



Orchid



# Social Movements

A Book of Social Studies

7

ANSWER KEY





# Medieval Period



## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

## B. Fill in the blanks.

1.Pattadakal 2.Gulbadan Begum 3.Ibn Battuta 4. Ferancois Bernier

## C. Write true or false.

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

## D. Write short answers.

1. Bhakti movement and the Sufi movement which became popular during the medieval period in India. They both preached messages of peace, tolerance and equality.
2. Babur established the Mughal rule in India in the 16th century.
3. Tanjore painting depicts gods and goddesses from the mythology.
4. Miniature painting are small - sized paintings dedicated to the court life of the medieval period.

## E. Answer in detail.

1. The invaders brought along with them a new religion, new ideas and a new way of thinking. The invaders of medieval period were the Mongol ruler Genghis Khan, Turkish ruler Timur, Babur who was a descendant of Genghis Khan and Timur the Lame.
2. India has been known by several different names since the ancient times. It was referred to as Aryavarta or the land of the Aryans. Buddhists called it Jambudvīpa which means the Island of rose apple trees. Bharatvarsha during the Rig Vedic age. Bharat name comes from the ancient king Bharata 'Inde' in French and finally India in English.
3. During medieval period many secular monuments, religious structures, gardens and public utility structures were built. The Qutub Minar, the Red Fort, several temples, mosques and tombs were constructed by regional kingdoms and Muslim rulers. Many gardens like Shalimar Bagh and Shahi Bagh. Baolis (step wells), clock towers, school (madarasas) and inns (sarais) are some public utility structures.
4. Autobiographies, chronicles, religious writing and accounts of travelling are some important literary sources belonging to the medieval history of India.  
 \*Rajatarangini by Kalhana, Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi by Zia-ud-din Barani, Tarikh-i-Ferishta by Ferishta are some chronicles of the medieval period.  
 \*Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri by Jahangir, Baburnama by Babur, Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh by Badayuni are some biographies and autobiographies written during medieval period.  
 \*Tarikh-i-Hind by Al-Beruni, Rihla by Ibn Battuta are books of travel written in medieval times.

## F. Match the following.

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

## HOTS

1. Through the study of past events we can gain valuable insight into the present and the future. History gives us a better understanding of the world and how it operates. All this knowledge helps us make informed decisions in the present.
2. Literary sources are often preferred for understanding history because they provide detailed accounts of events, societal structures and the people's perspectives from the time period. They provide detailed information on the objects and events of the past.

## Project Work

1. Try yourself
2. Medieval Temples of India: Virupaksha temple - by the Pallava dynasty, Meenakshi temple - by Tirumala Nayak, Brihadeeswara temple - by Chola emperor Raja Raja Chola I, Sun temple - by King Narasingha Deva.



# Regional Kingdoms-I



## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1.d 2.d 3.b 4.c

## B. Fill in the blanks.

1.Prithviraj chauhan 2. Khalji rulers 3. Rjendra I 4.Chola 5.Chola

## C. Write true or false.

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

## D. Write short answers.

1.King Harishchandra 2.The second battle of tarain 3. Alauddin Khalji 4. Palas

## E. Answer the following questions.

1.During the early medieval period, several prominent rajpuit kingdoms emerged in the nation India:

\*Tomars- established thier kingdoms in the city of Delhi as Dhillika in the 8th century.

\*Chauhans- was established by Ajayraja in the 12th century after the decline of the Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas.

\Prithviraj chauhan was legendary chauhan ruler.

\*Solankis- ruled from the10th to 12th century in the region around malwa raja Bhoj was themost powerful ruler of this kingdom.

\*Gahanvalas- ruled over most partsof Uttarpradesh. Govindachandra was the first ruler of this dynasty.

\*Chandellas- ruled in the Bhundelkhand region. Dengha and Kirtivarma werethe two most prominent rulers of this dyna-sty.

\*Palla- ruled over the region around the modfern day Bhiar , Jharkhand and West Bengal. Gopala was the first for this dynasty. palas were the last mjoy dynasty to embrace Buddhism in India.

\*Gujara - Pratiharas- Harishchandra is considered as the founder. this dynasty ruled over a large region og Gujarat and Rajasthan from 6th-11th century AD. Mahendrapala was the last king of this dynasty.

\*Rashtrakutas- controlled the northern central as well as southern parts ofc India from 8th-10th century AD. Encouraged art, architecture and literarture. Dantidurga was feudatory chief of this dynasty.

2.The three most powerful rajputs tribes established kingsoms in the central part of India were the chauhans ,the solankis andthe pratiharas.

\*Chauhans-kingdom wasestablished by ajayraja in the 12th century after the decline of pratiharas, palas and rashtrakutas. Prithviraj chauhan wasa legendary chahan ruler.

\*Solankis- Siddhartha was a prominent solanki ruler. they established thier kingdom in Gujarat.

\*Pratiharas- they established thier kingdom in the region around punjab as well as southern rajasthan. king Harishchandra is the founder of this dynasty.

3. Mahmud of Ghanzni and Muhamad of Ghor were two invaders who plundered Indian wealth during the medieval peri-od.

\* Mahmud of Ghanzni - was first ruler of ghazni in Afghanistan and invaded India 17 times during his rule from 1000 to 1030 AD. first raid Hindushahi ruler of punjab. Also attacked the rich temple, town like thanesar, nagarkot , mathura and kannauj in 1018 AD and somnath (Gujarat) in 1026 AD and acquried a lot of wealth. His major ain to invadeIndia was rather the wealth not to rule India.

\*Muhamad of Ghor- he wasthe first Turkish ruler who had intention of establishing his kingdom in India. invaded India in 12th century. Prithiviraj chauhan faught two battles with Muhammmad Gori in 1191 and1192 AD. In second battle he defeated Prithviraj took him asprisoner and captured his territories.

4. The deccan kingdoms of India during the early medieval period witnessed the rise of the chauhan and the Rashtrakut-as. Some other dynsties rose to power in deccan after decline of rashtrajutas. These are as follows:

(i) Yadavas- bhillama wasthe founder of the yadava dynasty of devagiri, ruledfrom 12th century to 14th century over reg-ion falling between the Narmada and Godavari rivers.

(ii) Chalukyas- ruled by Kayani over the western deccan region. Vikramanka was the great ruler of this kingdom.

(iii) Hoysalas- ruled over Dvarasmudra that existed around the present day karnataka. Vishnuvardhan was the most powe-rful ruler of this kingdom.

## F. Match the following.

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

## HOTS

During the Chola period temples were the centre of economic, social and cultural life because they were places of worship, craft production centres and hubs of settlements. Also temples were learning places with inscriptions on the walls that told their story, decorated with images of gods and goddesses.

2. Constant wars and battles can have a devastating impact on people's lives, including physical, emotional and economic consequences. Wars cause death, injury and illness. Also loss of property and disturb the economy position of the country.

CHAPTER

3

## Sultanate Period



### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

### B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1- Muhammad Ghori 2.Khalji 3. Alauddin 4. Devagiri

### C. Write true or false.

- 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T

### D. Write short answers.

- Razia sultan was hated by the nobles as they resented a woman ruling them.
- Jalal-ud-din Khalji was noble under the slave dynasty. He was an benevolent ruler and criticised as a weak ruler.
- Ghyas-ud-din Tughlaq.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq gained the support of the nobles and ulemas by implementing policies that favoured them like focus on Islamic law and welfare project.
- Timur beautified his capital Samarkand after plundering Delhi.

