

# CULTURE & SOCIETY-7

## UNIT-I History : Our Pasts-II

### 1. The Medieval World

#### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**  
1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (d).
- B. Fill in the blanks :**  
1. India, 2. Bharat, 3. Sapta-Saindhav, 4. historical nature, 5. Hindustan.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**  
1. ✓, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. ✓.
- D. Answer the following questions briefly :**
1. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan are included in the Indian sub-continent.
  2. Various terms used for the Indian sub-continent in ancient times were Sapta-Saindhav, Brahmarshidesa, Aryavarta, Dakshinapath and Bharat.
  3. The Medieval Period is important for the following reasons :
    - (i) Due to sufficient information we are more familiar with this period.
    - (ii) Most of the regional languages of India developed during this period.
    - (iii) Our food and dresses also evolved during this period.
    - (iv) New religions like Din-e-Ilahi and Sikhism and many of our religious beliefs and social customs and traditions originated in the Medieval Period.
    - (v) The Indian culture developed with the fusion of the Hindu and the Muslim cultural traits. This integration reflects in art, architecture, literature, music, painting, etc.
    - (vi) The Bhakti and the Sufi saints brought about a better understanding of the fundamental principles of Hinduism and Islam which caused a greater harmony and tolerance among people.
    - (vii) The institution of well-minted currency led to economic development of the country and a marked improvement in agriculture and expansion in trade and commerce.
    - (viii) Many European countries, attracted by the economic prosperity of India, tried to have trade relations with India.
    - (ix) However, the position of women in the society was further deteriorated.

4. The Greeks designated the river Sindhu as Indus and called this country 'India' which is the English version of 'Bharat' and recognised by the Constitution.

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Medieval Period in India began from the eighth century and continued till the eighteenth century. During this period, there were significant historical trends in the political, social and cultural fields. The eighth century in India is characterized by changes in the political, social and economic spheres, while the end of the medieval period corresponds to the decline of the Mughals.

During this period, most of the regional languages of India developed and new religions like Din-e-Ilahi and Sikhism originated and brought changes in the religious beliefs of the people.

During this period, Indian culture developed with the fusion of the Hindu and the Muslim cultures. This cultural integration reflects in art, architecture, literature, music, paintings, etc.

Many European countries were attracted by the economic prosperity of India and tried to establish direct trade relations with India and became eager to colonize it for their economic benefit.

2. The various sources of history of Medieval India are :

- (i) **Archaeological Sources** : They include inscriptions, coins, monuments, temples, forts and palaces, etc. They tell us about the art and architecture developed during this period. Historians have gathered a lot of historical material of this period by these sources.

- (ii) **Literary Sources** : They include autobiographies, biographies and chronicles and other important literary work done by various famous scholars in various languages. These literary works give us a lot of historical information about various famous rulers of this period.

- (iii) **Accounts by Foreign Travellers and Historians** : Many foreign travellers visited India during this period and they wrote their accounts based on the political, social and economic system during this period. These accounts give us a lot of historical material of this period.

3. Inscriptions provide us authentic information about important events and their dates, the qualities and the achievements of the rulers, their art and administration, etc. While coins throw a good deal of light on important historical personalities, events and economic conditions of a period. So these are both important for the study of Medieval Period.
4. Information on the medieval period is derived from two main sources—archaeological and literary. There is an abundance of sources for this period. The books written during this period are available to us and the monuments that were constructed still stand.

That is why we know much about the medieval period than the ancient period.

### Do and Learn

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

- | 'A'                      | 'B'                |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Akbarnama             | (e) Abul Fazal     |
| 2. Buland Darwaza        | (d) Fatehpur Sikri |
| 3. Study of coins        | (f) Numismatics    |
| 4. Tughlaqnama           | (b) Amir Khusrau   |
| 5. Brihadeeshwara temple | (a) Thanjavur      |
| 6. Rajatarangini         | (c) Kalhana        |



## 2. New Kings and Kingdoms in India (700-1200 AD)

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pallavas, 2. Vijayalaya, 3. seventeen, 4. Tarain, 1192 AD, 5. Madurai.

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

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓.

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

- | 'A'             | 'B'             |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chandelas    | (c) Bundelkhand |
| 2. Palas        | (d) Bengal      |
| 3. Pratiharas   | (f) Avanti      |
| 4. Solankis     | (b) Gujarat     |
| 5. Chauhans     | (a) Ajmer       |
| 6. Rashtrakutas | (e) Deccan      |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The three most powerful kingdoms that arose in the eighth century in northern India and Deccan were Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas.
2. Around the end of the tenth century AD, the kingdoms of the Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas declined almost simultaneously. New dynasties arose in these territories. Most of these new dynasties were Rajputs, who are known for their bravery, chivalry, honour and prestige in Indian history.

3. The Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas were contemporary. They were engaged in constant struggle to gain hold of Kannauj, which was then a symbol of sovereignty. The constant struggle among the rulers of the three kingdoms is known as ‘Tripartite Struggle’. This struggle weakened all the three dynasties and it led to their downfall.
4. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I were the two most distinguished Chola Kings. **Rajaraja I** is known for rebuilding the Chola empire with his efficient administration and trade. He defeated the Cheras of Kerala and the Pandyas of Madurai. He also conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a Chola Province under the name of Mummadi Cholamandalam. He also conquered Kalinga, Maldives and Lakshadweep Islands. He defeated the western Chalukyas also.

**Rajendra I** annexed the whole of Sri Lanka. His armies marched up to the Ganga river in the Pala kingdom. He adopted the title of **Ganga Konda** and established a new capital town near the mouth of the Kaveri river and named this town as **Gangaikondacholapuram**.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Rashtrakutas ruled over Deccan. They were feudatories under the Chalukyas of Badami. They rose to power under **Dantivarman** also known as **Dantidurga**. He established an independent kingdom and made Malkhed his capital, located near Solapur (Maharashtra). He was a great conqueror. He defeated the rulers of Kanchi, Kalinga, Koshala, Malwa, etc. and the Chalukya ruler Kirtivarman II. He assumed the title of ‘**Maharajadhiraja Parameshwara**’ and ‘**Param Bhattaraka**’. His successor **Krishna-I** extended his kingdom up to Karnataka. Krishna’s successor **Dhruva** extended the empire up to the Kaveri river in the south. The Rashtrakutas empire stretched from Kannauj to Kanyakumari and from Baroch to Varanasi during the reign of **Govinda III**, the son of Dhruva. **Amoghavarsha I** ruled for sixty years. **Krishna III**, the last brilliant Rashtrakuta ruler, defeated the Cholas and conquered Kanchi and Tanjore and the Paramaras of Ujjainyini.

During their rule for nearly two hundred years, the Rashtrakutas gave political unity and stability to the Deccan. They got excavated rock-cut caves in the Deccan.

2. The most illustrious Chola rulers were Rajendra I and Rajaraja I. Rajaraja I is known for his efficient administration. He rebuilt the Chola empire. He conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a Chola province under the name of ‘**Mummadi Cholamandalam**’. He also conquered Kalinga, Maldives and Lakshadweep Islands. He defeated the western Chalukyas also.

Rajendra I annexed the whole of Sri Lanka. His armies marched up to the **Ganga** river. He adopted the title of **Ganga Konda** and

established a new capital town near the mouth of Kaveri river and named this town as **Gangaikondacholapuram**.

He possessed a powerful fleet. He sent a naval expedition to conquer Sri Vijaya empire which included Malaya, Java and Sumatra.

3. Mahmud Ghazni was the first Turkish invader. He was the ruler of Ghazni, a small kingdom in Afghanistan. He dreamt of establishing a vast empire in Central Asia for which he needed huge resources to build a strong army. He had heard of the fabulous riches of the temples and palaces of India. He raided India seventeen times between 1000-1027 AD and plundered many cities and temples.
4. The Chola administration was highly organised and efficient. The king headed the government. The administration was carried out through officials who were paid land in grants. The empire was divided into six *mandalams* (provinces) which were administered by governors, usually royal princes. Each mandalam was divided into *valanadus* (districts) and each valanadu into a number of *nadus* (villages). Large towns were known as *taniyur*. The villages were administered through a system of local self government. *Ur*, *Sabha* and *Nagaram* were the three village assemblies which played a key role in uniting the people of the villages. People elected their own assemblies. The council appointed various committees for collecting revenue, maintaining law and order and providing justice. The *Mahasabha* was the assembly in villages given to Brahmins. *Nagaram* was the assembly where traders and merchants dominated.  
The Cholas and a powerful army consisting of infantry, archers, cavalry, elephant corps and naval fleet. Navy was the most powerful wing of the army. The well-organised navy enabled the Chola kings to undertake so many successful expeditions.
5. Muhammad Ghori was the ruler of Ghor, a small kingdom in Afghanistan. He was an ambitious person. He invaded India not merely to plunder but also to rule it. By 1190 AD, he captured Peshawar, Lahore and Sialkot and also annexed Punjab and Sind. He also defeated Prithviraj and Jaichand and annexed their kingdoms. He appointed Qutubuddin Aibak as the Governor of the conquered territories in India. His invasion changed the course of Indian history because it established Islamic rule in India.



### 3.

## The Sultanate Period

### Read and Answer

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

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Iltutmish, 2. Ibrahim, Babur, 3. Mamluk, 4. Iltutmish, 5. Delhi, Devagiri, 6. Qutubuddin Aibak.

**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. Iltutmish	(b) Iqta system
2. Khizr Khan	(e) Founder of the Sayyid dynasty
3. Ibrahim Lodi	(a) First Battle of Panipat
4. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq	(c) Token currency
5. Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughluq	(d) Invasion of Timur Lang

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The period between 1206-1526 AD is known as the Sultanate period in the history of India. During this period five dynasties of Turkish origin ruled in northern India—the Slave, the Khalji, the Tughluq, the Sayyid and the Lodi.
2. Ghiasuddin Balban is known for his policy of ‘Blood and Iron’.
3. Razia Sultan was the successor of Iltutmish. She was the first and the last woman Muslim ruler of the medieval world. She ruled efficiently though for a short period of four years (1236-1240 AD) only.  
Razia was daughter of Iltutmish. Making daughter the Sultan while rejecting his own sons did not make nobles happy. So they opposed her. Besides, they were unwilling to work under a woman.
4. Mongols invaded India during the rule of Iltutmish.
5. In 1327 AD, the Sultan **shifted his capital** from **Delhi** to **Devagiri**, renamed as **Daulatabad** because he wanted to safeguard it against Mongol invasion.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Iltutmish succeeded Qutubuddin. He faced many problems but dealt with them strongly. He suppressed revolts and consolidated his empire. He also saved his kingdom from the wrath of Mongol invader Chengiz Khan. So he is called the real founder of the Sultanate.
2. As an able and efficient administrator, Alauddin took several measures for the consolidation of his empire. He also took strict measures to prevent rebellion among his nobles and officer. In the field of revenue system, he made several reforms and introduced various taxes, e.g. **Jazia** and **Zakat**. He also began the market control system and introduced an efficient postal system to have contact and communication with distant parts of his empire.
3. The Sultans maintained a splendid court in order to carry out the day-to-day business and to receive the visitors. The officers were given seats according to their seniority. The royal court was generally

a part of the royal palace. According to Ibn Batutah, a visitor had to pass through three heavily guarded gates. The court used to be a big hall, well decorated and furnished. Sultan Balban also introduced the customs of **Sijdah** and **Paibos**.

The Sultan ruled with the help of nobles. Iltutmish set up *Chalisa*, a grouping of forty influential Turkish nobles. Most of the nobles belonged to Turkish or Afghan families which had settled in India. Indian Muslims and Hindus were also appointed as officers. The central ministers, the provincial government and the military commanders came from the nobility. The Sultans gave them *Jagirs* instead of salary in cash. Some Sultans received a fixed amount of revenue collected from such lands. Still the nobles had enough money for themselves and lived in great luxury.

4. The famous projects of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq were :
- (i) He increased the taxes on the farmers of the Doab region to meet the expenses of the army. This project failed, as due to famine, the people revolted against the Sultan and he had to withdraw his order.
  - (ii) **He introduced token currency** : This project also failed on account of the circulation of counterfeit coins on a large scale. Finally, he had to withdraw the copper coins in exchange of silver coins. This caused a huge loss to the treasury.
  - (iii) **He decided to conquer Iraq and Khurasan** : This project proved to be a disaster for the Sultan because he spent a lot of money in mobilizing a huge army but he did not consider the problem of transport and difficulties of geography. Muhammad Tughluq's visionary plans proved quite disastrous for himself as well as for his empire because they were undertaken without any planning and judgement. Lands became barren and there was a heavy drain on the royal treasury.

### Do and Learn

- G. Identify the name of the rulers, who initiated various developmental activities. You can go horizontally, vertically, diagonally.

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



**Read and Answer**

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Jahangir, 2. Hemu, 3. Aurangzeb, 4. Shah Jahan, 5. Farghana.

