaiyars.
  - (f) The capital of the Pallavas was Kanchi.
  - (g) Narsimhavarman got built the Ratha Temple at Mahabalipuram.
  - (h) The Cholas had a strong navy.



2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- (a) Chalukyas of Kalyani: The founder of this dynasty was Taila or Tailapa who ruled from 973 AD upto 997 AD. He conquered Chedi, Nepal, Orissa and Kuntala. He killed Munja, the king of Malwa of the Paramara dynasty. Other rulers like Satyasraya, Dasavarman, Vikramaditya V, Jayasimha I and Jagadekamalla had been its kings. Jagadekamalla defeated Bhoja, the ruler of Malwa and Rajendera, the Chalukya King was defeated by Hoyasala king and Yadav prince of Devgiri in 1190 AD. Thus the dynasty was ended forever.
- (b) The origin of the Pallavas: The Pallavas were the great Rajput rulers of the southern kingdoms. They became in existence after the fall of the Satvahanas. They were known as Tondaiyar in the Sangam literature and their origin is considered from the Naga kings who were the samants of Satvahanas. Some historians say that Pallavas were Brahmanas in origin and Kshatriya by profession.
- (c) Rajendera I (1012-1044 AD): Rajendera I was the son of Rajaraja I and became the ruler of Chola kingdom after his father. He was known as Gangaikonda Chola and Uttama Chola. He was a great administrator and warrior of his time. He ruled for about 32 years and extended his power and made the Chola empire prestigious by winning the whole Ceylon, Maldives, Kerala, Pandya and Bengal. He founded a new capital at Gangaikonda -Cholapuram.
- (d) The Administration of the Cholas: The king was the central pivot of the administration who was helped by ministers. The king declared his successor during his reign. The whole empire was divided among mandalam and each mandalam was further divided among Kottamas and Kottamas were divided into a number of districts called Nadu. Under these Nadus, there were a number of villages known as Kuramas and Kuramas known as administrative units. Each village was administered by three assemblies:
- (i) The Ur: consists of common village.
  - (ii) The Sabha: Consists of learned Brahmanas.
  - (iii) The Nagram: Consists of merchants, artisans and traders.

The main function of all these three assemblies was to collect taxes for the development of sanitation, irrigation, temples and education.

- (e) Education and Literature of the Cholas: During the Chola period, education and literature made an excellent progress. Temples were the main centres of education. Sanskrit and Tamil were spoken and studied. Music, drama, dance, grammar, astronomy and philosophy were the main subjects of study. A large number of books were written in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages. Kamban, the famous Tamil poet translated the Ramayana in Tamil. The Mahabharata was translated into Telugu by Tikkana. Ottakuttan was the court poet of Vikrama Chola. Tamil literature made progress during the Chola period and Alvars saints contributed it much.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Agriculture and Irrigation under the Cholas: The Chola kings paid their special attention towards the welfare of peasants and their well-being. They provided good facilities for irrigation and so they got constructed wells, tanks, canals and dams. They got constructed the tanks to provide water to the barren land so that more produce might be taken from it. Donated money of temples was used for the development of agriculture. Farmers were given exemption from payments of taxes due to the natural calamities like famine, floods or heavy rainfall. Clearing forests land levelling, building embankments to prevent floods, constructing canals were such steps to increase agricultural produce.
- (b) Religion and Society of the Chola Dynasty: The Hinduism was the main religion of the Cholas. They worshipped God Shiva and God Vishnu. During this period, the Vaisnavasim became more popular. Besides it, the Buddhism and the Jainism also were in existence. The Cholas did not interfere in the religious matters of the Islam and Christianity.

The royal family of the kings, Brahmanas and merchants enjoyed the luxurious and respectable life in the society. Their position was special. Farmers, labourers and slaves were in difficult situation. The whole society was divided among four castes - Brahamans, Kshatriyas, Vashiyas and Shudras and sub-castes like the kaikoloas, the Chattis, the Kammalas, the Rathakaras and the Pattanavanas. The condition of Shudras was not good and they were treated as untouchables. They could not visit temples and other

worship ceremonies. They were not also permitted to take admission in schools.

The position and condition of the women was respectable in the society. Child marriage and Sati system were occasionally seen in the society. Devadasi system was the means of women's exploitation in the temples. Women slaves were also in the society.

- (c) Art and Sculpture of the Cholas: The Cholas took interest in art and sculpture. They got constructed temples of Brihadeshvara and Tanjore in the Dravidian style. The temple at Gangaikondacholapuram has roof tapers and elaborate stone sculptures to decorate the outer walls. The sculptors made bronze images of kings, deities and devotees. These images are considered amongst the finest all over the world. The Natraja in the Nageshvara temple is worth seeing.

Architectural decorations can be seen on the walls, pillars, plinths, roofs and ether spots in temples. The Jains got constructed the great statue of Grmateshwar at Sravanabelgola in Karnataka during the reign of the Cholas. Besides it, the wall sculptures in the Kailash Temple of Ellora and Elephanta caves are great works of architecture.

- (d) The Rastrakutas: The most important southern kingdom of the Rastrakuta was founded by Dantidurga in 8th century. He became into power after the fall of Chalukyas of Badami. He won the kingdoms of Kanchi, Kosala, Kalinga, Malwa, Gujarai and Maharashtra. He defeated the Chalukya king and won Vallabha. He died sometime before 758 AD and his son Krishana I succeeded him. He defeated the dynasty of Chalukyas by 760 AD. He got constructed the famous rock cut Shiva temple at Ellora. After him Govind II, Dhruva, Govind III, Amoghvarasha, Krishana II, Indra III, Krishana III, Khottiga, Karakka II ruled after one another. Thus the last king of Rashtrakuta dynasty was Karakka II.

4. Describe the importance of the following historical dates:

- (a) 1012-1044 AD: Rajadhiraja I ruled over the Chola Kingdom.  
(b) 1135-1150 AD: Kulottunga II ruled over the Chola Kingdom.  
(c) 535-566 AD: Pulakesin I ruled over the Chalukyas of

Vatapi dynasty.

- (d) 973-997 AD: The founder the Chalukays of Kalyani dynasty was Taila or Tailapa who ruled from 973 AD to 997 AD.

### Lesson 3 : The Regional Kingdom II

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (ii) Gujarat
  - b. (i) Chandera Dev
  - c. (ii) 1179 to 1192 AD
  - d. (ii) 1191 AD
  - e. (i) The Parmar dynasty
  - f. (i) Devapala
  - g. (i) The Tomars
  - h. (i) 1025 AD
2. Match the following:

A	B
Nagabhata I	the Pratiharas of Malwa
Jaichand	the Gahadavala dynasty
Prithviraj Chauhan	the Chahman dynasty
Upendararaj	the Parmars
Bhojraj	the Palas dynasty
Jaipal	the Palas dynasty
3. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) True
  - (c) False
  - (d) True
  - (e) True
  - (f) True
4. Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) last
  - (b) Gahadvalas
  - (c) Prithviraj Chauhan
  - (d) capital
  - (e) Delhi
  - (f) Afghanistan
5. Read the following statements and identify the persons :
  - (a) Gahadvalas
  - (b) Prithviraj Chauhan
  - (c) Muhammad Gauri
  - (d) En-ul-Mulk
  - (e) Bhojraj
  - (f) The Chandellas of Bundelkhand
  - (g) Gopala
  - (h) Haribhadra
  - (i) Mahmud Ghazni
  - (j) Muhammad Gauri

#### Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) Nagabhata I was the founder of the dynasty of the Pratiharas of Malwa.
  - (b) Yashpal was the last king of the Pratiharas of Malwa.

- (c) Mihirbhoja was the famous king of the Gurjar Pratiharas dynasty.
- (d) The capital of Gahadavalas was Kannauj.
- (e) Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192 in the second battle of Tarain.
- (f) The second battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 and Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan', .
- (g) Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded the Temple of Somnath in 1025.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

(a) The Rajput kings of Gujarat were said to be the Pratiharas. Nagabhata I (725-740 AD) was the founder of this dynasty. The successors of Nagabhata I extended the kingdom and Nagabhata II annexed Kannauj and made it his capital. After him Mihirbhoja, Mahendra Pal I, Mahipal and his successors had been the rulers of this dynasty. The last king of the dynasty was Yashpal.

(b) The Parmars: The Parmars were the Rajputs of Malwa. In Harsol inscription, the Parmars were originated from the Rastrakutas of the south India. They ruled from 790 to 1305 AD. Upendraraj (790 to 817 AD) was the founder of this dynasty. In the beginning, the Parmars came into power in Gujarat but after sometime they established themselves in Malwa. The main rulers of this dynasty were Siyak, Vakpati, Munja, Sindhuraj, Bhojraj, Jai Singh and Udaiaditya.

At last En-ul-Mulk, the general of Alauddin Khilji got victory over Malwa in 1305 and ended this dynasty.

Bhojraj was the most powerful and learned king of this dynasty.

(c) Hoysalas: This dynasty ruled over the region of present Karnataka and the most powerful and brave king of this dynasty was Vishnu Vardhan during which period the kingdom reached the zenith of prosperity and valour. Later on, this dynasty was destroyed by the Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate.

(d) Tripartite Struggle: Three most powerful dynasties of the eighth century like the Pratiharas, the Palas and the Rastrakutas went on fighting to take possession over Kannauj and the Gangetic Valley region. This struggle is known as Tripartite Struggle for supremacy.

- (e) Two battles of Tarain were fought. First battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 AD in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori and in the second battle of Tarain in 1192 AD, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and killed him.
- (f) Dharampala was the most powerful and dynamic ruler of the Palas and a man of great courage. He conquered Kannauj and Bihar.  
He believed in the Buddhism and made a monastery at Vikramshila. His son Devapala got built Mohabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. The Palas took interest in learning and education. Dharampala founded the world famous Nalanda University in Bihar. He patronised Haribhadra, a great Buddhist writer of his time.
- (g) Mahmud Ghazni, was the Sultan of Ghazni a small kingdom in Afghanistan. He was an ambitious ruler And wanted to conquer the region of central Asia. To organise an army he needed much money so attacked India. He led about seventeen expeditions to India to spread Islam in India and to take away the wealth. In 1025, he attacked the rich temple of Somnath that lies in the extreme south of Kathiawar in Gujarat. As a result, he looted jewels, gold, silver, etc. from this temple and destroyed it in 1026 AD. Besides it, he attacked and looted the temples of Mathura and Kannauj. In 1030 AD, he died.

3. Answers in about 10 lines :

- (a) The Chandellas of Bundelkhand: The Chendellas rose in the Bundelkhand and Harsha Dev founded this dynasty. They were Chandra Vanshiya Rajputs. The main rulers were Yashoverman, Dhangganda, Kirtivarman, Parmal. Kutub-Ud-Din-Aibak defeated Parmal. Many famous temples like the Kandariya Mahadev Temple at Khajuraho was made by them. Mahoba was also their capital. Heroic stories related to Alaha-Udal, the famous Chandella warriors are sung with great excitement even today in northern Indian villages. Kirtivarman got constructed a beautifirl lake near Mahoba.
- (b) Mahmud Ghazni, was the Sultan of Ghazni a small kingdom in Afghanistan. He was an ambitious ruler And wanted to conquer the region of central Asia. To organise an army he needed much money so attacked India. He led about seventeen expeditions to India to spread Islam in

India and to take away the wealth. In 1025, he attacked the rich temple of Somnath that lies in the extreme south of Kathiawar in Gujarat. As a result, he looted jewels, gold, silver, etc. from this temple and destroyed it in 1026 AD. Besides it, he attacked and looted the temples of Mathura and Kannauj. In 1030 AD, he died.

- (c) Invasion of Muhammad Ghori: Ghori was from a small kingdom of Afghanistan. Ghori used to rule under the kingship of Mahmud Ghazni. He became the king of Ghazni after the death of Mahmud Ghazni. He wanted to expand his kingdom, so he attacked India in 1191 but the Chauhan ruler of Delhi, Prithviraj Chauhan defeated him in the first battle of Tarain. He defeated king Jaichand of the Gahadavala dynasty in the battle of Chandawar in 1206 AD and he was killed. His general territory Qutub-Ud-din Aibak took his territory under his control. Muhammad Ghori laid the foundation of the Muslim dominion in India.

#### Lesson 4 : The Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 AD)

##### Part 'A'

- Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 

a. (i) 1206 -1290 AD	b. (i) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
c. (i) Iltutmish	d. (i) Balban
e. (i) Balban	f. (i) Mewar
g. (iii) Muhammad Tughlaq	h. (ii) 1398 AD
i. (iii) Harihara and Bukka	j. (ii) Krishandeva Raya
k. (i) intelligent person	l. (i) Hampi
- Match the following :

A	B
Qutub Minar	Delhi
Char Minar	Hyderabad
Gol Gumbaj	Bijapur
Vitthalswami Temple	Hampi
Tughlaqabad	New Delhi
Madarasa of Mahmud Gawan	Bidar

##### Part 'B's

- Answers in one line only:
  - Muhammad Ghori founded the Muslim rule in India.
  - Qutub-ud-din Aibak founded the slave dynasty in India.

