

Updated

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TEACHER'S RESOURCE MANUAL

➤ Geography ➤ History ➤ Social & Political Life



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1. Our Environment

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. A building.
2. The components of the natural environment, such as land, water, air, etc., are called the realms of the Earth.
3. Water. 4. The barter system. 5. The Industrial Revolution.

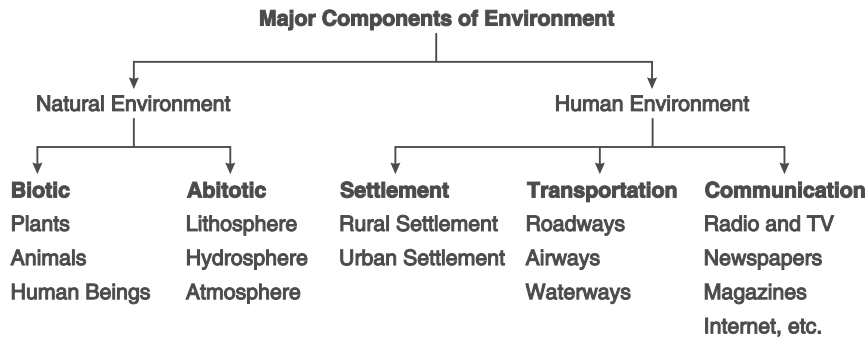
Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c and d 5. b 6. d
- C. 1. spheres 2. crust 3. mixture 4. organisms; environment 5. diversity
- D. 1. The biotic components include plants, animals and human beings. The abiotic components include land, water and air.
2. The natural environment has both the biotic or living and the abiotic or the non-living components existing on the Earth.
Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs and capabilities. Thus, they make the human environment.
3. The biosphere is a sphere of living organisms. It is found where the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere meet and interact with each other to support life.
The relationship between the living organisms, as well as the relationship between the organisms and their surroundings form an ecosystem.
4. The ocean of air which surrounds the Earth from all sides is called the atmosphere.
The condition of the atmosphere with respect to the temperature of air, atmospheric pressure, humidity, etc., makes up the weather of a place.
- E. 1. The Lithosphere is the outer skin of the Earth or the crust. This hard and solid layer is made up of rocks and minerals. The upper layer is covered with a thin layer of soil. This rocky sphere extends both over the continents and the ocean basins. Its surface is not uniform and has a variety of landforms, such as mountains, plateaus, ridges, plains, valleys and waterfalls. These landforms are also found on the ocean floors. Most of the human needs are met from the lithosphere. It provides land for agriculture and settlements. The land is covered with forests and grasslands. A large variety of minerals are found in the crust of the Earth which are needed for the development of industries.
2. About seventy one (71) per cent of the total surface area of the Earth is covered with water, which is called the Hydrosphere. The water on the Earth is found in oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, rivers, lakes, ponds, etc. Water is found in solid, liquid and gaseous forms. Freshwater is provided on the Earth through the water cycle or the hydrological cycle. Life cannot survive on the Earth's surface without water. Thus, it is essential for all living organisms. Freshwater is in great demand for domestic needs, agriculture and

industries. Water is also used to generate hydroelectricity.

3. Ecology is the science which studies the relationship between the living organisms and their environment.
4. The natural environment has both the biotic or living and the abiotic or the non-living components existing on the Earth. The biotic components include plants, animals and human beings. The biotic and the abiotic components of the natural environment are interrelated, and there is a constant interaction between them. Actually, the components of the natural environment are dynamic in nature.

F. 1.



2. Human beings are the most important part of the environment. They interact with the environment and also modify it according to their needs and capabilities.

With the development of science and technology, the needs of the human beings have not only increased, but also have become more varied. Man developed new techniques and methods to change the environment, so that his increased needs can be met. This has changed several ecosystems.

3. The lithosphere is the outer skin of the Earth or the crust. This upper layer is covered with a thin layer of soil. Most human needs are met from the lithosphere. It provides land for agriculture and settlements. The land is covered with forests and grasslands. A large variety of minerals are found in the crust of the Earth which are needed for the development of industries.
4. The ocean of air which surrounds the Earth from all sides is called the atmosphere. Air is a mixture of gases (Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Ozone, Helium, Hydrogen, etc.), water vapour and dust particles, as well.
5. The ocean of air which surrounds the Earth from all sides is called the atmosphere. The atmosphere protects us from harmful radiations and the scorching heat of the Sun. The air is vital for all forms of life on the Earth. The condition of the atmosphere with respect to the temperature of air, atmospheric pressure, humidity, etc., makes up the weather of a place. The changes in the atmosphere can produce changes in the weather and climate of a place.
6. The Industrial Revolution changed the entire concept of production. It enabled man to produce on a large scale. The new developments including faster means of transport and information technology made communication easier and faster across the world. This has disturbed the ecological balance. Farming, grazing, lumbering, mining, industries, transport, construction and communication have changed the environment greatly.

7. About seventy one (71) per cent of the total surface area of the Earth is covered with water. Water is found in solid, liquid and gaseous forms. Fresh water is provided on the Earth through the water cycle or the hydrological cycle. The sun's heat provides energy to evaporate water from the Earth's surface like the oceans, lakes, rivers, etc. Plants also lose water to the air. This is called transpiration. The water vapour eventually condenses, forming tiny droplets in clouds. When the clouds meet the cool air over land, precipitation (rain, sleet or snow) occurs and water returns to the surface of the Earth. This is called the hydrological cycle, or the water cycle.
8. Human beings are the most important part of the environment. They interact with the environment and also modify it according to their needs and capabilities. With the development of science and technology, the needs of human beings not only increased, but also have become more varied. Man developed new techniques and methods to change the environment, so that his increased needs can be met. This has changed several ecosystems. The Industrial Revolution changed the entire concept of production. It enabled man to produce on a large scale. The new developments including faster means of transport and information technology made communication easier and faster across the world. This has disturbed the ecological balance. Farming, grazing, lumbering, mining, industries, transport, construction and communication have changed the environment greatly. Thus, the actual degradation of the environment is due to human activities. Now, it is necessary for us to be aware and be sensitive about the various problems faced by our environment. We should try to achieve a balance between the natural and human environment. It is the need of the time that we should learn to live and use the environment in a harmonious way to avoid further destruction.

Think Tank

- G.
 1. Human beings change the natural environment to fulfil their endless greed, and in this process, they harm the environment. It results in degradation of the natural environment.
 2. We should maintain a balance between the natural and human environment because, only this will help sustain the natural environment for a long time without any harm.
 3. Any dramatic change in the biotic or the abiotic environment affects the whole environment because they are closely interlinked and connected.
- H.
 1. Spheres. 2. Hydrogen. 3. Biosphere

2. Inside Our Earth

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. b

- C. 1. 40 2. 2900 3. 2200° C 4. volcanoes 5. breaking 6. lost 7. beginning; end

- D. 1. The continental mass is made up of rocks and the main mineral constituents are silica and alumina called the SIAL.

2. The main constituents of the rocks of the oceanic crust are silica and magnesium, called SIMA.

3. The core is the innermost layer of the Earth which is made up of nickel (Ni) and ferrous (Fe). It is called NIFE.

- E. 1. Magma: The hot molten material called the magma is found at great depths in the interior of the Earth. The magma is brought to the Earth's surface during volcanic eruptions.

2. Asthenosphere: The mantle lies just below the crust and extends up to a depth of about 2900 km, below the crust. This region is known as the asthenosphere.

3. Secondary rocks: Sedimentary rocks are secondary rocks, as they are formed by the solidification of sediments derived from igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.

4. Rock cycle: The change of one type of rock into another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner is called the rock cycle.

- F. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

- G. 1. On the basis of information provided by the volcanic eruptions, seismic waves and other sources, it has been found that the Earth is made up of concentric layers with one layer inside another (just like in an onion). The three main layers of the Earth are the crust, the mantle and the core.

The crust is the outermost and the thinnest of all the layers. It is also called the lithosphere, as it is a sphere of solid rocks. Its thickness is about 35–40 km on the continental masses and only about 5–10 km on the ocean floors.

The mantle lies just below the crust and it extends up to a depth of about 2900 km, below the crust. At the depth of about 100–250 km, the mantle is partially molten. This region is known as the asthenosphere.

The core is the innermost layer of the Earth and has a radius of about 3500 km. The estimated temperature is about 2200° C to 5000° C.

2. (a) Igneous rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks (c) Metamorphic rocks

3. Igneous rocks are of two types—Extrusive Igneous rocks, and Intrusive Igneous rocks.
Extrusive Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of the molten lava on the surface of the Earth. The hot lava cools down rapidly and becomes solid. These rocks are smooth and have a fine grained structure, such as the basalt. The Deccan Plateau of India is made up of basalt rocks.
Intrusive Igneous rocks are formed when the hot molten magma cools down and solidifies deep inside the crust of the Earth. The slow rate of cooling forms coarse textured hard rocks with large crystals, such as granite. Grinding stones are generally made of granite.
4. Sedimentary rocks: The loose deposited sediments are compressed and hardened due to the weight of new layers of sediments. The sediments are cemented together to form sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks are secondary rocks, as they are formed by the solidification of sediments derived from igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. Sedimentary rocks are softer than the igneous rocks. They contain fossils of plants, animals and other organisms that once lived on them. These rocks are mostly formed under water and have horizontal layers.
Metamorphic rocks: The rocks which were once igneous and sedimentary can change under great heat and pressure into metamorphic rocks. The minerals in the rocks may change their composition and texture under high temperature and pressure. For example, limestone can change into marble and clay can change into slate. Metamorphic rocks are generally hard and have high specific gravity.
5. The core is the innermost layer of the Earth and has a radius of about 3500 km. It is the most inaccessible layer lying around the centre of the Earth. It is the heaviest part of the Earth and is made up of nickel (Ni) and Ferrous (Fe), called NIFE. The estimated temperature is about 2200° C to 5000° C. The layer is thought to be in the molten state, but the very high pressure keeps this layer firm and solid. The density varies from 5 g per cm³ to about 13.90 g per cm³.
6. When the igneous rocks are exposed on the Earth's surface, they are broken down by the agents of weathering into small fragments called sediments. These sediments are carried away and deposited by the agents of gradation, such as rivers, glaciers, wind and sea waves. The loose deposited sediments are compressed and hardened due to the weight of new layers of sediments. The sediments are cemented together to form sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks are secondary rocks as they are formed by the solidification of sediments derived from igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.
7. The term, 'metamorphic' means 'change in form'. The rocks which were once igneous and sedimentary can change under great heat and pressure into metamorphic rocks.
8. Rocks are of great use as they are composed of various minerals. Soils are derived from the weathering of rocks. Almost all types of building materials needed for making roads, houses, buildings, bridges, etc., are derived from rocks. Rocks are a source of metals like iron, copper, gold, silver, etc., and fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.

Think Tank

- H. 1. Lava, which is a hot liquid in form, lies under a great pressure in the core of the Earth. If there is any crack in the plates or the margin of the plates, a vent or passage is created on the Earth. Through this vent, the lava comes out.
2. Rocks contain a good portion of minerals which are hard in character. But in the soil, the harder portions are removed. Soil or clay is the metamorphosed portion of the hard rocks.
3. The igneous rock is the basic source of all the rocks on the Earth. Therefore, it is called the primary rock.
- I. 1. MAGMA 2. IRON 3. LAVA 4. SEDIMENT 5. BASALT 6. GRANITE 7. ALUMINA

3. Our Changing Earth – 1

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The tectonic plate. 2. Wind. 3. The volcanic mountain.
4. In the Circum-Pacific belt.
5. We should quickly leave a building and go to an open place during an earthquake.

Written Assignment

B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. b

C. 1. plates 2. Mid-world Mountain 3. magma 4. seismograph 5. focus

D. 1. The dormant volcanoes have not erupted in the recent times. They are also regarded as the sleeping volcanoes.

The extinct volcanoes have not erupted in the known historical period and they are not likely to become active again.

2. The place in the crust of the Earth from where sudden movements start is called the focus of earthquake.

The place which is vertically above the focus on the surface of the Earth is called the epicentre.

3. A vent or an opening in the Earth's crust is the passage through which hot molten magma erupts suddenly.

At the mouth of the volcanic vent, a funnel-shaped depression is formed. This is called the crater.

4. The forces which originate from the interior of the Earth are known as endogenic forces.

The forces which originate and work on the surface of the Earth are known as exogenic forces.

E. 1. Endogenic force 2. Exogenic force 3. Vent 4. Extinct

F. 1. Tectonic Plates: The crust of the Earth is broken into a number of big and small plates, which are known as lithospheric or tectonic plates. These plates float on a semi-molten layer of the asthenosphere below. The very slow movement of these plates, say a few millimetres in a year, results in the development of various landforms on the Earth's surface. The surface area of a lithospheric or tectonic plate is very large in comparison to its thickness. The movement of tectonic plates can cause changes on the Earth's surface.

2. Seismic waves: The tectonic forces inside the Earth cause vibrations or tremors in the Earth's crust. The vibrations are mostly caused by the movement of lithospheric or tectonic plates. These vibrations or shakings are called earthquake waves or seismic waves that travel all around the Earth.

3. Richter scale: The Richter scale is used to measure the power of an earthquake on a

scale of 1 to 9. The number indicates the intensity or the magnitude of energy released. Each number on the scale, upward from 1, represents 10 times increase in amplitude of shockwaves. An earthquake of less than 4.0 magnitude on the Richter scale is hardly felt; but one above 6.0 magnitude on the scale may cause severe damage.

4. Seismograph: Earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument called the seismograph. It shows the difference in the arrival of the P-waves and the S-waves. This can help us calculate the distance between the recording station and the epicentre.

G. 1. The crust of the Earth, which is also called the lithosphere, is broken into a number of big and small plates. These are known as the lithospheric plates. These plates float on a semi-molten layer of the asthenosphere below. The surface area of the lithospheric or tectonic plate is very large in comparison to its thickness. The movement of the tectonic plates can cause changes on the Earth's surface. The margins of these plates are very important, as most of the tectonic activities, such as the volcanoes, earthquakes, faulting, mountain buildings, etc., occur along the margins of the plates.

2. Most volcanoes occur near the earthquake belts around young fold mountains. Volcanoes mostly occur in two major belts—the Circum-Pacific belt and the Mid-world Mountain belt. Most of the active volcanoes and high volcanic cones are found in the Circum-Pacific belt. The Mid-world Mountain belt is not continuous and has volcanic zones like the Alps and the Himalayas. Volcanic eruption can cause heavy damage to human life and property.

3. Most active volcanoes are found around the Circum-Pacific belt. The margin of the belt is unstable and moving.

4. Volcanic hills, mountains and plateaus.

5. Seismic waves travel outwards as concentric waves and cause damage or an earthquake.

6. An earthquake occurs very sudden without showing any prior mark based on which a forecast can be made. Though, it is not possible to predict the arrival of an earthquake, there are some people who link it to animal behaviour, such as fishes in the pond getting agitated or snakes coming to the surface. The Japanese measure changes in the sea level to predict earthquakes.

7. Since we cannot predict an earthquake, we must always remain prepared to face it. In this respect, one should know the precautions to be taken during and after an earthquake. Here are a few of them:

(i) When you experience shaking movements, leave the buildings immediately and come to an open area.

(ii) If trapped inside the building, move to a safer spot, such as under a kitchen counter, table or a desk, against an inside corner or a wall. Protect your head with your arms.

(iii) Always keep away from fireplaces, areas around chimneys, windows, hanging pots, mirrors, bookcases, picture frames, etc.

(iv) If outside a building, keep away from trees, electric or telephone poles, signboards, tall buildings, etc.

(v) Take part in the mock drill.

Think Tank

- H. 1. Continental drifts take place because the tectonic plates of the Earth move along the margins.
2. During an earthquake, man-made structures like the buildings, bridges, etc., are destroyed causing death and destruction to life and property.
3. Some human activities, e.g., construction of dams, destructions of hills, etc., cause earthquakes. While we construct a dam to store water, huge pressure (due to the weight of the water) is created on the certain point of the Earth and this causes imbalance on the plates causing earthquakes.
4. Under-sea earthquake generate huge energy that moves a large portion of water on to the surface. This movement creates tsunami waves.
- I. 1. PLATES 2. LAVA 3. ETNA 4. BELTS

4. Our Changing Earth -2

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. c

- C. 1. gorge 2. delta 3. snowfield 4. desert 5. travel; origin

- D. 1. River 2. River 3. River 4. Ice (Glacier) 5. Wind 6. Sea 7. Wind 8. River
9. Sea 10. Ice (Glacier) 11. Wind 12. Sea

- E. 1. Weathering is a process that breaks the rocks into pieces. While agents of gradation are the 'vehicles' that transport the broken pieces.

The agents of gradation cause weathering, while weathering is possible only through the agents.

2. A V-shaped valley is created by a river in its upper course.

A U-shaped valley is created by a glacier.

A V-shaped valley is very deep and narrow.

A U-shaped valley is wide.

3. Streams or small rivers which join the main river are called its tributaries.

Rivers that are divided from a big river are called the distributaries.

4. The height above which there is a permanent cover of snow is known as the snowline.

The area of the permanent cover of snow above the snowline is called the snowfield.

- F. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c

- G. 1. Sometimes, especially during floods, a river overflows its banks and causes flooding of the surrounding areas. The river deposits the sediments, brought by it, in this region. This activity leads to the development of fertile flood-plains. The deposited sediments are very fertile and help to grow any type of crop.

2. In the middle course, a river twists and turns, forming large bends and loops, known as meanders. These are formed due to the erosional and depositional work of the river. The meanders are generally formed when the slope is gentle and the river has enough water. The continuous erosional and depositional work along the sides of the meanders cause the ends of the meander's loops to come closer. After some time, the meander's loops cut off from the main river, and the leftover part create an ox-bow lake.

3. The upper course of a river generally lies in the hilly areas. Due to steep slopes, the river flows very swiftly and erodes its beds and banks. Many types of landforms develop due to the erosional work of the river in the upper course. If there are hard and resistant

rocks in the course of the river, the water in the river falls from a great height forming a waterfall. The Jog Falls is the highest waterfall in India and the Angel Falls in Venezuela is the highest waterfall in the world.

4. A glacier or river of ice is formed by the accumulation of snow. A glacier moves under the influence of gravity along a confined course away from its region of accumulation. Deep cracks, called the crevasses, are formed on the surface of a glacier, when its movement is checked. The work of glaciers cause erosional features in the mountains or highlands and depositional features in the lowlands. The glacier erodes the landscape by bulldozing the soil and the stones. This action can expose the solid rocks below. It can carve out an armchair-shaped depression. A glacial valley has a distinct U-shape, as against a V-shaped river valley. A glacier is able to erode, both the sides and bottom, with which it comes in contact. After erosion, it leaves behind a distinct U-shaped valley. The tributaries or smaller glaciers develop waterfalls, while entering the main valley. The waterfall when seen from the floor of the main valley appears like a hanging valley.
5. The upper course of a river generally lies in the hilly areas. Due to steep slopes, the river flows very swiftly and erodes its beds and banks. Many types of landforms are formed due to the erosional work of a river in its upper course. The river creates waterfalls. Gorges or canyons and V-shaped valleys are also created.
6. Sea water does most of its erosional and depositional work through the sea waves. The work of sea waves as an agent of change modifies the coastal areas. It is also known as marine erosion. The ability of sea waves to do the erosional work depends upon the rock fragments carried by the water. Sea waves continuously strike rock masses in the coastal areas. The cracks in the rocks are widened as water is forced into them under very high pressure. This helps in breaking the rocks into smaller blocks. In some coastal areas, a layer of soft rocks exists between two layers of hard rocks. The joints in the rocks are widened into large cavities. Over a period of time, they become larger and wider.

