

CULTURE & SOCIETY-6

UNIT-I History : Our Parts-I

1. Studying the Past

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. forwards, 2. History, 3. religious, secular, 4. numismatics, 5. Rig Veda.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Tripitakas</i> | (b) Buddhist literature |
| 2. Patanjali's <i>Mahabhashya</i> | (a) Secular literature |
| 3. Hathigumpha | (d) Inscription |
| 4. Stupa of Sanchi | (e) Monument |
| 5. Vedas | (c) Religious literature |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. History means a true story of past events. It is an account of man from the earliest period to the present day. It is a record of people, places and events of the past in a chronological order.
2. We need to study the past because it helps us to know our history and learn lessons from it. This helps us in building a new world, free from all evils of the past, e.g. slavery, racialism, casteism, etc.
3. Archaeology is the study of the remains of the past *i.e.*, those objects and structures which were discovered after digging out a site.
4. The archaeological sources to study the past are the remains of monuments or ancient buildings, coins, tablets, seals, pottery, tools, drawings, figurines, images and other articles that were used by the ancient people.
5. Edicts are royal commands engraved on stones, pillars, etc. whereas the writings engraved on rocks, stones, pillars, metal plates, clay tablets, etc. are called inscriptions.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. We know about the past by studying historical sources. These are of two types : (i) Archaeological sources and (ii) Literary sources. These are detailed as follows :

(i) **Archaeological sources** : Archaeological sources include remains of monuments or ancient buildings, coins, tablets, seals,

pottery, tools, drawings, figurines, images and other articles that were used by the ancient people.

(ii) **Literary sources** : Literary sources include (a) Religious literature and (b) Secular literature.

(a) **Religious literature** : The religious or sacred literature of India includes the Brahmanical literature (Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Aranyakas, etc.), Buddhist and Jain sacred texts and epics.

(b) **Secular literature** : The secular literature includes works other than the religious ones such as the grammatical works Panini's *Ashtadhyayi* and Patanjali's *Mahabhasya*. These contain valuable historical information of the period they were written in. Other important secular works are Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitra*, Sudraka's *Mrichchhakatika* and Dandin's *Dasakumar Charita*, etc.

Besides these works, we also know of the past from biographies such as *Harsha Charita*, *Vikramankadeva Charita*, etc.

A good deal of our knowledge of ancient history also comes from foreign traveller's accounts such as the Greek Ambassador Megasthenes' *Indica*, and the writings of Fa-Hien and Hieun Tsang.

2. The purpose of studying history can be explained as under :

(i) Through history, we learn about our ancestors, their struggles and their achievements.

(ii) It provides us a knowledge of the gradual process of evolution of man's civilization and culture.

(iii) It helps us to understand the problems of the past and develop an understanding about the solution of present day problems in a better way.

(iv) The study of history helps us in building a new world, free from all evils of the past, e.g., slavery, racialism, casteism, etc.

3. The literary sources are various books (manuscripts) written by different scholars in the past. The main literary sources for the study of Indian history are :

(i) **Religious literature** : The religious or sacred literature of India includes the Brahmanical literature (Vedas, Smritis, Upanishads, Puranas, Aranyakas, etc.), Buddhist and Jain sacred texts and epics.

(ii) **Secular literature** : The secular literature includes the grammatical works such as Panini's *Ashtadhyayi*, Patanjali's *Mahabhasya*, Somadev's *Kathasaritsagar*, Vishakhadutt's *Mudraraksas*, Vishemendra's *Brihat Kathamanjari*, Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, Kamandaka's *Nitisara*, Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitra*, Sudraka's *Mrichchhakatika* and Dandin's *Dasakumar Charita*.

- (iii) **Biographies** : Such as *Harsha Charita* by Banabhatta, *Vikramankadeva Charita* by Bilhana.
 - (iv) **Kalhana's Rajatarangini** traces the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to the twelfth century AD.
 - (v) **Sangam literature** in Tamil is a valuable source of information about the life and culture of Tamil people during the reign of the Chola and the Pandya rulers.
 - (vi) **Foreigner's accounts** : The most valuable contributions were made by foreigners who came to India and wrote their accounts, such as *Indica*, written by Megasthenes—the Greek Ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya, the accounts recorded by Chinese travellers like Fa-Hien, Hieun Tsang and I-Tsing.
 - (vii) **Muslim scholar's accounts** : Such as Alberuni's *Tahqiq-i-Hind*.
 - (viii) The Venetian traveller Marco Polo's accounts of the social manners and customs of south India.
4. Rulers in ancient times recorded their victories on hard surfaces like rocks and pillars so that their name and fame remain for long time even after their deaths. Inscriptions on rocks and pillars are found even today and we came to know a lot by their studies. Several edicts of Emperor Ashoka give us a lot of information about his achievements. Similarly, that Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, and the Junagarh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman provide authentic information of those times.
5. Refer to Q.3

Do and Learn

G. Hidden in the word search are names of eight sources of history. Find them :

A	F	M	O	I	O	I	N	S	P
M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	S	O
A	R	U	N	P	T	S	O	T	O
R	T	M	R	P	I	C	O	T	R
T	S	E	T	O	R	R	L	E	N
E	N	T	T	E	S	I	S	S	A
F	S	T	F	T	S	P	Y	O	M
A	P	U	A	P	O	T	S	R	E
C	S	A	C	I	N	I	N	A	N
T	C	O	I	N	S	O	M	E	T
S	S	O	N	O	R	N	T	S	S
T	C	I	S	N	A	S	M	E	N



2.

Early Humans-I

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Old Stone Age, 2. Nevasa, 3. New Stone Age, 4. Flint, 5. Palaeolithic.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Rock shelters, caves | (d) Dwellings |
| 2. Drawings on the walls of caves | (a) Art |
| 3. Nature worship | (b) Religion |
| 4. Axes, knives, choppers | (c) Tools |

E. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. The term 'food gatherer' refers to early man who collected his food from the forest plants, roots, fruits and berries, etc. or hunted animals.
2. Implements of the Stone Age were crude axes, spears, knives, hammers and digging tools.
3. The three Early Stone Age sites in the Deccan are : (i) Narsinghpur in the Narmada Valley in Central India; (ii) Nevasa, on the banks of river Pravara, a tributary of the Godavari in Maharashtra; and (iii) Giddalur and Karimpudi in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Early man used flint to make tools because it was hard enough to chip off and produce sharp edges.
5. The primitive man was exposed to the vagaries of weather and nature. He was scared of diseases and epidemics. He firmly believed that every natural object had a spirit. Out of fear, he began worshipping nature so as to appease these spirits.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Palaeolithic man used fire in the following three ways :
 - (i) To keep himself warm;
 - (ii) To get light in his dark cave; and
 - (iii) To scare away wild animals and roast his food.
2. In the Palaeolithic Age, man started drawing rough figures on the walls and ceilings of the caves. He painted pictures of wild animals in action, such as wild bisons, bears, horses, stags and other animals. He carved these figures on his tools also. He made ornaments from bones, ivory and beautiful stones.
3. **Stone on Stone** : In this, the stone from which the tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was

used as a hammer, was held in the other hand and used to strike off flakes from the first till the required shape was obtained.

4. The religious beliefs of the early man were as follows :
- (i) He believed that every object of nature had a spirit, good or bad.
 - (ii) He worshipped his ancestors after their death.
 - (iii) He buried the dead along with his tools and eatables, for he believed that the dead soul would need these articles in the next world.
 - (iv) He was afraid of lightning and thunder and believed that these phenomena were the expression of divine anger.
 - (v) He believed in magical powers.
5. Early humans made such paintings because they lived by hunting and food gathering. They used stone tools for hunting animals, chopping meat, cutting wood and digging roots and tubers. They were totally dependent on nature for their survival.

Do and Learn

G. Tick (✓) the activities that were performed by early man. Cross out (X) the ones which were not :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Surfing the Internet (X) | 2. Reading books (X) |
| 3. Chopping meat (✓) | 4. Writing on clay tablets (✓) |
| 5. Painting on cave walls (✓) | 6. Making stone tools (✓) |
| 7. Skinning animals (✓) | 8. Watching television (X) |
| 9. Hunting animals (✓) | 10. Making fire (✓) |



3.

Early Humans-II

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. wheel, 2. copper, tin, 3. earthenware, 4. Agriculture.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (✓).

D. Match the Column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Polished stone celt | (b) Chalcolithic period |
| 2. Discovery of fire | (a) End of the Palaeolithic period |
| 3. Discovery of wheel | (c) Neolithic period |
| 4. Beginning of agriculture | (d) Neolithic period |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The beginning of agriculture led to man's settled life.

2. Dogs, sheep, goats, cattle, horses, camels, etc. were domesticated by Neolithic man.
3. The period towards the end of the Stone Age in about 4000 BC is known as the Chalcolithic Age (*Chalco* = copper, *lithic* = stone). In this period, man began to use metals along with stone to make tools.
4. The discovery of fire and wheel brought about a revolution in the early man's life.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The beginning of agriculture changed early man's life. He became a food producer instead of a food gatherer. There was a great change in his food habits. He began to eat food grains and vegetables. He also started making cloth of cotton that he cultivated.

2. The main discoveries of the New Stone Age were :

(i) Fire, (ii) Wheel, (iii) Pottery, (iv) New Stone Tools and (v) Metal Tools.

These discoveries helped the early man to lead a settled life as with the help of these tools, he could clear forests, till the land to grow crops and store food in the vessels. Group of people began settling in a place where they could look after their crops and herds of tamed animals. As a result, several villages were built. These villages consisted of a number of huts.

3. The early man turned gradually from 'food gatherer' to 'food producer'. He harvested the food grains which grew wild in some regions. He had no idea that grain could be planted. Perhaps, one day, someone observed that the grains swept from the threshing and deposited on the hung heap sprouted and in course of time produced golden grains. This was the beginning of agriculture which paved the way for a settled life. Man became a food producer instead of a food gatherer.

4. The domestication of animals, such as dogs, sheep, goats, cattle, horses, asses, etc. proved helpful to early man in the following ways :

(i) Cattle provided milk and meat.

(ii) Animals like horses, bulls, camels and asses were used for draught purposes.

(iii) Sheep and other animals provided him wool and skin for clothing.

(iv) Cow dung provided him manure to increase fertility of the soils.

(v) Dogs helped him in hunting.

5. Neolithic man worshipped earth, water, fire and natural elements like the sun, rain and thunder. He also worshipped cow for its usefulness and the snake in fear.

He buried his dead and the burial places were marked with huge rectangular blocks of stone called 'megaliths'. The dead were buried sometimes in a large urn with objects they used and loved during their

lifetime. Their tombs were known as ‘Dolmens’. It shows that the Neolithic man believed in life after death.

6. Pottery making by early humans was a great revolution. It can be justified by the following example :

Man needed vessels to store food grains and cook food. The potter’s wheel facilitated the making of earthenwares of different types. These vessels could be used for storing foodgrains, milk and water. Thus, Pottery making was a great revolution.



4. Harappan Civilisation : The Rise of Urbanism

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Southern India, central Asia and western countries, 2. urban, 3. Montgomery, 4. Shiva, 5. Pakistan.

- C. Match the column ‘A’ with the column ‘B’ :

(A)

1. Granaries
2. Great Bath
3. Dockyard
4. Ploughed field

(B)

- (c) Harappa
- (d) Mohenjo-Daro
- (b) Lothal
- (a) Kalibangan

- D. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Harappan civilisation came up on the banks of the Ravi in Montgomery district of west Punjab (now in Pakistan).
2. Some important buildings of the Harappan civilisation were the Great Bath, the Granary and the Assembly or Town Hall.
3. The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan culture because it existed in the Indus basin.
4. Five cities of Indus Valley Civilisation are Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Ruar, Kalibangan and Lothal.
5. Cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were excavated by Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni and his team of archaeologists.

- F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Indus Valley people possessed remarkable skills in town planning. The city was divided into two main parts : (i) the citadel and

- (ii) the lower town. The citadel was the raised part of the city and looked like a fort. It was surrounded by massive and high walls. Below it was the lower town which was divided into rectangular blocks by wide streets and lanes cutting each other at right angles and forming a grid.
2. The drainage system of Mohenjo-Daro is very elaborate. The people had great concern for sanitation. They built an underground drainage system. The house drains opened into the underground main drain which was lined with bricks. The sullage water was discharged through well covered street drains. The main drains were provided with manholes at regular intervals for periodic cleaning.
 3. The chief occupations of the Indus Valley people were :
 - (i) **Agriculture** : Indus Valley people irrigated their lands with flood waters. They grew wheat, barley, mustard, sesamum, cotton, millets, vegetables, etc.
 - (ii) **Manufacturing** : Pottery, smithy, spinning and weaving were other occupations. They made jewellery of metals, shells, bones, etc.
 - (iii) **Trade and Commerce** : Internal and external trade was also an important occupation. The main items of trade were tin, copper, gold, timber, silver and precious stones. Goods were generally transported on bullock-cart and by boat. The Indus Valley people had trade relations with southern India, central Asia and some western countries. They also traded with Baluchistan, Persia and Sumeria (Mesopotamia).
 4. The seals were used by different guilds, merchants and traders for stamping purposes. They give us information about the artistic skill, religious beliefs, dresses, ornaments, trade contacts, commercial relations and the script of the Indus Valley people.
 5. The exact causes of the decline of the Indus Valley civilisation are not known but following reasons have been suggested by various historians :
 - (i) It might have been destroyed by regular floods.
 - (ii) An epidemic might have killed the people.
 - (iii) Due to deforestation on a large scale, the climate began to change and the region became dry like a desert.
 - (iv) The earthquakes might have rocked the entire region resulting in the total destruction of the civilisation.
 - (v) The Aryans invaded their cities and destroyed them. This theory is supported by the fact that the fortifications of Harappa were strengthened over a period perhaps to guard against the successive invasions by the Aryans.
 6. The Harappans were great architects and engineers because they led a luxurious urban life in well planned towns. They also planned

underground drainage system. They built majestic public buildings, places of worship, granaries, etc.

Do and Learn

G. Read the keywords and write what they refer to :

1. Square or rectangular, terracotta, animal figures

S E A L S

2. High walls, granary, fire altars

C I T A D E L

3. Mohen jo-Daro, special tank, bricks

G R E A T B A T H

4. Crystal, gold, shells

B E A D S



5. The Age of the Vedas

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. the work done, 2. Rajasthan, 3. The Vedas, 4. Saptasindhu,
5. 3×7 feet.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Sabha and Samiti | (c) Political organisations |
| 2. Rekha ganita | (d) Geometry |
| 3. Rig Veda | (a) Sacred book |
| 4. Syam ayas | (b) Iron |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Aryans came to India during the late third and second millennia BC.
2. The religious literature of the early Aryans is called the Vedic literature. It consists of the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.
3. Vedic kingdoms located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were Kuru, Panchala, Koshala, Kashi (Uttar Pradesh), Magadha, Anga and Videha (Bihar).

