

Social Edge

A Textbook of Social Studies

GRADE **6**



1. Our Human Ancestors

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)
- B. 1. Evidences of hunter-gatherers have been discovered at a number of places. These evidences are in the form of stone tools, some finished and some unfinished. Such places are called sites.
Two Mesolithic sites are : (a) Bagar in Rajasthan (b) Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh.
Two Neolithic sites are : (a) Daojali Hading in Assam (b) Chiron in Bihar.
2. Early humans used flint to make tools as flint chips easily and could be moulded into different shapes. Early humans chipped flint and other stones till they acquired the desired shape.
3. Sickles found at many Neolithic sites prove the existence of early farmers as they might have been used to harvest crops.
4. Potter's wheel enabled early humans to make pots of different shapes and sizes in much lesser time.
5. Daojali Hading is an important Neolithic site in Assam. Extensive digging at this site has yielded polished stone tools, ceramics and kitchen items such as corn grinders, pestles and mortars. A large number of pots have also been found. All these finds suggest that people here were growing and storing grains and preparing food.
- C. 1. With the passage of time, humans learned the uses of fire. It provided light and kept them warm. They kept a fire burning at the entrance of their caves to scare away wild animals. They also found that fire could be used to cook food. This may have happened accidentally. A piece of raw meat might have fallen into fire and got roasted. It would have tasted good, and humans may have started cooking their food after that.
2. Agriculture completely changed the life of early humans as they did not have to go from one place to another in search of food. They stayed in one place and grew crops. They made mud houses near the fields. They cultivated fields, hunted animals and made tools and weapons.
3. The invention of the wheel was an important step towards progress. The idea of the wheel must have occurred to early humans after seeing a log or a stone rolling down a slope.
The wheel changed people's lives in many ways. They could move heavy objects more easily. They could now also go from one place to another much faster than before. The wheel also improved pottery-making. The potter's wheel was invented during this period.

4. A number of pit-houses have been found at Burzahom. People used stone tools to dig circular pits into the ground and plastered their sides with mud. These pits were usually narrow at the top and wide at the base. The pits that were deep had steps that led down. Ash, charcoal and pieces of pottery have been found in these pits. Some of the pits had stone or clay ovens which may have been used to cook food. Perhaps people lived in these pit-houses when the weather was old.

5. **Daily Life of Early Humans :** They were hunter-gatherers and nomads who moved from one place to another in search of food, water and shelter. They hunted wild animals and gathered fruits, seeds, nuts and roots. When the plant and animal food resources got exhausted in one area, they moved to another.

Early humans lived a primitive life. They did not wear anything during summers. During the winter season, they wore animal skins, the tree barks and leaves to keep themselves warm. Nights were generally spent up in trees, in caves and rock shelters.

Mehrgarh Period I : In the subcontinent, Mehrgarh (now in Pakistan) is the earliest known farming and pastoral settlement. The earliest evidence of settlement here dates to 7000 BCE (about 9,000 years ago). Perhaps it was here that humans first grew crops and tamed animals. Charred grains and bones of animals have been found here.

D. Do it yourself.

E. Do it yourself.

F. Do it yourself.

G. Do it yourself.

H. Do it yourself.



2. The Earliest Cities

Exercise

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

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

C. 1. Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization because Harappa was the first site to be excavated in this civilization.

2. Most cities were very well planned. In Mohenjo-daro, the main street was over 800 metres long and 10 metres wide. The streets crossed each other at right angles. Houses were built on both sides of the street in a planned way. Baked bricks were used to construct buildings.

3. Dholavira was different from the other Indus cities in that it was divided into not two but three parts—a citadel, a middle town and a lower town. Each part was enclosed by a stone wall. Many graves have been found here. The excavated graves contain pottery and jewellery.

4. About 3,500 years ago, a big change came in the life of the Harappan people. The number of people living in cities became less. Overseas trade stopped. Instead of baked bricks, sun-dried bricks began to be used for construction. The houses became less impressive. In Mohenjo-daro, the drains were choked and garbage got piled up on the streets.

We do not know why this was happening. But something was wrong. A general 'decline' had perhaps begun. But specific causes must have differed from city to city. There may have been natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, epidemics or a change in the course of River Indus.

- D.**
1. For a long time, after the discovery of Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and other nearby sites, it was believed that this civilization was limited to a small area near the Indus river. But further excavations showed that it was spread over large parts of present-day Pakistan and the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat in India. Hundreds of sites belonging to this civilization have been discovered in these places. Some have been excavated and thoroughly researched while some are still waiting to be excavated.
 2. Most cities, including Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, were divided into two parts. The part built on raised ground was the citadel or the 'acropolis'. It had high brick walls to provide protection during floods. It had public buildings, religious structures and granaries. The ruler and the ruling class, consisting of rich merchants and priests, probably lived there.
The other part, or the lower town, was at a lower height but much bigger in area. It had small buildings and common people lived here.
 3. The Great Bath is the most impressive structure at Mohenjo-daro. Rectangular in structure, it resembles a swimming pool. It is made of baked bricks and was made watertight with a layer of bitumen or tar. It has two flights of steps, one on each side. There are rooms on the side for changing clothes. Watertight was probably drawn from a well and drained out after use. It was perhaps used for bathing on special occasions.
 4. The drainage system of the cities was very well planned. The bathrooms had sloping floors and had drains which were connected to the street drains. The kitchen also had drains connected to the main street drains. The street drains ran along the sides of the street. They were covered with bricks and were cleaned from time to time.
 5. People followed different occupations. There were farmers, weavers, potters, jewellers, metal-workers, toy-makers, stone-cutters, seal-makers, boat-makers, masons and traders.

E. Do it yourself.

F. Do it yourself.



3. The Vedic Age

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Mandalas 2. Painted grey ware 3. Cow
4. Inamgaon
- C.** 1. The word 'Veda' in Sanskrit means 'knowledge'. The Vedas are four in number—Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda. They contain hymns in praise of various gods and goddesses which were recited and passed from one generation to the next until many centuries later, they were finally written down. As the Vedas are our main source of information, the period from 1500-600 BCE is called the Vedic Age.
2. The sabha and the samiti were the two assemblies. The sabha was an assembly of the elders and important people while the samiti was a general assembly, a gathering of members of every family of the jana. People attended these assemblies and discussed various issues.
3. A lot of pottery and stone tools have been found at Inamgaon. Most of these are red in colour. Some have black designs on them. Stone tools were used to chop trees, pound meat and skin animals.
The people of Inamgaon made copper artefacts. They may have obtained copper from Rajasthan. However, only a few copper tools (drills, tongs, fish hooks, arrowheads) and ornaments (beads, bangles, anklets) have been found at the site. Perhaps it means that copper was not easily available.
4. Many objects including human skeletons, pottery, agricultural tools, weapons and ornaments have been found in the graves. Some agricultural tools have also been found. Hunting tools are more in number. This suggests that though the megalithic people practised agriculture, they depended more on hunting.
- D.** 1. Archaeological remains of this period have also been unearthed at Hastinapur and Atranjikhhera. They comprise of a type of pottery known as Painted Grey Ware. Another type of pottery, known as Black-and-red Ware, has also been found from many places in the Ganga valley. These two types of pottery tell us about the life of the people who composed the Vedas. These people are generally referred to as the 'Aryans'.
2. The main occupations of the people were agriculture and cattle-rearing. Other common occupations were pottery-making, carpentry, weaving, tanning, jewellery-making, chariot-making, metal-work and fishing.

Many people were priests. Besides conducting religious ceremonies, they also acted as teachers and doctors. They passed on the knowledge of the Vedas to the children. They also knew about medicinal herbs and plants. Whenever someone fell ill, they acted as doctors.