### E. Answer the following questions.

- Qutub-ud-din Aibak and Ghyas-ud-din Balban are considered two most important rulers of the slave dynasty because Aibak is credited with founding the dynasty by establishing the Delhi sultanate while Balban is recognised for significantly strengthening the empire through military companies and administration reforms, effectively stabilizing the dynasty during a turbulent period, both rulers played pivotal roles in shaping early history of the Delhi sultanate through their military powers and governance strategies. Qutub - ud - din was a former slave who rose to power after the death of Muhammad Ghori, becoming the first ruler of Delhi sultanate and laying the foundation for the slave dynasty.
- Shams -ud-din Iltutmish was initially a slave of Qutub-ud-din Aibak. He was Aibak son-in-law and occupied the throne of Delhi sultanate in 1210 AD after the death of Aibak and ruled for about 26 years until 1236AD. He is particularly known for his military powers, conquering regions like Punjab and Sindh. Iltutmish organised his nobility into a select group of forty nobles called chalisa or chahalgani.
- Alauddin took the title of Ala-ud-din after ascending the throne. He ruled for about twenty years from 1296AD to 1316AD. He annexed the territories of Gujarat, Malwa, and Mewar also captured the forts of Ranthambore and Chittor. In 1307 AD, he captured Devagiri and defeated the rulers of Warangal, Dvarasamudra and Mysore. He introduced the market control policy and lowered the prices of all commodities so that his soldiers could sustain their living even at low salaries. He raised the land taxes in the fertile region. He banned all banquets and assemblies in order to prevent any conspiracy among the nobles. He also maintained an efficient system of espionage to get the updated information on all kind of development within his empire. He was patron of art and literature.
- Some aspects of Tughlaq's dynasty were:-
  - Sultan, Ulemas and the Caliphs:- the sultan was the most powerful person but he needed the support of the nobles and the ulemas in order to rule. Muhammad -bin-Tughlaq tried to curb the ulemas power and discourse Islamic laws while Firoz Shah adopted a lenient attitude towards the ulemas.
  - Court :- the court was highly ceremonial during Tughlaq's rule. The sultan sat on a throne and sijdahs and paibos were performed before him. The high officials were given fixed places to sit or stand.
  - Nobility, Officials and Administration :- Diwan-i-Wizarat (financial department), Diwan-i-risalat (religious department), Diwan-i-arz (military department) and Diwan-i-insha (royal department) were main pillars of administration during

Tughlaq's rule. Wazir was the most powerful person after the sultan. He supervised the work of all officials. Qazi was the chief judge who also advised the sultans on all religion matters.

(iv) Iqta System :- in sultanate period, land given as grant by the sultanate was called Iqta. Nobles were known as iqtdars, they maintained their families with the tax they collected from the farmers living within their iqtas.

5. The Delhi sultanate ended in 1526 when Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire defeated the last Delhi sultanate, Ibrahim Lodi at the first battle of Panipat was one of the earliest battles to use gun power, fire arms and field artillery. After the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi, the Mughal empire became more powerful and centralized empire in India. Thus ended the region of the Delhi sultans giving rise to the next era that was of the Mughal Empire.

### F. Match the following.

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

### HOTS

1. Iltutmish considered none of his sons fit to be the next ruler because they lack the necessary administration skills and political acumen, leading him to instead choose his daughter, Razia as his successor, who demonstrated exceptional capabilities and intelligence despite the social norms against female rulers at the time.

2. Yes, taxes made the life of common man more miserable in sultanate rules. The farmer paid 1/3rd of their produce as land revenue and had to pay other taxes and lived miserable lives.

3. A King is a title for a ruler of a kingdom, typically used in non-Muslim countries while Sultan is a title for a Muslim ruler.

CHAPTER

4

## The Mughal Empire

### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1.33 2. Nurjahan 3. Ibadat-khan 4. Panipat

#### C. Write true or false.

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

#### D. Write short answers.

1. Battle of Kannauj.

2. Sikander Shah Suri

3. Meetings of the court were held in the Diwan-i-khas for private audience for general public the court was held by the emperor in the Diwan-i Aam.

4. Akabarnama was written by Abul Fazal.

5. Agra to Delhi.

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. Babur managed to establish and expand his empire from Kabul to present day Bihar by fighting three important battles- The battle of Panipat I (1526AD), the battle of Khanua (1527AD) and the battle of Ghaghara (1529AD).

(i) Battle of Panipat I (1526AD): Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur in the first battle of Panipat which took place in April 1526AD. Babur was a military genius who carefully deployed his military units specialising in gunpowder battle.

(ii) Battle of Khanua (1527AD): this battle was fought by Ramesha of Mewar and Daulat Khan Lodhi against Babur. Ramesha's and Babur's armies met at Khanua in 1527AD. This victory established Babur's firm control over most of northern India.

(iii) Battle of Ghaghara (1529AD): the battle took place in 1529AD. Babur conquered the territories held by the Afghan chief Mahmud Lodhi. After being defeated by Babur, Nursat Khan without any opposition handed over the control of Bihar to Babur.

2. Humayun had to face problems from the very beginning. First, his three brothers namely Kamran, Hindal and Askari had received much smaller territories. Secondly the empire that Humayun had received lacked a proper system of administration. Thirdly, he was faced with the threat of the Rajputs, the Afghans and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. In 1540, Sher Shah again emerged victorious in the battle of Kannauj. In 1539, Humayun fled to Sind and later to Persia and remained there in exile for 15 years.

3. Sher Shah Suri founded the Sur dynasty in northern India in 1540 AD. His real name was Farid Khan. He was a great military leader as well as an efficient administrator. He raised a large army and occupied the regions of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and other territories. He introduced several civil, economic and political reforms and introduced new silver coin called Rupya. He also introduced gold coins which were called Mohar and Copper coins which were called Dem. He reduced custom duties, trade and commerce, built an excellent network of roads including the grand trunk road to boost trade.

4. Akbar's policies which helped him to strengthen his empire and ensure peace and prosperity in his empire were :-
- (i) Akbar followed an expansion policy. He conquered gwalior ajmer and jaunpur and in 1561, he hexconquered malwa and gondwana and captured the fort of chunargarh (bihar).
- (ii) Akbar followed a friendly policy towards the rajput people. Akbar entered into many matrimonial alliances with rajput families Akbar appreciated the services of the rajputs and gave them high ranks, titles, properties and royal favour.
- (iii) Akbar was initially an orthodox muslim. He later on adopted a secular policy being influenced by the liberal thinkers like Abul Fa-zi. he allowed people to worship the way they liked later he abolished the Jaziya tax in 1564 and ended the practice of converting pri-soners to islam and translated many holly books of hindu into persian.
- (iv) In Akbarnama his policies and region were written land revenue was reduced for economically weak farmers Akbar became social reformer and abolished many unjust practices in his empire.

### F. Match the following.

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

### HOTS

According to me comparcenary is the fairerc division of inheritance as it is basedon the principle of equality. In this system assets are divided equallyt among all heirs. This can beseen as fair in other culture.



## Architecture in Medieval India

### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1.The Pearl Mosque 2. Mehrauli 3.Lucknow 4.Ahmad shah

#### C. Write true or false.

- 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T

#### D. Write short answers.

- Ghiyas-ud-din and Muhammad Tughlaq
- Mughal empire shah jahan
- Babur
- Bhubaneswar , Konark and Puri

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Features of North India temples in early medieval period were:-
  - Nagra's style of temple architecture was popular during the medieval period.
  - Garbhagriha was an important feature of these temples where idols were placed.
  - Few temples were not part of the nagara style of architecture. These temple distinctive feature was the presence of two amalkas. The larger was generally placed on the smaller amalaka and kalasha picture was placed on a amalka.
  - In north India temples ceiling were adorned with delicate carvings.
  - The walls are often made of stone or bricks and decorated with sculpture.
  - Thier were Mandapa this is main hall where devotee gather to worship in temple.
- In south India, Dravidian or Deccani style was dominant. the temple built in south India by Rastrakutas and the hoysala representing a unique architectural style. Many temples were rock-cut temple which were carved out of a single rock. Vimana was the most important characteristic feature of these temples. It is generally high pyramid tower consisting of several stories of diminishing sizes built over garbhagriha. Gateways or gopurams were other characteristic feature of these temples. Also richly - carved pillars are the hallmark of these temples.
- The rulers of Turkish and Afghani origin introduced a new style of architecture in India in the 13th century which includes the elements of Indian and Muslim architecture also known as Indo- Islamic architecture.
  - Mosques , idgahs and madaras were religious building formed during this period. Inside the Mosque open rectangular curtyard is made which is known as Sihn. At the western and thier is domed prayer hall. MIhrab is a niche faced by Musli -m while praying.
  - Secular Ind-Islamic architecture includes tombs, forts places, towers, baghs, baolis, and sarais
  - Minarets, Arches , domes were main characteristic of Indo - Islamic architecture.
  - No animal or human figure were in these building only flower, geometrical designs, calligraphy all these are feature of Indo- Islamic architecture.