Thus, hollow caves are formed, which are called the sea caves. They are frequently formed in the limestone and chalk regions. Over a period of time, the cavities are enlarged and only the roof of the cave remains, thus forming sea arches. When a headland projecting into sea is struck by the waves on both sides, a thorough passage is created, called a sea arch. Gradually, the agents of weathering and erosion break the upper portion of the arch, and the roof collapses. Thus, large pillars of rocks, completely detached from the main body of rocks, are left behind. This is called a stack. Steep depositional work is a slow process. When the capacity of the sea waves decline, the rock materials brought by them is deposited in the offshore region. Beaches are formed when the sea waves reach the coasts diagonally, and the winds are of low velocity. Beaches along the coasts of Goa, Mumbai and Chennai are very popular.

7. Rivers, glaciers, wind, oceans, water, heat, ice and chemicals are some of the main agents that cause weathering of rocks.

Think Tank

- H. 1. The upper course of a river falls only in the hilly areas. Due to the erosion of soft rocks, waterfalls are created in the upper areas which consist of hard rocks. In its upper course, the slope of the river is very high, which helps to create waterfalls.
2. Meanders are created when a river is unable to carry its sediments. The sediments are deposited along its course forcing the river to take another course. The river bends. All these movements happen in the plains or lowlands because here the speed of the river is very slow.
3. A glacier is very wide and hard. Its journey is obstructed by hills. Therefore, the speed of a glacier is very slow.
- I. 1. AGENTS 2. SOURCE 3. CANYON

5. Composition and Structure of Atmosphere

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Gravitation. 2. Oxygen. 3. -110°C . 4. Troposphere. 5. Climate change.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a

5. (This question does not give the right options. Answer is 12 km.) 6. b

- C. 1. ninety 2. Atmosphere 3. photosynthesis 4. tropopause 5. wireless

- D. 1. The upper limit of the troposphere is known as the tropopause.

The upper limit of the stratosphere is known as the stratopause.

2. Carbon dioxide, when released into the atmosphere, can create a greenhouse effect, by trapping the heat radiated from the Earth.

On the Earth, when the levels of the greenhouse gases increases, especially of carbon dioxide, the heat retained increases the average temperature of the air. This is called global warming.

3. Ionosphere is a part of the thermosphere, which contains electrically charged particles, called the ions.

Exosphere is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere and lies between 400 km and 1500 km above the Earth.

- E. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c

- F. 1. The atmosphere has a layered structure. Each layer has different characteristics. The total extent of the atmosphere, on the basis of temperature and atmospheric pressure, can be divided into five layers starting from the Earth's surface. These are: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

2. Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere, accounting for about 78 per cent of the clean dry air. Nitrogen, a colourless, inert gas, dilutes the oxygen and slows down the process of oxidation. Plants need nitrogen for their survival. They cannot use it directly and obtain it from the soil.

3. Excess accumulation of some gases like carbon dioxide, methane, etc., are responsible for disturbing the energy balance in the atmosphere. This can increase the heat on the Earth. Carbon dioxide, when released in the atmosphere can create a greenhouse effect, by trapping the heat radiated from the Earth. Thus, carbon dioxide is called a greenhouse gas.

4. The atmosphere is vital for the growth and development of life on the Earth. Its importance can be listed as follows:

(i) The atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays coming from the Sun.

- (ii) It controls the extremes of temperature during the daytime and the night time through the greenhouse effect.
 - (iii) The atmosphere protects us from meteors coming towards the Earth from the outer space.
 - (iv) Air has weight and exerts pressure. As it is pulled down, it always remains in contact with land and water.
 - (v) The change in weather conditions is exclusively due to the presence of the atmosphere.
 - (vi) Gases like oxygen and carbon dioxide have made life possible on Earth.
 - (vii) The ionosphere helps us in wireless and long distance communication.
 - (viii) Sound waves can only travel through the air.
 - (ix) The energy of the Sun makes the atmosphere dynamic.
5. The atmosphere is a mixture of many, gases, tiny dust particles, smoke and water vapour. The composition is not fixed; rather, it varies from place to place and also from season to season. In the lower layers, the composition of dry air is uniform. Nitrogen and oxygen are the two main gases which account for about 99 per cent of the atmosphere. Other gases present in the atmosphere include carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen. Apart from the gases, the atmosphere also has varying quantities of dust particles and water vapour.
6. Troposphere: This is the most important layer of the atmosphere. It is the lowest and the densest layer. The air we breathe is available in this layer only. Almost all types of weather phenomena like rainfall, fog, clouds, hailstorms, etc., occur in this layer. Water vapour and dust particles are found only in this layer.
- Stratosphere: The stratosphere lies above the tropopause and extends up to a height of about 50 km from the sea level. The air is generally thin, cold and dry. The stratosphere is almost free from various weather phenomena and the lower part is completely free from water vapour and dust particles. Thus, the lower part of the stratosphere is ideal for flying jet aircraft. An important feature of the stratosphere is the presence of ozone in its lower part. Ozone can absorb incoming ultraviolet rays from solar radiations. Thus, this ozone layer is essential for sustaining life on Earth.
7. The ionosphere is a part of the thermosphere. It contains electrically charged particles, called ions. The ions reflect radio waves back to the Earth's surface. This enables wireless communication.

Think Tank

- G. 1. The thermosphere contains electrically charged particles called ions which form the ionosphere. So, the thermosphere is also called the ionosphere.
2. An important feature of the stratosphere is the presence of ozone in its lower part. Ozone can absorb incoming ultraviolet rays from solar radiation. Therefore, the ozone layer is essential for sustaining life on Earth.
3. About 50% of the total mass of air is found within 5 km from the Earth's surface. The rest 40% remains within another 10 km.

4. In the mesosphere, air is present, though it is thin. The temperature decreases due to height from the sea level. But, in the exosphere, there is almost no air and the sphere merges with the interplanetary space which causes rise in temperature.
- H.
1. 1013 mb (760 mm).
 2. The air or atmosphere exerts pressure from all the sides.
 3. Dry air.
 4. Rain is a type of precipitation. A raindrop is the condensed form of water vapour.

7. Water

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. a 6. d

- C. 1. 35 per cent 2. evaporation 3. Mid-Atlantic Ridge 4. Israel

- D. 1. Saline water is water which contains a good amount of dissolved salts.

Freshwater is water that contains less amount of dissolved salts.

Sea water is an ideal example of saline water.

River water is an examples of freshwater.

2. When water when heated, evaporation takes place. The water evaporates in the form of vapour.

In the higher parts of the atmosphere, water vapour condenses and becomes droplets of water. This is called as condensation.

3. Ridges are the raised land under the sea (raised sea floor)

Trenches are the low land on the sea floor.

4. The portion of water on the Earth's surface is known as the hydrosphere.

Water always changes its form as liquid, solid and gas. The process by which water changes its form and also circulates between the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere is known as the water cycle or the hydrological cycle. The water cycle has neither a beginning nor an end.

- E. 1. Ice-caps, glaciers, lakes, rivers, atmosphere, etc., are some of the main sources of fresh water or the Earth.

2. Oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, etc., are the main water bodies.

3. The water in the oceans and seas is saline because it contains large amounts of dissolved salts. It is estimated that every 1000 ml (one litre) of ocean water has about 35 g of dissolved salts. Salinity is the term used to define the total contents of dissolved salts in ocean or sea water. Salinity is expressed as percentage (%). The brackish taste of the sea water is mainly due to the presence of common salt in it.

4. Excessive usage and unequal access to the water.

5. Water is a very precious resource, as it is essential for our survival. The shortage of fresh water is mainly due to its excessive use and unequal access to water. In view of the shortage of fresh water, we need to take urgent steps to conserve and reuse it. Some of

the measures for the conservation and reuse of fresh water are as under:

- (i) Encourage use of water available through recycling of water.
 - (ii) Encourage stores rainwater and use it in harvesting.
6. Water always changes its form as liquid, solid and gas. The process by which water changes its form and also circulates between the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere is known as the water cycle or the hydrological cycle. The water cycle has neither a beginning nor an end.

The water cycle is actually a combination of several processes, such as evaporation, transpiration, air mass movement, condensation, precipitation, run-off and groundwater movement. Heat and moisture are very important for the successful operation of the water cycle.

The water cycle follows the following steps:

- (i) The water is heated and evaporation takes place.
 - (ii) The water is converted into water vapour.
 - (iii) The water vapour enters the atmosphere with the help of the vertical and horizontal movement of the atmosphere.
 - (iv) In higher parts of the atmosphere, the water vapour condenses and becomes droplets of water.
 - (v) The droplets of water fall on the Earth through precipitation, as rainfall or snowfall.
 - (vi) Finally, this water reaches the oceans through various routes.
7. Water is a very precious resource, as it is essential for our survival. The shortage of fresh water is mainly due to its excessive use and unequal access to water. In view of the shortage of fresh water, increasing demand and large-scale pollution, it is urgently needed to conserve fresh water for a balanced and adequate supply.

Some of the measures for the conservation of fresh water are as under:

- (i) Stop reckless and unscientific use of water.
 - (ii) Encourage reuse through recycling of water.
 - (iii) Divert flood water to drought-prone regions.
 - (iv) Develop techniques to raise the level of underground water.
 - (v) Storing water through rainwater harvesting.
8. Oceans are the main source of moisture in the atmosphere. They help in the moderation of high temperature during the summer season and low temperature during the winter season. The oceans connect all the continents, as they are used as waterways for travel and trade.

Think Tank

- F. 1. The water of oceans and seas contains dissolved salts which make the water around 35% saline.
2. Near the equator evaporation is very high, which makes the water saline.
3. The North Atlantic Ocean is surrounded by North America and South America, Europe

and Africa. These continents are highly industrialised and full of natural resources. These make good trade relations among the countries.

G. 1. Mariana Trench. 2. Dead Sea. 3. Arctic Ocean. 4. % or percentage.

8. Ocean Circulation

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Wind. 2. Crest. 3. 25 metres. 4. The fall of sea water and its movement towards the sea is called a low tide. 5. The Brazilian current.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. d

- C. 1. seismograph 2. twice 3. Atlantic; cold 4. horizontally; vertically 5. warm

- D. 1. The top part of wave is called its crest.

The bottom part of a wave is called its trough.

2. The horizontal distance between two consecutive crests or consecutive troughs, is called the wave-length.

The vertical distance between the crest and the trough is called the wave-height.

3. The rise of sea water and its movement towards the coast is known as a high tide.

The fall of the sea water and its movement towards the sea is known as a low tide.

When streams of water are flowing regularly on the surface of the oceans in a definite direction, it is called an ocean current. The alternate rise and fall of sea water due to the gravitational forces of the Sun and the Moon are called tides. Sea waves produced by tides are called tidal waves.

The rise of sea water and its movement towards the coast is known as high tide; and the fall of the sea water and its movement towards the sea is called low tide.

4. The Sun, the Moon and Earth are in the same line on full moon and new moon days. On these two days, the Sun and the Moon exert their combined gravitational pull on the Earth. This leads to the occurrence of the highest high tide in a month called spring tides. However, when high tides are lower and low tides are higher than normal, then they are known as neap tides.

- E. 1. The rise and fall of water on the surface of the oceans or seas are called waves. Sea or ocean waves are generally generated by the force of the blowing wind. The waves can also be generated by tides, volcanic activity and under-sea earthquakes. Very strong winds can form huge waves in the oceans and seas.

2. The top part of a wave is called its crest, while the bottom part is called the trough. The time taken by two consecutive crests to pass any fixed point is called the wave period.

3. The alternate rise and fall of sea water due to the gravitational forces of the Sun and the Moon are called tides. The sea wave produced by tides are called tidal waves. The rise of sea water and its movement towards the coast is known as high tides; and the fall of the sea water with its movement towards the sea is called low tide.

The most important cause for the occurrence of high and low tides is the strong gravitational pull exerted by the Sun and the Moon on the surface of the Earth. Two high tides occur every day and between these two high tides, there occur two low tides.

4. Water in the oceans is constantly moving from one part to another. When streams of water are flowing regularly on the surface of the oceans in a definite direction, it is called an ocean current. Ocean currents are due to the combined effect of the following factors:
 - (i) Difference in the temperature of ocean water
 - (ii) Difference in the salinity of ocean water
 - (iii) The direction of winds
 - (iv) The rotation of the Earth
 - (v) The shape of the coastline
5. Tides are very important to us. Their significance can be listed as follows:
 - (i) High tides help some rivers to become navigable. At the time of high tide, the water level rises and ships are able to reach the harbour. Kolkata and London are tidal ports.
 - (ii) Tidal currents keep river mouths free from sediments. Tides carry silt away to the open sea.
 - (iii) The force of water due to its rise and fall is used to generate electricity.
 - (iv) Fishermen normally sail out to the open sea with low tides and return with high tides.
 - (v) Salty sea water is stored in low-lying coastal areas during the period of high tide. This water is used for making common salt.
6. Water in the oceans is constantly moving from one part to another. When streams of water are flowing regularly on the surface of the oceans in a definite direction, it is called an ocean current.

Ocean Currents of the Indian Ocean:

- (i) North Equatorial Current—Warm Current
 - (ii) South-west Monsoon Drift (Summer)—Warm Current
 - (iii) North-east Monsoon Drift (Winter)—Warm Current
 - (iv) South Equatorial Current—Warm Current
 - (v) Agulhas Current—Warm Current
 - (vi) West Wind Drift—Cold Current
 - (vii) West Australian Current—Cold Current
7. Ocean currents influence the temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, level of humidity and precipitation in the adjoining areas. Warm currents help in increasing the capacity of the winds to carry more moisture and vice versa. Large fishing areas have developed, where the warm and cold currents meet. Seas around Japan and New Foundland (along the western coast of North America) are the most prominent fishing

grounds in the world.

The warm water currents help in keeping the harbours open in the cold winter months, thus facilitating navigation and trade throughout the year. The ships are aided or hindered by the direction of the ocean currents.

8. Sometimes, an earthquake or a volcanic eruption is able to shift a very large amount of ocean water. The massive waves created are called a tsunami. A tsunami can be generated in the open ocean by any disturbance which can rapidly displace a large mass of water, such as an earthquake, volcanic eruption or a landslide. However, the most destructive cause is an undersea earthquake. The waves travel in all the directions from the place where the disturbances are caused by an earthquake.

Tsunami waves in the open ocean have massive wavelengths. They move at a speed of about 600 km to 1000 km per hour. With their massive strength, fast-moving tsunami waves can destroy houses and other buildings in the coastal areas, to a depth of about 3 kilometres. Ships and large boats can be pushed by tsunami waves, several kilometres inland. The arrival of a tsunami can be easily detected with the help of a seismograph.

Think Tank

- F. 1. The Moon, though small in size, is close to the Earth. Therefore, its gravitational pull is stronger than that of the Sun.
 2. Near the north-east of North America, dense fog is formed because of the cold Labrador current and the hot Gulf Stream Current's union.
 3. An open ocean is never static rather, the waves form continuously. In the deep, open oceans, tsunami waves are never too big to be identified or differentiated from the normal waves.
- G. 1. Current. 2. A high tide. 3. Trough. 4. Fog.

9. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The climatic conditions. 2. A dense cover of trees. 3. Ebony. 4. Mahogany.
5. During the winter season. 6. The Savanna.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. d 6. a 7. d 8. b

- C. 1. Australia 2. Tropical 3. Tundra 4. Temperate 5. Mediterranean 6. The Thar

- D. 1. Evergreen Forests: Evergreen forests, also known as Tropical Rainforests, are mostly found in the Orinoco and the Amazon basins of South America, the Congo river basin in Africa, South-East Asia [Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, etc.] and the west African coast. In India, evergreen forests are found along the western slopes of the Western Ghats in Kerala and Karnataka. Evergreen forests grow in regions that experience hot and humid climate with no dry season throughout the year. The annual rainfall is more than 200 cm and the temperature is about 15° C–30° C.

Evergreen forests are lush green, thick and multilayered forests. The trees are evergreen, as they do not shed their leaves in any part of the year. The trees are so closely spaced that they seem to form a common canopy that does not allow sunlight to reach the ground. Some trees grow as tall as 40 to 50 metres in height. The leaves are broad and the rate of transpiration is very high. There are no pure stands of trees; thus, these forests are of less commercial value. The main hardwood trees in the tropical evergreen forests are rosewood, ebony, mahogany, ivorywood, bamboos, reeds, etc.

Deciduous Forests: Tropical Deciduous forests, also known as monsoon forests, are mostly found in India, South China, Bangladesh, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Central America, South-east USA, East Africa, North-east Australia, Peru, Brazil, etc. This region experiences seasonal changes in temperature and rainfall. The annual rainfall is about 150 cm and the temperature ranges between 20° C–45° C. The monsoon region has a distinct dry season, in which the trees shed their leaves to prevent loss of moisture due to transpiration. The shedding season is spread over 6 to 8 weeks. Different species shed their leaves at different times. Thus, at no point of time are the forests bare. Most of the trees in the deciduous forests are hardwood trees, which include teak, sal, sheesham, deodar, bamboo, sandalwood, neem, etc. Teak is the most valuable timber tree. The trees are of medium height and the forests are not very dense. The wood of hardwood trees is widely used in the making of furniture, as transport and building materials, etc.

2. The Savanna Grasslands: The Savanna are the tropical grasslands. These are located on either side of the equator in the Tropical zone. They are found only in Africa, South America and Australia. The Savanna grasslands are located in the transitional zone between the equatorial and the desert regions. The grasses are generally tall and

coarse, about 3 to 4 metres in height. Some parts of the grasslands are used for grazing or farming.

The Steppe Grasslands: The Steppes are temperate grasslands. These are found in the mid-latitude zones, in the interior parts of the continents. They occur roughly between 40° to 55° latitudes in both the hemispheres. The temperate grasslands are spread over North America, South America, South Australia and Central Europe. These grasslands are known by different names in different continents, such as the Steppes in Eurasia, the Prairies in North America, the Pampas in South America, the Downs in Australia, the Velds in Africa, etc. The temperate grasslands experience a cool climate with low annual precipitation. The grasslands are extensive, and mostly, the grasses are short. The nutritious grasses are very suitable for cattle and sheep rearing. In many parts, extensive cultivation is practised and the main crops are wheat and corn.

3. **Forests:** A region that has a dense cover of trees and shrubs is called a forested area. A forest normally grows in those regions which have hot and humid climatic conditions.

Grasslands: A region that has a cover of tall or short, or the both types of plants is called a Grassland. A grassland grows mostly in those areas, where the rainfall is not enough for the growth of trees.

4. **The Tundra Vegetation:** The tundra vegetation is found either in the Polar regions or on high mountains. The Tundra region is confined only to the Northern Hemisphere. It includes Northern Alaska, Northern coastal belt of Canada, Southern Greenland and the Northern fringe of Scandinavia and Siberia. Here the temperatures are extremely low and the annual precipitation is less than 15 cm. The extremely cold and dry climate, almost throughout the year does not allow the growth of vegetation. Only mosses, lichens, and a few bushes grow during the short summer season.

The Taiga Vegetation: The Taiga forests are also known as the coniferous forests or the Boreal forests. These are found in the Northern Hemisphere only. The main concentration of the coniferous forests is in the sub-polar belt, between 50°N and 70°N. The main areas are in the northern parts of Canada, Europe and Asia. These forests are also found at higher altitudes. The coniferous forests are found in pure stands of single species over large areas. The trees are mostly tall, straight, evergreen softwood trees and have sharp and needle-like leaves. The trees are light and easy to cut. The softwood trees include the pines, spruce, larch, silver fir, birch, cedar, etc. The wood from the coniferous forests is widely used for making pulp, which is used for making paper and newsprint. Wood is also used for making matchboxes, packing boxes, furniture, plywood and sports goods, etc.

- E. 1. Savanna and Steppes 2. Prairies, Pampas and the Downs
3. Llanos, Campos and the Savanna 4. Elephants, lions and leopards
5. Camels, moles, lizards 6. Elephants, rhinoceros and the monkeys

- F. 1. **The Hot Desert Vegetation:** The hot deserts experience very high temperatures during the day time and extremely low temperatures during the night time. The desert regions experience very low rainfall. The main vegetation cover includes thorny bushes, cacti and a few short trees. The trees have long roots, thick stems, waxy leaves and thorns. These features help them to survive even in a harsh climate.