3. **The Rig Veda :** The oldest Veda is the Rig Veda. It was composed about 3,500 years ago. It is divided into 10 ‘mandalas’ or books and contains 1,028 hymns in praise of different gods such as Indra (the god of rain, storm and war); Agni (the fire-god); Varun (the sky-god) and many others. The hymns were composed in Vedic Sanskrit. They were recited by the priests and students were expected to memorize them.

Megaliths : The word ‘megalith’ literally means ‘big stones’. At many places in the Deccan, (South India), the north-east and the north-west (especially Kashmir), huge stone boulders, called megaliths have been found, generally arranged in a circular pattern. They were used to mark graves or burial sites.

- E. 1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

F.

¹ P	² R	I	E	S	T			
	I			³ H	O	R	S	E
	G							
	V							
⁴ M	E	G	A	L	I	T	H	S
	D							
	A							

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



4. The Ancient Kingdoms

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F
- C. 1. The Vedic texts, such as the Brahmanas and the Upanishads and Buddhist texts, such as the Jataka Tales are the main source of information about this period. They inform us about the janapadas and mahajanapadas which existed in this period.
2. The monarchical mahajanapada was ruled by a king. The king was very powerful. He had a large army and many sources of revenue. Kingship was hereditary and the king’s son succeeded him to the

throne. Magadha, Vatsa, Avanti and Kosala were the important kingdoms.

3. Craftsmen such as carpenters, potters and weavers paid taxes, either in cash or kind or by offering free service to the king. Buying and selling of goods were also taxed.
4. Villages grew in size to become towns. Towns also grew around centres of trade and craft. At times, craftsmen and artisans came together to work as a group. These places also grew into towns. Ujjayini, Ayodhya, Vaishali, Kaushambi, Champa and Tamralipti were some important towns of this period.

D. 1. The small tribes of the earlier period transformed into large kingdoms called janapadas. The larger and more powerful janapadas were called mahajanapadas.

2. Following are the two main changes in agriculture which helped farmers to produce more : First, the iron plough, an improvement over the wooden plough, came to be used on a larger scale. Second, the practice of transplanting paddy, *i.e.*, growing saplings separately and then planting them in the fields, became common. This ensured that many more plants survived and hence more grains were produced. Increased production meant that the king got a greater share of the revenue.

3. Trade was boosted during this period due to the introduction of money. Till now, trade was done through barter. Now, silver and copper (punch-marked coins) coins began to be used which led to an increase in trade.

Inland trade was brisk. Goods were sent far and wide. Bimbisara, the king of Magadha, built roads and bridges throughout his empire which this encouraged trade. Besides land routes, trade was carried out through sea routes also. The main articles traded were silk, muslin, perfumes and ivory.

4. The people were grouped into four varnas—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. These varnas were based on birth. This means that if a person was born in a Brahmin family, he would automatically become a Brahmin.

People of different varnas performed different tasks. The Brahmins were expected to teach the Vedas and perform religious rituals and sacrifices. The Kshatriyas were warriors and fought wars. The Vaishyas were involved in trade and agriculture. Only the first three varnas could study the Vedas and perform sacrifices. The Shudras had to serve the other three groups. In addition, there was another group of people—the untouchables, who were even lower in social rank than the Shudras.

E. 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

The Four Noble Truths

- (i) The world is full of suffering.
- (ii) The main cause of suffering is desire.
- (iii) One must get rid of desire to end suffering.
- (iv) To end desire and hence suffering, one must follow the eight-fold path.

The Eight-fold Path

- (i) Right thought
 - (ii) Right belief
 - (iii) Right speech
 - (iv) Right action
 - (v) Right means of livelihood
 - (vi) Right effort
 - (vii) Right memory
 - (viii) Right meditation
2. Mahavira believed in leading a simple life. He was also against rituals and animal sacrifices. He believed that every living being has a soul. Therefore, one should follow the principle of non-injury and not harm any living being. Even the unconscious killing of an ant is considered a sin.
- According to Mahavira, the goal of life was to set the soul free and not to be born again in the world. This could be achieved through the tri-ratnas or the three jewels of life. These are :
- (i) Right belief
 - (ii) Right knowledge
 - (iii) Right action
3. Buddhism and Jainism became popular because both opposed caste system and were also against rituals and animal sacrifices.
4. The Upanishads contain many different ideas which are loosely joined together. They discuss doctrines such as ideal human conduct, creation of the world, creation of man, the practice of 'yoga', meditation, 'karma' and truths about life and death. The main philosophy of the Upanishads, however, is 'upasana' (worship) and 'bhakti' (devotion).
- E.** 1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
- F.** Do it yourself.
- G.** Do it yourself.
- H.** Do it yourself.
- I.** Do yourself.



6. The Mauryan Empire

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (X) 2. (✓) 3. (X) 4. (X) 5. (✓)
- C.** 1. The Indika tells us about the political, social and economic conditions of life during that period. The Arthashastra deals with ways to govern an empire. It describes the administration of the Mauryas.
2. Kalinga war was fought in 261 BCE. Ashoka attacked Kalinga because Kalinga was the only kingdom which was not under Mauryan control. It was important as it controlled the land and sea routes to South India and South-east Asia.
3. Dhamma is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'dharma', which means religious duty. Ashoka gave up the policy of conquest through war (*dig-vijaya*) and began to follow a policy of conquest through dharma (*dhamma-vijaya*). Spreading dhamma became his goal in life.
4. The king was the supreme authority who took all important decisions concerning the empire. He was assisted by a council of ministers who acted as the king's advisors.
- D.** 1. The war with Kalinga was a turning point in Ashoka's life. The death, destruction and suffering that he saw in the war made him repentant. He realized the futility of fighting and vowed not to fight any more wars. He devoted the rest of his life to serve his people.
2. Ashoka was very much concerned about the welfare of the people his empire. In one of his edicts, he says—'All men are my children, and just as I desire for my children that they should obtain welfare and happiness both in this world and the next, the same do I desire for all men.'
- Ashoka built good roads and planted trees on both sides of the road. Along the roads, he constructed rest houses where travellers could rest. A large number of wells were dug. He also built many hospitals, both for people and animals. He regularly went on tours of his empire and tried to solve the problems of his subjects. He did his best to ensure that the people were happy.
3. Two steps taken by Ashoka to spread Dhamma were :
- (i) He led by personal example and followed the principles of dhamma in his daily life.
- (ii) He appointed officials called dharma mahamatras to spread dhamma. These officers went from place to place to spread the message of dhamma among the people. Some of the event went outside the country to Sri Lanka, South-east Asia, Central Asia and Egypt.

4. **Administration of Pataliputra** : Mauryan administration was divided into four divisions—central, provincial, district and village. The administration of the capital city of Pataliputra was separate.

Central : The king was the supreme authority who took all important decisions concerning the empire. He was assisted by a council of ministers who acted as the king's advisors.

Provincial : The empire was divided into many provinces and each was headed by a prince. He administered the province as the king's representative and was assisted by many officers.

District : A province was further divided into districts. The 'Pradeshta' was the head of the district and was assisted by the 'yuktas' and the 'rajukas'. They maintained law and order measured the land and collected taxes.

Village : A district comprised a number of villages. Villagers assisted government officials in marking the village boundaries, maintaining land records and collecting taxes. Each village has a headman who was chosen by the villagers themselves.

Sources of Revenue : Land revenue was the main source of income. Depending upon the fertility of the soil it was fixed between one-fourth and one-sixth of the produce. Revenue was also obtained from trade. Pataliputra, Ujjain, Taxila (Takshashila) and Broach were important inland trading centres. Overseas trade was carried on with Rome, Egypt, China and Sri Lanka. Other sources of income were forests, mines, custom duties, fines and gifts. Arthashastra also mentions water tax.

