

# SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

## CLASS - VII



State Council of Educational Research and Training  
Govt. of Tripura

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# **SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK**

Class - VII

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রতন লাল নাথ  
মন্ত্রী  
শিক্ষা দপ্তর  
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গাত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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## CHAPTER - 1

### TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter**

The story of the evolution of human civilization is history. The art of making maps and its development has been discussed in this chapter. These maps are of great significance to know about the important features of a place on a given point of time. The Arabian geographer Al-Indrisi had drawn a map of Indian subcontinent in 1154. In 1720 a French cartographer had drawn a map of the same area which has been shown in map. But these two maps are completely different from one-another. The reason is that these two different maps had been drawn in two different period.

With the advent of time new scientific techniques have been adopted in cartography. So the historians should be highly sensitive while studying the ancient documents, maps and book.

#### **New and Old Terminologies:**

Historical records exist in a variety of languages which have changed considerably over the years. For example the medieval Persian language is different from the modern Persian language. Even the changes have been occurred in the meanings of words over time. Take the term 'Hindustan' for example. Today we understand it as 'India', but in the thirteenth century Persian chronicler Minhaj-i-Siraj coined the term to meant the area of Punjab, Hariyana and the land between the river Ganga and Yamuna.

But today through the term 'Hindustan' we know the modern nation-state India.

Historians today are very careful about the terms they use because they meant different things in the past. For an example a man who is not an 'Indian' is termed as a 'Foreigner'. In earlier times, 'Foreigner' was any stranger who was not a part of that society or culture.

#### **Historians and their sources:**

Historians use coins, inscriptions, architecture and written records of the contemporary authors to analyse the history of different periods. A lot of written records have been collected from 700 to 1750 A.D. But the historians need to be very careful in recording the information from the manuscripts as the scribes in the past used to change some words or sentences according to themselves.

**New Social and Political Group:**

A significant progress has been reflected in every sphere of life during this period. For example people started to use the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving, and fire arms in combat. New food and beverages arrived in the subcontinent – potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee. People started to move from one place to another in search of earning opportunities. The Rajputs emerged as a powerful community in that period. Other groups of people such as the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms and Kayasthas also became politically important in that age.

Throughout this period forests had been cleared to expand agriculture. Many were engaged in cattle rearing and other craft works. The various Jatis framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. They organised Jati Panchayats.

**Region and Empire:**

The Cholas, Khaljies, Tughluqs and the Mughals had converted their smaller kingdoms into large empires. Delhi sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban had established an empire stretched from Bengal in the East to Ghazni in the West and extended to entire South India.

**Old and New Religions:**

A significant change had occurred in the religious traditions. In Hindustan new deities had been worshipped by the Brahmans and the priests. Their knowledge of Sanskrit text earned the Brahmans a lot of respect in society. The idea of ‘Bhakti’ emerged during this period. It advocated that people could devote and pray to their personal deity without the aid of priests and elaborate rituals. It was the same period when ‘Islam’ entered in the subcontinent. Muslims regard the Quran as their holy book.

**Thinking about Time and Historic Periods:**

The Historians evaluate the progress of Human civilization by the passage of time. They divide the Indian History into three different periods namely Early Age, Medieval Age and Modern Age. In many cases modern period is compared with middle period.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A. Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]****Fill in the blanks:**

1. The elements based on which history is recorded, known as \_\_\_\_\_ of history.
2. Coins and inscriptions are two \_\_\_\_\_ sources of history.
3. The Muslims were divided into two communities, namely the \_\_\_\_\_ and Shias.

Ans: 1. Sources 2. Archaeological 3. Sunnis.

**Write True or False:**

- 1) Forests were cleared to make cultivable land.



- 2) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban was a Persian ruler.
- 3) One of the remarkable change in medieval period in India was the emergence of the 'Bhakti Movement'.

Ans: 1. True 2. False 3. True.

**Tick the correct option:**

1. Archives are places -
  - (a) Where historical document are preserved
  - (b) Where clothes are kept
  - (c) Where cosmetics are kept
  - (d) Where medicines are stored.
2. The people who records history are known as \_\_\_\_
  - (a) Novelists (b) Historians (c) Archaeologists (d) Scientists
3. The term 'India' has been derived from \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Hindu (b) Hind (c) Shindu (d) None of the above.

Ans: 1.(a) Where historical documents are preserved

2.(b) Historians

3.(c) Shindu.

**B. Very short answer type questions.**

1. When did the Arabian geographer Al-Indrisi draw the map of Indian subcontinent?  
Ans. The Arabian Geographer Al-Indrisi had drawn the map of Indian subcontinent in 1154 CE.
2. Which country was the historian Minhaj-i-Siraj belong to?  
Ans. Minhaj-i-Siraj was an Arabian historian.
3. Which region was indicated as 'Hindustan' by Minhaj-i-Siraj?  
Ans. By the term 'Hindustan' Minhaj-i-Siraj indicated the area of Punjab, Haryana and the land between the river Ganga and Yamuna.
4. How were the foreigners termed in Hindi?  
Ans. In the medieval period the foreigners were termed as 'pardesi'.
5. How were the foreigners termed in Persian?  
Ans. In Persian language the foreigners were termed as 'ajnabi'.
6. What the manuscript writers are called?  
Ans. The manuscript writer are termed as scribes.
7. Who used the term 'Hind' to describe India?  
Ans. Amir Khusrau used the word 'Hind' to describe India.
8. Why were the manuscripts copied in the medieval period?  
Ans. As there was no printing press in the medieval period, so the handwritten manuscripts were copied by the scribes to preserve for the future use.
9. Which technology was used to weave clothes in the medieval period?  
Ans. Spinning wheels were used to weave clothes in the medieval period.

10. Which technology was used to irrigate the field in the medieval period?  
Ans. In the medieval period 'Persian wheel' was used to irrigate the fields.
11. Where does the word 'Rajputs' derive from?  
Ans. The word 'Rajputs' derives from 'Rajputras', the sons of a ruler.
12. Who were known as the 'Kshatriyas'?  
Ans. Between the eight and fourteenth centuries some group of warriors were often engaged in fighting. These warriors were known as 'Kshatriyas'.
13. Who were known as 'Kayasthas'?  
Ans. A caste of scribes and secretaries who used to work in the royal courts were known as Kayasthas.
14. In the medieval period besides agriculture what were the other economic activities people were engaged in?  
Ans. In the medieval period besides agriculture many people were engaged in cattle rearing, and other artisanal work to earn their livings.
15. Where did Ghazni locate?  
Ans. Ghazni was located in Afghanistan.
16. Which area was known as 'Gauda'?  
Ans. Modern day Bengal was known by the name Gauda in the medieval period.
17. 'Dvarsamudri' is spoken in which region of India?  
Ans. 'Dvarsamudri' is spoken in Southern Karnataka.
18. Who first followed the uses of various regional dialect in different parts of India?  
Ans. Amir Khusru first followed the uses of various regional dialect in different parts of India.
19. Knowledge of which Indian language earned the Brahmanas a lot of respect in society?  
Ans. The knowledge of Sanskrit text earned the Brahmanas a lot of respect in society.
20. Which new religion was emerged in India during the medieval period?  
Ans. Islam appeared in the Indian subcontinent during the medieval period.
21. Name the holy book of the Muslims?  
Ans. The Quran is the holy book of the Muslims.
22. When did the medieval period start in India?  
Ans. The medieval period began in the thirteenth century in India.
23. Which religions are termed as old and new religion in India as per the text book?  
Ans. In the textbook 'Hinduism' is termed as the old religion and 'Islam' is termed as the new religion.
24. In how many periods the British historians divide the Indian history?  
Ans. The British historians divided the Indian history in three periods 'Hindu' 'Muslim' and 'British'.
25. In how many periods the modern historians divide the Indian History?  
Ans. The modern historians divide the Indian History into three periods: Ancient Age, Medieval Age and Modern Age.
26. Who was the founder of 'Islam'?

Ans. Hazarat Muhammad was the founder of 'Islam'.

**C. Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What were the sources of medieval history?

Ans. The main sources of compiling medieval history were – coins, inscriptions, archaeological evidences, written records. Apart from these various literatures, chronicles, letters, foreign travellers accounts, manuscripts were also important sources of medieval Indian History.

2) How many groups were the followers of Islam divided in? What were those?

Ans. The followers of Islam were divided into two groups – the Shia and the Sunni.

3) Name two historians, whose writings are the sources to know the medieval Indian history?

Ans. The accounts of Minhaj-i-Siraj and Amir Khusrau are the rich sources of medieval Indian history.

4) Which two Delhi Sultans names' are mentioned in your text book?

Ans. Ghiyasuddin Balban and Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq's names are mentioned in the text book.

5) How were the manuscripts copied by the scribes were different from the original manuscripts?

Ans. The scribes before the introduction of printing press, used to make some small changes in the words or few sentences while copying the manuscripts. Thus those small changes turned into wide differences over centuries.

6) Name two religious movement that tried to unite the people in the medieval period?

Ans. Through the idea of Bhakti Movement and Sufi Movement some religions leaders tried to unite the people during the medieval period.

7) Name the new crops introduced in India in the medieval period.

Ans. New food and beverage crops arrived in the subcontinent in the medieval period were potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee.

8) Mention the region of the empire of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban.

Ans. Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban used to rule over a vast empire that stretched from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in Afganistan in the west and included all of South India.

**D. Long answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) Why was the history of 700 CE to 1750 CE is known as the history of transformation?

Ans. The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a huge challenge to historians because of the scale and variety of developments that occurred over the period.

a) **Technological Changes:-** New technological like the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat were introduced in the subcontinent.

b) **Changes in Food Production:-** New food and beverage crops like – potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee were grown and consumed.

All these innovations – new technologies and crops came along with people, who brought those ideas with them.

**E. Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Explain the three periods of Indian history as described by the historians.

Ans. Different historians have different notions about the divisions of India historical ages. But all the historians followed the changes of socio – economic and cultural aspects.

**According to the British historians:-** In the middle of nineteenth century British Historians divided the history of India into three periods – ‘Hindu’ ‘Muslim’ and ‘British’. This division was based on the idea of the rulers religions believes and their patronage. But such a division ignored the rich socio-cultural and economic development of the subcontinent.

**According to the Modern Historians:-** The modern historians divided the Indian history into three periods –a) ancient, b) medieval and c) modern. This division is more rational and universally accepted.

The Indian nationalist ideology was given priority in this division of historical periods. In the last thousand years history India has witnessed a variety of changes. Though many developments took place within this period, the country also faced numerous challenges and conflicts. As the division has been made based on the progress and changes in human life it is widely accepted.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. Briefly explain the two maps mentioned in your text book.
2. Discuss about the central idea of the Bhakti Movement.
3. Write about the various sources of history.

**Descriptive type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Briefly describe about the religious development that occurred in the medieval period.
2. What are the noticeable differences can be seen in between the Map.1 and Map.2?

**Teacher’s Note**

In ‘Do Yourself’ section the students will be able to prepare the answer after reading the text by themselves. Answer should be written in simple English. To prepare the answer for descriptive question no.1 the students should read the maps given in page 1 and 2 carefully and attentively. To prepare the answer of question no.2 they should read ‘Old and New Religion’ paragraph mentioned in page 11. To write the answer of question no.3 student should go through the ‘Historians and their sources’ paragraph written in page no.4 of the text book.

The students may read the ‘Old and New Religions’ paragraph written in page no.11 to prepare the answer of descriptive question no.1 and to make the answer of question no.2 read page 1 and 2 properly.

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## CHAPTER - 2

### NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter**

The emergence of monarchical rule is a significant phenomenon in the history of human evolution. It had happened through a long drawn process. At the beginning men were free and equality prevailed in the society. Slowly that primitive egalitarian society had transformed into Slavic period and then arrived the feudal system. The powerful feudal lords finally established the monarchical rule.

#### **The Emergence of New Dynasties:**

By the seventh century big landlords or warrior chiefs started to establish their supremacy in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as maha-samanta or maha-mandaleshvara. Sometimes they asserted their independence and declared themselves as kings. They sometimes fought against the kings or their overlords. For an instance Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief overthrew his Chalukyan overlord and performed a ritual called Hiranya-Garbha.

#### **Administration in the Kingdoms:**

Many of these new kings adopted high – sounding titles such as ‘Maharaja-adhiraja’, ‘Tribhuvana-chakravartin’ and so on. They often shared power with their samantas as well as with associations of peasants, traders and Brahmanas.

The sources of income for the kings were the revenue collected from the peasants, cattle-keepers and artisans. The revenue collected from various sources were used to maintain the royal family, building temples and forts.

#### **Prashastis and Land Grants:**

It was become a tradition to write prashastis in praise of the rulers achievements, conquer, valor, and charity. These were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration. In return the kings often rewarded the Brahmanas with land grants. In most of the case these prashastis were exaggerated statements. The Sanskrit scholar Kalhana wrote the first historical account of India about the rulers of Kashmir.

### **Warfare for Wealth:**

For centuries the rulers belonging to the Gurjara – Pratihara, the Rashtrakuta and the Pala Dynasties fought for control over Kanauj. In the history it is described as the ‘Tripartite Struggle’. The rulers often tried to demonstrate their power and resources by building large temples. So when they attacked one another’s kingdoms they often chose to target temples, which were sometimes extremely rich.

Sultan Mahamud of Ghazni plundered Somnath Temple in Gujarat in between 997 to 1030 CE. It has been recorded in the historical account ‘Kitab-ul-Hind’ written by Al-Biruni.

In 1191 Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the Afghan ruler Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Terrain. But in the next year in 1192 Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Terrain.

### **The Chola Empire:**

Vijayala, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyu, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. He built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini there.

Rajaraja I considered the most powerful Chola ruler, become king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. Rajaraja’s son Rajendra Chola continued his policies and even extended his Chalukyas. After conquering Bengal he assumed the title ‘Gangaikondachola’. He established his new capital ‘Gangaikondacholapuram’ on the bank of river Kaveri. He was the greatest ruler of the Chola Dynasty.

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## **QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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### **A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

#### **Fill in the blanks:**

1. In the twelfth century a long Sanskrit poem was composed on the rulers of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Many new \_\_\_\_\_ were established in India after the Seventh century.
3. The water of river \_\_\_\_\_ was the main source of agricultural development in the Chola empire.

Ans: 1. Kashmir 2. Dynasties 3. Kaveri.

**Find out the correct option:**

1. Sultan Mahamud raided India for -  
(a) Eleven times (b) Thirteen times (c) Fifteen times (d) Seventeen times.
2. In the ancient India a strong navy was established by the \_\_\_\_  
(a) Rashtrakutas (b) Chalukyas (c) Cholas (d) Pandayas
3. By the seventh century there were many \_\_\_\_\_ in different regions of the subcontinent.  
(a) big landlords (b) peasant's associations (c) traders guild (d) writers and artisans.

Ans: 1.(d) seventeen times.

2.(c) Cholas

3.(a) big landlords.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. Who was Dantidurga?

Ans. Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

2. Who performed the ritual 'Hiranya-garbha'?

Ans. Rashtrakuta ruler Dantidurga performed the ritual 'Hiranya-garbha'.

3. Who composed the book 'Rajtarangini'?

Ans. The book 'Rajtarangini' was composed by Kalhana.

4. Which dynasty Mayursharman belong to?

Ans. Mayursharman belonged to Kadamba dynasty.

5. When was 'Rajtarangini' composed?

Ans. Rajtarangini was composed in the twelfth century.

6. Which country Sultan Mahmud belong to?

Ans. Sultan Mahmud was a ruler of Ghazni in Afganistan.

7. How many times Sultan Mahmud invaded India?

Ans. Sultan Mahmud invaded India for 17 times.

8. Who looted the Somnath Temple in Gujarat?

Ans. Sultan Mahmud looted Somnath Temple.

9. Among whom were the 'Tripartite Struggle' of Kanauj held?

Ans. The Tripartite struggle was fought among the rulers of Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakutas and Pala dynasties.

10. What was the name of the book written by Al-Biruni?

Ans. Al-Biruni wrote the book 'Kitab-ul-Hind'.

11. Which dynasty Prithviraj III belong to?

Ans. Prithviraj III belonged to the Chauhan dynasty.

12. Who was the founder of the Chola empire?

Ans. Vijayalaya was the founder of the Chola empire.

13. When did Rajaraja Chola ascended to the throne of Chola empire.

Ans. In 985 Rajaraja Chola ascended to the throne of Chola empire.

14. Who was the greatest ruler of the Chola dynasty?

Ans. Rajendra Chola was the greatest ruler of the Chola dynasty.

15. Which Chola ruler assumed the title 'Gangaikondachola'?

Ans. Rajendra Chola assumed the title 'Gangaikonda Chola'.

16. Who founded the new capital 'Gangaikonda-Cholapuram'?

Ans. Rajendra Chola founded the new capital Gangaikondacholapuram.

17. Which Chola ruler conquered Bengal?

Ans. Rajendra Chola conquered Bengal by defeating the Palas.

18. What was the land revenue of Chola known as?

Ans. The land revenue of the Chola was known as Kidmai.

19. What were the various titles assumed by the newly established kings?

Ans. The rulers of the newly established kingdoms used to assume the titles like 'Maharaja-adhiraja', 'Tribhuvana-chakravartin' etc.

20. Whom did the kings donate land as a gift for writing prashastis?

Ans. The kings often rewarded the Brahmanas by grants of land for their prashastis.

### C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]

1) When was the First Battle of Terrain fought and between whom?

Ans. The First Battle of Terrain was fought in 1191 between the Chauhan ruler Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori.

2) When was the Second Battle of Terrain fought?

Ans. The Second Battle of Terrain was fought in 1192, in between Sultan Mahamud and Prithviraj Chauhan.

3) Who came to India with Sultan Mahmud? What can be known from the book written by him?

Ans. Al-Biruni came to India with Sultan Mahmud. He wrote Kitab-ul-Hind.

This book provides an important source of medieval history. It describes the lives of the contemporary people of India.

4) What were the results of the two battles of Terrain?

Ans. The First Battle of Terrain was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan, In this battle Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori. But in the Second Battle of Terrain Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj.

5) What was 'Vetti'?

Ans. 'Vetti' was a kind of tax taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour.

6) Who established their empires in Karnataka and Rajasthan?

Ans. The Kadamba Mayurasharman and the Gurjara-Pratihara established the kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.

7) Who used to assist the new kings in their administration?



Ans. The new kings were running the administration with the assistance of their Samantas and associations of peasants, traders and Brahmanas.

8) What was the significance of bronze sculpture in the Chola rule?

Ans. Among the crafts associated with temple the making of bronze images was very significant.

9) What were 'Ur' and 'Nadu'?

Ans. During the Chola rule settlements of peasants in the village was called 'Ur'. Groups of such villages formed larger units were called 'Nadu'.

10) Who were known as 'Vella'? What was their work?

Ans. The rich peasants in Tamil Nadu were known as 'Vella'. They had considerable control over the affairs of the nadus.

11) What was called Agrahar?

Ans. The Chola Kings often issued land grants to the Brahmanas, this system was known as 'Agrahar'.

12) What were the various titles offered to the rich landowners by the Chola Kings?

Ans. The Chola Kings gave some rich landowners titles like 'muvendavelar', 'araiyar' etc.

13) Where did the Chauhans rule?

Ans. The rulers of the Chahamana dynasty were later known as the Chauhans. They used to rule over the region around Delhi and Ajmer.

14) What were known as prashastis?

Ans. The learned Brahmanas often composed detailed literary accounts in praise of the kings, depicting themselves as valiant, victorious warrior and great donor. These literary accounts were known as prashastis. For these kings often rewarded the Brahmanas with land grants.

15) What was called 'Nagaram'? What was its role?

Ans. The associations of traders in South India were known as 'Nagaram'. They occasionally performed administrative functions in towns.

**D) Short answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) Write a short note on the 'Tripartite Struggle'.

Ans. For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara- Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj. As there were three parties in this long drawn conflict, historians often describe it as the 'Tripartite Struggle'. Due to their long drawn struggle to conquer Kanauj the political and economic structure of these rulers became weakened over time.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Write a brief description of the invasion of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in India.

Ans. Sultan Mahmud ruled in Ghazni from 997 to 1030 and extended control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and north western part of the subcontinent. He raided the subcontinent almost every year- his targets were wealthy temples, including that of Somnath, Gujarat. Much of the wealth Mahmud carried away was used to create a splendid capital city a Ghazni. Sultan Mahmud was also interested in finding out more about the people he conquered, and entrusted a scholar named AI-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. This Arabic work known as 'Kitab-ul-Hind' remains an important source of medieval Indian history.

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. What was the importance of the Second Battle of Terrain?
2. What are the importance of prashastis in compiling history?
3. Write a brief note on the history of the emergence of the new kingdoms in the medieval period.
4. Write a short note on the irrigation system of the Chola Empire.

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Discuss about the temple and sculptural development that took place during the Chola rule.
2. Who was the greatest ruler of the Chola Empire? Write a brief note on his expedition and empire.

### Teacher's Note

To prepare the answer of short answer type question 1. The students can refer the paragraph 'Prashastis and Land Grants' written in page 18. To answer the question no.2 they can read the last part of page 21. The students should read again the paragraph 'Prashastis and Land Grants' in page 18 to prepare the answer of question no.3. To prepare the answer of question no.4 students may read the paragraph 'The Emergence of New Dynasties' mentioned in page.17. To make the answer of question no.5 they can refer the paragraph 'Agriculture and Irrigation' written in page 24 and 25.

The students can refer the paragraph 'Splendid Temples and Bronze Sculpture' to make out the answer of Long question no.1 mentioned in page 23. They may take the help of the paragraph 'Chola Empire' in page 23.

## CHAPTER - 3 THE DELHI SULTANS

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### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter**

Delhi became an important city in the twelfth century. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated by the Chauhans of Ajmer in the middle of the twelfth century. The transformation of Delhi into a capital that started to control vast areas of the subcontinent. The importance of Delhi has been increasing since the establishment of Delhi Sultanate started in the thirteenth century.

#### **Delhi Sultans:**

The rulers of six different dynasties namely the Rajputs, Turkish slaves, Khaljis, Tughluqs, Sayyids and Lodis respectively ruled in Delhi. Inscriptions, coins, and architecture provided a lot of information regarding the history of Delhi Sultans. Persian was the official language of the Delhi Sultans.

Historical accounts in Persian language were known as Tarikhque. The authors of Tarikh were learned men, secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers. The writers used to live in the cities. They rarely live in the villages. They hope for rich rewards. These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an 'ideal' social order based on birthright and gender distinctions. Their ideas were not shared by everybody. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya became the ruler of Delhi. She was chosen as the ruler by her father as none of her brothers were as able as she was. But the nobles were not happy and comfortable to have a queen as their ruler. She was removed from the throne in 1240.

#### **The Expansion of the Delhi Sultanate:**

Controlling garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sindh from Delhi was extremely difficult. Delhi's authority was also challenged by Mongol invasions from Afghanistan and by governors who rebelled at any sign of the Sultan's weakness. The Sultans barely survived these challenges. Its consolidation

occurred during the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balban and further expansion under Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq.

The first set of campaigns along the internal frontier of the Sultanate aimed at consolidating the hinterlands of the garrison towns. The second expansion occurred along the 'external frontier' of the Sultanate. Military expeditions into Southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and culminated with Muhammad Bin Tughluq. By the end of his reign the Sultanate armies had marched across a large part of the subcontinent. The Sultanate collected taxes from the peasantry and dispensed justice in its realm.

#### **The Masjid:**

A mosque is a sacred place where the Muslims prostrate in reverence to Allah and read their prayer (namaz) together. Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader (imam) for the rituals of prayer. The Delhi Sultans built several mosques in cities all over the subcontinent, like 'Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi.

#### **Administration and Consolidation under the Khaljis and Tughluqs:**

Rather than appointing aristocrats and landed chieftains as governors, the early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called 'Bandagan' in Persian. The Khaljis and Tughluqs continued to use bandagan and also raised people of humble birth, who were often their clients, to high political positions. Slaves and clients were loyal to their masters and patrons, but not to their heirs. In the official works no distinctions were made based on birth.

#### **Officials Appointed by Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq:**

Sultan appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called 'Iqta' and their holders were called 'Iqtadar' or 'Muqti'. During the rule of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq the works of the iqtadars were severely controlled.

The sultans used to collect three types of taxes – (1) on cultivation used to collect 50% of the peasant's produce known as 'Kharaj' (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.

#### **The Sultanate in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century:**

After the Tughluqs the Sayyid and the Lodi dynasties ruled from Delhi and Agra until 1526. By then Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the entire south India had independent rulers who established flourishing states and prosperous capitals. Capturing Delhi Sher Shah Sur established the Sur dynasty in 1540.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

#### Fill in the blanks:

1. Coins, inscriptions and \_\_\_\_\_ provides a lot of information about the history of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Raziyya married to a rebellious noble \_\_\_\_\_
3. Capturing Delhi Sher Shah established the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

Ans: 1. Architecture 2. Altonia 3. Sur.

#### Find out the correct option:

1. Who composed the biography of Sultana Raziyya?-(a) Al-Biruni (b) Iban Batuta (c) Minhaj-i-Siraj (d) Abul Fazal.
2. The Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in \_\_\_\_\_(a) 1217 (b) 1218 (c) 1219 (d) 1220.
3. Sher Shah captured Delhi by defeating \_\_\_\_\_(a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Akbar (d) Jahangir

Ans: 1.(c) Minhaj-i-Siraj

2.(c) 1219

3.(b) Humayun.

#### Write True/False against the statements:

1. Many of the slave rulers of Delhi Sultanate were slave by birth.
2. Muhammad Ghori founded the Delhi Sultanate Empire.
3. Jalauddin Khalji founded the Khalji Dynasty.

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True.

### B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]

1. Where did the word 'Tawarikh' derive from?

Ans. The word 'Tawarikh' derived from Persian language.

2. Under whose rule Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom?

Ans. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs.

3. Who defeated the Rajputs of Delhi?

Ans. The Rajputs were defeated by the Chauhans of Ajmer.

4. Who was the founder of Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. Qutbuddin Aybak was the founder of Delhi Sultanate.

5. When did the Delhi Sultanate establish in India?

Ans. The Delhi Sultanate established in 1206.

6. What was the official language of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was 'Persi'.

7. How many dynasties ruled during the Delhi Sultanate?  
Ans. Five dynasties ruled during the Delhi Sultanate.
8. Who was the founder of slave dynasty?  
Ans. Qutbuddin Aybak was the founder of slave dynasty.
9. Who were known as 'bandagan'?  
Ans. Sultan Iltutmish appointed some of his special slaves for some important political offices in the kingdom. Those slaves were known as 'bandagan'.
10. Who was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?  
Ans. Sultana Raziyya was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
11. When did Sultana Raziyya ascended to the throne of Delhi Sultanate?  
Ans. Sultana Raziyya ascended to the throne of Delhi Sultanate in 1236.
12. When did Sultana Raziyya defeated and assassinated by the rebellions?  
Ans. In 1240 Sultana Raziyya was defeated and assassinated by her rebellions.
13. Who was the greatest ruler of the Khalji dynasty?  
Ans. Alauddin Khalji was the greatest ruler of the Khalji Dynasty.
14. Who first did expedition to the south among the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate?  
Ans. Alauddin Khalji first led the expedition to south among the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.
15. What is the prayer hall of the Muslims called?  
Ans. The prayer hall of the Muslims is called mosque.
16. What is 'quibla'?  
Ans. During prayer, Muslim stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the 'quibla'.
17. Under whose rule the Delhi Sultanate expanded the largest?  
Ans. Under the rule of Muhammad Bin Tughluq the Delhi Sultanate expanded the largest.
18. Which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate took policies to control the prices of goods in the market?  
Ans. Alauddin Khalji took policies to control the prices of goods in the market of Delhi.
19. Who was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?  
Ans. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
20. Who shifted the capital of the kingdom from Delhi to Devgri?  
Ans. Muhammad Bin Tughluq shifted the capital of his kingdom from Delhi to Devgri.
21. What was 'iqta'?  
Ans. The Delhi Sultans used to appoint governors in different areas to collect taxes. These areas or lands of revenue circle were called 'iqtas'.
22. Who were known as 'iqtadar' or 'muqtis'?  
Ans. The officers or governors, who were appointed to collect 'iqta' or taxes, called the iqtadar.
23. Where did the garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sindh control from?  
Ans. During the rule of the Delhi Sultanate the garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sindh were controlled from Delhi.

24. What was 'Delhiwal'?

Ans. Coins minted by the rulers of Delhi were known as 'Delhiwal'.

25. When did the rule of the Delhi Sultanate come to an end?

Ans. The rule of the Delhi Sultanate came to an end in 1526 after the First Battle of Panipat.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) Who are known as 'Imam'?

Ans. The members of Muslim congregation appoint the most learned and respected male as their leader for the rituals of prayer. He is known as a 'Imam'.

2) Name the five successive dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. The five successive dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate were – The Slave Dynasty, the Khalji Dynasty, the Tughluq Dynasty, the Sayyid Dynasty and the Lodi Dynasty.

3) What are the different types of taxes collected by the Delhi Sultans?

Ans. The Delhi Sultans used to collect three types of taxes – (1) on cultivation used to collect 50% of the peasant's produce known as 'Kharaj' (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.

4) Who built 'Qutab minar'?

Ans. The construction of Qutbminar was started by Qutbuddin Aybak in memory of the Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Kaki. It was completed by Sultan Iltutmish.

5) During whose rule the Mongols invaded Delhi?

Ans. Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq's rule.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) What changes occurred in the Ganga-Yamuna doab region after the forests cleared during the period of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. During the rule of the Delhi Sultanate the forests of the Ganga-Yamuna doab region were cleared.