- (c) The powerful rulers of the slave dynasty were Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia Sultan, Nasiruddin Ahmad and Balban.
- (d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak is known as 'lakh baksh.'
- (e) The Qutub Minar was got built by Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak and Iltutmish.
- (f) Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra is in Ajmer.
- (g) Iltutmish was the real founder of the Slave dynasty.
- (h) Razia Sultan was the only lady Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- (i) Jamal-ud-din Yakut was an Abyssinian noble and lover of Razia.
- (j) Chalisa (Turkan-i-chahalgani) was organized by Iltutmish to control over the reign and Balban removed it.
- (k) Sikandar Lodhi founded the city of Agra.
- (l) Paibos and Sijdah were two Persian. The visitor had to kneel and touch the ground with his forehead to pay respect to Sultan while Paibos was the practice in which the visitor had to kiss the feet of the Sultan.
- (m) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced Token currency.
- (n) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq is known for capital transfer.
- (o) Nicolo Conti and Abdur Razaak visited the south India.
- (p) Krishan Dev Raya was the most powerful ruler of the Vijaynagar Kingdom.
- (q) Hasan Gangu was the founder of the Bahmani kingdom.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- (a) After the death of Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak, his son-in-law, Iltutmish sat on the throne of the Delhi Sultanate and he is considered as the real founder of Turkish empire in northern India. He had to face many internal and external difficulties during his reign. Among his rivals there were many local kings and nobles who opposed him and his rule.
- (b) Razia Sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish and was the only and first Muslim lady who ever ruled not only in the Delhi Sultanate but also in India. She ruled for three years and eight months. She dressed herself like of Sultan and began to appear in the court without burka. She led the army in the battle as she was brave and strong. She was killed by her own brother Muizud-din-Bahram in 1240 AD.



- (c) Alaud-ud-din-Khilji was the nephew of Jalal-ud-din Khilji and sat on the throne of Delhi in 1296 AD.

Market Policy: His market arrangement was of unique type. He appointed qualified, skilled and honest inspectors to have control over shopkeepers. Under their superintendant known as Shahna. The shopkeepers were given punishments for measuring or weighing less or realising prices more than fixed for a definite item.

The spy system had vigil eye over the rates and quality of items sold in the market. Daily information of market was given to the Sultan. Sometimes, the Sultan visited the condition of the market.

- (d) Architecture during the period of Vijaynagar: The kings of Vijayanagar kingdom got built the temples like the Vitthalaswami Temple, the Hazara Temple and the Virupaksha Temple at Hampi. Beautiful carvings can be seen in these temples.

Literature: They were great patron's of literature and encouraged the use of south Indian like languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Sanskrit. Krishan Dev Raya was great scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit. Amuktamalyada was composed by him in Telugu. Madhav Vidarak and Sayan were the two poets in his court. AJsani was the great poet of Telugu during his reign.

- (e) Ghias-ud-din Balban was the advisor of Nasir-ud-din Mahmood and rose to the throne after the death of Nasir-ud-din. He got cut the nearby forests of Delhi and to make it safe, he got set up the police posts. He suppressed the Mewatis. He tried to defend his kingdom from the invasions of Mongol. He abolished the Chalisa and reorganized his army.

- (f) The Bahmani Administration: The whole Bahmani kingdom was divided into Taraf (provinces) and each Taraf was governed by a tarafdar or Amir. Wazir (Prime Minister) was the head of the Central government. Wazir-e-Ashraf, the minister of foreign affairs, Amir Jumla, the finance ministers and Sadar-e-Jahan, minister of religious and judicial matters were others.

- (g) The Battle of Talikota (1564 AD-1565 AD): The Muslim rulers of the Deccan viz. Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bijapur organised a union under the leadership of Ibrahim Kutubshah of Golkonda against the Hindu kingdom of

Vijayanagar. They attacked the city of Talikota on the bank of the Krishna in 1565 AD. The army of Vijayanagar faced them led by Ramaraja. Ramraja was defeated and killed. The victorious armies of the Muslims set fire to Vijayanagar. Thus the kingdom of Vijayanagar ended.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) After the death of Muhammad Ghori, Qutub-ud-din Aibak became the ruler of his empire and founded the slave dynasty in 1206 AD. He took much interest in architecture. He got built the Qutub Minar at Mahrauli in Delhi in the memory of saint Qutub-ud-din. The Minar is 238 feet high. Quwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara at Ajmer in Rajasthan are another important historical buildings built by him.

(b) Planning of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq :

Transfer of Capital: He transferred his capital from Delhi to Devangiri (Daultabad) in the south in 1327 AD to have control over the administration of southern states. He could not satisfied with it so he brought it back to Delhi again. People suffered much economically and physically.

Increase in land revenue and taxes in Doab: To increase the state income, he increased taxes on farmers of the fertile land region between the Ganga and the Yamuna. During the implementation of increased taxes, the doab was facing the problem of famine but the officers of the Sultan went on realising revenue from farmers forcefully. As a result, the farmers left their houses and fled for forests and revolted.

Introduction of Token Currency: The currency of the Delhi Sultanate was in silver coins during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and the production of silver in the world had fallen to great extent. So the Sultan ordered to move copper coins in place of silver coins of equal value without any government seal. People took its disadvantage and began to mint copper coins in their houses. It was a fake currency which filled the market but the foreign traders refused to take them. As a result, silver of India began to go out of it in large amount. The state treasury was thus flooded with fake currency. Ultimately, the Sultan changed the copper coins with silver coins and the state economy was ruined.

(c) The kingdom of Vijayanagar (1336 AD to 1646 AD): The

kingdom of Vijayanagar was in the South India. It was founded by Harihara and Bukka, the two real brothers. They also felt the weakness of the Delhi Sultanate and won the Hoysala province in Modern Karnataka near Mysore and declared themselves the ruler of Vijayanagar in 1336 AD. They made Hastinavati (Hampi) their capital. Three dynasties ruled over the Vijayanagar kingdom for about 230 years.

(i) The Sangama Dynasty (1336 -1485 AD): Harihara and Bukka were the rulers of this dynasty. They ruled from 1336 AD to 1377 AD.

(ii) The Saluva Dynasty (1485 AD-1505 AD) : It was founded by Saluva Narasimha and ruled from 1485 AD to 1505 AD.

(iii) The Tuluva Dynasty (1505 AD-1565 AD): This dynasty was founded by Vir Narsimha and it was ruled from 1505 AD to 1565 AD. He protected the Hindu way of life and checked the advancement of Mohammedans.

(d) Bahlol Lodhi, a Afghan Sardar founded the Lodhi Dynasty in 1451 AD in Delhi. He tried to organize the Sultanate and suppress the power of revolted governors. He defeated the power of Sharki ruler of Jaunpur and took under his kingship. He died in 1489 AD.

Sikandar Lodhi (1489 AD-1517 AD): After the death of Lodhi, his son Sikandar Lodhi sat on the throne of Delhi in 1489 AD. He conquered Bihar and western Bengal and shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra. He founded the city of Agra.

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517 AD -1526 AD): After the death of Sikandar Lodhi, his son Ibrahim Lodhi sat on the thorne of Delhi in 1517 AD. He was a Sultan of loose temper and of cruel nature. In 1526 AD, in the ground of Panipat, the fierce battle was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi. Ibrahim Lodhi was killed and Babur beame the Sultan of Delhi.

(e) Mahmud Gawan was born in Iran and reached India and settled in the Deccan. In the beginning, he became an employee in the court of the Bahmni ruler and in a few years he was appointed his wazir or Prime Minister. He was anti-Hindu, so he started a movement against the Hindus. He fought wars against the rulers of Konkan, Bisalgarh and Orissa. He invaded the city of Kanchi and destroyed its temples.

He was a good scholar of Urdu and famous Madrasah and college of Bedar were built by him for the development of education. He was murdered by Muhammad III.

- (f) Temples built by the rulers of the Vijayanagar Kingdom: The kings of Vijayanagar kingdom got built the temples like the Vitthalaswami Temple, the Hazara Temple and the Virupaksha Temple at Hampi. Beautiful carvings can be seen in these temples.

Historical buildings of the Slave dynasty: After the death of Muhammad Ghorī, Qutub-ud-din Aibak became the ruler of his empire and founded the slave dynasty in 1206 AD.

He took much interest in architecture. He got built the Qutub Minar at Mahrauli in Delhi in the memory of saint Qutub-ud-din. The Minar is 238 feet high. Quwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara at Ajmer in Rajasthan are another important historical buildings built by him.

4. Explain the following terms:
- (a) Shahna: Alaud-din-khilji appointed qualified, skilled and honest inspectors to have control over shopkeepers under their superintendant known as Shahna.
  - (b) Chalisa: A group of forty Turkish nobles during the reign of Iltutmish is known as chalisa.
  - (c) Ulema: A body of Islamic scholar is known as Ulema.

### Lesson 5 : The Mughals And Their Empire

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. (i) Babar              | b. (ii) 1526-1712 AD         |
| c. (i) 1539               | d. (iii) Gulbadan Bano Begum |
| e. (iv) Mohammad Lohani   | f. (i) Sher Shah Suri        |
| g. (i) Akbar              | h. (iii) Shahjahan           |
| i. (i) Bahadur Shah Zafar | j. (i) regent of Akbar       |
| k. (i) painter            | l. (iii) Fatehpur Sikri      |
| m. (ii) Sikandara         | n. (iii) Rana Pratap         |
2. Match the following:

A	B
Ist battle of Panipat	1526 AD
IInd battle of Panipat	1556 AD
Battle of Haldighati	1576 AD

Battle of Chanderi	1527 AD
Battle of Khanwa	1528 AD
Battle of Kannauj	1540 AD
Battle of Chousa	1539 AD

3. Fill in the blanks:
 

(a) Rana Sang	(b) Humayun
(c) Rupia	(d) Salah-e-kul
(e) 1608 AD	
4. Say true or false:
 

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) True
(e) False			
5. Name the emperors to whom the following are associated:
 

(a) Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babar	
(b) Sher Shah Suri	(c) Akbar, the great
(d) Akbar, the great	(e) Jahangir
(f) Shahjahan	(g) Aurangzeb

Part 'B'

1. Answer in one line only:
  - (a) Babar founded the Mughal dynasty in 1526 AD.
  - (b) Sher Shah Suri got built the Grand Trunk Road.
  - (c) Battle of Chausa (1539 AD) and Kannauj (1540 AD) were fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.
  - (d) First Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 AD and the second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556 AD.
  - (e) Raja Todarmal was the head of the financial matters during the reign of Aakbar.
  - (f) Rupia, the coin was issued by Sher Shah Suri.
  - (g) The Humayunnamah was written by Gulbadan Begum and Akbarnamah was written by Abul Fazal.
  - (h) Kubuliat was introduced by Sher Shah Suri in which the farmers provided land records to the government in writing.
  - (i) Rana Pratap did not accept the suzerainty of Akbar.
  - (j) Historical buildings built by Shahjahan are the Taj Mahal, the Moti Masjid (Agra), Jama Masjid and the Red Fort in Delhi.
  - (k) Nadir Shah took away the Mayur Singhasana from India.
  - (l) Akbar defeated Rani Durgawati of Gondvana and Chandbibi of Ahmednagar.

- (m) Din-i-Ilahi was a new religion, proclaimed by Akbar in 1582 AD.
- (n) Dara Shikoh, a great scholar of Sanskrit was the son of Shahjahan and he was killed by Shahjahan.

2. Answer in about 4 or 5 lines :

- (a) Farid was the childhood name of the Sher Shah Suri. He was born in Punjab in 1472 AD in the home of Hasan, his father. His father was the Jagirdar of Sasaram.  
He issued the coin called 'Rupia' and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire.  
He got build the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) from Peshawar to Calcutta (Kolkata). Besides it, he got built several highways by which communication and trade reached its zenith during his reign.  
He established Madarsas and Maktab for the development of education.
- (b) The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Bairam Khan, the regent of Akbar and Hemu, the Hindu general of Adil Shah. Bairam Khan pierced an arrow through the eye of Hemu and beheaded. Thus Akbar became the emperor of Mughal dynasty after his father.
- (c) The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Rana Pratap of Mewar and Man Singh, the general of Akbar in 1576 AD in the field of Haldi Ghati. Rana Pratap was defeated but escaped into the forest and continued the fight. He did not accept the suzerainty of Akbar.
- (d) Nine gems of Akbar were Abul Fazal, Faizi, Mirza Aziz Koka, Todarmal, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Man Singh, Raja Birbal, Raja Bhagwan Das and Tansen.
- (e) Foreign Travellers during the reign of Jahangir: Many European travelers were attracted by the valuable item of trade of India. Hawkins, a representative of East India Company in India came in 1608 AD and stayed for three years here. After it, in 1615 AD, another British ambassador Sir Thomas Roe came to India. Both of those got permission from Jahangir for trade between England and India.
- (f) Religious Policy of Aurangzeb: Aurangzeb was an orthodox Sunni Muslim emperor. He was called Zinda Pir or a living saint. He was dead enemy of the Hindus, so he demolished their temples and turned them into mosques. He converted

the Hindus into the Muslims forcefully. He imposed Jazia on Non-muslims and Zakat on the Muslims. The high posts of the administration were given only to the Muslims which shows his religious discrimination.