2. The Temperate Grasslands, also known as the Steppes, are found in the mid-latitudinal zones. The temperate grasslands grow in the interior parts of the continents. They occur roughly between 40° to 55° latitudes in both the hemispheres. The grasslands are spread over North America, South America, South Australia and Central Europe. These grasslands are known by different names in different continents, such as the Steppes in Eurasia, the Prairies in North America, the Pampas in South America, the Downs in Australia, the Velds in Africa, etc. The temperate grasslands experience a cool climate with low annual precipitation. The grasslands are extensive and mostly, the grasses are short. The nutritious grasses are very suitable for cattle and sheep rearing. In many parts, extensive cultivation is practised and the main crops are wheat and corn.
3. Tropical Evergreen Forests are also known as tropical rainforests. These forests grow on both sides of the Equator, within the tropical zone. These regions experience hot and humid climate with no dry season, throughout the year. The annual rainfall is more than 200 cm and the temperature is about 15° C to 30° C. Due to favourable climatic conditions, these regions have lush green, thick and multilayered forests. The trees are evergreen, as they do not shed their leaves in any part of the year. There are no pure strands of trees, and so these forests are of less commercial value. The main hardwood trees in the tropical evergreen forests are rosewood, ebony, mahogany, ivorywood, bamboos, reeds, etc. These forests are mostly found in the Orinoco and the Amazon basins of South America, in the Congo River basin in Africa, in South-East Asia [Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka] and in the West African coast. In India, the tropical evergreen forests are found along the western slopes of the Western Ghats in Kerala and Karnataka.
4. The Mediterranean type of forests are mostly found along the west and the south-west margins of the continents. The main area is around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. The other areas outside the Mediterranean Sea region include the California State in USA, the south-west Africa, the south-west of South America (Central Chile) and southern Australia. The climatic conditions in the Mediterranean region are hot, dry summers and mild rainy winters. To face the hot and dry conditions in the summer season, the trees have a thick bark, long roots and stiff, hard leaves. The trees are widely spaced with shrubs in between them.
5. Temperate Deciduous Forests grow in the cool temperate regions in the higher latitudes, where the annual rainfall is about 75 cm and the average temperature is about 20° C. The main regions are North-eastern part of USA, North-eastern China, Western Europe, Southern Chile, Japan, Korea and New Zealand. The trees in these forests are mostly of moderate height, but have thick trunks and broad leaves. During the winter season, which is mostly dry, the trees shed their leaves and are almost bare. The main trees are oak, ash, beech, chestnut, cherry, walnut, maple, redwood, poplar, firs, etc.
6. The Tundra Vegetation: The Tundra vegetation is found either in the Polar regions or on high mountains. The Tundra region is confined to the Northern Hemisphere. It includes Northern Alaska, the Northern coastal belt of Canada, Southern Greenland and the Northern fringe of Scandinavia and Siberia. Here, the temperatures are extremely low and annual precipitation is less than 15 cm. The extremely cold and dry climate, almost throughout the year does not allow growth of vegetation. Only mosses, lichens, and a

few bushes grow during the short summer season.

- G. 1. Natural vegetation includes those plants which grow naturally without any human interference, either directly or indirectly. The geographical factors which influence the growth and development of natural vegetation in a region are the latitude of the place, the relief features and the height of land above the sea level. Climatic conditions (especially the temperature and precipitation), slope of land and the type of soil are also other salient factors. The amount and distribution of rainfall is more important than the temperature, except in the mountains. There is an intimate relationship between the topography of the region and the type of natural vegetation.
2. Tropical rainforests are also known as evergreen forests as they do not shed their leaves in any part of the year. The forests remain green throughout the year.
 3. The main regions that are covered with temperate evergreen forests are along the eastern coastal margins of the continents, such as South-eastern USA, South-east Brazil, Uruguay, South-east Australia, South China, etc.
 4. In the sub-polar belts, coniferous forests grow. Coniferous forests grow between 50°N and 70°N. The main areas are in the northern parts of Canada, Europe and Asia. These forests are also found in higher altitudes.
 5. The Mediterranean type of forests are mostly found along the west and the south-west margins of the continents. The main area is around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. The climatic conditions in the Mediterranean region are hot and dry summers and mild rainy winters. To face the hot and dry conditions in the summer season, the trees have a thick bark, long roots and stiff, hard leaves. The trees are widely spaced with shrubs in between them.
 6. Coniferous forests, also called Taiga forests, are found in the Northern Hemisphere. The main concentration of coniferous forests are in the sub-polar belts, between 50°N and 70°N. Coniferous forests are found in pure stands of a single species over large areas. The trees are mostly tall, straight, evergreen softwood trees and have sharp and needle-like leaves. The trees are light and easy to cut. The softwood trees include the pines, the spruce, the larch, the silver fir, the birch, the cedar, etc.
 7. Most of the trees in the tropical deciduous forests are hardwood trees. The trees include teak, sal, sheesham, deodar, bamboo, sandalwood, neem, etc. Teak is the most valuable timber tree. The wood of the hardwood trees is widely used in the making of furniture, as transport and building materials, etc. The trees are mostly of moderate height, but have thick trunks and broad leaves. During the dry winter season, or autumn season, the trees shed their leaves and are mostly bare.
 8. The temperate grasslands, also known as the steppes, are found in the mid-latitudinal zones in the interior parts of the continents. The grasslands are extensive and mostly the grasses are short. The nutritious grasses are suitable for cattle and sheep rearing. In many parts, extensive cultivation is practised. The main crops are wheat and corn.
 9. The cold deserts, also known as the Tundra regions, have extremely cold and dry climate, almost throughout the year. This climate does not support a large variety of plants and animals. Reindeer can survive on mosses and lichens. Birds migrate to prey on marsh

insects. Polar bears, wolves, musk oxen, foxes, lemmings, etc., are found here.

10. Tropical rainforests grow on both sides of the Equator, within the tropical zone. The tropical rainforests have a large variety of wildlife, which includes animals, birds, reptiles, insects, etc., The main animals are monkeys, gorillas, hippopotamus, jaguars, leopards, elephants, sloths, etc. Many species of birds like parrots, hummingbirds, etc., are found. A variety of snakes like pythons, cobras, pit vipers, kraits, etc., are also found here. Anaconda is the largest python which dwells here. Other animals include crocodiles, lizards, turtles, bats, pumas, squirrels, etc. These forests are particularly rich in insect life.

Think Tank

- H.
 1. The Taiga and the Tundra regions have very cold climate. Therefore, for animals to keep warm, they have adapted themselves and have thick fur.
 2. The natural vegetation of a place depends upon the soil, climate and height of the land from the sea level. Since all these things change from place to place, the vegetation also changes.
 3. In Mediterranean forests, different varieties of fruits grow. Therefore, the Mediterranean forests are also called the orchards of Europe.
 4. Lumbering means cutting and selling trees for commercial purposes. Since the hilly areas are not suitable for cultivation or any other economic activities, people depend on lumbering.
- I.
 1. Africa.
 2. Anaconda.
 3. 50°N to 70°N.

10. Human Environment – 1 (Settlements)

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. b

- C. 1. fertile 2. two 3. urban areas 4. temporary 5. less 6. recreational

- D. 1. Temporary settlements are those where people live for a short period, say one or two years, and then they move to a new place. Hunters, nomads and shifting cultivators live in such settlements. They normally practise transhumance, that is, the seasonal movement of people in search of new pastures. The temporary settlements are mostly found in deserts, tundra, equatorial forests and hilly areas.

With more and more developments, the people build pucca houses and these grew into permanent settlements where people live permanently. The permanent settlements can be broadly grouped into two categories—rural settlements and urban settlements.

2. Compact Settlements: A compact settlement is a closely built-up area of houses, huts, farm structures and other buildings. The adjoining houses have common walls, so that one can move from one roof to another. Compact settlements are generally found in the fertile plains, or along the water bodies where the soil, fish and other resources are rich.

Scattered Settlements: In a scattered settlement, the houses and other buildings are built on an extensive area and located far off from one another. Such settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, poor agricultural regions and where the farmers have to live on the agricultural land.

3. Rural Settlements: People related to agriculture live in villages, which are called rural settlements. A rural settlement is often called an agricultural workshop. Most rural settlements in the world are small, stable and permanent. These are dominated by an open countryside, low population density and a simple mode of life. These settlements can be compact or scattered.

Urban Settlements: Towns and cities are called urban settlements. The total population should be more than 5000 of an urban settlement (in India), and the main occupations of the people are manufacturing, transport, trade and services, etc. It should have an administrative setup like a municipal committee or corporation.

4. Circular Settlements: A circular settlement develops around a tank, lake or grassy plain. The main occupation of the people is to earn their livelihood from water, such as fishing, boating, etc.

Radial Settlements: A radial settlement develops in those areas where a number of

metalled or unmetalled roads converge. In this pattern, the houses spread out along the sides of the roads in all directions.

- E. 1. 'Human settlement' means staying in a group called a community at a place. Human settlements are those locations where people build their homes. These settlements helped in the growth of communities. A community is a group of people living in a particular area and bound with each other by common interests. This helped in the development of civilisations in the river valleys.
2. Human beings built houses and developed settlements to protect themselves against the extremes of weather and to enjoy social life. The actual reasons for the formation of settlements are not known, as they occurred before recorded history. In the early stages, human beings were nomads, wandering in tribes across regions in search of food and water. After some time, they learnt to domesticate animals and later on started growing food crops. To cultivate the land for raising food crops, human beings had to stay at one place. They chose the site near a pond, or a lake or a river. At such places, water was readily available and the land was also fertile. It is probably from this situation that the first human settlements developed.
 3. Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley, etc., are a few river valley civilisations where ancient civilisations grew.
 4. There is a great diversity in the patterns of rural settlements. Generally, rural settlements have the following patterns:
 - (i) Linear settlements generally develop along the banks of rivers, roads, canals and sea coasts. The houses are mostly parallel to the roads, railway tracks, sea coasts or rivers.
 - (ii) Circular settlements develop around a tank, lake or grassy plain. The main occupations of the people in such settlements is to earn their livelihood from water, such as fishing, boating, etc.
 - (iii) Rectangular settlements develop at the crossroads and are the most common type of settlement pattern. They are found in fertile or productive alluvial plains and wide valleys in the mountains.
 - (iv) Radial settlements develop in those areas where a number of metalled or unmetalled roads converge. In this pattern, the houses are spread out along the sides of the roads in all directions.
 5. Towns and cities are called urban settlements. On the basis of their functions, urban settlements are classified into the following groups:
 - (i) Administrative towns are the headquarters of administrative departments of the government. London, New Delhi, Jaipur, Paris, Beijing, etc., are such kind of cities. Such cities have government offices, public buildings, royal palaces and residences of the President, Prime Minister, other ministers and officers.
 - (ii) Defence towns are the centres of military activities. These can be fort towns, garrison towns or naval bases. Such towns have barracks, cantonments, training facilities for the armed forces, airfields and harbours for warships. In India, Jodhpur is a fort town, Mhow is a garrison town and Kochi is a naval base.

- (iii) Cultural towns include religious, educational or recreational centres. Haridwar, Jerusalem, Mecca, etc., are religious towns. Oxford, Cambridge, Roorkee, etc., are educational centres. Hollywood and Mumbai are recreational towns.
 - (iv) Collection centres include mining towns, fishing ports and lumbering centres. Such towns may have some industries related to these collection activities. For example: Dhanbad, Abadan, etc.
 - (v) Industrial towns have some kind of manufacturing activity. They are developed in mining and manufacturing regions. Jamshedpur, Pittsburg, Manchester (UK), etc., are such type of cities.
 - (vi) Trade and transport towns: Other towns provide facilities for trade, commerce and services. They have a wide range of shops, stores, godowns and markets. Indore (India), Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), Hong Kong (China), etc., are such type of cities.
 - (vii) Resort towns cater to the recreational needs of the people. Such towns may be based on health, seaside recreations, cultural attractions, historical movements, etc., Gulmarg (India) is such type of a city.
6. Urban settlements have a big population, better public utility services and better infrastructure. In towns, the main occupations of the people are manufacturing, transport, trade and services. A town or a city has an administration setup like a municipal committee or a municipal corporation.
7. Rural and urban settlements are highly dependent on each other. Urban people need the agricultural products of the villages and rural people are dependent on the cities for industrial goods, medical facilities, educational facilities, finance, etc. Rural and urban areas are connected to each other by roads and rail routes. They have four types of relations:
- (i) Trade relations
 - (ii) Social relations
 - (iii) Transport relations
 - (iv) Agricultural relations

Think Tank

- F. 1. In the polar regions, materials for making buildings are not available. Therefore, Eskimos build igloos from snow.
2. Agriculture, in India, is mostly practised in the villages by villagers. Therefore, a village is called an agricultural workshop.
3. Nomads move with their cattle from place to place in search of grazing fields and water.
- G. 1. Thar Desert (Rajasthan). 2. Agriculture. 3. Capital. 4. Darjeeling. 5. Puri.

11. Human Environment-2 (Transport and Communication)

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The steam engine. 2. The Golden Quadrilateral. 3. The Manali-Leh highway.
4. The Trans-Siberian Railway. 5. The Star News. 6. The roadways.

Written Assignment

B. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. c

C. 1. water 2. Expressways 3. Vancouver 4. central government 5. mass

D. 1. Personal communication is meant for one person to another (generally between two persons). Examples: Letter, telephone, telegraph, etc.

Mass communication means communication with a large number of people. Examples: Radio, television, etc.

2. National highways are built and maintained by the central government. National highways connect different cities and towns in different states.

State highways are built and maintained by the state governments. State highways connect towns within a state.

3. Waterways are divided into inland waterways and sea routes.

Inland Waterways: Rivers, canals and lakes have been important inland waterways since ancient times. Boats and steamers are used as the means of transport on them. They carry cargo as well as passengers. The development of inland waterway is dependent upon the width and the depth of the water bodies, continuity in the flow of water and transport technology. The important inland waterways are the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system, the Great Lakes in North America, the Mississippi waterway, etc. The world's densest network of inland waterways is found in France and Germany.

Ocean and Sea Routes: Oceans and seas offer a free highway in all directions with no maintenance cost. Sea routes and ocean routes are mostly used for transporting goods from one country to another. The use of containers has not only made cargo handling easier but has also eased the transfer of goods to land transport at the world's major ports. Modern passenger liners and cargo ships are equipped with radar, wireless and other navigation aids. The major oceanic routes of the world are the North Atlantic route, the Mediterranean–Indian Ocean route, the Cape of Good Hope route, etc.

4. Telecommunication means telephone-based communication including telegraph and teleprinter.

Internet is a computer-based network of communication.

- E. 1. The word 'communication' means the 'conveyance of information from the origin to the place of destination through a device'. The postal services, telephone, telegraph, fax, Internet and satellite are some of the examples of means of communication.
2. Roadways have the following advantages:
 - (i) They are the cheapest and quickest means of transport for short distances.
 - (ii) Roads are easy to construct even in rough terrains and in forested areas.
 - (iii) They are suitable for transporting fragile and perishable goods.
 - (iv) Roads can conveniently link farms to the industrial centres and markets.
 - (v) The cost of developing roadways is less than that of the railways.
 - (vi) Road transport can deliver goods right to the doors of the consumers.
3. Progress in the field of communication has brought about an information revolution in the world. Long distance communication has been made far easier than ever before without the physical movement of either the communicator or the receiver. Telephone played an important role in the growth and development of cities and industries in every part of the world. Through radio, television, newspapers, magazines, etc., we can contact and communicate with a very large number of people in almost every part of the world. These means of communication are now known as mass media. The Internet has made our day-to-day life and work more comfortable. We can use this device to book the railways, airways or even cinema tickets. Thus, the modern communication systems have now become a part of our daily life.
4. In India, the railways started in 1853 between Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane. Today, India has the second largest railways, after China, in Asia. In India, the railways are the largest public sector enterprise. Freight services have also been improved by providing facilities for tankers and containers. India is a big country with huge plain lands that facilitate rail transport. India is emerging ahead economically in the world; therefore, a smooth transport among cities, towns, ports, etc., is vital. India, a country with the second highest population, needs railways to carry its people from one place to another.
5. The railways are comparatively a cheaper and more convenient means of transport than the roadways. Railways are widely used for transporting goods in bulk over long distances.

The railways have the following benefits:

- (i) They are a quick means of transport on land.
 - (ii) They can handle more load in comparison to the roads.
 - (iii) They are very convenient for long-distance travel.
 - (iv) They facilitate the carrying of bulky materials in large quantities.
 - (v) Movement of passengers and mail have become easier and faster due to the railways.
6. Inter-continental rail routes connect two ends of a continent. Important among these routes are:

- (i) The Trans-Siberian Railway, between St. Petersburg and Vladivostak (About 9332 km).
 - (ii) The Canadian Pacific Railway, between Vancouver and Halifax (About 7050 km).
 - (iii) The Australian Intercontinental, between Sydney and Perth.
 - (iv) The Cape-Cairo Railway, between Cape Town and Cairo.
7. Air transport is the fastest as well as the costliest mode of transport.
- Air transport has the following characteristics:
- (i) An aeroplane can use only fixed corridors while passing over different countries or cities.
 - (ii) It is suitable for long distance travel.
 - (iii) It is unsuitable for heavy and cheap goods.
 - (iv) Air transport is suitable for relief operations in remote and inaccessible areas.
 - (v) It is the only mode of transport to reach distant areas, especially where there are no roads or railways.
8. The major oceanic routes of the world are:
- (i) The North Atlantic route
 - (ii) The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean route
 - (iii) The Cape of Good Hope route
 - (iv) The South Atlantic route
 - (v) The North Pacific Ocean route
 - (vi) The South Pacific Ocean route

Water transport is comparatively cheaper as no expenditure is required in constructing tracks and on their maintenance. All that needs to be done is to provide port facilities at the two ends. Waterways are ideal for moving heavy and bulky goods over long distances.

9. The modern system of communication has converted the world into a global village. In the later part of the 20th century, telecommunication merged with computers to form integrated networks through the Internet, which is the largest electronic network. Now, we can send e-mails through the Internet. The Internet has made our day-to-day life and work very comfortable. We can use this mode to book tickets for the railways, the airways or even the cinema tickets. Thus, the modern communication system has now become an integral part of our daily life.

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1. Owing to the advancement of modern communication and transport systems, distance between two far off places has reduced to nothing. Therefore, we can say that the world today has become a global village.
2. Airways, especially helicopters, are used to reach remote areas which are not connected by the roadways, railway or waterways.

3. A Rail journey is comparatively more comfortable and economic—compared to the vehicles on the roads.
4. The Internet and E-mails are not absolutely reliable because anyone can hack anybody's personal information.

G. 1. COMMUTER 2. ROPEWAY 3. AIRPORT

12. Human Environment Interactions

(The Tropical and the Subtropical Regions)

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The Amazon. 2. The Andes Mountain. 3. 27° C 4. Houses in the Amazon Basin.
5. Haridwar.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. d 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. b
- C. 1. 6,500 2. equatorial 3. selvas 4. Gangotri 5. susu
- D. 1. Mahogany. 2. Hummingbirds, monkeys. 3. Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak and Rapti. 4. Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Varanasi, Patna.
5. Rohu, catla and hilsa.
- E. 1. The Amazon river (about 6500 km long) is the second longest river in the world, next only to the Nile in Africa. The Amazon discharges the largest amount of water. The source of the Amazon river is in the Andes Mountains in Peru. It flows into the Atlantic Ocean after completing a long journey through the northern part of South America. From the Andes Mountains in the west, it flows eastwards. During its course, a large number of tributaries join the main river from the north, as well as from the south. The Amazon Basin is drained by the Amazon river and its numerous tributaries.
2. As the Amazon basin lies mostly in the equatorial region, it experiences hot and humid climatic conditions. The average annual rainfall is about 250 cm. The hot and humid climate helps in the growth of dense vegetation, such as tall trees, creepers, bushes, ferns and orchids. The shade-resistant epiphytic plants (which grow on other plants) also grow here. The forests have the largest number of plant species. Broad-leaved, tall, evergreen hardwood trees, such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, rubber and cane are found in this region. The forests form a continuous canopy at the top, which does not allow sunlight to reach the ground. This leads to dampness and darkness on the ground. Orchids and bromeliads grow as plant parasites. The thick forests are also called the Selvas.
3. The Amazon basin is sparsely populated. It is mostly inhabited by the tribal people. Most of the tribes still depend on food gathering, hunting and fishing. Some of them practise shifting cultivation. They follow the slash-and-burn technique for clearing forested areas. The men are mostly involved in gathering, hunting and fishing, while women, who stay back in the villages, grow crops. The people mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food of the tribal people is manioc or cassava, which grows under the ground. Some tribal people cut the forest and use the hardwood for commercial activities. Most of the tribal people use wood for building houses. Some

live in thatched houses, which look like beehives. At many other places, apartment-type of houses with steeply slanting roofs have been constructed. Locally, such type of houses are called the Maloca.