As a result of this following changes occurred –

(a) The pastoralists and the hunter-gatherers were removed from this place.

(b) These areas were first cleared by the peasants and then they were encouraged to expand the cultivation on those lands.

(c) To protect the regional trade the trade routes were protected by building forts and towns.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Give a brief description of the revenue system of Alauddin Khalji.

Ans. Alauddin Khalji was the greatest ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. His administrative system was very successful. Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control.

**Direct Tax Collection:**

Alauddin Khalji reformed the revenue system and started to collect the land revenue directly from the farmers. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes regularly.

**Land Measurement:**

Sultan's administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old Chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collections and assessors. The taxes used to levied based on the fertility of the land.

**Khas Land or Khalsa:**

The gifted lands in the Ganga-Yamuna doab region were taken back from their recipients and converted those into khas land or khalsa.

**Controlling the Prices of Goods:**

To prevent the businessmen from increasing the prices of goods Alauddin fixed the rule of every articles in the market. The list of goods with their prices had to be hung in the shops. Changing higher than the stipulated rates were punishable offence.

**Kharaj:**

About 50% of the peasants' produce were collected as Kharaj by Alauddin Khalji.

**Other Taxes:**

Apart from land revenue Alauddin used to collect taxes from cattle, houses, wells, roads and trade. Through these taxes he wanted to increase his economic prosperity.

Alauddin's taxation, price control and overall administrative measures were well praised by the contemporary historians.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. What strategies were adopted by Muhammad Tughluq to defeated the Mongol invasion?
2. What strategies were adopted by Alauddin Khalji to defend the Mongol invasion?
3. How did the Delhi Sultanate establish in India?
4. Write a short note on 'iqta'.
5. What was known as 'Delhiwal'? Briefly define it.

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Give a brief description of the rule of Sultana Raziyya.



2. What were the various plans introduced by Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq upon his accession to the throne of Delhi? Why did those plans fail?
3. Give a brief description of the expedition of Alauddin Khalji to the South.

### **Teacher's Note**

To answer the Descriptive questions no.1 and 2 mentioned in 'Do Yourself' part the students can refer page 41 in the text book. They should read page no.31 to answer question no.3 and read page 39 to answer the question no.4. The students can read page no.30 to prepare the answer of question no.5. To prepare the answer of 'Long Answer Type Question' no.1 the student can attentively read page no.33. To make the answer of question no.2 they can refer page no.41. The answer of Long question 1. They should thoroughly read page no.39 to prepare the answer of question no.3.

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## CHAPTER - 4 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

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### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter**

The Mughals were successful in establishing a powerful empire in Delhi. From the later half of the sixteenth century they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi, until in the seventeenth century they controlled nearly all of the subcontinent. Infact the Mughal rule influenced such an extent that the successive rulers could not ignore their legacy.

#### **Who were the Mughals?**

Mughals were the descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan the Mongol ruler. From their father's side they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of modern day Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, not least of all because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

#### **Mughal Military Campaigns :**

Babur, the first Mughal emperor succeeded the throne of Ferghana only at the age of 12 in 1494. He was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of another Mongol group, the Uzbeks. In 1526 he defeated the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi and Agra.

#### **Mughal Emperors:**

Established control over Delhi and Agra Babur founded the base of Mughal Empire. In 1527 he defeated Rana Sangha, Rajput rulers and allies at the battle of Khanua. In 1528 he defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.

After the death of his father Babur, Humayun divided his inheritance according to the will of his father. His brothers were each given a province. Just only after ten years of rule Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah at the Battle of Chausa in 1539 and finally at the Battle of Kanauj in 1540. At this he was forced to flee to Iran.

Sher Shah only ruled for five years from 1540 to 1545. After the death of Sher Shah, his son Islam Shah took command over the rule. In 1555 Humayun recaptured Delhi but died in the next year.

Akbar, the only son of Humayun became the emperor of the Mughal empire at the age of thirteen. Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan and other members of his domestic staff. In 1568 Akbar conquered the Sisodiya capital of Chittor and in 1569 Ranthambhor. Between 1570 – 1585 Akbar's military brought Bengal, Bihar and Orissa along with the campaigns in Gujarat.

From 1585 to 1605 Akbar launched campaign in the north-west. Qandahar was seized; Kashmir and Kabul were brought under Mughal control. Campaigns in the Deccan started and Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmadnagar were annexed. Thus Akbar established a vast empire in the subcontinent. Due to his administrative capacity and military genius Akbar has been regarded as the greatest ruler of the Mughal Empire.

Jahangir continued the military campaigns started by Akbar. By 1632 Ahmdnagar, brought under Mughal control. In 1657 – 1658, there was conflict over succession amongst Shah Jahan's sons. Arungzeb killed his three brothers Dara, Suja, Murad and sat on the Mughal throne. He imprisoned Shah Jahan for the rest of his life in Agra.

Aurangzeb spent 25 years of his region to control over the Deccan region. He got temporary success in the campaigns against the Maratha Chieftain Shivaji. Bijapur was annexed in 1685 and Golconda in 1687. From 1698 Aurangzeb personally managed campaigns in the Deccan against the Marathas who started guerrilla warfare.

#### **Mughal Traditions of Succession:**

The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture where the eldest so inherited his father's estate. Instead they followed the custom of coparcenary inheritance or a division of inheritance amongst all the sons.

#### **Mughal Relations with Other Rulers:**

Many rulers of the regional kingdom voluntarily joined to the Mughal Empire and accepted them as their overlord. The Rajputs are a good example. Many of them married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions. But the Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time. Once defeated, however the Mughals honourably given their lands back as assignments.

#### **Mansabdars and Jagirdars:**

Mughal emperor Akbar withdraw the system of 'Jagirdar' and introduced 'Mansabdari' system to pay the salaries of the military officials. The term 'mansab' means a position or rank. Ranks and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat. The higher the Zat, the more prestigious was the noble's rank in the court and the larger his salary. The mansabdars had to brought his cavalymen for review, got them registered, breeding their horses and then received money to pay them as salary.

#### **Zat and Zamindars:**

The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the peasantry. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This revenue system was known as Zat. In most of the rural elites, there was the headman or the local chieftain. The Mughals used to describe them as 'Zamindars'.

#### **Akbar's Policies:**

Akbar's 'Sulh-i-kul' or 'Universal peace', respect for all religion, mansabdari system, revenue policy, architectural work, literary works and arts altogether made him a genius in the history of Mughal Empire.

**The Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century and After:**

The enormous wealth and resources commanded by the Mughal elite made them an extremely powerful group of people in the late seventeenth century. As the authority of the Mughal emperor slowly declined, his servants emerged as powerful centres of power in the regions. They constituted new dynasties and held command of provinces like Hyderabad and Awadh.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. From their father's side the Mughals were the successors of \_\_\_\_\_
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana.
3. Due to the corrupt jagirdari system in Aurangzeb's reign the \_\_\_\_\_ suffered tremendously.

Ans: 1. Timur, 2. 1494, 3. Peasantry.

**II) Find out the correct option:**

1. The sisodiya Rajputs were from -  
(a) Mewar, (b) Ahom, (c) Ranthambhor, (d) Ahamadnagar.
2. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by -  
(a) Mongols, (b) Mughals, (c) Turkish, (d) Afghans.
3. Shivaji was the chieftain of the -  
(a) Rajputs, (b) Jats, (c) Satnamis, (d) Marathas.

Ans: 1.(a) Mewar, 2.(b) Mughals, 3.(d) Marathas.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

1. Aurangzeb ruled from 1658 to 1707.
2. Bengal and Gujarat were excluded from zabt.
3. The last powerful ruler of the Mughal empire was Akbar.

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. When did Timur die?

Ans. Timur died in 1404.

2. Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty in India?  
Ans. Babur was the founder of Mughal dynasty in India.
3. When did Genghis Khan die?  
Ans. Genghis Khan died in 1227.
4. When did the First Battle of Panipath held?  
Ans. The First Battle of Panipath held in 1526.
5. Between whom was the First Battle of Panipath fought?  
Ans. The First Battle of Panipath was fought between Babur and the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi.
6. When did the Battle of Khanua fought?  
Ans. The Battle of Khanua was fought in 1527.
7. Between whom was the Battle of Khanua fought?  
Ans. The Battle of Khanua was fought between the Mughal emperor Babur and the Rajput ruler Rana Sangha.
8. When did Timur annexed Delhi?  
Ans. Timur annexed Delhi in 1398.
9. When did Babur annexed Kabul?  
Ans. Babur annexed Kabul in 1504.
10. Who became victorious in the First Battle of Panipath?  
Ans. Babur became victorious in the First Battle of Panipath.
11. Through which war Babur established the base of the Mughal empire?  
Ans. After getting victory over the First Battle of Panipath Babur established the Mughal empire.
12. Whom did Babur defeat in the Battle of Chanderi?  
Ans. In the Battle of Chanderi Babur defeated the Rajputs.
13. When did Babur die?  
Ans. Babur died in 1530.
14. Who became the ruler of the Mughal dynasty after the death of Babur?  
Ans. Humayun became the ruler of the Mughal dynasty after the death of Babur.
15. When did the Battle of Chausa fought?  
Ans. The Battle of Chausa was fought in 1539.
16. Who was the regent of Akbar?  
Ans. Bairam Khan was the regent of Akbar.
17. When did Humayun recapture Delhi?  
Ans. Humayun recaptured Delhi in 1555.
18. When did Akbar ascended to the throne?  
Ans. Akbar ascended to the throne of Delhi in 1556.
19. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?  
Ans. Todar Mal was the revenue minister of Akbar.
20. Who was the greatest ruler of the Mughal Empire?

Ans. Akbar was the greatest ruler of the Mughal Empire.

21. Who composed Akbar Name and Ain-i-Akbari?

Ans. Abul Fazal composed the book 'Akbar Name' and 'Ain-i-Akbari'.

22. Who was Nur Jahan?

Ans. Nur Jahan was the Queen of Jahangir.

23. Who were termed as Mansabdar?

Ans. The term 'mansabdar' refers to an individual who holds a mansab or a rank. Those who were responsible for mansab were known as mansabdars.

24. What is the meaning of Nur Jahan?

Ans. 'Nur Jahan' means light of the world.

25. What was Zat?

Ans. The rank and salary of the mansabdar were determined by a numerical value called Zat. The higher the Zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in the court and the larger his salary.

26. Which Mughal ruler assumed the title 'Alamgir'?

Ans. The Mughal ruler Aurangzeb assumed the title 'Alamgir'.

27. Who introduced the 'mansabdari' system?

Ans. Mughal emperor Akbar introduced the 'mansabdari' system.

28. Under whose reign the mansabdari system declined?

Ans. Mansabdari system declined during the reign of Aurangzeb.

29. When did Aurangzeb die?

Ans. Aurangzeb died in 1707.

30. What is ibadat khana?

Ans. Akbar established a hall for discussion of all the religion. This hall was known as ibadat khana.

31. At what age Akbar ascended to the throne of Mughal Empire.

Ans. At the age of 13 in 1556 Akbar ascended to the throne of Mughal empire.

32. What were the provinces called during the time of Mughal rule?

Ans. During the Mughal rule the provinces were termed as 'subhas'.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) By whom was Humayun defeated and fled to Iran? When did he annexed Kabul and Kandahar?

Ans. Humayun was defeated by Sher Khan and fled to Iran.

He annexed Kabul and Kandahar in 1545.

2) Between whom was the second Battle of Panipath fought? When was it fought?

Ans. The second Battle of Panipath was fought in 1556 between the Mughal emperor Akbar and Adil Shah's general Himu.

3) In which battle Humayun was defeated by Sher Khan?

Ans. Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa in 1539 and in the Battle of Kanauj in 1540.

4) What was the difference between the mansabdar and the jagirdar?

Ans. Mansabdars only had rights to the revenue of their assignments which was collected for them. Whereas, the jagirdars had rights over both the lands and their revenue.

5) Who were called 'Sawar'?

Ans. Each mansabdar had to maintain a specified number of cavalymen according to their ranks. Those cavalymen were known as sawar.

6) Why was Ibadatkhana established?

Ans. Ibadat khana was a conference hall for religious debate and discussion, established by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri. The religious scholars from different religions used to discuss their religious principles on different days of the week. The main idea behind the establishment of Ibadat Khana was to reduce the religious intolerance among different religions and establish harmony among all religions.

7) Which two regions of the Deccan were annexed by Aurangzeb?

Ans. In the Deccan Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur in 1685 and Golconda in 1687.

8) Name two noble groups of the Mughals.

Ans. The two noble groups of the Mughals were – (a) Irani and (b) Turani.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) What do you mean by Mansabdari system?

Ans. In Arabic the term 'mansab' means rank. The persons who hold a rank in the Mughal empire were called as mansabdars. Ranks and salary of the mansabdars were determined by the duties and responsibilities assigned to them.

Based on their ranks the mansabdars were required to maintain a specified number of sawar.

They had to maintain cavalymen varying from 10 to 10,000 in numbers. They were drawing their salaries from the jagirs allotted for them. Akbar introduced this system to strengthen his administration and create a harmony among the different noble elites.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) When did Akbar ascend to the throne of the Mughal empire? Give a brief description on Akbar's territorial expansion and conquest.

Ans. Akbar ascended to the throne of the Mughal empire in 1556 only at the age of 13. His 50 years reign over Mughal Empire has been divided into three parts.

**(a) First Part (1556-1570):**

Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan and other members of his domestic staff. He launched military campaigns against the Afghans and annexed Malwa and Golconda. He suppressed the revolts of Uzbeks. In 1568 he seized Chittor and Ranthambhor.

**(b) Second phase (1570-1585):**

Within this period Akbar did military expeditions in Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

**(c) Third phase of his campaigns (1585-1605):**

Akbar launched campaigns in the north-west and seized Qandahar, Kashmir and Kabul. Campaign in the Deccan started and Berar, Khandesh, and parts of Ahmadnagar were annexed.

Thus by 1605 Akbar brought a large part of India under the control of the Mughal empire. Moreover he followed the policy of honesty, justice, and peace during his reign. Because of his well administrative capacity he was considered the greatest ruler of the Mughal dynasty.

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. How did Babur establish the Mughal empire in India?
2. Why did the Mughals not like to consider them as the descendants of the Mongols, but liked to consider as the descendants of Timur?
3. What was the ideal of Akbar's 'Sulh-i-kul'?
4. Describe the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb.
5. What do we know from the book 'Ain-i-Akbari'?

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. When did Shah Jahan ascend to the throne of the Mughal empire? Give a brief description of his reign.
2. What was Fatehpur Sikri? Give a brief description of Akbar's revenue system.
3. Discuss about the reasons responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India.

### Teacher's Note

The students can refer and read the paragraph 'Mughal Military campaigns' mentioned in page 47 to answer the descriptive question no.1 To answer question no.2 they can read 'who are the Mughals' in page 46. To answer question no.3. They may read carefully 'Sulh-i-kul' part in page 55. The students can refer page 49 (Aurangzeb 1658-1707) to answer question no.4. They can read the paragraph 'Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari' in page 53 to answer the question no.5.

To answer the Long answer type question no.1 they may read carefully the paragraph 'Shah Jahan' mentioned in the page no.49 of the text book. To answer the 1<sup>st</sup> part of 2<sup>nd</sup> question they need to read page 54 and 52 to answer the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of this question specially 'zabt and zaminders'. To trace the answer of question no.3 the students need to read the paragraph 'The Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century and After' written in page 56.



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## CHAPTER – 5

### RULERS AND BUILDERS

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter**

Between the eighth and the eighteenth centuries kings and their officers build two kinds of structures: the first were forts, places, garden residences and tombs; the second were structures meant for public activity including temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravanserais and bazaars. By making structures for their subjects' use and comfort rulers hoped to win their praise and support. Construction activities were also carried by rich merchants and land owners. They built temples, mosques and wells. The merchants also used to make large mansions.

#### **Engineering Skills and Construction:**

Between the seventh and tenth centuries architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called 'trabeate' or 'corbelled'. Between the eighth and thirteenth centuries the trabeate style was used in the construction of temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells (baolis).

The Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest Shikhara amongst the temples of its time.

#### **Temple Construction in the Early Eleventh Century :**

The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Shiva was constructed in 999 by the king Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty. An ornamental gateway led to an entrance and the main hall. The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches. The architectural form was called 'arcuate'. Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction.

#### **Building Temples Mosques and Tanks:**

Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because they were places of worship. They were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron. Sometimes the

names of the rulers and the God are very similar. The king took the god's name because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a god. The largest temples were all constructed by kings. The Delhi Sultans and the Badshahs constructed many mosques. Persian court Chroniclers described the Sultans as the 'Shadow of God'.

It was widely believed that the rule of a just king would be an age of plenty when the heavens would not withhold rain. At the same time, making precious water available by constructing tanks and reservoirs was highly praised. Sultan Iltutmish won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside Delhi-i-Kuhna. It was called the Hauz-i-Sultani or the 'King's Reservoir'. Rulers often constructed large tanks and reservoirs for the use of ordinary people.

### **Why were the Temples Destroyed?**

The temples were not only demonstrating the kings devotion to God, but also the symbols of their power and wealth. As a result when they attacked one another's kingdoms they often targeted these temples. In the early ninth century when the Pandyan king Shrimara Shrivallabha invaded Sri Lanka and defeated the king sena I. He removed all the valuables – the golden statue of Lord Buddha and the golden images in the various monasteries. Similarly in the eleventh century, when the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple in his capital he filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni also attacked and looted the Somnath temple and carried away the jewellery in Ghazni.

### **Gardens Tombs and Forts:**

Beginning with Akbar, some of the most beautiful Chahar baghs were constructed by Jahangir, and Shah Jahan in Kashmir, Agra and Delhi. For inspiration, Akbar's architects turn to the tombs of his central Asian ancestor, Timur. Humayun's Tombs was the greatest architectural marvel of this period. During the reign

Of Shah Jahan 'Diwan-i-Khas, Chihil Sultun' or forty- pillared halls were important architectural work. The greatest of the Mughal architecture, Taj Mahal was constructed by Shah Jahan. It was made up of white marble.

### **Region and Empire:**

The construction activities increased between the eighth and eighteenth centuries. The architectural style of Vijayanagar were strongly influenced the adjoining Sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda. The influence of regional architectural style can be seen in the Mughal construction. In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the central styles of Gujarat and Malwa.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. The construction of Qutb Minar was completed by \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Pandyan kings defeated the Sri Lankan king \_\_\_\_\_
3. Agra city was located on the banks of river \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. Iltutmish, 2. Sena-I, 3. Yamuna.

**II) Find out the correct option:**

1. The contemporary ruler of Rajendra I at Ghazni was -  
(a) Muhammad Ghori, (b) Sultan Mahmud,  
(c) Muhammad-Bin-Kashem (d) Muhammad Isha Khan.
2. During the early years of his reign, Shah Jahan's capital was at -  
(a) Delhi, (b) Firozabad, (c) Agra, (d) Aurangabad.
3. Jodhabai palace is located in -  
(a) Fatehpur Sikri, (b) Kanpur, (c) Delhi, (d) Gujarat.

Ans: 1.(b) Sultan Mahmud, 2.(c) Agra, 3.(a) Fatehpur Sikri.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

1. Khajuraho temple complex was reserved for the commoners.
2. Alai Darwaza was constructed by Aluddin Khalji.
3. Qutb Minar was constructed 800 years ago.

Ans. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. Who constructed the Kandariya Mahadeva temple?

Ans. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple was constructed by the Chandela King Dhangadeva.

2. Name the large reservoir just outside Delhi, constructed by Sultan Iltutmish.

Ans. Sultan Iltutmish constructed a large reservoir named 'Hauz-i-Sultani' just outside Delhi.

3. Who was Dhammakitti?

Ans. Dhammakitti was a Buddhist monk and Chironicler.

4. What do you mean by Chahar Bagh?

Ans. The Mughal gardens were divided into four symmetrical divisions known as chahar bagh.

5. When did the construction of Qutb Minar start?

Ans. The construction of Qutb Minar started in 1199.

6. Who constructed Qutb Minar?

Ans. Qutbuddin Aybak started the construction of Qutb Minar and it was completed by Sultan Iltutmish.

7. After whose name Qutab Minar was named?  
Ans. Qutb Minar was named after the Sufi saint Qutbuddin Kaki.
8. Who did Rajarajeshvara temple named after?  
Ans. The Rajarajeshvara temple was named after the chola king Rajaraja.
9. What did the Sultan's termed by the Persian chroniclers?  
Ans. The Persian chroniclers described the Sultan as the 'Shadow of God'.
10. Who constructed the Quwwat-al-Islam mosque?  
Ans. Qutbuddin Aybak constructed the Quwwat-al-Islam mosque.
11. Where did the Rajarajeshvara temple establish?  
Ans. The Rajarajeshvara temple was established in Thanjavur.
12. Who plundered the Somnath temple in Gujarat?  
Ans. Sultan Mahmud plundered the Somnath temple in Gujarat.
13. What was the greatest architectural work of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan?  
Ans. The construction of Taj Mahal was the greatest architectural work of Shah Jahan.
14. Who constructed the Jama Masjid in Delhi?  
Ans. Shah Jahan constructed the Jama Masjid in Delhi.
15. Who constructed Diwan-i-khas?  
Ans. Shah Jahan constructed Diwan-i-khas.
16. Who constructed the Agra Fort?  
Ans. The Agra Fort was constructed by Akbar.
17. Which architectural style was followed in the construction of the temples of Vrindaban near Mathura?  
Ans. In Vrindavan, near Mathura, temples were constructed in architectural styles that were very similar to the Mughal palaces in Fatehpur Sikri.
18. What is qibla?  
Ans. During Shah Jahan's reign the pedestal on which his throne was placed was frequently described as the qibla.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

- 1) What was 'trabeat'?  
Ans. Roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called 'trabeat'.
- 2) When and who made the first balcony of the Qutb Minar?  
Ans. Qutbuddin Aybak had constructed the first balcony of the Qutb Minar in 1199.
- 3) What is the basic difference between 'trabeat' and 'arcuate'?  
Ans. Trabeat is a style of architecture in which a horizontal beam is placed across two vertical columns.  
On the other hand the arch shaped superstructure built above the doors and windows were called 'arcuate'.

4) Who repaired the Qutb Minar?

Ans. Over the years the Qutb Minar was repaired by Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Tughluq, Feroz Shah Tughluq and Ibrahim Lodi.

5) In which constructional activity trabeat style used?

Ans. The trabeat style was used in the construction of temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells.

6) Why were the temples destroyed in the early medieval period?

Ans. In the early medieval ages most rulers displayed their political might and military success by attacking and looting the places of worship of defeated rulers.

7) What were 'Chihil Sutun'?

Ans. During the Mughal period the ceremonial halls of public and private audience placed within a large courtyards were known as 'Chihil Sutun' or forty pillared halls.

8) What is called 'arcuate'?

Ans. By the twelfth century the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches. These architectural form was called 'arcuate'.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) Give a brief description of Shah Jahan's architectural work.

Ans. During Shah Jahan's reign the different elements of Mughal architectural and their grandeur reached to the zenith.

**Various Architectural Work:**

The important architectural work carried out during the reign of Shah Jahan were – the Red Fort, the Moti Masjid, the Jama Masjid, Diwan-i-am, Diwan-i-khas, Khas Mahal, Sish Mahal, Taj Mahal, the peacock throne etc.

**Taj Mahal:**

The Taj Mahal was the grandest architectural accomplishment of Shah Jahan's reign. He built this tomb in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz. It was made out of white marbles. It still impress the visitors across the world.

**The Peacock Throne:**

Another striking feature of Shah Jahan's architectural marvel is the Peacock Throne.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Describe the attack of Sultan Mahmud in India.

Ans. **The objectives of Sultan Mahmud's Attack:**

**(a) Looting the wealth of the sub continent:**

Sultan Mahmud's main target was to loot the wealthy temples of the sub continent.

**(b) Establishing a large Empire:**

He wanted to establish a large empire in central Asia. So he attacked the subcontinent to acquire the required resources to fulfil his ambition.

**(c) Spreading Islam:**

By destroying temples—especially the one at Somnath—he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam. During his campaigns in the subcontinent he also attacked the temples of defeated kings and looted their wealth and idols. Between 1000–1027 Mahmud attacked India for seventeen times. The results of his campaigns were—

**(i) Destruction of the Indian Civilization:**

Many Indian towns, temples and architectural works were destroyed by Sultan Mahmud.

**(ii) Decline of North India:**

As he looted India for several times the northern part of India became desolated.

**(iii) Resourceful Ghazni:**

He made his capital Ghazni resourceful with the wealth he plundered from India.

**(iv) Establishment of the Base of Turkish Rule:**

The frequent attack of Sultan Mahmud revealed the political and military weakness of the Indian rulers. As a result of this the Turkish rule established in India at the end of the twelfth century.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. Who constructed the Quwwat-al-Islam mosque? According to an inscription why did the God select Alauddin as the king?
2. What were the striking features of the construction of the Qutb Minar?
3. Give a short description of the architectural works of the Delhi Sultanate.

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Why were the kings of the medieval period often destroyed the temples of those kingdom which they were raiding?

**Teacher's Note**

In 'Do Yourself' section to answer the descriptive question no.1 the students can read the third paragraph of page no.64 of this text book. To answer question no.2 of this section they and carefully page no.60. They can refer page 64 and 65 to prepare the answer of question no.3.

The students may read the paragraph 'why were Temples Destroyed?' mentioned in page 65 and 66 to answer the long answer type question no.1. To answer the question no.2 they can read carefully the paragraph 'Building Temples, Mosques and Tanks' in page 63 and 64.

Why were the kings of the twelfth century construct temples mosques and reservoirs?

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## CHAPTER – 6

### TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTS PERSONS

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter:**

##### **Administrative Centres:**

Around a thousand years ago Tanjavur was the capital of the Cholas. All the people of this city hear the bells of Rajarajeshvara temple built by king Rajaraja Chola. There is a massive Shiva linga inside this temple. Beside the temple, there are palaces with mandapas or pavilions, kings hold court in these mandapas, issuing orders to their subordinates. The town was bustling with markets selling grains, spices, cloth and jewellery.

##### **Temples Towns and Pilgrimage Centres:**

Temples were often central to the economy and society. Rulers build temples to demonstrate their devotion to various deities. Towns emerged around temples such as those of Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, and Somnath in Gujarat. Other important temple towns included Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.

##### **A Network of Small Towns:**

From the eighth century onwards the subcontinent was dotted with several small towns. These probably emerged from large villages. They usually had a mandapika to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell. They also had market streets called hatta lined with shops. Usually a samanta on, in later times, a zamindar build a fortified palace in or near these towns. They levied taxes on traders, artisans and articles of trade and sometimes 'donated' the 'right' to collect these taxes to local temples.

##### **Traders Big and Small:**

There were many kinds of traders. These included the Banjaras. Several traders, especially horse traders, formed associations and guilds to protect their interests. The most famous guilds were Manigramam and Nanadesi. There were also communities like the chettiars and the Marwari Oswal who went on to become the principal trading groups of the country. Gujarati traders, including the communities of Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Bohras, traded extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, South East Asia and China. They sold textiles and spices in these

ports and in exchange brought gold and ivory from Africa. India spices and textiles sold in the Red Sea ports were purchased by the Italian traders and eventually reached European markets, fetching very high profit.

**Crafts in Town:**

The craftpersons of Bidar were so famed for their inlay work in copper and silver that it came to be called Bidri. The Panchalas of Vishwakarma community, consisting of goldsmiths, bronzesmiths, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters played important role in building the temples.

**Hampi, Masulipatnam and Surat:**

Hampi city, founded in 1336 was the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire. No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of these walls and the techniques followed was to wedge them together by interlocking.

**Masulipatnam:**

Masulipatnam literally means ‘fish port town’ lay on the delta of the Krishna river. Fierce competition among various trading groups – the Golconda nobles, Persian merchants, Telegu Komati Chettis and European traders made the city populous and prosperous. By the eighteenth century the city was declined.

**New Towns and Traders:**

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, European countries were searching for spices and textiles, which had become popular both in Europe and West Asia. Indian textile designs became increasingly refined. The eighteenth century saw the rise of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, which are nodal cities today.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. Pilgrims who flocked to the temples also made \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Among the temple towns Madhya Pradesh's \_\_\_\_\_ is a prominent one.
3. Kabul is presently situated in \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: 1. donations, 2. Vidisha, 3. Afganistan.

**II) Find out the correct option:**

1. One of the important festival of Hampi was -  
(a) Dusherra festival, (b) Navaratri festival,  
(c) Bihu festival (d) Biju festival.
2. Svamimalai was famous for -  
(a) bronze idols, (b) golden jewellery,  
(c) medicine, (d) clothes and garments.



3. During the festivals in the Chola empire clothes were coming from -  
(a) Madurai, (b) Svamimalai, (c) Surat, (d) Uraiyur.

Ans: 1.(b) Navaratri, 2.(a) bronze idols, 3.(d) Uraiyur.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

1. In 1613 the traders of English East India company established their factory in Surat.
2. Columbus was an Italian Sailor.
3. The capital of the Chola empire was in Kanchipuram.

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. Name the capital of the Chola empire?

Ans. Tanjavur was the capital of the Chola empire.

2. On which river bank is the city Tanjavur located?

Ans. Tanjavur is located on the bank of river Kavri.

3. Who built the Rajarajeshvara temple?

Ans. The Chola king Rajaraja Chola built the Rajarajeshvara temple.

4. How many years ago was Tanjavur, the capital of the Cholas?

Ans. Around a thousand years ago Tanjavur was the capital of the Cholas.