- F. 1. Ashoka is known as King Piyadassi.
2. King Antiochus.
3. King Piyadassi made provisions for two types of medical treatment :
medical treatment for humans and medical treatment for animals.
- G. Do it yourself.
- H. Do it yourself.



7. The Post-Mauryan Period

Exercise

- A. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Cheras were also known as Keralaputras. Neduncheraladan was the famous Chera King. He fought against the Cholas and Pandyas. He even captured Roman fleet.

2. Nedunchezhyan was a powerful ruler of the Pandya Dynasty. He defeated both the Cholas and the Cheras. He was also a patron of arts and literature. The third sangam at Madurai was probably held when he was the king.
 3. The Silk Route was called so because silk was the main traded item. Rulers tried to control the silk route as they protected the traders from attacks by robbers and the traders gave them a part of their profits in return.
 4. Hinduism by this time, had undergone many changes. Rituals, sacrifices and ceremonies became less important. The emphasis now was on loving devotion to god or 'bhakti'. A pure heart was all that was needed to worship god. The teachings of the Bhagavad Gita also became popular in this period.
- C.
1. Kanishka was deeply influenced by Buddhism. He patronized Buddhist monks and donated money to build viharas or monasteries. It was during his reign that a great assembly of Buddhist monks was held in Kashmir. It is generally known as the Fourth Buddhist Council. At this council, scholars met and discussed issues. Many important decisions related to Buddhism were taken at this council. Ashvaghosha, who wrote the Buddhacharita, lived at the court of King Kanishka.
 2. Trade flourished during this period. The Indo-Greeks, Kushanas and the Satavahanas issued a large number of gold, silver and copper coins. Ports such as Kalyan, Broach and Sopara were the main centres of trade with other countries.
The development of new crafts also promoted trade. Taxila, Ujjayini and Mathura became prosperous due to trade.
The Silk Route : Trade brought India into contact with distant lands. The Silk Route was popular among the traders. It was called so because silk was the main traded item. The Chinese were the first to make silk and they carried silk to other parts of the world along this route.
The Silk Route was the most important trade route. It had several branches. The main branch started from China, ran across Central Asia and ended at the West Asian provinces of the Roman Empire. It was through this route that India exported textiles, pearls, silk, ivory and precious stones. In return, it obtained copper, glass, tin and gold.
 3. The first step in the spread of Buddhism to Central Asia was due to the missionary activities of Emperor Ashoka. He sent missionaries to many places in Central Asia to popularize Buddhism. During the reign of King Kanishka too, many Indian missionaries went to Central Asia and introduced Mahayana Buddhism in this region. In this new form, Buddha was considered a form of god on earth and his images came to be worshipped. The worship of Bodhisattvas and Buddhist saints also

became popular. From Central Asia and China, Buddhism spread to Korea and Japan.

The Silk Route helped greatly in the spread of Buddhism to Central Asia and China. Pilgrims and missionaries from India travelled to China and Central Asia through this route. Kumarajiva, the famous Buddhist monk, went to China and stayed there for some time to spread Buddhism. Buddhist pilgrims from China also came to India. The accounts they have written provide valuable evidence on Buddhism. Some famous Chinese pilgrims who came to India were Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsang and I-tsing. They came to study Buddhism, collect Buddhist texts and to visit Buddhist monasteries. After this, there was a regular exchange of pilgrims between India and China.

Buddhism also spread to the countries of South-east Asia. Emperor Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism. Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa are the famous Buddhist writings from Sri Lanka. Other countries such as Java, Sumatra, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia were also influenced by Buddhism. The Great Stupa at Borobodur in Java was dedicated to the Buddha.

4. (a) **Kingdoms of the South :** The Three Kingdoms of 'Tamilakam'

The Cholas : The Cholas ruled in the Kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.

Karikala was the most powerful Chola king. He fought against the Cheras and the Pandyas. He even attacked Sri Lanka and occupied some of its part. He constructed many roads and encouraged trade with other regions. Puhar or Kaveripattanam was an important port-city of this period.

The Cheras : The Cheras, also known as Keralaputras ruled over present-day Kerala and some parts of Tamil Nadu. Vanji was their capital.

Neduncheraladan was the most famous Chera king. He fought against the Cholas and the Pandyas. He even captured a Roman fleet.

The Chera rulers encouraged trade. They traded with Rome and Egypt.

The Pandyas : The Pandyas controlled the region around Madurai. According to Megasthenes, the kingdom was ruled by a woman who had a large army.

Nedunchezhyyan was a powerful ruler of the Pandya Dynasty. He defeated both the Cholas and the Cheras. He was also a patron of arts and literature. The third sangam at Madurai was probably held when he was the king.

The kingdom was famous for pearls which it exported to Rome.

- (b) **The Silk Route** : Trade brought India into contact with distant lands. The Silk Route was popular among the traders. It was called so because silk was the main traded item. The Chinese were the first to make silk and they carried silk to other parts of the world along this route.

The Silk Route was the most important trade route. It had several branches. The main branch started from China, ran across Central Asia and ended at the West Asian provinces of the Roman Empire. It was through this route that India exported textiles, pearls, silk, ivory and precious stones. In return, it obtained copper, glass, tin and gold.

Many rulers tried to control the Silk Route. They protected the traders from attacks by robbers and the traders gave them a part of their profits in return. This was profitable for both.

- D. Do it yourself.
 E. 1. TAMIL, PANDYAS 2. PEARLS, MADURAI
 3. KASHMIR, KANISHKA 4. MAHAYANA, HINAYANA
 5. FAHIEN, HIUEN TSANG
 F. Do it yourself.
 G. Do it yourself.



8. The Gupta and the Post-Gupta Period

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
 B. 1. Samudragupta Harisena Allahabad Pillar Inscription
 2. Chandragupta II Vikramaditya Navratnas
 3. Harshavardhana Kannauj Nalanda University
 4. Pulakeshin II Khusrao II Vatapi
 5. Narasimhavarman I Vatapikonda Kanchi
 C. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)
 D. 1. Information about the Gupta period is available from both archaeological and literary sources. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription is the most important archaeological source. Temples, coins and paintings are some other archaeological sources.
 The main literary sources include the works of Kalidasa and the accounts of Fa Hien and I-tsing.

2. The word 'prashasti' comes from Sanskrit and means 'in praise of'. Court poets often wrote accounts in which they listed the achievements of the monarch and praised him. They then engraved such accounts on pillars so that the people could read them. Samudragupta's pillar inscription is one such prashasti.
 3. Harsha's capital was Kannauj. He conquered Punjab, eastern Rajasthan and the whole of the Ganga valley, up to Assam. He also attacked the Chalukyan king, Pulakeshin II, but was defeated. Harsha did not annex all the territories that he conquered. He allowed some kings, whom he defeated, to continue ruling. They accepted him as their overlord and paid him an annual tribute. They also gave him money and soldiers whenever he needed them.
 4. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Much of the revenue came from land. There were a large number of revenue officers to collect the revenue. Merchants and craftsmen also paid taxes. The tax was used to ensure good administration, give grants and donations and maintain the army. To maintain an army consisting of horses, elephants, chariots and foot soldiers required a lot of money.
- E.
1. As mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, during his northern campaigns, he defeated nine kings of Aryavarta : Nandin, Balavarman, Nagasena, Rudradeva, Chandravarman, Mathila, Gangapathinaga, Nagadatta and Achyuta.
 2. Harsha was patron of arts and learning. He himself was a good writer. He wrote three plays in Sanskrit—Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda. Scholars such as Banabhatta, Dandin and Subandhu lived in his court. In his early years, Harsha was a worshipper of Shiva but later he became a Buddhist. He was tolerant of other religions. He organized a grand assembly at Kannauj in 641 CE. He also gave money to the University of Nalanda. This university prospered and became a famous centre of learning. Hiuen Tsang spent many years here studying Buddhist texts.
 3. Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese traveller who came to India during the reign of Harsha. He spent more than eight years in India and wrote a detailed account about Harsha's administration and his people.
 4. Some new developments also happened during this period.
 - (i) The administration became decentralized. Local officers were independent of central control and took decisions on their own. In the region ruled by the Pallavas, there were two local assemblies—the ur and the sabha. There were also several sub-committees which looked after the routine matters of the village such as making roads, constructing temples, digging wells providing water to the fields, etc.
 - (ii) Some administrative positions became hereditary. On many occasions, the son succeeded to the post held by his father.