4. The favourite amusements of the early Aryans were music, dancing, hunting, horse and chariot racing and gambling.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The different sources of information about the Aryans are :
- (i) **The Vedas** : There are four Vedas—the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda and the Atharvaveda.
 - (ii) **The Brahmanas** : They are explanatory notes on the Vedic mantras. They are written in simple prose which the common man could understand.
 - (iii) **The Aranyakas** : They were composed in forests. They deal with the philosophy of life and creation.
 - (iv) **The Upanishads** : They are the concluding parts of the Brahmanas and form the source of Indian philosophy.
2. The foundation of the social life of the Aryans was the patriarchal joint family. The family or the 'Kula' was headed by the senior most male member called the 'Kulapa'.
- Women enjoyed a respectable position in the society. They were free to choose their husband. 'Swayamvara' ceremony was arranged for this purpose.
- The Brahmanas or the priests looked after spiritual or religious matters. The 'Kshatriyas' or the warriors protected the tribe. The Vaishyas were mainly the cultivators and craftsmen. The 'Shudras' comprised the Dasas.
3. According to Ashrama system, the average span of life of man was considered to be hundred years. It was divided into four 'Ashramas' or stages of 25 years each, i.e., 'Brahmacharya', 'Grihastha', 'Vanaprastha' and 'Sanyasa'.
4. Agriculture formed the chief occupation of the Aryans. They ploughed the field using a pair of oxen bound to the yoke and irrigated their fields. The people were still in the pastoral stage and hence cows and bullocks formed their chief wealth. Much attention was naturally devoted to cattle rearing.
- Among other occupations, the first was weaving which supplied cloths and garments to the people. At a later stage, they engaged in dyeing and embroidery. Next came carpentry for constructing houses, household utensils, furniture, chariots, carts, boats and ships. Blacksmithy, goldsmithy, leather work, etc. were other occupations. Last but not the least came the physician and the priest.
- There were trade and maritime activity also. Navigation was carried out into the open sea. There was probably commercial interaction with Babylon and other countries of western Asia.

Do and Learn

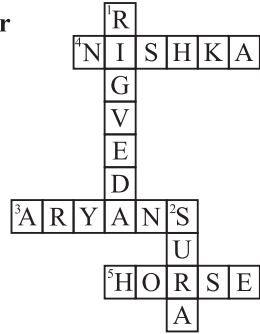
G. Read the keywords and write what they refer to :

Down (↓)

1. RIGVEDA
2. SURA

Across (→)

3. ARYANS
4. NISHKA
5. HORSE



6

The Early Kingdoms

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Mahapadma Nanda, 2. Vaishali, 3. Kushinagar/Pawa, 4. Magadha, 5. Bhrigukachcha.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

1. Anga
2. Magadha
3. Surasena
4. Koshala

(B)

- (b) Champa
- (c) Rajagriha
- (d) Mathura
- (a) Shravasti

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The later Vedic, Buddhist and Jain literature are our sources that tell us about early kingdoms. Besides this, archaeological sources from excavations carried out at ancient sites like Patliputra, Kashi, etc., also provide some information.
2. The Aryan territories identified by the names of the ruling tribes or group of tribes were called Janapadas, for example, Kamboj and Kuru.
3. The two Mahajanapadas were : (i) Kashi, (ii) Panchala.
4. The first prominent king of Magadha was Bimbisara who belonged to the Haryanka dynasty.
5. Mahapadma Nanda was the most prominent ruler of Nanda dynasty.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Differences between a kingdom and republic are as follows :
 - (i) The kingdoms often had a despotic ruler while the republics had a democratic set up.
 - (ii) The kingship was hereditary while the head of a state in a republic was elected by the people.
 - (iii) In a kingdom, the king was the law-maker. In a republic, the Sabha or the Assembly of people framed the laws.
 - (iv) In a kingdom, the king used his authority and resources for his personal ends. But in a republic, the authority was exercised for the welfare of the people.
 - (v) In a republic, the people could change their ruler as and when they desired. But in a kingdom, people had no such authority.
2. During the Mahajanapada period, the society was rigidly divided into four main castes—*Brahmans*, *Kshatriyas*, *Vaishyas* and *Shudras* which were hereditary. There were strict laws governing each of these class and had to be strictly followed. Intercaste marriages were not allowed. Polygamy was prevalent in the society. Besides the four main castes, several other castes were emerging. There was no intermingling between the various classes.

The merchants and craftsmen adopted their hereditary profession. They formed their 'Shrenis' which were regarded as castes. They were very wealthy and had a lot of political authority in the society.

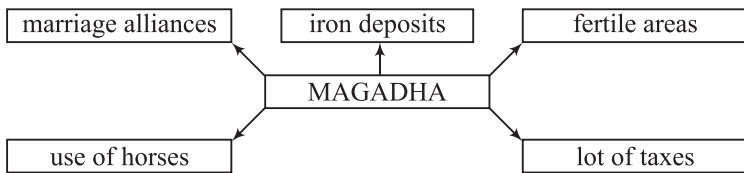
The Brahmanas enjoyed esteem in society. The women did not enjoy the status which they used to have during the Vedic Age. They could not inherit property. The birth of a daughter was considered to be a curse. Widow remarriage had become rare. Untouchability was prevalent.
3. The Magadha Empire prospered due to several factors enumerated below :
 - (i) **Ambitious rulers** : The ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and Mahapadma Nanda adopted all kinds of methods to expand their empire. They annexed neighbouring states by matrimonial alliances and by conquests.
 - (ii) **Fertile and prosperous land** : The fertile Ganga plains were agriculturally prosperous. This prosperity played a vital role in providing a sound economy to the kingdom of Magadha.
 - (iii) **Rich natural resources** : Magadha had vast iron ore deposits which contributed to the growth of industries and weapons for warfare.
 - (iv) **Strategic location of capital cities** : Rajagriha, the former capital of the Magadha Empire was surrounded by five hills. It was impregnable. The new capital at Pataliputra, a true 'waterfort', was situated on the confluence of the Ganga, the

Gandak and the Sone. It was strategically located and favoured the growth of trade.

- (v) **Growth of trade** : The Magadha rulers immensely gained from the brisk trade. Roads and rivers provided easy transport facilities for the growth of trade.
- As population grew in villages, they became larger and important centres of trade. Thus, big villages turned into cities. Merchants and traders also helped in the growth of towns and cities.
 - The use of money is better than barter in trade because also goods used in bartering are not easy to carry but money can be easily carried off to far off places.

Do and Learn

H. Magadha became powerful due to different reasons. Fill up the blocks with the keywords given (*Choose the correct ones*).



7.

Growth of New Ideas

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
- (d), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (d), 5. (c).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
- Tripitakas, 2. Hinayana, Mahayana, 3. 24th & last, 4. Shakya, 5. twenty-four.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
- (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (X).
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :
- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mahayana and Hinayana | (d) Two sects of Buddhism |
| 2. Tirthankaras | (c) 24 teachers of Jainism |
| 3. Kaivalyajnana | (a) The highest knowledge attained by Lord Mahavira |
| 4. Digambara and Shwetambara | (b) Two sects of Jainism |
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :
- The name 'Upanishad' implies sitting at the feet of the teacher. The upanishads, of which 108 are known, record the views of Hindu

teachers and sages. They stress upon giving importance to God and Soul.

2. Vardhaman Mahavira was the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankara in Jainism.
3. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
4. The two sects of Buddhism are Mahayana and Hinayana.
5. Besides India, Buddhism spread in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia, China and Japan.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The main causes of the rise of Jainism and Buddhism are as follows :
 - (i) The simple Vedic religious ceremonies became complex and expensive.
 - (ii) The Brahmanas who performed the rites and rituals began exploiting the common people to satisfy their own greed for wealth and power.
 - (iii) Sanskrit, the language of the Vedic texts, was no longer understood by the common people.
 - (iv) The simple Varna system had degenerated into a rigid caste system. The high caste people scorned the low caste people and called them as untouchables.
 - (v) The Vaishyas, the main trading caste, had accumulated a vast amount of wealth. Yet, they held a low position in society.
 - (vi) The two new religions, *i.e.*, Jainism and Buddhism, were based on the simple path of love, kindness and piety.
2. The Main teachings of Jainism are as follows :
 - (i) **Ahimsa** : The first great teaching of Jainism is 'Ahimsa' (non-violence). Jainism believes that even an insect should not be killed.
 - (ii) **No faith in yajnas, sacrifices and ritualism** : Jainism rejected all rituals as superfluous.
 - (iii) **Attainment of salvation** : According to Jainism, a person should try to attain 'Nirvana' or 'Moksha' from all worldly desires. For this purpose, he must observe Triratna or the three-fold path of (a) Right belief, (b) Right knowledge and (c) Right conduct.
 - (iv) **Severe penance** : Mahavira taught his followers to curb their desires and impulses by undertaking severe penance.
 - (v) **Theory of karma and transmigration of soul** : Jainism too, like Hinduism, believed in next life and transmigration of soul. According to them, one acquires a new life according to his actions (karma) in the previous life.
 - (vi) **Equality of human beings** : Jainism does not believe in caste or class system. It preaches equality of human being.

- (vii) **Social code of conduct** : According to Jainism, one should lead a pure life *i.e.*, one should not lie, steal or kill and lead a simple life.
3. The main teachings of Buddhism are as follows :
- (i) **Four Noble Truths and Eight Fold Path** : According to Buddha, there are four Noble Truths : (a) This world is full of misery and sorrow. (b) The main cause of human suffering is desire. (c) Sufferings can be minimised by killing the desire. (d) This desire can be killed by following the ‘Ashtmarg’, *i.e.* Eight Fold Path. The Eight Fold Path consists of the following eight principles—(a) Right View, (b) Right Thinking, (c) Right Speech, (d) Right Action, (e) Right Living, (f) Right Effort, (g) Right Recollection, (h) Right Meditation.
- (ii) **Ahimsa** : Buddha believed in Ahimsa or non-violence. He believed in the sanctity of all living beings.
- (iii) **Nirvana (Salvation)** : Nirvana should be the main aim of man’s life. It could be achieved by following the Eight Fold Path.
- (iv) **Faith in the theory of karma** : Buddha believed in the theory that man reaps the fruits of his deeds.
- (v) **No faith in rituals** : Buddha had no faith in yajnas, sacrifices and rituals.
- (vi) **Equality of man** : He believed that all men are equal. He denounced the caste system.
4. Buddha taught the Middle Path. He hated the too much dogmatic life of the Brahmanas and disliked the grim austerity of the Jains. He avoided the extremes of Hinduism and Jainism and followed the middle path.
5. The caste system divided people into high caste and low caste. The high caste people scorned the low caste people by branding them as untouchables. They were not allowed even to draw water from the public wells or to visit temples.

□

8 The First Empire—The Mauryas

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
1. Buddhism, 2. Chandragupta Maurya, 3. Chandragupta Maurya, 4. scholar, 5. Brahmi.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Sudarshan | (b) Lake |
| 2. Kautilya | (d) Arthashastra |
| 3. Bindusara | (a) King |
| 4. Pataliputra | (c) Capital |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. *Indika* written by Megasthenes and *Arthashastra* by Kautilya (real name Vishnugupta) are two historical sources of information on Chandragupta.
2. Kautilya or Chanakya was the guide and mentor of Chandragupta.
3. Megasthenes was the ambassador sent by Seleucus to the Mauryan court at Pataliputra.
4. Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan empire.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The salient features of Mauryan administration are as follows :
 - (i) The king was the highest authority of the state. He was the Supreme Commander as well as the supreme judge. He appointed efficient and loyal ministers in his council of ministers called the '*Mantri Parishad*'. Each minister was responsible for his department.
 - (ii) The whole empire was divided into four provinces :
(a) Magadha, (b) Takshashila, (c) Ujjain, (d) Swarangiri.
The important provinces were put under the charge of a prince or a member of the royal family known as *Kumara*. The small provinces were placed under *Rajukas*. The administration of the districts was looked after by *Sthanikas* and that of the villages by the village headmen, called the *Gramikas* or *Graminis*.
 - (iii) Pataliputra and other cities like Kaushambi, Ujjain and Takshashila, etc. were divided into four parts, each under an official. The mayor of the city was called the *Nagarika*. The administration was run by six boards. Each board looked after different departments, viz. (a) industries, (b) foreigners, (c) record of births and deaths, (d) sanitation, (e) weights and measures and (f) public utilities.
2. During the Mauryan period, stone began to be used for sculpture and architecture. The craftsmen of this period gave a fine polish touch to stone. Stone pillars, stupas and monasteries built during this period are considered masterpieces of art.
 - (i) **Monolithic Pillars** : These are about twenty to thirty metres high. These bear beautifully carved animal figures at the top, called capitals. There is a bell-shaped lion capital at Sarnath, near Varanasi.

- (ii) **Stupas** : Ashoka built a large number of Stupas. These were hemispherical dome-shaped monuments built for Buddha's relics. These were made of brick and earth. The side railings and the umbrella at the top of the stupa were made of stone.
- (iii) **Statue of Yakshini** : It was found at Deedarganj in Patna. It is a sculpture of rare beauty and grace.
- (iv) The Mauryas also started the practice of digging caves in the sides of mountains to serve as residences for monks.
3. '**Dhamma**' in Prakrit language means religion. Though himself a Buddhist, Ashoka preached only good things regarding human conduct. His preachings included the following : People should live in peace and harmony irrespective of their religion and should abstain from violence and should follow ahimsa (non-violence). A true and disciplined society can be established if elders are given due respect. Masters should be kind to their servants and subordinates. People should be tolerant. One should not differentiate or condemn someone on the basis of caste or creed (religion). The *Brahmanas* and *Shramanas* should be treated alike. People should lead a simple, pure and chaste life and should give charity to the needy people. He ordered digging of wells, building of shelters and planting trees on roadsides to make the life of his people comfortable.
4. The Mauryan empire fell within a period of fifty years after the death of Ashoka who died in 232 BC. The disintegration of the Mauryan empire was an aftermath of Ashoka's policies and actions and his pro-Buddhist policy which caused a revolt among the Brahmanas. Ashoka's insistence on non-violence resulted in the emasculation of the army which could not meet the threat of invaders from the Northwest. There may have been weakening of the economy that had acted as an economic pressure on the empire. Above all, the weak successors of Ashoka could not contain the vast empire.
5. Kalinga war was a turning point in the life of Ashoka because the enormous loss of life and blood shed filled the heart of the king with utmost remorse.

Do and Learn

G. Seven virtues, recommended by Emperor Ashoka, are hidden in this word search. Find them :

D	E	F	N	V	D	Z	E	M	K	F	S
L	T	L	U	N	A	T	X	D	I	F	X
W	O	B	J	C	K	J	B	K	N	M	P
Z	L	A	G	I	C	U	V	Y	D	Y	T
P	E	A	C	E	I	E	Z	L	N	Q	E
T	R	U	T	H	F	U	L	N	E	S	S
R	A	B	P	G	A	R	O	J	S	W	K
H	N	Q	O	R	A	H	I	M	S	A	H
S	C	H	A	R	I	T	Y	G	N	C	M
R	E	S	P	E	C	T	Q	I	D	W	H



9.