4. Yes, the regional architecture built after the decline of the sultanate regime was influenced by Ind- Islamic style. The sultanate period highly promoted this architecture blend, which continued to be adopted regional kingdoms even after the central power weakened, incorporating elements like arches, domes, forts, minarets and intricate flower, geometrical designs, calligraphy into their buildings.

(i) Individual styles were developed in different parts of India as the elements of the regional styles of architecture combined with the Persian style of architecture.

(ii) Later on, the Mughal also borrowed elements from both Indian and Islamic architecture to make their buildings.

(iii) In Gujarat Ahmad Shah founded the city and decorated with beautiful massive Islamic structures like Jama Masjid.

(iv) The Malwa rulers built numerous Islamic structures at Mandu like the Jama Masjid, Hindola Mahal, Jahaz Mahal.

(v) In Rajasthan many forts in Islamic style were built by the Rajput rulers.

5. Different regions used different construction materials on the basis of their availability:-

(i) The Hoysala used soapstone in the 12th and 13th centuries to create intricate designs in temples.

(ii) The Pallavas used hard rocks like granite for their temples in Mamallapuram.

(iii) In Bengal temples it was largely constructed from the bricks because stones were not easily available there.

(iv) Mughal buildings were largely made by using redstone. Yellow stone and marbles were used for decoration.

(v) Shah Jahan used white marbles on a large scale for constructing his monuments.

## HOTS

800 Years ago very few buildings were made of stone as labour-intensive and technologically limited, making it a very expensive and time-consuming method of construction. Mostly they rely on bricks, wood for building structures.

## Life Skills

1. Do yourself

2. While both Agra Fort and the Red Fort are significant Mughal forts built with red sandstone. The architecture is similar but the layout less so as Agra Fort is 2.5 times smaller than the Delhi Red Fort. Red Fort Delhi's large part are held by the Indian Army while in Agra Fort is better preserved and more accessible to the visitors.



# Towns and Traders in Medieval India

## Exercise

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1.b 2.c 3.c 4.b

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Silk 2. Muslin 3. Mughals 4. Emperor Akbar 5. Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

### C. Write true or false.

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

### D. Write short answers.

1. Surat
2. The Portuguese merchants, realising the importance of Surat as many ships carrying Haj Pilgrims to Mecca set sail from there.
3. Sarriops or shroffs.
4. Ethnic groups of people originating from the Malwa region of Rajasthan.

### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The cities of Delhi, Lahore and Agra are good examples of capital towns. Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Emperor Akbar at different times. Many rulers specially the Mughals, built new cities or rebuilt old ones and converted them into their capitals. Shah Jahan founded the city of Delhi and named it Shah Jahanabad. Delhi, Ajmer, Mahoba, Dhar in the north and Kanchi, Tanjore and Madurai in the south became famous capitals of powerful rulers. Daulatbad in 1327 built by Muhammad bin Tughlaq as his new capital. Tughlaqabad was built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq. Fatehpur Sikri by Akbar. Siri was founded by Ala-ud-din Khilji and City of Hyderabad was built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1591.

2. The major temple towns and centres of pilgrimage that developed in the early medieval period in India led to the growth of towns. All these towns are referred to as 'temple towns'. A large number of merchants and craftsmen and other people and those who visited the temples and pilgrimage centres. Benaras, Allahabad, Mathura and Vrindavan, Hridwar, Pushkar,

Tirupati madurai dwarka konark are some of the temple towns which grew in the medieval period. Amiritsar emerged as the holiest city for the sikh. Ajmer where the shroe of sufi saint Khwaja Muin-ud-din chisti is located and Delhi where emerged as centres of pilgrimage for both the Hindu and Muslims.

3. Sonargaon near dhaka in bangladesh, Masulipatnam on the eastern coast, Quilan near kollan, kozhikode now known as calicut, Mangalore in malabar, BHatkal in Karnatka, Limboder in Gujarat, Diu, Arikanmedu, Vishakapatnam and Goa were some important port towns of the medieval period in India. Nagapattinam and Pondicherry on the eastern coast also developed into port towns.

4. Different types of crafts flourished during the medieval period in India was patronised by the Mughal and the sultanate regions. Weaving wood, carving, metal work and jewellery making were the main craft in this period. New techniques like inlay work, glass engraving, carpet weaving, brocades, enamelling were introduced. Bidriware and minakari craft were encouraged by Mughal rulers. Murshidbad became a prominent centre of different kinds of silk fabrics. Dhaka in bengal became an important centre for hardwood furniture which embellished inlay work. Malabar in kerala was known for its printed and coloured cloth called calico.

5. Two significant towns of medieval india are Surat and Hampi :-

(i) Hampi- the capital of vijynagar empire and well fortified city. Hampi became major trading centre during the 15th and 16th century due to the abundance of cotton and species. Many european merchants and traders from other countries like Persia, Arabia, Burma, China and Island of India ocean visited Hampi for Trade.

(ii) Surat- became one of the leading port towns for trade and commercial activities when it came under the control of Mughals. In the 15th century cambay was the major port in the gujarat and surat grew its importance around the end of 15th century. Ships from many countries at surat. it became famous for its cotton, silk textile with gold zari work done on borders by craftsmen and became important items of export. Other main items of export were spices like pepper and saltetre, Indigo, jewellery, etc. Today, Surat is counted as one of the major diamond trading centres in India.

### F. Match the following.

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

### HOTS

In the medieval period, people settled in towns primarily due to the growth of trade and commerce. improved agriculture practices leading to surplus food production specialisation in craft and trade and help to sell their goods in market centres located in towns or trade routes. Towns often had fortified walls and were under the protection of a lord. Towns provide a community environment with access to social events, religious institutions and cultural activities.



## CHAPTER 7 Tribal Communities

### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Parmatta Singha 2. King Suhungmung 3. Gond 4. Rani Durgawati

#### C. Write true or false.

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

#### D. Write short answers.

1. Cattle herding
2. They wore bright and colorful clothes.
3. Gond unique marriage system.
4. Sukapha

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. In the medieval India, tribal communities primarily lived in the forested areas, hills and remote regions, relying on subsistence farming, hunting, gathering and pastoral activities for their livelihood. They often had their own distinct cultures, social structure based on kinship bonds and religious tribal groups included the Gonds, Ahoms, Bhils and Rajputs. Most of the tribal people were nomadic who wandered from one place to another in search of food and shelter and started leading a settled life and adopted agriculture.

2. Society in medieval India was mainly divided into Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras since the vedic times. The subcastes began to appear during the medieval period. Dikshits, Patwardhans, Upadhyas and Pathaks were the main

- subcastes that emerged. The Kayasthas were a special caste which was a mixture of all castes. Brahmins (priest and scholars), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaishya (merchants and farmers) and Shudras were laborers.
3. Four nomadic tribes from medieval India are the Banjaras, the Gonds, the Ahoms, and the Bhills. The Banjaras were well known as trade nomads, moving around from one place to another in big groups, transporting grains from villages to towns, reared animals like horses and cattle. The Gonds used to live in the upper Narmada valley surrounded by hills forested areas. They settled in central India as the Gondwanaland. There were four main Gondwana kingdoms that ruled from the late 14th century onwards known as Garha-Mando, Chandrapur, Kherla and Deograh-Nagpur. Ahoms occupied large parts of Assam in 1228 and ruled for 400 years. They lived in a powerful tribal setup and used to allot land to peasants for cultivating food crops like rice. Bhills spread across western and central India, skilled hunters and gatherers who sometimes engaged in shifting cultivation.
4. The tribal people revered nature. As we already read, they believed in their own gods. The Bhills believed in Bhugwan or Bholo Ishwar. Their religion is known as Sana in central India. The Naga tribe believed in earthquakes. Other deities worshipped by these people were mainly related to nature like mountains, forests, rivers or lakes.
5. The Ahoms established a medieval kingdom which occupied large parts of Assam in 1228 and ruled for about 600 years. The kingdom originally belongs to the Shah dynasty of China. Sukapha was their first ruler who ruled for 40 years from 1228 to 1268. He established his kingdom in Assam along with 9000 followers who had come with him. The Ahom kings consolidated and expanded their territories for the next 300 years. They fought many wars with local kings. They also fought against the Mughals. The Ahoms were defeated by Aurangzeb. They lived in a powerful tribal group in Assam and have not forgotten their origin and history. They follow their original surname.