(iii) The administrative officers came to be paid in land grants instead of cash. The officers were expected to collect revenue from this land. This made them even more independent. Whenever there was a weak ruler at the centre, they broke away from his control and declared themselves independent.

F. Do it yourself.

G. Do it yourself.

H. Do it yourself.

I. Do it yourself.

J. Do it yourself.



9. Culture and Science in the Ancient Period

Exercise

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

B. 1. F 2. F 3. T

C. 1. The Mahabharata composed by Sage Ved Vyasa, is the story of two sets of cousins—the Kauravas and the Pandavas. The name of the epic comes from the Battle of Mahabharata, fought between the two. The Mahabharata also includes the Bhagavad Gita. It is the conversation between Lord Krishna and Arjuna on the battlefield.

2. Many temples were also built during the ancient period. The cave temples at Ajanta are very famous. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh (near Jhansi), the temple at Bhitargaon (near Kanpur) and the temple at Sanchi are very beautiful. They were constructed of brick and stone.

3. Science was quite advanced in ancient India. The town planning of the Indus Valley cities was based on scientific principles.

Knowledge of medicine improved, largely due to the efforts of Charaka and Sushruta. Charaka wrote the Charaka Samhita while Sushruta was a specialist in cosmetic surgery. He performed thousands of operations, particularly the reconstruction of the nose. Dhanvantari was a general physician.

4. Iron Pillar is special as it is known as 'rustless wonder' because despite being exposed to the sun and rain for all these centuries, it has not rusted.

D. 1. The Arthashastra, Indika, Harshacharita, stories from the Jatakas and the Panchatantra, the works of Kalidasa and the accounts of foreign travellers are some important secular works of this period. The Sangam literature also belongs to this category.

The Arthashastra and the Indika were written by Kautilya and Megasthenes respectively. The Arthashastra describes the political system of the time and the art of governance. It provides information on the political and military administration of the Mauryas. Similarly, the Indika tells us about the political, social and economic conditions during the Mauryan period. Megasthenes has also described the city of Pataliputra. So, it is true that secular literature is an important source of history.

2. Most of the temples constructed during this period had some common structures. These are as follows :
 - (i) **Garbhagriha** : It was the room where the image of chief deity was kept.
 - (ii) **Shikhara or Vimana** : It was a tower on top of the garbhagriha to mark it out as a sacred place.
 - (iii) **Mandapa** : It was an assembly hall where people assembled and prayed.
3. The history of painting in India goes back to the Old Stone Age. Many prehistoric paintings have been found in the caves at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

During the Gupta period, the walls of the Ajanta cave viharas were decorated with beautiful paintings. These paintings, called 'murals', depict events from the Buddha's life. Colours made from natural materials were used in these paintings. That is why these paintings have retained their glow, even after passage of so many centuries. Every year, thousands of people come to admire these paintings. They marvel at the skill of the artists who created such masterpieces.

4. Romaka Siddhanta is an important work on astronomy. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were well-known 'mathematicians and astronomers of ancient India. Aryabhatta wrote a book called Aryabhattiyam, in Sanskrit where he stated that the earth moves around the sun as well as on its axis; the rotation of the earth on its axis caused day and night. He also explained how and why eclipses occur. He found a mathematical method of calculating the circumference of a circle. Varahamihira wrote Brihat Samhita, an encyclopaedia of science.

- E. 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself.
F. Do it yourself.
G. Do it yourself.
H. Do it yourself.

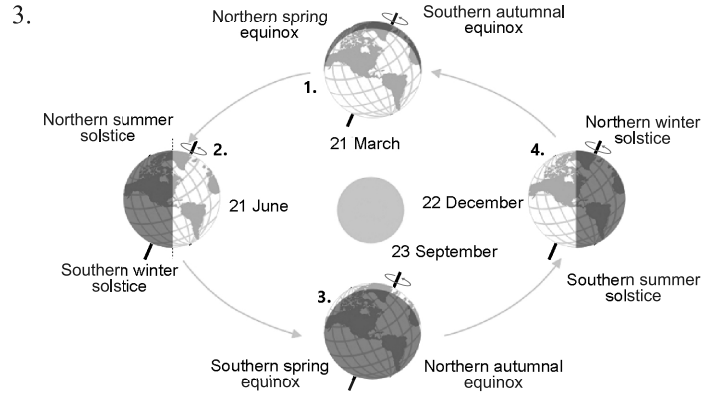


10. The Earth's Motions

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. west, east 2. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 3. inclination 4. elliptical
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T
- D.** 1. We notice that the length of days and nights is not the same throughout the year. This variation is due to the inclination of the earth's axis which causes the Northern Hemisphere to remain inclined towards the sun for half of the year and the Southern Hemisphere during the other half.
2. During summer, in the Northern hemisphere, the North Pole is inclined towards the sun due to which it receives more heat and light. So, the days are longer than nights.
3. The earth takes 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 56 seconds (*i.e.* about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days) to complete one revolution around the sun. The time taken by the earth to go round the sun once is called a year. Thus, revolution is also called the annual motion of the earth.
For our convenience, we count only 365 days in a year. The balance of about 6 hours is computed to one extra day after every four years. This additional day is added to the month of February in that year. Thus, February has 29 days and that year has 366 days. This year is called a leap year.
4. The earth completes one revolution around the sun in about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days or one year. This period divided into four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter. The change of seasons is due to :
- (i) the rotation of the earth on its axis.
 - (ii) the revolution of the earth around the sun.
 - (iii) the inclination of the earth's axis.
- E.** 1. **Effects of the Earth's Rotation**
- (i) We feel that the sun, the moon and other heavenly bodies move from east to west.
 - (ii) It causes days and nights on earth.
 - (iii) It gives us the concept of direction based on sunrise and sunset.
 - (iv) It causes the bulging of the earth at the equator and flattening at the poles.
 - (v) It gives us a day of 24 hours.
 - (vi) It causes deflection in the direction of winds and ocean currents.
 - (vii) It causes tides twice a day.

2. Days and nights are caused by the rotation of the earth around on its own axis. Due to spherical shape of the earth, only one half of it gets light from the sun at a time. The portion of the earth that receives sunlight experiences day, while the portion which is in darkness experiences night.



F. 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

G. Do it yourself.

H. Do it yourself.

I. Do it yourself.



11. Major Realms of the Earth

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- B. 1. Mt. Elbrus 2. Eurasia 3. Gran Chaco 4. Indian
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
- D. 1. The name of continents in increasing order of their size are : Australia, Europe, Antarctica, South America, North America, Africa and Asia.
 2. The name of oceans in increasing order of their size are : Arctic, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.
 3. **Composition of the Atmosphere**
 (i) The atmosphere comprises of colourless, odourless and tasteless gases.
 (ii) Air is a mixture of gases, water vapour, dust particles and smoke.
 (iii) The composition of air varies from place to place and from time to time.