Recent developments in the means of transport and communication have changed the lifestyle of the tribal people to some extent. Previously, one could reach the interior of the forests only by navigating the river. Now, the entire forested area has become accessible due to the construction of the Trans-Amazon Highway. Nowadays, aircraft are also available to reach the interior areas. Some of the tribal people have also been displaced and settled in new areas to carry out the work of development.

4. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their numerous tributaries. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin includes a large part of northern and eastern India (Uttarakhand, parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam), Nepal, China and Bangladesh.

The main physical features in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are the Himalayan Mountains, the northern plains of India and the Sundarbans delta. As the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is located between 10°N to 30°N latitudes, it experiences a monsoon type of climate. This region has four distinct seasons. The hot and humid climate for a major part of the year favours the growth of forests. The vegetation varies greatly according to the height of land above sea level. In the plain areas tropical deciduous forests grow widely. The main valuable trees are teak, sal, sheesham and pipal. In Assam, bamboo is widely grown. The Sundarbans (delta region) have mangrove forests. In the hilly areas of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir and chir grow. The physical environment of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin plays a significant role in the lifestyle of the people and their activities. The distribution of population is also influenced by the physical environment. In hilly areas, the density of population is low due to inhospitable conditions. The plain areas are very thickly populated. The soil is fertile and the main occupation is agriculture.

5. Terrace Farming: Terraces are built along the steep slopes of the hills to create strips of levelled land, on which crops can be grown. This also stops the rapid runoff of water.
- F. 1. The Amazon river basin includes a large part of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and a small part of Venezuela. The Equator passes through this basin. A major part of the Amazon basin is towards the south of the Equator.
2. As the Amazon river basin lies mostly in the equatorial region, it experiences a uniformly high temperature almost throughout the year. The average annual temperature is about 27° C. The nights are also warm. Rainfall is heavy and well distributed almost throughout the year. The general climatic conditions are hot and humid without any dry season. Even when the nights are cool, the humidity is generally high. The average annual rainfall is about 250 cm.
 3. Shifting cultivation is practised in the Amazon basin. People follow the slash-and-burn technique for clearing forested areas. People grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food of the tribal people is manioc or cassava, which grows under the ground. In some areas, cash crops, such as coffee, cocoa, maize, banana, rubber, etc., are also grown. Some rubber plantations have also been developed in this region. Some tribal people cut the forests and use the hardwood for commercial activities.

4. The Amazon basin is sparsely populated. It is mostly inhabited by tribal people. Most of the tribes still depend on food gathering, hunting and fishing. Some of them practise shifting cultivation. They follow the slash-and-burn technique for clearing forested areas. The men are mostly involved in gathering, hunting and fishing, while women, who stay back in the villages, grow crops. They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food of the tribal people is manioc or cassava, which grows under the ground. Some tribal people cut the forest and use the hardwood for commercial activities. Recent developments in the means of transport and communication have changed the lifestyle of the tribal people to some extent.
5. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is located between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. This basin includes a large part of northern and eastern India (Uttarakhand, parts of Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam), Nepal, China and Bangladesh.
6. The Ganga originates from the Gaumukh in the Gangotri glacier and enters the plain area near Haridwar. The Ganga meets the Bay of Bengal in West Bengal. The main tributaries of the Ganga are the Ramganga, the Gomti, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Rapti, the Kosi, the Yamuna, the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, the Ken and the Son. The cities located on the banks of the Ganga are Kanpur, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Varanasi and Kolkata.
7. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers along with their numerous tributaries. The physical environment of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin plays a significant role in the lifestyle of the people and their activities. The distribution of population is also influenced by the physical environment. In the hilly areas, the density of population is low due to inhospitable conditions. The plain areas are very thickly populated. The soil is fertile and the main occupation of the people is agriculture.
8. The port of Haldia in West Bengal.
9. The Amazon basin is sparsely populated. Most of the inhabitants are tribal people.
The distribution of population in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is influenced by the physical environment. In the hilly areas, the density of population is low due to inhospitable conditions. The plain areas are very thickly populated, as well as fertile because of the rich alluvium soil brought by the rivers.
10. The Amazon (about 6500 km long) is the second longest river in the world. The Amazon discharges the largest amount of water. The source of the Amazon is in the Andes Mountains in Peru in South America. It flows into the Atlantic Ocean after completing a long journey through the northern part of South America. From the Andes Mountains in the west, it flows eastwards. During its course, a large number of tributaries join the main river from the north, as well as from the south. Some of them are the Tigre, the Putumayo, the Japura, the Negro, the Baranco, etc., from the north and the Jurua, the Purus, the Maderia, the Tapajos, the Xingu, the Tocantins, etc., from the south. The Amazon basin is drained by the Amazon and its numerous tributaries.
The Ganga originates from the Gaumukh in the Gangotri glacier and enters the plain area near Haridwar. The Ganga meets the Bay of Bengal in West Bengal. The main

tributaries of the Ganga are the Ramganga, the Gomti, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Rapti, the Kosi, the Yamuna, the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, the Ken and the Son. The cities located on the banks of the Ganga are Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata.

11. The Amazon basin is sparsely populated. The basin is mostly inhabited by the tribal people. Most of the tribes still depend on food gathering, hunting and fishing. Some of them practise shifting cultivation. The men are mostly involved in gathering, hunting and fishing, while women, who stay back in the villages, grow crops. They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. The staple food of the tribals is manioc or cassava, which grows under the ground.

In some areas, cash crops such as coffee, cocoa, maize, banana, rubber, etc., are also grown. Some rubber plantations have also been developed in this region. The tribal people cut the forests and use the hardwood for commercial activities.

The physical environment of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin plays a significant role in the lifestyle of the people and their activities. In areas of high rainfall, rice is the main crop. The other important crops are wheat, maize, gram, sorghum and millets. Among the cash crops, sugar cane and jute are the most important. Along the hilly slopes of Assam and West Bengal, tea is widely grown on the plantations. In some parts of Assam and Bihar, silkworms are reared on mulberry leaves. In the hilly areas, the slopes are terraced and rice is widely grown. The fresh water of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers has large variety of fishes and other forms of aquatic life. The most common species of fishes are the rohu, catla and hilsa. There are many large and small cities in this basin, but the bigger ones are located on the banks of the Ganga. Some of them are Kanpur, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Varanasi and Kolkata. A large variety of industries have been established in these cities.

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- G. 1. The soil of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is fertile and the climate is suitable for growing rice.
2. The Amazon river basin is covered with thick forests and the climate is not suitable for human population.
3. The Selvas is covered with thick forests and undergrowths. Sunlight cannot reach the ground, and therefore, the land is damp and dark.
4. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is a plain land and thickly populated; therefore, dense networks of transport and communication have developed.
5. No other type of farming is possible in the hilly areas, other than terrace farming.
- H. 1. The Bromeliads. 2. Gaumukh, in the Gangotri glacier. 3. Rice. 4. Hugli or Hooghly. 5. The Padma river.

13. Life in Temperate Grasslands (The Prairies and the Velds)

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. c

- C. 1. Winnipeg 2. Rocky Mountains 3. July 4. farming lands
5. The Prairie 6. cowboys 7. warmer and wetter

- D. 1. The temperate grasslands are located in the interior of the continents. These are the rain-shadow areas in the mountain ranges. These grasslands extend between 35° and 55° latitudes in both the hemispheres. These regions experience moderate climate with limited rainfall and that too, in the summer season. These climatic conditions are not suitable for the growth of trees. Thus, grass is the main type of vegetation that grows in these areas.
2. The Prairies are located in the interior parts of the USA and Canada. They lie between the Rocky Mountains in the west, the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Great Lakes in the north-east. The dairy farming belt extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast.
3. The Prairie grasslands were originally inhabited by the Red Indians or the American Indians. Other tribes living in the Prairies were the Apache, the Cree, the Crow, the Pawnee, etc. At present, most of the people, who are settled here are migrant Europeans. This region is sparsely populated and the people are very hardworking.
4. The nutritious grasses in the eastern part of the Prairies are used for raising dairy cattle. The dairy farming belt extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast. Beef cattle are reared on large farms, called ranches. Ranches are looked after by very sturdy and hard working men called cowboys. Their main work is looking after the cattle and driving them in the pastures for grazing.
5. The Dutch were the first Europeans to reach and settle in the Velds. The Hottentots, an African tribe, were the initial settlers of the grasslands. These primitive people were primarily hunters and gatherers. Now, only a small number of them have survived. Most of them practise nomadic herding.
- E. 1. In the Prairies, winds blow at a great speed, as there is no obstacle in the north and in the south. The local wind, called the Chinook, blows during the winter season. This

wind comes from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. This warm and dry wind raises the temperature in the winter season and helps melt the snow.

2. The Veld region is very rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, gold, diamonds, uranium, etc. Thus, mining is an important occupation in this region. Johannesburg is known for gold, while Kimberley is famous for diamonds. Many industries like iron and steel, metal products, machineries, railway equipment, etc., have been established. Actually, South Africa became a colony of the British Empire due to the availability of gold and diamonds.
3. The temperate grasslands of North America (mainly in the USA and Canada) are called the Prairies. Due to limited rainfall, the natural vegetation in the Prairies is limited to short grasses, scrubs and scattered trees. The main species of trees are the willows, poplars and alders. These trees mostly grow along the banks of rivers and lakes and also along the mountain slopes. The original grasslands have now been converted into farmlands. The short and sparse grasses are suitable for cattle rearing.

Initially, the American buffalo or the bison was the most important animal in the Prairies, which used to roam all over the grasslands. It was indiscriminately killed due to reckless hunting by the European migrants. It was nearly extinct and now declared a protected animal in the USA. The other animals include badger, Prairie dog, coyote (Prairie wolf), jackals, foxes, antelopes, rattlesnakes, rabbits and gophers. The common birds are hawks, eagles and owls.

4. The major occupations in the Prairie grasslands are farming and cattle rearing. The nutritious grasses in the eastern part of the Prairies are used for raising dairy cattle. Beef cattle are reared on large farms, called the ranches. The ranches are looked after by very sturdy and hard working men called cowboys. Their main work is looking after the cattle and driving the cattle in the pastures.
5. The major occupations in the Prairie grasslands are farming and cattle rearing. Wherever the average annual rainfall is more than 50 cm, extensive agriculture is widely practised. Modern scientific methods of cultivation are used to grow crops on a large scale. Farming is done with the help of machines, such as tractors, harvesters and combines. Maize (corn) is the most important crop grown in the Prairie region. Other crops include potatoes, soyabeans, cotton and alfalfa. In the Canadian Prairies, wheat is grown in the spring season, while in the United States, it is grown during the winter season. Most of the crops are sold in the market, as North America is a surplus food producer. The nutritious grasses in the eastern part of the Prairies are used for raising dairy cattle. The dairy farming belt extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast. The dairy farms are mostly located near big cities. A number of food processing units have been established in the Prairies and these are based on the dairy farming and large-scale production of crops. Beef cattle are reared on large farms, called ranches. The Prairie region has extensive deposits of coal and iron. The vast network of roads, railways and canals has been developed due to the flat and slightly undulating plains. Many industries based on agro products and minerals have been established in this region.
6. The Velds in South Africa are located in the eastern part of the plateau of South Africa. These grasslands are flanked by the Drakensburg Mountains in the east and the

Kalahari Desert in the west.

The Prairies of North America lie between the Rocky Mountains in the west, the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Great Lakes in the north-east.

7. Cattle rearing is done mostly in the warmer and wetter regions of the Velds. Cattle are reared for dairy products, such as milk, butter and cheese. They meet the domestic needs and there is always surplus for export. Cattle also provide meat and leather. Beef is mainly exported to Europe.
8. Climatic Conditions of the Prairies and the Velds—A Comparison

The Prairies	The Velds
The Prairies experience an extreme type of climate or the continental type of climate. The temperature during the summer months is about 20° C and during the winter months, it can be as low as -20° C. The Canadian Prairies remain under snow almost throughout the winter months. The difference between the day and night temperatures is also very high. The average annual rainfall is only about 50 cm, which falls mostly during the spring and the summer seasons. The winds blow at a great speed, as there are no obstacles in the north and in the south. The local winds 'Chinook' blow during the winter season. These winds come from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. These warm and dry winds raise the temperature in the winter season and also help in the melting of snow.	The Velds enjoy a moderate type of climate due to their location and influence of the Indian Ocean. The seasons are in reverse to those in the Prairies. July is the coldest month. The winter months are cold and dry. The average temperature ranges between 5° C to 10° C. Sometimes, the night temperature falls below 0° C. The summer months are short, warm and wet. Rainfall is low and most of it occurs during the summer season. The rainfall decreases from the south to the north and also from the east to the west. Droughts are common in the Velds.

- F.
 1. The Prairies are comparatively more fertile than the Velds. Moreover, the people of the Prairies have access to modern science and technology.
 2. The Prairies produce a huge amount of food grains, especially corn and wheat.
 3. Velds are infertile and here rainfall is very less, and thus this region is not suitable for cultivation.
 4. The native people of the grasslands were tribals, and therefore, the Europeans exploited them.
- G.
 1. COTTON
 2. COWBOYS
 3. MOHAIR

14. Life in the Deserts

(Sahara in Africa and Ladakh in India)

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Both the hot and cold deserts are thinly populated. 2. Ladakh.
3. Lake Chad. 4. The Sahara Desert. 5. The Kiang 6. The Gangotri glacier

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. b

- C. 1. Red Sea 2. Algeria; Chad 3. Bedouins 4. Al Azizia 5. Shahtoosh 6. Shyok

- D. 1. Deserts are those areas on the Earth where the average annual rainfall is less than 25 cm. These areas experience either very high or very low temperatures. Examples are the Sahara and the Thar Desert.

An oasis is a permanent source of water in a desert.

2. A hot desert is a desert which experiences high temperature and is full of sand or gravel. A cold desert is a desert which experiences very low temperature and may be covered with ice.
3. The Bedouins and the Tuaregs rear livestock, such as goats, sheep, camels, horses, etc. The tribals get milk, leather and hair of animals from these animals in the Sahara.
The main animals reared in the Ladakh region are yaks, goats, sheep, antelopes, etc. They provide milk, meat and hide. The Tibetan antelope is hunted for its wool.
4. Wildlife of the Sahara and the Ladakh Region—A Comparison

Sahara	Ladakh
The main animals found in the Sahara desert are camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, many types of snakes and lizards. Others include hedgehogs, mongoose, desert eagles, etc. Camel is the most important animal and is rightly called the ship of the desert.	Wildlife in the Ladakh region includes the Tibetan antelopes, wild goats, wild sheep, yak, special variety of dogs and Tibetan wild ass, called the kiang. The popular species of birds are robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven, hoopoe, carrion crow, chukar, golden eagle, etc. Some of them are migratory birds.

- E. 1. The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world. It covers a very large part of North Africa. The desert extends from the Atlantic Ocean in the west up to the Red Sea in the east. Towards the north is the Mediterranean Sea and in the north-west are the Atlas Mountains. In the south, the desert merges with the Savanna grasslands. The Sahara desert is spread over Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.

Location of Ladakh: Ladakh is located on the eastern side of the Jammu and Kashmir in India. It is bounded by the Karakoram range in the north and the Zaskar range in the south.

2. The main economic activities of the people of Ladakh are agriculture, animal rearing and tourism. Farming is confined to the valleys along the lower slopes. The main crops grown in this region are barley, potatoes, peas, beans, vegetables and fruits like apples, apricots, walnut and grapes. No agricultural activity is done during the winter season due to very cold weather. Weaving and carpet making are popular during the winter season.
3. Deserts are not suitable for human beings because of the extreme climate, less fertile soil, etc.

4. The Environment of Sahara and Ladakh—A Comparison

Sahara	Ladakh
The Sahara Desert is a hot desert with loose sand. Sahara is not entirely a sandy desert. It has vast stretches of sand and there are extensive areas under pebbles and gravel. There are some elevated plateaus with rocky surfaces. The sandy part of the desert has shifting sand dunes. There are a few mountains like the Tibesti and Ahaggar ranges. Along the eastern border of the Sahara Desert is the Nile, and along the southern border is the Niger. In the southern part, there is Lake Chad, which is the only a freshwater lake in the Sahara Desert. There are many oases, which are permanent sources of water.	Ladakh is a cold desert. It is a barren area which is not only remote, but also inaccessible. A number of big and small rivers flow through Ladakh. The rivers have cut deep valleys, called gorges. The Ladakh region has many glaciers, like the well-known Gangotri glacier. During the summer season, the sun shines brightly in the daytime, thus making it warm, but the nights are cold. The temperature during the winter season is normally -40° C and the weather is freezing cold. Due to the location of Ladakh towards the north of the Great Himalaya Mountains, it lies in the rain-shadow area of these Mountains.

5. The Sahara is a hot desert. The extremely hot and dry weather of the desert does not favour the growth of plants, especially trees. The plants that grow here have long roots, thick barks and small leathery leaves. These characteristics reduce the loss of water through transpiration. The Sahara Desert has a scattered covering of thorny bushes, shrubs and trees like cactus, acacia and baobab. Date palms are found near oases.

The main animals found in the Sahara are camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, many types of snakes and lizards. Others include hedgehogs, mongoose and desert eagles. Camel is the most important animal for transport, carrying goods, etc.

6. Although the climatic conditions in the Sahara Desert are not suitable for human habitation, still many groups of tribal people live here and pursue different activities. The main groups are the Bedouins and the Tuaregs. They have adapted themselves with the physical environment in the Sahara Desert.

The Bedouins and the Tuaregs are basically nomadic tribes. Their main occupation is rearing livestock, such as goats, sheep, camels and horses. The tribals get milk, leather (needed for making belts, slippers, water bottles, etc.), and hair of animals (for making

mats, carpets, clothes and blankets). Normally, the tribals wear heavy robes, which protect them from sand storms and excessive heat.

The people lead a settled life in some parts of the Sahara Desert, especially in the Nile Valley and near oases. Water is readily available in these areas. The water is used for irrigation purposes. The farmers raise cereal and cash crops, such as rice, wheat, beans, cotton and sugar cane. Egypt produces the best cotton in the world. Farmers in Egypt are called the fellahin. Date palm is a valuable tree in the desert areas.

7. Agriculture, animal rearing and tourism are the main occupations of the people in Ladakh. Farming is confined to the valleys along the lower slopes. The main crops grown in this region are barley, potatoes, peas, beans, vegetables and fruits like apples, apricots, walnuts, grapes, etc. No agriculture related activity is done during the winter season due to very cold weather. Weaving and carpet making are popular during the winter season. The people are mostly Muslims and Buddhists. There are several Buddhist monasteries with traditional gompas, such as Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamayuru. The women are very hardworking. They look after the house, fields and even small business activities.
8. Many parts of the Sahara Desert are rich in mineral resources, especially mineral oil, iron ore, phosphorus, manganese and uranium. The main producers of mineral oil are Algeria, Libya and Egypt. Some manufacturing units have been established and they produce goods like leather coats, belts, caps, carpets, mats, water bottles, bags, purses and blankets. Industrial growth has led to urbanisation, and the nomads are coming to cities in search of work. The new economic system based on settled life is changing the cultural landscape in the Sahara Desert. Trucks and fast motor vehicles are replacing camels. Camel tracks are being replaced by highways. The tribals, especially the Tuaregs, have come to the cities and are working in oil and natural gas mines. Some of them are working as guides for the tourist industry.