5. Which deity's idol is there inside the Rajarajeshvara temple?

Ans. A massive Shiva linga is there inside the Rajarajeshvara temple.

6. Where is Kanchipuram located?

Ans. Kanchipuram is located in Tamilnadu.

7. What is hatt?

Ans. The narrow path used for coming to the bazaar were called hatt.

8. What did the traders do to protect their collective interest?

Ans. The traders formed trade guilds to protect their collective interests.

9. Name two trade guilds that were developed in South India during the eight century.

Ans. Two important trade guilds that were developed in South India during the eight century were Manigramam and nanadesi.

10. Where did the trade guilds do their trade?

Ans. The trade guilds traded with Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia and China.

11. Which two regions were connected through Silk Route?

Ans. Kabul and Kandahar were linked to the celebrated Silk Route.

12. Which trade route was famous for horse trade in the sixteenth century?

Ans. In the sixteenth century horse trade was carried through the Silk Route.

13. Who told about the horse trade of Kabul?

Ans. A diamond merchant, named Tavernier told about the horse trade of Kabul.

14. What was Bidri?

Ans. The craftpersons of Bidar were so famed for their inly work in copper and silver that it came to be called Bidri.

15. Which city was considered as the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire?  
Ans. Hampi was considered as the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire.
16. On which river's basin Hampi city located?  
Ans. Hampi city was located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin.
17. When did Hampi city found?  
Ans. Hampi city was founded in 1336.
18. Where is the Virupaksha temple?  
Ans. The Virupaksha temple is situated in Hampi.
19. When did the Vijayanagara Empire fell into ruin?  
Ans. In 1565 the Vijayanagara Empire fell into ruin.
20. Which city was called the gateway of the pilgrim to Mecca?  
Ans. Surat was called the gateway of the pilgrim to Mecca.
21. Which port was the emporium of Western trade during the Mughal period?  
Ans. Surat port in Gujarat was the emporium of Western trade during the Mughal period.
22. Which Indian port had the first trade bank?  
Ans. Surat port had the first trade bank in India.
23. What is the literal meaning of Masulipatnam?  
Ans. The literal meaning of Masulipatnam is fish port town.
24. Who established the city of Masulipatnam?  
Ans. The Dutch established the city of Masulipatnam.
25. Who was the royal representative of the Mughal's in Golconda?  
Ans. The governor Mir Jumla was the royal representative of the Mughal's in Golconda.
26. When did Aurangzeb annexed Golconda?  
Ans. Aurangzeb annexed Golconda in between 1686-87.
27. When did Vasco-da-Gama come to India?  
Ans. Vasco-da-Gama came to India in 1498.
28. Which Indian port Vasco-da-Gama first arrived in?  
Ans. Vasco-da-Gama first arrived in India through Calicut port.
29. When did the capital of Bengal shifted to Murshidabad?  
Ans. In 1704 the capital of Bengal shifted to Mushidabad.
30. When did Columbus reach West Indies?  
Ans. Columbus landed in the West Indies in 1492.
31. Which country the sailor Vasco-da-Gama belong to?  
Ans. Vasco-da-Gama belonged to Portugal.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What was mandapika?

Ans. From the eighth century onwards the subcontinent was dotted with several small towns. These probably emerged from large villages. The bazaars of these towns were called mandapika.

2) What was Silk Route?

Ans. During the sixteenth century the trade route which linked Kabul to Kandahar was known as the Silk Route. Besides Silk clothes, horse trade was carried on through this route.

3) Which goods were sold in the markets nearby the Chola temples?

Ans. Various goods like food grains, spices, clothes and golden jewellerys were sold in the markets nearby the Chola temple.

4) Why were the Chettiars and the Marwari Oswal famous for?

Ans. The Chettiars and the Marwari Oswal were the two prominent trading groups of the country.

5) Where did the Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Bohras trade in?

Ans. The trader of the Hindu Baniyas and the Muslim Bohras were trading extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia and China.

6) What were the distinct features of the buildings of Hampi?

Ans. No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of the buildings of Hampi. The stone blocks were wedged together by interlocking one another.

7) What is navaratri festival?

Ans. Navaratri was one of the most important festivals celebrated in Hampi. It was earlier known as Mahanavami.

8) What is Hundi?

Ans. Hundi is a note recording a deposit made by a person. During the medieval period the traders were using hundi for trade transaction.

9) Where did the gold lace bordered clothes of Surat traded?

Ans. The gold lace bordered clothes of Surat were traded in West Asia, Africa and Europe.

10) Which Indian cities rose in the eighteenth century?

Ans. The eighteenth century saw the rise of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) Describe the importance of Surat port in the Mughal period.

Ans. Surat was the main centre for trade and business in western India during the mughal rule. It was a port city and the gateway for trade with west Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz.

**Importance of Surat Port:****(a) Business centre:**

In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat. According to an English chronicler Ovington who wrote an account of the port in 1689, on average a hundred ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port of any given time.

**(b) Foreign Trade:**

The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe.

**(c) The Gateway of the Pilgrim:**

Surat was the gateway for the Indian pilgrims to Mecca. The pilgrim ships set sail from here.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

- 1) Give a brief description of the architectural splendour of Hampi.

Ans. Hampi city was the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded in 1336.

**Architectural work of Hampi:**

The architectural of well-fortified Hampi city attracts the tourist all over the world even now. No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of the walls.

The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls with niches for holding sculptures. They also had well-planned orchards and pleasure gardens with sculptural motifs such as the lotus and corbels. In its heyday in the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries. Hampi bustled with commercial and cultural activities. Many-pillared hall in the Virupaksha temple was used for public entertainment.

**Decline of Hampi:**

Hampi fell into ruin following the defeat of Vijayanagar in 1563 by the Deccani Sultans.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. How did Vasco-da-Gama come to India?
2. Write a short note on Christopher Columbus' discovery of new country.
3. What was the significance of Kabul as a centre of trade?
4. Why were towns develop around the temples?
5. Write a short note on the foreign trade of the Mughal.

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. How much development took place in the textile industry during the Mughal period in India?
2. Describe about the temple town Tanjavur.

### **Teacher's Note**

The students can read the paragraph 'Vasco-da-Gama and Christopher Columbus' mentioned in page 88 of this text book to answer the descriptive question no.1. To answer the question no.2 they can refer the same paragraph. They made read carefully the paragraph 'Kabul' mentioned in page 80 to write the answer of question no.3. To answer question no.4 the paragraph 'temple towns and pilgrimage centre' written in page 76 can be referred. They should read the paragraph 'A Gateway to the West: Surat' mentioned in page.84 to answer question no.5

To answer the Long Answer Type question no.1 the students may read 'New Towns and Traders' paragraph mentioned in page no.86. They amy read carefully the paragraph 'Temple Towns and Pilgrimage Centres' mentioned in page no 76 and 77.

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**CHAPTER – 7**  
**TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Summary of the Chapter:**

Over the centuries important political, social and economical developments had taken place. But social change was not same everywhere, because different kinds of societies evolved differently. In large part of the subcontinent, society was already divided according to the rules of varna. These rules as prescribed by the Brahmans, and accepted by the rulers of large kingdoms.

**Beyond Big Cities: Tribal Societies.**

Many societies in the subcontinent did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmans. Such societies are often called Tribes. Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds. Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived. Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another. Sometimes they clashed with the more powerful caste-based societies.

**Who were Tribal People?:**

Tribal people did not keep written record of their histories. But they prescribed rich customs and oral traditions. These were passed down to each new generation. In Punjab, the khokar tribe was very influential during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Later, the Gakkhars become more important. Their chief Kamal Khan Gakkhar, was made a noble (manasabdar) by emperor Akbar. The Balochies were another large and powerful tribe in the north-west. In the western Himalaya lived the shepherd tribe of Gaddis. The distant north-eastern part of the Subcontinent two was entirely dominated by tribes-the Nagas, Ahoms and many others. The Cheros of present day Bihar and Jharkhand, the Mundas and the Santals were among the other important tribes that lived in this region and also in Orissa and Bengal. The Bhils and Gonds were other important tribes lived in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh. Maharastra and Andhra Pradesh.

**How Nomads and Mobile People Lived:**

Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products. The Banjaras were the most important trader-nomads. Their caravan was called tanda. Many pastoral tribes reared and sold animals, such as cattle and horses, to the prosperous people.

### **Changing Society: New Castes and Hierarchies:-**

As the economy and need of society grew, people with new skills were required. Specialised artisans –smiths, carpenters and masons-were also recognised as separate jatis by the Brahmans. Jatis, rather than varna, became the basis for organising society.

#### **The Gonds:**

The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana. They practised shifting cultivation. The large Gond tribe was further divided into many smaller clans. Each clan had its own raja or rai. The Akbar Nama, a history of Akbar’s region, mentioned that the Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.

The kingdom was divided into garhs. Each garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called chaurasi. The chaurasi was subdivided into barhots which were made up of 12 villages each. The emergence of large state changed the nature of Gond society. The attacks of the Bundels and the Manthas slowly weaken and defeated the Gond kingdoms.

#### **The Ahoms:**

The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present day Myanmar in the thirteenth century. They created a new state by suppressing the older political system of the bhuiyans. During the sixteenth century they annexed the kingdoms of the chhutiyas and of Koch-Hajo and subjected many other tribes. By the 1660s they could even make high-quality gunpowder and cannons.

The Ahoms state depended upon forced labour. Those who were forced to work for the state were called paiks. By the first half of the seventeenth century the administration became quite centralised. Almost all adult males served in the army during war. The Ahoms also introduced new methods of rice cultivation. Ahom society was divided into cleans or khels. A khel often control several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community. In the reign of Sib Singh, Hinduism became the predominant religion. Historical record written in Ahom language was known as ‘buranjis’.

Considerable social change took place in the subcontinent during the period we have been examining. There were many different tribes and they took up diverse livelihood.

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## **QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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### **A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

#### **I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. According to the varna system society and kingdoms were ruled as prescribed by the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Members of each tribe were united by \_\_\_\_\_ bond.
3. Among the Kshatryas, new \_\_\_\_\_ clans became powerful by the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Ans: 1. Brahmanas, 2. Kinship, 3. Rajput.

**II) Find out the correct option:**

1. In a tanda there may be as many as -  
(a) 5 or 6 hundred persons,  
(b) 6 or 7 hundred persons,  
(c) 7 or 8 hundred persons,  
(d) 2 or 3 hundred persons.
2. The Banjaras were transporting their grain using -  
(a) bullock carts, (b) tongas,  
(c) charriots, (d) caravans.
3. Cenghis Khan died in -  
(a) 1206, (b) 1208, (c) 1230, (d) 1227.

Ans: 1.(b) 6 or 7 hundred persons, 2.(a) bullock carts, 3.(d) 1227.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

1. There were many unwritten oral traditions in the tribal society.
2. All the tribal people were engaged in similar profession.
3. Sangram Shah's son Dalpat married princess Durgawati.

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. How was the society in the Indian subcontinent divide?  
Ans. In large part of the subcontinent, society was already divided according to the rule of varna.
2. Where did the tribal people live?  
Ans. The tribal people were living in the forests, deserts, and hills.
3. What was the main source of livelihood of the tribal people?  
Ans. Agriculture was the main source of livelihood of the tribal people.
4. Name a powerful tribal community?  
Ans. Khokar was a powerful tribe from Punjab.
5. Who was Kamal Khan Gakkhar?  
Ans. Kamal Khan was the chief of Gakkhar tribe, who was made a mansabdar by Akbar.
6. Which was the prominent tribe in the north-western frontier?  
Ans. The Balochis were large and powerful tribe in the north-west frontier.
7. Which tribe was living in the western Himalayan region?  
Ans. In the western Himalaya lived the Shepherd tribe of Gaddis.
8. Where did the Chero tribe rule?  
Ans. The Chero tribe used to rule in many areas of present day Bihar and Jharkhand.
9. When did Akbar's general Raja Man Singh attack and defeat the Cheros?  
Ans. Akbar's general Raja Man Singh attacked and defeated the Cheros in 1591.
10. Which tribal community was mostly seen in the western and central India?  
Ans. The large tribe of Bhils was spread across western and central India.



11. Which tribal community's some clans remained hunter –gatherers?  
 Ans. Many clans of the Bhil tribe remained hunter-gatherers.
12. Who were the Banjaras?  
 Ans. The Banjaras were the most important trader-nomads.
13. What was tanda?  
 Ans. The movement of the Banjaras with their caravans was called tanda.
14. Which Delhi Sultan used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets?  
 Ans. Sultan Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets.
15. Where did the Gond tribe live?  
 Ans. The Gond tribe lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana in Madhya Pradesh.
16. What was the main source of livelihood of the Gonds?  
 Ans. Jhum cultivation was the main source of livelihood of the Gonds.
17. Who assumed the title Sangram Shah?  
 Ans. Aman Das, the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, assumed the title of Sangram Shah.
18. Who led the Mughal attack in Garha Katanga?  
 Ans. The Mughal force under the leadership of Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga.
19. Who was the son of Rani Durgawati?  
 Ans. Bir Narain was the son of Rani Durgawati.
20. What was the name of the historical records of the Ahoms?  
 Ans. The historical record written in Ahom language was buranjis.
21. During whose reign in Ahom Hinduism became the predominant religion?  
 Ans. In the reign of Sib Singh, Hinduism became the predominant religion.
22. Which dynasty Rani Durgawati belong to?  
 Ans. Rani Durgawati was the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba.
23. Where did the Ahoms migrate to the Brahmaputra valley from?  
 Ans. The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present – day Myanmar.
24. Who were called paiks?  
 Ans. In Ahom state the forced labour were called paiks.
25. Where did the Mongols inhabit?  
 Ans. The Mongols inhabited the grasslands of central Asia and the forested areas further north.
26. Who was Genghis Khan?  
 Ans. Genghis Khan was the leader of the Mongols.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

- 1) Why did the social change not taken place everywhere in the same manner?

Ans. In the history of human civilization the social change did not taken place everywhere in the same manner, because different kinds of societies evolved differently.

- 2) Name two important tribes that live in Orissa and west Bengal.  
 Ans. The Mundas and Santals are the two important tribes that live in Orissa and West Bengal.
- 3) Name some prominent tribes of South India.  
 Ans. Some of the prominent tribes of South India are the Koragas, Vetars, Maravars etc.
- 4) Where did the people of Bhil tribe live?  
 Ans. The large tribe of Bhils was spread across western and central India.
- 5) Name some Rajput clans who became powerful by the eleventh and twelfth centuries.  
 Ans. The Hunas, Chandelas, Chalukyas were some Rajput clans who became powerful by the eleventh and twelfth centuries.
- 6) What was Garha?  
 Ans. The Gond kingdom was divided into number of clans known as garhas.
- 7) What was chaurasi?  
 Ans. Each garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into 84 villages called chaurasi.
- 8) What were known as barhots?  
 Ans. The Gond cheurasi was subdivided into barhots, which were made up of 12 villages each.
- 9) What was the extent of the Mongol empire?  
 Ans. At different points of time, it included parts of Russia, Eastern Europe and also China and much of West Asia.
- 10) Why did the tribals rejected the Brahminical society?  
 Ans. The unequal divisions of varna system prescribed by the Brahmanas were not liked by the tribals. So they rejected the Brahminical society.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

- 1) Who were called nomads? How did the pastoral nomads live?  
 Ans. The people who do not have any permanent settlement and who moved from place to place in search of new pasture ground for their cattles were called nomads. Rearing ship, goats and camel were their main occupation. They were also selling various animal products in different markets. One of the prominent nomadic tribe was the Banjaras.  
 The pastoral nomads were moving far off places with their cattles. They were mostly depended on milk and other animal products for their survival. They used to exchange their animal, clothes, and utensils producers and farmers. They were using bullock carts for transportation.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

- 1) What do you mean by the tribal society? Give a brief description of their lives.  
 Ans. There were many societies that were away from the control of the Brahminical society. They were not following the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmanas. There was no divisions on those societies. Such societies were often called tribal society. They also had their own social traditions and rituals which were orally passed down to the next generations.

### **Lives of the Tribals:**

Tribal people were found in almost every region of the subcontinent. Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds. Many tribes obtained their livelihood from agriculture. Others were hunter – gatherers or herders. A tribal group controlled land and pastures jointly, and divided these amongst households according to its own rules. Many of them were pastoral nomadic.

The tribals were usually living in the forests, hills, deserts and places difficult to reach. In various ways, the tribes retained their freedom and preserved their separate culture. There were often conflicts between the tribals and the caste-based societies.

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### **DO IT YOURSELF**

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#### **A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. How were the lives of the nomadic tribes during the Mughal period?
2. How were the lives of the Gonds?
3. How much important were the Banjaras in Indian economy?

#### **B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Describe the views of English trader Peter Mundy on the lives of the Banjaras.
2. Give a brief description of the lives of the Ahom tribe.

### **Teacher's Note**

The students can read carefully page 94 and 95 to answer the descriptive question no.1 in 'Do Yourself'. To answer question no.2 they can refer the paragraph 'The Gonds' in page 97. To answer the question no.3 they can refer page 95.

To answer the long question no.1 the students read the paragraph 'The Banjaras' mentioned in page 95. They can refer the paragraph 'The Ahoms' in page 99 to answer the long answer type question no. 2.

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**CHAPTER – 8**  
**DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DEVINE**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Summary of the Chapter:**

Intense devotion or love of God is the legacy of various kinds of bhakti and sufi movements that have evolved since the eight century.

**The Idea of Supreme God.**

Before large kingdoms emerged, different groups of people worshipped their own gods and goddesses. The idea that all living things pass through countless cycles of birth and rebirth performing good deeds and bad came to be widely accepted. Many people were influenced by the teachings of the Buddha on the Jains according to which it was possible to overcome social differences and break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort. Others felt attracted to the idea of a supreme God who could deliver humans from such bondage if approached with devotion. Eventually the Puranas also laid down that it was possible for devotees to receive the grace of God regardless of their caste status. The idea of bhakti became so popular that even Buddhists and Jains adopted these beliefs.

**A new kind of Bhakti in South India: Nayanars and Alvars:-**

The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars and Alvars who came from all caste including those considered untouchable like Pulaiyar and the Panars. They drew upon the ideas of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature and blended them with the values of bhakti.

Between the tenth and twelfth centuries the Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines visited by the saint-poets, strengthening the links between the bhakti tradition and temple worship.

**Philosophy and Bhakti:**

Shankara, one of the most influential philosophers of India, was born in Kerala in the eight century. He was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality. According to Ramanuja the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu.

**Basavanna's Virashaivism:-**

The Virashaiva movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. The virashaivas argued strongly for the equality of all human beings and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women. They were also against all forms of rituals and idol worship.

**The Saints of Maharashtra:-**

Among the saint-poets of Maharashtra the most important were Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakhubai and the family of Chokhemela, who belonged to the 'untouchable' Mahar caste. These saint poets rejected all forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth. They believed in humble service to the fellow human beings in their need.

**Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis:-**

The Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis highly criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and social order, using simple, logical arguments. To them the path of salvation lay in meditation on the formless ultimate reality and the realisation of oneness with it. They advocated renunciation of the world. This religious belief became very popular in north India.

**Islam and Sufism:-**

Sufis were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings. The Muslim religious scholars developed different aspects of holy laws known as 'Shariat'.

The inspiration of Sufism was Quran and Hazarat Muammads messahges. The sufis often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars. They developed elaborate methods of training using zikr, contemplation, sama (singing), raqs, discussion of parables etc. under guidance of a master or pir. The centres of the pirs were called 'dargas' or 'Khanquahs'. The followers of Sufism were termed as 'fakir' or 'darbesh'. By the twelfth century the sufis were divided into 12 silsilas. The Chishti Silsila was among the most influential order of this Chisti Silsila. Often people attributed Sufi masters with miraculous powers that could relive others of their illness and troubles.

**New Religious Developments in North India:**

The period after the thirteenth century saw a new wave of the bhakti movement in north India. This was an age when Islam, Brahmanical Hinduism, Sufism, various strands of bhakti, and the Nathpanthis influenced one another. Preachers like Kabir and Baba Guru Nanak rejected all orthodox religions. Surdas was an ardent devotee of Krishna. Mirabai an ardent devotee of Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion.

**Kabir:-**

We get to know about Kabir's ideas from a vast collection of verses called 'sakhis' and 'pads'. Some of these are collected and preserved in the Guru Granth Sahib, Panch Vani and Bijak. Kabir's teachings were based on a complete, indeed vehement, rejection of the major religious traditions.

The language of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. Kabir believed in the formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion.

**Bab Guru Nank:-**

Guru Nanak was born in 1469 at Talwandi in Pakistan. He was the founder of Sikhism. His teachings are now remembered as namjapna, krit-karna and vand-chhakna. His followers are known as Sikhs. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. The holy scripture of the sikh was 'Guru Granth Sahib'. The main centre of Sikhism is developed around the central Gurudwara called Harmandar Sahib or Golden Temple. The sikh movement began to get politicised in the seventeenth century, a development which culminated in the institution of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. The teachings of the Buddha or the Jainas \_\_\_\_\_ the religious believes of the ordinary people.
2. In the eight century a great religious philosopher named \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Kerala.
3. Ramanuja propounded the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. questioned, 2. Shankara, 3. Vishishtadvaita.

**II) Tick the correct answer:**

1. Virashaiva movement was started in -  
(a) Punjab, (b) Maharastra, (c) Bangladesh, (d) Karnataka.
2. Shankara was born in Kerala in the -  
(a) fifteenth century, (b) Seventeenth century,  
(c) eighteenth century, (d) nineteenth century.
3. Who said 'They are Vaishnavas who understand the pain of others'? -  
(a) Narsi Mehta, (b) Tukaram, (c) Namdeva, (d) Kabir.

Ans: 1.(d) Karnataka, 2.(c) eighteenth, 3.(a) Narsi Mehta.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

1. Social inequality was existed in the Hindu Brahminical society.
2. The Yogis were very popular among the low caste.
3. The religious centres of the pirs are called mosques.

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. Whom did the Nayanars worship?

Ans. The Nayanars used to devote Lord Shiva.

2. Whom did the Alvars worship?  
Ans. The Alvars used to worship Lord Vishnu.
3. How many groups were there in the Nayanars?  
Ans. There were 63 groups of Nayanars.
4. How many groups were there in the Alvars?  
Ans. There were 12 groups in the Alvars.
5. Which two untouchable castes joined the Bhakti movement?  
Ans. The Pulaiyar and the Panars were the two untouchable castes that joined the Bhakti movement.
6. What was the name of the compiled songs of the Alvars?  
Ans. The Alvars songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.
7. Based on which Bhakti movement was the Sangam literature composed?  
Ans. The Sangam literature was composed based on the Bhakti movements of the Nayanars and the Alvars.
8. Where did the philosopher Shankara born?  
Ans. The philosopher Shankara was born in Kerala.
9. What did the philosopher Shankara advocate?  
Ans. The philosopher Shankara was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the ultimate Reality.
10. Where did Ramanuja born?  
Ans. Ramanuja was born in Tamil Nadu.
11. Which Bhakti movement was Ramanuja influenced by?  
Ans. Ramanuja was deeply influenced by the Alvars.
12. Who propagated the Virashaiva movement?  
Ans. The Virashaiva movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi.
13. Who was Namdev?  
Ans. Namdev was one of the great saint –poet of Maharashtra.
14. Who was Sakhubai?  
Ans. Sakhubai was a well known women saint –poet of Maharashtra.
15. Which caste the family of Chokhamela belonged to?  
Ans. The family of Chokhamela belonged to the untouchable, Mahar caste.
16. What is ‘Shariat’?  
Ans. The Muslim religious scholars developed some holy laws to regulate the Islamic society. These are known as ‘Shariat’.
17. Who did not believe in the rigid Islamic laws of the ullemas?  
Ans. The Sufi saints often rejected the rigid Islamic laws of the ullemas.
18. What do the sufis call their masters?

- Ans. The Sufis called their masters as pir.
19. Where did the pirs held their assemblies?  
Ans. The Sufi Pirs used to held their assemblies in their Khanwahs or dargahs.
20. What were the followers of Sufism known?  
Ans. The followers of Sufism were known as 'fakir' or 'darbesh'.
21. How many divisions were there in Sufism?  
Ans. The Sufis were divided into 12 groups.
22. Which two Sufi sects became prominent in the Sultanate period?  
Ans. The Chishti Silsila and the Suharwardi Silsila of Sufism became prominent in the sultanate period.
23. Who was the founder of Chishti silsila in India?  
Ans. Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti was the founder of Chishti Silsila in India.
24. Who was the founder of 'Suharwardi' Silsila?  
Ans. Sheikh Shihabuddin Suharwardi was the founder of 'Suharwardi' Silsila.
25. Who composed the Ramcharitamanas?  
Ans. Tulsidas composed the Ramcharitamanas.
26. Who composed 'Surasagara, Surasaravali and Sahitya Lahari'?  
Ans. Surdas composed 'Surasagara, Surasaravali and Sahitya Lahari'.
27. Who began the practice of setting up 'namghars' or house of recitation and prayer?  
Ans. Shankaradeva, a great devote of Bhakti movement began the practice of setting up 'namghars' or houses of recitation and prayer.
28. Whom did Mirabai devote?  
Ans. Mirabai was devoted to Lord Krishna.
29. Whose discipleship did Mirabai accept?  
Ans. Mirabai became a disciple of Ravidas.
30. Whose devotee was Suradas?  
Ans. Surdas was a devotee of Lord Krishna.
31. Who became popular in composing bhajans?  
Ans. Mirabai became popular in composing bhajans.
32. Who composed 'Doha'?  
Ans. Kabir composed 'Dohas'.
33. In which language Kabir composed his dohas?  
Ans. Kabir composed his dohas in Hindi.
34. Name the collection verses of Kabir?  
Ans. The collection of verses of Kabir were called Sakhis and pads.
35. Who was the founder of Sikhism?  
Ans. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism.
36. What is the holy book of the Sikhism?



Ans. Guru Nanak appointed Lehna (Guru Angad) as his successor.

37. What is the holy book of the Sikhs?

Ans. The Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of the Sikhs.

38. Which is the central Gurdwara of the Sikhs?

Ans. Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) is the central Gurudwara of the Sikhs.

39. Who established Khasla?

Ans. Guru Gobind Singh established Khalsa in 1699.

40. When was Guru Arjun executed?

Ans. Guru Arjun was executed in 1606.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) Who was Shankaradeva? Whose devotee was he?

Ans. Shankara was a great Bhakti saint of Assam. He was an ardent devotee of Vishnu.

2) Name two bhakti sects of South India.

Ans. The two bhakti sects of South India were the Nayanaras and the Alvars.

3) Why was Ramanuj famous.

Ans. Ramanuj was one of the greatest bhakti saint in the eleventh century salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu. He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita.

4) What was Basavanna famous for?

Ans. Basavanna was the propagator of Virashaivism. This movement began in Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century by the initiatives of Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. They argued for the equality of all human beings and against the Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women.

5) Who were the prominent among the saint-poets of Maharashtra?

Ans. Among the saint-poets of Maharashtra Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram were prominent.

6) What did the Nathpanthis propose to achieve the goal of salvation.

Ans. To achieve the goal of salvation the nathpanthis advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yoga sanas, breathing exercise and meditation.

7) What was Sufism?

Ans. Sufism developed based on the Muslim mysticism. They rejected the outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings.

8) What was the main source of Sufism?

Ans. The main inspiration of Sufism was Quran and the teachings of Hazrat Muhammad. The Sufis often rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviours demanded by Muslim religious scholars. They sought union with God much as a lover seeks his beloved with a disregard for the world.

9) What was Mirabai famous for?

Ans. Mirabai was a preacher of bhakti movement. She was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion.

10) What was Kabir famous for?

Ans. Kabir was one of the most important saint. He believed in the formless supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion. Kabir composed verses to spread his religious messages to people.

11) What are called 'Dohas'?

Ans. The couplets or two lines verses composed by saint Kabir were called 'Dohas'. He composed his verses in simple Hindi language.

12) Why was Guru Nanak famous?

Ans. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. The three aspects of his religious teachings were – nam-japna, krit-karna and vand-chhakna. His messages widen the path of Hindu-Muslim unity.

13) Which two sikh Gurus were executed during the Mughal period?

Ans. The Mughal emperor Jahangir ordered the execution of the Sikh guru Arjun and emperor Aurangazeb ordered the execution of Guru Tegbahadur.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) What do you mean by the bhakti movement? Name some of the bhakti saints.

Ans. Devotion to God is the way of salvation and this can be done through the complete surrender of oneself to the almighty. Instead of many forms of deities the bhakti saint believed in monotheism. The bhakti saints were against the Hindu ritualistic practices and caste hierarchy. The religious movement of these bhakti saints was known as the bhakti movement.

Some of the influential bhakti saints were Kabir, Guru Nanak, Surdas, Mirabai etc.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Who was Kabir? What was his contribution in spreading the bhakti movement in India?

Ans. Kabir was one of the most influential bhakti saint in the fifteenth –sixteenth century India. Among the disciples of Ramananda he was the most famous.

**Kabir Birth and Childhood:-**

A very little reliable information about Kabir's life has been known. It has been said that he was born in a Hindu family and brought up by a Muslim weaver. Later on he took the profession of his.

**Philosophy of Kabir:-**

A vast collection of verses composed by Kabir were called 'sakhis' and 'pads'. Kabir's thinking and philosophy are reflected in these verses. His teachings openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahminical Hinduism and Islam, the pre-eminence of the priestly classes and the caste system. Kabir drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims.

**Doha's of Kabir:-**

Kabir's of dohas or two lined verses were composed in simple Hindi languages, which were understood by all. His dohas are very important resources in the Hindi literature.