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. <i>Din-i-Ilahi</i>	(d) Akbar
2. <i>Tuzuk-i-Baburi</i>	(c) Babur
3. <i>Rom</i>	(b) Shah Jahan
4. <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>	(a) Abul Fazl

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire.
2. Bairam Khan was the guardian of Akbar. He remained the virtual ruler and Prime Minister of the Mughal empire for four years (1556-1560 AD).
3. *Din-i-Ilahi* was a new religion promulgated by Akbar. He incorporated the principles of all religions in the new religion. It was more a code of moral conduct than a religion.
4. The two autobiographies of the Mughal emperors are *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* and *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Babur had heard a lot about the fabled wealth of Hindustan. The local rulers invited him to come to India and defeat the Lodis. Babur thought it was a great opportunity to expand his kingdom. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in 1526 AD. Later, he defeated **Rana Sanga of Mewar (1527 AD)** at Khanwa. **Medini Raj of Malwa (1528 AD)** and **Mahmud Lodi (1529 AD)**. Babur now commanded the northern India.
2. Sher Shah's real name was Farid. He was the son of a petty jagirdar of Jaunpur. He was employed with the ruler of Bihar and late in Babur's army. He steadily rose to power in South Bihar and gained full control of it. He defeated Humayun at Chausa and Kannauj, and became the emperor of India. He reigned for a brief period of five years (1540-1545 AD).

Sher Shah is famous for his system of administration. He divided his empire into *Sarkars* (provinces) which were subdivided into *parganas* (districts). He enforced equal laws for justice and introduced a



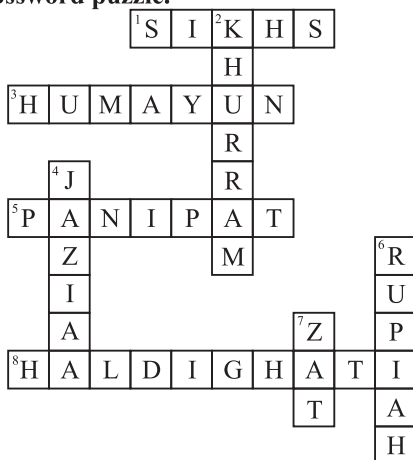
reformed system of currency, the silver coins known as *rupiah*—which lasted throughout the Mughal period.

Sher Shah maintained a large standing army comprising of cavalry, infantry and elephantry. He paid the officials and soldiers in cash. He fixed the land revenue according to the actual cultivated lands and the quantity of the produce. Usually one-fourth part of the produce was taken as land revenue.

3. Akbar's court was a centre of learning and art. It played a very important role in the propagation of education and culture. Akbar encouraged men of letters and arts to produce scientific and literary works on a variety of subjects including religion, philosophy, literature, biography, history, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, etc. Fine arts like architecture, music and painting were also encouraged. There were **nine-gems** at Akbar's court including Raja Todarmal, Raja Birbal, Abdur-Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Tansen, Abul Fazl, Mullah-Do-Pyaza, Faizi, Man Singh and Bhagwan Das.
4. Abul Fazl wrote *Akbarnama* and *Ain-i-Akbari*. *Akbarnama*, in three volumes, throws light on the history of the Mughal royal family from the times of Timur to that of Humayun in the volume I. Volume II and III are devoted to the history of Akbar's reign covering every aspect of the history of the time.  
*Ain-i-Akbari*, also in three volumes, is regarded as the most authentic treatise on Akbar's institutions. It deals with Akbar's regulations in all departments and on all subjects, including administrative, social, religious, economic and revenue reforms.
5. In 1581, Akbar promulgated the *Din-i-Ilahi*, a new religion which would be acceptable to both the Muslims and the Hindus. He incorporated the principles of all religions in the new religion. It was more a code of moral conduct than a religion. It had no priests or rituals to perform. He did not force conversions to the new faith which declared that Akbar was spiritual guide of his people. It discouraged killing of animals for food. Harsh punishments like mutation of limbs were discontinued. It also disapproved *Sati*.  
However *Din-i-Ilahi* failed to attract many followers. It perished with the death of Akbar. Yet, it served a very useful purpose bringing people of diverse faiths together and create tolerance among them.
6. Today, India has a culture or tradition of 'Unity in diversity'. People living here are united by the love and diversity of their own country. They consider it as their own motherland. Moreover, they choose their own government and have the freedom to do what they want without bothering anyone which was not the case under Mughal empire. So, India, is now an integrated country with diversity as its USP and it never pose a challenge in national integration.

## Do and Learn

I. Solve this crossword puzzle.



## 5

## Monumental Architecture

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pallavas, 2. Alauddin Khalji, 3. Cholas, 4. Bhubaneshwar.

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. Girnar lake

(a) Junagarh

2. Buland Darwaza

(d) Fatehpur Sikri

3. Sun Temple

(b) Konark

4. Panchayatan temple

(c) Osian

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The three styles of temples in India are :

(i) **Nagara style** : Jain temples of Dilwara (Mount Abu, Rajasthan).

(ii) **Besar style** : The Khajuraho temple of Bundelkhand.

(iii) **Monolithic temples (Rock-cut temples)** : Ratha temples of Mamallapuram.

2. The major temples of Odisha are :

(i) The Parshurama temple.

- (ii) The Mukteshwar temple.
  - (iii) The Raja Rani temple.
  - (iv) The Lingaraja temple.
  - (v) The Vishnu Jagannath temple of Puri.
  - (vi) The Sun temple of Konark.
3. Some of the famous temples built by the Cholas are Vaikunth Perumal Temple at Kochi, the Brihadeeshwara temple at Tanjore and the Rajarajeshwara temple built by Rajaraja I.
  4. The buildings made by Akbar are forts at Agra, Lahore and Allahabad and his new capital at Fatehpur Sikri. The most important buildings inside the enclosure are the Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Panchmahal, Jodhabai's palace and Birbal's palace. His greatest architectural achievement, however, was the majestic portal known as the *Buland Darwaza* at Fatehpur Sikri. Another notable building is Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandra.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Most of the temples of north India belong to the Nagara style. Several temples built in Nagara style in the eighth and ninth centuries exist near Jodhpur. The Panchayatan temple and the Sun temple of Osia are exquisite in beauty and grand in style. The Jain temples of Dilwara (Mount Abu, Rajasthan) is perhaps the best example of temple architecture. The temples were made in white marble. The interiors are covered with delicate carvings while the outside is plain and austere. The temples of south India are generally of Dravidian style. The Dravidian style of temple architecture is marked by square vimana in pyramidal shape.

The **Brihadeeshwara temple** at Tanjore is the finest example of Dravidian style. The temple has a high multi-storeyed vimana or tower intricately decorated with sculptures. The temple has an enclosed courtyard and lofty gateway or *gopuram*. It has a pillared hall or **mandapam**, an audience hall, a passage round the **garbhagriha** or the sanctum where the idols were kept.

2. Along the Yamuna's bank in Agra, Babur built gardens called '**Bagh-i-Hisht Bahist**'.

Akbar laid out gardens in his palaces, but the most important garden is that at Sikandara. Another garden called the **Nasim Bagh** garden lies around the shore of Dal lake.

The **Shalimar Bagh** at Dal lake in Kashmir was built by Jahangir. The **Nishat Bagh** built by Asaf Khan, brother of Noor Jahan was organised in twelve stepped terraces.

Shah Jahan built the **Shalimar Garden** in Lahore, which is a grandiose scheme of three terraces each 5 m above the next. Not only the Mughals, but their Rajput associates also built large palaces filled

with gardened courtyards. The Amber palace built by Raja Man Singh had an excellent garden in Charbagh style.

3. The Turks too built many monuments. The Qutub Minar and Quwat-ul-Islam mosque built by Qutubuddin and Iltutmish are the most magnificent structure in Delhi.

The architecture of the Tughluq period is marked by sloping walls. Tughluqs used very little ornamentation on their buildings because of the use of grey sandstone. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq built the city of **Tughlaqabad** and Firoz Shah Tughluq built the **Firoz Shah Kotla**. The tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq is octagonal in shape. The Lodis built their structures on high platforms. They planted gardens around these structures.

4. Mughal architecture reached its climax under Shah Jahan. He built many buildings, palaces, forts, gardens and mosques at Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Kabul, Kashmir, Qandahar, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, etc. These structures are superior in lavish display and rich and skilful decoration. This is particularly illustrated in Delhi buildings like the **Diwan-i-Am** and the **Diwan-i-Khas**, the latter with its costly silver ceiling and mingled decoration of marble, gold and precious stones justified the inscription engraved on it. Other important buildings are the **Moti Masjid**, **Jama Masjid** also known as '**Masjid-i-Jahan Nama**' and the **Taj Mahal** at Agra. The Taj Mahal is rightly regarded as '**one of the seven wonders of the world**' for its beauty and magnificence. It is built in white marble and decorated with lace work in marble and other stones.

The **Peacock Throne** is another celebrated work of art. It was decorated with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls.

5. Temple communicated the importance of a king as they were meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron. It helped the king to appear like a god as the king took the god's name because it was auspicious. It also gave a chance to the king to proclaim his close relationships with god. The temple was a miniature model of the world ruled by the king and his allies. They worshipped their deities together in the royal temples; it seemed as if they brought the just rule of the gods on earth.

### Do and Learn

- G. In the grid given below are some monuments built by Mughals. You have to look them vertically, horizontally and diagonally. List them down and write down where they are.

Monument	Built in
1. REDFORT	1648 AD
2. TAJMAHAL	(1632-53) AD
3. JAMAMASJID	1656 AD

4. NISHAT BAGH 1633 AD  
 5. WAZIRBAGH 1810 AD  
 6. PANCHMAHAL 1860 AD

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



## 6. Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**  
 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d).
- B. Fill in the blanks :**  
 1. Hampi, Pune; 2. capitals, 3. Surat, 4. Tughluqs, the site of present Delhi.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**  
 1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. X, 5. ✓.
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**
- | 'A'               | 'B'                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Masulipatnam   | (b) Andhra Pradesh     |
| 2. Varanasi       | (d) Industry and craft |
| 3. Fatehpur Sikri | (e) In ruins           |
| 4. Cambay         | (c) Trading town       |
| 5. Burhanpur      | (a) Malwa              |
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :**
- The literary sources of information on urbanization for the medieval period for northern India are the books of Alberuni, the memories of Ibn Batuta and the travel accounts of Marco Polo. For south India, there exists a vast body of literature in Tamil.
  - A number of major cities came up in the Deccan in the late medieval period, notably Golconda (now in ruins), Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Gulbarga, Badami, Kolhapur, Pune, Hampi (now in ruins) and Hyderabad.

3. The cities which grew up as trade centres in India are Cambay, Surat, Burhanpur, Satgaon, Chittagong and Hughly.
4. Several port towns developed on the west coast as well as on the east coast. Cambay, Sopara, Broach, Surat, Cochin, Goa, Quillon developed on the west coast and Tamralipti, Puhar or Kaveripatnam, Masulipatnam developed on the east coast.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. During the early medieval period (800-1300 AD), urbanization in the Deccan and south received a strong stimulus by the rise of new kingdoms and dynasties. The cities grew in large number which are still well known including Tanjore, Kumbakoram, Tiruchirapalli, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, etc.

In the later medieval period (1300-1800 AD), a number of cities grew up in the Deccan, notably Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Gulbarga, Badami, Kolhapur, Pune, Hampi and Hyderabad. Golconda and Hampi are in ruins today.

2. During 1000-1526, urbanisation in India took place at a rapid pace. The Delhi Sultans built new cities within the present site of Delhi. Siri (now in ruins) by the Khaljis, Tughlaqabad and Jahanabad by the Tughluqs were built near the site of the present Delhi.

**Alberuni** and **Ibn Batuta** mention nearly fifty important cities during this period, most of which existed earlier. The two leading cities of north India were Delhi and Agra. Mathura, Thaneshwar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Pataliputra, Gwalior, Ujjain, Dhar, Somnath, Meerut, Panipat, Broach, Baroda and Srinagar were other major cities.

3. The literary sources of information for the Mughal period include *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbarnama* by Abul Fazl, a courtier of Akbar. In addition to this, we have the accounts of foreign travellers and emissaries. According to these sources, there existed sixteen large cities : Agra, Sikri, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Cambay, Ellichpur, Burhanpur, Ajmer, Ujjain, Mandu, Awadh, Lucknow, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Bihar and Cuttack. Of these, four have survived as large cities of today : Delhi, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Varanasi. Some of the cities, such as Sikri have vanished. The Mughals did not establish many new cities, instead they revived the existing urban centres.

4. (a) **Hampi**, earlier known as Vijayanagara, lies on the bank of the Tungabhadra river in Karnataka state. It served as the capital of the successive Sangama, Saluva, and Tuluva lines of kings who governed an empire encompassing virtually the whole of south India. The Vijayanagara capital was founded in the middle of the fourteenth century but was abandoned after 1565, when it was sacked and burnt by the Sultanate armies of the Deccan kingdoms of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmednagar.

(b) **Masulipatnam** in Andhra Pradesh, 150 km north of Chennai on the mouth of the Krishna river, was first a Dutch settlement, surrendering ownership to the English in 1620 AD. It was a major base of operations with strong fortifications. Its approaches were difficult, lying through marsh and scrubland. Yet nothing of Masulipatnam remains except a few crumbling walls.