Think Tank

- F.
 1. Plants in the Sahara Desert belong to desert vegetation. Since there is less or no rainfall, the roots of the plants are long and they enter deep into the soil to collect water.
 2. Ladakh is in the rain shadow area; therefore, it remains dry, even during the monsoons.
 3. Ladakh, though a desert region, has natural beauty. Roadways and an airport have been constructed to attract tourists.
 4. To avoid scorching heat and sand storms, tribals wear heavy robes in the Sahara Desert.
 5. The Ladakh region experiences very cold winds and burning hot sunlight at the same time. If one sits in the Sun with feet in the shade, one can suffer from sunstroke and frost-bite at the same time.
- G.
 1. The Tibesti and Ahaggar ranges.
 2. The Indus.
 3. The Bedouins.
 4. Pashmina wool.

1. Periodisation

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. There are three periods in history.
2. The Ancient, the Medieval and the Modern periods.
3. In South India.
4. Jambudvipa.
5. At Konark in Odisha.

Written Assignment

B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. d

C. 1. the Ancient period 2. Bharat 3. 'Rajatarangini' 4. Aryavarta 5. North India

D. 1. Religious and non-religious literary sources.

2. The division of time in History to study the political, social and economic changes in the past is called as periodisation.

3. During the Medieval period, societies transformed and the economy showed progress and prosperity. These changes were distinct from the Ancient period. The Medieval period is closer to us than the Ancient period.

4. In the middle of the 19th century, British historians had divided Indian history into three periods—the Hindu period, the Muslim period and the British period. This indicated that the religion of the rulers had great impact on history.

The period from the 18th century of Indian history showed changes in the scenario of society. The society transformed and the economy showed progress and prosperity. These changes were distinct from the Ancient period. Hence, this period was called the Medieval period. The term, 'Medieval period' refers to the Sultanate period in North India and the Chola period in South India.

In Europe, the Medieval period is called the Middle Ages. It started around the 5th century and lasted up to the 16th century. In India, it covers the period from the 8th century to the 18th century.

5. The literary sources refer to the works written in different languages. These sources cover the fields of science, religion and medicine. Literary sources can be classified into indigenous and foreign sources, and religious and non-religious sources. The following are some important literary sources of the Medieval period:

(i) Somadeva's 'Katha Saritsagar' and 'Brihat Kathakosha'

(ii) Babur's 'Tuzuk-i-Babari'

(iii) Gulbadan Begum's 'Humayunama'

(iv) Abul Fazl's 'Ain-i-Akbari' and 'Akbarnama'

- (v) Amir Khusrau's 'Tarikh-i-Alai'
 - (vi) Kalhan's 'Rajatarangini'
 - (vii) Firdausi's 'Shahnama'
6. The word, 'archaeology' refers to the 'study based on remains left behind by our ancestors'. The archaeological sources include pottery, weapons, sculptures, inscriptions, coins and buildings.
 7. Medieval India witnessed the rule of the Palas, the Pratiharas, the Rashtrakutas, the Cholas and the early Rajputs. The later period gave rise to the Turks, who established the Delhi Sultanate and then the Mughals, who dominated the later period of history.

Think Tank

- E.
 1. The success of a dynasty depends upon the ruler. If a ruler becomes weak or incapable of ruling a State, some other strong and bold person replaces him/her.
 2. The Renaissance, scientific inventions and geographical discoveries brought a great change in Europe and these, in turn, helped the continent advance a lot, shifting from the Medieval to the Modern Age. In case of India, the Medieval Age was a dark age as compared to the Ancient Age.
 3. The Medieval period is not as remote as the Ancient period. Moreover, in the Medieval period, almost all the languages had taken shape and writing was in practice.
- F.
 1. The Sangam period.
 2. The Bhakti movement.
 3. The Aryavarta.

2. Kings and Kingdoms

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. a

- C. 1. The Rashtrakutas 2. Cholas 3. 12th; Sena 4. Dhar 5. Tanjore

- D. 1. Mandalam 2. Ur 3. Sabha 4. Invader

- E. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c

- F. 1. Rajaraja Chola I.

2. Parantaka I.

3. The tripartite struggle (between the Gurjaras, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas) led to the rise of a number of kingdoms throughout North and Central India. Among these clans, the Chauhans emerged as the most powerful. The most powerful ruler was Prithviraj Chauhan. He defeated Muhammad Ghori at the Battle of Tarain in AD 1191. In the Second Battle of Tarain in AD 1192, Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated and was killed by Muhammad Ghori.

4. The Chola administration was well organised. The king was the head and was assisted by his ministers. The Chola had a very efficient armed force consisting of the cavalry, the infantry, the elephants and a good navy. The empire was divided into Mandalams and Valanadus (provinces and districts) consisting of many villages. The administration was carried out by the village assemblies called the Ur, Sabha and the Nagaram. The Ur was the village assembly, the Sabha was the assembly of the learned people and the Nagaram consisted of merchants, traders and artisans.

5. During the reign of the Chola kings, many literary and religious works were translated from Sanskrit to Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Kamban, the great writer of this period translated the 'Ramayana' in the Tamil. The 'Mahabharata' was translated into Telugu. 'Pampa', 'Ponna' and 'Ranna' were the three jewels of Kannada literature.

Temples became the centre of life during the Chola reign. Temples were not only the places of worship but also a centre for economic, political and cultural activities. The chief feature of a Chola temple is the vimana or the tower. The Brihadeshwara Temple built by Rajaraja Chola comprises thirteen storeys and is crowned by a single block of granite. Rajendra Chola also constructed a new capital called the Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

6. The Medieval Age or period.

7. The Palas ruled in the region of Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. The Pala rulers were

Gopala, Devapala and Dharmapala.

8. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna were the three jewels of the Kannada literature.
9. Nagabhatta I was the founder of the Pratihara dynasty. The Pratiharas ruled over some parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
10. Kannauj was the main centre of all political developments in North India, during the period of King Harshavardhana. Kannauj was accessible through the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. Kannauj's location enabled easy trade relations. It was rich in soil. Therefore, it attracted the neighbouring kingdoms which ensued a long battle between the Gurjaras, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas to control the Ganga valley in general and Kannauj in particular. This struggle is called the Tripartite Struggle by historians.
11. Rajendra Chola I and Rajaraja I were two famous kings of the Chola dynasty.
12. Research shows that the Turks did not have superior weapons but their horses were fast and the archers were too quick. On the other hand, the elephants of the Indian rulers were very slow. The Turks were both efficient and good commanders. The Turks were well-trained. The Indian rulers were not united and did not have a common plan of action. These were some of the main reasons for the defeat of the Indians by the Turks.
13. Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni: The son of Sabuktgin named Mahmud Ghazni attacked India several times between AD 1010 and AD 1026. He captured Kangra, Mathura, Kannauj, Thaneswar, Gwalior and Somnath. Mahmud Ghazni attacked the Somnath Temple seventeen times and took away the gold and the idol.

Think Tank

- G. 1. Muhammad Ghori who was a general of Mahmud of Ghazni, had some idea of Indian rulers. The attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni made Muhammad Ghori's task easy. He conquered Multan, Peshawar and Lahore. He fought with Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain and defeated him in AD 1192.
2. In those days, temples in India were the treasures of wealth; therefore, Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the temples several times in several cities.
 3. Mahmud of Ghazni was successful in looting India because the Indian rulers were weak and not united.
- H. 1. The Chauhans.
2. Kannauj.
 3. Rajputra, a Sanskrit word meaning the son of a King.
 4. Ur Sabha and Nagaram.
 5. The Senas.

3. The Delhi Sultanate

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Muhammad Ghori. 2. Five dynasties. 3. Qutubuddin Aibak.
4. Harihara and Bukka. 5. Jauna Khan.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. b

- C. 1. Jazia 2. Ibn Batuta 3. Delhi; Daulatabad 4. Razia Sultana
5. Giver of lakhs 6. Ulemas

- D. 1. Sultanate Period: Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192. This was the beginning of the Afghan-Turkish rule in India. The Afghan-Turkish rule lasted for 15 years; however, the successors of Muhammad Ghori assumed power in 1206 and ruled India successfully till 1526. Since these rulers called themselves as Sultans, this period in the history of India is called the Sultanate Period.

The period witnessed the rule of five dynasties of the Turkish-Afghan origin. These dynasties are the Slave Dynasty (1206–1290), the Khalji Dynasty (1290–1320), the Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1412), the Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451) and the Lodhi Dynasty (1451–1526).

2. The Slave Dynasty: The Slave Dynasty was founded in 1206 by Qutubuddin Aibak. The prominent rulers of the Slave Dynasty were Qutubuddin Aibak, Shamsuddin Iltutmish, Razia Sultana and Ghiyasuddin Balban.

Qutubuddin Aibak (1206–1210), who was a Turkish slave of Muhammad Ghori, declared himself the ruler after the death of Muhammad Ghori. He founded the Slave Dynasty. His successors were called the Mamluk, which means 'slave' or 'the son of a slave'.

3. Razia Sultana: Razia Sultana (1236–1239) was the daughter of Iltutmish, who succeeded her father. She dressed like a man, and rode horses and led her army. She was a brave ruler. However, the nobles could not accept a woman as a Sultan. The Clergy (Ulema) and the Nobility found it humiliating to work under her. Hence, they betrayed her and killed her in 1240.

4. Alauddin Khalji: Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316) was a great invader. He adopted a policy of expansion. He called himself the 'Alexander'. Khaji built a city called Siri in Delhi. He constructed the Alai Darwaza near the Qutab Minar. Alauddin Khalji conquered Gujarat, Rajasthan, Malwa, Devagiri, Warangal and Dvarasamudra. He controlled the Mongol invasion by strengthening the forts. He took measures to prevent rebellions and stopped the intermixing of the nobles. New reforms were introduced to collect revenues. Revenue was collected on the basis of the measurement of land. Special officers

were appointed to collect the revenue. Alauddin introduced a market control system, according to which the prices of all the goods were fixed. People were strictly punished on any violation of rules and unauthorised competition. Alauddin also controlled the prices of essential commodities. In the army, he introduced a system called the Huliya in which the army soldiers were recorded. A Dagh (branding of horses) was used for cavalry with a royal seal. The spy system was very efficient and well organised.

5. Muhammed-Bin-Tughlaq: Jauna Khan (1325–1351) succeeded his father. He took the title, Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq. Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq was a scholar and he chose reasonable and rational methods to solve religious issues. He ill-treated the Ulemas and restricted their influence on society. He also tried to break the barrier between the northern and southern India. Most of his projects were controversial and led to his downfall. One such project was the transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devanagiri in 1327. The city was renamed as Daulatabad.
 6. Ibrahim Lodhi Ibrahim Lodhi (1517–1526) succeeded Sikander Lodhi. He faced many rebellions like the one from Rana Sanga of Mewar, who was powerful in western Rajasthan. Daulat Khan Lodhi invited Babur, the ruler of Kabul, to invade India. Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat (1526) which marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.
- E. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c
- F. 1. Iqtas are a unit of the empire.
2. Jazia was a tax on non-Muslims introduced by Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
 3. Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagar Empire.
 4. Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316) was a great invader. He introduced many new reforms to collect revenues. Revenue was collected on the basis of measurement of the land. Special officers were appointed to collect the revenue. Alauddin introduced a market control system, according to which the prices of all the goods were fixed. People were strictly punished for any violation of the rules and unauthorised competition. Alauddin also controlled the prices of essential commodities. In the army, he introduced a system called the Huliya in which the army soldiers were recorded. A Dagh (branding of horses) was used for the cavalry with a royal seal.
 5. Jauna Khan, popularly known Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq (1325–1351) succeeded his father. Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq was a scholar. He chose reasonable and rational methods to solve religious issues. He also tried to break the barrier between Northern and Southern India. Most of his projects were controversial and led to his downfall. One such project was the transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devanagiri. He actually decided to change the capital because it was closer to South India, but the decision brought the downfall of his rule due to the following reasons:
 - (i) Muhammed-Bin-Tughlaq ordered all the people to shift with their bag and baggage, which caused inconvenience to all.
 - (ii) North India was far away from this place and hence, administration suffered.
 - (iii) The Mongols started attacking the North-west Frontier regions.

- (iv) The long travel and journey caused misery to all the people. However, Tughlaq decided to come back to Delhi within five months, which caused a lot of hardship to all the people.

The introduction of token currency was the second project. In order to overcome the shortage of silver, token currency was introduced which was made of bronze and copper. Since the right to mint the coins was not reserved, every household started minting coins. As a result, there was circulation of counterfeit coins. This resulted in confusion in trade and finally, all the coins had to be withdrawn which caused a heavy loss for the government.

The third project was to increase the tax in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab at a time, when it was affected by famine. The peasants were unhappy, and hence, it was withdrawn in the end. By that time, however, it was too late and the agriculture sector was affected.

In spite of having his scholarly merits, his decisions became fruitless because of the improper execution.

6. The Sultan was the head of the administration. The Ulemas advised the Sultan. The empire was divided into Iqtas or provinces which were under the charge of the Muftis and Walis. The iqtas were sub-divided into shiqs under the shiqdars. The villages clubbed together as Parganas and the administration of the village was carried out by a Headmen or Muqqaddam. Land records were maintained by a Patwari and the Munsif collected land revenue. The entire administration was looked after by the ministers appointed for various portfolios such as the Wazir (looked after revenue collection and other financial issues); Ariz-i-Mumalik (took care of the army and military affairs); the Diwan-i-Insha (looked after the state correspondence), the Chief Sadr (in charge of the justice), Diwani-i-Risalat (supervised the religious affairs) and Wakil-i-Dar (took care of the Sultan's household). Agricultural policy was well-planned and the revenue was based on the measurement of land which sometimes depended on crop sharing also.
7. Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1210–1236) was the slave and son-in-law of Qutubuddin Aibak. He succeeded the throne and was conferred the title, Sultan. He was known for his efficient administration. Iltutmish introduced the following:
- (i) His army was organised.
 - (ii) He had the nobility, a select group of 40, called the Chalisa of Chahalgani.
 - (iii) Iltutmish divided the empire into small units called Iqtas which were given to the nobles as salaries.
 - (iv) He strengthened the North-western Frontier which protected the empire from the Mongols from Central Asia.
 - (v) Iltutmish introduced the Tankas—silver coins and the Jitals—copper coins.
8. Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266–1286) was a Turkish slave who took over the throne after the death of Razia Sultana. Balban is known for his firm policies and his efficient spy system. He successfully defeated the local enemies and defended his kingdom from all invasions. The Divine Right of Kingship was introduced by Balban. Justice was given to all and he was very firm in it. His policy is generally called the Blood and Iron Policy,

because he mercilessly punished the robbers and the zamindars, who did not accept him as the ruler.

9. The Sultanates were not very successful. Most of the rulers were very soft and weak which led to the downfall of the empire.

The reasons for this were as follows:

- (i) The imposition of Jazia, a tax on non-Muslims, conversion of people to Islam, destruction of temples and other places of worship made the kings or rulers of the Sultanate unpopular.
- (ii) Many rulers were weak which made the nobles assume powers.
- (iii) The succession wars after the kings had died also weakened the kingdoms.
- (iv) The invasions of foreign rulers gave the final blow to the empire.
- (v) Many revolts led to the formation of independent kingdoms, such as the Vijayanagar and Bahamani kingdoms.

10. The Vijayanagar and the Bahamani kingdoms.

Think Tank

- G. 1. People were forced to believe that the king was a direct representative of the God so, people obey the king without any question.
2. The orthodox Muslim nobles did not want to accept the rule of a woman. Hence, Razia Sultana was not allowed to rule.
3. Iltutmish was a capable ruler. He reinforced the base of the Slave Dynasty.
4. Alauddin Khalji was a capable ruler and he conquered many areas including Gujarat, Rajasthan, Malwa, Warangal, etc. So, he was called the second Alexander.
5. The Delhi Sultans were from Iran (Persia). The Persian courts were very rich and ceremonial. Basically, the Sultans copied the style and grandeur of the Persian court.
- H. 1. Qutubuddin Aibak constructed the Qutub Minar to mark his victory in India.
2. Razia Sultana (1236-1239) was the daughter of Iltutmish who succeeded her father.
3. A Mongol ruler. 4. Delhi.

4. The Creation of an Empire

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Bihar. 2. 'Baburnama'. 3. Rupia. 4. Hindal (his brother).
5. Mehrunnisa. 6. Jahangir.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. b 8. c 9. b
- C. 1. Timur 2. artillery 3. Farid Khan 4. patta 5. Alamgir
6. Babur 7. 1526 8. Jahangir 9. Shahjahan
- D. 1. First Battle of Panipat: Ibrahim Lodhi met Babur's army on 21st April, 1526. This battle is known as the First Battle of Panipat. Babur was victorious because his army was well trained and disciplined, as compared to Lodhi's army. The victory was also due to the able statesmanship of Babur and the use of artillery by him for the first time on the Indian soil.
2. Administration of Sher Shah: The administration under Sher Shah Suri was noteworthy. His empire was divided into 47 provinces called the sarkars. The provinces were further divided into districts called the parganas. The sarkars were placed under supervisors. The king had a good sense of justice. The chief Qazi was the highest authority in judicial issues. In the districts, the Amin looked after the civil cases and the Qazi took care of the criminal cases. Sher Shah introduced a new currency called the rupia which is still in use in India. He also branded the horses and maintained a descriptive roll system for the soldiers. The land revenue was collected by the Muqadams, who were strict while collecting and lenient at the time of assessment. The state took away one-third of the produce. The revenue was directly collected from farmers. A Kabuliyat (an agreement) was signed from the tenants, and in return a patta (deed) was given to the tenants.
3. Jahangir: After the death of Emperor Akbar, his son Salim, named after Salim Chisti, a saint, succeeded the throne with the title of Jahangir (conqueror of the world).
He started annexing territories by war and matrimonial policies. Jahangir had a good sense of justice. It is said that he had a chain of justice with sixty bells. Anyone could ring the bell and seek justice.
4. Mansabdari System: In Arabic, 'mansab' means 'rank' or 'position'. A mansab was a graded system in which every officer was given a mansab and was called a mansabdar. A mansabdari formed the ruling group in the Mughal Empire. They maintained a fixed number of elephants, camels and carts. Mansabdars were paid in cash, while others received jagirs or land.
- E. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

- F. 1. Babur had to face Rana Sanga. In 1527, at the Battle of Khanua, Rana Sanga was defeated. This victory enabled Babur to establish his power from Delhi to Agra.
2. Ibrahim Lodhi, the Sultan of Delhi was expanding his kingdom. Rana Sanga the ruler of Mewar and Daulat Khan Lodhi, the Governor of Punjab invited Babur to invade India. They thought that Babur would invade India and then leave the country. But Babur had different plans. Ibrahim Lodhi met Babur's army on the 21st April 1526 in the First Battle of Panipat. Babur became victorious. Thus, Babur established the Mughal Empire in India.
3. Humayun ascended the throne after the death of his father, Babur. Humayun was defeated and had to flee from his kingdom. He wandered in Sind and Rajasthan in search of shelter. In 1532, Humayun defeated Sher Shah Suri and captured the Fort of Chunar. In 1534, Humayun attacked Bahadur Shah and captured Gujarat and Malwa. However, Humayun had to return because Sher Shah occupied Bengal. Humayun took back his capital. He marched to Bengal but his brother, Hindal betrayed him which made him return to Agra. Sher Shah took advantage of the situation and attacked Humayun, who was finally defeated at the Battle of Chausa in 1539. Humayun had to flee from India.
4. Sher Shah built a network of roads to connect big towns and cities. He also restored and rebuilt the roads. Today, one of them is known as the Grand Trunk Road or the G.T. Road. Sher Shah also introduced the postal service in India.
5. The administration of Sher Shah was noteworthy. His empire was divided into 47 provinces called the sarkars. It was further divided into districts called parganas. These sarkars were placed under supervisors. The king had a good sense of justice. The chief or the Qazi was the highest authority in judicial issues. In the districts, the Amin looked after the civil cases and the qazi took care of the criminal cases. Sher Shah branded the horses and maintained a descriptive roll system for the soldiers. Land revenue was collected by the Mugadams, who were strict while collection and lenient at the time of assessment. The state took away one-third of the produce. Revenue was directly collected from the farmers. A Kabuliyat (an agreement) was signed from the tenants, and in return, a patta (deed) was given to the tenants.
6. Sher Shah or Sher Shah Suri was the son of a jagirdar at Sasaram in Bihar. He joined the ruler of Bihar and became a regent, since the ruler was a minor. He later became the ruler and laid the foundation of the Sur dynasty. Sher Shah conquered many territories. He annexed Punjab, Sind, Multan, Gwalior, Malwa and parts of Rajasthan.
7. Akbar was known for his conquests. He conquered Malwa, Godwana, Bundelkhand, Ranthambore, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Gujarat and the Deccan kingdoms. He also annexed territories through matrimonial alliances with Rajput princesses. Akbar won the support of the Rajputs by giving them high positions in the administration. Almost all the Rajput rulers accepted Akbar as the supreme ruler. Only a few rulers looked upon him with suspicion. Rana Udai Singh of Mewar revolted against Akbar, but he was defeated

and his capital, Chittor, was captured. Akbar's officials went to Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda to persuade their rulers to accept Akbar as the supreme authority, but they refused to do so. Hence, Akbar waged war against Chand Bibi, the queen of Ahmednagar and defeated her. Akbar further annexed Berar and Khandesh. Akbar also conquered Kashmir (1586), Kandhar and Kabul (1587) as well as Sind (1590). By 1601, his empire extended from the Hindukush in the north-west to the Brahmaputra in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to the Godawari in the south.