- (iv) The composition of clean and dry air is fairly uniform in the lower layer of the atmosphere, upto a height of about eight km.
 - (v) Pure and dry air mainly contains nitrogen (78 per cent) and oxygen (21 per cent).
 - (vi) Oxygen, being heavy, is confined to the lower layers of the atmosphere. All living organisms need oxygen to breathe.
 - (vii) Other gases found in small quantities include argon, carbon dioxide, neon, ozone, hydrogen, helium, methane, etc.
 - (viii) Carbon dioxide absorbs the heat radiated by the earth and keeps the planet warm. Plants use it to prepare food (through photosynthesis).
 - (ix) Besides these gases, water vapour, dust particles, smoke, salt, etc., are also present in the atmosphere.
4. On the basis of composition, density, temperature and other properties, the atmosphere can be divided into five layers—Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.
5. Main elements of biosphere are : (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere.
- E.**
1.
 - (i) **Asia** : Asia is the largest continent in the world in terms of area and population. Major part of this continent lies in Northern Hemisphere.
 - (ii) **Africa** : Africa is the second largest continent. Africa was called 'The Dark Continent' by the Europeans.
 - (iii) **North America** : It is surrounded by Arctic Ocean in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Atlantic Ocean in the east. In the south, the Isthmus of Panama links it to South America.
 - (iv) **South America** : The north-south extent is about 7,650 km and the east-west extent is about 4,800 km. Mt. Aconcagua is its highest peak.
 - (v) **Europe** : It looks like peninsula. It is a continent of high mountains.
 - (vi) **Australia** : It is the smallest continent. A major part of Australia is a plateau with a few low isolated mountain ranges.
 2. The Importance of Oceans
 - ◆ Common salt is supplied by the oceans.
 - ◆ Oceans are the main source of moisture in the atmosphere.
 - ◆ They exercise direct control over the atmospheric temperature.
 - ◆ The ocean currents modify the climate of the coastal areas.
 - ◆ They are the main source of fish and other marine life.

- ◆ They are the storehouse of various minerals and chemicals.
 - ◆ They provide a free and permanent highway for travel and trade.
 - ◆ They possess enormous energy in the form of tidal waves from which electricity can be generated.
 - ◆ Oceans provide natural links between the continents.
 - ◆ The shortage of drinking water can be solved by treating ocean water.
3. The Importance of Atmosphere
- ◆ The atmosphere prevents the sun's radiations from reaching the surface of the earth.
 - ◆ It does not permit the harmful ultraviolet rays to reach the surface of the earth.
 - ◆ It prevents the extremes of temperature during day and night.
 - ◆ It softens the glare of the sun during daytime.
 - ◆ It acts as a greenhouse by keeping the earth's surface warm at night.
 - ◆ The air has weight and thus, exerts pressure. The atmospheric pressure depends on the temperature of the air. A change in atmospheric pressure causes the movement of air as winds.
 - ◆ The movement of air helps in condensation of moisture and precipitation.
 - ◆ The change of weather is also due to the presence of the atmosphere.
 - ◆ Sound waves are transmitted due to the presence of air.
4. Human activities have always been aimed at meeting their increasing needs. To achieve this, human beings often disturb the natural balance between the different elements of the biosphere. For example, the large scale burning of fossil fuels (like coal and petroleum), the illegal dumping of wastes into oceans and other water bodies, large scale mining of minerals, cutting down of forests to provide land for growing crops, etc., have had a negative impact on the biosphere. All these activities of human beings have led to the pollution of air, land and water. Pollution is a human-made disturbance, which nature cannot stop or ratify. We have to cut down on the increasing pollution in order to maintain the delicate balance of nature, which is essential for our growth and survival.

F. Do it yourself.

G. Across (→)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. SOUTHERN OCEAN | 3. ELBRUS |
| 4. TROPOSPHERE | 5. OXYGEN |
| 10. ANTARCTICA | 11. AFRICA |
| 12. COLORADO | |

Down (↓)

2. AUSTRALASIA

6. GRANCHACO

7. PACIFIC

8. MARIANA

9. BERING

H. Do it yourself.

I. Do it yourself.



12. India's—Location and Political Divisions

Exercise

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

B. 1. seventh 2. cancer 3. 30 degrees

4. Afghanistan, Pakistan

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F

D. 1. The Indian mainland extends roughly between $8^{\circ}4'N$ latitude in the south and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitude in the north and between $68^{\circ}7'E$ longitude in the west and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude in the east. The Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$) passes almost halfway through the country. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is approximately the same—nearly 30 degrees.

2. The standard meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'E$. It passes through Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh).

3. India has common land boundary with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

4. The states of India situated along the coast are : Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

E. 1. India is located in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere. It is situated in the southern part of Asia, at the head of the Indian Ocean and so, has a favourable location with respect to international trade and commerce.

The Indian mainland extends roughly between $8^{\circ}4'N$ latitude in the south and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitude in the north and between $68^{\circ}7'E$ longitude in the west and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude in the east. The Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$) passes almost halfway through the country. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is approximately the same—nearly 30 degrees. The northern part of India is broader than the southern part.

2. India is situated in the southern part of Asia, at the head of Indian Ocean and so, has a favourable location with respect to international trade and commerce.

India is the only country in the world after which an ocean has been named, *i.e.* the Indian Ocean. Our country's southern part is a peninsula which divides the northern part of the Indian Ocean into the Bay of Bengal on the eastern side and the Arabian Sea on the western side.

3. The Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

F. 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

G. 2:30 a.m.

H. 8:30 p.m.

I. Do it yourself.



13. Physical Features of India

Exercise

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

B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

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

D. 1. India can be broadly divided into the following four physical divisions :

(i) The Northern Plains

(ii) The Northern Mountains

(iii) The Peninsular Plateaus

(iv) The Coastal Plains and the Islands

2. The northern plains have many advantages, such as :

(i) A flat surface for building roads, railways, houses and factories.

(ii) Rivers provide water for irrigation.

(iii) New deposits of alluvium every year.

(iv) A favourable climate for round-the-year farming.

3. To the north lie the Aravallis, the Vindhya, the Satpuras and the Rajmahal hills while the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats form its western and eastern boundaries respectively. However, unlike the Himalayas, these ranges have no high peaks or glaciers. The average height of the plateaus ranges from 600 m to 900 m and it slopes from west to east.

4. Besides many islands found along the coast of India, there are two main groups of islands. One of them is the Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea and the other is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Minicoy, with an area of about five sq km, is the largest island in the Lakshadweep group. The Andaman and Nicobar group stretches for a distance of about 600 km. Most of these islands are mountainous and are covered with thick forests.

- E. 1. The Himadri or the Greater Himalaya is the highest mountain range in the world. Most of the mountain peaks here are permanently covered with snow. Mt. Everest (8,848 m) In Nepal is the highest peak in the world. Kanchenjunga (8,598 m) is the highest peak in the Indian Himalayan ranges.

The Shiwalik or the Outer Himalaya is the southernmost mountain range. It is made up of loose deposits of soft rocks, mud and silt. Landslides are common in this range.

The Purvanchal ranges which lie along the eastern boundary of India, form a series of low hills. They have Patkai Bum and the Naga hills in the north and the Mizo hills in the south. The central part has the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

2. Roughly triangular in shape, the peninsular plateaus are located to the south of the northern plains. It is the oldest structure of the Indian Subcontinent. They are surrounded by hill ranges on all the three sides.

To the north lie the Aravallis, the Vindhya, the Satpuras and the Rajmahal hills while the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats form its western and eastern boundaries respectively. However, unlike the Himalayas, these ranges have no high peaks or glaciers. The average height of the plateaus ranges from 600 m to 900 m and it slopes from west to east.

The plateaus are made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks. They have an undulating surface with low hills and rounded tops. The Narmada river divides the entire plateau region into two parts—the Central Highlands and the Deccan plateau.