Life in Towns and Villages (600 BC to 300 AD)

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. St. Thomas, 2. Uraiyur, Kaveripattanam, 3. Sabha, 4. Kaveri.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Tundi, Korkai, Kaveripattanam | (d) Trade centres |
| 2. Hastinapur, Champa, Rajgir | (b) Cities now in ruins |
| 3. Uraiyur, Puhar, Korkai | (c) Capital cities |
| 4. Puhar, Muziri, Arikamedu | (a) Port cities |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The sources of information about early urbanization in India are the literary texts, e.g., Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras, Panini's *Ashtadhyayi*, Jain and Buddhist texts, Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, the epics—the *Ramayana* of Valmiki and the *Mahabharata* of Veda Vyasa Muni, Manusmriti and the Puranas, etc.
2. The Pandya, Chola and Chera kingdoms arose in south India.
3. The greatest Chola ruler was Karikala (around 190 AD).
4. Varanasi, Patna and Madurai are three ancient cities which still exist.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. In the ancient times, there were eight important categories of towns :
 (i) *Rajdhaniya nagara* (Capital Town), (ii) *Sthaniya nagara* (capital of Janapada), (iii) *Kharvata nagara* (focal point of about 200 villages), (iv) *Kheta nagara* (a smaller town than the Kharvata), (v) *Putabhedana* (a large commercial centre), (vi) *Nigama* (ordinary market centre), (vii) *Pattana* (coastal trading town) and (viii) *Dronamukha* (a riverine port). Besides the above, there were *Khandawara* (a military camp) and *Nivesa* (an encampment), both of a temporary nature.

In addition, there were religious and educational cities. Takshashila and Nalanda belonging to the Post-Mauryan period, were well-known educational centres.

2. The factors that led to the growth of cities in India were :

(i) **Economic factors :** Aryans were essentially an Iron Age people. They made axes, saws and agricultural implements. Iron also

made possible to clear the thick forests of the Ganga plains for cultivation. The use of iron ploughs helped to generate a large surplus of food which contributed to emergence of cities.

Iron was also used in the manufacture of horse-driven chariots for warfare and ox-driven carts for transportation. It also contributed to the increased mobility of population and helped trade and commerce, which led to urbanization.

- (ii) **Political factors** : By this time, the lower Ganga plains had been fully inhabited and the centre of activity shifted from Kuru and Panchala to the Magadha region in Bihar. The small *janapadas* gave way to the *mahajanapadas* around 600 BC. The number of *janapadas* and empires encouraged urbanization. The cities increased in number, size, structure and functions.

3. The chief characteristics of urbanization in south India in ancient times are :

(i) The extreme southern part of India, which comprised the two states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala had an independent process of urbanization with Dravidian culture.

(ii) The Tamil country showed a remarkable continuity in urban traditions from the fifth century BC to the present day. While some of the earliest urban centres such as Uraiyur, Puhar and Korkai have become ruins today, others like Madurai and Kancheepuram still exist.

(iii) The southern cities carried on a flourishing trade with the Arabs, Greeks and Romans. The Tamils had trade contacts with the Hebrew kingdoms of Sumeria (in Mesopotamia).

Some major cities were Madurai, Vanji, Uraiyur, Puhar and Korkai, which served as the capital cities of the early Tamil kingdoms of the Pandyas, Cholas and Cheras.

4. Karikala (around 190 AD) was one of the most famous Chola ruler. He won many victories over the neighbouring Cheras and Pandyas. He made the Chola kingdom a great maritime power by maintaining a large fleet of ships. His maritime strength enabled him to conquer and occupy northern part of Sinhala (Sri Lanka) for some time. He shifted his capital from Uraiyur to Kaveripattanam or Puhar, a coastal settlement, famous for foreign trade. He laid special emphasis on irrigation by constructing canals from the Kaveri river. He also constructed a 165 km long embankment along the Kaveri.

10

Contacts with Distant Lands

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Greater India, 2. Borobudur, 3. Dvaravati, 4. Sumatra.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (X).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)	(B)
1. Borobudur	(c) Java
2. Theravada	(d) Myanmar
3. Angkorvat	(a) Cambodia
4. Silk	(b) China

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Sri Lanka's earlier name was Sinhal, Myanmar's earlier name was Suvarnabhumi, Java (one of the main islands of Indonesia) was called the Yavadwipa, Sumatra was known as the Swarnadwipa, Cambodia was known as Kamboja, Vietnam was known as Champa and Thailand was known as Siam.
2. Buddhism spread from India to Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Central Asia and Southeast Asia. Buddhist missionaries went to different countries to spread Buddhism.
3. Java, Sumatra and Cambodia came under the influence of Indian culture in ancient times.
4. The two Mauryan rulers who maintained diplomatic relations with Greece were Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The following factors were responsible for contacts between India and neighbouring/distant countries :
 - (i) **Trade Relations :** India had trade relations with China in the east and Roman empire in the west. There was a Roman colony at the mouth of the Kaveri river. A new era in the India-Rome trade commenced with the rise of Constantinople in eastern Europe in the fourth century AD.
 - (ii) **Contact with Arabs :** In the seventh century AD, the Arab traders controlled most of the land and sea route between India and Europe.
 - (iii) **Spread of Hinduism and Buddhism :** Hinduism and Buddhism spread to many countries of Southeast Asia, from India, such as Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Java, Sumatra, Cambodia, Bali, Vietnam, Siam, etc.
2. Extensive use of Roman coins indicate that India had trade relations with Rome. There was a Roman colony at the mouth of the Kaveri river. Trade ties began during the reign of Roman emperor Augustus, but declined after the death of Nero in the first century AD. A new era in the Indo-Rome trade commenced with the rise of Constantinople in

eastern Europe in the fourth century AD. The foreign ships came up the Kaveri river and anchored in the port of Kranganur (Maziris).

The Tamil country was rich in spices, ivory, wood, pearls and precious stones which were exported to Rome. Roman gold poured into south India. The Roman merchants had regular colonies in the seaports of southern India, e.g. Kaveripattinam.

3. Trade and commerce were largely responsible for establishing cultural relations between India and the Southeast Asian countries. Since ancient times, a large number of natural ports on the west and the east coasts of India, e.g. Sopara, Cambay, Broach, Tamralipti, Arikamedu, etc. were the centres of a flourishing trade.

The Cholas, the Cheras, the Pandyas and the Pallavas of the south encouraged foreign trade and established their colonies in Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Kampuchea and Myanmar. These places together were known as 'Greater India'.

4. Religion helped in maintaining cultural contacts between India and various countries. It can be explained by the following facts :

- (i) During the Mauryan period, Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism.
- (ii) Many Buddhist and Hindu temples were erected in Myanmar.
- (iii) People worshipped Hindu Gods like Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma, and constructed many temples in Java.
- (iv) Sumatra was also a Hindu kingdom founded by Srivijaya in the fourth century.
- (v) Several scenes from *the Ramayana* and *the Mahabharata* have been depicted on the walls of the Vishnu temple at Angkorvat in Cambodia.
- (vi) Bali was a Hindu colony in ancient times. Even today several Hindu temples and Buddhist monasteries exist there.
- (vii) In Vietnam, a Hindu kingdom was established by a Hindu king Sri Mara in 137 AD. It was a centre of Sanskrit learning.
- (viii) Around second century AD, the Hindu culture spread in Siam (modern Thailand).

All these facts reveal that Hinduism and Buddhism helped in maintaining cultural contacts between India and various countries. □

11. Conquerors from Distant Lands & Spread of Buddhism in Central Asia

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rudradaman, Mahakshatrap, 2. Menander, Demetrius, 3. Kushana, 4. Milind.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ashwaghosha | (a) Buddhist writer |
| 2. Gondophernes | (e) Pahlava Ruler |
| 3. Bamiyan | (b) Tallest Buddha Statue |
| 4. Charaka | (c) Physician |
| 5. Rudradaman | (d) Saka Calendar |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Indo-Greeks or the Bactrian Greeks were the descendents of the Greek generals who ruled over Bactria (Balkh) and Parthia. Also termed as *Yavanas* in Indian literature, they were a highly cultured people. They left their influence on Indian life and society in the field of astronomy, medicine, literature, coinage and sculpture. The Greek dramas also influenced Indian drama.
2. Menander was the most powerful Greek king who ruled over a vast empire stretching from Afghanistan to Mathura.
3. Gandhar School of Art and Mathura School of Art flourished during the reign of Kaniskha.
4. Notable Indian colonies were set up along the southern route at Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan and Miran, and along the northern route at Pu-Lukia, Kuchi, Yen-ki (Agni Desha) and Turfan. The whole of Central Asia was completely Indianised.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Greeks influenced the Indian culture in the following ways :
 - (i) **Coins :** The Indian learnt to use moulds and dies for their coins from the Greeks.
 - (ii) **Astronomy :** The Indian astronomers compared their knowledge with Greek astronomers and enhanced their knowledge of the stars which they used for forecasting. They even adopted the Greek calendar.
 - (iii) **Medicine :** The Greek physicians and surgeons were held in high esteem during the first century AD. The Unani system of medicine is still prevalent in India.
 - (iv) **Warfare :** The Greeks were considered excellent engineers and planners of warfare.
 - (v) **Art and Sculpture :** The Gandhar School of Art was the result of the Greek influence on Indian art. It is also called the Greeco-Buddhist art. Though its subjects and ideas were Indian,

its style and physical features were Greek. Many statues of the Buddha of this period looked more like a Greek God.

- (vi) **Literature** : It is said that the Sanskrit dramas were largely influenced by the Greek plays which were enacted in the court of Athens.
2. The achievements and contributions of Kanishka are as follows :
- Kanishka's empire extended from Bactria in the north to Ujjain in the south and from Banaras in the east to Afghanistan in the west.
 - Kanishka was an able administrator. He divided his vast empire into several provinces which were ruled by his trusted governors called the 'Kshatras' who had independent military powers.
 - Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature. His courtiers included great scholars, philosophers, poets, musicians and playwrights.
 - Kanishka was a great builder too. He gave liberal grants for the construction of monasteries, stupas and other monuments. The Gandhar School of Art also progressed under him. He contributed a lot to the development of the Mathura School of Art.
3. **The Gandhar School of Art** developed as a result of the Greek influence on the Indian art. The school derives its name from the place where it originated. It made images of the Buddha and the Bodhisattvas which looked like Greek gods.
- The Mathura School of Art** flourished in Mathura during the reign of Kanishka. It was purely Indian in spirit as well as style. Images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas were made in this style. The headless statue of Kanishka is a unique example of the Mathura School of Art.
- Differences between the two schools** : (i) The Mathura School of Art was Indian in spirit and style while the Gandhar School of Art was Indian in spirit but Greek in style.
- In the Mathura School of Art, Buddha was depicted with a shaven head like an Indian ascetic while the Gandhar School of Art portrayed Buddha with curls like Greek gods.
- Similarities between the two schools** : (i) Both the schools chiefly made the images of Buddha or the Bodhisattvas.
- Both the schools used red sandstone for making idols.
 - Both the schools flourished during the Kushana period.
4. (i) Buddhism spread all over India within a very short time. Under Ashoka and Kanishka, Buddhism became a state religion. Ashoka utilised the resources of the state to spread Buddhism. He sent Buddhist missionaries to Syria, Egypt, Macedonia and other countries to propagate Buddhism. He deputed his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to lead a delegation to Ceylon for the

same purpose. Ashoka himself went to Khotan (Central Asia) in 236 BC to spread his 'dhamma' (religion).

- (ii) Kanishka was a devout votary of Buddhism. It was during his reign and largely through his efforts that Buddhism was successfully introduced into *Central and Eastern Asia*.
- (iii) In the Gupta Age, Buddhism continued to thrive. Kashmir, Gandhar and Afghanistan continued to be the strong hold of the Hinayana sect of Buddhism down to the 5th century AD.
- (iv) Buddhism was introduced in Korea by a Chinese monk in 372 AD, from where it reached Japan in 552 AD. In Indo-China, Buddhism was already embraced before the third century AD and in Tibet in 640 AD.

Do and Learn

G. Each of the following has two words that are jumbled up. They are related to the keywords or phrases. Unscramble the words and write them in the space provided.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Buddhism | MAHAYANA | HINAYANA |
| 2. Sangam Literature | TAMIL | PANDYAS |
| 3. Chinese Pilgrims | FA/HIEN | HIEUN-TSANG |
| 4. Fourth Buddhist Council | KASHMIR | KANISHKA |
| 5. Pandyas | PEARLS | MADURAI |



12. Political Developments : The Gupta Empire (320-540 AD)

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Chandragupta-II, 2. Tamralipti, 3. Chandragupta Vikramaditya,
4. Vishnu and Shiva.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| 1. Dhanvantri | (c) Physician |
| 2. Kalidasa | (d) Sanskrit poet |
| 3. Fa-Hien | (b) Chinese traveller |
| 4. Aryabhata | (a) Astronomer, Mathematician |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Srigupta founded the Gupta dynasty.
2. Samudragupta is known as the *Napoleon of India*.
3. Chandragupta II is known as *Sakari*.
4. Some important temples built during the Gupta period are the Shiva temple at Bhumra (Nagod State); Vishnu temple at Tigawan, Parwati temple at Nachnakuthara and Dashavatar temple at Deogarh, etc.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Guptas were able administrators. The empire was divided into '*Bhuktis*' (provinces), which were further divided into '*Vishayas*' (districts) and '*peth*' (villages).

The Gupta administration was decentralised. For local administration, the rural areas were governed by village headmen, while the urban areas were governed by a council consisting of the head of the city corporation and the representatives of various guilds of merchants, artisans and the chief scribe.

For revenue administration, taxes like the *bhaga* and the *bhoga* were levied on the land, which was owned by the king. Merchants, craftsmen, mines, etc. were also taxed.

2. Art and architecture flourished during the Gupta period. In the field of sculpture, the great progress under the Guptas overshadowed the famous Gandhar School of Art. A large number of images and sculptures have been discovered at Sarnath which depict the scenes from Buddha's life and subjects from Puranic mythology as well. Numerous temples, e.g. Shiva temple at Bhumra (Nagod State), Vishnu temple at Tigawan, Parwati temple at Nachnakuthara, Dashavatar temple at Deogarh, Bhitargaon temple, Lakshaman temple at Sirpur and Vishnu temple at Udaygiri were constructed. Cave temples at Udaygiri are an exquisite example of the Brahmana cave temple while Buddhist cave temples exist at Ajanta near Aurangabad and at Bagh near Gwalior.

Beautiful paintings illustrating Buddhist legends adorn the walls of some caves. These are masterpieces of art.

3. Fa-Hien was a Chinese pilgrim and Buddhist scholar. He spent six years (405-411 AD) touring the Gupta empire. He wrote vivid account of his stay in India and particularly of the Mauryan empire. He was highly impressed by prosperity of Magadha and especially, its capital city Pataliputra. The capital had many stately palaces and buildings. There was unity between the people of different castes and religions. The Guptas were benevolent and efficient rulers who undertook many welfare programmes. There were rest houses along different routes. The roads were well maintained. The people were law abiding and honest. Most of them were vegetarians. There were laws forbidding

the killing of animals. The rulers gave liberal grants to Buddhists and Brahmins.