8. Akbar is known for his patronage of art, literature and architecture. His court was adorned by the nine gems called the navratnas, who were highly qualified and distinguished in various fields. Abul Fazl, a historian, wrote 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari'. Faizi was a poet who translated the 'Ramayana' and the 'Mahabharata' into Persian language. Abdur Rahim Khan-I Khana wrote poems and dohas in Hindi. Todarmal was the revenue minister. Man Singh was a general. Birbal was known for his wit while Tansen was a great of classical Hindustani singer. His Darbari rag was in the honour of the king or Emperor Akbar. There were two famous painters in his court by the name Basawan and Daswant.
9. In Arabic, 'mansab' means 'rank' or 'position'. Mansab was a graded system in which every officer was given a mansab and was called a mansabdar. A mansabdari formed the ruling group in the Mughal Empire. They maintained a fixed number of elephants, camels and carts. Mansabdars were paid in cash, while others received jagirs or land.
10. Akbar is known for his patronage of art, literature and architecture. His court was adorned by the nine gems called navratnas, who were highly qualified and distinguished in various fields. Abul Fazl was a historian who wrote 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari'. Faizi was a poet who translated the 'Ramayana' and the 'Mahabharata' into Persian language. Abdur Rahim Khan-I Khana wrote poems and dohas in Hindi. Todarmal was the revenue minister. Man Singh was a general. Birbal was known for his wit, while Tansen was a famous classical Hindustani singer. His Darbari rag was in honour of the king. There were two famous painters in his court by name of Basawan and Daswant. Akbar also constructed a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri which was the birth place of Salim Chisti. Akbar had a secular outlook. He invited scholars from all the religions for discussions in the Ibadat Khana (house of worship). He abolished jaziya, a pilgrim tax. In 1582, Akbar started a new religion called the Din-i-Ilahi or Divine Faith which consisted of the good points of other religions.
11. Shahjahan ruled from 1628 to 1658. He also undertook military conquests to extend his empire. Emperor Shahjahan killed the chief of Bundelkhand; controlled the Portuguese in Bengal and annexed Ahmednagar. In 1612, Shahjahan married Mumtaz Mahal. After the death of Mumtaz Mahal, the Emperor ordered the construction of a mausoleum, the famous Taj Mahal. Shahjahan also built numerous monuments. He established Shahjahanabad. Art and culture flourished in his reign. There was prosperity and peace in the empire. Therefore, his reign has been described as the 'Golden Age of Mughal Empire'.
12. The Mughal administration was a mix of the Persian and the Indian styles. It was centralised and was based on the authority of the king or the emperor and the strength of the army. The people had the tradition of considering the king or the emperor as

God. He was the supreme commander of the armed forces. He was also assisted by the other officials. The king gave special care to the common men. They were heard in the Diwan-i-Aam. The Diwan-i-Khas was the hall where the other guests were received. The officers who helped the Emperor in the administration were:

- (i) Wazir or Wakil: Looked after the income, expenditure, collection of revenue and other financial issues.
- (ii) Mir Bakshi: Looked after the army and military requirements.
- (iii) Chief Sadr or Chief Qazi: Took care of charities, religious affairs, education and also looked after the police department.
- (iv) Daroga-i-dakchowki: Took care of post.
- (v) Diwani-i-tan: Looked after matters relating to jagirs.

The kingdom was divided into subas or provinces and the subas were placed under the charge of subedars. The subas were further divided into sarkars and these were divided into parganas, which consisted of a number of villages. The villages were taken care of by the panchayats.

13. Aurangzeb adopted policies that had a negative impact on the empire. His period brought total unrest in the empire which weakened the empire and ultimately, led to the collapse of the empire. Aurangzeb was a conservative Muslim and led an austere life. He opposed music and dance. His empire was too vast to be controlled. Aurangzeb also confronted the British traders. He reintroduced religious taxes on the non-Muslims. He curbed the religious freedom of the non-Muslims in many ways. Aurangzeb spoilt the relations with the Rajput princes and the Sikhs.

Think Tank

- G. 1. There was no fixed rule of succession, and no Mughal ruler nominated any one as his heir. Therefore, there were always battles of succession in the Mughal Empire.
2. After the sudden death of Sher Shah, there was no strong ruler in North India. This situation helped Humayun re-establish his rule in Delhi.
3. Akbar was a secular ruler and he patronised art, architecture and culture. Therefore, Akbar is considered a great king or emperor of India.
4. Sher Shah took many modern steps in administration, army and the agricultural sectors. Akbar followed his rules.
- H. 1. PADSHAH 2. SARKARS 3. SARAI 4. SIND

5. Architecture of the Medieval Period

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. d

- C. 1. Ellora 2. Shahjahan 3. Black Pagoda 4. vimana 5. Fatehpur Sikri

- D. 1. Delhi. 2. Fatehpur Sikri. 3. Aurangzeb. 4. Dravida style.

5. The Islamic style in architecture in India, grew under the rule of Turks. The Indo-Islamic style was a blend of the Arabic, Persian and Indian architecture styles. The special features of Islamic art were the domes, arches and minarets. They used calligraphy in decorating the inner and outer parts of the buildings. A geometrical design was also a feature of medieval architecture. They used both red and yellow sandstone, along with marble. Some of the monuments are Quwwat-ul-islam (Delhi), Arhai-din-ka-jhonpra (Ajmer), Qutub Minar (Delhi), Alai Darwaza (Delhi), Dargah of Nizamuddin Auliya (Delhi), etc.

6. The first great Mughal monument was the mausoleum of Humayun built during the period of Akbar. The city of Fatehpur Sikri was built in 1571. Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. The monuments at Fatehpur Sikri has the Panch Mahal, Birbal's house and Jodha Bai's palace. The Diwan-i-Khas and the Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti are also important buildings.

Jehangir also made contributions towards painting and architecture. He was responsible for laying the foundations of the Shalimar Gardens in Kashmir. He also completed the Tomb of Akbar at Sikandara. Jehangir's wife, Nurjahan built the tomb of Jehangir at Shahadav near Lahore.

Shahjahan was known for his contributions in art and architecture. His reign is described as the Golden Age or the Age of Great Magnificence. He founded the city of Shahjahanabad. He built the Red Fort, which has the palace and administrative buildings. The fort was made of red sand stone. The Diwan-i-Khas and the Rang Mahal are the most beautiful buildings of the fort. The Peacock Throne, studded with precious stones, was kept here. The Taj Mahal was built on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra. Shahjahan also built the Moti Masjid at Agra and laid gardens at Lahore and Srinagar. Aurangzeb built two mosques, the Moti Masjid in Delhi, and the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore. He also built the Bibi-Ka Maqbara in an imitation of the Taj Mahal.

7. Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, Birbal's house and Jodha Bai's palace.

8. Mukteshwara Temples at Bhubaneshwar (Odisha).

9. Emperor Shahjahan was known for his contributions in art and architecture. He built the Taj Mahal. It was built in memory of his dead wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is situated on the bank the Yamuna in Agra. It took 22 years to complete the Taj Mahal. The architect was Ustad Ahmed Lahori.
10. During the medieval period, there was progress in architecture. There were different styles of temple architecture. These were the Nagara or the Northern style, the Dravida or the Southern style and the Vesera or the Central Indian or Hybrid style.
- Nagara or the Northern style of temple architecture is characterised by the following features:
- (i) It has a beehive-shaped tower called the Shikhara.
 - (ii) It has a garbhagriha, called the sanctum where the deity is placed.
 - (iii) The sanctum is surrounded by mandapas (halls).
 - (iv) The entrance of the temple has a gopuram or a gateway.
- Among the famous temples in North India are the Khajuraho Temple in Madhya Pradesh, the Sun Temple at Konark (also called the Black Pagoda), the Jagannath Temple in Puri, the Lingaraja and Mukteshwara Temples at Bhubaneshwar and the Dilwara Temple of the Jains at Mount Abu.
11. Shahjahan ruled from 1628 to 1658. He also undertook military conquests to extend his empire. Shahjahan killed the chief of Bundelkhand; controlled the Portuguese in Bengal and annexed Ahmednagar. In 1612, Shahjahan married Mumtaz Mahal. After the death of Mumtaz Mahal, the Emperor ordered the construction of a mausoleum, the famous Taj Mahal. Shahjahan also built numerous monuments. He established Shahjahanabad. Art and culture flourished in his reign. There was prosperity and peace in his empire. Therefore, his reign has been described as the 'Golden Age of the Mughal Empire'.

Think Tank

- E. 1. Since Aurangzeb did not favour art and architecture, all the artists of the Mughal court left and went to different royal courts, thus helping to flourish different regional styles of art and architecture.
2. During the Mughal era, there was a mingling of Indian, Sultanate, Persian art and architecture, leading to a new style.
- F. 1. Nagara architecture. 2. In Delhi, the capital of India.
3. At Srinagar (Shalimar Gardens). 4. Minar.

6. Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Masulipattinam. 2. A city. 3. Sultan Ahmed Shah. 4. In Karnataka.
5. In Gujarat. 6. Suryapur. 7. Ibn Batuta and Duarte Barbosa.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. d 5. b 6. d
- C. 1. Kannauj 2. Baba Farid 3. Suryapur 4. Kalamkari 5. Murshidabad
- D. 1. Qasba 2. Tirthayatra 3. Guilds and Shrenis
- E. 1. Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
2. Religion has played an important role in establishing pilgrim centres. Towns started growing around the temples, sacred rivers and places of sanctity, as people believed in 'tirthayatra' (pilgrimage), that is, visiting places of sanctity. In this process, places like Kasi, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Varanasi, Mathura, Haridwar, Dwaraka, Rameshwaram, Badrinath and Sanchi grew as pilgrim towns and gained popularity among the people.
3. King Krishnadevaraya.
4. Hampi is situated in Karnataka. It is called Hampe in Kannada and is located on the bank of the Tungabhadra. Hampi was the former capital of the Vijayanagar Empire which was founded by Harihara and Bukka in 1336. Krishnadevaraya made it his capital because it was surrounded by the river on one side and hills on the other three sides. The city is also called the City of Ruins due to the remains excavated from there. Hampi is also called Kishkinda or the monkey kingdom, mentioned in the 'Ramayana'. Hampi is also known for its rich heritage. Therefore, it has been declared as a World Heritage Site.
5. The Tughlaq rulers.
6. A city and a small town.
7. Masulipattinam was a coastal town which became a major trading centre. It is located in the Coromandel Coast of India. They were Arab traders, who laid the foundation of this city in the 14th century. It was a flourishing seaport until the 17th century. The city is famous for its special textile art called Kalamkari.
8. Surat is located on the banks of the river Tapi or Tapti. It is famous for its cloth industry. It produces 28% of India's synthetic fibre and 40% of man-made fibre. Therefore, Surat is rightly called the Manchester of the East.
9. With the passing of time, gradually, villages grew into bigger towns and cities. When urbanisation developed, people moved from the villages to the towns. In this process, the towns and cities grew. Certain towns developed due to the kings and rulers who opened markets at some places. Hence, the towns that grew in the Medieval period were called market centres. Some places grew faster due to their geographical location

and climatic conditions. Religious buildings and temples also attracted people to settle in towns cities. Some places grew as capital towns which had all the administrative buildings constructed in the cities.

10. The presence of a long coastline enabled India to have trade relations through the sea route. This led to the growth of port towns. Port towns grew on both the eastern and western coasts. Places like Broach, Cambay, Surat and Goa developed in the western coast. In the eastern coast, ports like Vishakhapatnam and Tamralipti facilitated India's trade with West Asia, Africa and South-East Asia.

Think Tank

- F.
 1. The city of Hampi was deserted by the inhabitants; thus, it was also called the City of Ruins.
 2. The popularity of Surat rose and faded several times. Surat is located on the banks of the river Tapi or Tapti. In the 13th century, Surat was a small place, but later, it grew into a big town. It was earlier called Suryapur. A Portuguese traveller named Duarte Barbosa called Surat an important port. Surat gained a lot of significance during the Mughal period. During the British rule, Surat was a trade transit point and a British factory was built here.
- G.
 1. Qasba.
 2. Arab traders laid the foundation of this city in the 14th century.

7. Social Change – Settled Communities

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The Shudras. 2. The Kshatriyas. 3. Kamarupa. 4. The Muslim priests.
5. The Muslim nobility.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d
- C. 1. Gonds 2. two 3. Middle Age 4. Nomads
- D. 1. The growth of trade and commerce.
2. There is no written evidence of the lives of the tribals. Therefore, it is difficult to trace the history of most of the Adivasis or tribal people.
3. The governors of the provinces of the Ahom kingdom were called the Bharpakhans.
4. In the Sultanate period, society was divided into two prominent groups called the Muslims and Hindus. The Muslims were divided into the Shias and the Sunnis. The Muslim priests were called the Ulemas and the nobility were called the Amirs. In the Mughal period, social conditions were similar to that of the Sultanate period. The nobility comprised the Turanis, the Afghans, the Iranis and the Rajputs. The traders were the middle-class people, who led a simple life. The farmers, artisans and workers had to toil hard. Women continued to lead a rigid life. It was during this period that the tribes, nomads and other groups were also dominant.
5. Refer to answer D4 or the previous answer.
6. The Gonds were Hindus. They led a simple life and lived in a plain house which also had a cattle shed. They practised cultivation and worshipped spirits along with the Hindu gods and goddesses.
7. The Ahoms maintained their records and accounts of their period.
8. The Gonds were an ethnic group living in Central India. The Gonds belonged to Gondwana. They lived in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and parts of Chhattisgarh, Orissa (Odisha) and Andhra Pradesh. The Gond rulers ruled in the 13th and 14th centuries. They also expanded their kingdom through matrimonial alliances. The Gonds led a simple life. They lived in a plain house which also had a cattle shed. They practised cultivation.

Think Tank

- E.
 1. Nomadic people wander here and there in search of food and shelter. They rear cattle and travel from place to place. Some of them may be hunters or gatherers.
 2. Around the middle of the 19th century, the British defeated the Ahorns and it became a principality of the British empire.
- F.
 1. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 2. About 600 years.
 3. The business class or the traders.

8. Popular Beliefs and Religious Issues

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. a
- C. 1. Guru 2. Krishna 3. Tulsidas 4. a pir 5. Saint Gyaneshwar 6. silsilahs
- D. 1. Sufis 2. Ritual 3. Philosophy 4. Bhakti
- E. 1. Guru Nanak 2. Moinuddin Chishti 3. Kabir 4. Meera Bai or Mira Bai 5. Surdas
- F. 1. Bhakti Movement: A popular belief which influenced people and created an impact on the lifestyle of the people was the Bhakti movement. The word, 'Bhakti' means 'devotion towards the Supreme God'. The Bhakti movement started in South India and then spread to North India. The Bhakti philosophers preached against the caste system and rituals. They did not believe in the orthodox Hindu philosophy. The Bhakti saints preached in the local languages, and hence, became popular. Their teachings were simple and were mainly from the 'Bhagavad Gita' and the 'Bhagavad Purana'. Their common teachings were as follows:
- (i) Attaining true knowledge through guru worship.
 - (ii) Belief in one God.
 - (iii) Treat all the people equally.
 - (iv) Belief in purity of mind, heart, love and affection.
2. Adi Shankaracharya: Shankaracharya was a great religious leader. Shankaracharya propounded the Advaita philosophy. He was born in the 9th century in Kerala. His preachings stressed on one God and one world. He said that complete surrender to God can lead to enlightenment which is called the Gyan Marg. He established the four maths or religious centres in the four corners of India. They are in Badrinath, Dwaraka, Puri and Sringeri.
3. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a devotee of Lord Krishna. He preached universal love. He believed that people can attain God through love, devotion, song and dance. His songs are called the kirtanas, sung in chorus, accompanied by instrumental music. He spread Bhakti or devotion in Bengal, Assam and Odisha (Orissa).
4. Tulsidas: Tulsidas was a devotee of Lord Rama. He wrote the 'Ramcharitmanas' in praise of Lord Rama.
5. Kabir: Kabir was a famous saint of the 15th century. He was born in a weaver family. Kabir lived mostly in Benaras (presently Varanasi). He was an ardent disciple of Saint Ramananda. Kabir criticised the harmful practices of both the Hindus and the Muslims. Many of his poems are included in the 'Adi Granth'. He preached his philosophy through couplets called dohas. Kabir laid stress on Hindu-Muslim unity. He died in Maghar near Gorakhpur. His words were put down in writings called the Kabir vanis. Later on,

Kabir's philosophy was composed as Kabir Granthavali and Bijak. The followers of Kabir consisted of both the Hindus and the Muslims; and they were called the Kabirpanthis. The main teachings of Kabir are as follows:

- (i) Oppose caste system.
 - (ii) Believe in universal brotherhood.
 - (iii) Oppose discrimination of people on the basis of religion.
 - (iv) Believe in one God.
 - (v) Reject evil practices.
 - (vi) Kabir also opposed sati and the purdah system.
6. Guru Nanak: Guru Nanak was born in Talwandi near Lahore (presently in Pakistan) in 1469. He was the founder of Sikhism. Though Guru Nanak's parents wanted Nanak to take up education, Guru Nanak neglected school and engaged in long discussions with holy men. He got enlightenment in 1496. After this, Nanak travelled all over the country to preach the message of love and brotherhood. His method of teaching was through kirtans and bhajans which was compiled into the 'Adi Granth'. He introduced the sangats (people gathering together to listen to a guru) and pangats (where people eat together in langer or free community kitchen).
- G. 1. The word, 'Bhakti' means 'devotion to the Supreme God'. The Bhakti movement started in South India and then spread to North India. The Bhakti philosophers preached against caste system and rituals. They did not believe in the orthodox Hindu philosophy. Their teachings were simple and were mainly from the 'Bhagavad Gita' and the 'Bhagavad Purana'. Their common teachings were as follows:
- (i) Attaining true knowledge through guru worship.
 - (ii) Belief in one God.
 - (iii) Treat all people as equals.
 - (iv) Belief in the purity of mind, heart, love and affection.
2. Adi Shankaracharya was a great religious leader. He propounded the Advaita philosophy. He was born in the 9th century in Kerala. His preachings stressed on one God and one world. Shankaracharya said that surrendering to God can lead to enlightenment which is called the Gyan Marg. He established the four maths or religious centres in the four corners of India. They are in Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Sringeri.
3. Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Sringeri.
4. Kabir was a famous saint of the 15th century. He was born in a weaver family. Kabir was an ardent disciple of Saint Ramananda. He criticised the harmful practices of both the Hindus and the Muslims. He laid stress on Hindu-Muslim unity. His words were put down in writings called the Kabir vanis. Later on, Kabir's philosophy was composed as Kabir Granthavali and Bijak. The main teachings of Kabir are as follows:
- (i) Oppose the caste system.
 - (ii) Believe in universal brotherhood.
 - (iii) Oppose discrimination of people on the basis of religion.
 - (iv) Believe in one God.
 - (v) Reject evil practices and beliefs.