(c) **Surat** located at the mouth of the Tapti river on the gulf of Cambay, is said to have been founded by a Hindu Brahmin called Gopi in 1516 AD. The city was attacked by several people, such as Muslim rulers, Portuguese, Mughals and Marathas from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. In 1514, the Portuguese traveller **Duarte Barbosa** described Surat as leading port. It was burnt by the Portuguese in 1512 AD and 1530 AD. Later, it became the emporium of India, exporting cloth and gold. Its major industries were textile manufacture and shipbuilding. The British established their first Indian factory or trading post at Surat in 1612 AD.

5. Though there was political instability in India, there was growth in economic prosperity simultaneously. For example, Surat was the gateway for trade with west Asia. It was also called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here. All kinds of people of all castes and creed lived here.

In the 17th century, Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses in Surat. According to an English chronicler who wrote accounts on activities on the port, stated that a hundred ships of different countries could be anchored at the port at any given time.

The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders (zari) and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe. The *seths* or *mahajans* had huge banking houses in Surat. The city also had magnificent buildings and many parks.

### Do and Learn

#### G. Word Search :

(a) Cochin, (b) Surat, (c) Chittagong, (d) Cambay, Broach, (e) Masulipatnam.

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

## 7.

## Social Change : Mobile and Settled Communities

### Read and Answer

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

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Rajputs, 2. untouchables, 3. Ahom, 4. Sunnis, Shias.

**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. Gadia Lohar	(c) Nomadic people of Rajasthan
2. Rajputs	(e) Kshatriya
3. Gond	(b) Ghotul
4. Ahom	(a) Assam
5. Santhal	(d) Tribe

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Some of the castes which were considered untouchables were the Dhobi, Chamar, Nat, Kewat, etc.
2. A number of tribes also existed at that time. They included the Gonds, Bhils, Shabar, etc. They inhabited the forested hilly lands of the Vindhya, Bihar, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Deccan. They lived by cultivation, hunting, fishing, etc.
3. Ahom was a tribe that ruled much of Assam from thirteenth century until the establishment of British rule in 1838 AD.
4. Gonds were concentrated in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. During the early medieval period, *i.e.*, 800-1200 AD, the Indian society was divided into four traditional classes, namely *Brahmin*, *Kshatriya*, *Vaishya* and *Shudra*. The Brahmins enjoyed special privileges, while the Shudras had a very low position in the society. They were considered untouchables.

The Rajput women commanded a respectable position in the Rajput society. They were honoured. They could choose their husbands in Swayamvara. There was no purdah system among Rajput women. They were given higher education.

In south India, during the early medieval period, the Brahmins were held in high esteem by the rulers. The merchants too held a position of prestige by virtue of their wealth. The majority of people formed the common people.



The upper castes dominated the lower castes and put severe restrictions on them. They were debarred from entering the temple and were not allowed to draw water from the village wells or tanks.

2. During the medieval period, the Hindu society was divided into four principal castes (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras) in order of rank and status. There were numerous mixed castes too. The position of the Brahmins and Kshatriyas had deteriorated. The Brahmins no more enjoyed royal patronage. The Kshatriyas too lost political power and were highly demoralised.

With the passage of time, the caste system became more and more rigid and complex. The Brahmins were still the privileged class, while the Shudras were considered untouchables. Inter-caste marriages were generally not permitted.

3. Gondwana, sometimes called Gondaranya, is a historical region in central India comprising portions of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra states. It is inhabited by the Gonds, a group of Dravidian tribes exceeding 7.5 million in population. They were first mentioned in fourteenth century Muslim chronicles.

The Gonds present a classic example of state formation. Anthropologists call them pre-Dravidian with dark complexion, flat nose, thick lips, straight hair and short stature. Their main language is Gondi and Matri, which have affinities with Indo-Aryan language. They are engaged in **dippa cultivation** (shifting cultivation). It is sort of nomadic farming like *jhooming* in Assam. They also practise penda cultivation on hill slopes which is a terraced cultivation. They also work as agricultural labourers. Some of their sub-groups are engaged in fishing. Pastoral activities also contribute to their economy. They are also engaged in collection of forest produce.

4. Assam got its name from the Ahoms, a tribe that ruled much of Assam from the thirteenth century until the establishment of British rule in 1838 AD. They originated in the Chinese province of Yunnan. They migrated to Assam in the thirteenth century. They conquered the local chieftains of the upper Assam plain. Two centuries later, they defeated the Koches, the Kacharis and other local rulers to gain control of lower Assam up to Goalpara.

One of the greatest achievements of the Ahoms was to stem to tide of the Mughal expansion into Assam. In 1671 AD, a great battle was fought, between the Ahoms and the Mughals near Guwahati in which the Mughals were defeated. The power and prosperity of the Ahoms reached its zenith during the rule of king Rudra Singh (1696-1714 AD).

5. Tribal have close knit community. They are generally self sufficient and do not require to mingle much outside their community. There have been instances of exploitation of the tribal people over the centuries. Being gullible, more often than not, they have found themselves at the receiving end and it is for this reason, they do not trust outsiders too easily and look at them with inhibition. □

## 8.

## Religious Beliefs

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Nirguna, 2. Chisthi, 3. Guru Govind Singh, 4. Khanqah (hermitage),  
5. Maharashtra.

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

1. X, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.

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

'A'

'B'

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kabir       | (d) Nirguna Bhakti |
| 2. Chaitanya   | (b) Saguna Bhakti  |
| 3. Baba Farid  | (c) Chishti Order  |
| 4. Panj Pyaras | (a) Sikhism        |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. During the Sultanate period, a series of Hindu religious thinkers and reformers set off a movement for religious reform which emphasized devotion, which came to be known as *Bhakti* movement.
2. Ramananda, a disciple of Ramanuja, popularised the *Bhakti* movement in north India.
3. Guru Angad collected the hymns of Guru Nanak and organised them in *Gurumukhi* script.
4. Guru Nanak insisted on three principles which contain the essence of life. These principles are as follows :
  - ◆ '*Naam Japo*' or meditate.
  - ◆ '*Kirat Karo*' or work hard and earn your livelihood by honest means.
  - ◆ '*Vand Chhako*' or share your earnings with those less fortunate than you.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Kabir was a *Nirguna Bhakti* saint. He preached the path of love and truth. He criticised both the Hindus and the Muslims equally for their rituals. He opposed caste system and idol worship. He rejected the Vedas and Quran and the supremacy of Brahmins and the Mullahs. He preached his ideas through *dohas* which had a great appeal on the common man. He preached that salvation can be attained only by devotion.
2. In 1699 AD, Guru Govind Singh established the *Khalsa Panth*. He called upon people to come forward for the cause of dharma. In the assembly, five men came out and pledged their life to the Guru for the

cause of dharma. The Guru baptised them with *Amrit*. They came to be known as *Panj Pyaras*. For the guidance of his followers, the Guru prescribed a special set of rules of conduct. The five symbols of Sikhism are *Kesh* (long hair), *Kangha* (a comb), *Kachehha* (a pair of shorts), *Kara* (iron bracelet) and *Kirpan* (sword). The writings of Guru Govind Singh were collected as the *Dasam Granth*.

After Guru Govind Singh, the temporal seat of the Guru ended. The leadership of the community was vested in the Khalsa Panth and the Granth Sahib, Gurudwara, Sangat and Pangat became the prominent Sikh institutions.

3. The word ‘Sufi’ is derived from the Arabic word ‘safa’ which means pure. Muslim saints who advocated a life of purity and renunciation came to be known as Sufi.

**Teachings of Sufism :** The Sufis did not believe in feasts, fasts and rituals. They emphasized love and devotion to reach God. They preached that God is one and almighty. All men are His children and to love God is to love mankind. Prayers, fasts and rituals are not so important as the true love of God. Devotional music is one way of coming close to God. People should follow the teachings of a Pir, who is like a Guru of the Hindus. Caste or creed is no barrier. There is no need of conversion.

4. The five tenets of Sikhism are *Kesh* (long hair), *Kangha* (a comb), *Kachehha* (a pair of shorts), *Kara* (iron bracelet) and *Kirpan* (sword).
5. Akbar was a ruler who practised religious tolerance and patronised all religions. In fact, the religion he founded, Din-I-Ilahi, had aspects of all the major religions. He patronised all those alternate paths that preached religious harmony and brotherhood. Bhakti and Sufis preached righteousness and simple religious beliefs in a simple manner to appeal to the common man. Sufi Saints were equally revered by Hindus and Muslims and thus, promoted religious harmony and brotherhood. Akbar himself was a devotee of the Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer. Most Bhakti and Sufi saints like Kabir, Ramananda, Ravidas, Tulsidas, Surdas, Chaitanya, Mirabai and Guru Nanak preached and popularised the movement in the 16th century *i.e.* during Akbar’s reign in various parts of North India. The *dargahs* and the *silsilas* of the Sufi saints became popular and attracted devotees from all backgrounds in the 16th century. Thus, Akbar’s reign was the high point of the Bhakti and Sufi movements.

### Do and Learn

- G. Yes, I totally agree with what Kabir says in this dohas. Kabir in this doha shows the way in his simple but dynamic style. He daringly says that despite all our readings despite all our knowledge we cannot become wise. Only if we ‘read’ Love, become loving and loveable only then wisdom will dawn on us. Only then life will be worth living.

In today world everyone seems to know everything. Yet the truth is that inspite of all this information, there is no awareness. We are not at peace.

H. Complete the flow chart on the Bhakti Movement in your notebook.

1. Different parts of India, 2. Shankaracharya, 3. personal devotion to God, 4. Namdev, Tukaram, Ramdas; 5. in local language, 6. became mass movement.



## 9. The Flowering of Regional Cultures

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. devotional, 2. old Bengali, 3. Khusrau and Nayak Gopal, 4. Amir Khusrau, 5. Bharatanatyam.

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. Thang Taa	(d) Manipur
2. Chholia	(b) Uttarakhand
3. Patebaji	(e) Punjab
4. Wangla	(c) Meghalaya
5. Chang	(a) Nagaland

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Tamil language has the oldest literature.
2. *Buranjis* are chronicles written in a prose tradition, brought to Assam by the Ahoms of Burma.
3. The two styles of Rajput paintings are :  
(i) Rajsthani, and (ii) Pahari (Kangra).
4. The chief source of classical dance in India is Bharata Muni's *Natyashastra*, a comprehensive treatise on the origin and function of *natya*.
5. The two masked dances of India are :  
(i) The Yak dance in the Ladakh Region of Kashmir.  
(ii) The Chhau of Mayurbhanj district of Orissa.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Around 1000 AD, the Bengali language developed along with Oriya and Assamese. The specimen of old Bengali are found in *Charyapada*

songs, written between 950-1200 AD by some Mahayana teachers known as *Siddhas*. Their themes resemble those of Bhakti saints and reformers.

Bengali poetry is largely written in three distinct genres : (i) Mangal Kavya, (ii) Mahakavya and (iii) Padavali. *Ramayana* by Krittibas in the early fifteenth century is an example of Mahakavya. Chandidasa wrote about 1250 poems (Padavali) relating to the love of Radha and Krishna in Bengali language. He is considered by many as the greatest lyric poet of Bengal prior to Rabindranath Tagore. Earlier, Jayadeva composed Gita-Govinda in the twelfth century.

Alaul, an outstanding Muslim poet composed 'Padmavati' in 1648. During the Mughal period, Bengali literature was largely influenced by the Vaishnava movement initiated by Chaitanya. Various biographies of Chaitanya were written both in Sanskrit and Bengali.

2. The Mughal style of painting was developed under the patronage of Akbar. The *Hamzanama* is a collection of 14 large scale volume paintings. **Basawan** and **Daswant** were famous artists during Akbar's rule.

During the reign of Jahangir, Mughal style reached heights of refinement. Principal artists of Jahangir's reign include **Bishan Das**, **Abu-al-Hasan**, **Manohar**, **Govardhan**, **Balchand**, **Bichitra** and **Miskin**. During the reign of Shah Jahan, considerable painting continued to be made. Imperial patronage of painting began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb.

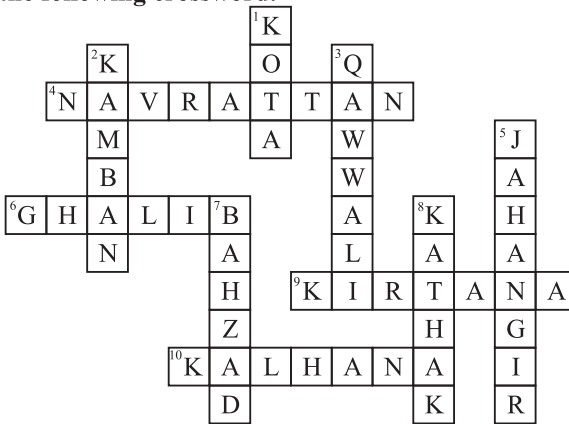
3. (a) **Social folk dances** : (i) **Ghoomar** of Rajasthan, (ii) **Bhangra** of Punjab.  
(b) **Masked folk dances** : (i) **Yak dance** in the Ladakh, (ii) **Chhau** of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.  
(c) **Religious folk dances** : (i) **Didi and Kala** of Maharashtra, (ii) **Garba** of Gujarat,  
(d) **Martial dance forms** : (i) **Thang taa** of Manipur, (ii) **Chholia** of Uttarakhand.
4. Bengal witnessed a temple-building spree from the late fifteenth century, which culminated in the nineteenth century. These temples and other religious structures were often built by individuals or groups who were becoming powerful, to demonstrate their power and proclaim their piety.