4. The Gupta period is called the 'Golden Age of ancient India' due to the following reasons :
- (i) The Guptas established a powerful empire in India. Samudragupta's direct rule extended from Bengal to Delhi, while his indirect rule extended from the northwest frontier in the west to Assam in the east and from the Himalayas in the Northeast to Kanchi in the south.
 - (ii) The Guptas were able administrators. The empire was divided into '*Bhuktis*' (provinces) which were further divided into '*Vishayas*' (districts) and '*Vishayas* into '*peth*' (villages).
 - (iii) Art and architecture flourished during the Gupta period. They built numerous temples with beautiful paintings.
 - (iv) The Gupta rulers were great scholars and patrons of learning.
 - (v) Great progress was made in the fields of astronomy, mathematics, astrology and metallurgy. Education was widespread, Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain and Vikramshila were well-known universities.
 - (vi) The Guptas undertook many welfare programmes such as making rest houses along the various routes and building roads, etc.
 - (vii) The people were law abiding and honest.
 - (viii) During Gupta period, India's trade with China, Sri Lanka and other Southeast Asian countries flourished.



13. Political Developments :Vardhana's Empire

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
1. 606, 2. Hieun-Tsang, 3. India, 4. Kannauj.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (X).
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :
- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nalanda | (b) Centre of learning |
| 2. Magh Mela | (c) Prayag |
| 3. Banabhatta | (d) <i>Harsha Charita</i> |
| 4. Hieun-Tsang | (e) Chinese pilgrim |
| 5. Vajrayana | (a) Sect of Buddhism |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Harshavardhana was a famous ruler of Vardhana dynasty. He ascended the throne in 606 AD after the death of his brother Rajyavardhana.
2. Nalanda (in Bihar) was famous for higher education and Buddhist learning.
3. The four famous seats of learning during the reign of Harsha were Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain and Gaya.
4. Harsha embraced Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Kannauj was more advantageous than Thaneshwar as Harsha's capital due to the following geographical advantages :
 - (i) Kannauj was centrally located which enabled better supervision and administration.
 - (ii) Unlike Thaneshwar, it was not very close to the vulnerable borders of the Northwest.
2. Harsha was a just and benevolent ruler. He frequently toured his empire to see things personally. He was assisted in his work by a council of ministers called the '*Mantri Parishad*'. He divided his empire into provinces and placed them under governors who were given freedom in making decisions. They were paid in '*Jagirs*' or lands and its revenue from the land could be used for their personal needs. In return, they had to provide military help to the king whenever needed. It was a kind of feudalism that prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages.

Harsha's penal code was more severe than that of the Guptas. In some crimes death sentence was also awarded. He also maintained a strong army which included infantry, cavalry, elephants and boats.
3. In the beginning, Harsha worshipped Shiva and Surya. Later, he embraced Mahayana sect of Buddhism. He took various steps for the spread of Buddhism :
 - (i) He called special assemblies of the Buddhist monks to publicise the doctrines of the Mahayana faith.
 - (ii) He held religious festivals every five years at Prayag.
 - (iii) He organized the fifth Buddhist council at Kannauj in 641 AD.
 - (iv) He gave liberal financial grants to the universities where besides other subjects, religion was also taught.
4. Nalanda (Bihar) was a famous university in ancient India. Students from all over Asia came to study here. At its peak, Nalanda had about ten thousand students and fifteen hundred highly qualified teachers. Shilabhadra was the head of the university. Students were provided free education, boarding and lodging. Hieun-Tsang also studied here for five years. He remained a famous centre of learning till the twelfth

century when it was destroyed by Muslim hordes led by Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193.



14. Political Developments : Chalukyas and Pallavas

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. petty officers, 2. Harsha Vardhana, 620 AD, 3. Pallavas, 4. Bappadeva.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

1. Mamallapuram

(b) Rock-cut rathas

2. Kanchi

(c) Centre of education

3. Badami

(d) Rock-cut caves

4. Kailashanath

(a) Temple of Shiva

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Pulkeshin I was the founder of the Chalukya dynasty.

2. *Papanatha* and *Virupaksha* temples were built by the Chalukyas.

3. Narasimha Varman I established the city of Mahabalipuram.

4. Alvar and Nayanar were Bhakti saints. The Alvar saints followed Vaishnavism while the Nayanar saints worshipped Shiva. They preached in Tamil, the local language.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. During the reign of Pulkeshin II, a number of Vishnu and Shiva temples were built at Vatapi, Aihole and Pattadakal (in Bijapur district). The most famous temples are the Papanatha and Virupaksha temples. A cave temple of Vishnu has recently been discovered at Vatapi. Besides temples, Buddhist monasteries too were built in large numbers. Aihole has been called the 'Cradle of Indian Temple Architecture'. Most of the paintings in the Ajanta caves were made during the Chalukya's rule. A painting in the Ajanta caves shows Pulkeshin II receiving the ambassador of Iran.

2. The Pallava rulers, particularly Narasimha Varman-I, were also great patrons of art and sculpture. He built beautiful rock-cut temples at Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) near Chennai (Madras). These temples are built like '*rathas*' (chariots) so they are called '*Ratha-temple*'. He built cave temples at Trichy and Pudukottai.

Rock tempels were also built at Kanchipuram. These temples have a tall rising tower known as the 'Shikhara'. The *Kailashanath* temple at Kanchi is famous for its beautiful sculptures. *Shore temples* at Mahabalipuram, Mukteshwar and Matangeshwar temples at Kanchipuram and Parashurameshwar temple at Gudimallam are made in different styles.

3. Although the south Indian rulers patronized Brahmanism, there were some enlightened saints who began to lay emphasis on 'bhakti' (personal devotion to God). These were Alvar and Nayanar saints. The Alvar saints followed Vaishnavism while the Nayanar saints worshipped Shiva. They preached in Tamil, the local language. The Brahman priests, on the other hand, chanted mantras in Sanskrit which were not understood by the common men. The popularity of the Bhakti cult increased in south India.
4. Temples played an important role in the history of south India. The Chalukyas as well as the Pallavas built many beautiful temples. The temples received royal patronage. These temples acted as cultural centres. The Brahman priests imparted Vedic education. The religious hymns sung at the temples were popularized by the bhakti saints. Dancing was also a part of worship. The Bharatnatyam style of dancing was developed and perfected here only.



15. Culture & Science in the Ancient Period

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Nagara, Dravida, 2. Susruta, 3. Aihole, Badami, 4. Ajanta caves, 5. Scientist.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

1. *Harsha Charita*

(d) Banabhatta

2. *Kumarasambhavam*

(e) Kalidasa

3. *Ratnavali*

(a) Harsha Vardhana

4. *Vasavadatta*

(c) Subandhu

5. *Mrichchakatika*

(b) Shudraka

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Puranas are a storehouse of traditions, legends, myths, dogmas, rituals, moral codes and religious and philosophical principles.

Some well-known Puranas are Vayu-Purana, Matsya-Purana, Vishnu-Purana, Markandeya-Purana, Bhagawat-Purana and Skanda-Purana.

2. *Mahabharata* is the story of the Kauravas and the Pandavas and the great war at Kurukshetra for regaining Pandavas's legitimate territory which was usurped by the Kauravas.
3. The great works of Kalidasa are *Raghuvansam*, *Kumarasambhavam*, *Abhijnana Shakuntalam*, *Vikramorvasiyam* and *Meghadutam*.
4. The two great personalities in the field of medicine were Charak and Susruta.
5. Aryabhata, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were the great astronomers and mathematicians of the world.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The stupas were solid domes of brick or stone masonry, erected by the Buddhists and Jains, either to commemorate a noted event or a sacred spot, or to deposit some relics of Buddha, Mahavira or any other religious saints. Ashoka was a great builder of huge stupas who got built 84,000 including the great stupa at Sanchi.

The stone pillars are the most beautiful and characteristic specimens of Ashokan art. There exist 30 to 40 such pillars. The Lauriya Nandangarh Pillar represents one of the finest specimens. It consists of two parts—the monolithic shaft and the capital which surmounted the pillar was also monolithic and chiefly remarkable for animal figures. The lion and the elephant on the capitals of Rampurwa and Sankisa pillars are fine examples.

2. Brahmanical caves are found at Udayagiri near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, Badami in Bijapur district of modern Karnataka has many excavated and structural caves. The rock-cut caves now enter the final phase of development and are gradually replaced by structural buildings. Good examples of Jain caves architecture are at Aihole and Badami (Vatapi) which belong to mid 7th century. But the most distinguished group of Jain caves is at Ellora. There are five Jain caves, three of which *i.e.*, Chhota Kailash, Indra Sabha and Jagannath Sabha deserve special mention.
3. The best fresco paintings in India can be observed in Ajanta caves which were constructed between the first and seventh century AD. There are 29 caves, and traces of paintings are found in 16 caves. The bulk of the paintings belong to the period 400-640 AD and were mainly executed under the patronage of the Vakataka and the Chalukya kings. The pictures depict figures of Buddha and various eposites of his present and past lives, *i.e.* Jataka stories.
4. Great progress was made in the field of science during ancient times. The Rigvedic Aryans made rich contributions to cosmogeny.

In the Rigveda, mention has been made about the origin of the universe from atom, which is quite close to the modern concept. The Yajurveda provides good information about the astronomy of the Vedic period. The Jyotisha Vedang is a later work of practical utility of the astronomy. There are references to astronomical subjects in the Brahmanas and Aranyakas.

The science of medicine also made some advances. Herbs, plants and drugs were discovered by the physicians of the age to cure various diseases. Charaka, a contemporary of Kanishka (1st century AD) was a celebrated authority on the Indian system of medicine.

The formation of the theory of zero and the consequent evolution of the decimal system are to be credited to the thinkers of this age. Aryabhata, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were the foremost astronomers and mathematicians of the world.

5. Political stability leads to overall prosperity as stability ensures a peaceful atmosphere within the country which brings peace. This ensures prosperity. Instability also leads to instability in policy, and creates hindrance in implementation.

Do and Learn

G. Find the correct answers from the word grid of the following clues:

⁴ K	O	¹ V	A	B	C	D	I	E	F
A	² P	A	L	L	V	A	S	I	G
N	Q	T	L	B	C	D	L	H	Q
N	⁶ K	A	L	I	D	A	S	A	M
A	M	P	H	W	A	R	M	O	Q
U	S	³ I	Z	V	S	F	G	H	I
J	Z	O	U	H	Z	M	U	V	Z
⁵ B	A	N	A	B	H	A	T	T	A
A	V	T	O	Z	W	V	U	Y	E
W	Q	⁷ K	A	N	C	H	I	Q	R



UNIT-II Geography : The Earth, Our Habitat

16. Our Earth and the Solar System

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Venus, 2. Meteors, 3. Ursa Major, 4. Mars, Jupiter.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ceres | (c) Asteroid |
| 2. Andromeda | (a) Galaxy |
| 3. Polaris | (d) Star |
| 4. Halley | (e) Comet |
| 5. Ursa Major | (b) Constellation |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The sun, eight planets, more than hundred satellites (moons), millions of asteroids, meteoroids and countless comets make up the solar system. The sun is the centre of the solar system around which all the planets revolve.
2. The galaxy in which our solar system is located is called the Milky Way or *Akash Ganga*. It looks like a river of stars.
3. Venus is known as the 'Morning star'.
4. Venus is our nearest neighbour.
5. Comets are bright objects with long tails which are seen streaking across the night sky, e.g. Halley's comet, named after the British scientist Edmund Halley.
6. Mars has a reddish appearance hence called the Red Planet.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The planets are divided into two groups—inner planets and outer planets. The inner planets include Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. These planets are also called terrestrial (earth-like) planets because they are dense rocky bodies consisting mainly of iron and rock. The outer planets include Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These planets are big in size and have large satellite families. They are composed mostly of hydrogen, helium, ammonia and methane and as such, called 'gas giants'. All of them rotate very fast and have dense atmosphere.
2. A star is a large ball of mainly hydrogen and helium gas. It has its own heat and light, e.g. our sun is a star.
A planet is a globe shaped celestial body that revolves round a star in elliptical orbits. Unlike the star, which is visible in its fixed position in the sky, the planet shifts its position, hence called planets or wanderers. They don't have light of their own. It gets light from their stars, e.g. our earth is a planet which gets heat and light from the sun.
3. The earth's atmosphere contains harmless nitrogen and life giving oxygen. Presence of air, water and suitable temperatures make the earth a unique planet which has life on it.

4. The moon is the only natural satellite of the earth. It is 384,400 km away from the earth and about 25% of the earth's size. It orbits the earth once in 27.3 days and spins around once on its axis every 720 hours. One side of the moon is always turned away from us and remains in dark. This is because the moon spins around on its axis at exactly the same speed that it orbits the earth.

As the moon revolves around the earth, its shape seems to change every night. We see varying amounts of its sunlit part, called 'phases of the moon'. The phases follow a definite cycle from New Moon to Full Moon and then back to New Moon. The moon goes through all these phases once every 29½ days. The moon has no water and air.

5. The moon has no atmosphere. Its surface is simply white dust, pitted with craters created by meteorites smashing into it. Its surface has large dark patches earlier called seas. They are, in fact, lava flow from ancient volcanoes. The moon has no water or air. Thus life supporting requirements are absent and hence it can't support life.



17. Latitudes and Longitudes

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (c).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Parallels of Latitudes, Meridians of Longitudes, 2. North Pole, South Pole, 3. Meridian, 4. Parallels of Latitudes, Meridians of Longitudes.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓).

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)	(B)
1. Equator	(d) 0° latitude
2. Tropic of Cancer	(b) 23½°N
3. Prime Meridian	(c) 0° longitude
4. Tropic of Capricorn	(a) 23½°S

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The North Pole and the South Pole, the two fixed points on the earth, serve as reference points.
2. Latitude is the angular distance of a place north or south of the equator (0° latitude).
3. Longitude is the angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian (0° longitude).
4. The network of parallels of Latitudes and Meridians of Longitudes is called 'Grid'.

5. Big countries like Russia, Canada, USA and Australia have more than one time zones.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Parallels of Latitude are the imaginary lines (circles) drawn on a globe or map running parallel to the equator in an east-west direction; while Meridians of Longitude are the imaginary lines (semi-circles) drawn on the globe or map in a north-south direction, joining the two poles.
2. The sun rays fall vertically on the equator. Therefore equatorial regions experience high temperature through out the year. As we move away from the equator towards the poles, the sun rays become slanting. Therefore, there is a general poleward decrease in temperature. Accordingly the following heat zones are found on the earth :
 - (i) **Torrid Zone** : This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Here, the temperature is usually high.
 - (ii) **Temperate Zone** : This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. In this zone, the temperature is moderate and neither too hot nor too cold.
 - (iii) **Frigid Zone** : This zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere. It is a very cold zone. This zone remains covered with snow for most part of the year, hence it is called the frigid zone.
3. When the sun reaches the highest point in the sky, a place is said to have 12.00 noon. Watches set according to this time denote the **local time** of a place. A place situated on the same meridian records the same local time.

Standard time is the uniform of a country or region which is established by law or custom.
4. International date line functions as a 'line of demarcation' separating two consecutive calendar dates. Therefore, it is drawn on the globe or map coinciding with 180° longitude with slight modifications. These modifications are made, as this line is used by the ships to adjust the date. As soon as the ships cross this line towards east, they add a day in their calendar and while crossing it towards west, they deduct a day from their calendar.
5. The local time of different places is different. It creates lot of inconvenience for a country. While preparing a railway time table, countries like India with a great longitudinal extent are bound to face the difficulty of various local times. In India, there is a difference of two hours between the local times of Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt uniform local time known as standard time for the whole country. □

18.