### F. Match the following.

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

### HOTS

The Mughals were interested in the land of the Gonds because it was a rich kingdom with vast natural resources, particularly a large population of elephants which were highly valuable and warfare making it a strategic target for expanding their empire and consolidating power in central India.



## Religious Beliefs

### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 63,12 2. Chittoor 3. Ramananda 4. Women 5. Adi Granth Sahib

#### C. Write true or false.

- 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F

#### D. Write short answers.

- The saint who popularised the bhakti movements.
- Ramananda
- Varanasi
- Adi Shankara

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- The bhakti movement was started in southern parts of India between 12th and 17th centuries. Alvars and Nayanmars were saints who popularised the bhakti movement. They travelled from one place to another singing devotional songs and 12 Alvar saints who were well known during the medieval period in southern parts of India.
- The Lingayat movement was also known as Virashaivism. It was founded in the 12th century by the worshippers of Lord Shiva, mainly Basavanna. The Lingayats criticised the powerful Brahmins system and championed the cause of the downtrodden. They believed in equality and were against performing rituals and idol worship.
- The influence of the bhakti movement was first seen in Maharashtra. There were a number of saint-poets between the 13th and 17th century in present-day Maharashtra. Jnaneshwar, Eknath, Namdev, Janabai and Sakhubai were best known among them. They did not believe in performing rituals and ceremonies for people of north India.
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was the founder of modern Vaishnavism in Bengal. He moved from place to place chanting the names of Lord Krishna. He placed chanting the names of Hare Krishna and Hare Rama and introduced public kirtan.
- Kabir also called as Kabirdas. He was one of the greatest saints of the Bhakti movement. Kabir believed in oneness of

God. Kabir composed several dohas and couplets which became popular among both the Hindu and Muslims. His dohas and couplets were not written, these passed orally from one generation to another. There are some books which contain Kabir's philosophies. He said great emphasis on purity of character and leading a simple life dedicated to Bhakti. Guru Nanak was born in Talwandi and belonged to a Khatri family. He referred to as Ik Onkar. He preached equality and rejected any caste-based discrimination. He laid down three principles for people to follow.

6. The Sufi movement originated in western Asia. In 9th century many Sufi saints began to migrate to India. They believed in the simple living. The Sufi founded many Silsilahs or order by the 13th century. The Sufi movement lived in Khanqahs devoted to all religious communities visited these Khanqahs for blessing. In the 13th century and 14th centuries the Chishti Silsilah became popular in India. Salim Chisti of Fatehpur Sikri was famous Chisti saint. The Sufi saints preached that God is supreme. They emphasised that only a guru can show the correct path.

## HOTS

1. We know more about Baba Guru Nanak Devji and Kabir Das because both were prominent figures in the Bhakti movement, actively spreading their teaching through poetry and public discourse. Guru Nanak spread and established the Sikh religion, while Kabir's verses are also found in the Gurugranth Sahib and other Bhakti literature, solidifying their place in religious discourse.

2. Bhakti saints contributed to the development of Indian music by composing devotional songs and experimenting with new musical forms. Their work helped to make music more accessible to the common people and influenced the development of Indian classical music.

CHAPTER



# Cultural Developments in Medieval India



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.d

**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. Chera 2. Urdu 3. Jahangir 4. Kangra

**C. Write true or false.**

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

**D. Write short answers.**

1. Raga Darbari and Raga Deepak composed by Mian Tansen.

2. Amir Khusro

3. Abdul Hamid Lahori

4. Bharatnatyam

5. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. In early medieval period many regional languages emerged flourished. Bengali and Marathi were new languages which emerged in Bengal and Maharashtra. In south India many languages flourished during the Chola rule. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam were the main languages that flourished in this period.

2. Rajput style, Kangra style and Deccani style of painting developed under the patronage of regional kingdoms existing in different parts of India during medieval period.

(i) The Rajput style was also known as Rajasthani style, developed in Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi, Bikaner and Kota from 14th century to 18th century. These paintings represent mainly religious and mythological scenes derived from the stories of Lord Krishna and Radha.

(ii) The Kangra style is also known as Pahari style, mainly developed on the foothills of the Himalayas during the 18th and 19th centuries.

(iii) The Deccani style and painting mainly depicted battle scenes or kings in different moods.

3. During the medieval period, music and dance in India developed through the influence of religion, patronage from royalty and the fusion of Indian and other musical styles.

(i) Hindustani Music - a classical music genre that blended Persian and Indian music styles.

(ii) Classical dances: Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Odissi were developed during this period.

(iii) Devotional music: Bhakti and Sufi music, which included songs praising deities and expressing spiritual love.

(iv) A new form of music called Qawali was popularised.

(v) New instruments like Rabab, Sarangi, Dholak and Sitar were introduced.

5. Bengal has been a cultural centre since ancient times. Ruled by palas during the early medieval period. In between 14th and 17th centuries the Ilyas shahi dynasty the hussain shahi dynasty and the sur dynasty ruled over bengal. The medieval rulers built a number of monuments. many temples were also built in bengal by using modest bricks and terracotta structures. Bengali developed as a regional language.

**F. Match the following** 1.e 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d

## HOTS

- a. Despite having wide range of languages and religions, India exhibits 'unity in diversity' due to shared cultural heritage a strong sense of national identity, the principle of secularism enriched in its constitution and the historical tendency of people from different background coming together during the time of crisis allowing for peaceful coexistence across diverse communities.
- b. try yourself.



# Medieval India in 18th Century



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1.d 2.c 3.c 4.b

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Jijabai 2. Mharaj sawai jai singh II 3. Battle of plasey the 4. Afghan king ahmad shah durrahi 5. Bannda singh bahadur

**C. Write true or false** 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T

**D. Write short answers.**

1. The sayyid brothers, Syed hassan ali khan barha and syed hussain ali khan were powerful mughal nobles.

2. Bahadur shah zafar. 3. 14 January 1761 4. Nader shah 5. Mharaja Ranjit Singh

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The "Later Mughals" period (roughly 1707-1857) saw the Mughal Empire's decline, marked by weak rulers, internal strife, and the rise of regional powers like the Marathas. The empire, once powerful, faced challenges from rebellions and foreign invasions, ultimately leading to its demise.

Here's a more detailed account:

(i) Weak Leadership:

After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the Mughal emperors who followed were less capable and effective than their predecessors.

(ii) Internal Conflicts:

The Mughal court became a scene of factionalism and intrigues, with nobles vying for power, further weakening the empire.

(iii) Rise of Regional Powers:

The Marathas, Rajputs, Sikhs, and other regional groups gained strength and challenged Mughal authority, leading to the fragmentation of the empire.

(iv) External Invasions:

Invasions by Persian and Afghan rulers like Nadir Shah, who looted Delhi in 1739, further destabilized the empire.

(v) Expansion of the British East India Company:

The British East India Company gradually gained influence and power, eventually leading to the abolition of the Mughal Empire in 1857.

2. Following Aurangzeb's death in 1707, several powerful kingdoms emerged, including the independent states of Hyderabad, Bengal, and Awadh.

Here's a more detailed look at these kingdoms:

(i) Hyderabad:

The Nizam of Hyderabad, originally a Mughal subedar (governor), declared his independence after Aurangzeb's death and established a powerful state in the Deccan region.

This state, known as the Kingdom of Hyderabad, controlled a large territory and became a significant regional power.

(ii) Bengal:

The Bengal Nawabs, also initially Mughal governors, gradually asserted their independence and established a powerful kingdom in eastern India.

They controlled a vast territory and amassed significant wealth through trade and agriculture.

(iii)Awadh:

The Nawab of Awadh, another Mughal governor, also declared independence after Aurangzeb's death and established a kingdom in the region of present-day Uttar Pradesh. Awadh became a prominent state, known for its rich culture and administration.

3. The Marathas, under the leadership of Shivaji, established a powerful kingdom in the Konkan region through military prowess, strategic alliances, and by exploiting the weaknesses of the Mughal Empire and the Adil Shahi dynasty.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

(i) Shivaji's Leadership and Military Tactics: Shivaji, a brilliant military strategist, used guerilla warfare tactics, effectively challenging the larger Mughal armies.