- (g) Reasons of the fall of the Mughal dynasty:
- (i) Rise of independent kingdom like of the Marathas.
  - (ii) His religious and Deccan policies.
  - (iii) Luxurious and spendrift life of nobles and kings.
  - (iv) The vastness of the empire were the main reasons of the fall of the Mughal Empire.

3. Answer in about 10 lines:

- (a) The Mansabdari System: Akbar felt that the expansion of the empire was not possible without a strong army. For this he had to organise his soldiers and military officers; so he introduced a new military system known as Mansabdari System. Mansabdar was a ranker or officer in the Mughal army who had to manage a definite number of soldiers, elephants, horses, carts and camels, etc. There were thousand Mansabdars in the whole Mughal empire. They were also known as government officers and servants. Mansabdars were paid salaries. Civil duties were also performed by them. The emperor confiscated the jagirs of the Mansabdars in case of death.
- (b) Nur Jahan was the queen of Jahangir. Her real name was Mehr-un-Nisa. She was not only very beautiful but also well intelligent. Her father Ghias Beg belonged to Tehran. She was married to Sher Afghani, an Iranian who was captured by the soldiers of Jahangir. Later on, Jahangir made her his queen. Her husband was a drinker and used to live a lustful life, so became aware of his empire. He began to rule in the name of her husband Jahangir. She helped by advising him on important matters of the administration. Thus Nur Jahan was a mixture of wisdom, beauty and courage. She used to go for hunting with her emperor and killed lions and cooperated in the battle field. She had much interest in art and education.
- (c) Administration of Akbar: The whole empire of Akbar was divided into centre, provinces, parganas and villages. The head of the centre was emperor and looked after the defence, administration and justice. The Dewan was the head of financial matters. The head of the province was subedar, the incharge of law and crime, the provincial

dewan looked into the matters of revenue and state budget. Kotwal was the head of city administration. Sikdar was the head of pargana and was responsible for maintaining law and order in the pargana. Amil, Kanoongo and Fotdar were given the rights of revenue collection. Records of revenue and crops and treasury were kept under the Sikdar.

The village administration was carried on by Mukaddam or head who used to maintain the law and order at the village level. Patwari had revenue records and Chowkidar was related to security of the village.

- (d) Architecture, Art and Literature during the reign of Shahjahan: Shahjahan was fond of constructing the buildings. He got build the world famous the Taj Mahal at Agra in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaj Mahal. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi were also constructed by him. His buildings are made of marble and red sand stone which are the mixture of the Hindu and the Muslim style of architecture.

Besides it, he got built the Masjid-d-Jahanama (Moti Masjid) at Agra and the Mayur Singhaasana (Takhatetaus) studded with valuable jewels. World famous Kahinoor diamond was studded in it. His son Dara Shikoh was a great scholar of Sanskrit.

Shahjahan was fond of painting. He himself was an expert painter of his time. Muhammad Kadir, Samarkandi, Mirhasan and Chintamani were skilled painters in his court.

During his reign, the Mughal dynasty reached its zenith of prosperity and luxury. Due to the development of art, literature and architecture his reign is known as golden age of the Mughal Dynasty. In 1657 AD, he fell ill and imprisoned in Agra fort by his son Aurangzeb where he died in 1666 AD.

- (e) Akbar proclaimed a new religion, Din-e-Ilahi in 1582 AD which was based on a synthesis of values taken from different religions like the Hinduism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity; although it could not become popular. Orthodox Muslims were dissatisfied with it. On the other hand, the Hindus were of the opinion that the emperor wanted to destroy their religion. Sulh-e-kul a policy means the principle of peace with all was introduced by Akbar to carry on the administration of a huge empire peacefully with the co-operation of people.



4. Give suitable reasons for the following:
  - (b) During Farid's service in the reign of Mohammad Lahoni, he killed a lion. So Mohammad Lahoni became happy and gave him the title of Sher Khan.
  - (c) To carry on the administration of a huge empire peacefully with the co-operation of people of different religion.
  - (d) Sir Thomas Roe came to India for trade between England and India.

### **Lesson 6 : Rulers and Their Architecture**

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (i) The Sun Temple (Orissa)
  - b. (ii) The Solanki rulers
  - c. (i) The temple at Mahaballipuram
  - d. (iii) 5
  - e. (iii) Hamida Bano Begum
  - f. (i) Aurangabad
  - g. (ii) painting
2. Match the following:
 

A	B
Fort at Agra	Akbar
The Taj Mahal	Shah jahan
Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula	Jahangir
Tomb of Rabia Daurani	Aurangzeb
Qutub Minar	Qutub-ud-din-Aibek
Tomb of Humayun	Hamid Bano Begum
3. Fill in the blanks:
 

(a) Shahjahan	(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Akbar, the great	(d) Shahjahan
(e) Babar	(f) Akbar, the great
4. Name the following:
  - (a) The Sun temple
  - (b) Brihadeshwar Shiva temple
  - (c) Kailashnath temple
  - (d) Qutub Minar
  - (e) Akbar, the great
5. Say true or false :
 

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) False
(e) True			

Part 'B'

1. Answer in one line only :

- (a) Rajrāja I, the Chola king got built the temple of Brihadēshwara at Tanjore.
- (b) Rock cut temple of Mahaballipuram near Chennai and Kailashnath temple at Kanchi.
- (c) The Meenakshi Temple is at Madurai in Tamil Nadu.
- (d) The temples of northern India are made in the Nagara Style while the temple of south India are made in Dravidian Style.
- (e) Mandapa is a devotees hall in the temple.
- (f) The entrance of the temple is called the Gopuram.
- (g) Qutub-ud-din Aibak got built the Qutub Minar in New Delhi.
- (h) The Sultans of the Delhi Sultanate got built their buildings like tombs and mosques in corbelled or Trabeate style of architecture.
- (i) Pietra Dura, a type of painting used by the Mughals to construct arch, minarets, domes, etc.
- (j) Rock cut temple of Mahaballipuram near Chennai.
- (k) The tomb of Rabia Daurani is situated at Aurangabad.
- (l) Jahangir got planted the Shalimar and Nishat gardens of Kashmir.
- (m) The tomb of Mumtaz Mahal is at Agra and Shahjahan got it built.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- (a) The Cholas temples were the centres of cultural, educational, political and social activities. The Brihadēshwara Shiva temple at Tanjore, built by Rajaraja I is the biggest specimen of art and architecture in south India. It has a spacious courtyard and massive tower. The temples of Cholas are built in Dravidian style which have Gopuram (gate), garbhagrāha (chief deity shrine), Shikhara (tower) and mandapa (Devotees hall). It has a vimana.
- (b) Most of the buildings of the Mughal period have domes, Minars and arches. Shahjahan liked marble and jewels while Akbar and Jahangir liked the red sandstone. Precious stones were used for decorating the walls of the buildings, this method was known as Pietra-Dura. The palaces are built in local, Gujarati, Bengali and Persian styles of architecture. The balconies styles of architecture. The

balconies are with beautiful umbrella like structure. The walls and roofs have effect of Persian and Central Asia in decoration.

- (c) Shahjahan was an Engineer emperor. He was fond of constructing the buildings. He got built the world famous the Taj Mahal at Agra in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaj Mahal. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi were also constructed by him. His buildings are made of marble and red sand stone which are the mixture of the Hindu and the Muslim style of architecture.

Besides it, he got built the Masjid-d-Jahanama (Moti Masjid) at Agra and the Mayur Singhaasana (Takhatetaus) studded with valuable jewels. World famous Kahinor diamond was studded in it.

- (d) In the late twelfth century, 'trabeate' or 'Corbelled' a style of architecture was used to construct mosques, tombs, temples and many other buildings in which roofs, doors and windows were built by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) The temples of Cholas were the centres of cultural educational, political and social activities. The Brihadeshwara Shiva temple at Tanjore, built by Rajaraja I is the biggest specimen of art and architecture in south India. It has a spacious courtyard and massive tower. The temples of Cholas are built in Dravidian style which have Gopuram (gate), grabhagraha (chief deity shrine), shikhara (tower) and mandapa (Devotees hall). It has a vimana. The main architectural quality of this temple is its shikhara on grabhagraha which goes on rising on 50 feet high square base and becomes small in size upto 190 feet. The vimana has two blocks which have decorated idols engraved by skilled sculptors.

- (b) Qutub Minar built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak is in New Delhi which has five storeys. Its first floor was completed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and rest four by his son-in-law Iltutmish around 1229 AD. Corbelled technique has been used for constructing screen in the Quwwat-al-Islam mosque in Delhi.

'True' arch can be seen in the Alai Darwaza in Delhi built by Alauddin Khilji.

Besides it, the Tomb of Sikandar Lodi and Ghiyas-ud-din

Tughlaq, fort of Tughlaqabad, the Siri Fort, the Hazar Khampha palace and Firoz Shah Kotla in Delhi and the Atala Masjid at Jaunpur are beautiful and grand monuments built by the sultans of the Delhi Sultanate.

- (c) Shahjahan was fond of constructing the buildings. He got built the world famous the Taj Mahal at Agra in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaj Mahal. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi were also constructed by him. His buildings are made of marble and red sand stone which are the mixture of the Hindu and the Muslim style of architecture.

Besides it, he got built the Masjid-d-Jahanama (Moti Masjid) at Agra and the Mayur Singhaasana (Takhatetaus) studded with valuable jewels. World famous Kahinor diamond was studded in it.

4. Explain the following:
- (a) Deity: A deity is a supernatural being, who may be thought of as holy, divine or sacred.
  - (b) Mandapa: Hall for prayer is called mandapa.
  - (c) Garbhagraha: It is the small unit shrine of a Hindu temple.
  - (d) Gopuram: It is the entrance of a temple.
  - (e) Corbelled: Corbelled, a style of architecture was used to construct mosque, tombs, temples, and many other buildings in which roofs, doors, windows, were built by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.
  - (f) Pietra-Dura: A method of decorating the walls of the buildings with precious stones or jewels.

### Lesson 7 : Towns, Trade and Craftsmen

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- a. (i) Hampi
  - b. (ii) Tapti
  - c. (i) Vijayanagar
  - d. (i) protectors
  - e. (i) official documents
  - f. (ii) foreign traveler
  - g. (ii) administrative town
  - h. (i) Ajmer
2. Say true or false:
- (a) True
  - (b) True
  - (c) False
  - (d) False
  - (e) True
3. Match the following:
- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| A         | B            |
| Thanjavur | capital town |

Madurai	Pilgrimage Centre
Machhilipatnam	Port city
Surat	Trade Centre
Factor	official merchant of the East India Company

4. Fill in the blanks:

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) cholas | (b) expenditure |
| (c) Ajmer  | (d) Hampi       |
| (e) Tapti  |                 |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- Official documents or farmans on land revenue and accounts given by foreign travellers and maps drawn by learneds are the sources of information of medieval towns.
- Religious town was known as temple town.
- Towns having commercial and business activities called trading centres.
- Religious places called pilgrimage centres.
- Masulipatnam is the city located on the coromandal coast.
- The Tapti river flows through Surat.

2. Answers in about four or five lines:

- Rulers, merchants, priests and craftsmen were engaged in the activities of their fields in special areas which became the towns. The towns of rulers were known as capital towns or administrative centres, trade centres of merchants as commercial towns, religious towns as temple towns etc. Centres of religious activities were known as pilgrimage towns.
- Some places of religious importance have been the pilgrimage centres since ancient period; for example Kashi (Varanasi), Prayag, Ujjain (M.P.), Vrindavan (U.P.), Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu). The tomb of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti famous Muslim saint of medieval India at Ajmer in Rajasthan had been the pilgrimage centre where people of all castes and creed come to kneel their heads before the grave of the saint. Near Ajmer, there is the holy lake at Pushkar where people visit to worship God Brahma's temple. The place is known for a temple town as well as pilgrimage centre.
- Rulers of medieval period got built some temples to show their devotion to various gods and goddesses beside the

God. Merchants and rulers donated a lot of wealth for their foundation and development. Besides it, some rulers donated big land areas for the expenditure of the temples. The trust of the temple used to give money to traders and bankers, so people like priests, artisans, workers, traders, labourers, etc. began to live near the temples and thus the temple towns developed. Examples of temple towns are Somnath (Gujarat), Kailash Temple in Kanchi, Madurai (Meenakshi temple) and Tanjore in Tamil Nadu, Vidisha (M.P.) and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) Surat is a port city on the bank of river Tapti in Gujarat. During the medieval period, it had been a busy and famous port city. It was the gateway for trade with West Asia. Many Muslim pilgrims used to go to Mecca for 'Haj' in ships from the port of Surat.