Motions of the Earth

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. March 21, September 23, 2. Winter, 3. west, east, 4. Region beyond Arctic Circle.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

1. Summer solstice

(b) June 21

2. Days and nights

(c) Rotation

3. Change of season

(d) Revolution

4. Equinox

(a) Equal days and nights

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The two motions of the earth are the rotation and the revolution.
2. A leap year has 366 days. It comes after every 4 years.
3. Revolution of the earth is responsible for causing changes of season.
4. The region beyond the Arctic Circle receives continuous daylight for 24 hours. Therefore, this region is called 'The Land of the Midnight Sun'.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. (a) **Rotation** is the movement of the earth on its axis once in 24 hours. It causes day and night whereas **Revolution** is the movement of the earth round the sun. The earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days in revolving round the sun. It causes different seasons and varying lengths of day and night.

(b) **Summer Solstice** : On June, 21, the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$). Now the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and sunlight is available for maximum hours. It is called *summer solstice*.

Winter Solstice : On December 22, the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$). The Southern Hemisphere remains tilted towards the sun and this position is called the winter solstice. It is called *winter solstice*.

2. The rotation of the earth causes day and night. The earth rotates on its axis from west to east once in 24 hours. The part of the earth facing the sun has day and the other part has night. This way, day and night are caused in 24 hours. Every part of the earth gets light of the sun turn by turn.
3. Revolution of the earth around the sun causes the cycle of seasons.

On June 21st, the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$). Now the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, so it is Summer season in the Northern Hemisphere and Winter season in the Southern Hemisphere.

On Dec. 22, the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$). The Southern Hemisphere remains tilted towards the sun, so it is Summer season in the Southern Hemisphere and Winter season in the Northern Hemisphere.

On March 21 and September 23, the sun shines vertically over the equator. Both the hemisphere get equal heat of the sun. On March 21 it is Spring season in the Northern Hemisphere and Autumn season in the Southern Hemisphere. On Sept 23, it is Autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring Season in the Southern Hemisphere.

4. Due to the inclination of the axis, during the earth's revolution around the sun, the poles are also tilted towards the sun one after the other. For six months when the Northern Hemisphere faces the sun, it receive more sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. The North Pole receives perpetual daylight during this time, while the South Pole remains in darkness. As a result, the days are longer in the Northern Hemisphere, while the nights are shorter. On the contrary when the Southern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun during the other half of the year, it experiences longer days and shorter nights.



19.

Globes and Maps

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (c).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. North line, 2. Globe, 3. thematic, 4. sketch.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (X).

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

1. Map

(b) Two-dimensional picture of the earth

2. Distances

(a) Scale

3. Globe

(d) Model of the earth

4. Direction

(c) Compass

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The globe is a three-dimensional model of the earth.

2. A map is a two-dimensional picture of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale. We need maps to find out and know the location of a place.
3. On a map, it is not possible to show various features as existing on the ground. In a given area, there may be several physical features, such as hills and rivers, or cultural features like buildings, roads, railway lines, parks, etc. Therefore, specific signs or symbols are used to represent these features on a map.
4. The essentials of a map are distance, direction and symbols.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

The advantages and disadvantages of a globe are as follows :

1. **Advantages :** The shape of the earth can better be represented by a globe which is a true replica or model of the earth. It correctly shows the poles, latitudes, longitudes, oceans and continents, etc. because it gives the three dimensional view of the earth. It can be rotated just as the earth rotates on its axis. We can easily understand the changes of seasons on the earth.

Disadvantages : Though the globe gives us the correct picture of the earth, yet it is not easy to carry it everywhere, although nowadays folded globes are also available which are more handy. It also cannot provide us specific information about a small place, area, district or a state.

2. A map is a two-dimensional picture of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale, whereas a plan is an outline drawing of a building, area or a room. It depicts all the details minutely. A plan like a map is drawn true to scale and direction, but it differs from a map because a map shows only important features of an area, while a plan shows the detailed layout of buildings and spaces.
3. On the basis of specific information, there may be physical map, soil map, vegetation map, political map, population map, road map and so on. Such maps represent certain topic or theme, hence, called **Thematic maps**.
4. Direction is an essential feature of a map. There are four principal directions—North, South, East and West. These are called cardinal points. Once the main direction is known, others can easily be identified. In a map, only the north direction is shown with an arrow near the top, towards the right. The top of the arrow is marked with the letter 'N' which denotes north.
5. It is impossible to draw a flat map that is accurate the surface of a round planet cannot be created on a flat map. The smaller an area that a map represents, the more accurate that map will be.



20.

Major Domains of the Earth

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pacific, 2. hydrosphere, 3. Asia, 4. Oceans and seas.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Panama isthmus | (a) Joins North and South America |
| 2. Tibet plateau | (c) Highest plateau in the world |
| 3. Mount Everest | (d) Highest peak in the world |
| 4. Bering Strait | (b) Joins Pacific and the Arctic Oceans |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The four major domains of the earth are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere.
2. The major continents of the earth are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
3. The four major landforms are :
Mountains : Example—Himalayas
Hills : Example—Naga hills
Plateaus : Example—Peninsular Plateau of India
Plains : Example—Northern Plains of India
4. Northern Hemisphere is called the Land Hemisphere because most of the land is concentrated in this hemisphere.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The land surface of the earth is highly uneven. Some parts are flat and low lying, while others are rugged and several thousand metres high above the sea level. The major landforms are the mountains, hills, plateaus and plains.
 - (i) **Mountains** : Mountains are highly elevated lands with sharp steep slopes rising above the surrounding region, e.g. the Himalayas, the Rockies, the Andes, the Alps, etc.
 - (ii) **Hills** : Hills are areas of moderate relief. They may have either steep slope or gentle slope. They are generally lower than the mountains, e.g. Garo hills, Naga hills, etc.
 - (iii) **Plateaus** : Plateaus are flat topped highlands. They are also called table lands, e.g. Deccan Plateau of India.

- (iv) **Plains** : A plain is an almost flat area with little difference in elevation between the high parts and low parts, *e.g.* the Northern Plains of India.
2. Atmosphere acts as the blanket of gases that surrounds the earth. It is like a shield that protects us from intense radiation from the sun. Ozone absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun and thus protects us from these harmful rays.
 3. The hydrosphere is very important for us in many ways. It plays a major role in the *hydrological cycle*. Oceans and seas are used for navigation and trade also. Indented coastline is favourable for the development of harbours and ports. Oceans provide us food in the form of fish, crabs and other sea foods. They also contain many useful minerals including petroleum. They have been rightly termed as the ‘storehouse of future’.
 4. If we wish to maintain balance in nature, we must use our resources wisely. We must try to check pollution of land, air and water. The following measures are suggested to protect our environment from further degradation :
 - (i) Afforestation can help regeneration of forests.
 - (ii) Faulty agricultural practices should be curbed and scientific methods of farming should be adopted.
 - (iii) Overgrazing in forests should be controlled.
 - (iv) Dumping of industrial effluents and solid wastes into water bodies must be stopped.
 - (v) Sustainable development or controlled exploitation of mineral resources is essential.
 - (vi) Air pollution by factories and vehicular exhausts should be minimised.
 - (vii) Biodiversity of nature should be preserved.
 - (viii) Environmental education and awareness needs to be created among people.



21. Relief Features : Continents and Oceans

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (d).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
1. Verkhoyansk, 2. Lake Baikal, 3. The Tibet Plateau, 4. Mawsynram.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X).

D. Match the column ‘A’ with the column ‘B’ :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Rhine River | (d) Europe |
| 2. Mont Blanc | (f) Alps |
| 3. Grand Canyon | (b) North America |
| 4. Aconcagua | (c) Andes |
| 5. Darling River | (a) Australia |
| 6. Mount Elbrus | (e) Caucasus |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The continents in descending order of their size are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
2. Asia is known as the *Continent of Contrasts*.
3. Africa is known as the *Dark Continent*.
4. North Pole is located in the Arctic Ocean and South Pole is located almost in the centre of Antarctica.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Antarctica is the fifth largest continent of the world. It lies completely in the Southern Hemisphere. The South Pole is located almost in its centre. The continent remains covered by a thick sheet of ice. It is, therefore, called a *White Continent*. It is the only continent which is devoid of permanent human settlement because of extremely cold and uninhabitable environment.
2. The two major features of Australia are as follows :
 - (i) Australia is the smallest continent in the world. It lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. Because of its size, it is also called the largest island. Sometimes it is referred to as *Island Continent*. It is the only country of the world occupying the entire continent.
 - (ii) Australia does not have high mountains like the Andes of South America or the Himalayas of Asia. There are no great river basins either.
3. Africa is called a ‘Dark Continent’ because the greater part of its vast interior remained little known to the outside world until the nineteenth century. The coastal areas were known to the European traders and explorers, but the Sahara Desert in the north, steep-sided plateaus, thick and swampy forests, hot and humid climate and hostile tribes, etc. prevented its exploration.
4. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the deepest ocean in the world. Mindanao Deep (11022 m), located in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, is the deepest place on the earth. The ocean is circular in shape. It separates Asia and Australia from North and South America.



Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kohima, 2. South, 3. seventh, 4. Lakshadweep, 5. 28; 8.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)	(B)
1. Itanagar	(c) Capital of Arunachal Pradesh
2. Shiwalik	(d) Southernmost range of the Himalayas
3. Karakoram	(b) Mountains lying north of the Himalayas
4. Kavaratti	(a) Capital of Lakshadweep

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Tropic of Cancer is the parallel of latitude that runs through the centre of the country while the Standard Meridian of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude.
2. The three seas or oceans which surround the Indian Peninsula are the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south.
3. India has 15,200 kilometres long land boundaries, which it shares with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. Its other neighbouring countries are Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives.
4. Three rivers of the plains originating in the Himalayas are Ganga, Brahmaputra and Satluj.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The great latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the country has significant implications. The huge latitudinal extent of our country, at nearly 29° , creates a variety of climate, soil, natural vegetation and wildlife. Southern tip of India lies close to the equator. Therefore, it experiences high temperature throughout the year, while the northern areas experience extreme of temperature during the summer and winter seasons. Besides, the great latitudinal extent of the country results in varying lengths of day and night in various parts of the country. The southern parts receive the vertical rays of the sun, while the northern parts receive oblique rays of the sun. Therefore, there is a difference of 45 minutes between the lengths of the day and night in south, while the northern most parts have a difference of 5 hours.

Similarly there is a difference of nearly 30° longitudes between the easternmost and westernmost parts of the country. Therefore, there is a difference of about 2 hours between the local times of Dwarka (in Gujarat) and Arunachal Pradesh.

2. The Himalayan ranges run from the Indus (Sindhu) in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east, stretching over a length of about 2,500 kilometres. These ranges run parallel to each other and include—the Himadri, the Himanchal and the Shiwalik.

The Himadri, also called the Great Himalayas, is the northernmost and the highest range. It contains some of the highest peaks (more than 8000 m) of the world, including the Mount Everest (8848 m) in Nepal, Kanchenjunga (8598 m), Nanga Parbat (8126 m), Nanda Devi (7817 m), etc. are in India. Kanchenjunga, situated on the Nepal-Sikkim border, is the highest peak in India. These peaks remain snow-covered. Many Himalayan rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak, Tista, Kosi, etc. originate here. The Himanchal, also called the Lesser Himalayas, lies to the south of the Himadri. The Shiwalik is the southernmost and the lowest range of the Himalayas. It is made up of unconsolidated material, and therefore, it is prone to landslides and erosion.

3. To the south of the Himalayas, lie the Northern Plains, a large stretch of level and fertile land. These plains extend from the Satluj river (Punjab) in the west to the Brahmaputra river (Assam) in the east. These have been formed by the alluvial deposits of the Satluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These plains are amongst the largest and most fertile plains in the world.

4. The Peninsular Plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains. This triangular plateau is the oldest landform in India.

The Peninsular Plateau is divided into two distinct parts : (i) The Malwa Plateau and (ii) The Deccan Plateau. The two parts are separated by the Vindhya and Satpura ranges.

The Malwa Plateau is the northern part of the Peninsular Plateau. It is bounded by the Aravalli Range in the west and the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in the south. It extends eastward up to the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand. The Deccan Plateau lies to the south of the Vindhyas and Satpura ranges. The Narmada and the Tapi rivers flow westward and enter the Arabian Sea. The Deccan Plateau is bound by hills on the west and east called the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats respectively. The east flowing rivers of the Peninsular Plateau are the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

5. Yes, re-organisation of states on the basis of language was the right decision. The creation of linguistic states served the following purposes.

- ◆ It led to better interaction among people of the states with their elected governments.
 - ◆ It led to consolidation of the federal structure.
 - ◆ It led to better penetration of power to grass-roots level.
 - ◆ Different languages are spoken to maintain our culture and tradition and keeps us connected to our roots.
6. The Himalayan rivers carry down silt, also known as alluvium from the mountains and deposits it at deltas. Hence the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains are fertile.



23.

India : Climate

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Meghalaya, 2. Mawsynaram, 3. October, 4. September.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The following four main seasons are recognised in India :

- (i) Winter (The Cold Weather Season),
- (ii) Summer (The Hot Weather Season),
- (iii) Rainy (The Season of Advancing Monsoons),
- (iv) Autumn (The Season of Retreating Monsoons).

2. Hot, dusty and dry winds which blow during the day in the north-western plains is called *loo*.

3. The following factors affect the climate of India :

- (i) Latitudinal Extent.
- (ii) Altitude.
- (iii) Distance from the sea.

4. Windward slopes of the western Ghats and the Himalayas obstruct the rain bearing winds from the adjacent seas and receive heavy rainfall. On the other hand, the leeward slopes of the western ghats and the Himalayas remain dry. This dry region is called rain shadow areas.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The monsoons give a climatic unity to India and also affect the people and their life. The Indian agriculture is so much influenced by the monsoons that it is often called 'the gamble of the monsoon'. Our agriculture suffers if there is a weak or delayed monsoon. It affects our economy.

The monsoon climate is characterised by seasonal rhythm. The change in seasons affects our life to a great extent. Due to climatic variations, it is possible to grow various crops in our country. As a result, a great variety in food may be seen in the country. The effect of temperature is well reflected on our dresses too. Many of our festivals are associated with the seasons. The amount of rainfall determines, to a large extent, the type of houses we live in.

2. Four major seasons are recognised in India—Winter, Summer, Rainy and Retreating Monsoon.

(i) **Winter** (The Cold Weather Season) : This season starts in early December and lasts till February. December and January are the coldest months. In this season, the Peninsular India is quite warm, with average temperature around 25°C. The Northern Plains, on the other hand, record the average temperature between 10° and 15°C. The hilly areas of the north are very cold, with minimum, temperature falling even below 0°C sometimes. This season is usually dry.

(ii) **Summer** (The Hot Weather Season) : This season begins from March and continues till May-June. This season is characterised by hot dry weather. Temperature in central India sores up to 45°C in April and May. The highest temperatures are recorded in Rajasthan, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, etc. where they shoot up to 45°C during daytime in May. Hot, dry and dusty winds called *loo* also blow during the day in the North-Western plains.