3. Rivers which rise from Himalayas contain water throughout the year due to melting snow of Himalayas, whereas rivers of Deccan plateau contain water only during rainy season.

4. **The Western Coastal Plain :** The Konkan Coast is the northern part of the Western coastal plain while the southern part is called the Malabar coast.

The backwaters or lagoons, locally called kayals, are a special feature of the Malabar coast.

The Eastern Coastal Plain : The Northern Circars are the northern part of the Eastern coastal plain while the southern part is the Coromandel coast. Rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri have formed fertile deltas along the Eastern coastal plain.

F. Do it yourself.

G. Do it yourself.

H. Do it yourself.



14. Unity in Diversity

Exercise

- A. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T
- C. 1. India is a diverse country as it is a large country with a large number of physical features, regions, languages, customs, dress and food habits. Every major religion in the world like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism are followed in India.
The Indian Constitution provides the right to everyone to practise any religion and develop their own language and culture. So, we have unity in diversity in India.
2. Ancient Indian knowledge has been passed on by word of mouth. Stories with moral lessons were told through song, dance and drama. This is called the art of folk theatre. Folk dances are mostly based on seasons. For example, Bhangra from Punjab and Garba from Gujarat.
3. Any music that is dedicated to the almighty is called religious music such as Kabir's couplet and Surdas' bhajans. While all traditional music sung usually during weddings and festivals are called as folk music.
4. Three National festivals are : Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti. Three religious festivals are : Diwali, Holi and Eid.
- D. 1. Culture is made up of ideas, beliefs, customs, traditions, art, religions, music and dance. The food habits of the people, the festivals they celebrate, their art and handicrafts are all part of their culture.
2. Two main schools of Indian Classical Music are :
(a) North Indian School (Hindustani)
(b) South Indian School (Carnatic)
Gharana tradition is the one where the students learn music from a guru by living in his house.
3. **Backwaters** : These are a chain of lagoons that lie parallel to the Arabian Sea Coast. They are a network of canals and lakes and are fed by around 38 rivers.
Gompas : These are Buddhist temples. Many villages in Ladakh have a Gompa or monastery, a complex of temples and prayer halls. These serve as places of worship, meditation and as schools and are an important part of the lives of the people.

4. Progress and growth in communication, transport and technology during the 20th century have overcome geographical boundaries, turned the world into a global village and revolutionized our way of living. The world is linked as never before. Economies, societies and cultures have been connected through a global network spread all over the world.
- E. Do it yourself. □

15. All Human Beings are Equal

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. social level 2. Discrimination 3. harmoniously
4. treated badly 5. Prejudice or discrimination
- C.** 1. Some people make fun of and laugh at those who are different because they develop negative attitudes and opinions against such people because they feel safe and comfortable with only those who talk, dress and think like them.
2. Prejudice can be guided by the person's race, rationality, caste or religion.
3. A child is 'special' when his or her capacities and needs are different from other children. He or she has difficulties, disabilities, which other children do not have. A broad classification of special children can be made on the basis of child's mental and physical condition.
4. Part III of the Constitution of our Republic deals with Fundamental Rights. It has powerful provisions to fight all forms of discrimination, including those which are based on race, caste or descent.
- D.** 1. Prejudice is an unreasonable dislike for a particular group of people, or preference for one group over another. Thus there are negative attitudes towards or opinions about a person or group simply because the person belongs to a specific religion, race, nationality or another group.
2. Discrimination means unfair treatment of a person or group on the basis of prejudice. It means treating other people badly, not letting them participate in certain activities, restricting their access to work, or living in certain neighbourhoods, or denying them the things to which they are entitled to by right and law. For example, in some villages, some people are not allowed to draw water from the village well or to worship at a temple.

3. Fundamental rights ensure the protection and equality of the weaker and backward sections of the society.
4. Categories for whom special steps are to be taken by the government are :
 - (i) women and children
 - (ii) Scheduled Castes (SCs)
 - (iii) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
 - (iv) Other Backward Classes and minorities
 - (v) physically challenged people

The Constitution says that it is the duty of the state to protect the weaker and backward sections from social injustice. Seats are reserved for SCs and STs in the legislatures and educational institutions.

- E. Do it yourself.
F. Do it yourself.



16. Different Forms of Government

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- C. 1. The political system by which a country or a state is administered is called the government. Its functions are to :
- (i) look after the welfare of the people.
 - (ii) maintain law and order in the country.
 - (iii) build the infrastructure of the country.
- The functions of the government are carried out by its three organs (i) the legislature which is the law-making organ, (ii) the executive which implements these laws and (iii) the judiciary which ensures that these laws are carried out.
- Democratic governments and non-democratic or authoritarian governments are classified on the basis of accountability to people.
2. Following are the two main differences between the parliamentary and presidential system of government :
- (a) In the parliamentary form, the executive is a part of the legislature and there is fusion of powers. While under the presidential system, the legislature and the executive are separate and there is separation of powers.

- (b) In the parliamentary system, the head of the state is separate from the head of the government. The head of government is elected on the basis of the number of members his political party has in the legislature. If a party has a clear majority in the legislature, the leader of that party becomes the prime minister. While in the presidential form, the executive and legislature are separate. The real power lies in the hands of an elected president.
3. A constitution is a set of laws which define how a state or country is to be governed. These rules state the distribution of power and authority within the country. It also states the limit to this power and authority. All the institutions of the government work within the provisions of the constitution.

There are different types of constitutions : written and unwritten, rigid and flexible. These are as follows :

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

The aims of the people and the vision of the leaders are contained and protected in the constitution so as to avoid any kind of conflict.

The British Constitution is an unwritten constitution and contains not a single document. It consists of constitutional conventions and practices that have created precedents for the working of institutions, together with documents such as Statutes and Acts of Parliament.

4. The rigidity and flexibility of a constitution is reflected in the process of amendment.

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

- D.** 1. The political system by which a country or a state is administered is called the government. Its functions are to :
- (i) look after the welfare of the people.
 - (ii) maintain law and order in the country.
 - (iii) build the infrastructure of the country.

The functions of the government are carried out by its three organs (i) the legislature which is the law-making organ, (ii) the executive which implements these laws and (iii) the judiciary which ensures that these laws are carried out.

2. Following are the main characteristics of an authoritarian government:
 - (a) A small group of people, a particular social class or a strong political party controls all the decision-making in the government.
 - (b) The country's citizens are not allowed to raise any questions about political institutions and their methods of functioning.
 - (c) Authority, obedience and order play an important part.
 3. In a federal form of government, the distribution of power is between the central and the state governments. Most laws made by the central government apply all over the country whereas laws made by the state government apply only in its respective state.
Examples of this form of government are India and USA.
 4. For a long time in many developed countries, women were not given the right to vote.
Many societies in the past have denied people the right to vote on the basis of race or ethnicity. For example, non-whites could not vote in the apartheid-era in South Africa. The system came to an end with the first free multi-party elections in 1994.
- E. Do it yourself.
F. Do it yourself.



17. Panchayati Raj System

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (a)
- B. 1. The Panchayati Raj is a system of self-government in rural areas in India. It strengthens the foundations of Indian democracy as it focusses on rural development by involving the rural community.
2. When the British ruled our country, they appointed their own officials to look after the affairs of the people. As a result, the institution of panchayats declined.
3. The Pradhan or Sarpanch is the head of the Gram Panchayat. He is usually elected by the members of the Gram Panchayat. He is responsible for organizing the panchayat meetings. He signs important documents and co-ordinates the activities of the panchayat.
4. The Block Samiti has different names in different states. For instance, it is called 'Kshetra Samiti' in Uttar Pradesh, 'Anchalik Parishad' in West Bengal and 'Mandal Panchayat' in Karnataka. However, its

functions in all the states are more or less the same. It works as an essential link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishad.