**Contribution of Kabir in the Bhakti Movement:-**

Kabir used to believe that the true religious goal was not ritualistic practices, pilgrimage, penance and castism, rather it can be obtained only through bhakti and devotion to the almighty.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. Describe the contribution of Mirabai in the bhakti movement.
2. What was Sankara famous for?
3. Write a short note on the religious movements of the nathpanthis, Siddhas and yogis.

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Who were called Sufis? Briefly describe the religious movement of the Sufis.
2. Who was Guru Nanak? What was his contribution in the bhakti movement?

**Teacher's Note**

To answer the description question no.1 mentioned in "Do Yourself" section the students can read the last portion of page 114. To answer question no.2 they can refer the paragraph 'Philosophy and Bhakti' in page 107 in the text book. They may refer the paragraph 'Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis' mentioned in page 110 to answer the question no.3.

For answering the long question no.1 they can read page 110 carefully. To answer the question no.2 they can refer the paragraph 'Baba Guru Nanak' mentioned in page 117.

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## CHAPTER –9

### THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURE

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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#### **Summary of the Chapter:**

One of the commonest ways of describing people is in terms of language they speak. When we find someone speaks in Tamil or Oriya we assume that the person belong to Tamil Nadu or Odisha. We also tend to associate each region with distinctive kind of food, clothes, poetry, dance, music and painting. But in the modern time we can see the fusion of the cultural aspects within the subcontinent.

#### **The Cheras and the Development of Malayalam:**

About the powerful kingdoms of the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas can be known from the Sangam literature. It is believed that among these three the Chera Kingdom was the oldest. The Chera kingdom of Mohodayapuram was established in the South –Western part of the peninsula, part of present day Kerala. It is likely that Malayam was spoken in this area. The rulers introduced the Malayam language and script in their inscriptions. The first literary works in Malayam, dated to about the twelfth century, are directly indebted to Sanskrit.

#### **Rulers and Religions Traditions: The Jagannath Cult:-**

The cult of Jagannath at Puri in Orissa is a great example of developing regional culture. In the twelfth century, one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty, Anantavarman, decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri. Subsequently in 1230, Anangabhima III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the ‘deputy’ of the God.

#### **The Rajputs and Traditions of Heroism:**

In the nineteenth century the region that constitutes most of present day Rajasthan were called Rajputana by the British. And of course there are several people other than Rajputs who live in Rajasthan. Rajputs are often recognised as contributing to the distinctive culture of Rajasthan. From about the eighth century, most of the present day Rajasthan was ruled by various Rajput families. Prithviraj was one such ruler. These rulers cherished the ideal of the hero who fought valiantly, often choosing death on the battle field rather than facing defeat. Women are also depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death.

#### **Beyond Regional Frontiers: The story of Kathak:-**

The term ‘Kathak’ is derived from katha a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for story. The Kathaks were originally a caste of story tellers in temples of north India, who embellished their performances with gestures and songs. Later kathak became a distinct mode of dance form. Under the Mughal emperors and their nobles kathak was performed in the court. Later it developed in two

traditions or gharanas: one in the courts of Jaipur and the other in Lucknow. After independence it was recognised as one of the six classical form of dance in India.

#### **Painting for Patrons: The Tradition of Miniature:-**

The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. These were generally painted in brilliant colours and portrayed court scenes, scene of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social life. Mughal artistic tastes influenced the regional courts of the Deccan and the Rajput courts of Rajasthan. By the seventeenth century the Himalayas region had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohil. In 1739 when Nadir Shah invaded and conquered Delhi, many painters migrated from the plains to the hills.

#### **A Closer Look: Bengal**

##### **The Growth of a Regional Language:-**

From the eight century Bengal became the centre of a regional kingdom under the Palas. In 1586 Akbar conquered Bengal. While Persian was the language of administration, Bengali developed as a regional language. Early Bengali literature may be divided into two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it.

##### **Pirs and Temples:-**

With the evolution of different religion people were guided by the community leaders. People often referred to them with affection and respect as pirs. From the fifteenth century Bengal also witnessed as a temple building spree. In Bengal the temples began to copy the double –roofed or four-roofed structure of the thatched huts. This led to the typical Bengali style of temple architecture.

##### **Fish as Food:-**

Bengal is a reverine plain which produces plenty of rice and fish. Understandably, these two items figure prominently in the menu of even poor Bengalis. The Brihaddarma Purana, a thirteen-century Sanskrit text from Bengal permitted the local Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish.

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### **QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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#### **A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

##### **I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. The famous Jagannath Temple is located at \_\_\_\_\_ in Orissa.
2. In the Rajput History there were practice of \_\_\_\_\_ or the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands.
3. Among the Rajput clans \_\_\_\_\_ were the most prominent.

Ans: 1. Puri, 2. Sati, 3. Four.

##### **II) Find out the correct option:**

- The largest temple that built under regional cultures was -  
 (a) Dakshineswar  
 (b) Jagannath temple at Puri,  
 (c) Tirupati, (d) Madurai.
- Whose name is associated with Vaishnava Bhakti movement?  
 (a) Sri Chaitanyadeva, (b) Guru Nanak,  
 (c) Namdeva (d) Mirabai.
- The miniature painting called 'Basohli' was developed in -  
 (a) Delhi, (b) Agra, c) Himachal Pradesh, (d) Persia.

Ans: 1.(b) Jagannath temple at Puri,  
 2.(a) Sri Chaitanyadeva,  
 3.(c) Himachal Pradesh.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

- The Kathak dance form is practiced all over India.
- The Mughal Emperor Akbar fond of painting.
- In the nineteenth century the temple architecture reached to its Zenith.

Ans. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

- Where did the Chera Kingdom located?  
 Ans. The Chera Kingdom was located at Mahodayapuram in present day Kerala.
- In which inscription the stories of the Chera Kingdom was mentioned?  
 Ans. In Ashoka's inscription the stories of the Chera Kingdom was mentioned.
- Where was the capital of the Chera Kingdom?  
 Ans. The capital of the Chera Kingdom was in Banji.
- Who was the earliest ruler of the Chera Kingdom?  
 Ans. Cheraldan was the earliest rulers of the Chera Kingdom.
- When was Malayam recognised as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India?  
 Ans. In 2013 Malayam was recognised as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India.
- Which language the epic 'Shilapathikaram' written in?  
 Ans. Shilapathikaram epic was written in Malayam.
- Who composed the epic 'Shilapathikaram'?  
 Ans. Shilapathikaram was written by the Chera Prince Adigal Kuchir.
- Whom did the vaishnavas of Orissa imagine as the 'Adiphrush'?  
 Ans. The vaishnavas of Orissa imagined Jagannath as the 'Adiphrush'.
- Which king erected the Jagannath Temple in Orissa?  
 Ans. The King Anantavarman erected the Jagannath Temple in Orissa.
- Which king of Orissa dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the 'deputy' of the god?

Ans. The King Anangabhimha III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the 'deputy' of the god.

11. What was the region that constituted most of present day Rajasthan called in the nineteenth century?

Ans. In the nineteenth century, the region that constitutes most of present-day Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the British.

12. Where does the word Kathak derive from?

Ans. The word Kathak is derived from Katha, a word in Sanskrit for story.

13. How many divisions are in Kathak dance form?

Ans. There are two divisions in the Kathak dance form – Jaipur Gharana and Lucknow Gharana.

14. Where did the Kathak dance originate?

Ans. The Kathak dance form originated in north-India.

15. How many classical dances are in India?

Ans. There are six classical dances in India.

16. When did the popularity of Kathak dance increase from?

Ans. From the late nineteenth century the popularity of Kathak dance increased.

17. Which style of painting can be seen in the Mughal period?

Ans. In the Mughal painting there was a blend of Indo-Persian style of painting.

18. Which Mughal emperor was considered as the real patronizer of painting?

Ans. Mughal emperor Jahangir was considered as the real patronizer of painting.

21. Who composed Rasamanjari?

Ans. Bhanudatta was the composer of Rasamanjari.

22. When did Nadir Shah attack India?

Ans. Nadir Shah attacked India in 1739.

21. When did Bengal become a Mughal suba?

Ans. In 1586 Bengal became a Mughal suba.

22. What was the official language in the Mughal period?

Ans. Persian was the official language of the Mughals.

23. What were the community adjudicators in the Mughal period called?

Ans. The community adjudicators in the Mughal period were called as pirs.

24. Who was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement in Bengal?

Ans. Sri Chaitanyadeva was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement in Bengal.

25. Who composed Raimangal?

Ans. Krishna Raya composed Raimangal.

26. Whose disciple was devotee Haridas?

Ans. Devotee Haridas was a disciple of Chaitanyadeva.

27. Where does Jor Bangla temple located?

Ans. Jor Bangla temple is located in Vishnupur in the Bankura district of West Bengal.

28. Who build the Jor Bangla temple?  
Ans. Jor Bangla temple was built by Krishnaraya.
29. Who built the Pancharatna temple?  
Ans. Shyamaraya built the Pancharatna temple.
30. Who built the Ekaratna temple?  
Ans. Madan Mohan built the Ekaratna temple.
31. Where can terracotta style of architecture be seen?  
Ans. The terracotta style of architecture can be seen in Bengal.
32. Which religious text describes that the Brahmanas of Bengal had meal with fish?  
Ans. The Brihaddharma Purna describes that the Brahmanas of Bengal had meal with fish.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

- 1) Name three kingdoms that are mentioned in the Sangam literature which among those was the oldest?  
Ans. Three kingdoms that are mentioned in the Sangam literature are –the Chera, The Chola and the Pandya. Among these three the Chera Kingdom is believed to be the oldest.
- 2) How are the temples of medieval period categorised?  
Ans. The temples of the medieval period were divided into four categories –chala, ratna, deul and chandni-dalan.
- 3) Which regions in India is Malayam used?  
Ans. Malayam is used in Kerala, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.
- 4) Who worship Lord Jagannatha?  
Ans. The Hindu, Buddhists and Jains-all are worshipping Lord Jagannatha.
- 5) What is Kathak?  
Ans. The term Kathak is derived from Katha, a Sanskrit word meaning story. The Kathaks were originally a caste of story tellers in temples of north India. It was recognised as one of six classical forms of dance in the country after independence.
- 6) What are different styles of Kathak performed in India?  
Ans. The Kathak dances developed in two traditions or gharanas: one in the court of Rajasthan known as Jaipur Gharana and te other is known as Lucknow Gharana.
- 7) What was Basohli?  
Ans. By the late seventeenth century in the Himalayan region, especially in Himachal Pradesh a bold and intense style of miniature painting developed. It was called Basohli. The most popular text to be printed here was Bhanudatta’s Rasamanjari.
- 8) What was Kangara painting?  
Ans. In 1739 when Nadir Shah invaded and conquered Delhi the Mughal artists migrated from the plains to the hills. Here the found ready patrons which led to the founding of the Kangra school of painting. The source of inspiration for traditions.



9) What was pir literary text?

Ans. During the seventeenth century the orthodox Brahmanas families used to read some religious text after offering prayers to the deities. Those religious texts were called Pir literary text or Pir Sahitya Panchali.

10) Who was Satya Pir?

Ans. By the end of seventeenth century in Bengali the fusion of Narayan and Pir, originated Satya Pir.

11) What was Jor Bangla?

Ans. In Bengal the style of joining two double roofed thatch hut was known as Jor Bangla.

12) What were the two main divisions of the early Bengali literature?

Ans. Early Bengali literature may be divided into two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it.

13) How did the court painting develop in the Mughal period?

Ans. The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. They portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting and other aspects of social life.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) Write a short note on the Mughal painting.

Ans. The painting style has extensively developed during the Mughal period. Miniature painting was mostly developed in this period.

**Features of Mughal Painting:-**

The Mughal emperors highly patronised skilled painters. The Mughal artistic tastes influenced the regional courts of the Deccan and the Rajput courts of Rajasthan.

**Indo-Persian Blend of Painting:-**

In the Mughal miniature painting a blend of Indo-Persian style can be seen. Besides court scenes the painters of this age also drawn the scenes of nature, trees, animals and birds.

**Famous Mughal Paintings:-**

Some of the famous Mughal paintings were- Dasharath's Putresti sacrifice, Kidnap of Sita by Rawana, Killing of Jataya etc. The paintings were drawn by the artist Vishen Das. The Mughal emperor Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan were the patrons of painting.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Briefly describe the traditions and heroism of the Rajputs.

Ans. In the nineteenth century the region that constitutes most of present day Rajasthan, was called Rajputana by the British. There were several people other than Rajputs who live in Rajasthan.

**Rajput Clans:**

From about the eighth century most of the present day state of Rajasthan was ruled by various Rajput families. Prithviraj was one such ruler. He was a brave warrior. He was ready to choose death on the battle field rather than facing defeat.

**Rajput Women:**

Rajput women were also very valiant like their heroic husbands. They did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in order to protect their self respect. The Rajput rulers often fought with one another to either 'win' or 'protect' women. Women are also depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death. There are stories about the practice of Sati or the immolation of widows on funeral pyre of their husbands.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. Write a short note on the development of the temple architecture of Bengal.
2. Why is fish so popular in Bengali diet?
3. What were the contributions of the Mughal emperors in the field of painting?

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Briefly describe the history of Kathak dance.
2. What was the contribution of Sri Chaitanyadeva in the Bhakti movement?

**Teacher's Note**

To answer the descriptive question no.1 in do yourself section the students can read carefully page 133 and 134. To answer question no.2 they may refer the paragraph 'Fish as Food' written in page 135. The students may read page 128 to answer the question no.3.

The students should read the paragraph 'The Story of Kathak' to answer long question no.1 mentioned in page 126. To answer long question no.2 they need read the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph written in page 131 of the text book.

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**CHAPTER –10**  
**EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Summary of the Chapter:**

Something significant happening in the subcontinent during the first half of the eighteenth century. With the emergence of new independent kingdoms the Mughal empire gradually shrunk. By 1765 the British had successfully grabbed major chunks of territory in eastern India. New political groups emerged in the subcontinent during the first half of the eighteenth century.

**The Crisis of the Empire and the later Mughals:-**

There were a variety of reasons behind the decline of the Mughal empire. In this regard Aurangzeb's religious and administrative policies 'Jizya' tax on the Hindus, they protested against this. He also took harsh step against the Shias. As he executed the Sikh Guru Tegbahadur the Sikhs revolted against him. The revolts of the Rajputs, Sikhs, Jaths, and Bundelas against the Mughals made the Mughal empire weak. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars.

**Emergence of New States:-**

Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent regional states, such as Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Maratha, Sikhs and the Jat kingdoms.

**Hydrabad:**

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the founder of Hyderabad state. He was appointed as the Mughal governor of the Deccan provinces during 1720-22. Taking subsequent advantage of the turmoil in the Deccan and the competition amongst the court nobility, he gathered power in his hands and became the actual ruler of that region.

**Awadh:**

Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan was appointed the subadar of Awadh in 1722 and founder a state which was one of the most important to emerge out of the breakup of the Mughal Empire. Subsequently Awadh became an independent kingdom. He seized a number of Rajput zamindars and the agriculturally fertile lands of the Afghans of Rohilkhand.

**Bengal:**

In 1700 Aurangzeb appointed Murshid Quli Khan as the diwan of Bengal. When Farrukh Siyar sat to the throne of the Mughal empire Murshid Quli Khan became the subedar of Bengal. By the middle of eighteenth century Bengal was brought under the British empire.

### **The Watan Jagir of the Rajputs:-**

Many Rajput kings, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals with distinction. In exchange, they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs. These influential Rajput families claimed the subadari of the rich provinces of Gujarat and Malwa.

### **The Sikhs:-**

By the seventeenth century the Sikhs community became united and gave themselves into a political identity. After the death of Guru Govind Singh in 1708, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under Banda Bahadur's leadership. The Sikh territories in the late eighteenth century extended from Indus to the Jamuna.

### **The Marathas:-**

Under the leadership of Shivaji the Marathas were united and established an empire. Through the guerrilla warfare Shivaji challenged the Mughals in the peninsula. After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa. Under the Peshwas the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation.

### **The Jats:-**

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

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### **A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

#### **I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. Asaf Jah was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Nadir Shah was the emperor of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Shivaji assumed the title \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. Hyderabad, 2. Persia, 3. Chrapati.

#### **II) Find out the correct option:**

1. English East India company got the right to collect diwani in -  
(a) 1764, (b) 1765, (c) 1770, (d) 1786.
2. Who was the banker of Bengal?

(a) Mirjafar, (b) Azim-us-Shan,  
(c) Jagat Seth, (d) Muhammad Seth.

3. Who was the king of Jodhpur? -

(a) Jai Singh, (b) Ajit Singh, c) Govind Singh, (d) Kapur Singh.

Ans: 1.(b) 1765,

2.(c) Jagat Seth,

3.(b) Ajit Singh.

**III) Write True/False against the statements:**

1. Aurangzeb fought a long war in the Deccan.
2. The Mughal court had two groups – ‘Irani’ and ‘Turani’.
3. Murshid Quli Khan was a subadar of Awadh.

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False.

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. When did Aurangzeb die?

Ans. Aurangzeb died in 1707.

2. When did the Third Battle of Panipat held?

Ans. The Third Battle of Panipat held in 1761.

3. Who was defeated in the Third Battle of Panipath?

Ans. The Marathas were defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat.

4. When did Murshid Quli Khan became the subadar of Bengal?

Ans. In 1717 Murshid Quli Khan became the subadar of Bengal.

5. Who looted the Peacock throne?

Ans. Nadir Shah looted the Peacock throne.

6. Which Mughal ruler recognised Nizam as the subadar of the Deccan?

Ans. Muhammad Shah recognised Nizam as the subadar of the Deccan.

7. Which title was acquired by Nizam?

Ans. Nizam acquired by title Asaf Jah.

8. When did Nizam start ruling Hyderabad independently.

Ans. Nizam started ruling Hyderabad independently from 1724.

9. When was Sa’adat Khan appointed as the subadar of Awadh?

Ans. Sa’adat Khan was appointed as the subadar of Awadh in 1722.

10. Who established the independent Awadh kingdom?

Ans. Sa’adat Khan established the independent Awadh Kingdom.

11. Who established the independent nawabi rule in Bengal?

Ans. Murshid Quli Khan established the independent nawabi rule in Bengal.

12. When was Murshid Quli Khan appointed as the diwan of Bengal?

Ans. Mushid Quli Khan was appointed as the diwan of Bengal in 1700.

13. What is the meaning of ‘tankha’?

Ans. Tankha means 'salary'.

14. What does the term 'watan' mean?

Ans. The term 'watan' means homeland or family property.

15. Who was Murshid Quli Khan?

Ans. Murshid Quli Khan was the diwan and subadar of Bengal.

16. When was Khalsa established?

Ans. The Khalsa was established in 1699.

17. When was Banda Bahadur executed?

Ans. Banda Bahadur was executed in 1716.

18. What does the term 'misal' mean?

Ans. Misal means all are equal.

19. When did Ranjit Singh establish his capital at Lahore?

Ans. Ranjit Singh establish his capital at Lahore in 1799.

20. Who was the founder of Maratha Kingdom?

Ans. Chatrapati Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom.

21. What does 'Peshwa' mean?

Ans. In the Maratha Kingdom the principal minister was termed as 'Peshwa'.

22. Who was the first Peshwa of the Marathas?

Ans. Balaji Bajirao was the first Peshwa of the Marathas.

23. By whom were the Marathas defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat?

Ans. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.

24. Who used to collect 'chauth' and 'sardeshmukhi'?

Ans. The Maratha rulers used to collect the taxes called 'chauth' and 'sardeshmukhi'.

25. When did Shivaji die?

Ans. Shivaji died in 1680.

26. Under whose leadership did the Jats establish their kingdom in Bharatpur?

Ans. Under the leadership of Suraj Mal the Jats established their kingdom in Bharatpur.

27. Who looted the Agra Fort?

Ans. Suraj Mal attacked and looted the Agra Fort.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What do you mean by watan jagir?

Ans. Waten means one's homeland or family property. And jagir means the authority to rule a particular region. Hence 'watan jagir' means the hereditary rule over the ancestrally acquired territory.

2) How were the kingdoms of the eighteenth century divided? Name those divisions.

Ans. The kingdoms of the eighteenth century were divided into three groups. Those were – (a) The old Mughal Provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad (b) states that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as ‘watan jagirs’. These included several Rajput states. (c) The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats.

3) Who offered the title Asaf Jah and to whom?

Ans. The Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah offered the title Asaf Jah to Nizam-ul-Mulk.

4) Who introduced new revenue system in Awadh and when?

Ans. Sa’adat Khan introduced the new revenue system in Awadh in 1723.

5) What was the result of Aurangzeb’s long drawn battles in the Deccan?

Ans. Aurangzeb’s frequent battles against the Deccan ruler weakened his control over the northern territories. As a result in north-western India the Rajputs, Sikhs, Jats and the Bundelas revolted against him. These in turn made the Mughal empire weak.

6) Why did Murshid Quli Khan shift his capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad?

Ans. For better security and administrative efficiency the nawab Murshid Quli Khan shifted the capital of Bengal from Dhaka to Murshidabad.

7) What was gurmata?

Ans. The leaders of Sikh misals used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as gurmata or the resolutions of the Guru.

8) What were Chauth and saradeshmukhi?

Ans. The Maratha chief Shivaji used to collect land revenue based on chauth and saradeshmukhi. The collection of one-fourth of the total produce was called ‘chauth’ and the collection of one-tenth of the total produce was known as ‘saradeshmukhi’.

9) Why did the Jats revolt during the Mughal period?

Ans. The oppression of the Mughal rulers on the Jat peasants and the religious intolerance of Aurangzeb inspired them to revolt against the Mughals. In 1691 under the leadership of Churaman the Jats became rebellious and attacked the Mughal cantonments in Uttar Pradesh.

10) Where did the Jats establish their trading centres?

Ans. The Jats established their trading centres in Panipat and Ballabgarh.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) How did Hyderabad emerge as an independent kingdom?

Ans. Hyderabad was one of the important states which became independent from the Mughal control. Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state was one of the most powerful members of the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar.

**Hydrabad as an Independent Kingdom:**

**(a) Nizam-ul-Mulk –**

In 1707, after the death of Aurangzeb, the Turani leader Nizam-ul-Mulk started working in many responsible posts in the Mughal court. He was an able administrator.

**(b) Recognition as a Subadar –**

The Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah recognised him as a subadar and offered him with the title Asaf Jah.

**(c) Hyderabad as an Independent Kingdom –**

Through Asaf Jah was still working under the Mughal emperor, he ruled Hyderabad quite independently without seeking any direction from Delhi. The Mughal emperor merely confirmed the decisions already taken by the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

- 1) Briefly explain how did the various Sikh communities became united in the eighteenth century.  
Ans. By the seventeenth century the Sikhs organised themselves into a political community. Guru Govind Singh fought several battles against the Rajput and Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699.

**Sikh-Rajput-Mughal conflicts:**

After the death of Guru Govind Singh in 1708, Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. He established his own administrative control over the region between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and was executed in 1716.

**Reformation of the Khalsa:**

Under a number of able leadership in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called jathas and later on misls. The Khalsa declared their sovereign rule by striking their own coin again in 1765. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reunited the Sikh jathas and established his capital at Lahore in 1799.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A. Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. Who were collecting 'Chauth' and 'Saradeshmukhi'? Why did the people of other state not like these?
2. Write a short note on Nadir Shah's invasion of India.
3. How did the independent Awadh establish?

**B. Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. What is the significance of the rule of Murshid Quli Khan in the History of Bengal?
2. What were the reasons behind the decline of the Maratha empire?



### **Teacher's Note**

In the 'Do Yourself' section to answer the descriptive question no.1 the students need to read page 150 carefully. To answer question no.2 they can refer the paragraph 'Nadir Shah attacks Delhi' in page no.141. They can refer the paragraph 'Awadh' mentioned in page no.144 to answer the question no.3.

For answering the Long Question no.1 in the 'Do Yourself' section the students can read carefully the paragraph 'Bengal' mentioned in the page no.145. To answer the question no.2 they can refer the page no.150 mentioned in the textbook.

# Indian Geography

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## CHAPTER - 1

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### ENVIRONMENT

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#### Summary of the Chapter

- **Environment:-** The sum total of all the things that we find around us, is called environment.
- **Components of Environment:-** Environment is mainly constituted of three components, like, Natural Component, Human made component and Human.
- **Classification of Environment:-** Environment is classified into two categories –
  - 1) **Natural Environment** – The environment naturally created on the earth is called natural environment.
  - 2) **Human Environment** – The environment made by the humans is called human environment.
- **Components of Natural Environment:-** The natural environment is made up of Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.
- **Ecosystem:-** The system of interaction of all living organisms with each other and with physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they lived is called ecosystem.
- **Change of Environment:-** With the time and growing needs of humans', they gradually started changing the environment. This changes not only brought the desired result but also some undesired results, considered as environment pollution.

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#### QUESTION AND ANSWER

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##### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

###### Fill in the blanks:

1. Plant and \_\_\_\_\_ together make biosphere.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ force of the earth hold the atmosphere around it.
3. Human food habit help to bring balance between his body and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: 1. Animal kingdom 2. Gravitational 3. Environment

###### Write True or False:

- 1) Industry is the component of human made environment.

- 2) Atmosphere is constituted of gases only.
- 3) Agricultural land is the part of hydrosphere.

Ans: 1. True 2. False 3. False

■ **Choose the correct answer:**

1. The source of all mineral wealth of the earth is -  
(i) Lithosphere (ii) Atmosphere (iii) Hydrosphere (iv) Biosphere.
2. The main cause of environment degradation is \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Plenty of trees (ii) Excessive rain (iii) Human activities (iv) Sunlight
3. The component of natural environment is \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) School building (ii) Plants (iii) Roads (iv) Industry.

Ans: 1.(i) Lithosphere, 2.(iii) Human activities, 3.(ii) Plants.

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. What is an environment?

Ans: Everything that we find around us is called environment.

2. What is natural environment?

Ans: Environment that is credited by nature is called natural environment.

3. What is Human made environment?

Ans: The environment made by humans is called human made environment.

4. How many components of environment . Name them?

Ans: In three types –

- (i) Natural component
- (ii) Man made component
- (iii) Human

5. Give examples of some natural components.

Ans: Air, water, soil, plants and animals.

6. Give examples of some human components.

Ans: Building, Road, bridge, historical monument etc.

7. Give examples of some human components.

Ans: Human, family, caste, religion etc.

8. What do you mean by biotic environment?

Ans: All living organisms are called biotic environment.

e.g. – Plants and animals.

9. What do you mean by abiotic environment?

Ans: All non-living organisms are called the abiotic environment.

e.g.- Land, air and table.

10. From which word ‘Environment’ is derived?

Ans: The word 'Environment' is derived from the French word 'Environment'.

11. What is the hard top layer of the earth?

Ans: Lithosphere.

12. How is Lithosphere made up of?

Ans: Lithosphere is made up of rocks and mineral.

13. What is the domain of water bodies called?

Ans: Hydrosphere.

14. What is atmosphere?

Ans: The thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is called atmosphere.

15. What is biosphere?

Ans: Plant and animal kingdom together is called biosphere.

16. Name some animal found in the desert.

Ans: Camel, snake, chameleon and various insects are found in the desert.

17. Which day is observed as world Environment Day?

Ans: 5<sup>th</sup> June is observed as World Environment Day.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) In which forms Lithosphere is found on the earth?

Ans: Lithosphere is found as various landforms on the earth. For example –Mountains, Plateaus, Plants, Valleys etc.

2) What is ecosystem?

Ans: The system of interaction of all living organisms with each other and with physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live is called ecosystem.

3) What is barter system?

Ans: It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

4) How was the lifestyle of early people?

Ans: Early people lived a simple life adapting themselves to the natural surroundings and fulfilled their requirement from the nature around them.

5) What is landscape?

Ans: The picture of the earth comprising the natural and human made components is called landscape.

**D) Descriptive answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) Write about the advantages of atmosphere?

Ans: Animals and plants are depended on the atmosphere for respiration and photosynthesis. It protects the animals from the harmful ultra violet rays and scorching heat of the sun. Besides, it traps the sun's

heat and keeps the earth warm. The changes in the atmosphere produce changes in the weather and climate.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Differentiate between natural environment and man made environment?

Ans: Difference between Natural and man made environment -

Natural Environment	Man made Environment
(a) The natural environment comprises of all living made components.	(a) Man made environment is created by man and non-living things occurring naturally on earth.
(b) Man creates man made environment.	(b) Man cannot create natural environment.
(c) The components of natural environment are- are water, soil, air, sunlight etc.	(c) The components of man made environment –School, road, shop etc.
(d) Natural environment is not dependent on man made environment.	(d) Man made environment is dependent on natural environment.

2) How do the people change the environment as per their needs?

Ans: Answer the question from the page no.5 of text book.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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1. List components of natural and man made environments found in the surrounding of your house.

**Teacher's Note**

Refer to the first page of your text book for the 3 marks question of Do Yourself and for 5 marks question refer to the page- no.5. List the component from your surroundings to help you this chapter.

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**CHAPTER - 2**  
**INSIDE OUR EARTH**

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**Summary of the Chapter**

■ **Interior of the Earth:**

The earth is made up of several concentric layers. These are – 1. Crust 2. Mantle 3. Core.

■ **Rock:**

Natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called rock.

1) **Igneous Rock** – Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks, because these rocks are the first to form through the cooling and solidification of molten magma. Igneous rocks are divided into two types – (a) intrusive rocks and (b) extrusive rocks.

2) **Sedimentary Rocks** – The small fragments of rocks, sediments are transported by wind, water etc and get deposited at the bottom of lake and sea. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. As the sediments are deposited into layers, these rocks contain fossils.