(iii) **Rainy Season** (The Season of Advancing Monsoons) : The rainy season begins in June and lasts till September. In this season, the rain-bearing winds start blowing from the sea to the land. They are called the south-west monsoon. Most parts of India receive rainfall from these winds.

(iv) **The Season of Retreating Monsoon** : By October, the monsoon becomes very weak and starts retreating. The winds now start blowing from land to sea. The retreating monsoon causes rainfall on the Coromandal Coast.

3. The distribution of rainfall in India is very uneven. Some areas such as the western slopes of the Western Ghats, West Coastal Plains and most of the north-eastern India receive a very heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm annually). Mawsynaram in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in the world.

The Gangetic plain, the northeastern part of the Peninsular India, parts of the eastern coast and the Himalayan region receive adequate rainfall between 100-200 cm annually.

The interior parts of the Peninsular Plateau and the north western parts of the Northern Plains receive less rainfall between 50-100 cm annually.

The Thar Desert, Rann of Kachchh and Ladakh in Kashmir receive very scanty rainfall which is less than 50 cm annually.

4. Coastal areas enjoy equable climate due to the presence of sea. Water in the sea gets heated up or cooled down slowly. So temperature are it remains moderate.



24. India : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Uttarakhand, 2. endangered, 3. Tropical rainforests, 4. monsoon, 5. boats, 6. Assam.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bengal tiger | (d) Sundarbans |
| 2. Rhinoceros | (e) Assam |
| 3. Ibex | (b) Himalayas |
| 4. Elephant | (c) Kerala |
| 5. Wild ass | (a) Rann of Kachchh |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The major types of forests in India are as follows :
- (i) Tropical rainforests,
 - (ii) Tropical deciduous forests,
 - (iii) Thorny forests,
 - (iv) Mangrove or Tidal forests and
 - (v) Himalayan forests.
2. Five unique animals found in India are Musk deer, Himalayan brown bear, Snow leopard, One-horned rhinoceros and Bengal tiger.
3. In nature, there exists a systematic food chain in which herbivores feed on grasses and the carnivores feed on herbivores.
4. The species of animals which are on the verge of extinction are called endangered species, e.g. tiger and rhinoceros.
5. A natural park is a reserved area meant for preserving wildlife, natural vegetation and beauty. So it is essential to preserve natural habitat. These natural parks not only preserve wildlife but also the natural vegetation and natural beauty.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Natural vegetation in India corresponds with the distribution of rainfall. In areas of heavy rainfall, we find tropical evergreen forests. These forests are found in areas where the total annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.

In moderate rainfall areas, tropical deciduous forests are found. These forests are found in those areas where the total annual rainfall is between 100 to 200 cm.

In dry or semi-dry areas thorny forests are found where the total annual rainfall is below 50 cm.

It shows that the natural vegetation of India differs according to the variations in the amount of rainfall.

2. Forests are our national wealth. They serve us in many ways. Their advantages are as follows :
- (i) They provide us fuel wood, timber and many other products, *e.g.* lac, resin, gum, medicinal herbs, etc.
 - (ii) They provide us raw material for several forest based industries.
 - (iii) They provide us natural pastures.
 - (iv) They also serve as natural habitat for wild animals and birds.
 - (v) Many tribes earn their livelihood from forests.

The indirect advantage of forests is all the more important, as they play a major role in maintaining the ecological balance in nature. Environmentally speaking, they affect the climate of a region in a great way. They also check floods and soil erosion caused by water and wind.

3. In nature there exists a perfect balance. The conservation of forests and wildlife are interlinked. Every form of life on Earth has its uses and its destruction can seriously affect other forms of life. As forest area continue to shrink, the existence of animals, including human beings, is under threat. In nature, there exists a systematic food chain in which one species of animals feed on the other. But in our country, man has changed the face of the earth by cutting down forests which has led to the extinction of many species of animals and many more are on the verge of extinction. Such species are known as endangered species. Tiger and rhinoceros in India are among the endangered species. Animals like the Indian Cheetah has already become extinct. So wildlife in India needs to be protected.
4. To preserve wildlife in India, the Indian Government has set up various national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves. Some projects like the Tiger Project, Project Elephant, Crocodile Breeding Project, Gir Lion Project and Project Rhinoceros are meant for conservation of a particular wild animal.
5. The public needs to be informed that man has changed the face of the earth by cutting down forests which has led to the extinction of many

species of animals and many more are on the verge of extinction. If we continue exploiting the natural wealth in the same manner, the day is not far off when mankind itself would face the danger of extinction. The masses need to be educated and made aware to protect the valuable national wealth and conserve for future. □

UNIT-III Social and Political Life

25. Different Types of Diversity and Discrimination

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. smallest, 2. depend, 3. based, 4. physique, 5. fact.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

D. Match the following.

(A)

1. Telugu
2. Guru Granth Sahib
3. Stereotypes
4. Broad mindedness
5. Caste system

(B)

- (e) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Sikh
- (a) Prejudice
- (c) Education
- (b) Varna

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Diversity means physical as well as cultural diversity. Physical diversity means different physical features, different climatic conditions and different types of natural vegetation, whereas cultural diversity means different languages, religions and customs, etc.
2. Diversity in India, with its rich heritage, adds to our life, as it does not divide or weaken the country but enhances our strength. Many scholars have studied the principles of various religions and suggested a moral code of conduct based on various religions. Different food habits, dresses, festivals and customs enable us to enjoy varieties in the ways of our living. We have developed various arts, various types of music and dances. In fact, diversity in India has added a lot to our life almost in all fields. This is meant by *Unity in Diversity*.
3. Diversity is needed, as individuals have different interests, tastes and skills. Different people are proficient in different skills. There are doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers, technicians, masons, carpenters, etc. These diverse skills are essential for a community life because an individual cannot satisfy all his needs by himself. Farmers grow crops

and food grains, manufacturers make various type of goods which we need. Thus, in society we find that individuals are interdependent.

4. The causes of prejudice and discrimination are social bias, *i.e.* division of society on the basis of ‘varnas’, different attitudes of the parents towards boys and girls, racial bias, religious bias and economic disparity, etc.
5. Prejudice and discrimination lead to ethnic conflicts, disintegration of society, slow social and economic development. They weaken a nation. They lead to political instability and affect the healthy development and growth of people.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Diversity in economic activities can be explained as follows : Satisfaction of basic needs (food, clothing, shelter and protection) has been the primary objective of all societies since ancient times. Man can fulfill these needs by certain rules and work systems. Economic system may be divided into three types : primitive, agrarian and industrial.

The **primitive economic system** was characterised by hunting, food gathering and primitive cultivation—all of which are primary activities. These communities gradually developed the knowledge of using land and growing plants. It gave rise to the **agrarian economy**.

The industrial revolution created the **modern industrial economy**. The industrialisation, educations, training and skill have gradually changed occupations into professions. These professions include the roles of the doctor, lawyer, engineer, teacher, nurse, and so on.

2. **Caste** : Caste system is the basis of the Hindu social organisation. According to French sociologist **Loius Dumont**, the caste system is based on the notion of purity and pollution. Those who are at the top of pollution-purity hierarchy are given the highest place and those who are at the bottom of this pyramid are at the lowest.

Class : Class is based on economic criterion. It is a factual structure without any religious or legal sanctions. Class status is determined by property, achievement and capacity of an individual. According to Bottomore there are four classes : (i) Upper class, (ii) Middle class, (iii) Working class and (iv) Peasantry.

Religion : There are a number of religions in modern times. Prominent among them are Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Confucianism and Judaism. In India, there exists a diversity of religions. Within religion, there are several sects. In the nineteenth century, various sects came into existence which provided institutional base to Hinduism.

3. It is true that prejudice and discrimination cannot be completely wiped out from society but they can surely be curbed or controlled. This may be achieved through various measures, given below :

- (i) Education develops broad mindedness among people who can curb prejudice and discrimination.
 - (ii) Legislation has already contributed a lot in reducing prejudice and discrimination from society.
 - (iii) According to some scholars inter-racial, inter-regional and inter-caste marriages encourage the curbing of prejudice and discrimination.
 - (iv) The Bahai approach is appreciable in curbing prejudice and discrimination. According to Abdul Baha, "Humanity is one kind, one race and progeny and there is no racial distinction and separation in the creative plan of God." Separation is not natural and original and prejudice and discrimination are not part of the natural order.
 - (v) Members of unequal groups should strive towards unity. Mistrust, false sense of superiority and discord should not mar their relations.
 - (vi) Setting up of councils and centres which promote friendship, distribution of literature specially designed to dispel prejudices, organising, events and setting up institutions that promote harmony among people should be encouraged.
 - (vii) The United Nations is already actively fostering the feelings of love and international brotherhood among the nations of the world. Such efforts should be appreciated and followed.
4. Caste rules were formed centuries ago when all the castes were formed. Every caste has its own customs. With time, some people started according more importance to the rules than the change in time. In various, spheres of society, people progressed but the rules did not change due to the stubbornness of the society. Apart from that, during the colonial era, the counting of caste and official recording made the institution of caste identity more rigid in India.



26. Government and Its Key Elements

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**
 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a).
- B. Fill in the blanks :**
 1. practised, 2. authority, 3. country, 4. democratic, 5. general.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**
 1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column ‘A’ with the column ‘B’ :

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Democratic government | (c) India |
| 2. Women’s Social and Political Union | (d) WSPU |
| 3. Dalit leader | (a) Dr. Ambedkar |
| 4. African National Congress | (b) Nelson Mandela |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. A monarchy is the type of government in which the king or the queen has the power to make decisions and run the government. The king or the queen has absolute power. He/she does not have to explain his/her decisions and actions.
2. Dictatorship is that form of government wherein absolute and unlimited powers are enjoyed by one man, who holds office on the basis of force and rules over the people with the help of that force. In such government the ruler is above law, his word is law and he compels the people to obey law on the basis of his authority and force.
3. Conflicts and disputes are inevitable in society, as well as in the country. Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic background do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against. People may use violent means to settle their differences. This leads to fear and tension in an area or a region. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.
4. The government takes the following actions to ensure that all people are treated equally :
 - (i) No discrimination is made on the basis of caste, colour, creed or birth.
 - (ii) All are equal in the eyes of law and the same laws apply to all the people.
 - (iii) All are given equal opportunities to hold public offices.
 - (iv) Equal opportunities are provided to all citizens to earn and spend money to meet the needs of life.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. A Constitution is a set laws which define how a state or country is governed. These rules state the distribution of power and authority within the country. The Constitution also states the limit to this power and authority. All the institutions of the government work within the provisions of the Constitution.
There are different types of constitutions—written and unwritten, rigid and flexible.

Written and Unwritten Constitutions

In a written constitution, the fundamental principles of the government are formally written. The Constitution of India was prepared between 9 December, 1946 and 26 November, 1949 by the members of the Constituent Assembly.

The fundamental principles are contained and protected in the Constitution. This helps avoid conflict of any kind.

The British Constitution is an unwritten Constitution and contains no single document. It consists of constitutional conventions and practices that have created precedents for the working of institutions, together with documents such as Statutes and Acts of Parliament.

Rigid and Flexible Constitutions

The rigidity and flexibility of a Constitution is reflected in the process of amendment. Written Constitutions are rigid.

A rigid Constitution cannot be changed or amended easily. To make amendments in the Constitution, specific procedures have to be followed. The central as well as the state majority is required to make changes or amendments in the constitution. The American and the Indian Constitution are examples of a rigid Constitution.

A Constitution that can be changed or amended easily without breaking its framework is called a flexible constitution. It can be amended by normal law-making procedures in the parliament. The British Constitution is an example of a flexible Constitution.

2. In various European countries and the USA, women and the poor had to fight for participation in government. This can be explained in detail with the example of the suffragette movement.

The Suffragette Movement : The Suffragette Movement was undertaken by the women of England to obtain the right to vote. The struggle for women's equality in Great Britain started long before the turn of the 20th century. The move for women to have the vote had really started in 1897 by **Millicent Fawcett** who founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage (NUWS). Most men in parliament believed that women did not understand how Parliament worked and, therefore, should not take part in the electoral process. In 1903, another union named as the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), better known as the suffragettes, was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. Members of this union were suffragettes, was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. Members of this union were prepared to use violence to fulfil their aim.

The Suffragette Movement gained national attention in 1906 when a group of 300 representatives argued for women's suffrage with the Prime Minister. The foolish remarks of the Prime Minister forced them to resort to militant movement. The suffragette movement now

split into two major factions. The NUWS restricted itself to peaceful demonstrations and petitions, while the WSPU turned militant.

The suffragettes were arrested and imprisoned. They went on hunger strikes in prison and, thus, drew public attention. Soon the suffrage became a national issue. The Government was forced to react. Two bills were introduced in the Parliament in 1910, and 1913, which could not be passed. Riots spread. The movement began to lose public support. A stalemate was reached.

However, women of Great Britain did commendable public services during the World War-I and earned appreciation of the Government.

Ultimately, in 1918, The Reform Bill was passed, allowing women to vote in national elections. Thus, the women of England created a new identity and a new place in society for themselves.

3. In ancient times we were the subjects of kings in our country. In those times, the kings were above law and they did not care for the public opinion. They compelled the people to obey law on the basis of their authority and force.

Today we are citizens of our country. That means we have active participation in the administration. There is a representative of the people and for the welfare of the people. In this set up more and more people are given opportunity to participate in its working.

4. Basic conditions required to be a successful democracy are as follows :

- (i) **Participation** : Participation is the key element of a democratic government, since democracy is “a government of the people, by the people, and for the people”. In the absence of people’s participation, democracy can neither be real, nor fruitful. Participation means the participation of the people in the running of the government.

People express their views in many ways ‘*dharnas*’, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc. Media and television also play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities. Social movements organised by the members of the minority community, dalits, adivasis (tribals), women and others are often able to participate in this manner.

- (ii) **Accountability** : A democratic government is a responsible government. The elected representatives are responsible for their actions to the people. If they do not perform according to the wishes of the people, they will not be elected again. Therefore, all the representatives have to strive hard for public welfare.

- (iii) **Resolution of Conflict** : Conflicts and disputes are inevitable in society, as well as in the country. Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic background do not get along with each other. People may use violent means to settle their differences. This leads to fear and tension in an area or

a region. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.

- (iv) **Equality and Justice** : A democratic government is committed to equality and justice, the key ideals of democracy. In fact, equality is a pillar of democracy. In a democracy, no discrimination is made on the basis of caste colour, creed or birth. Only merit is given importance in democracy. All are equal in the eyes of law and the same laws apply to all the people. All are given equal opportunities to hold public office and nobody is given special treatment and nobody is above law. Equality and justice are inseparable.

Justice means those social conditions by which a harmonious coordination is made between individual's conduct and the welfare of the society. There are four main forms of justice.

Social justice exists in a society where all the individuals are treated equally and all human beings are provided with adequate opportunities for self development. No discrimination is made on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc.

Economic justice implies the equal opportunity provided to citizens to earn and spend money to meet the needs of life.

Legal justice is established by law. In democracy law and justice are two sides of the same coin. It is applied in two senses (a) framing of just law and (b) enforcement of laws justly.