(ii) Strategic Alliances: Shivaji forged alliances with powerful Maratha warrior families (deshmukhs) and utilized the mobility of peasant-pastoralists (kunbis) to build a strong army.

(iii) Exploiting Mughal Weakness:

The Marathas capitalized on the religious and political tensions within the Mughal Empire, particularly under Aurangzeb, to carve out their own kingdom.

(iv) Establishment of Hindavi Swarajya:

Shivaji's vision of "self-rule of Hindus" (Hindavi Swarajya) resonated with many and helped unite the Marathas against the Mughals.

(v) Control of the Konkan Coast: The Marathas established a navy and conquered the Konkan coast, which provided them with access to trade routes and resources, further strengthening their kingdom.

4. After Aurangzeb's death, the relationship between the Mughals and Rajputs shifted from alliance to conflict, with the Rajputs revolting against the weakened Mughal Empire and seeking independence, leading to a period of Rajput rebellions and Mughal decline.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

(i) Aurangzeb's Policies and Rajput Rebellion: Aurangzeb's religious policies, particularly his imposition of the Jizya tax and his perceived intolerance towards non-Muslims, alienated the Rajputs, who had been loyal allies of the Mughal Empire for generations.

(ii) Weakening of the Mughal Empire: Aurangzeb's death in 1707 triggered a succession crisis, and the empire was already weakened by his long reign and costly wars, particularly in the Deccan.

(iii) Rajput Independence Movements: The weakened Mughal authority allowed Rajput rulers to assert their independence, leading to rebellions and conflicts, such as the Rathore rebellion (1679-1707) and the Rajput rebellion of 1708-1710.

(iv) Mughal-Rajput Wars: The period after Aurangzeb's death saw a series of Mughal-Rajput wars, with the Rajputs, led by figures like Ajit Singh of Marwar, successfully challenging Mughal authority and even capturing territories like Jodhpur.

(v) Treaty of Udaipur: After the Rajput rebellion of 1708-1710, the Mughals were forced to sign a humiliating peace treaty with the Rajput rulers, recognizing their independence and ceding territories.

5. The emergence of Sikhs as a major power in northern India, particularly in the Punjab region, was driven by a combination of factors, including the decline of the Mughal Empire, the formation of the Khalsa, strong leadership, and military prowess, culminating in the establishment of the Sikh Empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

(i) Decline of the Mughal Empire: The weakening of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century created a power vacuum in the Punjab region, allowing the Sikhs to rise and establish their own authority.

(ii) Formation of the Khalsa: Guru Gobind Singh's establishment of the Khalsa in 1699 transformed the Sikhs into a warrior community, strengthening their resolve and military capabilities.

(iii) Rise of Sikh Confederacy (Misl System):

The organization of Sikhs into confederations (Misl) allowed them to effectively challenge Mughal authority and establish their own territories.

(iv) Leadership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Ranjit Singh's charismatic leadership and military skills were instrumental in unifying the Sikh confederations and establishing the Sikh Empire, which extended its control over Punjab and surrounding regions.

(v) Military Prowess: The Sikhs' military skills, particularly their cavalry tactics, enabled them to successfully defend their territories and expand their influence.

(vi) Religious Identity and Unity: The strong religious identity and sense of community among the Sikhs, fostered by the teachings of the Gurus, played a crucial role in their resilience and ability to resist external threats.

6. Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan were rulers of the Kingdom of Mysore who fiercely resisted British colonial expansion through a series of wars, known as the Anglo-Mysore Wars, employing both traditional and western military tactics.

Here's a more detailed look:

(i) Hyder Ali (1721-1782): He was a military leader who transformed the Kingdom of Mysore into a formidable power. He modernized the Mysore army, incorporating European military techniques and training. Hyder Ali's military campaigns and expansionist policies led to conflicts with the British East India Company. He died during the Second Anglo-Mysore War in

1782.

(ii) Tipu Sultan (1750-1799): He succeeded his father, Hyder Ali, and continued the resistance against the British. Tipu Sultan was a skilled military leader and administrator, known for his strategic brilliance and innovative use of rockets in warfare. He was also a patron of science and technology, and is credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India. He was killed in 1799, during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, when the British stormed and captured his capital, Seringapatam.

7. During the 17th and early 18th centuries, the Jats and Satnamis, both groups with grievances against the Mughal Empire, led rebellions against the Mughal rule, fueled by factors like religious policies and economic hardships.

Here's a more detailed look:

(I) The Jats:

(i) Who they were: The Jats were a community of prosperous agriculturists who lived in the region between Delhi and Agra.

(ii) Reasons for rebellion: Religious policies: The Jats, like other Hindus, resented the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's policies, including the imposition of the Jizya tax (a tax on non-Muslims) and the destruction of Hindu temples, such as the Keshavnagar Temple in Mathura.

(iii) Economic grievances: They also faced economic hardships and resented the high taxes and revenue demands of the Mughal administration. Leadership: Charismatic Jat leaders like Gokula, Churaman, and Raja Ram emerged, organizing the Jats into a formidable force and leading them in their rebellion.

(iv) Jat Rebellion: The Jat rebellion, also known as the Jat War, was a significant conflict between the Jat community and the Mughal Empire, lasting from 1667 to 1723.

**Impact:**

The Jat rebellion demonstrated the growing discontent with Mughal rule and contributed to the weakening of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century.

(II) The Satnamis:

(i) Who they were: The Satnamis were a religious sect that emerged in the Narnaul and Mewat districts, comprising peasants, artisans, and untouchables.

(ii) Reasons for rebellion: Religious persecution: Like other Hindus, the Satnamis resented Aurangzeb's policies, which they saw as discriminatory and oppressive.

(iii) Triggering event: A Mughal soldier's murder of a Satnami cultivator sparked the revolt, leading to the Satnamis killing the soldier in revenge.

(iv) Resistance to oppression: The Satnamis were known for their piety and their refusal to tolerate oppression, leading them to take up arms and defend themselves.

(v) Satnami Rebellion: In 1672, the Satnamis, led by their own leaders, rose up in rebellion against the Mughal Empire.

**Impact:**

The Satnami rebellion was brutally suppressed by Aurangzeb, who personally led an army to crush them.

**F. Match the following.** 1.e 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.f 6.d

**HOTS**

The First Battle of Panipat in 1526, where Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, marked the end of the Lodi Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate, paving the way for the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India.

Here's a more detailed look at the consequences:

(i) End of the Lodi Dynasty and Delhi Sultanate: The battle resulted in the death of Ibrahim Lodi, the last ruler of the Lodi Dynasty, and the subsequent collapse of the Delhi Sultanate, a period of rule in the Indian subcontinent.

(ii) Foundation of the Mughal Empire: Babur's victory at Panipat initiated the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India, an empire that would last for over two centuries.

(iii) Shift in Babur's Political Focus: The battle led Babur to shift his political focus from Kabul and Central Asia to India and the region around Agra.

(iv) Introduction of Artillery: Babur's use of cannons (artillery) in the battle was a significant factor in his victory, and this technology would become increasingly important in Indian warfare.

(v) Subsequent Battles: The victory at Panipat led to further battles, such as the Battle of Khanwa and the Battle of Chanderi, which helped secure Babur's position and the establishment of the Mughal Empire.

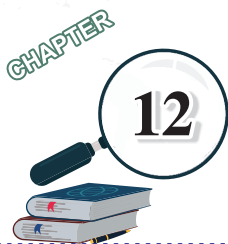


- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.a
- B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. Atmosphere 2. ozone 3. civilisation 4. disturbed
- C. Write true or false.** 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.T
- D. Write short answers.**
- Study of Earth.
  - Located close to the Earth's surface.
  - Lithosphere
  - because it is hot and wet areas.
- E. Answer in detail.**

- Natural elements or environment include both biotic and abiotic component like mountains, rivers, vegetation, animals and human beings. On the contrary human made element or environment consist of agriculture, industries settlement means of transport developed by human beings to enhance their compatibilities with the environment.
- Over time the interaction between natural environment and human environment vhas led to significant changes pollution, urbanisation , deforestation , climate change , pollution , altered ecosystem resources depletion and shift in biodiversity du -e to human activities like industrial development agriculture and population growth impacting both the natural landscape and human societies.
- The four major domain of the earth are the lithospher, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biospher.
- (i) Lithosphere: The solid crust of the earth made up of rocks and minerals ans by thin layer of soil.  
(ii) Atmosphere : the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. It is consists of a mixture of gases, dust and water vapour.  
(iii) Hydrospher: refers to entire water on earth. nearly there is 71% of water on the earth found in different states.  
(iv) Biosphere : consits of biological environment in which plants and animals co-exist. The part of the earth that support li -fe, madeup water, air and land.
- Ecosystem is a complex system in which living beings interact with one another along with surrounding physical enviro -nment in a particular area. It can also define as a community where all biotic and abiotic components come in close conta -ct with eachother to fulfill thier needs.
- Environment pollution is one of the biggest problems today a product of such activities. Many other problems have come into existece due to technological advancement, scientific development, overpopulation, industrilisation and urbanisation.