The temples housed the local deities who had gained the recognition of the Brahmins. Many of the modest brick and terracotta temples were built with the support of many "low" social groups, such as the *Kolu* (oil pressers) and the *Kansari* (bell metal workers). The coming of the European trading companies had created new economic opportunities, many families belonging to these social groups had availed of these to

improve their social and economic position. As such, they proclaimed their status by constructing temples.

### Do and Learn

G. Solve the following crossword.



## 10. Rise of Independent States in the Eighteenth Century

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Muhammad Shah, 2. Balaji Vishwanath, 3. Chin Quilich Khan, 4. Suraj Mal.

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

1. ✓, 2. X, 3. X, 4. X.

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

- | 'A'                  | 'B'           |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Nizam Asaf Jah    | (e) Hyderabad |
| 2. Balaji Vishwanath | (a) Maratha   |
| 3. Banda Bahadur     | (b) Sikh      |
| 4. Murshid Quli Khan | (c) Bengal    |
| 5. Tipu Sultan       | (d) Mysore    |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Shivaji was the most famous and powerful Maratha ruler. He was the son of Shahji Bhonsle, a petty jagirdar in the Bijapur state. He

organised the Maratha hill tribes into a military force. He had an ambition to establish a Hindu power in India.

2. The independent Mysore state was founded by Haider Ali.
3. Chin Quilich Khan, Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah's minister, founded the independent state of Hyderabad.
4. Awadh became independent in 1722 AD under Saadat Khan, a Persian Shia.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Marathas were brave and sturdy warriors. They were inspired by the Bhakti literature of Marathi and the military training instilled feelings of nationalism in them. Under the leadership of Shivaji, they grew powerful.

In the 18th century, the Marathas emerged as the most formidable power in India. Their pre-eminence in the political sphere came to be openly recognised by the later Mughals.

The rise of the Marathas power is attributed to the illustrious leadership provided to them by Chhatrapati Shivaji in the second half of the 17th century. He organised the Maratha hill tribes into a military force. At this time, the state of Bijapur had almost declined. Shivaji captured many forts. His rising power made him an enemy of the Bijapur state and the Mughal viceroy of Deccan.

There ensued a series of long and protracted battles. Shivaji killed Afzal Khan, the General of the Sultan of Bijapur. Aurangzeb sent his uncle Shaista Khan to subdue Shivaji. He killed his men, but Shaista Khan was able to escape. Annoyed by this, Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber to subjugate Shivaji. Jai Singh persuaded Shivaji to visit the court of Aurangzeb, where he was insulted, captured and imprisoned. Shivaji by his tact managed to escape from the prison. He resumed his activities against the Mughals. He plundered Surat and proclaimed himself emperor. He was crowned as Chhatrapati at a Grand Durbar held at Raigarh, near Pune in 1674 AD. He thus laid the foundation of Maratha state.

2. After the decline of Mughal empire, many new kingdoms came into existence in the 18th century.
  - (i) Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Sikhs established a strong sovereign state in Punjab under the leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
  - (ii) The three main Rajput states of Mewar, Marwar and Amber asserted their independence. Their rulers were Rana Amar Singh (of Mewar), Ajit Singh (of Marwar) and Sawai Raja Jai Singh (of Amber).
  - (iii) Badan Singh (1722-1756 AD) laid the foundation of a new ruling house of Bharatpur. He got the title of Raja in 1752 AD.
  - (iv) Awadh became independent in 1722 AD under Saadat Khan.

- (v) The Suba of Bengal became an independent state under Murshid Quli Khan. In 1717 AD, he was made the Governor of Bengal.
  - (vi) Mysore became an independent state under Haider Ali in 1761 AD.
  - (vii) In 1724 AD, Chin Quilich Khan established the state of Hyderabad under the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jahan.
  - (viii) Chhatrapati Shivaji laid the foundation of Maratha state in 1674 AD. The Marathas reached the height of power under Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761 AD).
3. The Sikhs emerged as a militant community under Guru Har Govind (1606-1645 AD). The tenth and the last Guru, Guru Govind Singh (1664-1708 AD) organised the Sikhs into Khalsa in 1699 AD. After Guru Govind Singh's death, Banda Bahadur (1708-1716 AD), the new Sikhs leader organised the Sikhs and captured the region between the Satluj and Yamuna rivers. He tried to establish an independent kingdom, but he was captured by the Mughals. He and his followers were brought to Delhi and tortured to death.
- The military power of the Sikhs, though weakened, could not be completely destroyed. They began to organise themselves into a Sikh state. The disorder and confusion in Punjab after the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali helped the rise of Sikhs as a great power.
- In 1764 AD, the Sikhs proclaimed their sovereignty in Punjab. They organised themselves into twelve misls and established their principalities like Nabha, Kapurthala, Patiala, etc. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, they were able to establish a strong sovereign state in Punjab under the leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
4. Mysore became an independent state under **Haider Ali**. In the early eighteenth century, the kingdom of Mysore was being ruled by Chikka Krishna Raja who was a mere puppet in the hands of his ministers Nandraja and Devaraja.
- Haider Ali started his career as petty officer in the Mysore army. By his merit, skill, dash and diplomacy, he became the fauzdar of Dindigul in 1755 AD. He raised an independent army and in 1761 AD, overthrew Nandraja and Devaraja, and established his authority in the state of Mysore. Later, he conquered Bednore and Canara and set up his capital at Seringapatam. He fought with the Niazm and the Marathas to maintain independence. Later, he was defeated by the British and died in 1782 AD.
- Tipu Sultan* (1782-1799 AD) succeeded his father Haider Ali. He also fought bravely against the British to save his territories. He was the first Indian king to use western methods of administration and warfare.



## UNIT-II Geography : Our Environment

### 11. Components of Environment

#### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. biotic, abiotic; 2. natural, cultural; 3. plants, animals; 4. nature.

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. Hydrosphere

(d) Water

2. Lithosphere

(c) Land

3. Biosphere

(b) Plants and animals

4. Atmosphere

(a) Air

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The physical and biological conditions in which a living organism lives, collectively make up its environment.

2. The major spheres of environment are the atmosphere, the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the biosphere.

3. Hydrosphere (*hydro* means water) is the realm of water which includes all water bodies such as oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, etc.

4. The complex system of interactions between different organisms and their physical environment in a particular area is referred to as an ecosystem. Its size varies greatly as it may be as large as a rainforest, grasslands, deserts, lakes or rivers or as small as a pond.

5. Biodiversity means the wide range of species of plants and animals on the earth. Here, life form has evolved and diversified during the past millions of year. This process of diversification has given rise to different species of plants and animals.

6. Atmosphere is important for us because it provides us necessary gases to remain alive. The different elements of atmosphere (weather) such as temperature, pressure, winds, humidity, etc. affect natural processes such as soil formation, natural vegetation and animal life.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. We study natural environment because it is our basic life support system. It provides us air, water and food which is essential for our existence. Environment provides us many useful resources, such as wood, fuel, minerals, energy, etc. As the economic activities of man adversely affect the natural environment, its study enables us to know

the damage caused by human activities to the natural environment, so that we can check any further deterioration to the natural environment and protect it for our future generations. If we do not check the irrational uses of our resources, it will have serious consequences for mankind.

2. The environment may be natural as well as cultural. Natural environment is the environment created by nature and includes climate, soil, minerals, plants and animals, etc. of an area. Natural environment has basically two components, abiotic (non-living) and biotic (living). Abiotic components include elements like sunlight, air, water, soil, moisture, etc whereas biotic components include plants and animals.

On the other hand, cultural or human environment includes all those elements or features that have been created by man. Thus, houses, roads, farms, factories, means of communication, etc. come under cultural environment.

3. We, the humans, influence the environment by our various economic activities. Irrational use of our national resources like forests, pastures, agricultural land and minerals has already damaged the environment. In the beginning, man was completely dependent on nature for his survival. Later, he developed skills and modified his environment to fulfil his needs. Instead of hunting and food gathering, he began to grow his food. He cleared forests to make field for agriculture. Still later, he began mining and set up industries. In the process, he changed his natural environment. Altogether human activities have disturbed the natural environment. These activities have given rise to air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and land degradation, etc.
4. We need to protect our environment because of the following reasons :
  - (i) Environment is our basic life support system. It provides us air, water and food which are essential for our existence.
  - (ii) Environment provides us many useful resources, such as wood, fuel, minerals, energy, etc.
  - (iii) All the economic activities of man adversely affect the environment.
  - (iv) Irrational use of our natural resources like forests, pastures, agricultural land and minerals has already damaged the environment.
  - (v) If we do not check the irrational use of our resources, it will have serious consequences for mankind.
5. Yes, the given statement is true because without atmosphere, life on earth would be impossible to survive. There would be no oxygen and breathing would become impossible. Moreover, the ultraviolet rays of the sun would enter directly as there would be no protective shield of the atmosphere.

## 12. Lithosphere—The Realm of Land

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. the core, 2. igneous rocks, 3. Mt. Everest, Mariana Trench.

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. Sandstone | (d) Sedimentary rocks   |
| 2. Marble    | (c) Metamorphic rock    |
| 3. Gabbro    | (e) Igneous (intrusive) |
| 4. Coal      | (b) Fossil fuel         |
| 5. Basalt    | (a) Igneous (extrusive) |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- The three layers of the earth are : (i) The crust, (ii) The mantle and (iii) The core.
- Rock is a compact mass of two or more minerals.
- Coal, petroleum and natural gas are found in sedimentary rocks. These minerals are of organic origin and therefore, called *fossil fuels*. These fossil fuels are important sources of energy.
- The earth has six major plates :  
(i) African plate, (ii) American plate, (iii) Antarctica plate, (iv) Australian plate, (v) Eurasian plate and (vi) Pacific plate.
- Metamorphic rocks are formed due to the process of 'metamorphism' which means *change in form*. Igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo transformation in their properties, appearance and character due to intense heat and pressure.
- Rocks and minerals are useful to us in the following ways :
  - Soil is formed from rocks.
  - In ancient time, rocks were used to make tools and weapons.
  - Rocks are widely used in the construction of roads, houses and buildings.
  - Chemicals found in some sedimentary rocks are used to make fertilisers.
  - Minerals like coal and petroleum provide the sources of power.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- The mantle lies below the crust, extending between 35 km and 2900 km. It is composed of dense and rigid rocks and has predominance of

minerals like magnesium and iron. The upper part of the mantle is known as asthenosphere, which is aplastic and is in a partially molten state. The lower part is, however, solid.

The central part of the earth is known as core. It consists of a dense nickel-iron alloy called **NIFE**. Here, the temperature is estimated at about 27000 °C. The density of the core ranges from 9.5 to 14.5 and sometimes even higher.

2. Sedimentary rocks are formed from the sediments derived from pre-existing rocks. They are deposited in layered sequence which consolidates later. These rocks are laid down by the sea, lakes, streams, glaciers and wind. Due to pressure, these layers of sediments are squeezed and cemented together. Sandstone and shale are the examples of sedimentary rocks.
3. Igneous rocks are formed by cooling down and solidification of magma. There are two types of igneous rocks—Intrusive and Extrusive. Intrusive rocks are formed by solidification of magma at great depths inside the earth. Gabbro is an example of intrusive rock. Extrusive rocks are formed by solidification of magma on the earth's surface. Basalt is an example of extrusive rock.
4. The interior of the earth and its composition has for long remained a mystery and a matter of great controversy. Today we know a lot about the structure and composition of the earth's interior through the drills made in the earth and from indirect evidence such as volcanicity and earthquakes. Volcanic eruptions indicate that the earth's interior is in a hot and liquid state.

**Seismology** is, however, the most authentic source of our information about the earth's interior.

**Seismic waves** originate at the focus of the earthquake located inside the earth. The behaviour of these earthquake waves generated during the occurrence of an earthquake provides the most authentic evidence about the composition and structure of the earth.

5. The three classes of rocks, constantly change from one form into another in a continuous circuit known as 'rock cycle'. When igneous and metamorphic rocks are exposed on the earth's surface, they are weathered and eroded. This broken material is carried away by rivers, wind, glaciers and waves and gets deposited in layers as sedimentary rocks. When sedimentary and igneous rocks are subjected to change due to heat and pressure, they get transformed into metamorphic rocks. The cycle of change goes on.
6. We can't get direct information about the interior of the earth because no one can go deep into the earth due to extremely high temperatures. So, only a third section of the earth's surface is drilled for study. Much of the information about the earth's interior comes indirectly.