5. These institutions of local self-government help to strengthen democracy in our country and also help to bring about social change. In a large country like ours, where there are so many problems related to development and people living in different regions with different needs, the Panchayati Raj system is very important. This system should be further strengthened.
- C.
1. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system which works at three levels—the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Block Samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level.
Some panchayats combine to form a Block Samiti which takes care of the needs of the whole block. But there are certain things the Block Samiti cannot handle by itself. The organization at the top of the Panchayati Raj system, called the Zila Parishad, helps the Block Samitis. It is made up of the representatives of the Block Samitis of the district and other members who work at the district level.
 2. In 1992, the Central Government amended the Constitution and framed rules for the Panchayati Raj system. These were to be followed by all the states and union territories. These rules became effective from April 1993. The rules are as follows :
 - (i) It must be a three-tier system—the village level, the intermediate or block level and the district level. Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in states with a population of less than 20 lakhs.
 - (ii) There should be direct election for all the seats in a Panchayat.
 - (iii) There should be reservation to ensure representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the area.
 - (iv) A member of a Panchayat should not be less than 21 years of age.
 - (v) The State Election Commission should hold Panchayat elections regularly.
 3. The Nyaya Panchayat, which works like a local court, is an important part of the Panchayat system. It settles minor disputes and provides justice quickly. There is one Nyaya Panchayat for four to five villages. Its members are elected by the Gram Panchayats. However, a member of the Gram Panchayat cannot be a member of the Nyaya Panchayat.
The Nyaya Panchayat passes judgements on petty civil and criminal cases. The members study both sides of the case and give a ruling. The process of justice is swift, simple and inexpensive. If a person feels that he or she has not received justice in a Nyaya Panchayat, then he can appeal in a higher court of justice.

4. All plans of the Block Samiti are implemented with the help of the Block Development Officer (BDO). His main function is the implementation of development plans prepared by the Block Samiti. She/He is responsible for the whole block. The Block Pramukh and the Block Development Officer successfully implement the developmental programmes in a block.
 5. The State Government provides grants for the Panchayati Raj system in a state. It also has the power to dissolve a panchayat, if it is not functioning properly. The executive and the technical staff in the Panchayati Raj system are chosen from different state departments. In the broad guidelines given in our Constitution, it is the State Government that formulates the rules and regulations regarding the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system.
- D. Do it yourself. E. Do it yourself.
F. Do it yourself.

□

18. Local Self-Government In Urban Areas

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)
- C. 1. Different forms of urban local bodies exist depending upon the size of the city and the nature and extent of civic functions. The forms of urban local bodies are of three types—Nagar Panchayat, Municipality and Municipal Corporation.
2. A Municipality is elected for a term of five years. It can be dissolved earlier if it does not function according to the rules laid down or is not able to function effectively. In such a case, new members have to be elected within six months so as to complete the term.
3. Some seats are reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One-third of the total seats are reserved for women.
4. The day-to-day work of the Municipalities and Municipal Corporations is carried out by several committees which are formed to perform various tasks. These comprise of 5 to 12 members and are headed by a chairperson. Committees such as the Education Committee and the Public Health Committee play an important role in the administration of cities.

5. The three public conveniences that the municipalities and municipal corporations provide are : (a) To provide for vegetable markets, (b) food grains market and (c) other consumer goods.
- D.**
1. A Nagar Panchayat looks after water supply, drainage, sanitation, cleaning of streets, street lighting, primary education, health, organization and management of fairs, bathing ghats and slum improvement.
Nagar Panchayat is a form of urban local self-government that is established in towns that are under Transition.
 2. The State Government appoints a chief Executive Officer known as Municipal Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation. She/He sees that decisions made by the corporation are executed. She/He also acts as a link between the State Government and the Municipal Corporation. Different officers such as those in charge of departments of health, education, engineering and sanitation help him/her in this work. The Municipal Commissioner co-ordinates their work and has the power to appoint lower level employees.
 3. The Municipalities and Municipal Corporations have similar functions. They have both obligatory and optional functions. Some of these functions are as follows :
 - (i) Maintenance of public hygiene—To arrange for the collection and disposal of garbage.
 - (ii) Public health—to build hospitals and dispensaries, to arrange for vaccinations to protect people against diseases such as cholera, smallpox and tuberculosis and to prevent adulteration of foodstuff.
 - (iii) Public conveniences—To provide for vegetable markets, foodgrain markets and other consumer goods, to provide for and maintain public toilets and urinals, to provide fresh and clean drinking water, and electricity and to ensure proper lighting of streets.
 - (iv) Registering births and deaths—To maintain records of births and deaths and issue certificates for the same and to provide for and maintain graveyards, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
 - (v) Education—To build and maintain schools, public libraries, museums and zoos.
 - (vi) Roads and bridges—To build and maintain roads and bridges within the city limits.
 4. The waste treatment process has the following benefits :
 - (i) Foul smell from garbage is removed.
 - (ii) Waste becomes free of flies, mosquitoes and germs.

- (iii) Waste treatment prevents production of methane and other foul smelling gases, therefore, there are less chances of smoke, fire and explosion hazards at the dumping yards.
- 5. Just as Panchayati Raj bodies plan and allocate resources for the development of rural areas the urban local bodies plan and allocate resources for the development of urban areas. A Planning Committee is formed in each district. It looks into the plans prepared by the Panchayati Raj bodies and the urban bodies and prepares a development plan for the district as a whole.
- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.



19. District Administration

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F
- C. 1. Maintaining law and order in the district is the most important responsibility of the District Collector. She/He can pass orders to check lawlessness and rioting. In this task, she/he is assisted by the Superintendent of Police.
- 2. Land records are important for determining the rightful owner of the land. These records are also required to help the farmers secure loans from banks. The collection of revenue is also important as the government needs money to run its various bodies.
- 3. The district administration provides civic amenities such as health care, education and maintenance of government buildings and roads. It also reviews the overall development of the district.
- 4. Emergency situations such as floods, famines, fire, epidemics and earthquakes sometimes arise in a district. During such times, the district administration provides relief to the affected citizens. As citizens, it is our duty to cooperate with the district administration and assist them when such a situation arises.
- D. 1. **Functions of District Administration :** The main functions are as follows :
 - (i) maintain law and order
 - (ii) maintain land records and collection of revenue

- (iii) provide civic amenities
 - (iv) supervise activities of the Panchayats
 - (v) provide relief work
2. The Sub-divisional officer, Tehsildar, Naib-Tehsildar or Deputy Tehsildar, Kanungo and Lekhpal (Patwari) are the officials in charge of matters concerning collection of revenue. The Sub-divisional officer is responsible for revenue collection at the sub-division level. He is the link between the District Collector and the Tehsildar. The Tehsildar is the main official in the district responsible for actual collection of revenue.

The Superintendent (Land Records) and a Deputy Superintendent (Land Records) maintain land records at the district level while the Kanungo and the Lekhpal or Patwari maintain land records at the village level.

3. Difference between Civil Courts and Criminal Courts

S. No.	Civil Courts	Criminal Courts
1.	Civil cases are tried in these courts.	Criminal cases are tried in these courts.
2.	Civil courts deal with matters related to money, debts, property, divorce etc.	Criminal courts deal with matters related to murder, robbery, assault, dacoity etc.
3.	Judges of these courts cannot imprison or give capital punishment to the guilty	Judges of these courts have the power to send the guilty to jail or give capital punishment.

The incharge of the criminal court is the session judge, while the district judge or additional district judge is incharge of the civil court.