 **HOTS**

- Without air and water earth would become uninhabitable and lifeless. The temperature would be extreamkly hot, thier wo -uld be no sound because sound waves require air to travel. Air is a basic building block, without which life itself would no -t exist.
- Human activities have many negative effect on the environment including pollution , deforestation, and climate change human activities contributed to the loss of 83% of wild mammals and half of plants. Thier is resource depletion, ozone dep -letion and over-irrigation.
- We can prevent pollution by reducing the use of single use plastic, conserving water and using less energy. we can also re -cycle , refuse and avoid pouring chemicals down drains. Also reduce forest fires and smoking . Avoid using crackers and store food in usable container.



## The Earth: Inside and Outside

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.a 5.d
- B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. Oceanic crust 2. minerals 3. fragment 4. Igneous 5. Igneous
- C. Write true or false.** 1. T 2. T 3.F 4.T
- D. Match the following.** 1. d 2.a 3.e 4.c 5.b
- E. Write short answers.**
- Crust 2. By analyzing sesimic waves general by earthquakes.
  - A natural occurig rock that contain valuable mineral or element that can be extracted for profit.
  - On topmost layer of the earths crust.
- F. Answer in detail.**
- The earth is made up of outermost layers the crust . the mantle and the core.
  - (i)The crust: it is the outermost layer of the earth made of solid rock. There are two types of crust; oceanic and continental.

- Crust is also known as lithosphere. Crust contains average density of about 3.0g per cubic cm and contains most of the minerals.
- (ii) Mantle: is found beneath the crust and above the core. it is also known as mesosphere and have average thickness of about 2900 km. temperature of this layer remains very high as magma is found inside this layer.
  - (iii) Core: it is the inner most layer of the earth and found in the centre of earth beneath mantle. it is also known as barsphere and have thickness about 3470km. It has two division of inner core and outer core.
2. Lithosphere of the earth is composed of varied rocks and minerals. Rocks contain substances which exist in the along with some loose material such as chalk , sand ,major underground activity of the areas where minerals are found in the form of ores.
3. Igneous rocks are formed when hot magma emerges out of the interior of the earth as lava during volcanic eruption, cool down and solidifies. They are formed inside as well as outside on the earth. Sedimentary rocks are formed when various agents and erode them into fragments. The eroded fragments are then deposited in some depression or lower areas.
4. Rocks are significant because of many reasons. In ancient times, rocks were used to make caves, tools and weapons. Today they are used in constructions of houses, building, roads, etc.. Coal and petroleum are fossil fuels found in the rock which are being used as the main sources of fuels

## HOTS

- a. The term 'formation' isn't used in the rock cycle because cycle emphasizes the continuous ongoing process of rocks changing from one type to another over time whereas formation primarily refers to the initial creation of a rock, implying a single event rather than a continuous transportation process that is central to the rock cycle concept.
- b. The earth's core is at very high temperature because of a combination of heat from the planet's formation that hasn't dissipated and ongoing heat generated by the decay of radioactive elements within a core, primarily uranium and thorium.

CHAPTER

13

# Endogenic Forces



## Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.a 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.a
- B. Fill in the blanks.** 1.Intensity 2.focus 3.primary 4.shake 5.tsunamis
- C. Write true or false.** 1.T 2.T 3.T 4.T 5.F
- D. Match the following.** 1.d 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.e
- E. Write short answers**

1. Float on the molten magma in the upper mantle.
2. Theory of horizontal displacement of tectonic plates.
3. Vent 4. Barren Island 5. Mid- world- Mountain Belt.

### **F. Answer in detail.**

1. Endogenic forces are geological forces that originate deep within the earth's crust, leading to the creation of landforms like mountains, valley and plateau. They occur due to the movement of tectonic plates and the release of energy from the Earth's core, plates and the release of energy from the earth's core, resulting in effect like earthquake, volcanic eruptions and slow uplifting of land masses essentially shaping the earth's surface over long periods of time.
2. The three main types of volcanoes are active dormant and extinct. They are classified on basis how often they are erupt.
  - (i) Active Volcanoes: can be erupting or dormant and have erupted at least once in the last 10,000 yrs.
  - (ii) Dormant Volcanoes: are also called sleeping volcanoes. These are quiet volcanoes which have stopped erupting and do not show any sign of erupting in near future.
  - (iii) Extinct Volcanoes: are also called dead volcanoes. The volcanoes which have stopped erupting for over hundred of yrs.
3. Earthquakes are experienced on the earth's surface because the energy released from the movement of tectonic plates deep within the earth travels outwards as seismic waves which shake the ground when they reach the surface and the vibrations are what we feel as an earthquake. The strength of an earthquake is measured using a seismograph which records the seismic waves and its typically quantified on the moment magnitude scale.
4. Seismic waves are primarily categorised into two main types: Body waves and Surface waves.
  - (i) Body Waves: spread out in the interior of the earth. primary waves are the fastest seismic waves that can travel through both solid and liquid. secondary waves are slower than the primary waves and can travel through solid materials.
  - (ii) Surface waves : are usually the most destructive because they have the largest amplitude and travel along the earth's surface.
5. Bhuj earthquake 2001 was a massive earthquake that struck the kachch region of Gujarat at about a minute. It had a very high magnitude and intensity This earthquake resulted in large-scale loss of life and damage to property in Bhuj, Rajkot and

ahmedabad and killed more than 50,000 people. communication system was disrupted and power line were damaged.  
6. Tsunami are huge tidal waves which are triggered by large underwater earthquakes. These occur in ocean these tidal waves travel at a speed of about eight hundred kilometres per hour. They cause devastation and loss of life in the coastal regions.

CHAPTER

14

# Water: The Liquid Gold



## Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.d 3.d 4.b 5.b  
**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. large 2. 35g 3. winds 4. tides 5. spring  
**C. Write true or false** 1.F 2.F 3.T 4. T 5.T  
**D. Match the following.** 1.e 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.d

**E. Write short answers.**

1. Earthquakes, landslide and volcanic eruptions.
2. ocean water is saline.
3. due to different amount of insolation received by water bodies at different places, due to this reason polar region have very cold water while water is warmer near the equator.
4. Dense fog is arisen in the areas which hampers the navigation in these areas.
5. In the northern hemisphere in Atlantic ocean.

**F. Answer in detail.**

1. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic are the four major oceans existing on earth. Ocean water is saline which is unsuitable for our consumption. Rivers, ponds, freshwater on earth. They do not contain salinity elements like oceanic waters.
2. Water cycle can be defined as the process through which water continuously moves from earth's surface into atmosphere and then comes back to earth again. Evaporation is the process through which water from different water vapours which in the atmosphere, then join together to form the clouds. After this process precipitation transforms these clouds as rain which comes down or fall down on earth and fill the water bodies. These process get carried on a never ending movement of water from one state to another.
3. Waves originated in sea or ocean due to the force of winds that blow across the water surface. Surface water moves upwards or downwards in the waves. Due to occurrence of undersea disaster like earthquake or volcanic eruption large masses of water with great force. Tsunami generally may appear like a huge wall of water coming towards coastal areas.
4. Tides are generally created as a result of exertion of gravitational pull of moon and sun on the sea surface. Due to nearness to earth tides largely follow the apparent movement of moon. Tides are important as navigability of some rivers increases during high tides for ocean-going vessels. Depth of water increases at the mouth during high tides which makes the ships to easily reach the ports located along these rivers. Fishermen are also helped by the occurrence of tides. They set out in open sea during low tide and come back to the coast along with high tide. Fishes also come near the coast during a high tide.
5. The movement of ocean water from one part of ocean to another is known as ocean current. It generally moves in the form of a stream in a particular direction on a ocean surface. Ocean current appears on the sea or ocean surface due to:
  - (i) variation in temperature.
  - (ii) density of ocean water.
  - (iii) the rotation of earth.
  - (iv) the force exerted by the direction of prevailing winds. Ocean currents are generally responsible for climatic changes and economic activities along coastal areas. Distribution of temperature all over the globe is largely influenced by ocean currents. Warm current increases while cold current decreases the temperature of coastal areas.
6. The moisture bearing capacity of winds increases due to warm currents. Deserts are mainly found in the areas on western side of continents where cold currents flow. Warm currents keep the separate ice free.