# 13.

## Earth Movements and Major Landforms

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Richter scale, 2. 26 Jan, 2001, 3. Fold mountains, 4. Fujiyama, 5. crater.

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. Epicentre    | (b) The point on the earth's surface       |
| 2. Rhine valley | (e) Rift valley                            |
| 3. Focus        | (d) The earthquake's origin                |
| 4. Neck         | (c) The crack through which lava comes out |
| 5. Horst        | (a) Vosges                                 |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The major types of mountains are the fold mountains, Block mountains, Volcanic mountains and Residual mountains.
2. The circular belt round the Pacific Ocean on which most active volcanoes are found is called 'Pacific Ring of Fire'.
3. The part of the land which subsides between two or more parallel faults is called 'rift valley'.
4. The raised up part of the land between two or more parallel faults is called a 'horst'.
5. The raised upper part of the folds (unfold) is called 'anticline'.
6. An earthquake is a sudden vibration or oscillation or shaking of the earth caused by rupture and sudden movement of rocks.
7. The major earthquake belts of the earth are :

**Circum-Pacific Belt :** The circum-pacific belt includes the coastal margins of North America, South America and East Asia.

**Mid-Continental Belt :** The mid-continental belt includes the Alpine mountains, Mediterranean sea, northern and eastern Africa and the Himalayas.

**Mid-Atlantic Ridge Belt :** The mid-atlantic ridge belt includes the mid-atlantic ridge and the adjoining islands.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. People generally think of a volcano as a mountain that ejects lava and flames of fire very often. In reality, however, a volcano is a hole or an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, gases, steam and solid rocks come out. Sometimes the hot lava comes out through a deep crack or a fissure in the crust. The material so ejected accumulates near the vent and later hardens to form a volcanic mountain.

A volcano is a typical feature which has a crater, a neck and a cone.

2. There are various kinds of volcanoes. On the basis of their activity, three types of volcanoes are recognized :

(i) **Active Volcanoes :** These volcanoes erupt frequently. There are more than 500 active volcanoes in the world. Most of these volcanoes are found in a circular belt around the Pacific Ocean called 'Ring of Fire'. Mt Etna in Sicily, Mt Fujiyama in Japan and Barren Island in India (Bay of Bengal) are some examples of active volcanoes.

(ii) **Dormant Volcanoes :** These volcanoes have erupted in early period of history. They are now quiet and calm, but may erupt again. Vesuvius in Italy is the best example of dormant volcanoes. These volcanoes are very harmful because they are very deceptive. They may erupt at any time and people may be caught unawares. The Vesuvius first erupted in 79 AD and remained dormant for nearly 1700 years.

(iii) **Extinct Volcanoes :** It is a volcano that erupted in the distant geological past and is no longer active thereafter.

3. Although an earthquake usually lasts for a few seconds only, yet it is one of the most powerful events on the earth. A severe earthquake may release energy 10,000 times as great as that of the first atomic bomb. The destructive effects of earthquakes include the following :

- (i) A number of buildings, bridges and other structures are damaged and destroyed.
- (ii) Fire resulting from power lines is a major danger.
- (iii) Spills of hazardous chemicals are also very damaging.
- (iv) There is huge loss of lives.
- (v) Rivers often change their courses.
- (vi) Landslides occur in mountainous regions.
- (vii) Destructive sea waves called tsunamis are caused by under sea earthquakes.

4. According to the mode of travel, different types of earthquake waves are as follows :

**Primary Waves :** The primary waves (P waves) or push waves are the first to arrive as they are the fastest. These waves usually travel at a speed of about six km per second. These waves cause relatively small displacements.

**Secondary Waves :** The secondary waves (S waves) or shake waves are the next to arrive. Their rate of movement is less than that of the P waves. These waves produce a strong shaking action. They do not pass through liquids.

**Surface Waves :** The surface waves are the last to arrive and travel over the surface of the earth. These waves are very powerful and cause most of the damage. Their effect is not seen at great depths.

5. If we look at the map showing the distribution of volcanoes in the world, it will immediately be clear that volcanoes are not randomly distributed on the surface of the earth. Rather, they are found in certain well-defined belts. These belts coincide with major lines of weakness in the earth's crust and these happen to be the earthquake zones also. These weaker zones are also characterized by the young fold mountains. Besides, volcanoes are also associated with the plate boundaries. Volcanoes are also found in the meeting zones of the continents and oceans. However, there are many scattered volcanoes which are outside these belts and have no relation to these belts of folding and which show no linear arrangement.



## 14. Atmosphere—The Realm of Air

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Nitrogen, 2. anti-trade, 3. Leeward, 4. carbon dioxide.

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

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. X, 5. ✓.

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

'A'

'B'

1. Sleet

(c) Precipitation

2. Water vapour

(d) Humidity

3. Rain gauge

(b) Rainfall

4. Barometer

(e) Air pressure

5. Coriolis effect

(a) Deflection of winds

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The major gases of the atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen, argon and carbon dioxide.

2. The major layers of the atmosphere are :

- (i) Troposphere (upto 18 kms, (ii) Stratosphere (19-50 km), (iii) Mesosphere (51-80 km) and (iv) Thermosphere (80-100 kms).

3. The water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as atmospheric humidity.
4. A cyclone is a wind system of low pressure at the centre surrounded by a high pressure outside.
5. Various forms of precipitation are rain, snow, hail or sleet.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The atmosphere has four vertical layers :
  - (i) **Troposphere** : It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. It contains 90% of the total mass of the atmosphere and extends up to *tropopause*, occurring at an altitude of 18 km at the equator and 8 km near the poles. In this layer, there is a constant vertical decrease in temperature at an average rate of 0.6 °C per 100 metres increase in altitude. It is a turbulent zone containing much dust, water vapour and clouds. All weather phenomena like formation of clouds, blowing of winds, thundering, lightning, precipitation and rainfall are confined to the troposphere.
  - (ii) **Stratosphere** : Stratosphere lies above the troposphere, extending upwards to a height of about 50 km. In this layer, normal fall of air temperature with increasing height abruptly ceases. Strong and persistent winds known as *Jet Streams* blow in stratosphere from west to east. There is very little water vapour and dust. This calm and clean layer is very useful for flying jet planes. This layer contains ozone gas, which absorbs solar ultraviolet rays and thus shields earthly life from the intense harmful form of solar energy.
  - (iii) **Mesosphere** : Mesosphere lies between the stratosphere and thermosphere. It is bound by the stratopause (below) and mesopause (above). It lies between 50 and 80 km above the earth's surface. In the mesosphere, temperature falls with elevation.
  - (iv) **Thermosphere** : Thermosphere occurs 80 km above the earth's surface. In this layer, temperature increases with height. Between 100 and 300 km above the earth's surface, there lies *ionosphere* where electron density is very high. This layer (ionosphere) is very useful for radio-transmission and telecommunication. Beyond thermosphere, the atmosphere becomes very thin and gradually merges with the solar atmosphere.
2. The significance of atmosphere for the earth are :
  - ♦ The lower layer of the atmosphere has life giving oxygen, which is needed for breathing.
  - ♦ Nitrogen and carbon dioxide are needed by plants for their growth.
  - ♦ It prevents the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays from reaching the earth's surface.



- ◆ It acts like a greenhouse and controls the extremes of temperature during day and night.
  - ◆ It softens the sun's glare during the day.
  - ◆ The change of weather and climate is due to the presence of the atmosphere.
  - ◆ The presence of water vapour causes condensation and precipitation.
  - ◆ Sound waves travel through air.
  - ◆ It shields us from meteors.
3. The winds which blow permanently in the same direction from the high pressure areas to the low pressure areas on the earth are called 'Planetary winds'. There are three types of planetary winds : Trade winds, westerlies and polar wind.
- (i) **Trade Winds** : They blow in the tropics from the north-east in the northern hemisphere and from south-east in the southern hemisphere.
  - (ii) **Westerlies** : They blow in the temperate zones in a westerly direction in both the hemispheres. They are also known as *anti-trade* winds because they blow in opposite direction of the trade winds in both the hemispheres.
  - (iii) **Polar Winds** : These winds blow in the frigid zones. They are also known as *polar easterlies* because they blow from an easterly direction. These winds are extremely cold and dry.
4. The process by which water (liquid) changes into water vapour (gas) is called **evaporation**. Evaporation is a continuous process. When the temperature of saturated air falls below the *dew point*, the air cannot retain all the moisture in it. The excess vapour then gets converted into tiny droplets of water. This process is called **condensation**. Condensation of water vapour leads to the formation of clouds, fog, dew and frost. When the minute droplets or ice crystals in clouds join together to form big drops that are too heavy to float, they start falling onto the earth's surface. This is called **precipitation**. It may be in the form of rain, snow, hail or sleet.
5. There are three types of rainfall :
- (i) **Convective Rainfall** : It occurs throughout the year in equatorial regions. During the day, the land gets heated. The warm air rises and the cooler air from above sinks. Thus, a convective air current is set up. This rainfall occurs in the afternoon or evening. It is often accompanied by thunder and lightning.
  - (ii) **Relief or Orographic Rainfall** : It occurs when a mountain range lies in the path of rain bearing winds. The warm and moist air is forced to rise along the slope of the mountain and causes

heavy rainfall on the *windward slope*. When the air descends the *leeward slope*, it becomes warmer and drier, and therefore, the leeward slope receives very little or no rainfall. This area is known as the “rain shadow area”.

- (iii) **Cyclonic Rainfall** : It is also called **frontal rainfall**. It is associated with temperature cyclones, very common in middle latitudes.
6. The term weather denotes the atmospheric condition at a particular place and time. It includes temperature, air pressure, moisture (humidity), precipitation (rain or snow), wind and conditions of the sky. The climate of a place also includes all the elements of weather, for a longer period of time. In other words, climate is the average of weather conditions at a particular place.
7. Global warming is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases, 72% of which is carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), 18% Methane and 9% Nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ). Carbon dioxide emissions therefore are the most important cause of global warming.  $\text{CO}_2$  is inevitably created by burning fuels like oil natural gas, diesel, organic diesel, petrol, organic-petrol, ethanol. The emissions of  $\text{CO}_2$  have been dramatically increased within the last 50 years and are still increasing by almost 3% each year. The carbon dioxide is released to the atmosphere where it remains for 100 to 200 years. This leads to an increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere, which in turn causes the average temperature on earth to raise.



## 15. Hydrosphere—The Realm of Water

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Tsunamis, 2. ocean, atmosphere, land; 3. cold, 4. Spring, 5. 35.

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

1. X, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

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

‘A’

‘B’

1. Drift

(b) Slow moving

2. High tide

(a) Full moon

3. Current

(d) Fast moving

4. Low tide

(c) First-quarter

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The rainwater which seeps into the ground surface and is collected in the lower portions of the rocks beneath the earth's surface is known as ground water or underground water.
2. The waves are caused by winds blowing over the seas and oceans.
3. *Tsunamis* are huge waves produced by submarine volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides or slumping.
4. Water moves from the ocean to the atmosphere and from there to the land and back to the ocean. It is called *water cycle* or *hydrological cycle*.
5. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun on the earth.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The rain that falls on the land contains some dissolved carbon dioxide from the surrounding air. This causes the rainwater to be slightly acidic due to carbonic acid. The rain physically erodes the rock and the acids chemically break down the rocks and carries minerals, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride and other saline materials along in a dissolved state as ions. These materials are carried to the streams and rivers and then to the oceans, where they are left for long periods of time where their concentrations increase over time.

The concentration of salt in seawater (salinity) is about 35 parts per thousand. In other words, about 35 of 1,000 (3.5%) of the weight of seawater comes from the dissolved salts. The amount of salinity differs from place to place as rate of precipitation, evaporation; movement of ocean water and mixing of fresh river water are different at different places.

2. When the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line on full moon and new moon, high tides are higher than usual and low tides lower than usual. Such tides are called **spring tides**.

On the other hand, when the sun and the moon with respect to the earth are in quadrature (at right angles), as in the first quarter or the third quarter, the high tides are lower than usual, because of the divided pull of the sun and the moon. Such tides are called **neap tides**.

3. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun on the earth. The attraction of the moon is stronger because it is closer to the earth than the sun.

*Ocean currents* are caused by wind, density differences in water masses caused by temperature and salinity variations, gravity, events such as earthquakes and storms.

4. Ocean currents also influence maritime activities like fishing, navigation and trade. They influence the location of fishing grounds, because the places where warm and cold currents meet lead to the place being rich in *plankton*, tiny organisms, which are a source of

food for fish. New Foundland along the eastern coast of North America is a famous fishing ground where the warm Gulf Stream meets the cold Labrador Current.

Ocean currents help navigation a lot, because ships can sail easily alongwith a current. Therefore, ships generally sail with the current. However, sometimes, ocean currents cause problems for shipping when fog created by the mixing of warm and cold currents reduces visibility.