4. The Sessions Judge can award a death sentence. The Chief Judicial Magistrate can award a sentence up to 7 years of imprisonment. A Magistrate of First Class can award a maximum sentence up to 3 years of imprisonment or a fine or both. A Magistrate of Second Class can award a maximum sentence up to 2 years of imprisonment, or a fine, or both. The amount of fine depends on the nature of the crime as well as the powers of the judge.

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.



20. Rural Livelihoods

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B. 1. marigolds, jasmine 2. mallah 3. monsoon 4. monsoon
- C. 1. Occupation-wise, people may be divided into three groups—those engaged in primary occupations (agriculture, mining and quarrying), in secondary occupations (manufacturing), and in tertiary occupations (services, trade and commerce, banking and insurance).
2. Farmers take loans when there is a marriage in the family. At times, they have to sell or mortgage their small lands so as to repay the loan, turning them into landless farmers.
3. Apart from farming, many people in rural areas depend upon poultry farming, animal husbandry, dairy production, fishing and collection from the forest.
4. People migrate to other areas in search of work.
Two examples of migration are :
- (a) One is to settle down permanently in the urban area of one's choice.
- (b) The other is one in which migrants hang on their rural base and migrate repeatedly for different durations of time, either to the same urban area or to different ones.
5. In order to repay the money to the lenders, they are forced to mortgage or sell their lands. Hence it leads him to losing his land.
- D. 1. Apart from working on the land, Shama work at home. She cooks food for her family, clean the house and wash clothes. She also go with other women to collect firewood. She also fetch water from the village well.
2. Many times, small farmers such as Chhotelal have to borrow money to purchase seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Often, they borrow this money from rich farmers, traders, shopkeepers or moneylenders.
3. **Zamindar** : Landlord or *zamindars* are of two types—absentee landlords (landlords who stay in cities and towns) and those who reside in the village in which they own land. The *zamindars* derives his agricultural income primarily from property rights. He gets a share of the produce of the land that he owns, in cash as well as in kind. He may give his land either to a tenant or may cultivate it by hiring labourers. He may manage the hired labourers himself or through a manager.
- Mazdoor** : These are those landless villagers who earn their livelihood primarily from working on other people's land. They receive wages in cash or kind.

Kisan : *Kisans* (farmers) may be small landowners or tenants. The difference between the *zamindars* and the small *kisan* is the size of the land owned by them. The *kisan* himself and one or more members of his family actually work in the fields. Sometimes, his income is so little that he and his family members work as agricultural labourers.

4. A new power structure has emerged in villages. The power-holders may be classified into four groups :
- (i) those who have power based on the ownership and control of land
 - (ii) those who have power based on their caste
 - (iii) those who have power based on numerical strength and
 - (iv) those who have power because of the positions they hold in panchayats or other local bodies.

- E. 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself.
F. Do it yourself. G. Do it yourself.
H. Do it yourself.



21. Urban Livelihoods

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T
- C. 1. Five examples of people who organize their own work are :
- (a) Vegetables Vendors
 - (b) Cobblers
 - (c) Florists
 - (d) Roadside barbers
 - (e) Newspaper sellers
2. Shyamu came to the city because in the village, he did not get work properly so he could not meet the needs of his family.
3. Shops selling crockery, utensils, electronic goods such as refrigerators, TVs and music system, footwear, ready-made clothes and toys are found at the local market.
- D. 1. The government is considering relaxing the law that bans street vendors, so that their right to earn a livelihood is recognized. It has been suggested that there should be special areas for them in the cities. They should also be allowed to move about in all areas.
2. Casual labourer is a person who is employed on a temporary basis. At times when there is no work in the factory, he or she has to look for work elsewhere. Their job is not permanent. For example labour

regarding sweeping the floor, labelling packages, dusting the machines, etc.

3. Radhika receives a fixed salary every month. She will not have to leave if the company does not have work. Every month, a part of her salary is kept in a fund with government. Radhika also gets many holidays like Sundays and other national holidays. She also gets medical leave and annual leave. For all these holidays and leave, her salary is not deducted. The company pays her medical bills upto a certain limit.
4. The main occupation of the people in rural communities is agriculture. Some are engaged in non-agricultural activities also. People in urban communities are mainly engaged in non-agricultural activities such as manufacturing, trade and commerce.

- E. Do it yourself. F. Do it yourself.
G. Do it yourself.



Half-Yearly Model Test Paper

(From Lessons 1-11)

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. Eurasia 2. Gran Chaco 3. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 4. inclination
5. Mt. Elbrus
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. Most cities, including Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, were divided into two parts. The part built on raised ground was the citadel or the 'acropolis'. It had high brick walls to provide protection during floods. It had public buildings, religious structures and granaries. The ruler and the ruling class, consisting of rich merchants and priests, probably lived there.
The other part, or the lower town, was at a lower height but much bigger in area. It had small buildings and common people lived here.
2. Following are the two main changes in agriculture which helped farmers to produce more : First, the iron plough, an improvement over the wooden plough, came to be used on a larger scale. Second, the practice of transplanting paddy, *i.e.*, growing saplings separately and then planting them in the fields, became common. This ensured that many more plants survived and hence more grains were produced. Increased production meant that the king got a greater share of the revenue.
3. Two steps taken by Ashoka to spread Dhamma were :
(i) He led by personal example and followed the principles of dhamma in his daily life.

- (ii) He appointed officials called dharma mahamatras to spread dhamma. These officers went from place to place to spread the message of dhamma among the people. Some of the event went outside the country to Sri Lanka, South-east Asia, Central Asia and Egypt.
4. As mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, during his northern campaigns, he defeated nine kings of Aryavarta : Nandin, Balavarman, Nagasena, Rudradeva, Chandravarman, Mathila, Gangapathinaga, Nagadatta and Achyuta.
5. The Importance of Oceans
- ◆ Common salt is supplied by the oceans.
 - ◆ Oceans are the main source of moisture in the atmosphere.
 - ◆ They exercise direct control over the atmospheric temperature.
 - ◆ The ocean currents modify the climate of the coastal areas.
 - ◆ They are the main source of fish and other marine life.
 - ◆ They are the storehouse of various minerals and chemicals.
 - ◆ They provide a free and permanent highway for travel and trade.
 - ◆ They possess enormous energy in the form of tidal waves from which electricity can be generated.
 - ◆ Oceans provide natural links between the continents.
 - ◆ The shortage of drinking water can be solved by treating ocean water.



Annual Model Test Paper

(From Lessons 12-21)

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. mallah 2. 30 degrees 3. harmoniously
4. seventh 5. monsoon
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F
- D.** 1. The government is considering relaxing the law that bans street vendors, so that their right to earn a livelihood is recognized. It has been suggested that there should be special areas for them in the cities. They should also be allowed to move about in all areas.
2. India is located in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere. It is situated in the southern part of Asia, at the head of the Indian Ocean and so, has a favourable location with respect to international trade and commerce.

The Indian mainland extends roughly between 8°4'N latitude in the south and 37°6'N latitude in the north and between 68°7' E longitude in the west and 97°25' E longitude in the east. The Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) passes almost halfway through the country. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is approximately the same—nearly 30 degrees. The northern part of India is broader than the southern part.

3. Rivers which rise from Himalayas contain water throughout the year due to melting snow of Himalayas, whereas rivers of Deccan plateau contain water only during rainy season.
4. Apart from working on the land, Shama work at home. She cooks food for her family, clean the house and wash clothes. She also go with other women to collect firewood. She also fetch water from the village well.
5. All plans of the Block Samiti are implemented with the help of the Block Development Officer (BDO). His main function is the implementation of development plans prepared by the Block Samiti. She/He is responsible for the whole block. The Block Pramukh and the Block Development Officer successfully implement the developmental programmes in a block.