## HOTS

1. The relative humidity is the ratio of the actual amount of water vapor present in the air and the total amount air can hold at a given temperature. It is expressed in percentage.
2. The sun doesn't heat the earth evenly because the earth is a sphere the sun heats equatorial regions more than polar regions. Ocean currents play a crucial role in regulating temperature. Warm current can elevate temperature in adjacent coastal regions while cold currents can lower temperature.

# Vegetation and Wildlife



## Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.b 2.c 3.b 4.c 5.a
- B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. mediterranean region 2. temperate evergreen 3.mangrove trees 4.tropical evergreen  
5.spring
- C Write true or false** 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T
- D. Match the following.** 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.b 5.e
- E. Write short answers.**
- 1.Tropical evergreen 2. Asia, central america as well as brazil and northern australia. 3. Timber 4.Autumn season
  - 5.Coniferous trees
- F. Answer in detail.**
- 1.In a tropical regions, the dominant vegetation is dense evergreen rainforest with a diverse range of tall trees like monogan-y, rosewood and bamboo while yemperate areas have typically deciduous forests with trees like oak, maple,and beech.Ti-mber is most valuable product obtained from these forests.
  - 2.The mediterranean region has a variety of evergreen trees and shrubs. Trees found in these areas are therefore broad leaves having long roots and thick barks. These trees have medium hieght oak, olive ,pine and fir are some important trees which grow in these forests while Taiga region is dominated by coniferous trees which are tall straight and evergreen softwood tre-es. They arelight in weight with narrow needle like leaves.sruce,pine ,fir,cedar and hemlock trees are found in these forest.
  - 3.Grassland can be broadly classified into two types as tropical and temperate grassland.
    - (i) Tropical Grassland: are found in equatorial regions in africa,brazilianplateau parts.These grasslands are also known as Savana grasslands. Tropical grasslands areas are mainly found in those mediterranean forest regions. Where temperature is high and rainfall occurs in between the ranges of 25cm and 75cm.Grass are of about 2 to 4 m of height mostly these grassla-nd have been widely utilised for grazing and farming purposes.
    - (ii) Temperate Grasslands: are mainly found in interior of continents in the mid latitude regions lying between 40degree and 50degree latitudes in both hemispheres. These area do not recieve heavy rainfall which is necessary for the growth of trees due to this short grasses grow richly everywhere.Cattle abd sheep rearing are main occupation of these areas;extensive farm-ing is practiced in these regions for growing crops like wheat and corn.
  4. Shrubs are found in extreamly cold region or hot desert areas. These are two types of shrubs around the world known as dessert vegetation and thundra vegetation.
    - (i) Desert vegetation: is found in hot and dry dessert areas existing in tropical as well as sub tropical regions. they recieve very low rainfall and experience extreamly high temperature and apperas on earth in the form of short thorny bushes. plants generally have thorn , thick ,stems ,longroot and wa-coated leaves to prevent water loss.Date palm, cactus, thorny bushes and accaia trees are the main plants which grow in these areas.
    - (ii) Thundra vegetation: is found in the regions which has harsh climatic conditions prevail.These region are generally calle-d cols polar desert that exist in areas around north pole. In such regions,normally very few plants grow which are not very short in size but also shoot up near the ground .Mosses, lichens, grass,dwarf shrubs,etc.. are main kind of vegetation.During summer few flower bearing plants grow but die as soon as season take turn.
  - 5.Fauna or animal special or wildlife is broadly classified into five major groups as follow:
    - (i)Tropical wildlife: most of the animal found in tropical andsub tropical forest areas live on trees, animal like monkeys,ape-s,sloths,bats. some reptiles and rodent and other animals live in the swamps or rivers.Many speciaes of birds and insects are also found in this region. world largest snake known as Anaconda lives in such region whereas monsoon forest are rich in o-ther wild animals like tigers,lions,rhinoceroses,etc.
    - (ii) Temperate region wildlife : not very large variety of animals speciaes exist in temperate regions unlike tropical areas. De-er, foxes,wolves,beavers are most common species found in such regions. Phesants and monals are important birds living in thses areas.Mediterranean regions are not very rich in wildlife.
    - (iii) Grassland animals: both tropical and temperate grassland region are rich with herbivores and carnivores animals. zeebr-a ,deer,elephants,panthers,wild buffaloes are main species of animals in tropical grasslands region. Antelopes, wild asses, wolves , wild dogs are mostly found here.
    - (iv) Desert animals: develop various features to adapt themselves in this region to the hot and dry environment. they are sm-all in size except thecamel. some animals wanders in the cool hour during night time while some makes burrows in the san-d to esacapefrom heat. Hyenas, foxes ,jackals,wild asses and camel are most common animals found in desrt regions.

6. Life of many animals has been extinct because of human intervening activities like hunting, deforestation, farming and mining. Most of these animals are killed by humans for the sake of pleasure wearing or for profit making. Elephants are being killed today for ivory, deer and tigers for skins.

## HOTS

- | 1. Flora  | Fauna   |
|---|---|
| (i) Includes all types of plants, such as trees, shrubs, bushes, grasses and flowers. | (i) Includes all animal species and mammals, birds, reptiles and insects. |
| (ii) It represents vegetation.  | (ii) It represents animal species.  |
| (iii) Incapable of moving from one place to another.                                  | (iii) Can move from one place to another.                                 |
| (iv) Almost all members prepare their food on their own.                              | (iv) Food must be obtained from plants and other animals.                 |
2. Mediterranean forests generally have a significantly lower diversity and abundance of animals compared to other forests. Due to human settlements, unique climate characterized by hot, dry summer and mild wet winter leading to limited food growth for many species.

CHAPTER



# 16 Human Environment

## Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.b 3.b  
**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. Trans-Siberian 2. Europeans 3. Canals 4. North Atlantic 5. 1912  
**C. Write true or false** 1.T 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T  
**D. Write short answers.**

- Mhow and Barrackpore defence towns. Oxford and Allahabad educational centres.
- Scattered settlements 3. To elevate them above the flood water level. 4. In Australia

**E. Answer in detail.**

1. Settlement comes into existence at a place when a cluster of houses get constructed with the passage of time. In village, towns small or temporary houses like huts, well-structured strong houses and buildings settlements can be temporary or permanent.

1. Duration: The main difference between temporary and permanent settlements is the duration for which they are established. Temporary settlements are established for a short period of time, while permanent settlements are meant to last for a long time.

2. Structures: Temporary settlements are usually made up of temporary structures such as tents, huts, or makeshift shelters, while permanent settlements are made up of more permanent structures such as houses, buildings, and other infrastructure.

3. Purpose: Temporary settlements are established for a specific purpose or event, while permanent settlements are established for long-term habitation.

4. Population: Temporary settlements usually have a much higher population density than permanent settlements, as they are meant to accommodate a large number of people for a short period of time.

**2. Rural Settlements:** are typically villages or hamlets where people primarily engage in agricultural activities like farming, fishing, and forestry.

Characteristics:

- Low population density: Rural areas have fewer people per unit area compared to urban areas.
- Spaced-out housing: Homes are often built further apart, creating a dispersed settlement pattern.
- Limited infrastructure: Rural areas may have fewer roads, schools, hospitals, and other services compared to urban areas.
- Economic Activities: Primary sector: Rural communities rely heavily on primary sector activities like agriculture, fishing, and forestry.
- Local markets: Rural areas often have local markets where people can buy and sell goods.