3) **Metamorphic Rock** – Under the great heat and pressure Igneous and sedimentary rocks change into a new rock. This rock is called metamorphic rock.

**Rock cycle** – The process of transformation of rocks from one form to another in a cyclic manner is known as rock cycle.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The innermost layer of the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ rock is called the Primary Rocks.
3. Rock is made up different types of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. Core 2. Igneous 3. Mineral.

■ **Write True or False:**

- Crust is called lithosphere.
- Mantle is thickest layer of the earth.
- Clay changes into slate.

Ans: 1. True 2. False 3. True.

■ **Choose the correct answer:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is called Nife.  
(i) Crust (ii) Mantle (iii) Core (iv) Lithosphere.
- Fossil is found in \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Igneous rock (ii) Sedimentary rock (iii) Metaphormic rock (iv) None of above.
- The cycle transformation of rocks from one to another is called -  
(i) Rock formation (ii) Water cycle (iii) Carbon cycle (iv) Rock cycle.

Ans: 1. (iii) 2.(ii) 3.(iv)

**Match column A with B.**

Column -A	Column -B
1. Extrusive Igneous rock	(i) Sedimentary rock
2. Deposits into layers	(ii) Sima
3. Oceanic Crust	(iii) Basalt
	(iv) Granite

Ans: 1.(iii), 2.(i), 3.(ii).

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

- With how many layers is earth made up of?  
Ans: The insides of the earth is made up of three layers – (i) crust (ii) mantle and (iii) core
- What is the uppermost layer of the earth?  
Ans: The uppermost layer of the earth is crust.
- What is thinnest layer of the earth?  
è The thinnest layer of the earth is crust.
- What are the depths of the continental crust and oceanic floor?  
Ans: The continental crust is about 35km and oceanic floor is about 5km.
- What are the main mineral constituent of continental mass?  
Ans: The main mineral constituent of the continental mass are silica and alumina.
- What are the main mineral constituents of oceanic crust?  
Ans: The main mineral constituents of the oceanic crust are silica and magnesium.

7. Name the layer beneath the earth's crust.

Ans: The layer beneath the earth's crust is mantle.

8. What is the depth of the mantle?

Ans: Mantle extends upto a depth of 2900km.

9. What is the radius of core?

Ans: The radius of core is about 3500km.

10. With which mineral constituents is the core made up?

Ans: Core is made up of nickel and iron.

11. What is the radius of the earth?

Ans: The radius of the earth is 6371km.

12. Why do the interior components of the earth remain in molten state?

Ans: The interior components remain in molten state due to the excessive heat inside the earth.

13. How many types of rocks are there according to the formation? What are they?

Ans: Rocks are of 3 types –

(i) Igneous Rocks

(ii) Sedimentary Rocks

(iii) Metamorphic Rocks.

14. What is the interior molten substance of the earth called?

Ans: The interior molten substance is called magma.

15. How many types igneous rock are there?

Ans: Igneous rocks are of 3 types –

(a) Intrusive Igneous rocks

(b) Extrusive Igneous rocks.

16. What type of rock's example is slate and marble?

Ans: Slate and Marble are examples of metamorphic rock.

17. In which rock does limestone transform?

Ans: Limestone changes into marble.

18. From where is the word sedimentary derived?

Ans: The word sedimentary is derived from the Latin word 'sedimentum' meaning settle down.

19. From where is the word 'Igneous' derived?

Ans: The word 'Igneous' is derived from the Latin word 'Ignis' meaning 'fire'.

20. From where is the word 'metamorphic' derived?

Ans: The word metamorphic is derived from the Greek word 'metamorphose' meaning change of form.



21. Where is the deepest mine in the world located?

Ans: The deepest mine in the world is located in South Africa.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is rock?

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

2) What is Igneous rock?

Ans: When molten magma rapidly cools down and solidifies, it forms into igneous rock.

3) What is extrusive igneous rock?

Ans: The molten magma being cooled down solidifies on the earth's surface and turns into a rock. This rock is called extrusive igneous rock.

4) What is intrusive igneous rock?

Ans: Sometimes molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. The solid rocks are called intrusive igneous rock.

5) What is sediment?

Ans: The solid rocks break down into small fragments by the work of nature, such as sunlight, rain, air. These fragments are called sediments.

6) What is sedimentary rocks?

Ans: The rocks being fragmented by sunlight, air etc (turned into sediments) are transported by air, river, ocean current and deposited at the bottom of the lake or ocean. These deposited sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These rocks are called sedimentary rocks.

7) What is fossil?

Ans: The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of sedimentary rocks are called fossils.

8) Why are fossils found in sedimentary rocks?

Ans: When the sediments get deposited layer after layer, the remains of dead plants, animals get trapped in the layers. So, fossils are found in the sedimentary rocks.

**D) Descriptive type questions. [3 marks]**

1. Differentiate between Magma and Lava?

<b>Magma</b>	<b>Lava</b>
(1) The molten material found within the earth's crust is called magma.	(1) The magma when comes out from the interior of the earth is called lava.
(2) The magma remains as molten liquid inside to the earth.	(2) Lava solidifies and forms rock after coming the surface.

**Do it yourself :**

**Descriptive answer type questions (3 marks)**

1. Differentiate between extrusive igneous rocks and intrusive igneous rocks.
2. How are sedimentary rocks formed?
3. What are the uses of minerals?
4. What do you mean by sial and sima?

**Long answer type question (5 marks)**

1. Briefly describe the 'rock cycle'.

**Teacher's Note**

For answering 'Do it yourself' of question no. 1 and 2 valued 3 marks refer to the page no. 8 and question no.3 refer to page no.10 and question no.4 refer to page no.7. For question no.1 of 5 marks refer to page no.9.

## CHAPTER - 3 OUR CHANGING EARTH

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### Summary of the Chapter

- **Lithospheric Plates:**

The earth's crust consists of several large, small and rigid plates, these plates are called lithospheric plates.

The changes of the earth's movement are mainly occurred due to two types of forces-

- 1) Endogenic forces which act in the interior of the earth.
- 2) Exogenic forces which work on the surface of the earth.

Due to the endogenic forces, sudden movements like earthquakes and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.

- **Earthquake:**

The sudden movement on the earth's surface is called earthquake. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called focus. The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre.

- **Earthquake waves:**

The wave released during earthquake is called earthquake wave.

There are 3 types of waves –

- (a) Longitudinal waves (b) Transverse waves (c) Surface waves.

- **Weathering and Erosion –**

The breaking up of rocks on the surface due to the various works of weather is called weathering. When the eroded material is transported by water, wind etc. it is called erosion.

- **Landscape formed by running water –**

River forms different types of landforms due to its work of erosion and deposition, such as V-shaped valley, waterfall, meander, Ox-bow lake, flood plain, natural levees, delta etc.

- **Landscape formed by the work of Glacier –**

The erosional work of glacier form 'U' shaped valley and various lakes and its depositional work form glacial moraines.

- **Landscape formed by the work of wind –**

Different types of landscapes are formed due to work of wind; such as mushroom rocks, ventifact, dreikanter, zeugen, yardang, inselbergs form due to the erosional work of wind. Sand dunes and loess form due to the depositional work of wind.

- **Landscape formed by the work of sea waves:**

Different types of landscapes are formed by the work of sea waves, such as – sea caves, sea arches, stacks, sand bars, beaches etc.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

- **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Transverse waves can reach to the surface of the earth only through the \_\_\_\_\_
2. The magnitude of earthquake is measured on the \_\_\_\_\_ scale.
3. The winding path of a river is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. Solid 2. Richter 3. Meanders

- **Write True or False:**

1. The epicentre of an earthquake lies on the surface of the earth.
2. Fragmented rocks are not transformed by weathering.
3. Sea beach is a landform made by the work of wind.

Ans: 1. True 2. True 3. False.

- **Choose the correct answer:**

1. The shape of the valley created by glacier is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) V-shaped (b) U-shaped (c) I-shaped (d) O-shaped.
2. The highest waterfall of the world is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Victoria Falls (b) Niagara Falls (c) Angel Falls (d) Jog Falls

3. The Lithospheric plate move because of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) the molten magma inside the earth moves
- (b) the earthquake
- (c) the eruption of volcanoes
- (d) the formation of rocks

Ans: 1. (b) 2.(c) 3.(a)

**A Match column A with column B.**

Column -A	Column -B
(a) Endogenicforce	(i) Desert
(b) Musroom rock	(ii) Work of sea wave
(c) Stack	(iii) Earthquake
	(iv) Glacier

Ans: a.(iii), b.(i), c.(ii).

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. What is Lithospheric plate?

Ans: The earth's crust is made up of several large, small and rigid plate, these plates are called Lithospheric plates.

2. What is the force that acts in the interior of the earth called?

Ans: The force which acts in the interior of the earth is called endogenic force.

3. What is the force that acts on the surface of the earth is called?

Ans: The force that acts on the surface of the earth is called exogenic force.

4. Which instrument is used to measure earthquake?

Ans: An earthquake is measured with a machine called Seismograph.

5. Why do the landforms of the earth get eroded?

Ans: The landforms of the earth get eroded because of weathering and erosion.

6. In which side of the river, is delta formed?

Ans: A delta is formed in the mouth of the rivers.

7. What is mushroom rock?

Ans: The mushroom shaped rocks found in the desert are called mushroom rocks.

8. What is glacier?

Ans: A slowly moving mass of ice in the mountainous region is called glacier.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is volcano?

Ans: A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

2) What is earthquake?

Ans: The sudden vibration, occurred inside the earth when travels all round the earth and vibrates the surface of the earth; it is called earthquake.

3) What do you know by earthquake wave?

Ans: The wave released during the earthquake is called earthquake wave.

4) What is focus of an earthquake?

Ans: The focus is the place inside the earth's crust where an earthquake originates.

5) What is the epicentre of an earthquake?

Ans: The point on the earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre of an earthquake.

6) How many types of earthquake waves are there? What are they?

Ans: Earthquake waves are of 3 types –

(a) Longitudinal waves or P waves.

(b) Transverse waves or S waves.

(c) Surface waves or L waves.

7) What is weathering?

Ans: The breaking up of rocks on the earth's surface due to the various works of weather is called weathering.

8) What is erosion?

Ans: Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, ice etc.

9) What are the landforms originated by the action of Glacier?

Ans: The landforms originated because of action of glacier are – ‘U’ shaped valley, moraines, esker, drumlin, kame etc.

10) What is moraines?

Ans: The accumulation of rocks, sand, pebbles etc on either side by the glacier as it moves along, is called moraines.

**D) Descriptive type questions. [3 marks]**

1. Differentiate between weathering and erosion.

<b>Weathering</b>	<b>Erosion</b>
(a) The breaking up of rocks due to the various materials works of nature is called weathering.	(a) The process of displacement of eroded by the work of water and wind is called erosion.
(b) Weathering is caused due to works of weather like heat, humidity etc.	(b) Erosion is caused by the work of river, wind and glacier.
(c) The broken particles of rocks are not displaced.	(c) The eroded materials of rocks are displaced from one place to another due to erosion.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1. What is waterfall?
2. What do you mean by meanders?
3. What is ox-bow lake?
4. What is flood plain?
5. What is natural levees?
6. What is delta?
7. What is sand dune?
8. What do you mean by Loess?

**B) Descriptive type question (3 marks)**

1. What are the safety measures to be taken during and after the earthquake?

**C) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1. Explain about the landforms made by the work of river.
2. Explain about the landforms made by the work of wind.
3. Discuss the landforms occurred by the work of sea.

**Teacher's Note**

It is better to draw the picture of the landform to write answer about any type of landforms. Hence, draw picture of the landform while answering the question 'Do it yourself' marks provided-5.



## CHAPTER - 4

### AIR

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#### Summary of the Chapter

- **Composition of the Atmosphere:**

Atmosphere is composed of several gases like – Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon-dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen. Tiny dust particles and water vapour are also present in atmosphere.

- **Structure of the Atmosphere:**

Based on the temperature atmosphere is divided into five layers –

(1) Troposphere (2) Stratosphere (3) Mesosphere (4) Thermosphere (5) Exosphere.

- **Weather and Climate:**

The day to day condition of the atmosphere is called weather. The average weather condition for a longer period like 35 to 40 years is called climate.

- **Change of weather –**

The change of weather depends on the various components of weather. These components are – Air pressure, wind, humidity.

- **Cyclone –**

Due to excessive heat, when low pressure is occurred in one area wind moves speedily from the high pressure area to low pressure area and becoming light and heated soar upwards in spiralling motion. This is called cyclone.

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### QUESTION AND ANSWER

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#### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

- **Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ that live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from air.
2. The distribution of temperature depends on the heat/warmth of the \_\_\_\_\_
3. As we go up the layers of atmosphere, the air pressure \_\_\_\_\_

4. When the air becomes warmer, its water retention capacity \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. Nitrogen 2. Sunrays 3. Decreases 4. Increases.

● **Write True or False:**

1. Oxygen is the most plentiful in the atmosphere.
2. Wind always moves from high pressure area to low pressure area.
3. Permanent winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.

Ans: 1. False 2. False 3. True.

● **Choose the correct answer:**

1. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) 0.03% (ii) 78% (iii) 21% (iv) 0.04%
2. The air pressure in the ocean surface is \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Lowest (ii) Medium (iii) Highest (iv) not present
3. The amount of insolation from the equator towards the poles \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) increases (ii) decreases (iii) remains same
4. A monsoon wind is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Permanent wind (ii) seasonal wind (iii) local wind. (iv) Easterlies

Ans: 1.(i) 0.03%, 2.(ii) Medium, 3. (ii) Decreases, 4. (ii) Seasonal wind.

● **Match column A with column B.**

Column -A	Column -B
1. Carbon dioxide	a. Local wind
2. Sea – wind	b. Low pressure
3. Westerlies	c. Green house gas
	d. Permanent wind

Ans: 1.(c), 2.(a), 3.(d).

**A) Very short answer type questions.**

1. What is the amount of nitrogen present in atmosphere?

Ans: The amount of Nitrogen present in the atmosphere is 78%.

2. What is the amount of oxygen present in the atmosphere?

Ans: The amount of oxygen present in the atmosphere is 21%.

3. Which gas is present in bulk amount in the air?

Ans: Nitrogen is present in bulk amount in the air.

4. Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere?

Ans: Nitrogen and Oxygen are two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere.

5. What is the lowest layer of the atmosphere?

Ans: The lowest layer of the atmosphere is Troposphere.

6. Which layer of the atmosphere is ideal for flying aeroplane?

Ans: Stratosphere is the ideal for flying aeroplanes.

7. In which layer of atmosphere is Ozone present?

Ans: Ozone layer is present in stratosphere.

8. In which layer do meteorites burn up?

Ans: Meteorites burn up in Mesosphere.

9. Where does the radio transmission reflect?

Ans: Radio transmission reflects in the Ionosphere.

10. What is the highest layer of the atmosphere?

Ans: The highest layer of the atmosphere is exosphere.

11. Which gases are found in Exosphere?

Ans: Helium and Hydrogen are found in Exosphere.

12. What is weather?

Ans: The day to day condition of a place is called weather.

13. What is climate?

Ans: The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of 35 years is called the climate of that place.

14. Which gas protects the earth from the harmful rays of the sun?

Ans: Ozone gas protects the earth from the harmful rays of the sun.

15. What is wind?

Ans: The movement of air from the high pressure area to low pressure area is called wind.

16. Which instrument is used to measure the temperature?

Ans: Thermometer is used to measure the temperature.

17. Which instrument is used to measure air pressure?

Ans: Barometre is used to measure air pressure.

18. What is used to identify the direction of the wind?

Ans: Wind vane is used to find / identify the direction of the wind.

19. Which instrument is used to measure the amount of rainfall?

Ans: Rain Gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall.

20. What is the unit of temperature?

Ans: The standard unit of measuring temperature is degree Celsius.

21. What are the freezing and boiling points of ice and water respectively in Celsius Scale?

Ans: On the Celsius scale the water freezes at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and boils at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

22. What is humidity?

Ans: The amount of water vapour present in the air is called humidity.

### **B) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is precipitation?

Ans: When condensed water vapour in the form of liquid or solid fall on the earth due to the gravitational pull, is called precipitation.

For example – Rain, snow, hailstone etc.

2) What is cyclone?

Ans: Due to excessive heat, when low pressure is occurred in one area, wind moves speedily from the high pressure area to low pressure area and becoming light and heated soar upwards in spiralling motion. This is called cyclone.

3) What kind of weather is found due to cyclone?

Ans: Catastrophic weather is found in the area, affected by cyclone. Heavy rain, storm, and thunderstorm is found there.

**C) Descriptive type questions. [3 marks]**

1. Differentiate between weather and climate.

<b>Weather</b>	<b>Climate</b>
(a) The day to day condition of the atmosphere of a particular place is called weather.	(a) The average weather condition for long period like 35-40 years is called climate.
(b) Weather can change day to day and hour to hour.	(b) Climate does not change daily.
(c) Weather is not dependent on climate.	(c) Climate is dependent on weather.

2. Discuss the importance of Atmosphere.

Ans:.....  
.....

3. How is wind caused?

Ans:.....  
.....

4. Write the relation between temperature and air pressure.

Ans:.....  
.....

5. With a diagram discuss about the major pressure belt areas and the movement of permanent wind.

Ans:.....  
.....

**D) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1. How many types of rains are there? Explain various types of rains.

Ans: When precipitation falls on the earth in liquid form, it is called rain. Rain is divided into 3 types –

(a) convectional rainfall.

(b) Orographic rainfall.

(c) Cyclonic rainfall.

**(a) Convective Rainfall** – For the heat of the Sun, when water gets evaporated, it rises up. There in touch of cool air, it condenses and turns into water droplets. These clouds become heavy and due to gravitational pull fall on the earth in the form of rain. This type of rain is called convective rainfall.

**(b) Orographic Rainfall** – When moisture laden winds encounters mountains, the air is forced to rise up the slope of the mountains. When air rises, it cools, of the mountain. This type of rain is called Orographic Rainfall.

**(c) Cyclonic Rainfall** – When warm mass of air meets with cold air mass, then rain falls on the earth. This rain is called cyclonic rainfall.

Figure: Types of Rainfall from your text book page no.26

2. Discuss the layers of atmosphere based on the difference in temperature.

Ans:.....  
.....

3. Discuss the different types wind.

Ans:.....  
.....

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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**A) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1. What are the components of atmosphere?
2. What is green house gas?
3. What is global warming?
4. What is solar radiation?
5. What is insolation?

6. What is air pressure / atmospheric pressure?
7. Why is the pressure of air not felt by us?
8. What is permanent wind?
9. What is Seasonal wind?
10. What is local wind?
11. What do you mean by Humidity?
12. How many types of local winds are here? What are they?

**Teacher's Note:**

For answering 'Do it Yourself' of questions valued 2 marks refer to the page no. 20 to 25.

## CHAPTER - 5 WATER

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### Summary of the Chapter

#### ■ **Water cycle:**

The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.

#### ■ **Ocean Circulation:**

The ocean circulation is divided into three types –

(i) Waves (ii) tides (iii) currents.

#### ■ **Tsunami:**

An earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslides can shift large amounts of ocean water, which creates a huge tidal waves called tsunami.

#### ■ **Tides :**

The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called tide.

The tides during the New moon and full moon days are called Spring tide.

The tide during the first and last quarter of the moon are called neap tides.

#### ■ **Ocean Currents:**

Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

The ocean currents are of two types –

(1) Warm ocean currents.

(2) Cold ocean currents.



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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

■ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ fourth of the earth surface is water.
2. Waves are formed as the \_\_\_\_\_ scrap across the ocean surface.
3. The main cause of sea waves is \_\_\_\_\_ blow of wind.

Ans: 1. Three 2. Winds 3. Continuous.

■ **Write True or False:**

1. Ocean water rises and falls twice in day.
2. Cold currents flow from polar latitudes to equatorial regions.
3. Neap tide occurs during new moon and full moon days.

Ans: 1. True 2. True 3. False.

### A) **Choose the correct answer:**

1. World water day is on \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) 11<sup>th</sup> March (ii) 22<sup>nd</sup> March  
(iii) 5<sup>th</sup> June (iv) 15<sup>th</sup> June
2. The average salinity of the ocean water is \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) 25 parts per thousand (ii) 45 parts per thousand  
(iii) 35 parts per thousand (iv) 30 parts per thousand.
3. In December, 2004 Tsunami caused destruction in \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Rajasthan  
(ii) Tamil Nadu  
(iii) Madhya Pradesh  
(iv) Meghalaya

Ans: 1.(ii) 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2.(iii) 35 parts per thousand, 3.(ii) Tamil Nadu.

• **Match column A with B.**

<b>Column -A</b>	<b>Column –B</b>
(a) Occurred due to the gravitational pull exerted by the sun and moon.	(i) Ocean current
(b) The periodic rise and fall of sea water.	(ii) Tide
(c) Streams of water flowing constantly in the definite directions.	(iii) Sea waves

Ans: a.(ii), b.(iii), c.(i).

**B) Very short answer type questions. (1mark)**

1. What are the major sources of fresh water in the earth?

Ans: The major sources of fresh water are – rivers, lakes, ponds, springs and glaciers.

2. What type of water do the seas and oceans have?

Ans: Seas and oceans have saline water.

3. What do you mean by salinity?

Ans: Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 100 grams of water.

4. What is the amount of salinity in the Dead Sea?

Ans: Dead sea has salinity of 340 grams per litre of water.

5. What is first indication of Tsunami?

Ans: The first indication of Tsunami is the rapid rise or fall of water along the coastal region.

6. How many types of Ocean currents are there?

Ans: Ocean currents are of 2 types –

(i) Warm ocean currents.

(ii) Cold ocean currents.

7. Give one example of cold ocean current.

Ans: The Labrador Ocean current is an example of cold ocean current.

8. Give one example of warm ocean current.

Ans: The Gulf Stream is an example of warm ocean current.

9. What is cold wall?

Ans: Cold wall is the line or surface along which warm and cold ocean currents are in contact.

10. Which place of India completely destroyed due to the Tsunami in 2004?

Ans: The southern point of India i.e. Indira Point was completely destroyed.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is Evaporation?

Ans: The process of changing any liquid into vapour by heating is evaporation.

2) What is Tsunami?

Ans: An earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslides can shift large amounts of ocean water, which creates a huge tidal waves called Tsunami.

3) What is main cause of Tsunami occurred in the India ocean?

Ans: As the Indian plate went under the Burma plate, there was a sudden movement of the sea floor, causing earthquake. For this, Tsunami was occurred in the Indian ocean.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1. What is Tsunami?

2. How are tides caused?

3. In how many types can Ocean circulation be divided?

4. Which place of India was severely destroyed due to the Tsunami in December, 2004?

5. What is tide?

6. What is ocean current?

7. What is spring tide?

8. What is neap tide?

9. Differentiate between ocean currents and ocean waves.

**B) Descriptive Answer Type Questions. [3 marks]**

1. Describe the water cycle with a diagram.
2. Write the significance of Tide.
3. How does the ocean current influence a place?

**C) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1. What is tide? Describe the spring tide and neap tide by a picture. (1+2+2)

**Teacher's Note :**

In 'Do it yourself' section - For answering "Do it yourself" of question no.1 valued 3 marks refer to the page no. 30 and draw water cycle and for question no. 2 and 3 refer to the page no.35, 36 and 34. For question no.1 of 5 marks give diagram of your answer.

**CHAPTER - 6**  
**NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

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**Summary of the Chapter**

**Natural Vegetation** – The vegetation which has grown naturally depending on the natural environment of a place without any human interference, is called natural vegetation.

**Classification of Natural Vegetation** – Depending on the climate, altitude and the type of soil natural vegetation is classified into three broad categories –

(a) Forests (b) Grasslands (c) shrubs.

**Forests:** Forest is divided into six types –

- (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (iii) Temperate Evergreen Forests
- (iv) Temperate Deciduous Forests
- (v) Mediterranean Vegetation
- (vi) Coniferous Forests

**Grasslands:** Grasslands are divided into 2 types –

(i) Tropical Grasslands (ii) Temperate Grasslands.

**Shrubs:** Shrubs are found in desert and polar areas.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. The change of natural vegetation depends on \_\_\_\_\_
2. On the west and south west margins of the continents \_\_\_\_\_ vegetation is found.

3. The savannah grasslands of Africa are of \_\_\_\_\_ grasslands.

Ans. 1. Climate, 2. Mediterranean, 3. Tropical.

**II) Write True or False:**

- 1) Tropical Evergreen Forests are also called Tropical Rain Forests.
- 2) The Campos Grasslands are under the Tropical Grasslands.
- 3) Tropical deserts are located on the eastern margins of the continents.

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False.

**III) Chose the correct answer:**

1. Mosses, Lichens and Shrubs are found in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Coniferous Forests (b) Tundra region  
(c) Tropical Grasslands (d) Mediterranean Forests.
2. The plants of Mediterranean Forests \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) have thick barks and wax coated leaves (b) are of hard wood  
(c) are of soft wood (d) have slender sharp leaves.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ used for manufacturing paper and newsprint.  
(a) Plants of equatorial region  
(b) Plants of coniferous Forests  
(c) Plants of Mediterranean Forests  
(d) Plants of Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Ans: 1.(b), 2.(a), 3.(c).

**IV) Match the columns A with column B:**

Column - A	Column - B
(a) Argentina	(i) Steppe
(b) Central ASIA	(ii) Pampas
(c) Venezuela	(iii) Down
	(iv) Llanos

Ans. a.(ii), b.(i), c(iv).

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. What is natural vegetation?

Ans. The vegetation that has grown naturally without any human interference is called natural vegetation.

2. What are the types of natural vegetation?

Ans. The types of natural vegetation are –

(i) Forests (ii) Grasslands (iii) Shrubs.

3. Where are Tropical Evergreen Forests found?

Ans. Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics.

4. Name some trees found in Tropical Evergreen Forests.

Ans. Rosewood, ebony, mahogany are some trees in Tropical Evergreen Forests.

5. In which places of India Tropical Deciduous Forests are found?

Ans. Tropical Deciduous Forests are found in Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Western Ghats.

6. Name some trees found in Tropical Deciduous Forests?

Ans. The trees like, sal, teak, neem, sandal etc are found in Tropical Deciduous Forests.

7. Which animals are found in the Tropical Deciduous Forests?

Ans. The animals like Tiger, Lion, Elephant, Monkey etc are found in the Tropical Deciduous Forests.

8. Name some trees of the Temperate Evergreen Forests.

Ans. Oak, pine, eucalyptus etc are the trees found in the Temperate Evergreen Forests.

9. In which areas Temperate Deciduous Forests are found?

Ans. The Temperate Deciduous Forests are found in south-east USA, China, New Zealand and in the coastal regions of western Europe.

10. Name two birds found in the Temperate Deciduous Forests.

Ans. Pheasants and monals are found in the Temperate Deciduous Forests.

11. What kind of fruits are grown in the Mediterranean Forests?

Ans. Citrus and juicy fruits like oranges, figs, olives and grapes etc. are grown in the Mediterranean Forests.

12. What is known as 'Orchard of the world'?

Ans. Mediterranean regions are known as 'Orchards of the world' for their fruit cultivation.

13. How is the Coniferous Forests known in the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans. In the Northern Hemisphere Coniferous Forest is known as Taiga.

14. Which plants are found in Coniferous Forests?

Ans. Chir, pine, cedar are some plants found in Coniferous Forests.

15. Which animals are found in Coniferous Forests?

Ans. Silver fox, mink, polar bear are the common animals found in Coniferous Forests.

16. Which animals are found in Tropical grasslands?

Ans. Elephants, Zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards are the animals found in Tropical grasslands.

17. Write names of two grasslands of Temperate grasslands.

Ans. Prairie of North America and Veld of South Africa are two grasslands of Temperate grasslands.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) Why do the Tropical Deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season?

Ans. The Tropical Deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.

2) What are the trees of Coniferous forest used for?

Ans. For manufacturing paper and news print, pulp is made from the Coniferous trees. Besides, for making match boxes, packing boxes, in polishing works, in producing cellulose and wood industry the coniferous trees are used.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3 marks]**

1) Write characteristics of Tropical Evergreen Forests.

Ans. The characteristics of Tropical Evergreen Forests are as follows –

(i) In the hot and humid environment of this region, trees grow in plenty and grow rapidly.



(ii) There is no lacking of water due to continuous rain. So, trees remain evergreen i.e. there is no particular season for the trees to shed leaves.

(iii) Trees of different species grow here close to each other. As creeper, shrubs, weeds grow at the bottom of this forest, it becomes in accessible.

2) Write characteristics of the trees of Coniferous Forest.

Ans. The characteristics of the Coniferous trees are as follows:

(i) The conical shape of the trees do not allow the snow to accumulate on the branches.

(ii) For preventing water loss the leaves are of needle and slender shaped.

(iii) These trees have less branches and go straight upwards.

(iv) The forest is accessible as creepers, shrubs cannot grow at the bottom of the forest.

(v) These are of softwood trees and same species of evergreen trees are found in extended areas.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Classify forests, Explain any one type of forest.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

2) Discuss the harmful effects of the degradation of the forest.

Ans. Hints – (i) Decrease in (ii) Extension of rainfall desert (iii) Increase of temperature (iv) Soil erosion (v) Increase in soil infertility (vi) decrease in supply of wood (vii) Increase in Flood.

3) Discuss the steps taken to conserve Forest.

Ans. Hints – (i) Formation of new forest (ii) Controlled overgrazing (iii) Creation of forest in abandoned land (iv) Control over Forest Fire (v) Control in the cutting of immature trees (vi) Increase of awareness.