The city was inhabited with the people of all castes and creeds. Europeans like the Dutch, the English and the Portuguese had set up their factories and godowns at Surat because from there they carried on the trading of cotton textiles, spices and other items. The mahajans set up big banking houses at Surat for changing currency.

During the Mughal period, Surat flourished much in trade and textile manufacturing.

(b) Masulipatnam (Machhliapatnam) is a fish port town on the Andhra-coast (Coromandel coast) and on the delta of the Krishna river. In the 17th century, the Dutch East India Company and the English East India Company tried to take it in their possession. The main item of trade was fish, so it was known as Masulipatnam. The Qutub Shahi rulers of Golconda tried to prevent the East India Companies trading the items like textiles spices with Masulipatnam by imposing their royal monopolies.

William Methwold, a factor of the English East India Company called it a poor fisher town due to its large population open outskirts, poor buildings, etc. But afterwards the nobles of Golconda, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati, Chetties, the Dutches, the Britishers and the Portuguese increased its population and turned it into a prosperous town due to internal competition for trade.

(c) Trade Centres during the medieval period: During the medieval times, the traders and merchants used to supply

the items of the king's and people's need. The grains, pulses, vegetables, craft articles were sold and purchased in mandapika (mandi) which was located in big villages and people from nearby small villages used to bring their products for selling here. These selling and buying places were called Trade centres. The artisans like sugar makers, potters, carpenters, wood carvers, smiths, toddy makers, oil pressers, stone masons, etc. used to live in the streets of these trade towns who worked for merchants. Many traders who came here from distant places used to sell salt, horses, saffron, betel nut, spices, silk, camphor, etc. Land route's played an important role in the development of the trade. Surat in Gujarat, Bombay (Mumbai) in Maharashtra, Kashim Bazar in Bengal Were known for cotton centres. Besides it; Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta (Kolkata) and Machilipatnam were such trade towns.

There were many types of traders in these towns such as the Banjaras, the horse traders, the Chettiers, the Marwari Oswal, the Hindu Baniyas, the Muslim Bohras used to deal in clothes and spices through the ports of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, East Africa, South-east Asia and China.

4. Give reasons of the following:
  - (a) For lodging and boarding the merchants and traders.
  - (b) Traders developed guilds for their protection.
  - (c) Because from there they carried on the trading of cotton textiles, spices and other items.
  - (d) Due to its large population, open outskirts, poor building, etc.

### **Lesson 8 : Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities**

#### **Part 'A'**

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (ii) four
  - b. (i) Punjab
  - c. (ii) Cheros
  - d. (iii) entertainers
  - e. (i) Burma (Myanmar)
2. Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) tribes
  - (b) general of Akbar
  - (c) Santhals
  - (d) Banjaras
  - (e) shifting farming

3. Match the following:

A	B
Khokhar	Punjab
Gaddis	Western Himalayas
Nagas	north-east India
Mundas	M.P.
Kolis	Gujarat
Gonds	Orissa

4. Say true or false:

- (a) True      (b) False      (c) True      (d) True  
(e) True

5. Name the following:

- (a) Tribes      (b) Gakhar  
(c) Raja Man Singh, the general of Akbar  
(d) Banjaras      (e) Durgawati

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Tribe is a group of community divided into various unequal classes that did not accept and follow the law and rituals made by the Brahmanas.  
(b) Khokhar, Gakhar, Balochis, Gaddis, Ahoms, Nagas, Mundas, Santhals, Berads, Bhils, Gonds, Koragas, etc.  
(c) Tribes lived in Punjab, north-west, western Himalayas, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa, M.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc.  
(d) Khokhar and Gakhar were tribes found in Punjab between the 13th & 14th centuries.  
(e) Bhils used to live in Central India.  
(f) Gonds were the tribal people living in the forested areas of Central India covering the states of Gondvana land.  
(g) Ahoms were the tribal people of the north-eastern parts of India.  
(h) Tanda is known as carvan.

2. Answers in about 4 or 6 lines:

- (a) A numbers of tribes was scattered here and there in the medieval times. They earn their bread by doing agriculture, hunting wild animals and gathering food from forest land. Some tribes herded animals like buffaloes, goats, sheep, etc. In short, we can say the tribes depended totally on nature for their living. Some of these tribes were



nomadic and moved from place to place in search of food.

- (b) Khokhar and Gakhar tribes found in Punjab between the 13th and the 14th centuries, the Balochis of north-west, the Gaddis (shepherd) of the western Himalayas, and the Nagas, Ahoms, etc. of the north-eastern parts of India were the main tribes.

During the Mughal period, the Raja Man Singh, the general of Akbar attacked Cheros and defeated them in 1591 AD in Bihar. The Mundas and the Santhals lived in Orissa and Bengal. Berads and Kolis of Nagpur plateau, Karnataka and Gujarat, Koragas, Maravars, Vetars of south India, Bhils of Central India and Gonds of M.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh were other important tribes of the subcontinent.

- (c) During the medieval period the Banjaras, a tribe used to deal in goods brought to India by traders from Central Asia. Banjaras travelled from place to place to sell various items and goods. Sultan Alaud-ud-din Khilji took the services of the Banjaras to take grains to the city markets. The Banjaras used horses and bullocks for transportation of the grains and goods. The caravan of nomads (Banjaras) was known as tanda. Besides carrying, grains and goods the Banjaras carry their families along with them. The merchant armies etc. needed their services. Selling and buying were the main activities of these nomads.
- (d) Princess Durgawati, the daughter of the Rajput king of Mahoba was married to Dalpat Shah, the son of Sangram Shah, the Gond raja of Garha Katabga. Akbar attacked Rani Durgawati in 1565 AD but she was defeated by the Asaf Khan, the general of Akbar. She did not surrender and died.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) The Gonds: The Gond tribe lived in the forested area of Central India covering the states of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and western parts of Orissa known as Gondvana land. The main occupation of the Gonds is shifting farming. Some of them are labourers. The Gonds are divided into clans of which head is known as raja or rai. The description of the Gond kingdom or Garha Katanga having 70,000 villages is given in the Akbarnama.
- (b) The Ahoms came to the Brahmaputra valley from Burma in the 13th century. In the 16th century, they took possession

over the kingdoms of the Chhutiyas (1523) and Koch-Hajo (1581). They defeated the local tribes of Assam who used to fight amongst themselves and a powerful kingdom was established by the Ahoms.

The Mughal army under the Mir Jumla defeated the Ahoms in 1662. But the Ahoms could not be suppressed completely and they always went on trying to re-establish themselves.

The Burmese defeated the Ahoms and the Burmese were defeated by the Britishers.

4. Explain the following:
- (a) Clan: A large family group is called clan.
  - (b) Tanda: The caravan of nomads was known as tanda.
  - (c) Chaurasi: Each garh was divided into 84 villages known as Chaurasi.
  - (d) Carvan: A group of people, especially traders or pilgrims, travelling together across a desert in Asia or North Africa.
  - (e) Tribe: Some groups or communities which were divided into various unequal classes and they did not accept and follow the law and rituals made by the Brahmanas, such groups are called tribes.

## Lesson 9 : The Religious Awakening

### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. (iii) Vishnu         | b. (i) Varanasi     |
| c. (i) Shankaracharya   | d. (ii) Maharashtra |
| e. (i) South India      | f. (iii) Advaitism  |
| g. (i) Ramacharitamanas | h. (i) Talwandi     |
2. Match the following:
- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| A         | B                   |
| Langar    | Guru Nanak          |
| Ajmer     | Mu'in-ud-din Chisti |
| Delhi     | Nizam-ud-din Auliya |
| Alvar     | South India         |
| Telangana | Vallabhacharya      |
3. Fill in the blanks :
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) South India   | (b) Shankaracharya |
| (c) Madhavacharya | (d) Rajput         |
| (e) Krishna       |                    |

4. Write true or false:  
 (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True  
 (e) True (f) True
5. Name the following:  
 (a) Ramanuja (b) Shankaracharya  
 (c) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (d) Guru Nanak Dev  
 (e) Baba Farid-ud-din Auliya

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:  
 (a) Bhakti Movement was started in south India in the 7th Century by the Alvar Saints (worshippers of God Vishnu) and the Nayanar Saints (worshippers of God Shiva).  
 (b) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, a devotee of Krishna was from West Bengal.  
 (c) Vallabhacharya worshipped lord Krishna.  
 (d) Guru Nanak was born in Talwandi (Pakistan).  
 (e) The Sufi Movement is based on union with God.  
 (f) The dargah of Khwaza Muin-ud-din Chisti is at Ajmer in Rajasthan.  
 (g) Sheikh Baha-ud-din Zakaria & Shah Alam Bukari.
2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:  
 (a) Objectives of Bhakti Movement:  
 1. To establish the unity among the Hindus and the Muslims.  
 2. To improve the condition of women.  
 3. To propagate the teachings of Shankaracharya.  
 4. To make arrangement of worship places by establishing temples.  
 5. To propagate sufism among the Muslims.
- (b) Teachings of Bhakti Movement:  
 1. It stressed on the devotion of saguna and nirguna.  
 2. It rejects the casteism, untouchability, idolism, hypocrisy, etc.  
 3. To eradicate the social evils and superstitions.
- (c) Kabir was found on the bank of Lahartara tank in Varanasi by a weaver couple Neeru and Neema. He condemned idol worship, caste system, low and high, untouchability. He believed in the Hindu-Muslim unity and Nirguna Bhakti. He preached through dohas in Khadi boli. He was the disciple of Ramanand.

- (d) Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism and was born at Talwandi (Pakistan) in 1469 AD. He preached one God. He described God without any reference to the Muslims or the Hindus. He wished that his followers should eat in a langar (common kitchen) without any deference of caste, creed and religion. He expressed his teachings in the form of verses in Adi-granth. He died at Kartarpur in 1539 AD.
- (e) Khwaza Muin-ud-din Chisti was born in Chisti community in Central Asia in 1142 AD and reached India in 1192 AD. He made his home Ajmer (Rajasthan) and became the disciple of Sheikh Adbul Quadir Zilani. He died at Ajmer at the age of 60. Devotional music with Qawwali is performed at the Urse every year at his dargah.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) The saints of Bhakti Movement removed the social evils of the society. They spread the movement throughout India to tell its objectives and preach its teachings.

Objectives of Bhakti Movement :

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Teachings of Bhakti Movement:

1. It stressed on the devotion of saguna and nirguna.
2. It rejects the casteism, untouchability, idolism, hypocrisy, etc.
3. To eradicate the social evils and superstitions.

- (b) Contribution of any two sufi saints during the medieval period:

(i) Baba Farid-ud-din Auliya: He was born at Kabul. He became saint in his childhood. He was the true disciple of Muin-ud-din Chisti. He considered that God can be found by loving people. He disliked the theory of the Ulemas. He used to live in a hut on the road leading from Multan to Delhi near the Sutlej river and died there.

(ii) Nizam-ud-din Auliya: Courageous and fearless sufi saint, friend of Amir Khusrau and disciple of Sheikh

Farid used to live in Delhi. He believed in, to love to mankind and love to God. His dargah is in Delhi and people of all castes and religions visit it daily.

4. Explain the following:
- (a) Sufi: Islamic mystic who wear a long kurta of black colour and known as the sufi.
  - (b) Pir: Gurus are called Pir .
  - (c) Doha: A pair of lines of meter in poetry. It is also called couplet.
  - (d) Chisti: The Chisti order is a sufi order within the mystic Sufi tradition of Islam.
  - (e) Qawwali: Qawwali is a form of Sufi devotional music popular in South Asia, particularly in the Punjab and Sindh regions of Pakistan.

### Lesson 10 : Regional Cultures

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. (iii) Geet Govinda | b. (ii) Kadambari           |
| c. (i) The Ramayana   | d. (iv) Grammar and Poetics |
| e. (i) Kathak         | f. (ii) musician            |
| g. (ii) Albaruni      | h. (i) Amir Khusrau         |
| i. (iv) Aabul Fazal   | j. (i) Jahangir             |
| k. (i) Gaur           |                             |
2. Match the following:
- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A                 | B            |
| Rajtarangani      | Kalhana      |
| Rabab             | Turks        |
| Sitar             | Amir Khusrau |
| Chaitanya         | Bengal       |
| Tazuk-e-Jahangiri | Jahangir     |
| Tasvir Khana      | Akbar        |
3. Say true or false:
- |          |          |           |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) True | (c) False | (d) False |
| (e) True | (f) True |           |           |
4. Fill in the blanks:
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Pratihara     | (b) Prithviraj Raso |
| (c) Apbhransha    | (d) Kangra          |
| (e) Mughal period | (f) sarangi         |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Evidence of intellectual development through art, music, language and literature is called culture.
- (b) Rajabhoja, a great scholar wrote many books on grammar, astronomy, medicine and religion.
- (c) Bhavbhuti, Rajsekhar, Kalhana, Kshamendera, Jaidev, Banbhata, etc.
- (d) Chandbardai.
- (e) Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu.
- (f) Kamban translated the Ramayana into Tamil.
- (g) Small sized painting is called miniature.
- (h) Wall painting and textile painting.
- (i) Kathak, Kathakali, Odissi and Bharatnattayam.
- (j) Amir Khusrau was a great Urdu and Persian poet during the Sultanate period who invented Sitar and ragas.
- (k) Persian was the official language of the Mughal emperors.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

(a) Literature and language during the early medieval period:

In Northern India: The scholars like Bhavbhuti, Rajsekhar, Vilhana, Kshamendera, Jaidev, etc. wrote their books in Sanskrit language. Karpur Manjari, Kalmimansa by Rajsekhar, Geet Govinda by Jaidev, Rajatarangani by Kalahana, Harsacharita and Kadambari by Banbhata give historical and scientific accounts of the contemporary period.