(vi) Kabir also opposed sati and the purdah system.

5. Mira Bai, Surdas, Tulsi Das, Ramdas and Madhavacharya.
6. A large number of Sufi saints came to India after the establishment of the Turkish empire. The Sufis were followers of the Quran. They believed that through prayer, one can unite with God. They also lived a simple life. They organised as a religious order called the silsilahs. The main religious orders were the Chisti, Suhrawardi and Naqshbandi. Each order was led by a teacher called the pir and the followers were called Murids.
Sufis preached religious tolerance and said that Ishwar and Allah are the same, only their names were different.
7. Kangha, Kesh, Kada, Kachcha and Kirpan are the five symbols of Sikhism.
8. Both the Bhakti and Sufi movements brought religious reform. They gave hope for people who suffered in life. They also taught people in the local language which made their philosophy easy to understand. Many kings followed their principles and adopted religious tolerance as one of their policies. Both of them preached religious tolerance and said that Ishwar and Allah are same but their names are different.

Think Tank

- H. 1. Both the Bhakti movement and Sufism had very simple religious thought and practice. They were against casteism.
2. Both the Bhakti and Sufi saints used local languages, while preaching to make the meaning of these movements more accessible to common people. The saints preached in the local languages.
- I. 1. The Advaita philosophy. 2. Guru Angad. 3. The Nirguna. 4. The Khalsa.

9. Regional Cultures and Customs

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Apabhramsha was the colloquial language of the common people during Medieval India.
2. Somadeva.
3. Two.
4. About 1200 paintings.
5. Sandhyakara Nandi.
6. A blend of Indian and Persian style paintings developed during the Mughal period.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. Rajasthan; Kangra 2. Pampa; Ponna 3. Akbar 4. Dara Shikoh
5. Amir Khusrau 6. Hindustani and Carnatic 7. 1200
- D. 1. Apabhramsha 2. Urdu 3. Nataraj
- E. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a
- F. 1. Hemachandra, Meratunga and Someshwara.
2. Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas. 3. The Rajput rule.
4. Rajasthan, Kangra and the Deccan.
5. All Mughal Emperors except Aurangzeb encouraged music. Tansen was a well-known musician in Emperor Akbar's court. Khayal, Thumri and Ghazal were the new styles of Hindustani music that developed during the Mughal period.
6. Bengal was ruled by the Pala rulers. The Palas were great patrons of learning. Hence, literature, language, painting and music flourished in Bengal. The Proto Bengali form was used by the Buddhist poets to compose poems of Bengali literature called the Charyapada. A few noteworthy contributions were: Sandhyakara Nandi's 'Ramcharitram', Gaudapada's 'Gaudapadakarika'; Shridhara Bhatta's 'Nyayakandali'; Bhatta Bhavadeva's 'Karmanusthan Paddhati'; Chakrapani Datta's few medical treatises; Bangasena's commentary on 'Sushruta Shastra'.

The Pala rulers were Buddhists, and hence, most of the paintings were of Mahayana school of Buddhism. Taranatha, Dhiman and his son, Vitpala were well-known painters and sculptors during the period of Dharmapala. 'Pancharaksha' and 'Astasahasrika' were some of the beautiful paintings of this period.

Bengali music grew due to its association with the Vaishnava Bhakti songs. Famous contributions towards music are Sri Krishna Kirtan of Chandidas and Sharangadeva's 'Sangeet Ratnakar'. Jayadev's songs in 'Gita Govinda' are regarded as the forerunner of

the dhrupad style of Hindustani music.

7. The Mughal period was considered to be the most important period which witnessed the growth of language and literature. Sanskrit continued to flourish along with Persian, Turkish and Arabic languages. 'Baburnama' written by Babur and 'Humayunama' written by Gulbadan Begum give information about the Mughal rulers. Emperor Akbar himself was illiterate but he respected the scholars. He established a department to translate the 'Ramayana', the 'Mahabharata' and the 'Panchatantra'. Akbar's court was adorned by scholars like Abul Fazl, Faizi and Abddur Rahim Khan-I-Khana. Abul Fazl wrote 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari'.

Think Tank

- G. 1. Miniature paintings were a part of the regional paintings; and therefore, they reflected the varied culture of different parts of the country.
 2. The Pala rulers of Bengal were Buddhists; and hence, most of the paintings in Bengal were of the Mahayana School of Buddhism.
 3. The kings and rulers patronised artists. Therefore, their courts became centres of art and culture.
- H. 1. SAILADASA 2. URDU 3. DARA SHIKOH 4. THUMRI 5. MALWA 6. SITAR

10. Political Situation in the 18th Century

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True

Written Assignment

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

- C. 1. Murshid Quli Khan 2. Saadat Khan 3. Second Anglo-Mysore War
4. Dadaji Konda Dev 5. sweets basket

- D. 1. Shivaji's Administration: The kingdom of Shivaji was divided into provinces called prants which were further divided into districts and then into sub-districts. The village was the lowest administrative unit, which was looked after by a Patel. Shivaji's Council of Ministers had eight members called the Ashta Pradhan. They were: Peshwa (Chief Minister), Senapati (Commander-in-Chief), Panditrao (Minister for Religion), Sachiva (Minister for Royal Correspondence), Nyayadhish (Chief Justice), Mazumdar (Minister of Finance and Revenue), Dabir (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Mantri (Home Minister). The revenue was collected according to the assessment of the land. It was generally two-fifth of the total produce. Loans were given to the farmers when needed. Cultivators had direct access to the officers, and there were no middlemen. There were two types of taxes, the Chauth and the Sardeshmukhi.

2. Third Battle of Panipat, 1761: The Marathas started expanding their kingdom. They came in conflict with Ahmad Shah Abdali. Both the forces met at Panipat in 1761. The Marathas were defeated and their dream to establish the Maratha Empire all over India was gone. It led to the entry of the British to establish their power. The Peshwa legacy came to an end in 1772 after the death of Madhava Rao, the last ruler of the Peshwas.

- E. 1. The Sayyid brothers took the role of kingmakers during Jahandar Shah.
2. In spite of the efficient rule of the Mughals, many independent kingdoms started rising to gain power. The collapse of the great Mughal Empire began during Aurangzeb's reign in the 18th century. The later Mughals occupied the throne, but they were weak and were dependent on the nobles, who in turn, were not united and used to fight among themselves. Bahadur Shah I came to power in 1707, after the war of succession among his brothers. He was a tolerant ruler and tried to undo the reactionary policies of Aurangzeb. He established good relations with the Rajputs. He released the grandson of Shahu, and abolished the tax called jaziya (a tax imposed on the non-Muslims). However, he had a long fight with the Sikhs. Soon, Bahadur Shah I was succeeded by Jahandar Shah in 1712, who was not an efficient ruler. During his reign, Sayyid Hussain Ali and Sayyid Abdullah took the role of king-makers (they were called the Sayyid brothers). They made Farrukhsiyar the king and killed Jahander Shah. After Farrukhsiyar, Mohammad Shah ascended the throne.

However, by that time, many provinces declared themselves independent. It was during this period that Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia invaded the country. He attacked and looted Delhi. He gave such a blow that the Mughal Empire's stability was totally shaken. Soon, the last Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah Zafar came to the throne (1837–1857).

3. The Maratha Empire declined because of several reasons. Some of them are:
 - (i) The Marathas fought for personal gain, and hence, did not unite for a common cause.
 - (ii) The vast kingdom lacked proper control.
 - (iii) The Chauth and sardeshmukhi taxes were not liked by many people.
 - (iv) Guerilla warfare was suitable for hilly regions only.
 - (v) The Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs did not appreciate the surprise attacks and looting of the Marathas.
 - (vi) The Marathas did not concentrate on the growth of trade and agriculture.
4. Hyder Ali was a powerful ruler in Mysore. He took control of Mysore from the Wodeyar family. He fought with the Marathas, the Nizams and the British. He died in the Second Anglo-Mysore War. Hyder Ali's son, Tipu Sultan continued the war against his enemies. Tipu Sultan was called the Tiger of Mysore.
5. The Rajputs were very powerful and had the support of the Mughals. But during the period of Aurangzeb, relations between the Rajputs and the Mughals got strained due to the stringent policy of Aurangzeb, who did not pay attention to the states of Mewar, Jaipur and Marwar. Later, due to the rise of the Jats and the Marathas, the position of the Rajputs declined. A famous Rajput ruler was Sawai Raja Jai Singh, who built the city of Jaipur.
6. Mohammed Shah made Saadat Khan the Governor of Awadh in 1722. He was very efficient but betrayed Mohammed Shah, when he called him to protect Delhi from Nadir Shah Later. Under the rule of Safdarjung, the control extended up to Rohilkhand and Lucknow. He brought peace to the state; controlled the lawless situation; improved the financial position of the state; organised the army and was tolerant towards the Hindus and Muslims.
7. The Sikhs could not establish a separate state in spite of the formation of the Khalsa. Banda Bahadur became a leader and resisted the Mughals. The invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali, and the conflict between the Afghans and the followers of Nadir Shah enabled the Sikhs to form small groups called Misls, but the Misls were never united. It was under Maharaja Ranjit Singh that they all united as one Sikh kingdom and he became their ruler.
8. Sambhaji, the son of Shivaji continued the struggle with Mughals. After his death, his son Shahu came to the throne, who was also imprisoned. Later, Raja Ram ruled for a few years and next, his minor son, Shivaji II, came to the throne, who was assisted by his mother, Tarabai. After the death of Aurangzeb, Shahu was released. This led to a conflict between the two branches of the Marathas—one was led by Shahu and

Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath and the other was led by Shivaji II. Shahu was successful and captured the throne, leaving the kingdom to Balaji Vishwanath, who finally became the ruler and established the rule of the Peshwas. The Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath ruled from 1717–1720. He was an efficient ruler and good administrator. He made the Peshwaship hereditary. He brought peace to his territory; improved the financial position of his kingdom and recovered the Maratha territories from the Mughals. His son, Baji Rao I succeeded him and he was equally a good ruler and a clever statesman. Under him, the Maratha rule reached its peak and glory. He expanded the kingdom to Southern Gujarat, reached as far as Bihar, Orissa (Odisha) in the east and Punjab in the north. He formed the Maratha confederacy and the Peshwa was its head. The Gaekwads of Baroda, the Bhonsle of Nagpur and the Holkars of Indore, including the Scindias of Gwalior were a part of the confederacy. Balaji Baji Rao succeeded his father, Baji Rao I and became the third Peshwa. He, too, conquered various places like Hyderabad, Delhi and Bengal and became a successful ruler.

9. Baji Rao I formed the Maratha Confederacy.

Think Tank

- F. 1. Shivaji was a very powerful Maratha ruler. He attacked the Mughal territories. Therefore, Aurangzeb sent two Generals to defeat Shivaji, but they were killed. Due to these reasons, Aurangzeb considered Shivaji as his deadliest enemy.
2. Refer to Answer–E3.
3. Tipu Sultan or the Tiger of Mysore was a brave ruler. He took help of the French to defeat the British. Due to this, and many more reasons, Tipu was considered a threat to British rule in India.
- G. 1. The Nizams of Hyderabad. 2. Raigarh. 3. Afzal Khan.

1. Democracy–Evolution and Focus

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The Greek language. 2. The Fief were the landless in feudalism.
3. Two. 4. 1955. 5. 1964.

Written Assignment

B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b

C. 1. people; role of government 2. the Indian Constitution
3. Martin Luther King Jr; America 4. Constitution 5. the Blacks

D. 1. Self-rule 2. Direct rule 3. Citizen 4. Equal Franchise Act

E. 1. Constitution: In a democracy, the rulers cannot do anything they like. The people and the government must follow certain rules. These rules are written down as a document which is called the Constitution.

2. Indirect Democracy: Earlier, there was direct participation of the people in the management of public issues, since the units were small. This type of government is called direct democracy. But, at present, it is difficult to follow direct democracy. These days, we follow indirect democracy where the people elect their representatives who, in turn, govern the country.

3. Monarchical Democracy: In ancient Rome, this type of government was practised where people made rules for the king to govern the State.

4. Federal Government: In America, a number of democratic changes took place in its Constitution after the War of Independence (1775–1783). It was the first country to get a written constitution. It also had a Federal Government with a division of powers among the Centre and the States. Its constitution came into force in 1789 and contained the principles that had been stated in the Declaration of Independence.

F. 1. Democracy is as old as the ancient Greek Civilisation, i.e., 2500 years old. It has been changing from the past.

In ancient Greece, the states were small; the people used to gather at one place to make laws; and all the people participated in the governance. They were free to create rules and make laws. This form of democracy was called Direct Democracy.

In the Roman Civilisation, a combined government of monarchical democratic and aristocratic systems was found. During this period, a political and economic system called Feudalism was practised. It had three important factors, i.e., the Lord (noble), the Vassal (the person who was granted land by the nobles) and the Fief (the landless). The relation between these three formed the basis of feudalism. When feudalism came to an end after the 14th century, law and order was enforced and representative democracy and nationalism developed.

In the 16th century, England was defeated by Spain which led to the growth of

parliament which became the supreme power. Even though the king had powers, he had to exercise them through the Parliament.

The Royal Absolutism ended in the 17th century and power was transferred to the two houses of the Parliament, namely the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Thus, democracy evolved and grew.

2. The Lord (noble), the Vassal (person to whom land was granted by the nobles) and the Fief (the landless) were the three elements of Feudalism.
3. Initially, the right to vote was restricted to the upper middle class. Later, it was extended to the working class. In 1928, women also secured the right to vote. In the same year, the Equal Franchise Act was passed, according to which men and women were treated equal in terms of suffrage (right to vote).
4. The People or the Third Estate.
5. After the Industrial Revolution, socialist ideas gathered roots and gave a new meaning to democracy. It gave importance to the common man. These ideas led to the need for a government to create conditions of socio-economic equality.
6. In France, democracy meant equality with its slogan of liberty, equality and fraternity. The French Revolution was fought against the privileges enjoyed by the nobles and the clergy. In fact, the revolution started because the people did not have the freedom to express themselves. The French people were divided into three estates: The First Estate (the clergy), the Second Estate (the nobility) and the Third Estate (the people). The Third Estate, or the people, declared themselves as the National Assembly in 1789, and gave people the right to liberty, equality and fraternity. It gave rise to the process of making the constitution, and this came into force in 1791. All these revolutions and events established the principle of self-government, and the idea that the people are supreme. This became the central idea of democracy.
7. Martin Luther King Jr.
8. In the Constitution of India, there are many provisions that bring equality in India. The principal idea was the state shall not discriminate against any citizens on the grounds of caste, religion, place of birth and sex. No citizen on grounds of religion, caste creed is subject to any liability, disability and restrictions with regard to access to shops, hotels and public restaurants, use of wells, tanks, roads and public resorts. In 1955, the Disabilities Act was passed, which says that persons with disabilities have equal rights and the government will provide free education. It also states that all public places must have ramps. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of caste and creed. Article 16 provides equal opportunities in employment under the state. Article 17 declares the practice of untouchability as punishable under the law.
9. Gandhiji fought against untouchability and worked for the upliftment of people called the Harijans or the Backward Classes.
10. In ancient Greece, the states were small and the people used to gather at one place to make laws; all the people participated in the governance and they were free to create rules and make laws. This form of democracy was called Direct Democracy.

At present, it is difficult to follow the process of direct democracy. These days we follow

indirect democracy, where people elect their representatives to form the government and make laws.

11. The freedom of speech and expression is important in democracy because it allows people to criticise the government.
 12. Human rights are for the dignity of human beings or the citizens of a country. For this, the state shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of caste, religion, place of birth or sex. No citizen on grounds of religion, caste or creed is subject to any liability, disability and restrictions with regard to access to shops, hotels and public restaurants, use of wells, tanks, roads and public resorts.
- G.
1. India is a big country and it has the second highest population in the world. Moreover, it has huge diversity in terms of caste, creed, religions, communities, etc.
 2. In the Panchayati Raj system, the village people form the Gram Sabha and they directly participate in the governance.
 3. In India, many people are not politically aware, and therefore, they are unwilling to cast their votes.
 4. If the people of a country are not politically and economically aware, they cannot judge the work of the government of the country properly.
 5. The Midday Meal Scheme was introduced in India to attract children to schools, especially the poor children and motivate them to study in the schools.
- H.
1. Vassal.
 2. Civil Rights Act.
 3. The Second Estate. (The question should read: In France, what was nobility called?).
 4. Democracy.

2. Institutional Representation of Democracy

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. 1920. 2. 1928. 3. India. 4. 1977.
5. NDA–National Democratic Alliance and UPA–United Progressive Alliance.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. d
- C. 1. 26th January 1950 2. five 3. symbol 4. the Election Commission
5. Democratic; Republican
- D. 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b
- E. 1. Bharatiya Janata Party 2. Bahujan Samaj Party 3. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
4. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 5. Assam Gana Parishad
- F. 1. Elections are like a contest, held between various political parties to get their representatives elected to form the government. Elections take place once in five years in all democratic countries.
2. Through elections, the citizens elect members of the parliament and state legislature. In order to conduct an election, the country is divided into different divisions called constituencies.
3. The elections are supervised by the Election Commission of India, which is an independent body. The Election Commission of India is headed by an Election Commissioner. The Election Commissioner announces the date of election and ensures that elections are done smoothly. The Commission prepares a voters' list which has the names of all the adult citizens in the country. A photo identity card has been introduced by the Election Commission. Each citizen needs to produce it in the polling booth. The parties choose their candidates and they fill the nomination papers. Once the candidates fill the nomination papers, these are sent for scrutiny. After the scrutiny is done, each candidate is given time to withdraw his/her name. After the voting is done, the Commission counts the votes and announces the names of the winners. During the election process (from the announcement of the date to the end of the election), the general administration is controlled by the Commission.
4. Political parties play a significant role in a democracy. These are organised groups of people having a common goal. The political parties contest in the elections through their representatives to form the government. The party which has the maximum number of elected candidates forms the government and other parties form the opposition which is equally important in a democratic government. The opposition party raises public

opinion and safeguards the rights of the citizens by keeping a watch on the ruling party. The opposition party is also described as an alternate government.

5. The elections that are held to form the Central Government are called the Lok Sabha elections and the elections that are held to form the State Government in a state are called the Assembly elections.
6. In some countries such as China, there is only one party, that is, the Chinese Communist Party. Only this party contests in the elections and forms the government.

The multiparty system is such a system where many political parties exist. India is an example of a multiparty system. We have many national parties, such as the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Indian National Congress and the Communist Party of India (M), as well as regional parties, such as Aam Aadmi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, Assam Gana Parishad, All India Dravida Munnetra Kazagham and Dravida Munnetra Kazagham.

7. Universal adult franchise is the right to vote granted to all the adult citizens of a country without any discrimination.
8. A coalition system of government refers to a government where more than one political party join hands to form the government. A coalition government is formed in such a situation where no single party is able to form the government because of lack of the required number of representatives in the parliament. Such a government is seen in India, Italy, Turkey and Germany. The 13th Lok Sabha elections of 2004 in India had a coalition government of thirteen parties and was called the NDA (National Democratic Alliance). It was led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The 15th Lok Sabha had the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), which was a coalition of more than ten parties with the Congress in the main lead.

9. There are different types of party systems in different countries of the world.

In some countries, such as China, there is only one party, that is, the Chinese Communist Party. Only this party contests in the elections and forms the government.

In the USA, there are only two parties, namely the Democratic and the Republicans. This type of party system is called the Biparty system.

The Multiparty system is a system where many political parties exist. India is an example of multiparty system. We have many national parties, such as the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Indian National the Congress and Communist Party of India (M), as well as regional parties, such as the Aam Aadmi Party, the Bahujan Samaj Party, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, the Assam Gana Parishad, the All India Dravida Munnetra Kazagham and the Dravida Munnetra Kazagham.