5. Ocean currents influence the climate of the coastal regions in a big way. Winds blowing from the sea carry the influence of currents in the interior parts of the continents. Cold currents make a place colder while the warm currents make a place warmer. Therefore, places on the same latitudes on the east and the west coast of a continent have differences in temperature. Winds blowing over warm currents bring rain, while those blowing over cold currents remain cold and dry.
6. Fishing and trading are widely affected by the rise and fall of tides. During high tides, fish comes near the coasts and it becomes easier to catch them. Low tides help fisherman to go into the open seas for fishing and trading.



## 16. Biosphere : The Realm of Life

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Australia, 2. Campos, 3. cacti and thorny bushes, 4. Downs.

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

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. X, 5. X.

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

'A'	'B'
1. Puma	(d) Amazon basin
2. Yak	(c) Tibet
3. Panda	(e) China
4. Llama	(b) Andes
5. Emu	(a) Australia

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Life first emerged in oceans more than 600 million years ago.
2. Natural vegetation means all the plants that grow naturally in an area without human interference. It includes forests (assemblage of trees), grasslands, thorny shrubs and scrubs.

3. An ecosystem is a system in nature in which organisms interact with each other and with their environment.
4. Biosphere is the zone of life. It is a narrow zone extending from 11 km below sea level to tropopause which lies upto 17 km above sea level.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Grasses are long rooted plants that grow under varying climatic conditions. They grow in areas of low rainfall. In grasslands, besides grasses, scattered shrubs and small trees also grow. There are two main types of grasslands—Tropical and Temperate.

Tropical grasslands are known by different local names, such as *Llanos* in Venezuela, *Campos* in Brazil and *Savanna* in Africa and Australia.

Temperate grasslands are found in colder and drier regions than the tropical grassland regions. These grasses are usually shorter and less dense than those of tropical grasslands. Long grasses grow only in the wether regions. Trees are almost absent. Such grasslands are known as *Steppes* in Central Asia and Europe, *Prairies* in North America, *Pampas* in South America, *Veld* in South Africa and *Downs* in Australia.

Grasslands support a great variety of wildlife and are economically very important as they are ideal for pastoral activities.

2. **Forests :** Forests are areas where trees are the dominant vegetation. Apart from trees, bushes, creepers and grasses also grow in forests. Under different climatic, physical and soil conditions, different types of trees grow in different types of forests. Some forests have soft wood trees, while others have hard wood trees. Some forests have *deciduous* trees, while others have *evergreen* trees. Trees may have broad leaves as well as coniferous leaves. On the basis of these properties, the following dominant types of forests are recognised :

(i) **Tropical Evergreen Forests (also called Rain Forests) :** The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves altogether during any season, they have broad leaves and hard wood. Rose woods, ebony, etc., are the major species.

(ii) **Tropical Deciduous Forests (also called Monsoon Forests in India) :** The trees of these forests shed their leaves during the dry season. Sal, shisham, teak, etc. are the major species of great economic value.

(iii) **Mediterranean Broad Leafed Forests :** These forests occur in the Mediterranean regions. These are evergreen forests.

(iv) **Temperate Broad Leafed Deciduous Forests :** The trees shed their leaves and have broad leaves and hard wood.

(v) **Temperate Soft Wood or Coniferous Forests :** The trees are cone-bearing and conical-shaped. Soft wood species is commercially valuable. The Taigas of Russia are the most expensive forests of this type.

3. Man is the most important part of the biosphere. He has affected the entire range of plants and animals through his activities. Human activities like agriculture, lumbering, fishing, mining, hunting, grazing and urbanization have adversely affected biodiversity in nature. Man has cleared forests which has resulted in shrinking of forest area. It has also damaged wildlife to a great extent as deforestation has caused destruction of natural habitat of wild animals. Fishing on a large scale has endangered the fish population while hunting of animals has resulted in the extinction of many species of wild animals.

4. Different species of wild animals are adapted to living in different climatic conditions.

In the dense equatorial forests of Africa, elephants, chimpanzees, gorillas, crocodiles, monkeys, snakes, etc., are found. In the tropical monsoon forests of Asia, elephants, lions, tigers, panthers, jackals, deer, monkeys, crocodiles, snakes and rhinoceroses are found.

In the coniferous forests of higher latitudes, caribou, moose, bears, beavers and wolves live. The lynx, mink, sable, elk and cramine are common in the coniferous forests of Eurasia.

In the Savanna grasslands, herbivorous animals like antelopes, giraffes, zebras, elephants and carnivorous animals like lions, cheetahs, leopards and hyenas are found.

In the desert, camel is a domestic animal. Llamas and alpacas which belong to the family of camels are found on the Andean highlands of South America. The Yak is found in the high plateaus of Tibet.

5. Wildlife are all non-domesticated living things. This includes plants, animals and other organisms. Wildlife protection has been advocated through the years by many government and non-government organisations all over the world. The reasons why wildlife should be conserved are many but among these that stand out are the following :

- (i) Wildlife is a source of medicine
- (ii) Wildlife enriches food production
- (iii) Wildlife serves as models for man's innovations and inventions
- (iv) Wildlife serves as food to people
- (v) Wildlife serves as gene pool for pest-resistant strains
- (vi) Wildlife is a pool of nutrients and determines the rate and extent of nutrient distribution.



# 17. Human Environment (Settlement, Transport and Communication)

## Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. airways, 2. temporary, permanent; 3. inland waterways, 4. wet-point.

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. Wet-point settlements | (b) Oasis             |
| 2. Dispersed settlements | (a) Settled sparsely  |
| 3. Dry-point settlements | (d) Flood-prone areas |
| 4. Nucleated settlements | (c) Settled closely   |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. A compact or nucleated settlement is one in which houses are located close to each other.
2. The settlements which grew around water are known as *wet-point* settlements.
3. Underground railway line is called a metro.
4. Pipelines are used for transporting petroleum and natural gas.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. In the beginning, man led a nomadic life as a hunter and food gatherer. He lived in caves temporarily. There were no permanent settlements at that time. It took thousands of years for him to change his life. In the Neolithic age, he began practising farming and domestication of animals. Farming brought about stability in his life as he was now required to stay near his cultivated fields. Therefore, he made permanent settlements nearby his fields which were located near rivers and lakes. In this way the permanent settlements were built when man learnt to grow crops.
2. Topography is a major factor in the growth of settlements. It is easier to build settlements in the plains than the mountains or plateaus. The northern plains of India have for long been densely settled because of flat and fertile land. Rough or rugged terrain as in mountains and high plateaus restrict the development of settlements. It is not easy to construct buildings and roads in such areas. The Himalayan region in India has few settlements because of rough terrain.

3. Roads are widely used especially for short distance travels, while rail transport is cheaper and more convenient for long distance travels. It is cheaper to construct roads than to build rail tracks. Roads connect villages with nearby towns. Perishable items like fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, etc. are easily transported directly to distant markets by trucks. Rail transport facilitates movement of passengers and goods in bulk.
4. Waterways are of two types : inland and international. **Inland waterways** include rivers, canals and lakes. The *St. Lawrence seaway* is one of the busiest inland waterways in the world. Rivers like Rhine, Volga and Danube in Europe and Irrawady, Mekong, Ganga, Brahmaputra and Yangtze in Asia are also busy inland waterways.
5. Television, radio and the press are examples of *mass media*. They provide us news, information and entertainment. They also create awareness about key issues like literacy, family planning, etc. and the development taking place in the world.
6. Everything in the world is quite interlinked these days, where things are easily approachable. Gone are those days when one had to wait for long hours to get anything from a foreign country or to talk to their closed ones living overseas. People now know about the countries other than theirs well. With the improvement in technology, export-import and other services, the distances have been shortened. Now the world has become a large global society.



## 18. Land and the People

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**
1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d).
- B. Fill in the blanks :**
1. Orange, 2. Moderate, 3. basin, 4. Dutch, 5. North America, 6. gold.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**
1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. X.
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**
- | 'A'             | 'B'                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Leh          | (e) Ladakh                  |
| 2. Winnipeg     | (d) Prairies                |
| 3. Alexandria   | (a) Sahara                  |
| 4. Johannesburg | (c) Veld                    |
| 5. Kolkata      | (b) Ganga-Brahmaputra basin |



**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The climate of the Sahara desert is hot and dry but the climate of Ladakh is cold and dry.
2. A ranch is a large farm for breeding and raising animals.
3. Winnipeg is called the Gateway to Canadian Prairies.
4. The major mineral resources of the Velds are gold, diamond, platinum, uranium, chromium, coal and iron ore.
5. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is called Sunderbans after the Sundari tree which grows abundantly in the region.
6. Indus and its tributaries like the Zaskar and the Shyok are the main rivers flowing through Ladakh.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Before the Europeans came to settle in the Prairies, these grasslands were the home of American Indians popularly known as 'Black Foot Indians'. They were the tribal people who lived by hunting and food gathering.

The Prairies landscape was largely modified by settlers from eastern Canada and the British Isles. They cleared the grasslands and introduced farms. The Canadian Pacific Railways introduced in 1885 AD, opened the Prairies for settlements. People began to settle along the railway line. Even today, most of the settlements occur within 25 km on either side of the railway line.

2. The Velds are not agriculturally very rich. But maize, wheat, barley, oats, potato, tobacco, cotton and sugarcane are cultivated. However the Velds are ideal for rearing animals. Cattle are generally reared in the wetter eastern part, while sheep are reared in the drier west. Sheep are bred mainly for wool. The High Veld is rich in minerals such as gold, diamond, platinum, uranium, chromium, coal and iron ore. Diamonds are mainly mined near Kimberley and Pretoria. The Witwatersand, popularly known as the Rand, is particularly rich in gold.

In the Veld region, mining and manufacturing are more important than agriculture. The gold rush encouraged several mineral-based industries such as iron and steel metal products transport equipments, chemicals and agro-based industries like textiles, food processing and dairy products.

3. The people of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. They wear long woollen robes that cover their whole body. They also wear heavy soled shoes to protect their feet from the hot sand. They wear turbans on their head to protect it from the hot sun.
4. Life in the Amazon basin has undergone a change after the discovery of the New World by Columbus in 1492. Many Europeans migrated to South America and settled there. They wrecklessly exploited the

natural resources of the region. Lumbering has also been prevalent here. Natural rubber is no more economically beneficial. Plantation agriculture was also introduced here. All these activities had an adverse impact on the environment.

5. The Velds receive rainfall only during the summer months. But, the sheeps there produce wool all the times of the year. Therefore, sheep breeding has become very common. Since the importance of sheep rearing is more, very little attention is paid to agriculture in the Velds. □

## UNIT-III Social & Political Life

### 19.

### Why Democracy

#### Read and Answer

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

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

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. executive, 2. Presidential, 3. French, 4. USA, 5. King Luis XVI.

- 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. America	(c) Presidential form of government
2. In Greek, <i>Demos</i> means	(e) People
3. Indirect democracy	(a) Representative democracy
4. Unitary government	(d) Concentration of power in centre
5. King Luis XVI	(b) French revolution (1789-1815 AD)

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Democracy is that form of government where the administration is in the hands of the people.
2. In democracy, law is supreme and all people have to act according to law. All are subject to law and equal laws are applicable to all equally. No man is considered above law. Anybody who breaks the law is liable to be punished and nobody can be punished if he has not broken the law.
3. Dictatorship is opposed to democracy. In dictatorship, the ruler rules according to his own free will. The citizens are not given any rights and freedom to participate in the working of the government.

4. The different forms of democratic government are Parliamentary and Presidential and Unitary of Federal.
5. The significant elements in democracy which make its popular world over are formal equality, liberty, popular participation, decision making mechanism, accommodation of difference and enhancing human dignity.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Democracy originated in the Greek city of Athens. It was practised 2,500 years ago in which only the male citizens participated about forty times a year. This was the people's assembly. It was **direct democracy**. All citizens except women, slaves and foreigners, regularly played a part in decision making.

Though direct democracy is the real form of democracy, these days it is not practicable in big states with large population.

Nowadays in almost all the states, we find indirect democracy, also known as **representative democracy**. It is that form of democracy where the citizens do not participate in the administration directly, but through their representatives. They elect their representatives who make laws and run the government on behalf of the people.

The emergence of modern democracy is linked with Europe. The Glorious Revolution of England in 17th century and the French Revolution in the 18th century greatly contributed to its development. The Glorious Revolution laid the foundation of the first democratic principle of the Rule of Law.

2. Different forms of a democratic government are as follows :

**Parliamentary** form of government is a government in which the executive is responsible to the Parliament for its works and exercise of authority and the ministers. This form of government originated in England and it exists in most of the countries, including India.

**Presidential** form of government is that government in which the executive is not appointed from the members of the legislature and is not responsible to the legislature. In this system, the head of the state enjoys all powers given to him and his ministers are his advisors. Here, the chief of the state is the real executive and actually exercises the powers which the constitution and laws confer upon him. This form of government originated in America.

A democratic government may also be **unitary** or **federal**. Till the 18th century, all the government used to be unitary. The first federal government was established in the USA when 13 independent states formed a union and gave birth to a new state. When all the powers are legally enjoyed by the central government and the provincial governments are completely under the central government, this system is called *unitary government*. When the powers are divided between the centre and the states and both work independent of each

other, one cannot interfere in the working of the other, it is called a *federal government*. India has adopted federal structure, but it has the elements of unitary government also to face any emergency.