Besides it, many regional languages like Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi, etc. were also developed during this period.

In South India: The Cholas patronised Tamil. The Nayanars (saint devoted to Shiva) and the Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) created literature in Tamil between the 7th and 8th centuries. The rulers of Chera kingdom promoted Malayalam, a regional language. Kannada and Telugu are other languages of, South India which are spoken in Karnataka and Andhara Pradesh, respectively. Krishna Dev Raya, the powerful ruler of the Vijayanagar empire wrote the Amuktamalyada in Telugu.

(b) During the early medieval period, music was played with the offering of prayers and dance performance in the temple or during performance in the temple or during the

singing in the courts of the rulers. The Rajputs were the patrons of music and dance. The classic music was based on the ragas and its schools were the Hindustani and the Karnatic.

- (c) Paintings during the Mughal Period: The Mughals were the great lover of paintings. The themes of their paintings were court scene, hunting and battle scenes besides the references of Indian life and natural scenes. They decorated the Akbarnamah and Persian translation of the Mahabharata and the Geeta. In their paintings, they used bright peacock blue and red colours. Akbar founded a painting studio known as the Tashvir Khana for this great work of art. He introduced the use of roundness of the brush in place of Iranian style. Basawan and Daswant were the famous painters during the Akbar reign. During the reign of Humayun, the textile painting measuring 1.15 metre in length is a unique illustration. During the reign of Jahangir, the art of painting reached its zenith. Paintings of animals and humans were made during his period. Ustad Mansur, Bishan Das and Bahzad were great artists or painters in his reign. Aurangzeb disliked painting because he thought that the Islam does not believe in it.
- (d) Food of Bengalis: The main food of the Bengalis is rice and fish because the people of Bengal grow three crops of rice in a year due to the plenty of water and so the fish are kept. Even the Brahmans of Bengal eat fish. The scenes depicted on the walls of temples and viharas, bear the ladies dressing fish and taking market for sale.

3. Answers in about 10 lines :

- (a) Development of Literature and language during the Mughal period: The Mughal emperors were great patrons of literature and they encouraged it to great extent. The use of Turkish, Persian and Hindu was in practice. Akbarnamah by Abul Fazal, Babarnamaha by Babar and Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri by Jahangir, poem in Persian by Faizi, Couplets in Hindi by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khannan, Humayunnamah by Gulbadan Begum, etc. were great works of this period. Dara Shikoh, the son of Shahjahan was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Persian. He got translated many Sanskrit books and Upnishadas into Persian. Besides it Tulsidas, the great saint and poet of Hindi

(Avadhi) wrote the Ramcharitamanas and Surdas wrote the Sursagar during the Mughal period. Badayuni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, etc. wrote books in Persian.

- (b) The development of painting, music and architecture in Bengal during the medieval period :

**Painting and Music:** During the medieval period, the walls of many temples were decorated with paintings. For example, Shyamaraya Temple at Vishnupur in Bankura district (West Bengal). The song of the Geet Govind of Jaideva and Chaitanya were sung with the melodious sound of folk musical instruments in Dhrupada, a form of Hindustani.

**Architecture :** During the Medieval period, the Mughals got built mosques in Bengal. Saints of supernatural power described as Pir, used to live in shrines throughout Bengal. In the late 15th century, four roofed temples were built by Kolu (oil pressures) and bell metal workers known as Kansari in Bengal. The temples were built of bricks and terracotta.

Besides it, the Dakhil Datwaza (at Gaur) and Adina Masjid at Pandua are worth seeing and specimens of architecture in Bengal.

### Lesson 11 : India During the Eighteenth Century

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (ii) Lucknow
  - b. (i) Nizam-ul-mulk
  - c. (iii) Jahandar Shah
  - d. (iv) Guru Govind Singh
  - e. (i) Delhi
  - f. (iii) Nadir Shah
  - g. (i) Sawai Raja Jai Singh
  - h. (ii) Shivaji
  - i. (iii) Jats
2. Say true or false:
  - (a) False
  - (b) True
  - (c) False
  - (d) True
  - (e) True
3. Match the following:

A	B
Nadir Shah	a Persian ruler
Ahmad Shah Abdali	an Afghan ruler
Saadat Ali Khan	the subedar of Awadh in 1722 AD
Banda Bairagi	a Sikh leader
Alivardi Khan	the nawab of Bengal
Guru Govind Singh	founder of Khalsa



4. Complete the following:
- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar | (b) Sambhaji   |
| (c) Panipat            | (d) 1699       |
| (e) Bharatpur          | (f) Tiger Nail |
5. Write the date lines of the following historical events:
- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) 1707 AD         | (b) 1713 AD |
| (c) 20th April 1627 | (d) 1761 AD |
| (e) 1720 AD         |             |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
- (a) After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperors who ruled over Mughal empire were called later Mughals. Bahadur Shah I, Jahandar Shah, Farukh Siyar, Mohammad Shah Rangila, Bahadur Shah Zafbr were later Mughals.
  - (b) Muazzam, the son of Aurangzeb sat on the throne after the death of Aurangzeb.
  - (c) Mohammad Shah Rangila removed the Saiyad Brothers.
  - (d) Mohammad Shah Rangila became the ruler of the Mughal empire after Farukhsiyar.
  - (e) Nadir Shah took away the Kohinoor Diamond and the jewel studded peacock throne of Shahjahan with him to Persia.
  - (f) Ahmad Shah Abdali was an Afghan ruler who fought the Third Battle of Panipat against the Marathas in 1761 AD.
  - (g) Lucknow was the capital of Awadh.
  - (h) MisI or Jatha was a political group of the Sikhs.
  - (i) In 1674, Shivaji declared himself an independent ruler and adorned himself with the title of Chhatrapati.
2. Answers in about four or five lines only:
- (a) The Later Mughals were the successors of Aurangzeb in the 18th century. The provincial governors, local chieftains and nobles created problems to later Mughals by making attempts to consolidate. Their positions and seizing the sources of income like land revenue. As a result, the treasury of the empire faced bankruptcy. They ruled for about 150 years.
  - (b) Mohammad Shah Rangila (1720-1748 AD): Mohammad Shah succeeded Farukhsiyar. He removed the Saiyad Brothers from his way with the help of some colleagues but they took its disadvantage and declared themselves

independent. Ali Vardi Khan (Bengal), Saadat Khan (Awadh) and Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad were such powerful governors under the Mughal emperor. Mohammad Shah was a man of jovial nature; he used to enjoy the company of lady dancers with music and wine, so he was famous as Mohammad Shah Rangila.

- (c) The Afghan ruler, Ahmad Shah Abdali, attacked India for several times. A battle was fought between him and the Marathas in 1761 AD in the field of Panipat which is known as the Third Battle of Panipat. The result of this battle was the end of Maratha power.
  - (d) In the 18th century the Sikhs organised themselves under jathas or misls. The misls were 12 in numbers. The Khalsa faced the Mughal governors and Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Sikhs became powerful and extended their territories from the Indus to the Yamuna. Maharaja Ranjit Singh united different misls and made Lahore his capital.
  - (e) Sources of Income of the Marathas: 2/5 of the land produce was collected as land revenue. The Chauth 1/4 of from the total land produce was collected from the peasants of the areas which were not directly under the control of Marathas. Sardeshmukhi, an additional tax 1/10 of the personal income of each person had to pay as a tribute to the king.
  - (f) Shivaji plundered Surat which was under the Mughals. To check his power in Deccan, Aurangzeb sent Jai Singh to face Shivaji. Jai Singh seized Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar and compelled him to sign a treaty which is known as the Treaty of Purandhar. According to it, Shivaji returned the fortified forts to Aurangzeb and he had to report to the Mughal court at Agra and Shambhaji, the son of Shivaji was given the rank of 5000 mansabdari.
3. Answers in about ten lines :
- (a) Achievements of Shivaji: Shivaji took the forts of Singhgarh and Porbandar in his possession. The Sultan of Bijapur captured Shahji Bhonsle but with the help of the Mughals, he made his father free by using Guerilla Tactics. He got victory over the fort of Jawali (1656), northern Konkan (1657), Bijapur (1659), Surat (1664), Raigarh (1666) and on 15 April 1663, he defeated Shaista Khan, the maternal uncle of Aurangzeb. He killed general Afzal Khan by his Tiger Nails and captured Bijapur.

In 1674, Shivaji declared himself an independent ruler and adorned himself with the title of Chhatrapati. He invaded Karnataka and possessed the provinces of Jinji, Tanjore and Billore. He died on April 4, 1680 AD.

- (b) The Mughal emperor appointed Saadat Khan, the Subedar of Awadh in 1722 AD. He was given the powers of diwani and Faujdari besides the subedari. He minimized the powers of the Zamindars of Awadh and made them to pay taxes to the state without any hindrance. He also shortened the size of the jagirs to administer them successfully. The Rajput zamindars and fertile land of Afghans of Rohelkhand were also taken under his control. He reformed the state revenue system. The capital of Awadh was Lucknow and his son Safdar-Jung and grandson Shuja-ud-Daula made the state prosper and strong. The Bara Imambara in Lucknow is a grand specimen of Avadhi architecture.
- (c) The Watan Jagirs: In the 18th century, many Rajput kings were given rights and autonomy in their jagirs by the Mughal emperors. Among these kings were Ajeet Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber, the governor of Malwa tried to possess their neighbouring jagirs and annexed. Ajeet Singh possessed Nagaur and merged it into his kingdom. He made Jaipur his capital. Jai Singh was a patron of architecture and science. He got built the observatories at Delhi, Jaipui, Mathura, Ujjain and Banaras.

### Lesson 1: Democracy Through Equality

#### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (ii) Equality
  - b. (i) Equality
  - c. (ii) central government
  - d. (i) Tamil Nadu
  - e. (ii) 1964
2. Say true or false:
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True
  - (d) True
  - (e) False
3. Match the following:

A	B
Equality before law	President of India and labour are equal in eyes of law

Equal Right to vote	Universal Adult Franchise
Social equality	Removal of titles
Social inequality	Untouchability
Equality for government jobs - Reservation in government jobs to Cs, STs & OBSs	

4. Fill in the blanks:

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) person      | (b) crime          |
| (c) inequality  | (d) dignity        |
| (e) high castes | (f) discrimination |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- Equality is one of the key elements of democracy and it influences of all aspects of democracy.
- Universal Adult Franchise means any person who has attained the age of 18 years can vote to elect the candidate of his choice.
- The state will not discriminate among its citizens on the basis of caste, race, gender, place of birth, religion, backgrounds.
- Civil Rights Movement was launched on December 1, 1955.
- Tamil Nadu is the first state of India to introduce the mid-day meal scheme.

2. Answers in about five lines:

- Social Equality:** No social discrimination will be among the citizens of the country on the basis of castes, creeds, race, high and low. Every person can use the public places like malls, hospitals, restaurants, parks, cinemas, tanks, wells, schools, colleges, shops, roads, etc. It will provide social equality to every citizen. Untouchability is declared a crime to eradicate the social inequality.
- Equal Right to Vote:** Every citizen has equal right to vote on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.  
Universal Adult Franchise means any person who has attained the age of 18 years can vote to elect the candidate of his choice. The idea of Universal Adult Franchise is based on equality. Every citizen has given the right of one vote by the Constitution. The social status, community and wealth will not interfere the person's right to vote.
- Inequality** is an unfair situation in which some people have more rights or better opportunities than other

people. People in India experiences inequality in the different ways. One of its reason is casteism or caste system.

Casteism or caste system: People of dalit community could not sit with people of high castes on the cot in rural areas. Dalit children had to sit behind the students of high castes in some village schools. Thus we see the people belonging to dalit and tribal communities are treated unequally due to their low caste and poverty.

3. Answers in about ten lines:

(a) Mid-day Meal Scheme: The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a multi-faceted programme of the Government of India that, among other things, seeks to address issues of food security, lack of nutrition and access to education on a pan nation scale. It is launched in primary schools. Tamil Nadu is the first state of India to introduce the mid-day meal in schools. Its advantages are:

(i) The scheme was launched to increase the number of students and regular attendance of students. The students used to go to their homes in the recess and did not return to school. It was checked because the students provided mid-day meal free of cost by the government.

(ii) Children of all caste and religions sit together and eat the meal without any discrimination.