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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**A) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1. In which part of world are Temperate Evergreen Forests found?

2. Where do you find the Mediterranean Vegetation?

3. Why do animals of polar regions have thick skin and fur?

Name some animals found in the polar regions.

**CHAPTER - 7**  
**HUMAN ENVIRONMENT –SETTLEMENT, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

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**Summary of the Chapter**

**Settlement:** Early human beings were completely depended on nature. With the time, humans modified the environment using their skills and started living permanently. Gradually, settlements flourished and human civilizations developed near river valleys.

There are 2 types of settlements –the rural and the urban.

**Transport:** The movement of people and goods from one place to another become possible due to transport.

The four major means of transport are - roadways, railways, waterways, airways.

**Communication:** Communication is the process of conveying messages to others. The different modes of communication are – newspapers, radio, television satellites and internet. All these modes of communication have made our life easy and comfortable.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. Early humans were depended on \_\_\_\_\_ for food, clothing and shelter.
2. Roads built underground are called \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ settlements are found in hilly regions.

Ans. 1. Nature, 2. Subways/ underpaths, 3. Scattered.

**II) Write True or False:**

- 1) Early human beings lived on trees or caves.
- 2) Metabolism involves both anabolism and catabolism.

3) Air traffic is adversely affected by bad weather like fog and storms.

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True.

**III) Chose the correct answer:**

1. Settlement flourished and civilizations developed in \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Costal areas (ii) river valley (iii) hilly region (iv) desert areas.

2. Only mode of transport to reach the most remote and distant areas \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Roadways (ii) Railways (iii) Airways (iv) Waterways.

3. Electronic mails or e-mails are sent through \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Newspaper (ii) Internet (iii) Radio (iv) Television.

Ans. 1. (ii); 2. (iii); 3. (ii)

**IV) Match the columns A with column B:**

Column - A	Column - B
(a) Houses with thatched roofs	(i) Stilt houses
(b) Slanting roofs	(ii) hot climatic area
(c) Houses on stilts	(iii) Regions of heavy rainfall

Ans. a – ii; b – iii; c -i;

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. What is temporary settlement?

Ans. Settlement which is occupied for a short time is called temporary settlement.

2. In which activities people are engaged in rural areas?

Ans. People are engaged in activities like agriculture, fishing, forestry, crafts work and trading etc in rural areas.

3. Where is scattered settlement found?

Ans. Scattered settlement is found in hilly areas, thick forests, and regions of extreme climate.

4. In which activities are the urban people engaged?

Ans. In urban areas people are engaged in manufacturing, trading and services.

5. Which animals are commonly used for transportation in our country?

Ans. Donkeys, mules, bullocks and camels are commonly used for transportation in our country.

6. What is the name of the house, built with ice?

Ans. Houses made of ice are called igloo.

7. Which is the highest roadway in the world?

Ans. The highest roadway in the world is Manali Leh in the Himalayan Mountains.

8. What kind of waterways is river and lake?

Ans. River and lake are inland waterways.

9. Which waterways is used for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another?

Ans. Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly used for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another.

10. Name two important seaports of India.

Ans. Two important seaports of India are – Kolkata port and Mumbai port.

11. Which animal is used for transportation in Tibet?

Ans. Yaks are used for transportation in Tibet.

**C) Short answer type questions. [2 marks]**

1) How did the people start changing the environment?

Ans. By acquiring new skills to grow food, build homes and develop better means of transport and communication people modified the environment.

2) What are the factors for the development of a settlement?

Ans. The factors for the development of a settlement are:

(i) the availability of water

(ii) favourable climate

(iii) suitable land

(iv) fertile soil

**D) Long answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) Differentiate between compact and scattered settlements.

<b>Compact Settlements</b>	<b>Scattered Settlements</b>
(a) Compact settlements are developed on the flat tracts, areas. Here many facilities are available.	(a) Scattered settlement is mostly found in hilly thick forests and regions of extreme climate.
(b) Houses are built closely in this settlement.	(b) Houses are spaced over an extensive area, in this settlement.
(c) Here, communication is developed.	(c) Communication is undeveloped.

2) Discuss how did the development of communication bring advantages in the life of human beings.

Ans. Conveying messages to others is the main task of communication. With the development of technology humans have devised new and fast modes of communication that has a great influence in the lives of human beings. Different modes of communication are used in every spheres of our lives. Newspaper, Radio, Television provide us information and entertain us as well. On the other hand, we can communicate with the large number of people outside through these mediums. Satellites have helped in oil exploration, survey of forest, mineral wealth, weather forecast and disaster warning. We can send e-mails, do online classes, read from e-books through the internet. Telephone does not only have increased communication, but also many essential works can be done. We can reserve the tickets for railways, airways, hotels and even apply for the jobs sitting at home easily.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1. Why do people migrate from village to city?
2. What are the four modes of transportation?
3. How many types of waterways? What are they?
4. What is flyover?
5. Name some important waterways.
6. What is mass media?

7. How does artificial satellites help us?

**B) Short Answer Type Questions. [3 marks]**

1. Write the advantages of Airways.

2. Write the advantages of Railways.

**C) Long Answer Type Questions. [5 marks]**

What are the modes of transport? Write about two modes.

**Teacher's Note**

In "Do it yourself" section –

- Refer the page no.49 for the question no.1 of 'do yourself'.
- For the question no.2 look at the pages no.50.
- For the long answer questions refer to the page no.49 and 50.

**CHAPTER - 8**  
**HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Summary of the Chapter**

**Life in the Amazon Basin:**

The river Amazon flows near the equatorial region. The climate of this region remains hot and humid throughout the year. It rains almost everyday. For excessive heat and humidity, thick forests cover is seen. Different types of birds and wild animals are found here. The people of this area practice agriculture. The people's life style in the Amazon Basin is gradually changing. With the development of civilisation the forests are gradually decreasing.

**Life in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:**

The Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin is located in the Indian Sub-Continent. This Basin lies in the Sub-tropical region. This Basin is made up of different landforms like – plains, hills & mountains of the Himalayas, Ganga-Brahmaputra delta etc. Plain lands are fertile, and are suitable for agriculture. Tropical deciduous trees grow in this plain land. There is a variety of wildlife in the basin. The population of this area is dense. Several cities have grown here. The Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin are famous for tourism.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Questions. [1 mark]**

**I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. Amazon river flows into the \_\_\_\_\_ ocean.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Forests are found in the delta region.
3. One horned rhino is found in \_\_\_\_\_ plain land.

Ans. 1. Atlantic, 2. Mangrove, 3. Brahmaputra.

**II) Write True or False:**

- 1) Kaziranga Sanctuary is situated in Assam.
- 2) In the river water of Ganga – Brahmaputra a dolphin is found which named as Susu.
- 3) Teak trees are example of coniferous trees.

Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False.

**III) Chose the correct answer:**

1. The Amazon river flows near \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) the equatorial region
- (ii) the polar region
- (iii) the sub-tropical region

2. The population of big cities are \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) Less than ten lakhs
- (ii) More than ten lakhs
- (iii) More than one lakh

3. 'Maloca' in the rainforest area is \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) Trees (ii) Hill (iii) Large – apartments.

Ans. 1.(i) the equatorial region 2.(ii) the polar region 3.(iii) large –apartments.

**IV) Match the columns A with column B:**

Column - A	Column – B
(a) Shifting agriculture	(i) Delta region
(b) Anaconda	(ii) Slash and burn
(c) Mangrove	(iii) Rain forest

Ans. a – ii; b – iii; c -i;

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. What is the largest river basin in the world?

Ans. The Amazon Basin is the largest river basin in the world.



2. Name two plant parasites in the Amazon Forest.

Ans. Orichids and bromeliads are two plant parasites in the Amazon Forest.

3. What is Piranha?

Ans. Piranha is a flesh eating fish found in the Amazon river.

4. What are the crops produced by the people of the Amazon Basin?

Ans. The people of the Amazon Basin produced tapioca, pineapple, sweet potato.

5. What is the staple food of the people of the Amazon Basin?

Ans. The staple food of the people of Amazon Basin is manioc or Cassava.

6. What are the cash crops produced in the Amazon Basin?

Ans. The cash crops produced in the Amazon Basin are coffee, maize and cocoa.

7. Name two tributaries of the river Ganga.

Ans. The Ghaghra and the Son are two tributaries of the river Ganga.

8. Name two tributaries of the Brahmaputra river.

Ans. The Lohit and the Dibang are two tributaries of the Brahmaputra river.

9. What is the staple food of the people of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin?

Ans. The staple food of the people of Ganga Brahmaputra Basin is rice and fish.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is the latitudinal extension of the Tropical region?

Ans. Tropical region lies between 10°N and 10°S.

2) What is a tributary?

Ans. The small rivers which joins the main river are called tributary.

3) What do you mean by river basin?

Ans. A river basin is the area of land over which surface run – off flows via streams, rivers, and lakes into the sea.

4) What do you mean by population density?

Ans. Population density means the number of persons that live in one unit of area.

**D) Descriptive questions. [3marks]**

1) Discuss the characteristics of the Amazon Basin.

Ans. The characteristic of the Amazon Basin are:-

- (i) It is located in the equatorial region. This area has hot and humid climate throughout the year.
- (ii) It rains almost every day here.
- (iii) The temperature is high at day. During night the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.
- (iv) Due to the heavy rain, thick forests grow here.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

- 1) Compare between the Ganga-Brahmaputra river basin and the Amazon river basin.

<b>Ganga – Brahmaputra River Basin</b>	<b>Amazon River Basin</b>
1. Ganga – Brahmaputra river basin lies in the Sub-tropical region.	1. The Amazon Basin lies in equatorial region.
2. The Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin has monsoon climate.	2. The Amazon Basin has equatorial climate.
3. The population density is more in the Ganga – Basin.	3. The population density is less in the Amazon Brahmaputra Basin.
4. The Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin is developed in agriculture.	4. The Amazon Basin is not developed in agriculture.
5. The region is economically developed.	5. The region is not economically developed.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

- 1. Why does the ground surface of the Amazon Basin remain dark and moist?
- 2. Name some animals found in the Amazon Forest.
- 3. Write the main characteristics of Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin.
- 4. What is the latitudinal extension of Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin?
- 5. Name some wild animals found in Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin.
- 6. Name some cities situated at the bank of river Ganga.

7. What do you mean by Terrace farming?
8. Why is the number of dolphins in the Ganga- Brahmaputra Basin decreasing?
9. Name the important tourist places situated in the Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin.

**B) Short Answer Type Questions. [3 marks]**

1. Discuss about the slash and burn cultivation.
2. Write about the agricultural processes in the Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin.
3. Discuss the type of natural vegetation in the Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin.

**C) Long Answer Type Questions. [5 marks]**

Discuss about the food and habitat of the people of the Amazon Basin.  $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Teacher's Note**

In “Do it yourself” section –

- Refer to the page no. 56 for writing answer of question no.1, marks provided 3. Look page no.58 for 2 and 3 no. questions. For answering 1 no. question of 5 marks refer to the page no.56. For answering about food and habit of the people of the Amazon Basin write separately, paragraph wise. .

## CHAPTER - 9 LIFE IN THE DESERTS

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### Summary of the Chapter

#### **Desert:**

It is an arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures and scarce vegetation.

#### **The Hot Desert - Sahara:**

Sahara is the world's largest desert. It is very hot and dry. Days are unbearably hot and night temperature is very low. An Oasis is developed where little water is available. This area is inhabited by nomadic people. They earn their living by rearing animals. Recently, the use of modern technologies has been started in Sahara.

#### **The Cold Desert – Ladakh:**

Ladakh is a cold desert. The day temperatures in summer are just above 0°C and the night temperatures are below – 30°C. But this area remains covered with snow in winter. Some plants and animals are found here. The inhabitants of this area very hard working and they are habituated to live with a perfect adjustment with nature. Many have accepted tourism as their livelihood.

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### QUESTION AND ANSWER

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#### **A) Objective Questions. [1 mark]**

##### **I) Fill in the blanks:**

1. The formation of a desert mostly depends upon \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Bedouins are inhabitants of \_\_\_\_\_ desert.
3. Ladakh is a \_\_\_\_\_ desert.

Ans. 1. Temperature, 2. Sahara, 3. Cold.

**II) Write True or False:**

- 1) Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
- 2) Ladakh is a hot desert.
- 3) The women of Ladakh only do the household Chores.

Ans. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False.

**III) Chose the correct answer:**

1. The Egyptian Cotton, famous worldwide is grown in \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) India, (ii) Egypt, (iii) Libya, (iv) Algeria.

2. Ladakh is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of Jammu and Kashmir.

- (i) Western, (ii) North, (iii) Eastern, (iv) Southern.

3. The people of Ladakh are \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) Muslim and Buddhists,  
(ii) Hindu and Muslim,  
(iii) Christian and Buddhists,  
(iv) Christian and Muslim.

Ans. 1.(ii) Egypt, 2.(iii) Eastern, 3.(i) Muslim and Buddhists.

**IV) Match the columns A with B:**

Column - A	Column - B
(a) Tafilalet	(i) Ladakh
(b) Khapa-Chan	(ii) Mountain Pass
(c) Baralacha-la	(iii) Oasis

Ans. a.(iii); b.(i); c.(ii).

**B) Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. Where is Sahara desert located?

Ans. Sahara desert is located in the Northern Part of Africa.

2. What is the area of Sahara desert?

Ans. The Sahara desert has an area of around 8.54 million Sq. Km.

3. How many countries does the Sahara desert cross?

Ans. It crosses 11 countries.

4. What is main cause of the formation of the Sahara desert?

Ans. The main cause of the formation of the Sahara desert is the climatic change.

5. Name 2 main Nomadic tribes of Sahara desert.

Ans. The 2 main Nomadic tribes of the Sahara desert are Bedouins and Tuaregs.

6. What is Liquid gold?

Ans. Mineral oil is called liquid gold.

7. In which places of the Sahara desert mineral oil is found?

Ans. Mineral Oil is found in Algeria, Libya and Egypt.

8. Name one river that flows through Ladakh.

Ans. The Indus river flows through Ladakh.

9. Name one glacier found at Ladakh.

Ans. One glacier found at Ladakh is Gangri glacier.

10. What is the altitude of Karakoram in Ladakh?

Ans. The altitude of Ladakh in Karakoram is more than 800 meter.

11. What is cause of cold and dry climate in Ladakh?

Ans. Due to the high altitude, the climate of Ladakh is extremely cold and dry.

12. Why is there little rainfall in Ladakh?

Ans. Ladakh lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas, so there is little rainfall.

13. Which trees are found in Ladakh?

Ans. Willow and Poplar trees are found in Ladakh.

14. Which fruits bloom in Ladakh?

Ans. Apple, apricots and walnuts bloom in Ladakh.

15. Which trees wood is used to make finest bats?

Ans. The wood of the willow trees is used to make finest bats.

16. Which National Highway connects Leh to Kashmir Valley?

Ans. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley.

17. What is the main livelihood of the people of Ladakh?

Ans. Tourism is the main livelihood of the people of Ladakh.

18. How many passes does the Manali-Leh highway cross?

Ans. The Manali-Leh highway crosses four Passes.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is a desert?

Ans. Some arid places are there which are hot or cold as ice. These kinds of places are called deserts.

2) What are the main characteristics of desert?

Ans. The main characteristics of desert is little rainfall, Scanty Vegetation and high temperature or very low temperature.

3) What is Shahtoosh?

Ans. The Chiru or the Tibetan antelope is called Shahtoosh. Its wool is very light and extremely warm.

**D) Descriptive Questions. [3 marks]**

1. How do the people of a Sahara lead their lives in the harsh climate of Sahara?

Ans. Mainly Bedouins and Tuaregs, nomadic tribes live in Sahara. The people lead their lives doing various activities despite the harsh climate in Sahara. They rear goat, sheep, camel and horse. They use the milk of animal for their own need. Besides, they make different things with animals skin and wool. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. Agriculture is done in little amount where water is available. The discovery of mineral oil in Sahara has a great impact upon the people of Sahara. Recently Change has come in socio-cultural lives of the people of Sahara due to the technological development.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**A) Very Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1. What minerals are found in Sahara?
2. What type of trees are found in Sahara?
3. Name the wild animals of Sahara.
4. In which region people of Sahara mainly live?
5. What are the crops produced in Sahara?
6. Why do people of Sahara wear heavy robes?
7. What is Oasis?
8. What is the temperature of day and night in Ladakh?
9. Name some birds found in Ladakh.
10. Why animals are reared in Ladakh?
11. Name some notable wild animals of Ladakh.

**B) Short Answer Type Questions. [3 marks]**

1. Write the climatic characteristics of Sahara desert.
2. Write about the trees and animals of Ladakh.

**C) Long Answer type Questions. [5 marks]**

1. Write about the lifestyle of the people of Ladakh.
2. Compare between Sahara desert and Ladakh desert.

**Teacher's Note**

In "Do it yourself" section –

For answering 'Do Yourself' of Question no.1, valued 3 marks refer to the page no.69 and for question no.2 refer to the page no.72. For question no.1 of 5 marks refer page no.72 and to answer 2 no. question of 5 Marks make a table



## Social & Political Life

### UNIT-I CHAPTER - 1 EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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**Main Topic:** \* On equality \* Equal right to vote \* Recognising dignity \* Equality in Indian Democracy  
\* Issues of equality in other democracies. \* Challenge of Democracy.

**Summary of the Chapter:**

Equality means all are equal. The presence of equal privileges irrespective of race, religion, caste, rich, poor and gender is called equality. Equality is a key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning.

- In a democratic country, like India, where all adults irrespective of their religion, caste, education, difference between rich and poor are allowed the political right of voting is called Universal Adult Franchise. This is an essential aspect of democracy. It is based on the idea of equality. The main idea of Universal adult franchise is that every adult irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/he belongs to, has one vote.

(Read the story of page no.6)

- In democracy, every citizen gets equal respect and dignity. When any person is treated unequally, this means, that his dignity and respect is violated. The caste system, prevalent in India, is major form of inequality. Dalit is a term by which the lower castes are recognised in India. The caste we are born into, the religion we practice, the class background we come from - these often determine why people are treated unequally. Omprakash Valmiki and Ansaris are being treated unequally on the basis of differences of caste & religion for which their dignity is violated.

- India is the largest democratic country. The principle of the equality of all persons is recognised in India. This means that every individual in the country including male and female from all castes, religions, tribes and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal. Recently there are several institutions to protect every person's dignity and so that they get equal opportunities.

For the recognition of equality there are several provisions in Indian Constitution:

**First:** Every person is equal before law and equally protected.

**Second:** No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or

whether they are male or female.

**Third:** every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops, markets, wells, roads, bathing ghats.

**Fourth:** Untouchability has been abolished.

The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the constitution is **first**, through laws and **second**, through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities. In addition to laws, the government has also set up several schemes to improve the lives of communities and individuals who have been treated unequally for several countries. For example, Mid day meal is one of the government schemes.

(To know about the above said schemes read page no.11)

- Not only in India, but also in many democratic countries around the world many communities have to struggle to establish principle of equality.

For example, in the United States of America the successors of African-Americans continue to describe their lives today as largely unequal. In the late 1950s there was a large movement of African-Americans to establish principle of equality. This movement came to be known as Civil Rights Movement. As per the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to all African-American children.

- But no country can be described as being completely democratic still now. There are always communities and individuals trying to expand the idea of democracy and Central to this, is the struggle for the recognition of all persons as equal and for their dignity to be maintained. Therefore, in a democratic country, like India to establish the true equality, a gradual movement should be continued and different individuals or communities have to participate in the movement.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

· Choose the correct answer.

1. The key feature of democracy is \_\_\_\_  
(a) Freedom, (b) Equality, (c) Secularism, (d) Right.
2. Universal Adult Franchise is a \_\_\_\_  
(a) Social Right, (b) Economic Right, (c) Political Right, (d) Cultural Right.
3. The voting age of Indian citizens \_\_\_\_  
(a) 18 years, (b) 16 years, (c) 20 years, (d) 21 years.
4. The word 'Dalit' is used for \_\_\_\_  
(a) The Hindus, (b) Muslims, (c) Lower Caste People, (d) Upper Caste People.

Ans. 1.(b) Equality, 2.(c) Political Right, 3.(a) 18 years, 4.(d) Lower Caste People.

● **Fill in the blanks:**

1. India is a \_\_\_\_\_ country.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ influences all aspects of the function of democracy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of inequality, prevalent in India.
4. The Ansaris are the representative of \_\_\_\_\_ community.
5. In Modern \_\_\_\_\_ all citizens deserve equal respect and dignity.

Ans: 1. Democratic, 2. Equality, 3. Caste system, 4. Minority, 5. Democracy.

● **Write True or False:**

1. Equality means all are equal.
2. Universal adult franchise is not accepted in India.
3. Kamal Babu was the neighbour of voter Rama.
4. Racial Discrimination is prohibited in United States of America in 1964.

Ans: 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.

● **Match column A with column B:**

Column-A	Column-B
1. Omprakash Valmiki	(a) Representative of minority community
2. The Ansaris	(b) African-American Women
3. Rosa Parks	(c) Famous Dalit writer

Ans: 1.(c), 2.(a), 3.(b).

**B. Very short answer type questions. [1mark]**

1. What is the basis of Universal adult franchise?

Ans. Universal adult franchise is based on the idea of equality.

2. What is the cornerstone of Indian democracy?

Ans. The Parliament is the cornerstone of Indian Democracy.

3. What is the auto biographical book written by Omprakash Valmiki?

Ans. Joothan is the auto biographical book written by Omprakash Valmiki.

4. When was Civil Rights Act introduced in the USA?

Ans. Civil Right Act was introduced in 1964 in the USA.

5. What is the main basis of the struggle of establishing equality?

Ans. Establishing equality and keeping every people's dignity intact is the main basis of the struggle of establishing equality.

6. When did the Indian Government introduce Disabilities Act?

Ans. The Indian government introduced Disabilities Act in 1996.

**C. Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is equality?

Ans. The presence of equal privileges for all people irrespective of caste, religion, sex, economic condition, is called equality.

2) What is Universal Adult franchise?

Ans. In a democratic country like India every adult has given an important political right, i.e. right to vote, this is known as universal adult franchise.

3) What is constitution?

Ans. A constitution is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.

4) Who are considered as 'Dalits'?

Ans. The lower casts are considered as 'Dalits'

5) In how many ways does the government want to implement equality? What are they?

Ans. The government tries to implement equality, guaranteed in constitution in two ways - (i) by implementing laws and (ii) through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.

6) How was Omprakash Valmiki treated in his class in childhood?

Ans. Omprakash Valmiki's dignity was hurt by choosing him for undignified works and making him sweep the school in his childhood on the basis of casteism. School mates, teachers made him feel as if he was less than equal to all other students.

7) What should be done to establish equality in democracy?

Ans. To establish equality in a democratic country there should be a continuous struggle where people and communities should participate.

8) What is the result of the introduction of Civil Rights Act, 1964 in the USA?

Ans. In 1964, with the introduction of Civil Rights Act, discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin is prohibited. It also stated that all schools would be open to all African-American children.

**D. Descriptive type questions. [3marks]**

1) Why Universal Adult Franchise is important in democracy?

Ans. In democracy Universal Adult Franchise is very important, because -

a) **Political Rights:** The right to vote of every adult in a democratic country is an important political right.

b) **Belief in Principle of equality:** Universal adult franchise is an essential aspect of democracy. It is based on the principle of democracy. This means, if anyone is deprived of voting, the principle of equality is violated.

c) **Opportunity to enjoy power:** Those, who do not have the right to vote in democracy cannot enjoy the opportunity to enjoy power. So all adults should have the right to vote.

**E. Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Enlist the constitutional provisions that recognise equality in our country.

Ans. Equality is the key feature of democracy. The Indian constitution recognise every person as equal.

This recognition of equality includes some of the following provisions -

**First:** Every person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are male or female.

**Second:** No person has equal access to all public places - playground, hotels, shops, markets, wells, roads, bathing ghats.

**Fourth:** Untouchability is abolished.

**Fifth:** The acceptance and use of titles is abolished.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**Short Answer type Question. [3marks]**

1. In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki’s experience similar to that of the Ansaris?

Ans. ....  
.....

2. Give a brief Sketch about Rosa Parks.

Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

3. Write advantages of Midday meal scheme in school.

Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

**Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. “All persons are equal before law” - What do you mean by this statement?

Ans. ....  
.....

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2. When did the Indian government introduce Disabilities Act? What does this Act State?

Ans. ....

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3. Is equality established in India? Give reason for your answer.

Ans. ....

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4. Write a brief note on Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Ans. ....

#### **Teacher's Note**

For 1 mark question of Descriptive type of 'Do Yourself' properly read the 7 and 8 no pages and describe briefly how Omprakash and the Ansaris were treated badly and their dignity was violated. Refer to the page no 12 for question no.2 and page no.10 for question no.3.

Explain the meaning and the importance of the topic for the question no.1 of Long Questions Look page no.12 for question no.2. For question no.3 discuss with reason – true equality is not established due to discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, physical disability, economy and gender. Refer to the page no.11 if needed. For question no.8 write main topics from the page no.10.

**UNIT -2**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT**  
**CHAPTER - 2**  
**ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Main Topic:**

Role of Government in health. Definition of health. Healthcare in India. Healthcare and equality: What can be done & the Kerala experience and the Costa Rican approach.

**Summary of the Chapter**

In a democracy government has to work for people's welfare, through the provision of education, health, employment, housing or the development of roads, electricity etc. According to the constitution, the primary duty of the government is to ensure the welfare of people and provide health care to all.

- Health means ability to remain free from illness and injuries. But health isn't only about disease. Apart from disease, there are other factors too that are associated with good health. For example, clean drinking water or a pollution free environment make us healthy.
- India has a large number of doctors, clinics, hospitals, primary health centres, laboratories for testing, blood-stool-urine etc. ambulance service, blood bank, considerable experience, and knowledge in running health centres. The Indian hospitals and health care centres run by government have the ability to look after the health of a large section of its population scattered over hundreds of thousands of villages. Moreover, there has been a phenomenal advancement in medical sciences whereby many new technologies and treatment procedures are available in the country. However, despite of the positive development in medical science, skilled and experienced doctor, modern facilities and government allotment, our country cannot make the necessary healthcare available to all.

(To know more, look the table given in page 20 and the story of Hakim Seikh, page no.21)

- Health care facilities are roughly divided into two categories -  
(a) Public health service and (b) Private health facilities.

The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. The most important task of public health service is to provide quality health either free or at a low cost. Another important function of public health is to take action to prevent the spread of diseases such as TB, malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhoea, chikungunya etc. On the other hand, there is a wide range of private health care facilities are very expensive, people cannot take the advantage of this.

- Today the private health services are increasing more day by day than the public health services. But these services are expensive and all cannot afford it. Besides, some private services prescribe superfluous medicines, injections or saline to earn more.

Infact, barely 20% of the population can afford all the medicines that they require during an illness. Other 40% of people have to borrow money or sell some of their possessions to pay for the expense. Poor are in the first place under nourished. They are not provided basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings etc. and therefore, are more likely to fall ill. Women's health concerns are considered to be less important than that the health of men in the family. So, every illness is a cause of great anxiety and distress.

- Health is as much dependent on basic amenities and social conditions of the people, as it is on health care services. Health situation of most people in our country is not good. It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all citizens, especially the poor and disadvantaged. Hence, it is important to work on both in order to improve the health situation of our people.

- For example, in 1996 the Kerala government gave 40% of the 'entire' state budget to the panchayats. This made it possible for a village to make sure that proper planning was done for water, food, women's development and education.

On the other hand, Costa Rica is a small country in the South American continent. This country has done a magnificent development in the health service. This is because the Costa Rican constitution decided to spend money on health, education and other basic needs of the people instead of spending money in the army. Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development, Health education is considered very important and knowledge about health is an essential part of education at all levels.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for good health.



- (i) dirty environment (ii) clean drinking water and pollution free environment  
 (iii) Insufficient food (iv) Lack of drinking water
2. The number of hospitals in 1950 in India \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) 1570 (ii) 2050 (iii) 2719 (iv) 11,174
3. The position of India in the production of medicines \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) First (ii) Second (iii) Third (iv) Fourth.
4. A small country of South America is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) India (ii) Pakistan (iii) Costa Rica (iv) Russia
5. In 1996 \_\_\_\_\_ gave 40% of the entire state budget to the Panchayats.  
 (i) Tripura government (ii) Kerala government (iii) Bihar government (iv) Delhi government.

Ans: 1.(ii) clean and drinking water, and pollution free environment, 2.(iii) 2719,  
 3.(iv) fourth, 4.(iii) Costa Rica, 5.(ii) Kerala government.

**Fill in the blanks:**

- The government has to do \_\_\_\_\_
- About \_\_\_\_\_ people die from tuberculosis in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a cause of great anxiety and distress for the poor.
- The government of Costa Rica believes that \_\_\_\_\_ of citizens is necessary for the development of the country.
- Patients have to pay a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in a private health service.

Ans: 1. Public welfare 2. Five lakhs 3. Disease 4. Good health 5. Money.

**Write True or False:**

- The number of hospitals in India, in 2000 was 18,218.
- In India, 21% of all communicable diseases are water borne.
- Women's health concerns are considered to be more important than that of the health of men in the family.
- Health education is an essential part of education at all levels in Costa Rica.
- The health care centres in the tribal areas run properly.

Ans: 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False.

**Match the column A with column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. Large exporter of medicine	a. Registered Medical Practitioner
2. PHC	b. India
3. RMP	c. Costa Rica
4. Takes decision of not keeping an army.	d. Primary Health Centre.

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

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. Where is the largest number of medical colleges in the world?

Ans. The largest number of medical colleges are in India.