Political justice implies that people should have the opportunity to put their pressure on the government.

Untouchability was earlier practised in India. It is now banned by law. The untouchables, the so-called lower castes (now called 'dalits'), were denied education, transport and medical facilities and even the chance to offer prayers in temples.

5. The policy of racial discrimination is called apartheid. This policy was followed for some time in the USA as well as in South Africa. After independence, the black people had to struggle for long against slavery which was based on racial discrimination in the USA. President **Abraham Lincoln** had to sacrifice his life in order to abolish slavery. It took another half a century for the Africans in the USA to get rid of racial discrimination and segregation. **Du Bois** and his National Association, organised the anti-apartheid movement and ultimately succeeded in ending racial discrimination and social segregation.

Apartheid was also practised by the minority Government of the whites in South Africa until 1994. South Africa was originally inhabited by black people before the whites settled there. Prior to its Independence (1994), it was ruled by the white government. The black, Indian and coloured people were not allowed to mix with each

other or even to use common facilities like ambulances, transport, etc. used by the white people. Non-whites were not allowed to vote. The whites owned the best lands while the blacks had to live on the worst land. The whites spoke the Afrikaans language while the non-whites spoke Zulu (language). The non-whites were forced to learn and speak the Afrikaans.

The African National Congress, under the leadership of Nelson Mandela, fought the Apartheid system. Finally, in 1994, South Africa became a democratic country in which people of all races were considered equal.



27. Local Government : The Panchayati Raj

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. civil, 2. work, 3. Panchayati Raj, 4. lesson, 5. representatives.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

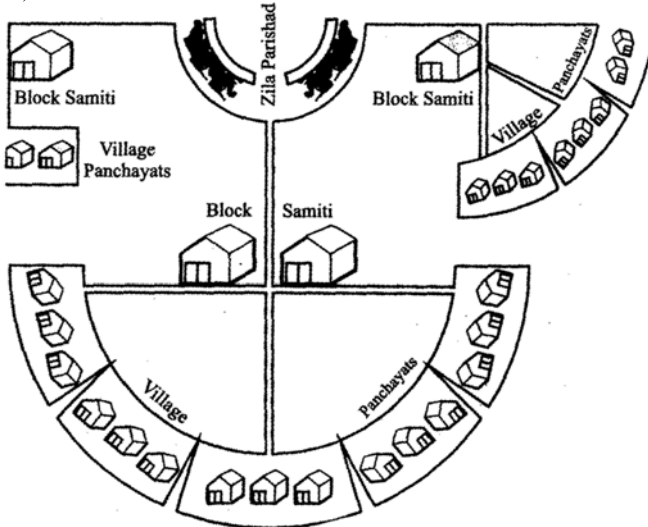
(B)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. It is a link between district and villages | (d) Block Samiti |
| 2. Constitutional Amendment Act (1993) | (a) Panchayats |
| 3. Members of Nyaya Panchayat | (e) Panchas |
| 4. Block Development Officer | (b) B.D.O. |
| 5. He maintains land records and revenues | (c) Lekhpal |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Panchayati Raj is the local self-government body at the village level. It has three organs—Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.
2. The **Gram Panchayat** (Village Panchayat) is a committee of five members who are elected by the members of Gram Sabha, for a period of five years. The number of its members is fixed by the State Government in proportion to the population of a village. The number generally ranges from 5 to 20. 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1993 has reserved 30% seats for women. Women belonging to scheduled castes also find 33% seats in the women quota.

3. Panchayats solve the following problems at the village level :
- (i) They solve the problem of drinking water by maintaining public wells, tanks, handpumps, etc.
 - (ii) They construct and maintain village roads and waterways.
 - (iii) They make provision of light on roads and streets.
 - (iv) They look after the sanitation and public health.
 - (v) They plant trees.
 - (vi) They supervise primary schools.
 - (vii) They protect the interests of the weaker sections.
 - (viii) They maintain records of births and deaths.
4. The present Panchayati Raj System is based on the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 recognised the following three-tier system :
- (i) Village Panchayats at Village Level.
 - (ii) Block or Panchayat Committee at Block Level.
 - (iii) Zila Parishad at District Level.



Panchayati Raj : The Three-tier System

The Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 provides for establishment of panchayats in all states except in some specified areas. The number of the members of a panchayat may vary from state to state, with adequate representation of women and scheduled castes.

5. Zila Parishad is composed of the following members :
- (i) The Chairman of the Block Samitis (Block Pramukhs) in the district.

- (ii) Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha representing the district.
- (iii) Members of the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad representing the district.
- (iv) Representatives of the scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.
- (v) Representatives of women.

The members of the Zila Parishad elect a Chairman and Vice-chairman.

6. Gram Sabha : All the adult persons of a village (eighteen years and above) are the members of the Gram Sabha.

Gram Panchayat : It is a committee of five members who are elected by the members of Gram Sabha for a period of five years. The number of its members is fixed by the State Government in proportion to the population of a village. The number generally varies from 5 to 20.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Local government may be defined as an institution which is constituted to look into local problems and to provide basic civic amenities to the people of a village, a town or a city. Civic amenities like water supply, electricity, transport facilities, educational institutions, sanitation, health care centres, etc. are essential for a good life.

The importance and advantages of the local government include the following :

- (i) The local people and their representatives can better understand the problems and needs of their village or town.
- (ii) Local people take interests in development work because they know that it is for their own good. Therefore, they cooperate with the government agencies to complete such projects.
- (iii) Local people get trained in the working and running of administration. This experience enables them in running the state and central government subsequently.
- (iv) The local people become self reliant and responsible. At the time of calamity or any emergency they work together for mutual help.
- (v) Local self government shares the burden of central and state governments.

2. Composition : The members of the Block Samiti are not elected directly by the people. All the Pradhans and the Panchas of the Village Panchayats in a block elect their representatives to the Block Samiti. Besides these elected representatives, the following members also comprise the Block Samitis :

- (i) All the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad who are elected from the block concerned.

- (ii) The chairman of the Town Area Committee and the Notified Area Committees within the block.
- (iii) If there are no representatives of women and scheduled castes in the Block Samiti then these members are appointed by the district officer concerned. There must be two women members and four representatives of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in a Block Samiti. The members of the Block Samiti elect their chairman, called the 'Block Pramukh' and a vice-chairman who look after the work of the Block Samiti in the absence of the Pramukh. If the members of the Samiti are not satisfied with his work, he can be removed by passing vote of no confidence against him.

Functions :

- (i) The Block Samiti supervises the working of the Village Panchayats within its jurisdiction.
- (ii) It prepares community development plans of the areas under its supervision.
- (iii) It executes minor irrigation plans, distributes seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements among the farmers of the area.
- (iv) It looks after the education of children and adults and performs welfare functions like supply of drinking water, sanitation, prevention of diseases, construction of roads, etc.
- (v) It gives financial assistance to the Village Panchayats for their development work.
- (vi) It scrutinizes the budget of the Panchayats.
- (vii) It provides facilities for training and expert advice to village artisans.

The meetings of the Panchayat Samiti are attended by the Block Development Officer. The Chairman and the Block Development Officer mutually cooperate for the implementation of the plans of the Block Samiti.

Sources of Income : The Block Samiti has to arrange funds to meet its expenses. The sources of its income include :

- (i) Taxes levied on lands and houses, cattle and fairs.
 - (ii) Funds from the village for providing them expert services.
 - (iii) Grant-in-aid from the state Government.
3. The panchayats at village level have been organised by the formation of three independent institutions.
- (i) Gram Sabha, (ii) Gram Panchayat (iii) Nyaya Panchayat.
 - (i) **Gram Sabha :** All the adult persons of a village (eighteen years and above) are the members of the Gram Sabha (Village Assembly).

- (ii) **Gram Panchayat** : The literal meaning of the **Gram Panchayat** (Village Panchayat) is a committee of five members who are elected by the members of Gram Sabha, for a period of five years. The number of its members is fixed by the state government in proportion to the population of a village. The number generally ranges from 5 to 20. The Constitution Amendment Act, 1993 has reserved 30% seats for women. Women belonging to Scheduled Castes also find 33% seats in the women quota.
- (iii) **Nyaya Panchayat** : The establishment of the Nyaya Panchayat has a great significance for the poor people because it saves them from unwanted expenditure and litigation on minor disputes and provides speedy and inexpensive justice to them.
4. The Zila Parishad serves as a link between the State Government and the Block Samiti within the district. The members of the Zila Parishad elect a Chairman and Vice-chairman. The Chairman presides over the meetings. These officers hold their office as long as they enjoy the confidence of the members of the Zila Parishad. If their performance is not satisfactory, they can be removed from the office by passing a vote of no-confidence. The decisions are taken by a majority vote in the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad and Block Samitis appoint from amongst themselves a number of sub-committees to perform different functions. These include sub-committees on education, public health, planning, finance, agriculture, animal husbandry, family planning, etc.
- The Deputy Development Commissioner or an officer of the same rank is the chief executive-cum-secretary of the Zila Parishad. He is the government's representative in the Zila Parishad.
5. Yes, it is fair to reserve seats for women, SCs and STs in a Gram Panchayat, so that they get adequate representation in decisions. Their rights would be preserved and would get equal participations in all decisions.



28.

District Administration

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (c).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
1. measuring, 2. smallest, 3. law, 4. divided.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (✓), 6. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Land Revenue Department Head | (b) District Collector |
| 2. First Information Report | (c) FIR |
| 3. Patwari's records | (d) Khasra |
| 4. An account of land records | (a) Lekhpal |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The work of the police is to maintain law and order.
2. The two tasks of a patwari are as follows :
 - (i) collecting land revenue in a village.
 - (ii) maintaining land records in a village.
3. The work of a tehsildar is collecting land revenue and maintaining land records in a tehsil.
4. The incharge of all the police stations in a district is the Superintendent of Police. The commissioner's headquarters have a senior superintendent of Police.
5. Under the New Inheritance Law, women are benefitted as the daughters and mothers can get equal share in land. This way, they are now financially more secure.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Since peace and security are essential for a smooth civic life, maintenance of law and order becomes an important function of the administration. This function is performed by the police department. The Superintendent of Police is normally the highest police officer in a district. (The Commissioner's Head quarters have a Senior Superintendent of Police). He is assisted by a number of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, Havaldars and Constables.

For the purpose of police administration, the whole district is divided into a number of circles, each circle is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. A circle is sub-divided into a number of Thanas, each under the charge of a Station House Officer (SHO).

2. The District Collector is the head of the Land Revenue Department. He is assisted by revenue officers, also known as Tehsildars. The Tehsildar hears disputes and also supervises the work of the Patwaris. He ensures that land records are properly kept and revenue is collected.

The work of collecting land revenue and maintaining land records is done by the Lekhpal or Patwari in a village, by the Kanungo in a Pargana, and by the Tehsildar in a Tehsil. The Patwari is also responsible for organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers and for providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area.

3. Farming is an occupation that requires the attention and contribution of the entire family including males, females and their children. It is all the more true of small farmers who own a small piece of land. Women equally contribute to farming working on the fields. Unfortunately, however, till recently in some states, Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land. After the death of the father, his property was divided equally only among his sons.

The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, had however, changed the situation. In the new law daughters and their mothers can get equal share in the land. This law applies to all states and union territories of the country. This law has benefitted a large number of women. Women are now financially more secure.



29. Local Self Government in Urban Area

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. misuse, 2. entering, 3. established, 4. presides, 5. loans.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Chairman | (c) A chairperson of municipality |
| 2. Sources of income of municipalities | (d) Property tax, water tax, house tax, etc. |
| 3. Municipal Corporation | (a) population of 5 lakh and more |
| 4. Alderman | (e) few selected respected citizens |
| 5. Health Department | (b) operates under the Health Officer |

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- The members of the Municipality elected by the people are called Councillors. The elected members elect a few experienced and respected citizens of the city to the Municipality. They are called 'Aldermen'.
- A Municipal Councillor is the member of the Municipality elected by the people of the city.
- The elected members (Councillors) of the Municipal Corporation elect their presiding officer, called the 'Mayor'.

4. The work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city dweller in the following ways :
 - (i) Municipal Corporation ensures that safe drinking water is supplied to the city dwellers.
 - (ii) Municipal Corporation makes arrangement to remove the garbage and rubbish and clean the drains of the city.
 - (iii) It arranges health services like vaccination against epidemics and providing hospitals and dispensaries for the city dwellers.
 - (iv) It constructs roads and bridges in the city to facilitate transportation.
5. The Municipal Corporation earns money from the following sources to do its work :
 - (i) House Tax.
 - (ii) Water Tax.
 - (iii) Tax on Business and Profession.
 - (iv) Octroi—Tax on goods entering the municipal limits.
 - (v) Tax on all non-motorised vehicles such as cycles and rickshaws, etc.
 - (vi) Grants from State Governments.
6. The following difficulties are involved in the local administration's provision of water :
 - (i) During the dry season, the rivers and ponds become dry. The ground water alone cannot fulfil the requirement of the citizens. It causes scarcity of water even for the domestic use.
 - (ii) Pollution of water bodies by the people and the factories also creates the difficulty. People have to spend a lot of money for the purification of potable water. Treatment of the polluted water involves a lot of expenditure.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. **Municipality or Municipal Council :** Cities with a population between 20,000 and 5 lakh have a Municipality or Municipal Council. Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Bulandshahar, Rampur, Jaunpur, etc. are served by municipalities. The number of members of the municipality depends on the size of its population. For the purpose of election of these members the city is divided into several wards.

Composition of Municipality : One candidate is elected from each ward. The entire adult population in the city (above the age of eighteen) is eligible to vote. People above the age of twenty-five can contest the municipal election. The elected members elect a few experienced and respected citizens of the city to the Municipality. They are called 'alderman'. One-third of the total seats are reserved for women. Some seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The term of office in a Municipality is five years. It

can, however, be dissolved earlier if it is found to be corrupt or inefficient.

Office Bearers : The members of a Municipality elect a Presiding Officer or the Chairperson from amongst themselves who presides over meetings and coordinates the various activities of the body. The vice-chairman assists him and presides over meetings in the absence of the chairman. The Municipality functions through various committees appointed for specific purpose. Each committee is headed by a Chairperson.

The Municipalities have a number of permanent employees including executive officer, secretary, health officer, sanitary inspector, municipal engineer, junior engineers, octroi inspectors, education officers, etc., who assist the Chairperson. Some of the officers are appointed by the State Government, while others are appointed by the Municipality.

Functions of Municipalities and Corporations : The main functions of the municipalities and corporations can be divided into compulsory and voluntary functions. Both have similar functions which include the following :

Compulsory Functions :

- (i) To supply drinking water and make arrangement for street lighting.
- (ii) Sanitation facilities including removal of garbage and rubbish, cleaning of drain, etc.
- (iii) Health services like arrangements for vaccination against epidemics, providing hospitals and dispensaries, checking adulteration of food stuff, etc.
- (iv) To construct roads and bridges in the city to facilitate transportation.
- (v) To provide and maintain cremation grounds, electric crematoriums and graveyards, etc.
- (vi) To maintain schools for public education and to manage libraries, museums, zoo, etc.
- (vii) To maintain records of births and deaths and issue certificates.
- (viii) To construct and maintain market places for selling vegetables, fruits, consumer goods, food grains etc.