(b) In U.S.A. persons who were brought from Africa as slaves were denied equal rights and so a movement was launched in the late 1950s against inequality. During travelling by bus Afro-Americans (slave) had to sit on the last row of seats or vacate their seats when some American or say white person got into the bus.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, an Afro-American woman was travelling in a bus, in the meanwhile an American got into the bus and asked Rosa Parks to get up from the seat for him but she refused to do so. From that day a huge agitation started against inequality. The agitation was known as Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 put a ban at discrimination on the basis of national origin and race. The Afro-American children were given equal rights for education in the U.S.A.

4. Give suitable reasons :

(a) A person of 18 years is given right to vote on the basis of universal adult franchise. It means any person who has

attained the age of 18 years can vote to elect the candidate of his choice.

- (b) To provide the citizens equality of opportunity and position to develop his or her personality.
- (c) To establish social equality by removing the difference between poor and rich the government of India removed the titles like Sir, Raibahadur, etc.
- (d) To increase the number of students and regular attendance of students.
- (e) Because Muzuhideen are the Muslims who went from India during the partition of Hindustan in 1947. They are not given the equal rights.

## Lesson 2 : The State Government

### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (i) Vidhan Parishad                      b. (iii) Governor
  - c. (iv) Orissa                                  d. (ii) 25 years
  - e. (iii) Governor
  - f. (i) National Council of Education, Research & Training
  - g. (i) Lieutenant Governor
2. Say true or false:
  - (a) True              (b) False              (c) False              (d) False
  - (e) False
3. Match the following:

A	B
Lower House	Vidhan Sabha
Upper House	Vidhan Parishad
Presiding Officer	Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
President	appoints the Governor
Governor	appoints the Chief Minister
4. Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) Bicameral                                      (b) lower house
  - (c) members of Legislative Council
  - (d) emergency                                      (e) Block

### Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
  - (a) There are two or one houses in the state legislature.
  - (b) The term of the legislative assembly is five years.
  - (c) Rs. 1,10,000 per month.

- (d) States having two houses (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad) are known as Bicameral States.
- (e) The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Vidhan Sabha.
- (f) The governor of the concerned state appoints the Chief Minister of a state.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- (a) The Governor: The governor is the nominal head of the state and all executive powers of the state are vested in him.

Qualifications: To become a governor, a person must:

- (i) be the citizen of India.
- (ii) not be bankrupt and mentally unsound.
- (iii) not hold any office of profit.
- (iv) have qualified to become a member of the state legislature.
- (v) not the member of the Parliament and state legislature.

Appointment: The president of India appoints the governor of a state.

Tenure: The governor is appointed for 5 years and holds office upto the pleasure of the President.

- (b) Composition (Strength) of the Vidhan Sabha: There cannot be more than 525 and not less than 60 members in the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). The strength of it varies to the population of the concerned state. In case of exception to it, the Legislative Assemblies of Mizoram, Goa and Sikkim have 40, 40 and 32 members.

The members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.As.) are directly elected by voters of the state. However, the governor of the state may appoint one member from the Anglo Indians.

- (c) The State Secretariat: The head of the government is governor and the real executive powers of the state administration vest in the Chief Minister. He takes help of his ministers of various departments and each department is assisted by the secretary who acts the chief advisor to the minister of the department about the plans and policies. The secretary is I.A.S. Officer with experience of many administrative works. He is assisted by many subordinate officers.

- (d) The state government runs hospitals and dispensaries at district level, block level and village level to improve the

public health. Local-self government bodies and NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) also perform the function of providing health facilities to its people. Arrangements for sanitation and waste management is done by these organizations. Mobile clinic do a lot of work in this field.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) The state government makes arrangement to educate the children and it is the moral duty of it. Almost in every village there is a primary school in the country. But the rate of illiteracy is very high. To maximise it, the state governments have launched many programmed to attract children towards schools. The children of SCs, STs and adivasis leave school before starting their class VIth schooling. The fee structure in government schools and colleges is very affordable so that people below poverty line may send their children to schools. On the other hand, the government grants scholarship, stipend and loan facility from primary to higher level of education.

Mostly each state provides books free of cost upto VIIIth standard in government schools.

(b) Land Reform: When India became free in 1947, the land was under the control of zamindars. Marginal and small farmers used to cultivate their lands. The zamindars used to give them very little produce for their labour. Thus they were exploited by those zamindars. In Article (39) of the Indian Constitution, the provision is given that the states must make policies for making the means of livelihood and land reforms were done by the state governments.

Zamindari system was abolished and ownership rights were given to the small and maginal farmers. Landless people were allotted the lands lying useless in the villages. Government of India and state governments have improved the condition of peasants.

4. Distinguish between the following:

(a) Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

Vidhan Sabha-

1. Vidhan Sabha is also known as lower house or the Legislative Assembly.
2. It is elected for five years but can be dissolved ealier by the governor of the state under certain conditions.



3. There cannot be more than 525 and not less than 60 members in the Legislative Assembly.

Vidhan Parishad-

1. Vidhan Parishad is also known as upper house or the Legislative Council.
2. It cannot be dissolved so it is called a permanent house.
3. The Legislative Assembly subject to a minimum of 40 members.

(b) NCERT and SCERT

NCERT-

1. It is National Council of Education Research and Training.
2. It plays a very important role under the control of Central Government by publishing books and monitoring training for secondary teachers.

SCERT-

1. It is State Council of Education Research and Training.
2. At the state level, publishing books and monitoring training for secondary teachers is performed by SCERT.

(c) Money Bill and Ordinary Bill

Money Bill-

1. A money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. It cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
2. A Money Bill can be introduced without the recommendation of the President.

Ordinary Bill-

1. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in any of the Houses of Parliament.
2. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced only with the recommendation of the President.

### Lesson 3 : Gender And Its Role

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
  - a. (ii) Odd experience
  - b. (i) 1992-93
  - c. (ii) 1992-93
  - d. (i) 58
2. Fill in the blanks :
  - (a) sex
  - (b) family

- (c) hard (d) uniform  
(e) rules

3. Say true or false:

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True  
(e) False

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Gender is a set of equalities and behaviours of males and females.  
(b) The sex is said to be the gender of the person; male or female.  
(c) The female cooks food for her family while the male earns money to support the family.  
(d) Treating males and females unequally is called the Gender inequality.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- (a) Distinguish between Gender and Sex: Some of us think that gender and sex are the same thing. They are of the opinion that qualities and behaviours of men and women differ due to the determination by natural features. The roles of the gender can be changed. The other people take gender to sex which shows the biological difference between males and females. Their sexes are determined by chromosomes and it cannot be changed. Thus there is big difference between gender and sex.
- (b) Gender Role: The society expects the behaviours and different types of roles of boys and girls, men and women. Since ancient times some works are done by men and some by women. In due course, the set of works became certain for women and men. If the work of cooking food is done by men in a family it will be an odd experience and on the contrary if tilling land is done by women then it will be an odd work for them.
- (c) Gender Role in the schools: The gender roles in schools have some similarities like reading, writing, speaking, taking exercise. Besides it, both the girls and the boys learn how to behave with their elders, younger, seniors, juniors, relatives and strangers. The qualities like cooperation, honesty freedom, etc. are developed due to their behavior the difference in school is seen in uniform which is different for boys and girls due to their physical

features. Separate schools for girls and boys are set up. The design of girls school is quite different to that of boys.

- (d) Gender inequality in health caring: The sex ratio in our country according to the 2011 census is 914:1000. The reason of this difference is due to the poor health caring of female children. If a girl in rural area falls ill, the poor treatment is given by the local doctor without any medical degree. Sometimes the child is not cured and she dies. On the other hand, the ill girl is not given the treatment seriously and is left on God's will. The sex ratio is decreasing day by day in our country. In some parts of the country, the girl child is destroyed in the womb which is known as prenatal test. Although our government has made it punishable crime.
- (e) The domestic ladies who do work at home from early morning till night do a lot of work but their work is not considered work. Sweeping and cleaning house, cooking food, washing clothes, teaching children, shopping, milking cattle, cutting fodder for cattle, sewing, tailoring and doing work at agricultural fields all are important household duties performed by Asian and African women but all these works are not considered work in comparison of an office going lady. The housewife works for more than 12 hours a day while a woman or a man in private office or a government office stays only for 8 hours a day and is considered far better than housewife or a private labourer.

3. Answers in about ten lines:

- (a) Social inequality of women:

In the family: Many families treat boys better than girls. Mothers prefer to give better food, clothes, toys, education to boys in comparison of girls. Being women they do ill behave with their daughters. Mother prefers to give a glass of milk in the breakfast and at the bedtime to her son not to her daughter.

In some parts of the country, the girl child is destroyed in the womb which is known as prenatal test. Although our government has made it punishable crime.

In education: Some people admit the boys in highly paid schools and spend a lot of money over their education in comparison of female child. They believe that the son is their wealth and he will earn money for family while the

girls have to leave their house when they will get married and will be the asset of others.

In cremation : The Hindus do not permit the daughter to set fire to the pyre of her father and this right is given to his son only.

(b) Economic Inequalities:

In ancestral property: Some people do not give their sisters, daughters, etc. the share in their property. The total things given at the time of marriage are the sole property of the girls. Brothers do not share it with her and in case if her husband dies, she has to spend her rest life on the mercy of her in-laws. But now the government has made law that the girl child will be given equal share in the property (movable or immovable) of her parents. In Haryana, most people follow this with pleasure.

In wages: Wages inequality is quite seen in many states. The women are not given equal wages for equal work. They are less paid in comparison of men labourers and workers. A male coolie gets Rs. 150 per day while a female coolie is given Rs. 100 per day however the time and nature of the work are same.

(c) Attempts made by the government to protect the women from inequality: Our government has launched various programmes and schemes for the betterment of women, so that they might not become the victim of inequality.

All women were given the equal right to vote like man in the elections for the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, the state assemblies, the gram panchayats, the local-self bodies, etc.

According to the 'Hindu Succession Act' the women or girls will be provided equal share in the property of parents and husband.

National Woman Fund was established in 1992-93 to sanction loans upto Rs. 5000 on moderate and concession rate to women, living under the poverty line to start commercial activities. 1/3 of the total seats are made reserved for women candidates in the bodies of local- self government to participate in the politics.

There are 58 lady members in the 15th Lok Sabha.

Central Government and the state governments have opened many schools specially for girls for the betterment of their future. Some states provide education to girls upto

B.A. free of cost besides distributing the stipend, scholarship, cycles, books, mid-day meal etc.

U.P. government is recruiting 50% women teachers in primary schools. It is improving their economic condition.

To prevent dowry accidents and incidents, the government of India have passed laws.

4. Give reasons of the following :
- (a) Because the roles of the gender can be changed. The sexes are determined by chromosomes and it cannot be changed. Thus there is big difference between gender and sex.
  - (b) The society expects the behavior and different types of roles of boys and girls, men and women. In due course of time, the set of works became certain for women and men. That's why tilling land by a woman will be an odd work.
  - (c) Because the works done by women at home are considered polite and easy and they are not considered as earning activities.
  - (d) The reason of this is due to the poor health caring of female children and to destroy the girl child in the womb.
  - (e) Because they people believe that the son is their wealth and he will earn money for family while the girls have to leave their house when they will get married and will be the asset of others.

#### **Lesson 4 : Understanding the Media and Advertisement**

##### Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- a. (iv) None of these
  - b. (ii) consumes the product
  - c. (i) electronic media
  - d. (iii) 2005
2. Say true or false:
- (a) False
  - (b) True
  - (c) True
  - (d) False
  - (e) True
3. Match the following:
- |                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| A                              | B                |
| Magazine                       | print media      |
| Radio                          | electronic media |
| Consumer Protection Act        | 1986             |
| Right to Information Act       | 2005             |
| Smoking is injurious to health | social ad        |
| Buy one shirt and get one free | commercial ad    |

4. Give one word for the following :
- (a) Newspaper
  - (b) Television
  - (c) Advertisement
  - (d) Social ad
  - (e) Consumer Protection Act

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
- (a) Media is the mean through which we can communicate in society.
  - (b) The process which draws the people's attention towards the articles, items, services and ideas are known as Advertisement.
  - (c) Types of Media are - Electronic media and print media.
  - (d) Means of media are radio, T.V., newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, internet, etc.
  - (e) Types of advertisement are - social ads and commercial ads.
  - (f) When commercial ads are shown through various means of advertising to promote the sale of products by companies; the process is called consumer advertising.
  - (g) When the media's coverage of news is not controlled or influenced by public, government and any other authority, is known as independent media.
  - (h) The Right of Information Act was passed in 2005.
2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:
- (a) Expenditure and Income of Media: Mass media uses different technologies like light, sound recorders, transmission satellites, news anchors, programme producers, etc. to broadcast news and progrmmes. For this it has to spend a lot of money. Besides it, it needs also money for TV advertises different things particularly branded and patent like cars, wines, clothes, pens, cold drinks, chocolates, mobile phones, soaps, washing powder, etc. Similarly, newspapers advertise many things of daily use, machines, employment notice, tenders, matrimonial, admission notices of various institutions. All these are sources of income for electronic and print media.
  - (b) Accountability and Ethics of Media: The media should not be under pressure and influence of the business houses and the government or any big leader of the ruling party. It should work independently and honestly with transparency. It is the accountability of the media that it should be

honest and clear in showing, broadcasting and publishing events and news.