3. The following significant elements make democracy popular in the contemporary world :

- (i) **Formal Equality** : Equality is a pillar of democracy. Nature has made all men equal and this is the base of democracy. No discrimination is made on the basis of caste, colour, creed or birth. Only merit is given importance. All are equal in the eyes of law and the same laws apply to all the people.
- (ii) **Liberty** : Liberty is another pillar of democracy. Without liberty man cannot make his fullest development. Freedom of thought and expression, freedom to form association and criticize the government, and freedom of press are enjoyed by the citizens only in democracy.
- (iii) **Popular Participation** : Popular participation is the foundation of democratic set up. Without it, democracy can neither be real nor fruitful. Popular participation means participation of the people in running of the government, in the activities of the state. Adult franchise is the most popular form of popular participation.
- (iv) **Decision Making Mechanism** : In a democracy, there is a definite decision making mechanism which is in the hands of people. The people elect their representatives who form the legislature or parliament which passes various bills and makes law according to which the country is governed. If any government fails to serve the people, it can be changed in the next elections.
- (v) **Accommodation of Difference** : In a democracy nothing can be imposed on the people. The elected representatives of the people can express their differences freely. The spirit of give and take and the spirit of accommodation makes the democracy popular in the modern world. Differences between the ruling party and the opposition are settled amicably.
- (vi) **Enhancing Human Dignity** : It is only in a democracy that liberty, equality and fraternity can be ensured. Not only political liberty is ensured but all efforts are made to ensure economic liberty as well. In our country, equality in all spheres, e.g. civil, social, political and economic, has been assured to all the citizens. Social equality has been established by banning untouchability. Economic equality is assured to people by banning all kinds of exploitation of weaker sections of the society. Steps have been taken by the Indian government for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Castes.

4. The term 'All persons are equal before the law' means every citizen is entitled to all the constitutional rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind, like gender, status, race, religion or place of birth.

It is a founding aspect of democracy. It ensures that the government will care about the needs of all the citizens and fulfill them. It safeguards the interests of people.



## 20. Institutional Representation of Democracy

### Read and Answer

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

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. wishes, 2. elections, 3. formed, 4. announcement, 5. Lotus.

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. Political beliefs or ideology | (b) Political party     |
| 2. People control the government | (a) Through the vote    |
| 3. Member of Parliament          | (e) M.P.                |
| 4. Allotment of symbols          | (c) Election Commission |
| 5. Symbol of human hand          | (d) Congress party      |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without any distinction of caste, religion, class or sex.
2. There is great importance of elections in democracy. The people elect their representatives to run the government. The elections create interest in the public in the administration. The elected representatives are expected to fulfil the ambitions of the people, otherwise the people will lose confidence in the government and they will elect other representatives. Election is a means of peaceful change of government.
3. Political parties play an important role in a representative democracy. Elections are generally to select a political party to form a government party. All parties release their election manifesto in which they publicise their policies. They use various means to create public

opinion in their favour. They play a vital role in democracy by educating people about various important issues.

The ruling party tries to highlight the achievements of its government while the opposition parties criticise the policies and misrule of the government. They convey the grievances and expectations of the people to the government.

4. The secret ballot system is adopted in voting because in this system, the voters can express their choice freely and without any fear.
5. In every state of India, there is one or the other regional party. Regional parties can better understand and solve the local problems. The national parties do not attach much importance to regional (local) issues. The importance of the regional parties lies in the fact that the needs and aspirations of one region differ from the others due to many geographical, cultural and ethnic diversities.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. In a democracy, the MPs. other than those of the ruling party form the official opposition. It plays an important role in democracy and opposes the anti-people policies of the government. It checks the dictatorship of the Council of Ministers and provides political alternative. It exposes the anti-people activities of the administration. It formulates public opinion and creates political awakening. In fact it is necessary to have an organised opposition for the successful functioning of a democracy.
2. Indian National Congress is the oldest political party in India. It is an important national party of India. Its policies and programmes, according to the manifesto issued in the general elections of 2004 are as follows :
  - (i) **Democratic Socialism** : Every attempt shall be made to establish democratic socialism. Every effort shall be made to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.
  - (ii) **Secularism** : There shall be no discrimination between citizens on grounds of religion. All religions will be equally respected.
  - (iii) **Agricultural and Industrial Growth** : To increase agricultural growth emphasis will be given to expand irrigation potential. For industrial growth, new sources of energy will be tapped. It aimed to boost up agro-based industries.
  - (iv) **Ending Poverty** : All possible efforts shall be taken to alleviate poverty. Emphasis will be laid on the expansion of rural employment.
  - (v) **Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries** : The congress wants to establish friendly relations with all the countries. All differences shall be sorted out by peaceful means.

- (vi) **Encouraging Foreign Investment** : For the rapid economic development of the country the Congress encourages foreign investment.
3. The chief characteristics of party system in India are :
- (i) The number of political parties in India is very large. Many parties are formed on regional and communal basis.
  - (ii) Besides the national parties, there are many regional parties.
  - (iii) There has been one party dominance in multi-party system at the centre, but in several elections held in the past, a single political party could not get the absolute majority at the centre, so it had to seek the support of other political parties to form the government. The present UPA government is also a coalition formed by many parties.
  - (iv) Defection is a common practice though Anti-defection Act of 1985, had banned defection still some loopholes exist in this act which are used to topple the popularly elected governments.
4. When a single political party fails to form its government due to insufficient number of members, it has to seek the help and cooperation of other political parties to form the government. The government so formed is called a coalition government. The first coalition at the centre was formed in the sixth General Elections held in 1977. The NDA government from (1999-2004) had 24 parties. The UPA governments 2004 and 2009 were also coalition governments, formed by more than 10 parties.
- Coalition governments allow representation of various regional parties. However, decision making takes more time over certain issue because of different views of different party members.
- At the state level, coalition governments were formed after the Fourth General Elections. Many such governments, e.g., in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Bengal, etc., were unstable governments.
5. A coalition government is a cabinet of a parliamentary government in which several political parties cooperate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that coalition. The usual reason given for this arrangement is that no party on its own can achieve a majority in the parliament. A coalition government might also be created in a time of national difficulty or crisis, for example during wartime, or economic crisis, to give a government the high degree of perceived political legitimacy, or collective identity it desires while also playing a role in diminishing internal political strife. In such times, parties have formed all party-coalition. If a coalition collapses, a confidence vote is held or a motion of no confidence is taken.

### Do and Learn

G. Word Pyramid : Read the clues to complete the word pyramid.

E	Q	U	A	L				
R	I	G	H	T	S			
G	E	N	E	R	A	L		
E	D	U	C	A	T	I	O	N
E	N	L	I	G	H	T	E	N



## 21. The State Government

### 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. structure, 2. deleted, 3. body, 4. Governor, 5. head.

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

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

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

'A'

'B'

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Governor        | (c) appoints the Chief Minister           |
| 2. Legislation     | (d) the process of making laws            |
| 3. Upper House     | (e) Six years                             |
| 4. MLA             | (b) Members of Legislative Assembly       |
| 5. Chief Secretary | (f) head of the secretaries               |
| 6. Deputy Speaker  | (a) is elected by the members of Assembly |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Bicameral Legislature has both the Upper and the Lower Houses. The Upper House is called the Vidhan Parishad or the Legislative Council while the Lower House is called the Vidhan Sabha or the Legislative Assembly. UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh have bicameral legislature.
- The governor can recommend President's rule in the state if the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Legislative Assembly and no other party can form a ministry or there is a complete breakdown of law and order in the state. During the President's rule, the state is administered by the governor.



3. The two functions of a Chief Minister are :
  - (i) He prepares a list of his colleagues whom he wants to include in the Council of Ministers and submits it to the Governor for appointment.
  - (ii) He decides the portfolios of the ministers. The Governor allocates portfolios to ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
4. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President of India.
5. The day-to-day administration work of a state is run by career bureaucrats or civil servants. They work according to the policy decisions taken by the political executive.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Unlike the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council is not a directly elected body. Its composition is as follows :
  - (i) One-third of its members are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.
  - (ii) One-third of its members are elected by the members of local government bodies, viz. municipalities, district boards, etc.
  - (iii) One-twelfth of the members are elected by an electorate consisting of university graduates residing in that state.
  - (iv) One-twelfth of the members are elected by an electorate consisting of teachers of secondary schools, colleges and universities.
  - (v) One-sixth of the members are nominated by the governor of the state. These members are distinguished individuals from the spheres of art, literature, social work, etc.
2. After the elections, the Governor invites the leader of the party having a majority in the Assembly, to form the government. If there is no party having a clear majority, a coalition government may be formed. The Chief Minister forms a Council of Ministers, in which the Governor has no choice of his own. He formally appoints the ministers by administering to them the oath of office and secrecy.
3. The Governor exercise executive, legislative, judicial and discretionary powers.
  - (i) **Executive Powers :** The Governor is the constitutional head of the state. He appoints the Chief Minister and on his recommendation the Council of Ministers. He appoints the Attorney-General, the Advocate General Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission and other officials.
  - (ii) **Legislative Powers :** The Governor summons and prorogues the sessions of the State Legislative. No bill can become a law unless he approves it. He can issue ordinances when the Assembly is not in session.

- (iii) **Judicial Powers** : The Governor can grant pardon, suspend or commute on the appeals of mercy by the convicts.
  - (iv) **Discretionary Power** : The Governor can recommend President's rule in the state if the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Legislative Assembly and no other party can form a ministry or there is a complete breakdown of law and order in the state. In such case, if the president's rule is imposed in the state, the Council of Ministers is dismissed and the state is administered by the Governor.
4. The Governor can issue ordinances when the Assembly is not in session. Such ordinance must be ratified by the State Legislature within six weeks from the start of the next session.
  5. In a democracy, people's power matters more. So an elected candidate will have more power than a nominated candidate.



## 22.

## Understanding Media

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
  1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
  1. popularity, 2. public, 3. opportunity, 4. foundation.
- 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. Dharna, gherao, demonstration	(c) Political parties
2. First burst of public sector occurred	(d) Year 1980
3. Newspapers, magazines, billboards	(a) Print media
4. Radio, television	(e) Broadcast media
5. Promoting social issues	(e) Social advertising
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :
  1. Advertising comprises of techniques and practices used to bring products, services, opinions or causes to public notice for the purpose of persuading them to respond in a certain way towards what is advertised.
  2. The two types of advertising are :
    - (i) Commercial Advertising, (ii) Social Advertising.

3. The Right to Information implies that people have the right to know everything that affects their lives directly or indirectly.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Media plays an important role in modern democracy. In a democracy, all adult persons are given the right to vote and choose their representatives. Therefore, the ruling as well as the opposition parties try to keep in touch with the masses and create public opinion in their favour. Hence, every democratic country provides opportunities of full freedom for the formation and expression of public opinion. Thus, mass media or different methods to contact masses and influence their opinion have their own importance. Media also plays an important role in creating sound healthy public opinion, which is essential for the success of democracy.

2. Radio, television and cinema are the electronic media of mass communication.

Radio and television have an edge over newspapers as they reach even the illiterates and help them to form their opinion. Moreover, radio and television reach the remotest villages and places of the country. People can listen to the news, speeches of leaders and political talks in every nook and corner of the country.

Cinema is a very important means of recreation. It brings to light many social problems and their solution. Every film conveys a message.

3. To get the Right to Information legally, people had to struggle for long. They resorted to staging *dharnas*, hold demonstrations and even *gherao* certain officials. Ultimately, they succeeded in their efforts and many state governments were forced to pass “Right to Information Act”.

Rajasthan Government took the initiative in passing the Rajasthan Right to Information Act, 2000. By this Act, the people got the right to information in all spheres of governance. They were allowed to obtain copies of documents concerning records of expenditure bills, vouchers, muster rolls, etc.

The governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Goa also enacted similar Acts.

4. Social advertising seeks to promote important social issues such as family planning, cancer awareness, respect for female child, communal harmony, help for the disaster victims, national integration, etc.

Social advertising began in the 1970's. However, the first burst of public sector advertising and public awareness campaign occurred in the 1980's. These included advertisements on family planning, recruitment to armed forces, national integration and anti-drug campaigns, etc.

5. In the interest of national health, the health ministry carries advertisements on the radio, TV, newspaper and billboards around cities or nationwide. This spreads the knowledge and information for citizens to get vaccinations for children, and take precaution to avoid cold, yellow fever, dengue fever and *chikungunya*. This information is circulated during social gatherings, minimizes the sickness, and creates more awareness regarding hygiene.

Social Ads also carry significant information on social events in the city, such as the celebration of Independence Day, Republic Day and festival events, Holi, Diwali. People make a point to be at the venue and people interact and exchange their news, gifts and their views. □

## 23.

## Markets Around Us

### Read and Answer

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

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

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. type, 2. wholesale, 3. specialisation, 4. grown.