2. What is the main characteristic of Public health service?

Ans. The main characteristic of public health service is to provide quality health care services either free or at a low cost.

3. What is the full form of PBKMs?

Ans. The full form of PBKMs is Paschim Banga Khet Majdoor Samity.

4. What is the percentage of people who can afford medical expenses in our country?

Ans. Barely 20% people of the total population can afford their medical expenses in India.

5. How do the pregnant ladies reach to the doctor in the villages?

Ans. In the villages the pregnant ladies reach to the doctor by walking.

6. In which year the Kerala government gave 40% of the entire state budget to the panchayats?

Ans. In 1996 the Kerala government gave 40% of the entire state budget to the panchayats.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

- 1) What is the expectation of people to the government in democracy?

Ans. In a democracy, people expect the government to work for the welfare of people through provision of education, health, employment, housing or the development of roads, electricity etc.

- 2) What is the role of the government according to the constitution?

Ans. According to the constitution, the primary duty of the government is to ensure the welfare of people and provide health care facilities to all.

- 3) What do you mean by 'good health'?

Ans. Generally, health means the ability to remain free from illness and injuries. But in the broader sense, health is not only about disease. Apart from disease, there are other factors too, that are associated with good health. For example, clean-drinking water or a pollution free environment, sufficient food etc.

- 4) In how many categories is health service divided?

Ans. The health service is divided into two categories -

(i) Public health services.

(ii) Private health services.

- 5) What do you mean by Public health services?

Ans. The health centres and hospitals, established and run by government that provide quality health care either freely or at low cost are called the public health services.

- 6) What do you mean by Private health services?

Ans. The modern and developed health service that is privately own and is not established by government this is called Private health service. People need to pay a lot for getting the health facility from Private health Services.

7) Write 2 characteristics of Public health service.

Ans. Two important characteristics of public health services are -

- (a) To provide quality health care either freely or at low cost.
- (b) To prevent the spread of diseases like TB, malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhoea etc.

8) What is the primary responsibility of the government in the field of health?

Ans. The primary responsibility of the government is to provide quality health facility to all the citizen especially to the poor, women, children and handicaps.

**D) Descriptive answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) Differentiate between Public and Private health services.

Ans.

(a) Facility	Public Health Services. Health services given by the hospitals and health centres established and run by government.	Private Health Services. The private hospitals and nursing homes are not set up by government and are privately owned.
(b) Cost of Services	Service is provided either free or at a low cost.	Service is very expensive.
(c) The quality of service	A long time is required to get proper treatment	Quick service is available For this the patient gets well soon.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Explain briefly about the Costa Rican approach in the field of health services.

Ans. Costa Rica is a small country in the South American continent. The country has done a magnificent development in the area of health service. Several years ago, Costa Rica took a decision of not having an army. This helped the Costa Rican government to spend the money that the army would have used on health, education and other basic needs of the people.

Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for the development and so pays a lot of attention to the health of its people. So, the government provides basic services and amenities to the people. For example, it provides safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition and housing. Besides, health education is an essential part of education at all levels.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**Descriptive Question. [3 marks]**

1. What were the problems Aman faced in the Public Hospitals?

Ans. ....  
.....

2. Discuss the problems we face in the Private hospitals.

Ans. ....  
.....

3. "Public health services are open to all" \_\_\_\_\_ How? Discuss.

Ans. ....  
.....

4. Discuss the experience of Hakim Seikh regarding the health services.

Ans. ....  
.....

**Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. 'Sufficient health service is available for all in India' - Discuss.

Ans. ....  
.....

2. Discuss the steps Government can take for providing health services to all.

Ans. ....  
.....

3. "Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases" Explain with the help of examples.

Ans. ....  
.....

**Teacher's Note**

Read the statements of Aman in page no.22 for the Descriptive question no.1 and find out the problems. Refer to the pages -25 and 26 for the question no.2. Look at the pages 23 and 24 for the question no.3. Read the story of Hakim Seikh in page 20 for the question no.4. For the long question check the table described in page 19 and then answer.

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**UNIT-2 STATE GOVERNMENT**  
**CHAPTER - 3**  
**HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORK**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Key points:**

How the State Government Works \*Who is an MLA \*Debate in the Legislative Assembly \*Working of the government \* A wallpaper project

**Summary:**

We know that any country is governed by a government. Government Works at three levels -local, state and national. Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. Each state is divided into different areas or Constituencies. For example, in the state of Himachal Pradesh has total sixty eight assembly Constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). They may be representatives from various political parties. MLAs are elected by the people and then the party or coalition that gains the majority forms the government. In this way the MLAs represent people. In case a particular party does not get a majority in the assembly, then several parties come together to form a government and the government is called a **coalition government**. For example, the present government of Tripura.

A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority or ruling party. And all other members are called the opposition. A legislative assembly is a place where all the MLAs whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet together to discuss various things and set up policy. It may be mentioned here that the total number of members of the Himachal Pradesh legislative assembly is 68 (Tripura Legislative Assembly is 60).

The head of the state is the governor. She or he is appointed by the president. After the elections, the Governor appoints the leader of the ruling party with a majority in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. He is the Head of the executive. The Chief Minister then selects other people as ministers, then the governor of the state appoints other ministers. Hence, ministers have dual responsibilities: one as an MLA and other as a minister. The chief minister and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices.

In Common usage the word ‘government’ refers to government departments and various ministers who head them. The overall head is the chief minister, then the ministers of other departments.

- MLAs are the mainstay of government power. They have the main authority. MLAs are together responsible for the work of the government. Debates are held in the Legislative Assembly to discuss various issues or important issues of the state. MLAs can ask questions and give suggestions on various issues. The Minister of that department then replies to the questions. The chief minister and other ministers have to take decisions and run the government. Moreover, whatever decisions are being taken have to be approved by the members of the legislative assembly. All the MLAs who gather together (assemble) in the Legislative Assembly are called the Legislature. (Read the debate in the Legislative Assembly on page 34 of the textbook)

- In addition to expressing the views of the members in the Legislative Assembly about the work of the government and action is demanded, we find newspapers, TV channels, press conferences and other organisations regularly talking about the government. In a democracy, there are various ways through which people express their views and also take action. (See page no. 36 & 37 of the text book)

In a democracy, it is the people who elect their representatives as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and, thus, it is the people who have the main authority. The ruling party members then form the government and some members are appointed ministers. These ministers are in charge of various departments of the government such as Public Works Department (PWD), the agriculture department, health department, education department and so on. Making laws on certain issues is done in the Legislative Assembly. For example, the government can decide to make new laws for the state regarding sanitation and health facilities.

- A wallpaper is an interesting activity through which research can be done on particular topics of interest. By creating wallpaper, students can develop different aspects such as creating stories, poems, case studies, interviews etc. A wallpaper can also be made with various issues or projects connected with the working of the state government. (see the example of page no. 38 & 39 of the text book)

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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**A) Objective Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.**

**A) Choose the correct answer**

1) Government works at - a) 1 level b) 2 levels c) 3 levels d) 4 levels

- 2) Every state in India has Legislative Assembly - a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 3) The head of the state is the - a) President b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) Prime Minister
- 4) Abhayapuri is a - a) remote area b) Town c) forest d) reservoir

**Answers:** 1) c) 3 levels                      2) a) 13) b) Governor   4) a) remote area

**B) Fill in the blanks**

- 1) The country is governed by the.....
- 2) The total number of assembly constituencies in the state of Himachal Pradesh is.....
- 3) ..... are the mainstay of government power.
- 4) Members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected by the.....
- 5) In a..... system, the people elect their representatives as members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA).

**Answers:** 1) government, 2) 60, 3) MLAs, 4) people, 5) democratic.

**C) True/ False**

- 1) MLAs represent the people.
- 2) MLAs are not responsible for government work.
- 3) The approval of the Legislature is required for the decisions taken by the Cabinet.
- 4) In a democracy, citizens cannot express their opinions.

**Answers:** 1) True, 2) False, 3) True, 4) False.

**D) Matching 'column A' with 'column B'**

Column A	Column B
1) The Head of the state	a) Chief Minister
2) The leader of the majority party	b) Governor
3) The head of the district	c) Legislative Assembly
4) State Legislature	d) District Magistrate

**Answers:** 1)-(b) Governor, 2)-(a) Chief Minister,  
3)-(d) District Magistrate, 4)-(c) Legislative Assembly.

**E) Very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark**

1) What are called the members of the Legislative Assembly?

**Answer:** The members of the legislative assembly are also called MLA.

2) What is the full form of MLA?

**Answer:** The full form of MLA is the Member of Legislative Assembly.

3) What is the total number of members of Tripura State Legislative Assembly?

**Answer:** The total number of members of Tripura State Legislative Assembly is 60.

4) Who appointed the Governor of a state?

**Answer:** The President of India appointed the Governor of a state.

5) Who is the head of the state executive?

**Answer:** The Chief Minister is the Head of the state executive.

6) Who appointed the Chief Minister?

**Answer:** The Governor of the state appointed the Chief Minister.

7) Who have the main authority in a democracy?

**Answer:** People have the main authority in a democracy.

8) With whom the State Legislature is formed?

**Answer:** The State Legislature is formed by the members of the legislative assembly.

9) Who elect the government in democracy?

**Answer:** People elect the government in democracy.

**F) Short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks**

1) How many levels of government work and what are they?

**Answer:** Government works at three levels -local, state and national.

2) Who forms the government in the state?

**Answer:** In the state assembly election, the party or alliance who gain the majority forms the state government.

3) Which party is called the ruling party?

**Answer:** The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party.

4) Which party is called the opposition party?

**Answer:** The political parties other than the majority party are called opposition.

5) What is meant by government?

**Answer:** In common usage the word 'government' refers to government departments and various ministers who head them.

6) What is meant by Legislative Assembly?



**Answer:** A Legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things.

7) Mention the name of any two departments of the State Government?

**Answer:** The two important departments of the state government are Health department and Education department.

8) What can people do in a democracy to express their views?

**Answer:** The people in a democracy can organize meetings to express their views and make protests against the government if necessary.

**G) Descriptive type question-answer. Each question carries 3 marks**

1) How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

**Answer:** Candidates from various political parties who won the assembly elections are called MLAs. After the elections, the Governor of the state appoints the leader of the ruling party as the Chief Minister. The chief Minister then selects other MLAs as ministers and the Governor of the state appoints the other ministers. Hence, some MLAs have dual responsibilities: one as an MLA and other as a minister. Then the ministers are in charge of various departments of the government.

**H) Essay type question-answer. Each question carries 5 marks**

1) What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

**Answer:** MLAs raise the important issues and questions in the Legislative Assembly to provide various facilities to the people and improve their areas. MLAs are also talk about new ideas and opinions in the assembly and ask for the solution of the major problems faced by the people. They

have the main authority.

On the other hand, the work of government departments managed by the government employees. They implement those decisions that are taken by the ministers. So, government employees usually have to be accountable to the government and MLAs are accountable to the people.

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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**\*Descriptive type questions. Each question carries 3 marks.**

- 1) What is meant by Coalition Government?
- 2) What is the purpose of a press conference? How does the press conference help you get information on what the government is doing?
- 3) What was the problem in Abhayapuri? What kind of actions were taken to overcome this problem?

**\*Essay type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) What happened in Patalpuram? What kind of action do you think should be taken in that situation?
- 2) Write what you know about the state assembly?
- 3) Briefly discuss the power and position of the Chief Minister?

### Teacher's Note

In the above mentioned 'Do it yourself' portion, for preparing the answer to the Descriptive type question 1, see the second paragraph of the summary. To prepare the answer to the question no. 2 see page no. 36 & 37 of the text book and briefly state the purpose and role in your own words. For answer no. 3 see the press release stated in page no. 37 of the text book.

To prepare the answer to the question no. 2 and 3 see page no. 32 & 33 and if needed take help of the teachers and elders. But for answering question no. (2) write about formation and function and for question no. 3 write appointment, power and functions of the chief minister.

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**UNIT - 3:**  
**GENDER**  
**CHAPTER - 4**  
**GROWING UP AS BOYS AND GIRLS**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Main Topic:**

Growing up as boys and girls. \* Growing up in the 1920s. \* Growing up male in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s. \* Valuing housework. \* Lives of domestic workers. \* Labour and equality of women.

**Summary of the Chapter**

Generally, to show the difference between men and women, we use the term 'gender'. By gender, we mean the many social values and stereotypes our cultures attach to the biological distinction 'male and female'. Being a boy or a girl is an important part of one's identity. Different roles assigned to boys and girls prepare them for their future roles as men and women. Most societies value men and women differently. Inequalities emerge in the area of work also.

- The Samoan Islands are part of a large group of small islands in the Southern part of the Pacific Ocean. In the 1920s according to the research reports on Samoan society, Children did not go to school. They learnt many things, such as how to take care of Children or do household work from older Children and from adults. Young people learnt to undertake long fishing expeditions. As soon as babies could walk, their mothers or other adults no longer looked after them young children of five years old looked after their young siblings. By the time, a boy was about nine years old, he joined the elder boys in learning outdoor jobs like fishing and planting coconuts. Girls had to continue looking after small Children or do errands for adults till they were teenagers. After the age of fourteen or so girls went on fishing trips, worked in the plantations, learnt how to weave baskets and helped boys in cooking.

- In a small town in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s, boys and girls went to separate schools from

Class-VI onwards. In the central courtyard of the school girls played in total seclusion. The boy had a big playground. For the girls, the street was simply a place to get straight home. The girls always went in groups, because they also carried fears of being teased or attacked.

● Hence, it is clear that the distinction between boys and girls is emerged by society only. Provisions of different toys became a way of telling Children that they will have different futures when they become men and women. In rural areas women and girls have to carry heavy loads of fire woods, do tasks like washing clothes, cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads. These are time consuming and strenuous. In the housework and the works that women do outside the home, women spend much more time working than men. But we do not have to be paid for these works. It is assumed that this is something that comes naturally to women. For example, read the story of Harmeet given in the book.

● The workers engaged in domestic chores have to do a lot of works. Generally, they start their day as early as five in the morning and end as late as twelve at night. Despite the hard work they do, their employers often do not show them much respect. Wages are low as domestic work does not have much value. On the other hand, these household works require heavy physical work. However the term physical capability is used for males only.

● Infact, gender inequality is a part of social provision. Therefore, has to deal with through actions and not just at the level of individual or the family but also by the government. Equality is an important principle of our constitution. The constitution says that being male or female should not become a reason for discrimination. In reality, inequality between the sexes exists. The government is therefore, committed to understanding the reasons for this and taking positive steps to remedy the situation.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

Choose the correct answer:

1. Samoa is a -  
(a) Village, (b) town, (c) Island, (d) river.
2. Most of the domestic workers are \_\_\_\_  
(a) Male, (b) Female, (c) Child, (d) Old people.
3. Boys and girls of Samoa island enjoy freedom \_\_\_\_  
(a) after they attain 5 years, (b) after they attain 10 years, (c) after they attain 13 years, (d) after they attain 15 years.
4. Melani was a \_\_\_\_  
(a) Teacher, (b) Domestic worker, (c) Trader, (d) student.

Ans: 1.(c) Island, 2.(b) women, 3.(c) after they attain 13 years, 4.(b) Domestic worker.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is created between male and female in the workplace.
2. The distinction that we find between male and female is emerged by \_\_\_\_\_
3. For the household chores, looking after the members of the family, women are not given \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 1. Discrimination, 2. Society, 3. Money.

**Write True or False:**

- 1) Different societies value men and women differently.
- 2) Cooking was done mostly by the girls in Samoan villages.
- 3) In most villages males and females are valued equally.
- 4) In most societies, the work done by males are valued more than women.
- 5) Value of household chores are more.

Ans: 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.

**Match the column A with column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. One of the important principles of Indian Constitution.	a. Cress.
2. The boys were given in their Childhood	b. Dolls
3. The girls were given in their Childhood	c. Toy car
4. Child care centres and Educational Institution	d. Right to equality

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

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. Where is Samoan island located?  
Ans. The Samoan island is located in the Southern parts of the Pacific Ocean.
2. What is the main work of the inhabitants of the Samoan island?  
Ans. Fishing is main work of the inhabitants of Samoan island.
3. In 1960s from which class boys and girls used to go to separate schools in Madhya Pradesh?  
Ans. From Class VI onwards, boys and girls went to separate schools in Madhya Pradesh in 1960s.
4. Where could the girls play in seclusion in Madhya Pradesh in 1960s?  
Ans. In 1960s, the girls could play in the central courtyard of the school in seclusion.
5. Whose responsibility is to take care of the Children of Samoan island?  
Ans. The young children of five years have the responsibility of taking care of the babies in the Samoan island.
6. Who engage domestic workers in their houses?  
Ans. Town folks and city dwellers employ domestic workers in their houses.
7. What did the government set up in the villages for the interest of females?

Ans. The government has set up anganwadis or Children centres in several villages for the interest of the females.

8. For whom the term 'Capability' is used?

Ans. The term 'Capability' is used for the males.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What do you mean by 'gender'?

Ans. By 'gender', we mean the many social values and stereo types our cultures attach to the biological distinction 'male and female'.

2) What are works of the girls of Samoan Island?

Ans. The girls of Samoan Island used to take care of the children, went on fishing trips, worked in plantations, learnt how to weave baskets and helped boys in cooking.

3) How did the boys use the roads in 1690s in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans. In 1960s, the boys used the streets as a place to stand around idling, to play, to try out tricks with their bicycles etc. in Madhya Pradesh.

4) What do the Children are told by the different toys?

Ans. Different toys became a way of telling children that they will have different futures when they become men and women.

5) What are the works assigned on the women in our society?

Ans. In our society, the main responsibility of household work, and Care-giving tasks, like looking after the family, especially children, the elderly and sick members lies with women.

6) What are the tasks done by the domestic workers?

Ans. Domestic works do a lot of works like - sweeping and cleaning, washing clothes, cooking, looking after young children or the elderly etc.

**D) Descriptive answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) What are the roles played by the women in the villages?

Ans. In rural areas women and girls have to bring water from long distances, carry heavy head loads of firewood. Besides they have to do tasks like washing clothes, cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads, which require bending, lifting, carrying and different other household chores.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) Why is gender- discrimination called to be created by society? Discuss.

Ans. Gender discrimination (distinction between boys and girls) is generally created by society. These begins by the provision of giving different toys to the young children in our society. Boys are usually given cars to play with and girls are given dolls. Both toys can be a lot of fun to play with. Why are girls then given dolls and boys cars? Actually, toys become a way of telling children that they will have different futures when they become men and women. This means that

by the different dresses, games, children are taught that they have specific roles to play when they grow up to be men and women. As a result, their works are not valued equally. Infact, the gender inequality is a part of societal provision.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**Descriptive Question. [3 marks]**

1. What are the steps taken for the ladies involved in work?

Ans. ....  
.....

2. Discuss the experience of Melani as a domestic worker.

Ans. ....  
.....

**Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Discuss in brief the lives of domestic workers.

Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

**Teacher's Note**

Refer to the page no.51 for the Description question no.1 of 'DO Yourself'. Read the statements of Melani in page no.49 for 2no question and write main topics. For question no.3 refer to the pages no.49 and 50 and write in your own words according to relevance of the question.

For the long question no.1 read 'Lives of the Domestic workers' given in the page no.49 and discuss what type of life they have to lead, what are the ill-treatment and discrimination they have to face.

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**UNIT-3**  
**GENDER**  
**CHAPTER - 5**  
**WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Key points:**

Women Change the World \*Fewer opportunities and rigid expectations \*Learning for change \*Schooling and education today \*Women's movement \*Campaigning \*Raising Awareness \*Protesting \* showing Solidarity

**Summary:**

Although there is talk about establishing the right to equality in our society, women are still victims of discrimination. Women's work in the home is not recognised as work. According to the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2004-05), 83.6 percent of working women in India are engaged in agricultural work includes planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing. Yet, when we think of a farmer we only think of a man. That is why women are constantly fighting for power and equality. Getting an education was, and still is, one way in which new opportunities were created for women. In addition to the household work and taking care of family members women are also working outside the home. Different types of efforts made by Women's movement to challenge discrimination in more recent years.

■ Most of the people believe that women are good at only certain jobs. For example, many people believe that women make better nurses because they are more patient and gentle. Similarly, it is believed that science requires a technical mind and girls and women are not capable of dealing with technical things. Because of believe in these Stereotypes, many girls do not get the same support that boys do to study and train to become doctors and engineers. In most families, girls finish school, they are encouraged by their families to see marriage as girls' main aim in life. Although, there is a change in the way of thinking now. For example, a 27-year-old Laxmi Lakra, from a poor tribal family in Jharkhand, has begun a train engine driver by overcoming many obstacles and proving that women can change everything if they try. (see page no. 57 of the text book)



■ In the past, in most families that taught sons to read and write, daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabet. Even in families where skills like pottery, weaving and craft were taught, the Contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive.

In the nineteenth century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. Yet many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. In fact, women have struggled to learn to read and write.

■ At present, both boys and girls attend school in large numbers. Yet, there still remain differences between the education of boys and girls. According to the census of 2001, literate figures have grown to 76 percent for boys and men, and 54 percent for girls and women. That means, the percentage of education of men is higher than that of women.

It is to be noted that many children of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Dalit Adivasis and Muslims, especially the girls leave school midway. Basically, there are many reasons behind drop out of school such as poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, lack of proper schools or shortage of regular basis teachers, inadequate transport system, discriminated against by their teachers and classmates and so on.

■ Women and girls now have the constitutional right to study and go to school. There are other spheres - like legal reform, violence and health - where the situation of women and girls has improved. These changes have not happened automatically. Women individually and collectively have struggled to bring about these changes. This struggle is known as the Women's Movement. Different strategies have been used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice such as Campaigning, raising awareness, Protesting, showing Solidarity etc.

■ Campaigns to fight discrimination and violence against women are an important part of the women's Movement. Campaigns have also led to new laws being passed. For example, The Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act, 2006.

■ An important part of the women's Movements' work is to raise public awareness on women's rights issues through Street plays, songs and public meetings.

■ The women's movement raises its voice when violations against women take place or for example, when a law or policy acts against their interests. Public rallies and demonstrations are a very powerful way of drawing attention to injustices.

■ In order to protect the dignity and rights of women, women's organizations have expressed their support and solidarity with all the women's movements in the world.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

Choose the correct answer

1. Most of the parents in our society think that the only goal in life of a girl is - a) to become doctor, b) to become engineer, c) marriage, d) to become nurse.
2. The first woman engine driver for Northern Railways is - a) Laxmi Lakra b) Ramabai c) Rajhsundari Devi d) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
3. According to the census 2001, literate figures have grown among girls and women to - a) 45 percent b) 54 percent c) 76 percent d) 78 percent

Answers: 1)-(c) marriage, 2)-(a) Laxmi Lakra, 3)-(b) 54 percent.

### B) Fill in the blanks

1. Getting..... was, one way in which new opportunities were created for women.
2. The right of women and girls to education is now recognized in the .....
3. In order to protect the dignity and..... of women, women's organizations have expressed their support and solidarity with all the women's movements in the world.

Answers: 1) education 2) constitution 3) rights

### C) True/ False

1. Many people believe that women make better nurses because they are more patient and gentle.
2. In the past, in most families, girls were given more opportunities to study.
3. Girls do not have to struggle for education.
4. According to the census 2001, Muslim girls are dropping out from schools in greater numbers than Dalit and Adivasi girls.

Answers: 1) True 2) False 3) False 4) True

### D) Matching 'column A' with 'column B'

Column A	Column B
1. Dalits	a) Protesting
2. Adivasi	b) Scheduled Caste (SC)
3. Demonstration rally	c) Scheduled Tribes (ST)

Answers: 1)-(b) Scheduled Caste(SC), 2)-(c) Scheduled Tribes(ST), 3)-(a) Protesting.

### E) Very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark

1. What percentage of working women in India are engaged in agricultural work?

Answer: 83.6 percent of working women in India are engaged in agricultural work.

2. Who wrote the story titled 'Sultana's Dream'?

**Answer:** Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain wrote the story titled 'Sultana's Dream' in 1905.

3. Who was Satyarani?

**Answer:** Satyarani was an active member of the women's Movement.

4. Which act protects women from physical and mental violence in the home?

**Answer:** The Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act, 2006 protects women from physical and mental violence in the home.

5) When is International Women's Day celebrated?

**Answer:** Every year on 8 March, International Women's Day is celebrated.

**F) Short answer type questions Each question carries 2 marks**

1. What kind of work have to do by women in agriculture?

**Answer:** In agricultural work, women are engaged with planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing.

2. Write the names of some skill-based jobs that contribute to girls and women?

**Answer:** The names of some skill-based jobs that contribute to girls and women are pottery, weaving and craft etc.

3. What is one of the most important part of the women's movement?

**Answer:** Campaigns to fight discrimination and violence against women are an important part of the women's Movement.

4. Write an important part of the women's movement programs?

**Answer:** An important part of the women's Movements' work is to raise public awareness on women's rights issues through Street plays, songs and public meetings.

5. When do women groups raises their voice in protest?

**Answer:** The women groups are raises their voice when violations against women take place or For example, when a law or policy acts against their interests.

**G) Descriptive type question-answer. Each question carries 3 marks**

1. What is meant by women's movement?

**Answer:** Women and girls now have the constitutional right to study and go to school. There are other spheres - like legal reform, violence and health - where the situation of women and girls has improved. These changes have not happened automatically. Women individually, and collectively have struggled for a long time to bring about these changes. This struggle is known as the Women's Movement.

**H) Essay type question-answer Each question carries 5 marks**

1. What are the main reasons for poor girls drop out of school?

**Answer:** Poor girls drop out of school for the following reasons-

i) In many parts of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there may not even be proper schools nor regular basis teachers.

- ii) School is not close to people's home, and there is no transport like buses or vans to go to school.
- iii) Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children.
- iv) Many children also leave school because they are discriminated against by their teachers and classmates.
- v) Boys are given priority rather than girls in terms of education.

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### **DO IT YOURSELF**

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**\*Descriptive type questions. Each question carries 3 marks.**

- 1) Describe some of the strategies that have been used in women's movement.
- 2) Why were Rashsundari Devi and Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain deprived from the opportunity to study?

**\*Essay type questions Each question carries 5 marks**

- 1) How do you think Stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, affect women's right to equality.
- 2) Write what you know about Laxmi Lakra?

### **Teacher's Note**

In the above mentioned 'Do it yourself' portion, for preparing the answer to the Descriptive type question no.1, see the text book and summary, then briefly describe some of the following points –Campaigning, raising awareness, Protesting, showing Solidarity etc. For answer to the question no. 2 read page no. 60 & 61 and try to highlight the important issues.

To prepare answer to the Essay type question no. 1, read pages no.50, 54 &57and briefly highlight the issues such as women can or cannot, affect women's right to equality. For answer to the question no. 2, read the story 'Breaking Stereo types' described in page no. 57 of the text book and briefly outline the biography.

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**UNIT -4**  
**MEDIA**  
**CHAPTER - 6**  
**UNDERSTANDING MEDIA**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Main Topic:**

\* Understanding media. \* Media and Technology. \* Media and money. \* Media and democracy. \* Setting agendas in media.

**Summary of the Chapter**

Media is the way through which we communicate in society. Media is the plural form of the word 'medium'. Media refers to all means of communication. Everything ranging from the local playground, TV, Radio, newspaper, telephone, internet etc are parts of Media. News can be so reach to millions of people across the country and the world easily and very quickly. Newspapers and magazines are known as print media; whereas TV and Radio are the electronic media.

- It is difficult to imagine life without media. Newspapers, television and radio can reach millions of people because they use certain technologies. The technology that mass media uses has changed over the years and continues to change. Changing technology or machines and making technology more modern, helps media to reach more people. It improves the quality of sound and the images. Cable TV and internet are the latest edition in modern times. As a result, it has changed the ways in which we think about our lives. For example, today it is quite difficult for us to think of our lives without television. Television has brought the world closer to us.

- The different technologies that mass media uses are expensive. For example using lights, cameras,

sound recorders, transmission satellites etc. all of these cost a lot of money. The technologies that mass media use keep changing and a lot of money is spent on getting the latest technology. Due to these costs, the mass media needs a great deals of money to do its work. As a result, most television channels and news papers are part of big business houses. Another way in which the mass media earns money is by advertising different things like cars, chocolates, clothes, mobile phones etc.

- Media plays a very important role in democracy. It helps to aware people about the government's decisions and take various actions like by writing letter to the concerned minister, organising a public protest, starting a signature campaign asking the government to rethink its programme.

However, it is important for the media to notice that the information provided is balanced. A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds. A balanced report however, depends on the media being independent.

- An independent media is important in democracy. An Independent media means no one should control and influence its coverage of news. But it is far from independent mainly because of two reasons - (i) the control that the government has on media, and (ii) the close association with business houses for its demand of advertisement. When the government prevents either a news item or scenes from a movie or the lyrics of a song from being shared with the larger public, this is referred to as censorship. The governmental censorship is needed before the movie. But the government does not really censor the media's coverage of news.

Despite the absences of censorship by the government, most newspapers nowadays still fail to provide a balanced need for money and its links to advertising means makes it difficult for media to be reporting against people who give them advertisements.

- Media decides what stories to focus on, what is trustworthy and which news to be reported. By focusing on a particular issue, the mass media influences our thoughts, feelings and actions and brings those issues to our attention media plays a vital role in reporting various problems of our lives.