Voluntary Functions :

- (i) Maintenance of fire engines for extinguishing fire.
- (ii) Construction of parks, gardens, picnic spots, night shelters, children's homes, sheds, stands for vehicles, etc.
- (iii) Construction of toilets, lavatories for public.
- (iv) To manage water works, electric supply, bus services, etc.

Important Departments : Municipality performs its functions through various departments as health department, education department, engineering department, octroi department, etc.

Sources of Income : (i) Property tax, (ii) Tax on business and profession, (iii) Water tax, (iv) Rent from building, (v) Toll tax, (vi) Octroi, (vii) Vehicle tax, (viii) Public lighting and public toilets, (ix) Grants from state governments etc. are the sources of income of municipalities and corporations.

2. **Classification of Local Urban Institutions :** Towns and cities are classified on the basis of their size of population. Accordingly, different forms of local self government bodies serve them.

74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 has provided for Constitution of local institutions in the urban areas of India. With this Amendment a new part IXA and a new XII schedule have been added. In the XII schedule 18 subjects have been mentioned.

The Amendment Act envisages uniform organisation and Constitution of the urban self governing institutions throughout the country which include :

1. Municipal Corporation, 2. Municipalities, 3. Town Panchayats :
(a) Town Area Committees, (b) Notified Area Committees.
3. Municipality performs its functions through various departments mentioned below :
 - (i) **Health Department :** This department operates under the supervision of a Health Officer. Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators are appointed to assist the Health Officer. The Municipal dispensaries and hospitals are managed by this department.
 - (ii) **Education Department :** It manages primary education for boys and girls and makes arrangements for adult education. The Education Officer is incharge of this department.
 - (iii) **Engineering Department :** It looks after the construction of roads, streets and lanes, public drains, tanks, markets, municipal schools, etc. The Municipal engineer heads this department.
 - (iv) **Octroi Department :** Various outposts or 'Chungis' are established around the city to realise octroi tax. This department has been abolished in a number of Municipalities.
4. The benefits of waste treatment process are as follows :
 - (a) **Upgrading the quality of life :** The quality of life and the hygienic conditions in the areas where the system operates have already improved.
 - (b) **Preserving the natural environment :** It helps us to maintain the environment in its original form.
 - (c) **Saving and processing waters :** Unnecessary waste of water can be prevented by reusing water.

- (d) **Saving of money** : This also helps us to save money by using the product after recycling.
- (e) **Standard of living** : By treating waste the uncleanliness is avoided. The environment becomes clean. People living around maintain good health and rich life.



30. Rural and Urban Livelihoods

Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**
1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (b).
- B. Fill in the blanks :**
1. big, 2. cities, 3. garments, 4. well-protected, 5. self-employed people.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**
1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (X), 5. (✓).
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**
- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Failure of monsoon | (b) ruin the crops of farmer |
| 2. Coastal area | (d) million plus cities |
| 3. Metro cities | (a) shifting from one place to another |
| 4. Migration | (c) Fisheries are the main means of livelihood |
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :**
- See answer no. 1 of VI.
 - Some non-farm works in a village are carpentry, weaving, making basket, pottery, brick-making, blacksmithy, etc.
 - Tertiary occupations are those occupations in which no goods are produced, instead people offer their services and expertise, e.g. trading and commerce, transport and communication work.
 - In urban areas including big cities and towns, different types of people reside and perform different types of occupations. Factory workers, shop-keepers, businessmen, professionals (e.g., teachers, doctors, lawyers, clerks, bank employees, etc.), vendors, domestic servants, etc. are such persons.
 - A self-employed person is a person who works in his own establishment. It includes own business and shops.
- F. Answer the following questions in detail :**
- On the basis of the size of **holdings** (fields), farmers are classified into four types : (i) Big farmers, (ii) Medium farmers, (iii) Small farmers and (iv) Landless farmers.

- (i) **Big Farmers :** They own big holdings (farms) which are more than 5 hectares in size. Usually, they do not work as cultivators. They give land to other farmers on contract and share the produce with them. Sometimes, they employ landless farmers and pay them either in cash or in kind (produce). They use modern and improved agricultural implements, pumpsets, tube wells, etc. They live in big pucca houses. They are quite rich and as such, enjoy a luxurious life. Many of them are engaged in trading, business manufacturing, etc.
 - (ii) **Medium Farmers :** These farmers own land 2-5 hectares in size. They mostly work on their own lands and grow crops for their own use. This type of farming is called 'subsistence farming'. In this farming system, most of the production is consumed locally. Such farmers usually use primitive agricultural tools and implements but, sometimes, they hire tractors and harvesters. They mostly grow food grains like wheat, barley, rice, maize, etc. for their consumption.
 - (iii) **Small Farmers :** These farmers own land less than 2 hectares in size. These farmers are not able to support themselves. Their produce is too little to fulfil the needs of their family.
 - (iv) **Landless Farmers :** These farmers do not own any land. They work for big farmers on wages or shared produce. They are not able to sustain themselves. Therefore, they migrate to cities to work as labourers on daily wages.
2. Munna is a landless farmer. He need land to grow crop. The farmers who do not have their own farmland borrow it on rent from others. They are hand to mouth people and often do not have enough money to take land on rent from others. For this purpose they take loans to fulfill their requirements.
3. **Various Types of Livelihoods in Urban Areas :** In urban areas (towns and cities), people perform different types of occupations. Factory workers, shop-keepers, businessmen, professionals, (e.g., teachers, doctors, lawyers, clerks, bank employees, etc.) vendors, domestic servants, etc., are such persons.
- (i) **Factory workers** form a substantial part of the urban population because small and big factories are located in and around various cities.
 - (ii) **Shop-keepers and Businessmen** are busy in buying and selling different types of things for domestic and other purposes. Such persons are found in large numbers because most of the Indian towns belong to the category of trading towns. In fact, this function (trading) is universal in all the towns of the country.

- (iii) **Professionals** include teachers, doctors, lawyers, bank employees, government employees policemen, postmen, fire-fighters, etc. who serve the society in their own way.
- (iv) **Other workers** include vegetable vendors, milkmen, taxi drivers, rickshaw-pullers, three wheelers drivers, domestic servants, barbers, cobblers, washerman, etc., who render various types of services to the city-dwellers.
4. Employment is of two types—Self employment and wage employment. On the basis of periodicity, employment may be temporary or permanent.
- Self Employment :** It means the jobs done by people in their own establishments. It includes own business and shops. Such people run their business independently. Their income depends on the size of their establishment, the goods they deal in, the amount of the investment in business and their enterprise. Shop-keepers and businessman form a major section of self employed.
- Wage Employment :** It includes those jobs for which professionals like managers, technicians, engineers, accountants and workers are employed on salary basis. Wage employment may be on regular or permanent basis or on temporary or casual daily-wages basis. Sometimes, the employment is on contract basis. Labourers, carpenters, painters, sanitary workers, etc., are such workers.
5. Migration means the act of shifting from one place to the other. In the rural areas, agriculture is the chief occupation which provides seasonal employment to farmers. Small farmers and landless farmers are not able to earn sufficient money from agriculture. They need to perform extra work in their leisure time to supplement their income. When there is no work on the farms, such people often migrate to urban areas in search of employment. Very often the rural-folk permanently settle in the nearby or distant urban areas. It leads to over-crowding of cities, thereby creating unsanitary conditions. However, such migration establishes links between rural and urban areas and proves advantageous for both. With the additional income the rural people save their families from starvation, while the urban people increase their production with easily available labour.

Half Yearly Test Paper

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
1. Maha Padma Nanda, 2. 24, 3. ambassador, 4. St. Francis.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tripitakas | (b) Buddhist literature |
| 2. Patanjali's <i>Mahabhashya</i> | (a) Secular literature |
| 3. Hathigumpha | (d) Inscription |
| 4. Stupa of Sanchi | (e) Monument |
| 5. Vedas | (c) Religious literature |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. History means a true story of past events. It is an account of man from the earliest period to the present day. It is a record of people, places and events of the past in a chronological order.
2. Some important buildings of the Harappan civilisation were the Great Bath, the Granary and the Assembly or Town Hall.
3. Vardhman Mahavira was the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankara in Jainism.
4. Megasthenes was the ambassador sent by Seleucus to the Mauryan court at Pataliputra.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Magadha Empire proposed due to several factors enumerated below :
 - (i) **Ambitious rulers** : The ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and Mahapadma Nanda adopted all kinds of methods to expand their empire. They annexed neighbouring states by matrimonial alliances and by conquests.
 - (ii) **Fertile and prosperous land** : The fertile Ganga plains were agriculturally prosperous. This prosperity played a vital role in providing a sound economy to the kingdom of Magadha.
 - (iii) **Rich natural resources** : Magadha had vast iron ore deposits which contributed to the growth of industries and weapons for warfare.
 - (iv) **Strategic location of capital cities** : Rajagriha, the former capital of the Magadha Empire was surrounded by five hills. It was impregnable. The new capital at Pataliputra, a true 'waterfort', was situated on the confluence of the Ganga, the Gandak and the Sone. It was strategically located and favoured the growth of trade.
 - (v) **Growth of trade** : The Magadha rulers immensely gained from the brisk trade. Roads and rivers provided easy transport facilities for the growth of trades.
2. The achievements and contributions of Kanishka are as follows :
 - (i) Kanishka's empire extended from Bactria in the north to Ujjain in the south and from Banaras in the east to Afghanistan in the west.

- (ii) Kanishka was an able administrator. He divided his vast empire into several provinces which were ruled by his trusted governors called the 'Kshatras' who had independent military powers.
 - (iii) Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature. His courtiers included great scholars, philosophers, poets, musicians and playwrights.
 - (iv) Kanishka was a great builder too. He gave liberal grants for the construction of monasteries, stupas and other monuments. The Gandhar School of Art also progressed under him. He contributed a lot to the development of the Mathura School of Art.
3. The stupas were solid domes of brick or stone masonry, erected by the Buddhists and Jains, either to commemorate a noted event or a sacred spot, or to deposit some relics of Buddha, Mahavira or any other religious saints. Ashoka was a great builder of huge stupas who got built 84,000 including the great stupa at Sanchi.

The stone pillars are the most beautiful and characteristic specimens of Ashokan art. There exist 30 to 40 such pillars. The Lauriya Nandangarh Pillar represents one of the finest specimens. It consists of two parts—the monolithic shaft and the capital which surmounted the pillar was also monolithic and chiefly remarkable for animal figures. The lion and the elephant on the capitals of Rampurwa and Sankisa pillars are fine examples.

Annual Test Paper

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Verkhoyansk, 2. South, 3. Mawsynram, 4. Uttarakhand, 5. fact.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Summer solstice | (b) June 21 |
| 2. Days and nights | (c) Rotation |
| 3. Change of season | (d) Revolution |
| 4. Equinox | (a) Equal days and nights |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. A leap year has 366 days. It comes after every 4 years.
2. Asia is known as the *continent of contrasts*.
3. To preserve wildlife in India, the Indian Government has set up various national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves.

Some projects like the Tiger Project, Project Elephant, Crocodile Breeding Project, Gir Lion Project and Project Rhinoceros are meant for conservation of a particular wild animal.

4. Panchayati Raj is the local self-government body at the village level. It has three organs—Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.
5. The members of the Municipality elected by the people are called Councillors. The elected members elect a few experienced and respected citizens of the city to the Municipality. They are called ‘Alderman’.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The advantages and disadvantages of a globe are as follows :

Advantages : The shape of the earth can better be represented by a globe which is a true replica or model of the earth. It correctly shows the poles, latitudes, longitudes, oceans and continents, etc. because it gives the three dimensional view of the earth. It can be rotated just as the earth rotates on its axis. We can easily understand the changes of seasons on the earth.

Disadvantages : Though the globe gives us the correct picture of the earth, yet it is not easy to carry it everywhere, although nowadays folded globes are also available which are more handy. It also cannot provide us specific information about a small place, area, district or a state.

2. Atmosphere acts as the blanket of gases that surrounds the earth. It is like a shield that protects us from intense radiation from the sun. Ozone absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun and thus protects us from these harmful rays.
3. It is true that prejudice and discrimination cannot be completely wiped out from society but they can surely be curbed or controlled. This may be achieved through various measures, given below :
 - (i) Education develops broad mindedness among people who can curb prejudice and discrimination.
 - (ii) Legislation has already contributed a lot in reducing prejudice and discrimination from society.
 - (iii) According to some scholars inter-racial, inter-regional and inter-caste marriages encourage the curbing of prejudice and discrimination.
 - (iv) The Bahai approach is appreciable in curbing prejudice and discrimination. According to Abdul Baha, “Humanity is one kind, one race and progeny and there is no racial distinction and separation in the creative plan of God.” Separation is not natural and original and prejudice and discrimination are not part of the natural order.

- (v) Members of unequal groups should strive towards unity. Mistrust, false sense of superiority and discord should not mar their relations.
 - (vi) Setting up of councils and centres which promote friendship, distribution of literature specially designed to dispel prejudices, organising, events and setting up institutions that promote harmony among people should be encouraged.
 - (vii) The United Nations is already actively fostering the feelings of love and international brotherhood among the nations of the world. Such efforts should be appreciated and followed.
4. In various European countries and the USA, women and the poor had to fight for participation in government. This can be explained in detail with the example of the suffragette movement.

The Suffragette Movement : The Suffragette Movement was undertaken by the women of England to obtain the right to vote. The struggle for women's equality in Great Britain started long before the turn of the 20th century. The move for women to have the vote had really started in 1897 by **Millicent Fawcett** who founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage (NUWS). Most men in parliament believed that women did not understand how Parliament worked and, therefore, should not take part in the electoral process. In 1903, another union named as the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), better known as the suffragettes, was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. Members of this union were suffragettes, was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. Members of this union were prepared to use violence to fulfil their aim.

The Suffragette Movement gained national attention in 1906 when a group of 300 representatives argued for women's suffrage with the Prime Minister. The foolish remarks of the Prime Minister forced them to resort to militant movement. The suffragette movement now split into two major factions. The NUWS restricted itself to peaceful demonstrations and petitions, while the WSPU turned militant.

The suffragettes were arrested and imprisoned. They went on hunger strikes in prison and, thus, drew public attention. Soon the suffrage became a national issue. The Government was forced to react. Two bills were introduced in the Parliament in 1910, and 1913, which could not be passed. Riots spread. The movement began to lose public support. A stalemate was reached.

However, women of Great Britain did commendable public services during the World War-I and earned appreciation of the Government. Ultimately, in 1918, The Reform Bill was passed, allowing women to vote in national elections. Thus, the women of England created a new identity and a new place in society for themselves.

5. Farming is an occupation that requires the attention and contribution of the entire family including males, females and their children. It is all the more true of small farmers who own a small piece of land. Women equally contribute to farming working on the fields. Unfortunately, however, till recently in some states, Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land. After the death of the father, his property was divided equally only among his sons.

The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, had however, changed the situation. In the new law daughters and their mothers can get equal share in the land. This law applies to all states and union territories of the country. This law has benefitted a large number of women. Women are now financially more secure.

- G. Do it yourself.
H. Do it yourself.