- 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. Credit	(b) Buys things from shopkeeper without cash payment
2. Intermediaries	(c) Mediator between the producers and the consumers
3. Retailers	(d) A trader who keeps goods in small quantity
4. Quality	(a) Customer wants to buy the things of good quality

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. A market may be defined as a place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities.
2. There are two types of market : wholesale and retail market. In a wholesale market, goods are traded in bulk while in a retail market, goods are sold in small quantities.
3. We need many things in our daily life such as various food items, clothes, toothpaste, toothbrush, soap, oil, comb, etc. Children need books, notebooks and various stationery items. All these things are available in the retail market which is present in every locality.

In a retail market, there are many shops which cater to our diverse needs. Here, we find specialisation of commodities. There are vegetable shops, fruit shops, confectionary, cold drinks, sweets, groceries, stationery, etc. Some retail markets have service shops also, e.g. barbers, tailors, drycleaners, auto-repairers, chemist shops, doctor's clinics, etc. All these shops cater to our daily needs.

4. The following factors affect the people's access to markets :
- (i) **Availability of Things** : The availability of different things in a single market is the most important factor which affects people's access to the market. Nowadays, people have very little time, so they prefer to purchase different things from the nearest located market.
  - (ii) **Convenience** : Markets located in close proximity to residential colonies attract a larger number of customers than a distantly located market.
  - (iii) **Credit** : Some people like to buy things on credit facility and it attracts more customers.
  - (iv) **Quality** : The market which maintains its standard of quality attracts more customers.
  - (v) **Price** : More customers are attracted to the market, where goods are sold at genuine price.
  - (vi) **Income Cycle** : The best retail shopkeeper is the one who caters to the needs of the various classes of customers belonging to low income group, middle income group and high income group.
5. A wholesale market is one where goods are traded in bulk. The retailers buy things from the wholesalers in large number or quantity. The wholesalers buy things in bulk from the producers or manufacturers and sell them to the retailers.
6. The role of intermediaries is very important in the wholesale market. Between the produce from the farms/orchards and the customers, many intermediaries or agents perform a major role. It is not possible for the farmer to bring his produce in the market and sell it directly to customers. In case the producer lives far away from the market, in another city or state, there arises the need of an agent who buys the produce in bulk and arranges for the transport of such produce to distant wholesale markets. The intermediaries thus play an important role in the wholesale markets.

□

## 24.

## Unpacking Gender

### Read and Answer

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

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. encouraging, 2. standards, 3. image, 4. declared.

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

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. X.

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

- | 'A'          | 'B'  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Dowry     | (c) Gifts given at the marriage time of a girl         |
| 2. Prejudice | (a) Create a stereotype                                |
| 3. Sati      | (d) Burning of widow with the dead body of her husband |
| 4. Purdah    | (b) To veil and hide the face                          |

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Gender inequality implies unequal treatment meted out to boys and girls, in different fields. Gender inequality may also be defined as discrimination made between males and females.
2. The social aspects of gender inequality are based on certain norms and values that determine roles expected from boys and girls in the family, community, schools and public places. These norms and values are associated with prejudice about males and females. We generally fit people into one image and thus create a stereotype, e.g. in the family, particularly in rural communities, girls are expected to stay at home and do the household jobs such as cooking, cleaning and washing the clothes. As such, they are not sent to schools to receive formal education. On the other hand, boys are deemed as future bread earners, and therefore sent to school for education and are better fed. The birth of a boy in the family is celebrated and rejoiced, while the birth of a girl child is considered a bane.
3. Gender based inequality also exists in the economic field. In the rural areas, girls do all the domestic work which is considered non-economic activity, while the boys are expected to take up various jobs when they grow up. This jobs are meant to earn money for the family.

In the urban areas, the situation is quite different. Girls get opportunity for education and employment although the figures are still less than boys.

Many women in rural as well as urban areas, besides performing household duties, engage in various occupations such as domestic helpers, labourers, vendors, etc. But their contribution is hardly recognised. They often do not get protection from unions or employment laws. They are given less remuneration for the same work as done by men.

4. The following factors perpetuate gender inequality :

- (i) **Low Status of Women in Society** : The status of women in the society has been low during the post Vedic period as well as medieval period. The customs of *pardah*, *sati* and polygamy, etc. brought about further deterioration in their socio-economic life. Women were economically dependent on men and were denied any share in husband's or parent's property. They were considered inferior to men.
  - (ii) **Discrimination against Girl Child** : Birth of a boy is rejoiced in the family because he is considered to continue the family, while the female child will shift to the family of her in laws after her marriage.
  - (iii) **Age-old Systems against Women** : Some age-old systems against women such as the marriage of girls at a very young age, not allowing widows to remarry, sati system and dowry system, etc. are responsible for the low status of women in the society.
  - (iv) **Neglect of Female Education** : Women were denied education. It was considered useless to educate them as they were not required to seek employment.
5. Boys are preferred to girls in the family due to the following reasons :
- (i) In the family, particularly in rural communities, girls are expected to stay at home and do the household work, so they are not given education, while boys are supposed to earn money for the family, so they are given education and better fed.
  - (ii) Boys are preferred to girls because they are considered to continue the family while the girls will shift to the families of their in laws after marriage.
  - (iii) Dowry system, prevalent in the Indian society, is also responsible for preferring boys to girls in the family, because parents have to pay dowry in the marriages of their daughters, while they get dowry in the marriages of their sons.
6. After independence, the Indian government tried to remove gender inequality by making the following provisions through legislation :
- (i) Women were given equal political rights through Universal Adult Franchise.
  - (ii) Women were given equal share in the property of their parents. The Hindu Bill and the Kamla Act were passed to do away with this disparity.
  - (iii) The government has declared dowry as illegal. Persons demanding dowry are liable to be prosecuted.
  - (iv) Many schools and colleges for girls have been opened for imparting education of girls.
- As a result of the above efforts, much improvement has been achieved in the status of women in the society. Many of them now adorn high

offices in various fields including politics. The Indian women are far more confident and aware today than ever before.



## Half Yearly Test Paper

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

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Pallavas, 2. dominions, 3. Ahoms, 4. Nirguna, 5. Bengali.

**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. Chandelas	(c) Bundelkhand
2. Palas	(d) Bengal
3. Pratiharas	(f) Avanti
4. Solankis	(b) Gujarat
5. Chauhans	(a) Ajmer
6. Rashtrakutas	(e) Deccan

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Rashtrakutas ruled over Deccan. They were feudatories under the Chalukyas of Badami. They rose to power under **Dantivarman** also known as **Dantidurga**. He established an independent kingdom and made Malkhed his capital, located near Solapur (Maharashtra). He was a great conqueror. He defeated the rulers of Kanchi, Kalinga, Koshala, Malwa, etc. and the Chalukya ruler Kirtivarman II. He assumed the title of ‘**Maharajadhiraja Parameshwara**’ and ‘**Param Bhattaraka**’. His successor **Krishna-I** extended his kingdom up to Karnataka. Krishna’s successor **Dhruva** extended the empire up to the Kaveri river in the south. The Rashtrakutas empire stretched from Kannauj to Kanyakumari and from Baroch to Varanasi during the reign of **Govinda III**, the son of Dhruva. **Amoghavarsha I** ruled for sixty years. **Krishna III**, the last brilliant Rashtrakuta ruler, defeated the Cholas and conquered Kanchi and Tanjore and the Paramaras of Ujjaini.

During their rule for nearly two hundred years, the Rashtrakutas gave political unity and stability to the Deccan. They got excavated rock-cut caves in the Deccan.

2. The Medieval Period in India began from the eighth century and continued till the eighteenth century. During this period there have been significant historical trends in the political, social and cultural fields. The eighth century in India is characterized by changes in the



political, social and economic spheres, while the end of the medieval period corresponds to the decline of the Mughals.

During this period most of the regional languages of India developed, new religions like Din-i-Ilahi and Sikhism originated which brought changes in the religious beliefs of the people.

During this period, Indian culture developed with the fusion of the Hindu and the Muslim cultures. This cultural integration reflects in art, architecture, literature, music, paintings, etc.

Many European countries were attracted by the economic prosperity of India and tried to establish direct trade relations with India and became eager to colonize it for their economic benefit.

3. The Marathas were brave and sturdy warriors. They were inspired by the Bhakti literature of Marathi and the military training instilled feelings of nationalism in them. Under the leadership of Shivaji, they grew powerful.

In the 18th century, the Marathas emerged as the most formidable power in India. Their pre-eminence in the political sphere came to be openly recognised by the later Mughals.

The rise of the Marathas power is attributed to the illustrious leadership provided to them by Chhatrapati Shivaji in the second half of the 17th century. He organised the Maratha hill tribes into a military force. At this time, the state of Bijapur had almost declined. Shivaji captured many forts. His rising power made him an enemy of the Bijapur state and the Mughal viceroy of Deccan.

There ensued a series of long and protracted battles. Shivaji killed Afzal Khan, the General of the Sultan of Bijapur. Aurangzeb sent his uncle Shaista Khan to subdue Shivaji. He killed his men, but Shaista Khan was able to escape. Annoyed by this, Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber to subjugate Shivaji. Jai Singh persuaded Shivaji to visit the court of Aurangzeb, where he was insulted, captured and imprisoned. Shivaji by his tact managed to escape from the prison. He resumed his activities against the Mughals. He plundered Surat and proclaimed himself emperor. He was crowned as Chhatrapati at a Grand Durbar held at Raigarh, near Pune in 1674 AD. He thus laid the foundation of Maratha state.

4. We need to protect our environment because of the following reasons :
  - (i) Environment is our basic life support system. It provides us air, water and food which are essential for our existence.
  - (ii) Environment provides us many useful resources, such as wood, fuel, minerals, energy, etc.
  - (iii) All the economic activities of man adversely affect the environment.

- (iv) Irrational use of our natural resources like forests, pastures, agricultural land and minerals has already damaged the environment.
  - (v) If we do not check the irrational use of our resources, it will have serious consequences for mankind.
5. Igneous rocks are formed by solidification of the magma. There are two types of igneous rocks—Intrusive and Extrusive. Intrusive rocks are formed by solidification of magma at a great depth inside the earth. Gabbro is an example of intrusive rock. Extrusive rocks are formed by solidification of magma on the earth's surface. Basalt is an example of extrusive rock.

## Annual Test Paper

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

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

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Orange, 2. French, 3. elections, 4. structure, 5. opportunity.

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

1. X, 2. X, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. X.

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

‘A’	‘B’
1. Sleet	(c) Precipitation
2. Water vapour	(d) Humidity
3. Rain gauge	(b) Rainfall
4. Barometer	(e) Air pressure
5. Coriolis effect	(a) Deflection of winds

**E. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The rain that falls on the land contains some dissolved carbon dioxide from the surrounding air. This causes the rainwater to be slightly acidic due to carbonic acid. The rain physically erodes the rock and the acids chemically break down the rocks and carries minerals, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride and other saline materials along in a dissolved state as ions. These materials are carried to the streams and rivers and then to the oceans, where they are left for long periods of time where their concentrations increase over time.

The concentration of salt in seawater (salinity) is about 35 parts per thousand. In other words, about 35 of 1,000 (3.5%) of the weight of seawater comes from the dissolved salts. The amount of salinity differs from place to place as rate of precipitation, evaporation; movement of ocean water and mixing of fresh river water are different at different places.

2. The Velds are not agriculturally very rich. But maize, wheat, barley, oats, potato, tobacco, cotton and sugarcane are cultivated. However the Velds are ideal for rearing animals. Cattle are generally reared in the wetter eastern part, while sheep are reared in the drier west. Sheep are bred mainly for wool. The High Veld is rich in minerals such as gold, diamond, platinum, uranium, chromium, coal and iron ore. Diamonds are mainly mined near Kimberley and Pretoria. The Witwatersand, popularly known as the Rand, is particularly rich in gold.

In the Veld region, mining and manufacturing are more important than agriculture. The gold rush encouraged several mineral-based industries such as iron and steel metal products transport equipments, chemicals and agro-based industries like textiles, food processing and dairy products.

3. In a democracy, the MPs other than those of the ruling party form the official opposition. It plays an important role in democracy and opposes the anti-people policies of the government. It checks the dictatorship of the Council of Ministers and provides political alternative. It exposes the anti-people activities of the administration. It formulates public opinion and creates political awakening. In fact it is necessary to have an organised opposition for the successful functioning of a democracy.
4. Unlike the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council is not a directly elected body. Its composition is as follows :
  - (i) One-third of its members are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.
  - (ii) One-third of its members are elected by the members of local government bodies, viz. municipalities, district boards, etc.
  - (iii) One-twelfth of the members are elected by an electorate consisting of university graduates residing in that state.
  - (iv) One-twelfth of the members are elected by an electorate consisting of teachers of secondary schools, colleges and universities.
  - (v) One-sixth of the members are nominated by the governor of the state. These members are distinguished individuals from the spheres of art, literature, social work, etc.
5. Gender inequality implies unequal treatment meted out to boys and girls, in different fields. Gender inequality may also be defined as discrimination made between males and females.

- F. 1. Kolyacha, Ghoomar, 2. Kala, Garba; 3. Parliamentary, Presidential; 4. Troposphere, Ionosphere.