(c) Important Provisions of the 'Right to Information Act 2005':

(i) Every public authority (institution or body established, controlled or funded by a government) must maintain all its records in such a way that such records are easily available.

(ii) Every public authority must publish information about its organisation, functions, duties, important policies and decisions, planned expenses, and so on.

(iii) A person who wishes to get information from a public information officers in all its administrative units or offices, to give information to people.

(iv) A person who wishes to get information from a public authority must make a request in writing and pay the prescribed fee.

(v) A public information officer who receives a request for information must either supply the information or reject the request within a fixed time limit.

(vi) An information commission must be set up at the centre and in every state to receive and look into complaints from the public.

(d) Advantages of the 'Right to Information Act 2005':

(i) It helps to prove the points given in official documents.

(ii) It saves the people from exploitation.

(iii) It inculcates the moral values of a person to face the various misdeeds of government and private agencies.

(iv) It empowers the citizens to check the misdeeds of authorities by examining the details in person.

(v) It helps to remove the corruption and indiscipline created by government employees and private organization through transparency.

(e) Commercial Advertisements: The producers and manufacturers take help of advertising to sell their products. The ads consisting of qualities, prices, schemes, etc. of different type products are known as Commercial Ads. Besides it, the classified ads like matrimonial, admissions in various institutions, jobs, government services, plots, homes, package tours, medical services, etc. are also commercial ads.

- (f) When commercial ads are shown through various means of advertising to promote the sale of products by companies, the process is called Consumer advertising.

To make aware consumers about harmful and low quality products, confusing, hidden information misleading advertising, marking high prices etc. is called Consumerism.

3. Answers in about ten lines:

- (a) **The Role of Media in Democracy:** The media plays a very important and remarkable role in a democratic country. It makes the people acquainted with the programmes and policies of the government. If the people do not like the policies or activities of the government, they express their protest through asking questions, writing letters to the concerned minister, through articles in the important newspapers, signature campaign, etc. When the media's coverage of news is not controlled or influenced by public, government or any other authority, it is known as independent media. Only an independent media can write balanced report. The news published or given by an independent media is free from various inclusions. So, an independent media is very important in a democracy. So the news made available by media should be reliable and not biased.
- (b) **Social Ads:** It is the moral duty of the government and private agencies to make aware the people about their money, health, property, environment and harmful things. For example, the tin of cigarettes has warning - 'Smoking is injurious to health'; inside the buses - 'No part of the body should be out of window'; inside the cities - 'Speed 40km/hour'; inside the school- 'Do not spit on the floor', 'Do not pluck flowers'; on the roads - 'Drive cautiously', 'Keep to your left', 'Drive slowly, the bridge is weak', 'Use the zebra crossing', etc. Thus we see that social ads are used to promote and remove social evils, like child marriage, child labour, unemployment, poverty, communal unrest, dowry, adulteration in eatables, etc. A Campaign is being run by the government against polio through advertising the bad results polio and to a great extent the polio is controlled, leaving some exceptional cases.
- (c) **Technologies of Media:** Radio, television, newspapers, cinema, malls, etc. are means of media. The T.V., Radio



and internet system on computer screens are operated by electricity and so they are called the electronic media. The electronic media not only displays incidents or news on the screens but also describes it in words. The newspapers and magazines publish news and incidents happening across the country and the world and it is called the print media. The machines which give base to the electronic and print media are going under changes due to advance technology. Due to satellites and cables, we are able to see the incidents happening on the other corner of the world within seconds. Movies, programmes, incidents related to other countries can be seen on the TV screen in our houses due to the development of technologies.

4. Explain the following term :
- (a) Censor: To cut out anything regarded as immoral goods, items, articles, etc. is called censor.
  - (b) Campaign: A campaign is any series of actions or events that are meant to achieve a particular result, like an advertising campaign of television commercials and Internet ads that tries to convince kids to buy bubble gum-flavored toothpaste.
  - (c) Adulteration: To make impure by mixing or adding is called adulteration.
  - (d) Consumerism: To make aware consumers about harmful and low quality products, confusing, hidden information, misleading advertising, marking high prices, etc. is called Consumerism.
  - (e) Local Media: In journalism, local media refers to news coverage of events in a local context which would not normally be of interest to those of other localities, or otherwise be of national or international scope.

### **Lesson 5 : Markets : Our Shopping Centres**

#### **Part 'A'**

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- a. (i) market
  - b. (ii) retailer
  - c. (iv) all of these
  - d. (i) retailers
  - e. (i) shopping centre
2. Match the following:
- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| A                   | B         |
| Pushkar cattle fair | Rajasthan |

Bakewar cattle fair	Uttar Pradesh
Sonepur cattle fair	Bihar
Shop of a goldsmith	services against labour charge
Grocer	Retailer

3. Fill in the blanks :

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) settled furniture   | (b) 100 kg      |
| (c) buyers, shopkeepers | (d) wholesalers |
| (e) weekly              |                 |

4. Say true or false:

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True | (f) False |          |           |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- The places where buying and selling of goods and services take place is known as markets.
- Who sell goods in bulk are said to be wholesalers.
- Who sell goods in retail are said to be retailers.
- Weekly market is held on a certain day of a week on a certain spot, street or road.
- In wholesale markets, wholesalers earn marginal profit on goods.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- Retail Markets: The markets like weekly markets, hawkers, shops in the neighbourhood, at the bus stops, railway stations, malls are retail markets where goods are sold in retail at a profit more than that of a wholesaler. Traders who sell goods in retail are known as retailers.  
Characteristics of Retail Markets:

- Retail markets are scattered here and there in the forms of shops of streets, weekly markets, hawkers, etc.
- Retailers deal in many varieties of goods.
- Retailers sell goods in small quantities to customers.

- Recently, a new market system known as Malls, a multi-storied, air conditioned buildings with shops of branded items specially for high class people are coming into existence. The building has several floors with lift and nice decoration. Besides shopping, the customers can enjoy two or three movies at a time. The malls are just like the picnic points in the urban areas. The security of these malls is

done strictly by a team of security guards. Every customer is checked by metal detector and given respect when entering it. Well covered and managed parking is also provided by the manager. No cheating, adulteration, burglary, etc. are allowed by the shopkeepers and customers in these shopping cum amusement centres of high quality.

- (c) Characteristics of Wholesale Markets:
  - (i) The wholesalers often deal in one or two items.
  - (ii) The agent is the link between the manufacturer and the wholesaler.
  - (iii) Wholesalers have to invest money on large scale in the business.
  - (iv) Wholesalers play the role of middlemen between retailers and the manufacturers/ producers.
- (d) Cattle Market: The market place where selling and buying of cattle like cows, buffaloes, oxen, goats, sheep, horses, etc. are done, is known as cattle market. These markets are held areawise and the customers and sellers assemble on a certain spot in the village. Mostly these markets are held on a certain day in villages because cattle are brought there by farmers and dealers. Sonepur cattle fair (market) in Bihar, Bakewar cattle fair in U.P. and Pushkar Cattle fair near Ajmer in Rajasthan are famous all over India.
- (e) There is a chain of markets through which the goods reach us. Producers say farmer produces as vegetables are sold to wholesaler and wholesaler resells to retailer and retailer resells to customer. Thus the goods are marketed.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Street shopping: In modern time, the small shops located in the streets of villages, towns and cities are called street shops or shops in the neighbourhood. The shopkeepers are said retailers as they buy goods from wholesalers. Grocery, vegetables, flour, milk, cold drinks, electrical appliances, sugar cane juice, medicines, fruit juice, cosmetics, etc. are sold in these shops. Besides it, street shopkeepers provide services to us such as mechanics of motor cycles, scooters, cycles, engines, heavy vehicles, sewing machines, stove and gas burners, tailors, dry cleaners, carpenters, doctors, tuition centres, coaching centres, consultancies, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, puncture makers, grain grinders,

tea vendors, hawkers, restaurant owners, etc. Customers from all walks of life and levels purchase goods of their requirement from them.

- (b) Shopping without Markets: Manufactureres buy raw materials or machinery parts from the manufacturer of these goods. The goods are sold by order on telephone, mobile phone or internet. The exchange of money will also be done through cheques or internet system. For example, a car manufacturing company purchase engines, metal sheets, wheels, axles, tyres, petrol, etc. from another factories. Their buying and selling is not directly seen by us in the market. It is known as shopping without markets. Besides it, wholesalers and retailers attend their customers on phone or internet. They note the requirements of customers and deliver it at their home by delivery boys or vans.

4. Give proper reason for the following:
- (a) Because goods are sold at cheap rates after a good bargaining in these markets.
  - (b) Because of their better quality and they are a part of a bigger company, the cost for advertising and promoting and they are sold at malls or shops for which shopkeepers or retailers pay a good amount of rent.
  - (c) Because state government sets up the wholesale market in almost every city which are known as Naveen Mandis and each mandi is controlled over by a mandi secretary.
  - (d) Because cattle are mostly brought by farmers and dealers of villages.

### Model Test Paper- I

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- a. (i) Ecology
  - b. (i) metamorphic rocks
  - c. (iii) Abdul Hamid Lahori
  - d. (i) Vijayalaya
  - e. (iii) Muhammad Tughlaq
  - f. (i) Tamil Nadu
  - g. (iv) Orissa
2. Answer the following questions in one line only:
- (a) Environment is a French word which means Environer means neighbourhood. It is a set of surroundings which surrounds the human from all side and affects his life and actions.
  - (b) Volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which molten lava is crusted.

- (c) Pulakesin II defeated Harsha.
- (d) Sikandar Lodhi founded the city of Agra.
- (e) Equality is one of the key elements of democracy and it influences of all aspects of democracy.
- (f) States having two houses (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad) are known as Bicameral States.

3. Answer the following questions in about 5 lines:

- (a) Biosphere is the most important sphere of the environment. Plants and animals together make Biosphere. It is a narrow zone of the earth. It provides habitat to the livings. Biomes are developed in accordance with plants and animals. Land, air and water interact with one another to support living things.
- (b) Rocks formed inside the crust by cooling of molten magma are called Intrusive Rocks. The molten magma cools slowly so it looks like grains and the rocks are called granite. Grinding mills use granite stones to grind grains like wheat, gram, maize, etc.
- (c) Paintings of Medieval India: Babur and Jahangir were the two Mughal emperors who took much interest in the development of art of painting. Paintings related to their period provide valuable evidence of their artistic love. Most of their paintings consist of pictures of beautiful ladies, plants, vines and animals. They throw light on colour schemes. Most of the religious books have illustrations of miniature paintings. Jahangir was also good and skilled painter of his time and he was fond of collecting historical paintings.
- (d) Equal Right to Vote: Every citizen has equal right to vote on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.  
 Universal Adult Franchise means any person who has attained the age of 18 years can vote to elect the candidate of his choice. The idea of Universal Adult Franchise is based on equality. Every citizen has given the right of one vote by the Constitution. The social status, community and wealth will not interfere the person's right to vote.
- (e) Composition (Strength) of the Vidhan Sabha: There cannot be more than 525 and not less than 60 members in the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). The strength of it varies to the population of the concerned state. In case of exception to it, the Legislative Assemblies of Mizoram, Goa and Sikkim have 40, 40 and 32 members.

The members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.As.) are directly elected by voters of the state. However, the governor of the state may appoint one member from the Anglo Indians.

4. Answer the following questions in 10 or 12 lines only:

- (a) Religion and Society of the Chola Dynasty: The Hinduism was the main religion of the Cholas. They worshipped God Shiva and God Vishnu. During this period, the Vaisnavasim became more popular. Besides it, the Buddhism and the Jainism also were in existence. The Cholas did not interfere in the religious matters of the Islam and Christianity.

The royal family of the kings, Brahmanas and merchants enjoyed the luxurious and respectable life in the society. Their position was special. Farmers, labourers and slaves were in difficult situation. The whole society was divided among four castes - Brahamans, Kshatriyas, Vashiyas and Shudras and sub-castes like the kaikoloas, the Chattis, the Kammalas, the Rathakaras and the Pattanavanas. The condition of Shudras was not good and they were treated as untouchables. They could not visit temples and other worship ceremonies. They were not also permitted to take admission in schools.

The position and condition of the women was respectable in the society. Child marriage and Sati system were occasionally seen in the society. Devadasi system was the means of women's exploitation in the temples. Women slaves were also in the society.

- (b) Mid-day Meal Scheme: The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a multi-faceted programme of the Government of India that, among other things, seeks to address issues of food security, lack of nutrition and access to education on a pan nation scale. It is launched in primary schools. Tamil Nadu is the first state of India to introduce the mid-day meal in schools. Its advantages are:

(i) The scheme was launched to increase the number of students and regular attendance of students. The students used to go to their homes in the recess and did not return to school. It was checked because the students provided mid-day meal free of cost by the government.

(ii) Children of all caste and religions sit together and eat the meal without any discrimination.