10. During an election, the candidates hold public meetings, processions and explain their principles, ideals and promises, which is known as the election manifesto to the public. These manifestos tell the public about the party's commitment to local, national and international issues.
11. In a democracy, the party which has the maximum number of elected candidates forms

the government, and other parties form the opposition which is equally important in a democratic government. The opposition party raises public opinion and safeguards the rights of the citizens by keeping a watch on the ruling party. The opposition party is also described as the alternate government.

Think Tank

- G. 1. In India, there is a lot of diversity which is not possible to be represented by any one or two parties. Therefore, the country has developed a multiparty system.
2. Regional parties have originated to bring regional interests into light.
3. The role of an opposition party is very important. The opposition party raises public opinion and safeguards the rights of the citizens by keeping a watch on the ruling party. They must support the ruling party, if it takes any good decision.
- H. 1. A prisoner or a foreigner. 2. A proxy vote. 3. The District Magistrate.
4. A driving licence. 5. The Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).

3. Health and Hygiene – Role of the Government

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. d

- C. 1. Malaria 2. Hepatitis, cholera and diarrhoea 3. Polio 4. necessary 5. healthy

- D. 1. Public health care refers to the government hospitals and dispensaries and other government initiatives in this regard.

Private health care are person(s) or companies operating health care centres, such as private hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, etc.

2. Quack doctors are not academically qualified doctors.

Medical practitioners are academically qualified doctors.

- E. 1. Poor people cannot provide food to their children, particularly those living in the villages and small towns and in the slum areas of big cities.
2. Private organisations should establish hospitals in rural areas and provide health care at low cost.
3. The government has an important role in the field of health care. Many public health centres are set up in the cities, towns and villages. Some of the hospitals provide free medical services and low-priced medicines. Other facilities like scanning, conducting medical tests, etc., are also provided for the public. Steps have been taken by the government to prevent contagious diseases like chikungunya, H1N1 virus, jaundice and dengue. Pulse polio is done on Sundays, which is marked as Polio Day. The government has taken the responsibility to protect the people from different kinds of diseases.
4. Cholera, jaundice, diarrhoea, etc.
5. In spite of all the facilities provided by the government and the private sector, we find that the level of public health is not satisfactory. In some states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha, the level of sanitation is low and the malnutrition rate is very high. It is also a fact that among the 62 million people in these states, about 6 million are children, and they are suffering from malnutrition and various kinds of infectious diseases.
6. In rural areas, there is hardly any good hospital. The government clinics are in very poor condition. There is lack of trained doctors and nurses. Other infrastructure is also adequate.

Think Tank

- F. 1. In many government hospitals, the medical facilities are very poor. Hence, people prefer being treated in private hospitals.
2. Compared to the population of India, the hospitals are insufficient.
- G. 1. POLLUTION 2. HOSPITAL 3. CLINICS 4. NURSES

4. How Our States are Governed

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. 28.
2. The term federation means that there are two levels of government, where the power is divided between the Centre and the States. In other words, there are two sets of government, one at the Central level and the other at the State level.
 3. The leader of the majority party in the State Legislatures or the leader of the ruling political party in a state becomes the Chief Minister of that state.
 4. The Governor.
 5. Uttar Pradesh.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. a
- C. 1. Advocate General 2. Chairman 3. as Unicameral
- D. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a
- E. 1. **Vidhan Parishad:** The Legislative Council is considered to be the upper house of the State Legislature. The Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) is a permanent house and it can never be dissolved. Each member serves for a term of six years. One-third of its members retire after every 2 years. The Vidhan Parishad must have a minimum of 40 members or more than one-third of the members of the Vidhan Sabha. Members of the Vidhan Parishad are elected by the Vidhan Sabha members; members of the local bodies, secondary school teachers and graduates. The Governor also nominates members for the Vidhan Parishad, who are distinguished in the field of art, literature, science and social services. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are the presiding officers of the Vidhan Parishad.
2. **Council of Ministers:** All powers regarding the administration of the state is vested with the Chief Minister and his/her Council of Ministers. The ministers other than the Chief Minister, are called the Council of Ministers. Each minister is individually and collectively answerable to the Chief Minister and the Governor.
3. **Legislation:** The main law-making body of a State is the Legislative Assembly. Members of the house make legislations.
4. **Federal System of Government:** India is one of the biggest democratic countries in the world. It is called a union of states with 28 states and 9 union territories. There are two levels of government where the power is divided between the Centre and the State. This system is called Federalism.
- F. 1. The Legislative Council, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

2. Every State of India has a Legislative Assembly called the Vidhan Sabha. It has members in proportion to the state's population. The member of this House is called the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). The members are elected by the people. The term period is for 5 years, but it may be dissolved before its term expires. A political party which gets half the majority is declared as the ruling party and the majority they get is called the simple majority system. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected from among the members, and they hold office as long as the House remains in power. The Speaker conducts the meetings of the Assembly. The term period is for 5 years but the Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly before it completes its term.
3. The Legislative Assembly has mainly two types of powers. These are Legislative and the Financial powers. The Legislative Assembly passes the state budget, money bills, grants permission for levying taxes and fixing salaries of the members of the State Legislature.
4. There are two types of bills: Money bill and Non-money bill. Money bill is introduced in the Legislative Assembly and the Non-money bill can be introduced either in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council. There are three stages for a bill to be passed.
 - (i) **First Stage:** In this stage, the bill is introduced and its title is read out to the members.
 - (ii) **Second Stage:** The House refers the bill to the selected committees, where a detailed discussion is held. This is called as the Second Reading.
 - (iii) **Third Stage:** In the Third Reading, the bill goes to the other House (Upper House) and the same procedure is followed.

After a stipulated time of about three months, the bill is considered to be passed by both the Houses. Finally, it goes to the Governor for his/her consent. In case of Money Bills, the Legislative, Council can make recommendations. It can delay the bill for about 14 days only, but it should be passed in the Legislative Assembly after the 14 days.
5. The Speaker of a State Assembly or the Vidhan Sabha is elected from among the members, and he/she holds office, as long as the House remains in power. The Speaker conducts the meetings of the Assembly. The term period is for five years.
6. All powers regarding the administration of a State is vested with the Chief Minister and his/her ministry. The Chief Minister has several powers. He/She is responsible for:
 - (i) Determining the policies
 - (ii) Supervising the administration of the state
 - (iii) Allocating portfolios to all the ministers
 - (iv) Coordinating the work of the ministry.

Think Tank

- G. 1. The Legislative Assembly or the Vidhan Sabha in a State is formed by the elected members and hence, they enjoy more power.
2. The members of the State Legislatures are directly elected by the people. Hence, the Chief

Minister and the council of Ministers are responsible to the State Legislatures.

3. In the Legislative Council, the members are nominated for a fixed period of time. The Members are not elected here.
- H.
1. The Speaker is elected through the election in the House for a period of six years.
 2. The State Government.
 3. Money bill.
 4. The President.

5. The Role of Media in Democracy

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. d
- C. 1. Newspaper, magazine; leaflet 2. electronic 3. 2005 4. Kesari
5. All the states of India (The question should read The RTI Act is to applicable)
- D. 1. Censor 2. Broadcast 3. Public opinion 4. Information 5. Press
- E. 1. **Electronic Media:** Radio, television, internet, etc., are included in electronic media. The growth of the electronic media has brought lots of changes in the quality of images and sound. It has also become a popular method of expression of public opinion. Electronic means of communication reaches the public faster and even illiterate people get a lot of benefit out of this media.
2. **Print Media:** The press is usually called the print media, which is a strong political weapon and a pillar of democracy. The print media has different forms like magazines, journals, newsletters and books. Newspapers are one of the important means of print media which brings out all the information to the people. 'The Times of India', 'The Hindustan Times', 'The Indian Express' and 'The Hindu' are some of the leading newspapers of India. Magazines and journals are also a popular means of print media but these cater to specific groups of readers only. 'Business Today', 'India Today', 'Frontline' and 'Outlook' are some of the leading magazines in our country. Apart from the dailies which are printed in English, there are newspapers in regional languages too.
3. **Mass Media:** Mass media is a mode to communicate to the public. Examples of the mass media such as TV, films, radio, magazines and newspapers that reach the masses or a large number of people are called mass media.
4. **Public Opinion:** In a democracy, public opinion plays an important role, since people are given the freedom to express their opinions and to raise objections to certain policies. Any ruling party can remain in power, as long as it has public opinion in its favour. It is the media through which strong or balanced public opinions are given. The government cannot ignore the opinions of the public. The main aim of the media is to work for public interest. Hence, it should not be controlled by a few people. If it covers only partial news, then it becomes biased information, which will not serve the purpose. The public also must be careful to see that the information is not manipulated and it should not affect the thoughts and feelings of anyone.
- F. 1. Letters telephone, mobiles, radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, internet, etc.

2. The press has always played an effective role right from the freedom struggle. It was only through the newspapers that the national leaders fought for the freedom of our country. Some of the newspapers were started by our national leaders. These are as follows:
 - (i) 'The Kesari' by Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (ii) 'Harijan' by Mahatma Gandhi
 - (iii) 'Al-Hilal' by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
3. In a democracy, public opinion plays an important role. It is the media through which strong or balanced public opinions are given. The main aim of the media is to work for public interest. Hence, it should not be controlled by a few people. If it covers only partial news, then it becomes biased information which will not serve the purpose it is meant to serve. The public also must be careful to see that the information is not manipulated and affect the thoughts and feelings of the people.
4. In a democracy, public opinion plays an important role, since people are given the freedom to express their opinions and to raise objections to certain policies. Any ruling party can remain in power, as long as it retains the public opinion in its favour. It is the media through which strong or balanced public opinions are given. The government cannot ignore the opinions of the public. The main aim of the media is to work for public interest. Hence, it should not be controlled by few people. If it covers only partial news, then it becomes biased information, which will not serve the purpose it is meant to serve. The public also must be careful to see that the information is not manipulated and it should never affect the thoughts and feelings of anyone.

Think Tank

- G. 1. Freedom of speech gives people the right to criticise the government. Therefore, freedom of speech is a key element of democracy.
2. Sometimes, the media takes a leading role in shaping public opinion against or in favour of any issue, having national interest.
- H. 1. The Internet. 2. A dictatorial government. 3. China.

6. Advertising and Advertisements

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The customers. 2. Visual advertisements. 3. Narcotic drugs.
4. To sell a product.

Written Assignment

B. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. d

C. 1. social 2. social 3. producer 4. The Times of India 5. Dinamani

D. 1. Communication 2. Logo 3. Catch Line
4. Public Utility Service or Public Service.

E. 1. **Advertisement:** Advertisement is a promotional tool. It is used to promote ideas, goods and services. Its purpose is to appeal to a particular audience called the customer by the advertiser. An advertisement is usually done through various media, such as magazines, journals, newspapers, television, radio, hoardings, posters and banners. The technique of advertisement is chosen according to the needs of the people, suitable for the product and within the limitation of the budget. The purpose is to reach the people as fast as possible and communicate information about the product, so that the consumer may be persuaded to buy that particular object, goods, services, etc. An advertisement can reach more people, a bigger audience and a wider market, living in different parts of the world.

2. Slogan: A slogan is a word or phrase that creates awareness among the people about a product or a service.

3. Commercial Advertisement: The word, 'commercial' itself indicates that the purpose is for earning profits. Its aim is to satisfy the financial interest of the sponsors. Commercial advertisements appear on banners, hoardings, bus-stand shelters and railway platforms. The advertisements also focus on branded products. They help in popularising a particular brand.

4. Public Service: Public service is the service which is provided for the benefit of the people. No fee, or a very negligible fee is charged for providing all public services.

F. 1. An advertisement is a promotional tool. It is used to promote ideas, goods and services. Its purpose is to appeal to a particular audience called the customer by the advertiser. An advertisement is usually done through various media, such as magazines, journals, newspapers, television, radio, hoardings, posters and banners. The technique of advertisement is chosen according to the needs of the people, suitable for the product and within the limitations of the budget. The purpose is to reach the people, as fast as possible and communicate information about the product, so that the consumer may be persuaded to buy that particular object, goods, services, etc. An advertisement can

reach more people, a bigger audience and wider market living in different parts of the world.

2. Advertisements are done through print as well as the electronic media, as shown in the following table:

Print Media	Electronic Media
Newspaper	Television
Magazine	Radio
Journals	Internet
Newsletters	E-mails
Banners	Films

3. Advertisements are the easiest and most economical means of tapping the wide market. But all advertisements may not be successful. An advertisement may fail because of the following reasons:
- (i) Lack of consistent advertising policy.
 - (ii) Making exaggerated claims which make people lose confidence.
 - (iii) Unimpressive appeals.
 - (iv) Wrong layout of advertisement design.
 - (v) Selecting the wrong medium.
 - (vi) It indirectly increases the price of the product by adding the cost of advertisement.
4. Consumerism is a movement to protect the consumers from being cheated by the sellers. For this, district consumer courts have been set up in India. The government has also created the awareness on the rights of the consumers.
5. The following are the rights of the consumers:
- (i) Right to safety
 - (ii) Right to be informed
 - (iii) Right to choice
 - (iv) Right to be heard
 - (v) Right to seek redressal

Think Tank

- G. 1. People believe that branded goods have a name in the market; they good and reliable, as well as last long.
2. To attract people's attention to the product.
3. Celebrities have great appeal among the people. Therefore, they are chosen as 'brand ambassadors'.
- H. 1. A trade fair is organised to promote industrial goods.

2. 15th of March.
3. To attract voters.
4. A company pays and advertises in a public event.

7. Gender – A Social Issue

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. The Gender Inequality.
- 2. Due to Female Infanticide.
- 3. Due to inequalities in a family.
- 4. In the poor countries (particularly the under developed and developing nations).

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a
- C. 1. Human 2. society 3. women 4. household
- D. 1. Gender Discrimination: Gender inequality or gender discrimination can be traced back to the pre-historic time, when men were allowed to go for hunting, women were asked to cook and look after children at home. Gender is also stereotyping, which assumes that girls are fit for certain type of jobs like cooking, taking care of babies, while men are capable of going outside and earning money.
- 2. Sex Ratio: The term, 'sex ratio' refers to the number of females per thousand males.
- E. 1. The differences between men and women is called gender difference. Sometimes, people call these differences as inequalities. For a long time, women were not given equal rights and were treated as the weaker section of society. Gender is also stereotyping and assumes that girls are fit for certain type of jobs like cooking, taking care of babies while men are capable of going outside and earning money outside. These have widened gender differences.
- 2. Children, while growing up, adopt stereotypical views towards females. This gender inequality disturbs the peace of a family. Parents give importance to boys and not to girls in providing higher education due to gender bias. A boy or a girl right from an early age knows what he/she is supposed to do. He/She keeps in mind the gender rules.
- 3. Because of collective efforts, gender inequality has decreased to a great extent. In the 19th century, social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Dayananda Saraswati fought for the upliftment of women. Dayananda Saraswati opened many schools and colleges to educate girls. The Constitution also provides equal opportunities for women in all the spheres of life. The government is also taking steps to stop violence or harassment against women at verbal, sexual, economical and emotional levels.
- 4. The term, 'sex ratio' refers to the number of females per thousand males. There are modern techniques to find out or determine the gender of the foetus (unborn child).

In India, such tests are declared illegal. In spite of the stern measures taken by the government, pre-natal sex determination is still being practised, leading to female infanticide which has resulted in the fall in the sex ratio.

5. The Constitution of India also provides equal opportunities for women in all spheres of life. The government is also taking steps to arrest violence or harassment against women at verbal, sexual, economical and emotional levels.
6. Gender prejudice is culturally determined and is a social concept that changes over a period of time from one culture to another culture. It is always expected that girls will prefer jewellery and clothes and boys would go for sports and games. But it may not be the same all the time.

Think Tank

- F.
 1. Only women empowerment can change the status of women in society.
 2. Due to social prejudices and gender inequalities.
- G.
 1. Yes, it is.
 2. West Bengal.
 3. Swami Dayananda established many schools for girls.

8. Women in the Society

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER



Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Women are called homemakers because they look after the household work.
2. Women are generally called the weaker sex because they cannot do hard work.
3. The law was passed in 2006.

Written Assignment

B. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c

C. 1. Purdah system 2. Stereotype 3. Widow remarriage

- D. 1. The struggle to bring a change in the lives of women is called women's movements. Great social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Dayananda Saraswati worked for the upliftment of woman. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is credited for abolishing sati pratha. In 1856, the Widow Remarriage Act was passed.
2. Women were called the weaker sex and were not given any role or responsibility in society. Women fought at every step for their rights. They still do so and have been struggling for equality for many years. Women are typically associated with the home and generally called homemakers. Even professionally women had to choose safe jobs, so they mostly became teachers and nurses. Certain jobs like that a scientist or a technically oriented person, were not preferred by women. This was mainly, because of the risk involved, and the mind-set that women cannot handle such jobs, etc. This mind-set led to the differences among men and women, and men were preferred as doctors, engineers, pilots and scientists. Girls were not encouraged to take up such jobs after their education. They were expected to get married.
3. In 1856, the Widow Remarriage Act was passed. After independence, our Constitution granted equal rights to men and women in all the spheres of life. In 2006, a law was passed providing some benefits to women. In 1997, the Supreme Court laid guidelines for the protection of women against sexual harassment at the workplace. 33 per cent reservation has been introduced in local government bodies for women. In Tamil Nadu, education has been made free for girls. They are given free books, uniforms, meals and cycles.
4. In the 18th century, women usually preferred household jobs.
5. Women had adopted several ways to fight against discrimination, which included campaigning, raising slogans and creating awareness. They succeeded in changing the law.

6. Women were neither secure nor were they treated properly since the prehistoric times. History proves that women were called the weaker sex and were not given any role or responsibility in society. They had to fight at every step for their rights. They had been struggling for equality for many years. Women were typically associated with the home and generally called homemakers.

Think Tank

- E.
 1. Women are considered the weaker sex because they cannot do any hard work, for they are physically weak.
 2. Some people considered educating girls brought no benefits to them. In fact, they thought that education could spoil the girls. Therefore, in earlier times, girls were not sent to schools. Even today there are places where girls are not educated.
- F.
 1. 1997
 2. 2005
 3. 1961
 4. 2005

9. Market Around Us

ANSWERS TO ASSESSMENT CORNER

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a

- C. 1. Cheap jacks 2. General shop 3. Departmental stores 4. Speciality Goods

- D. 1. Market 2. Wholesale Market 3. Business 4. Barter system

- E. 1. A market is a place where people gather to sell and buy goods.

2. Wholesale Market: A wholesale market links the producer to the retailer. It helps manufacturers to reach a large number of buyers through retailers. A person who carries a wholesale trade is called a wholesaler. Wholesalers generally deal in a few items but the volume of products will be more.

Retail Market: A retail market is the last link in the distribution channel. A retailer is a person who sells the product directly to the consumers. He/She also acts as a link between the wholesaler and consumer.

3. Itinerant retailers have the following types:

- (i) Peddlers and Hawkers
- (ii) Market traders
- (iii) Cheap jacks
- (iv) Street traders

4. Departmental Store: A departmental store is a large-scale retailing business unit which handles a wide variety of shopping and specialty goods. It has many departments and each department specialises in one kind of merchandise, but all these departments will be centrally controlled and work under one roof. They sell a wide range of products.

5. Market Traders: These retailers open their shops at different places on fixed days called market days. They are also called weekly markets since they are kept open on a particular day of a week.

Street Traders: These people do their business in the busy streets on footpaths, railway stations and bus stands. They deal in light goods.

6. A chain store system consists of four or more stores which carry the same kind of merchandise, and all of them are centrally owned and managed.

In India apt examples of this retail system are offered by Bata shops, Usha sewing machines, etc. Through this process, manufacturers are able to directly reach the customers residing in any part of the country.

Think Tank

- F. 1. People prefer to buy all necessary goods under one roof.
2. Now any country can sell its products anywhere. So, consumers can buy any product of any country at their own place.
- G. 1. The KFC. 2. Railway Services. 3. Selling and buying of company shares. 4. Fridge.