- Besides, through the media we know about works and decisions of the government. Though, there are several instances when the media fails to focus on issues that are significant in our lives. But as citizens of democracy, we cannot deny the important role of media in our lives.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a mass media.  
(a) Radio, (b) TV, (c) Newspaper, (d) Paper
2. A balanced report mainly depends on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) media being independent, (b) government, (c) business houses, (d) advertisement.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the Governmental power that controls media.  
 (a) Freedom, (b) censorship, (c) Emergency, (d) Neutrality.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ reports news about common people and their daily lives.  
 (a) Renowned media, (b) Government, (c) Country, (d) Local media.

Ans: 1.(d) Paper, 2.(a) media being independent, 3.(b) Censorship, 4.(d) Local media.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is plural form of media.
2. All means of communication is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The different \_\_\_\_\_ that mass media uses are expensive.

Ans: 1. Medium, 2. Mass media, 3. Technologies.

**Write True or False:**

- 1) TV, radio and newspaper are the parts of mass media.
- 2) It is difficult to imagine life without media.
- 3) Due to the use of latest technologies, the quality of sound and images has improved.

Ans: 1. True 2. False, 3. True.

**Match the column A with column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. Print Media	a. TV and radio
2. Electronic Media	b. Use of Cable TV and Internet
3. Latest edited technology	c. Newspaper, magazine

Ans. 1.(c), 2.(a), 3.(b)

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. Name some mass medias.

Ans. Examples of some medias are - TV, Radio, Newspaper etc.

2. What does the mass media have to think continuously?

Ans. The mass media has to think about the continuous earning of money.

3. What is the main way by which mass media earns?

Ans. The main way in which the mass media earns money is by advertising different things like - cars, chocolates, clothes, soap, shampoo etc.

4. Why does the mass media need to invest a lot of money?

Ans. The different technologies like lights, cameras, sound recorders, transmission satellites etc. all of these mass media needs to invest a lot of money.

5. On what does a balanced report depend?

Ans. A balanced report depends on the independency of media.

6. What is censorship?

Ans. Censorship is the power of the government to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

1) What is mass media?

Ans. Media refers to all means of communication. TV, Radio, newspaper through which news spreads to millions of people across the country very easily is called mass media.

2) What is a balanced report?

Ans. A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.

3) What do you mean by an independent media?

Ans. An independent media means no one should control and influence its coverage of news. No one should tell the media what can be included and what should not be in a news story.

4) What is censorship?

Ans. When the government prevents either a news item or scenes from a movie or the lyrics of a song from being shared with the larger public, this is referred to as censorship.

5) Why does the media fail to provide independent, neutral and balanced report?

Ans. There are mainly two reasons why the media fails to provide independent, neutral and balanced report - (i) the control the government has on media. (ii) the close association with the business houses for its demand of advertisement. Media's continual need of money makes it difficult to report against the people who give them advertisement. Indirectly, business houses control the media.

6) What do you mean by 'local media'?

Ans. The media that is run by local people and reports the small issues that involve the ordinary people and their daily lives is called local media. For example news of local language - Khabar Lahriya.

7) What is Lahriya?

Ans. Lahriya is a fortnightly that is run by eight Dalit women in Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh.

**D) Descriptive answer type questions. [3 marks]**

1) What is role of technology in mass media.

Ans. Newspapers, television and radio can reach millions of people because they use certain technologies. The different technologies that mass media use - Lights, cameras, sound recorders, transmission satellites etc. Keep Changing with time. Changing technology, or machines and making technology more modern, helps media to reach more people. Cable TV and internet are the latest edition of technology. For the latest technology the quality of sound and image has improved. As a result, our thinking about lives has changed.



**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

1) How does media play a significant role in democracy?

Ans. Media plays a significant role in democracy -

(a) Mass media plays an important role in providing news and information in and across the country.

(b) Mass media arranges the scholars' discussion and opinion about the current affairs in and across the country. As a result, citizens can know various information.

(c) Through the reports of mass media people can be aware about the different activities happening in their surroundings.

(d) Mass media helps people in building public opinion and taking action through different ways (starting a Protest procession, public protest and organising signature campaign).

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**Descriptive Question. [3 marks]**

1. Discuss the role of newspaper as a mass media.

Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

**Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. Discuss the significance of TV in our lives.

Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

2. Compare the two newspapers described in your book regarding environment awareness.

Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

**Teacher's Note**

Notice the last paragraph of the summary in page 69 to answer the descriptive question no.1. You can use your own words in relation to the context.

Read the text given in the box of page no.75 for the long answer no.1. Read the two articles given in the page no.74 and write main topics in tabular form.

**UNIT-5**  
**MARKETS**  
**CHAPTER - 7**  
**MAREKETS AROUND US**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Key points:** Markets around us \* Weekly Market \* Shops in the neighbourhood \* Shopping complexes and malls \* Chain of markets \* Markets everywhere \* Markets and equality

**Summary:** We usually associate ‘market’ as a specific place where buying and selling of good stake place. We go to the market to buy many things - vegetables, soap, toothpaste, masala, bread, rice, daal, clothes, notebooks, biscuits, etc. There are many kinds of markets that we may visit for our everyday needs these can include shops, hawker’s stalls in our neighbourhood, a weekly market, a large shopping complex, perhaps even a mall.

- A weekly market is that kind of market which is held in a particular place and on a specific day of the week. Weekly markets do not have permanent shops. Traders set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening. People come here for their everyday requirements.

Many things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates. This is because these shop owners need not to expenditure for permanent buildings, wages to workers, electricity, fees to the government. In weekly markets, these shop owners store the things they sell at home. Most of them are helped by their family members and, hence, do not need to hire workers. One of the advantages of weekly markets is that most things - vegetables, groceries or cloth Items, utensils you need are available at one place.

- We also buy things from other kinds of markets. There are many shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhoods. We may buy milk from the dairy, groceries from departmental stores, stationery, eatables or medicines from other shops. Shops in the neighbourhood are useful in many ways. They are near our home and we can go thereon any day of the week. Usually, the buyer and seller know each other and these shops also provide goods on credit.

- There are other markets in the urban area that have many shops, popularly called shopping complexes. These days, in many urban areas, you also have large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors, known as malls. In these urban markets, you get both branded and non-branded goods.

· The goods we buy are usually produced in factories, on farms and in homes. So, we don't buy directly from the factory or from the farm. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. In the wholesale markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex. In this way a chain of markets system is formed.

· Today we can place orders for a variety of things through the phone and through the Internet, and the goods are delivered at your home easily. Therefore, it is not always necessary today that one has to go to the market to purchase goods.

· In fact, it is difficult to maintain equality between different types of markets. One is a small trader with little money to run the shop whereas the other is able to spend a lot of money to set up the shop. They also earn unequal amounts. The weekly market traders earns little compared to the profit of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex. Similarly, buyers are differently placed. There are many who are not able to afford the cheapest of goods while others are busy shopping in malls. Thus, whether we can be buyers or sellers in these different markets depends, among other things, on the money that we have.(To know more, see the examples of page no. 97, 98 & 100 of text book)

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

#### Choose the correct answer

- 1) Aftab is a - a)retailer b) hawker c) wholesale trader d) shopkeeper of a shopping complex.
- 2) The roadside hawkers are selling - a) vegetables b) fruits c) plastic items d) all of these
- 3) We can be buyers or sellers of which market depends - a) on our physical skills b) on the money that we have c) on the traders d) on the producers

**Answers:** 1) c) wholesale trader. 2)d) all of these 3)b) on the money that we have

#### Fill in the blanks

- 1) The shop owners of weekly market store their things at.....
- 2) There are other markets in the urban area that have many shops, popularly called.....
- 3) A small number of people can purchase..... products.
- 4) Sujata and Kavita were sent to buy..... from their neighbourhood shop.

**Answers:**1) home 2) shopping. Complexes 3) brand. 4) groceries

#### True/ False

- 1) A weekly market is held on everyday of the week.

- 2) Things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates.
- 3) The buyer and seller well known to each other.
- 4) A weekly market trader earns little compared to the profit of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.

**Answers:** 1) False 2) True 3) True 4) False

**Matching 'column A' with 'column B'**

Column A	Column B
1) Spend little money to run the shop	a) Credit card
2) Able to spend a lot of money	b) small traders
3) Purchase goods from sitting at home	c) big trader
4) Uses for online buying and selling	d) through Internet

**Answers:** 1) -b) small traders, 2)-c) big trader,3) d) through Internet, 4)-a) Credit card.

**B) Very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.**

- 1) Where do we go to buy many things?

**Answer :** We go to the market to buy many things.

- 2) What do mean by a market?

**Answer:** We usually associate 'market' as a specific place where buying and selling of goods take place.

- 3) In which markets, sellers have no permanent shops.

**Answer:** In Weekly Markets, sellers have no permanent shops.

- 4) Which things we may buy from shops in the neighbourhood?

**Answer:** We may buy milk, groceries, stationary, eatables or medicines from the shops in the neighbourhood.

- 5) Where goods are produced?

**Answer:** Goods are produced in factories, on farms and in homes.

- 6) Who is called trader?

**Answer:** The people in between the producer and the final consumer is called trader.

- 7) Who is a retailer?

**Answer:** The trader who finally sells the goods to the consumer is the retailer.

**C) Short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.**

1. Why do we go to the market?

**Answer:** We go to the market to buy many things - vegetables, soap, toothpaste, masala, bread, rice, daal, clothes, notebooks, biscuits, etc.

2. Write the name of different kinds of markets.

**Answer:** There are many kinds of markets that we may visit for our everyday needs: these can include shops, hawker's stalls in our neighbourhood, a weekly market, a large shopping complex, perhaps even a mall.

3. What is a weekly market?

**Answer:** A weekly market is held in a particular place on a specific day of the week and do not have permanent shops. Traders set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening.

4. What are malls?

**Answer:** Today, in many urban areas, have large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors, known as malls.

5. Why is a wholesale trader necessary?

**Answer:** A wholesale trader is necessary, because he acts as a link between the producers and the retailers. Through these links goods reach faraway places.

**D) Descriptive type question-answer. Each question carries 3 marks.**

1) Why do people go to a weekly markets?

**Answers:** People go to the weekly markets because of the following reasons:

**I)** People can buy the necessary items of their choice in the weekly market.

**II)** Many things in the weekly markets are available at cheaper rates and buyer can bargain and bring the price down.

**III)** Vegetables, groceries or cloth items, utensils - all necessary things can be found in the weekly markets.

**E) Essay type question-answer. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1) Explain how a chain of markets is formed.

**Answer:** Goods are usually produced in factories, on farms and in homes. So, we don't buy directly from the factory or from the farm. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. In the wholesale markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex. In this way a chain of markets system is formed.

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**DO IT YOURSELF**

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**\*Descriptive type questions. Each question carries 3 marks**

- 1) Why are things cheap in the weekly market?
- 2) In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?

**\*Essay type questions. Each question carries 5 marks**

- 1) Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex on the following table.

Market	Kind of goods	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly Market				
Shopping complex				

- 2) Buying and selling can take place without going to a market place. Explain this statement with the help of examples.  
Describe the relationship between markets and equality.

#### **Teacher's Note**

In the above mentioned 'Do it yourself' portion, find the answer to the Descriptive type question 1, see the third paragraph of the summary. To Prepare the answer to the question no. 2 with the help of teachers to mentioning places and nature of shops, kind of goods, process of selling etc.

To prepare answers to the Essay type question no. 1, see the pages no. 96&98 of the text book. For answer of question no. 2, read the paragraph 'Markets everywhere' from the text book and prepare correctly. You can mention your own experiences here. For the answer of question no. 3 see the last paragraph of the summary.

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**UNIT-5**  
**MARKET**  
**CHAPTER - 8**  
**A SHIRT IN THE MARKET**

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**IMPORTANT CONCEPTS**

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**Main Topic:**

\* About a shirt in the market. \* A cotton farmer in Kurnool. \* The cloth market of Erode. \* The garment exporting factory near Delhi. \* The Shirt in the United States. \* Market and equality.

**Summary of the Chapter**

It begins with the production of cotton and ends with the sale of shirt. We shall see that a chain of markets links the producer of cotton to the buyer of the shirt in the super-market.

- Swapna, was a small farmer in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh grew cotton on her small piece of land. Instead of selling it at Kurnool cotton market, Swapna and her husband took the harvest to the local trader. Swapna had borrowed Rs.2,500 from the trader at a very high interest rate to buy seeds, fertilizers, pesticides for cultivation. The trader made Swapna agreed to sell all her cotton to him.

Though the quality of the cotton was good the trader paid only Rs.6,000 at the rate of Rs.1,500 per quintal. Even he deducted Rs.3,000 for repayment of loan and interest.

Though Swapna knew that cotton would sell for at least Rs.1,800 per quintal, she did not argue further. The trader was a powerful man in the village and the farmers have to depend on him for loans to meet their various requirement.

- Erode's bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest cloth markets in the world. Around the markets are offices of cloth merchants who buy these clothes. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made. The weavers produce the cloth according to the order and supply the clothes to the merchants. As the merchants provide the raw materials and pay to the weavers, they have a lot of power. The merchants sell the cloth to the garment factories. In this way the market works more in favour of the merchants.

- The Erode merchants supplies the cotton cloth produced by the weavers to a garment exporting factory which will use the cloth to make Shirt. The shirts will be exported to foreign buyers or

businessmen from the US and Europe who run a chain of stores. They demand the lowest prices from the supplier. In addition, they set high standard for quality of production and timely delivery. Faced with such pressures from the buyers, the garment exporting factories, in turn, try to cut costs. They try to get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages. This way they can maximise their own profits and also supply the garments to foreign buyers at the cheap price.

- The garment traders from the USA purchase the shirts from the garment exporters of Delhi. Then they are displaying those Shirts with price tags of \$ 26 per Shirt which is almost equal to Rs.1,600 in Indian currency. But the trades of the USA spend only Rs.600 per shirt which include purchasing cost, advertisement, storage, displaying and other expenses. As a result they earn around Rs.1,000 profit per shirt. Though the traders are making huge profit by exploiting the weavers, they pay very little to them.

- In democratic India though the policy of equality has been adopted, but the practical scenario is completely different. In democracy it is expected that everyone will be equally benefited in the market policy. But it has been seen that the weavers have been exploited even after doing a lot of hard work in weaving the clothes for the market. On the other hand the foreigner businessmen make a huge profit by selling those clothes. So it is clear that the rich and powerful merchants are regulating the market. They try to keep the poor weavers dependent on them for loans, supply of raw materials and selling to their produced clothes.

There are ways to overcome these problems of the weaver by forming cooperatives and ensuring that laws are followed strictly.

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## QUESTION AND ANSWER

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### A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Kurnool is located in -  
(a) Madhyapradesh, (b) Uttar Pradesh, (c) Andhra Pradesh, (d) Tamil Nadu.
2. At the beginning of the cropping season, Swapna had borrowed \_\_\_\_\_ from the trader.  
(a) Rs.1500, (b) Rs.2500, (c) Rs.3000, (d) Rs.6000.
3. For the supply of raw materials and selling the cloth the weavers are dependent on-  
(a) the farmers, (b) the businessmen, (c) the factory owners, (d) the foreign buyers.

Ans: 1.(c) Andhra Pradesh, 2.(b) Rs.2500, 3.(b) the businessmen.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Swapna was a small \_\_\_\_\_ of Kurnool.
2. The merchants of Erode are supplying the \_\_\_\_\_ in the garment exporting factories in Delhi.



3. In the shops of the USA each Shirt is priced at \_\_\_\_\_
4. The rich and \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen are making maximum profit from the market.

Ans: 1. Cultivator, 2. Cotton cloth, 3. \$26, 4. powerful.

**Write True or False:**

- 1) Swapna sells her cotton to the local trader.
- 2) The yarn traders of Erode supply yarn to the weavers.
- 3) The cloth merchants purchase the yarn for making Shirts from the traders of Erode.
- 4) The garment traders of Delhi sell cotton to the traders of America.
- 5) The customers are buying their shirts from the supermarkets.

Ans: 1. True 2. True, 3. False. 4.False. 5. True.

**Match the column A with column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. Cotton is cultivated	a. The weavers of Erode
2. Cotton clothes are woven	b. The textile exporter of Delhi
3. Cotton textiles are exported	c. Swapna, a small cultivator of Kurnool
4. Shirts are exported	d. The traders of Erode

Ans. 1.(b), 2.(a), 3.(d), 4.(b).

**B) Very short answer type questions.**

1. Where do Swapna and her husband take the cotton after being harvested?

Ans. After being harvested, Swapna and her husband take the cotton to the local traders for sell.

2. Why do the farmers need to spent a lot of money in cultivating cotton?

Ans. Cotton cultivation require plenty of fertilizer, pesticides and other inputs. To arrange these things the farmers need to spent a lot of money.

3. What was the quality of cotton grown by Swapna?

Ans. The quality of the cotton grown by Swapna was very good and clean.

4. Why are the poor weavers need to be dependent on the powerful merchants?

Ans. The poor weavers need to depend on the powerful merchants for a variety of reasons, such as for getting loans, procuring the raw materials, selling the produced clothes and getting work in the industries.

5. Where do the garment manufacturers of Delhi sell their shirts?

Ans. The garment manufacturers of Delhi sell their shirts to the foreign buyers of Europe and America.

**C) Short Answer Type Questions. [2 marks]**

- 1) Why Swapna has to sell her cotton to the local trader instead of selling it to the market in Kurnool?

Ans. At the beginning to the cropping season Swapna had borrowed Rs.2500 at a high rate of interest from the local trader with a condition to sell the harvested cotton to him. So she has to sell her cotton to the local trader instead of selling it to the market in Kurnool.

- 2) How are the weavers dependent on the cloth traders?

Ans. The cloth traders supply the weavers with yarn and other inputs. They also buy the produced cloth from the weavers. Thus the weavers are dependent on the cloth traders for supplying raw materials and selling their produce.

- 3) How do the garment exporters handle the various conditions imposed by the foreign traders?

Ans. The garment exporters exert pressure on the garment manufacturers to reduce the cost of production for meeting the conditions imposed by the foreign traders. They try to cut down the production cost by paying as much as less wages to the weavers. In this way they try to maximise their profit.

- 4) Why does the Impex garment factory employ maximum number of women workers?

Ans. The Impex garment factory employ maximum number of women workers for the following reasons -

(a) Most of the women workers are employed on a temporary basis.

(b) The women are expert in thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging. These jobs have the lowest wages.

- 5) What is the way for the poor weavers to come out of the exploitation of the traders in the market?

Ans. In the marketing system if the poor weavers want to come out of the exploitation of the wealth and powerful traders they need to establish cooperative society. They should also follow their rules strictly.

**D) Descriptive answer type questions. [3 marks]**

- 1) How do the traders earn huge profit from the market?

Ans. The traders are earning huge profit from the market because of the following reasons:-

(a) The traders buy the cloth from the exporters at a cheap rate and sell in high price.

(b) As they buy bulk amount of cloth at cheap rate they can maximise their profit.

(c) By satisfying the customers with their choices they can easily influence them to buy their products.

**E) Long answer type questions. [5 marks]**

- 1) What are various demands put forwarded by the foreign traders to the garment exporters? Why do the exporters accept those demands?

Ans. The foreign traders demand the following to the garment exporters:-

- (a) They demand to supply the products at a cheap rate.
- (b) They also want to get high quality cloth.
- (c) They even set the time to deliver the consignment.

The garment exporters are readily accepting all the demands of the foreign traders as many of their customers are big businessmen from the USA and Europe who have giant supermarkets. As the garment exporters can earn a huge profit through selling their products, they are trying to fulfil the foreign traders demands as much as possible.

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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#### **Descriptive Question. [3 marks]**

1. Did Swapna get the actual price of her cotton? Why did the trader pay less to Swapna?
2. What role do the traders, weavers, garment exporters play in the market of Erode?
3. Where do you think the large farmers sell their cotton? Why is their condition different from Swapna?
4. Mention the conditions put by the garment manufacturers for employment and wages.

#### **Long Answer type Questions. [5marks]**

1. “If the weavers buy the yarn and sell the clothes through self initiative, then they will be able to earn three times more than they earn at present.” Do you think it is possible? How?
2. Compare the income of the weavers, garment exporters and foreign traders based on the selling per shirt.

#### **Teacher’s Note**

In “Do It Yourself” section to answer the descriptive question no.1. the students can read the paragraph ‘A cotton farmer in Kurnool’ mentioned in page 93 of the textbook. To answer the question no.2 they may read the pages 94,95 and 96. The students can further read these pages to answer the question no.3. They may refer the paragraph ‘The garment exporting factory near Delhi’ mentioned in pages 97 and 98.

To answer the long question no.1 the students need to form an overview of the chapter in their mind. To answer the question no.2 they may read the paragraph ‘Market and equality’ mentioned in page no.99 in the prescribed textbook.

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## CHAPTER - 9

### STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY

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#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

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**Key points:** Struggles for equality \*The Indian Constitution as a living document

**Summary:** There are many people in our society, especially women have been victims of inequality for hundreds of years. History is full of examples of persons who have come together to fight against inequality and for issues of justice. The Indian Constitution recognises all Indians as equal before the law and states that no person can be discriminated against because of their race, religion, caste, sex or economic background. That is why, all adults in India have the equal right to vote during elections and this 'power over the ballot box' has been used by people to elect or replace their representatives.

But in reality, the constitutional right has not been successfully reflected. Till now, inequalities in different areas of society can be noticed in many ways. As you have read in chapter-2, the increasing privatisation of health services and the neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most poor people like Kanta, Hakim Sheik and Aman to get good quality health care. Similarly, companies with large capital investments are able to draw our attention to their products that spend a lot of money on advertising, which is not possible for poor farmers and small traders like Swapna (chapter

9). Melani, like the millions of domestic workers across the country, is forced to endure the insults and hardship of working as a domestic help because she has no resources to set up something on her own.

On the other hand, the Ansaris were discriminated against not because they did not have the resources and religious reasons. Similarly, the main reason that the teachers forced Omprakash Valmiki (chapter 1) to sweep the school yard was because he was Dalit. You've also read that the work women do is often considered of less value than that done by the men. All of these persons are discriminated against primarily because of their social, cultural and economic background as well as because they are women.

■ Throughout the world - in every community, village, city and town-you will find that there are some people who may have stood up against an act of discrimination and injustice that they faced or which they witnessed. Often, some of these persons become more widely recognised because they have the support or represent large numbers of people who have united to address a particular issue of inequality. In India, there are many such struggles such as those among beedi workers, fisher folk, agricultural labourers, slum dwellers and each group is struggling for the justice in its own way. There are also many attempts to form cooperative or other collective ways by which people can have more control over resources. The Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) in Madhya Pradesh is an example of people coming together to fight for an issue and able to establish their right. (see page no. 105 to 107 of text book)

■ The foundation of all movements for justice is equality. The Indian Constitution is a powerful arm in its equality establishing the rights of citizens. Because, the Indian Constitution recognises the equality of all persons in respect of religion, caste, sex or economic background. Movements and struggles for equality in India continuously refer to the Indian constitution to make their point about equality and justice for all.

Issues of equality are central to a democracy. However, it has been a challenge to establishing these rights, especially economic and social equality. These, as you have read, include the privatisation of health services in the country, the increasing control that business houses exert on the media, the low value given to women and their work, the domestic workers have to face insult by house owner and the low earnings made by small farmers who grow cotton. These issues substantially affect poor and marginalised communities, and therefore, concern economic and social equality in the country. But, this is the core of the struggle for equality in a Democracy. Therefore, the most important thing in establishing the equal dignity and self-respect of all in the society is the constitutional recognition, sincere and active initiative at the administrative level and the collective efforts of the people.

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**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**A) Objective Type Questions. [1 mark]**

**Choose the correct answer**

- 1) The Tawa Matsya Sangh is in - a) Tripura b) Madhya Pradesh c) Assam  
d) Maharashtra
- 2) Tawa dam began to be built in - a) 1958 b) 1978 c) 1994 d) 1997
- 3) The government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors in - a) 1958 b) 1978 c) 1994 d) 1996

**Answers:** 1) b) Madhya Pradesh. 2) a) 1958 3) c) 1994

**B) Fill in the blanks**

- 1) The neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most..... people to get good quality health care.
- 2) Citizens of India can choose their.....of their choice through ‘power over the ballot box’.
- 3) The Indian.....is a powerful arm in establishing the rights of citizens.
- 4) Issues of equality are central to a.....

**Answers:** 1) poor 2) representatives 3) constitution 4) democracy.

**C) True/ False**

- 1) History is full of examples of persons who have come together to fight against inequality and for issues of justice.
- 2) The major investment companies spend no money on advertising.
- 3) In India, it is the case that the poor consist of a majority of members of Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim.
- 4) In 1996, the Madhya Pradesh government decided to give to the people displaced by the Tawa dam the fishing rights for the reservoir.

**Answers:** 1) True 2) False 3) True 4) True

**D) Matching ‘column A’ with ‘column B’**

Column A	Column B
1) Discriminated on the basis of religious reason	a) Omprakash Valmiki
2) Discriminated on the basis of caste system	b) Melani
3) Discriminated on the basis of poverty	c) Ansaris

**Answers:** 1)-c) Ansaris, 2)-a) Omprakash Valmiki, 3)-b) Melani.

**E) Very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.**

1) What percent of the total population of India form women according to the 2001 Census?

**Answer :** According to the 2001 census, women form 48 percent of the total population of India.

2) What percent of the total population of India were Muslims, Dalits and Adivasis according to the 2001 Census?

**Answer :** According to the 2001 census, Muslims form 13 percent, Dalits form 16 percent and Adivasi 8 percent of the total population of India.

3) In which year the Tawa dam was completed?

**Answer:** The Tawa dam was completed in 1978.

4) In which year people from 33 villages of Tawa started the new year with the first catch of fish?

**Answer:** On January 2, 1997, people from 33 villages of Tawa started the new year with the first catch of fish.

5) What was the main livelihood of the people of Tawa reservoir?

**Answer:** The main livelihood of the people of Tawa reservoir was fishing.

6) What is Tawa Matsya Sangh?

**Answer:** Tawa Matsya Sangh is a federation of fisher workers cooperatives in Madhya Pradesh.

7) Why was formed the Tawa Matsya Sangh?

**Answer:** The Tawa Matsya Sangh was formed to fighting for the rights of the local fish workers, displaced people of the satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh and increasing their livelihood.

**F) Short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.**

1) What is stated in the Indian Constitution regarding the recognising of equal rights?

**Answer:** The Indian Constitution recognises all Indians as equal before the law and states that no person can be discriminated against because of their race, religion, caste, sex or economic background. Therefore, all adults in India have the equal right to vote.

2) What is legal equality?

**Answer:** Legal equality means the state shall not deny any person equality before the law or equal protection of the law.

3) Where did the Tawa river originate from and where did it merge?

**Answer:** Originating in the Mahadev hills of Chindwara district, the Tawa flows through Betul, before joining the Narmada in Hoshangabad.

4) Why did the people of Tawa displaced?

**Answer:** When the dams are built and submerged large areas of forest and agricultural land, declared sanctuaries for animals, thousands of people are displaced.

5) What was happened after built the Tehri dam?

**Answer:** The old Tehri town and 100 villages, some totally and some partially, were submerged by the Tehri dam.

6) What issue is the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) Fighting for?

**Answer:** The Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) was formed to fighting for the rights of the local fish workers, displaced people of the satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh, and increasing their livelihood.

7) How did the Tawa Matsya Sangh increase the standard of living of fish workers?

**Answer:** By arranging transport and sell, giving the fish workers' loans for repair and the buying of new nets, by managing to earn higher wage as well as preserving the fish in the reservoir, the Tawa Matsya Sangh increased the standard of living of fish workers.

8) What things inspire us strongly to participate in the struggles for equality and justice in the society?

**Answer:** poems, songs and stories on the issues against inequality can inspire us and make us believe strongly in an issue and influence our efforts to correct the situation.

**G) Descriptive type question-answer. Each question carries 3 marks.**

1) What do you think is meant by the expression 'power over the ballot box'? Discuss.

**Answer:** By the expression 'power over the ballot box' we mean that every adult citizen has a great power in the right to vote.

- By voting people elect or replace their representatives. So, the elected representatives have to work for the welfare of the people. Otherwise they may be replaced.
- The ballot box provides the equality that vote of one person, rich or poor is as good as of any other.

**H) Essay type question-answer. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1) What role does the constitution play in people's struggles for equality?

**Answer:** Issues of equality are central to Indian democracy. The Indian Constitution plays an important role in the struggles for equality of the people. The Indian constitution recognises every person as



equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal. Besides, This recognition of equality includes some of the following provisions in the Constitution:

- first that every person is equal before the law or equal protection of the law.
- Second, no person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are female or male.
- Third, every person has access to all public places including Playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons Can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.
- Fourth, untouchability has been abolished.

Thus, through the recognition of all these issues, the Constitution of India plays an important role as a living document in the struggles for equality of the people of all sections.

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### DO IT YOURSELF

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**\*Descriptive type questions. Each question carries 3 marks.**

- 1) Why did the Tawa villagers set up the ‘Tawa Matsya Sangh’ organisation?
- 2) Do you think that the large - scale participation of villagers has contributed to the success of the Tawa Matsya Sangh? write two lines on why you think so?

**\*Essay type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) How do a large number of people fight for removal of inequality in the society?
- 2) Briefly discuss the reasons of obstacles in establishing the right to equality?

### Teacher’s Note

In the above mentioned ‘Do it yourself’ portion, for preparing the answer to the Descriptive type question 1, read well the page no.105 of text book and find out the actual reasons. To prepare the answer to the question no. 2 see page no. 106 & 107 of the text book and present the success of TMS logically.

To prepare answer to the Essay type question no. 1, read the third paragraph of the summary. For answer of question no. 2, read the last paragraph of the summary, see page no. 108 & 109 of the text book if necessary, then present the main reasons of obstacles.

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