- (c) The state government makes arrangement to educate the children and it is the moral duty of it. Almost in every village there is a primary school in the country. But the rate of illiteracy is very high. To maximise it, the state governments have launched many programmes to attract children towards schools. The children of SCs, STs and adivasis leave school before starting their class VIth schooling. The fee structure in government schools and colleges is very affordable so that people below poverty line may send their children to schools. On the other hand, the government grants scholarship, stipend and loan facility from primary to higher level of education.

Mostly each state provides books free of cost upto VIIIth standard in government schools.

5. Say true or false:

- (a) False      (b) True      (c) False      (d) True  
(e) False

6. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) water bodies      (b) surrounds  
(c) Earth      (d) direction  
(e) natural

7. Differentiate between the following:

(a) Biotic Components and Abiotic Components

Biotic components- Living components like plants and animals including human beings are known as biotic components.

Abiotic components- The non-living components like air, water, land, sunlight, etc. are called abiotic components.

(b) Paibos and Sijdah

Paibos- The practice of kissing the feet of the Sultan is called Paibos.

Sijdah- The practice of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead before the Sultan is called Sijdah.

(c) Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

Vidhan Sabha-

1. Vidhan Sabha is also known as lower house or the Legislative Assembly.
2. It is elected for five years but can be dissolved earlier by the governor of the state under certain conditions.
3. There cannot be more than 525 and not less than 60 members in the Legislative Assembly.

Vidhan Parishad-

1. Vidhan Parishad is also known as upper house or the Legislative Council.
2. It cannot be dissolved so it is called a permanent house.
3. The Legislative Assembly subject to a minimum of 40 members.

(d) NCERT and SCERT

NCERT-

1. It is National Council of Education Research and Training.
2. It plays a very important role under the control of Central Government by publishing books and monitoring training for secondary teachers.

SCERT-

1. It is State Council of Education Research and Training.
2. At the state level, publishing books and monitoring training for secondary teachers is performed by SCERT.

(e) Money Bill and Ordinary Bill

Money Bill-

1. A money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. It cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
2. A Money Bill can be introduced without the recommendation of the President.

Ordinary Bill-

1. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in any of the Houses of Parliament.
2. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced only with the recommendation of the President.

### **Model Test Paper- II**

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (iii) currents
  - b. (ii) scissors and sports goods
  - c. (i) Hampi
  - d. (i) James Watt
  - e. (ii) wheat farming
  - f. (iii) Fatehpuri Sikri
  - g. (i) 914 : 1000



2. Answer the following questions in one line only:
- (a) Water of oceans, lakes and seas has salt in big amount, so it is said to be salted or saline water.
  - (b) Africa
  - (c) Sher Shah Suri
  - (d) Gonds were the tribal people living in the forested areas of Central India covering the states of Gondvana land.
  - (e) Gender is a set of equalities and behaviours of males and females.
  - (f) Media is the mean through which we can communicate in society.
3. Answer the following questions in about 5 lines:
- (a) Volcanic eruption, earthquake or landslide under water cause very fierce and high sea waves named Tsunami or harbour wave. The height of these waves may reach upto 15 metres. The Tsunamis are very destructive and fierce in nature. These waves mostly rise on the coasts of Japan. In 1703, about one lac people were killed in Japan by Tsunamis. In 2004, on December 26, these waves destroyed life of several lac people in Thailand, Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia.
  - (b) The main occupations of the people of Ladakh is farming. They grow barley, potatoes, turnip, peas and beans. The women also do farming.
  - (c) The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Bairam Khan, the regent of Akbar and Hemu, the Hindu general of Adil Shah. Bairam Khan pierced an arrow through the eye of Hemu and beheaded. Thus Akbar became the emperor of Mughal dynasty after his father.
  - (d) Princess Durgawati, the daughter of the Rajput king of Mahoba was married to Dalpat Shah, the son of Sangram Shah, the Gond raja of Garha Katabga. Akbar attacked Rani Durgawati in 1565 AD but she was defeated by the Asaf Khan, the general of Akbar. She did not surrender and died.
  - (e) Important Provisions of the 'Right to Information Act 2005':
    - (i) Every public authority (institution or body established, controlled or funded by a government) must maintain all its records in such a way that such records are easily available.

- (ii) Every public authority must publish information about its organisation, functions, duties, important policies and decisions, planned expenses, and so on.
  - (iii) A person who wishes to get information from a public information officers in all its administrative units or offices, to give information to people.
  - (iv) A person who wishes to get information from a public authority must make a request in writing and pay the prescribed fee.
  - (v) A public information officer who receives a request for information must either supply the information or reject the request within a fixed time limit.
  - (vi) An information commission must be set up at the centre and in every state to receive and look into complaints from the public.
4. Answer the following questions in 10 or 12 lines only:
- (a) Effects of Ocean Currents:
    - 1. Currents effect the climate of the regions through which these flow. Warm current like Gulf Stream raises the temperature of the surface from where it flows. Cold currents turn the regions into snow. For example, Labrador current flows along the shores of Greenland.
    - 2. The mixing of warm and cold currents provide moderate temperature for fishing because it produces plankton, a sea food for fish. Grand Banks in Canada are good fishing regions.
    - 3. The currents also effect the rainfall. Winds blowing over the warm currents are humid which cause rainfall on the coastal regions while the winds blowing over the cold currents cause little rainfall
    - 4. Currents effect the environment. Mixing of cold and warm currents produces dense fog due to which visibility gets minimized and ships are damaged. Sea accidents are common.
  - (b) Masulipatam (Machhlipatnam) is a fish port town on the Andhra-coast (Coromandel coast) and on the delta of the Krishna river. In the 17th century, the Dutch East India Company and the English East India Company tried to take it in their possession. The main item of trade was fish, so it was known as Masulipatnam. The Qutub Shahi rulers

of Golconda tried to prevent the East India Companies trading the items like textiles spices with Masulipatnam by imposing their royal monopolies.

William Methwold, a factor of the English East India Company called it a poor fisher town due to its large population open outskirts, poor buildings, etc. But afterwards the nobles of Golconda, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati, Chetties, the Dutches, the Britishers and the Portuguese increased its population and turned it into a prosperous town due to internal competition for trade.

(c) Social inequality of women:

In the family: Many families treat boys better than girls. Mothers prefer to give better food, clothes, toys, education to boys in comparison of girls. Being women they do ill behave with their daughters. Mother prefers to give a glass of milk in the breakfast and at the bedtime to her son not to her daughter.

In some parts of the country, the girl child is destroyed in the womb which is known as prenatal test. Although our government has made it punishable crime.

In education: Some people admit the boys in highly paid schools and spend a lot of money over their education in comparison of female child. They believe that the son is their wealth and he will earn money for family while the girls have to leave their house when they will get married and will be the asset of others.

In cremation: The Hindus do not permit the daughter to set fire to the pyre of her father and this right is given to his son only.

5. Match the following :

A	B
Gulf Stream	warm ocean current
Labrador	cold ocean current
Geyser	underground water body
Kurosiwo	Northern Pacific Ocean
Low tide	ebb tide

6. Say true or false:

- (a) False      (b) False      (c) False      (d) True  
(e) True      (f) True

7. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) autumn      (b) TGV

- (c) Cholas  
(e) hard
- (d) shifting farming  
(f) mean

### Model Test Paper- III

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
  - a. (ii) sedimentary rocks
  - b. (iii) Balti
  - c. (i) The temple at Mahabalipuram
  - d. (ii) foreign traveller
  - e. (iii) Geet Govinda
  - f. (iii) 25 years
2. Answer the following questions in one line only:
  - (a) Thick rain forests full of different types of trees are found in the Amazon basin.
  - (b) The Prairies extend from the Rocky mountains in the west and the great lakes in the east.
  - (c) The Ratha Temple at Mahabalipuram and Kailasanatha and Vaikunta Perumal temples at Kanchi.
  - (d) The Tapti river flows through Surat.
  - (e) Guru Nanak was born in Talwandi (Pakistan).
  - (f) When the media's coverage of news is not controlled or influenced by public, government and any other authority, is known as independent media.
3. Answer the following questions in about 5 lines:
  - (a) Cities of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Basin: Agra, Mathura, Allahabad, Varanasi, Sarnath, Bodhgaya, Lucknow, Delhi, Guwahati, Dhaka, Kolkata, Kanpur, Meerut are important cities of the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin.

Industries of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Basin: Many industries are located in this basin. For example, Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi and Dhaka (Bangladesh) are famous for cotton, textile and chemicals. Meerut is also known for scissors, sports goods and book publishing. Varanasi and Dhaka (Bangladesh) are famous for silk and jute industries. Assam is for oil refineries and natural gas while Kolkata for jute and shipyards.
  - (b) Rearing cattle on the vast grasslands is another important occupation of the people in the Prairies. They set up dairy farms near the cities so that their milk products may be sold in the local markets. The crops are eaten by cows

which produce milk and beef. This is called mixed farming.

- (c) In the late twelfth century, 'trabeate' or 'Corbelled' a style of architecture was used to construct mosques, tombs, temples and many other buildings in which roofs, doors and windows were built by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.
- (d) Kabir was found on the bank of Lahartara tank in Varanasi by a weaver couple Neeru and Neema. He condemned idol worship, caste system, low and high, untouchability. He believed in the Hindu-Muslim unity and Nirguna Bhakti. He preached through dohas in Khadi boli. He was the disciple of Ramanand.
- (e) Retail Markets: The markets like weekly markets, hawkers, shops in the neighbourhood, at the bus stops, railway stations, malls are retail markets where goods are sold in retail at a profit more than that of a wholesaler. Traders who sell goods in retail are known as retailers.

Characteristics of Retail Markets:

- (i) Retail markets are scattered here and there in the forms of shops of streets, weekly markets, hawkers, etc.
- (ii) Retailers deal in many varieties of goods.
- (iii) Retailers sell goods in small quantities to customers.

4. Answer the following questions in 10 or 12 lines only:

- (a) People and their occupation in the Sahara Desert: Bedouins are the inhabitants of Sahara land. They lead a nomadic and pastoral life. They rear camels, horses, sheep and goats and wander here and there in search of food. They get milk, hide and leather from these animals. They use camels and horses for loading luggage and their belongings. They make leather goods from their hide. Tuaregs are herdsmen who rear goats, sheep and camels. They lead a nomadic and wandering life throughout the desert in search of water and grasslands. They wholly depend on milk, meat and dates. But at present Bedouins and Tuaregs live in a settled life and have changed their ways of living. The valley of Nile is known for growing Egyptian Cotton and sugar cane. The sap of dates is used as beverage and its leaves are used to make baskets, hand-fans and thatched roofs.

Besides the above trading, mining, handicrafts and drilling

of oil are other important occupations of the people. Wildlife of Sahara attract a lot of tourists from all corners of the world.

- (b) Development of Literature and language during the Mughal dynasty: The Mughal emperors were great patrons of literature and they encouraged it to great extent. The use of Turkish, Persian and Hindu was in practice.

Akbarnamah by Abul Fazal, Babarnamaha by Babar and Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri by Jahangir, poem in Persian by Faizi, Couplets in Hindi by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khannan, Humayunnamah by Gulbadan Begum, etc. were great works of this period. Dara Shikoh, the son of Shahjahan was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Persian. He got translated many Sanskrit books and Upanishadas into Persian.

Besides it Tulsidas, the great saint and poet of Hindi (Avadhi) wrote the Ramcharitamanas and Surdas wrote the Sursagar during the Mughal period. Badayuni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, etc. wrote books in Persian.

- (c) The Role of Media in Democracy: The media plays a very important and remarkable role in a democratic country. It makes the people acquainted with the programmes and policies of the government. If the people do not like the policies or activities of the government, they express their protest through asking questions, writing letters to the concerned minister, through articles in the important newspapers, signature campaign, etc. When the media's coverage of news is not controlled or influenced by public, government or any other authority, it is known as independent media. Only an independent media can write balanced report. The news published or given by an independent media is free from various inclusions. So, an independent media is very important in a democracy. So the news made available by media should be reliable and not biased.

5. Match the following:

A

Bedouins

Gangotri

Yak

Cairo

B

herdsmen of the Sahara

glacier

ox like animal of Ladakh

the capital city of Egypt

Leh the capital city of Ladakh  
Baralacha La Pass

6. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) semi-fertile (b) Shahjahan
- (c) Babar (d) hard
- (e) buyers, shopkeeper (f) weekly

7. Give suitable reasons of the following:

- (a) Because wind and water break the igneous rocks into small particles known as sediments and these sediments become compressed and hardened in the forms of layers. These layers of sediments form sedimentary rocks.
- (b) Because Yak is a herbivorous animal of which milk is used to make cheese and butter. The wool is obtained from Yak to make warm garments.
- (c) Because from there they carried on the trading of cotton textiles, spices and other items.
- (d) To increase the number of students and regular attendance of students.
- (e) Because the roles of the gender can be changed. The sexes are determined by chromosomes and it cannot be changed. Thus there is big difference between gender and sex.
- (f) Because cattle are mostly brought by farmers and dealers of villages.