**Urban Settlements:** are towns and cities where people engage in non-agricultural activities like industry, trade, and services.

- High population density: Urban areas have more people per unit area compared to rural areas.
- Compact housing: Homes are often built close together, creating a nucleated or planned settlement pattern.
- Well-developed infrastructure: Urban areas typically have better roads, schools, hospitals, and other services.
- Economic Activities: Secondary and tertiary sectors: Urban areas are centers for secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) activities.
- Global economy: Urban areas often have strong links to a global economy of import and export.

Interdependence of Rural and Urban Areas:

Resource flow: Rural areas provide raw materials (food, timber, etc.) and labor to urban areas.

Market for goods: Urban areas provide a market for the goods produced in rural areas.

Services and opportunities: Urban areas offer services (education, healthcare, etc.) and employment opportunities for people in rural areas.

Urbanization: The growth of urban areas can lead to migration from rural areas in search of better opportunities, which can strain resources in both areas.

Rural-urban migration: People move from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs and better living conditions.

3. The four major types of transportation that have spurred human development are roadways, railways, waterways, and airways.

(i) Roadways: These are the most common and versatile form of transport, especially for short to medium distances, enabling the movement of people and goods across various terrains.

(ii) Railways: The invention of the steam engine and the Industrial Revolution led to the development of railways, which are particularly efficient for long-distance transport of both passengers and freight.

(iii) Waterways: Water transport, including both inland waterways (rivers and lakes) and sea routes, is crucial for transporting heavy and bulky goods over long distances, often at a lower cost than other modes.

(iv) Airways: Airways, developed in the early 20th century, offer the fastest means of transport, connecting distant places quickly, though it is also the most expensive and weather-dependent.

4. Communication, both traditional and modern, has revolutionized human thinking by enabling the rapid exchange of ideas, knowledge, and information, fostering critical thinking, and promoting social and cultural understanding.

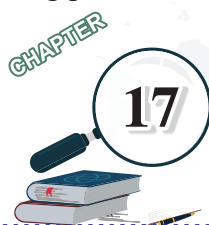
Facilitating Knowledge Sharing: Communication technologies, from cave paintings to the internet, have allowed humans to share knowledge, experiences, and ideas across time and space. This has led to the accumulation of knowledge and the development of new concepts.

Promoting Critical Thinking: Exposure to diverse perspectives and information through communication encourages critical thinking and questioning of established norms and beliefs.

Enabling Social and Cultural Understanding: Communication bridges geographical and cultural divides, allowing people to understand different cultures and perspectives, fostering empathy and tolerance.

Driving Social Change:

Communication has been instrumental in mobilizing people for social causes and movements, raising awareness about injustices, and promoting positive change.



## Tropical and Sub-tropical Region



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.b 5.b

**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. Anaconda 2. Trans-amazon 3. extreme 4. Himalayas 5. Hilly

**C. Write true or false.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

**D. Match the following.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d

**E. Write short answers.**

1. Francisco de Orellano 2. Giant turtles, alligators, crocodiles 3. hardwood timber 4. Manaus 5. The Brahmaputra river

**F. Answer in detail.**

1. The Amazon Basin, a vast area in South America, is characterized by a hot, humid climate and dense rainforests, with the Amazon River and its tributaries forming the heart of the region. The region experiences a tropical climate, meaning it's consistently hot and humid throughout the year. It rains almost daily, with high levels of humidity, leading to a sticky feeling.

2. The Amazon Basin is home to diverse people, including indigenous groups and settlers, who engage in activities like agriculture, fishing, and logging, with the Amazon's rich wildlife and fertile soil playing a crucial role in their livelihoods.

(i) Diverse Population: The Amazon Basin is home to a variety of people, including indigenous groups, settlers, and migrants.

Indigenous Groups: Over 350 indigenous and ethnic groups live in the Amazon, relying on the natural environment for agriculture, clothing, and traditional medicines.

(ii) Wildlife: The Amazon is known for its incredible biodiversity, with a wide array of plant and animal species, including jaguars, sloths, monkeys, and various birds, insects, and aquatic animals.

(iii) Economic Activities: People in the Amazon Basin practice agriculture, cultivating crops like pineapple, tapioca, sweet potato, cassava, coffee, maize, and cocoa. Men often engage in fishing and hunting along the rivers, while women tend to the crops and fields.

(iv)Vegetation:The area is the world's largest rainforest, with dense, evergreen trees, orchids, bromeliads, and other unique plant species.

3.The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, a vital region in the Indian subcontinent, is formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries, encompassing fertile plains, the Himalayas, and the Sundarbans delta, known for its rich biodiversity and agricultural productivity.

(i)Location and Formation-Subtropical Region:

The basin lies in the subtropical region, between 10°N and 30°N latitudes.

River System:The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers, along with their numerous tributaries like Ghaghra, Son, Gandak, Chambal, Kosi, Teesta, and Meghna, form the basin.

(ii)Geographical Features:The basin includes the plains of the Ganga, the mountains and foothills of the Himalayas, and the Sundarbans delta.

(iii)Transboundary River:The Brahmaputra, which originates in Tibet, flows through India and Bangladesh, joining the Ganga to form the Meghna before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

(iv)Largest Delta:

The Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers form the world's largest delta, the Sundarbans, a unique ecosystem with dense forests and a highly indented coastline.

4.The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in India experiences a monsoon climate with hot summers and cool winters, featuring diverse flora like tropical deciduous forests, mangroves, and grasslands, and fauna including tigers, elephants, and various aquatic species.

(i)Climate:The basin experiences a monsoon type of climate. Summers are hot and humid, while winters are cool.

The climate varies from the harsh, cold, and dry conditions found in Tibet to the generally hot and humid conditions prevailing in Assam state and in Bangladesh.

(ii)Flora:The region's vegetation includes tropical deciduous forests, mangroves, and grasslands.Common trees include sal, teak, and bamboo.The Sundarbans, located in the delta region, are famous for their mangrove forests.In the Brahmaputra plain, there are thick bamboo groves.In the delta region, mangrove forests are found.

(iii)Fauna:The basin is home to a variety of wildlife, including tigers, elephants, deer, and monkeys.

One-horned rhinoceroses: are found in the basin, with a large population in Kaziranga National Park in Assam, which is part of the Brahmaputra Plains. Crocodiles, alligators, and Bengal tigers: are common in the delta region. Rohu, Hilsa, Catla, and Susu (Blind Dolphin): are aquatic animals found in the rivers and lakes adjoining the basin.

Royal Bengal Tiger: is a famous animal found in the Sundarbans forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials, and snakes: are also found in these forests.

5.The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in India is a densely populated region with a strong agricultural economy, where people primarily engage in farming, cultivating crops like rice, wheat, and sugarcane, and also rely on fishing and industries like textiles and handicrafts.

(i)Population:The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is one of the most densely populated regions in the world, with a large number of people living in the fertile plains and along the riverbanks.

(ii)Agriculture:

The fertile soil of the basin is ideal for agriculture, with the majority of the population engaged in farming.

Major Crops: Rice (paddy), wheat, maize, sugarcane, jute, and millets are the main crops grown in the region.

Other Agricultural Activities: Silk cultivation, tea and banana plantations are also practiced in certain areas.

Fishing:

The rivers provide a vital source of water and support fishing activities, which are an important part of the local economy.

Industries:

Besides agriculture, the region also supports industries such as textiles, leather, and handicrafts.

Urban Areas: Towns and cities in the basin are centers of trade, industry, and education.

Transportation:

The rivers facilitate transportation and trade, contributing to the economic development of the area.

CHAPTER

18

## Temperate Grasslands



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.c 5b

**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1.agriculture 2.transcontinental 3.east ,west 4.goat 5.gold

**C. Write true or false.** 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T

**D. Match the following.** 1.c 2.d 3.e 4.b 5.a

**E. Write short answers**

1.wheat ,flax oats,barely,rye, oilseed and corn.

2. The Sasktchewan river in canada and The Mississippi river in the United States.

3.A warm wind that blows down the eastern slopes in rocky mountains.

4.Due to absence of trees in this region.

5.Lions, leopards,cheetahs and kudus.

**F Answer in detail.**

1. The majority of "prairie" lands are found in North America. Life in the temperate grasslands refers to the region of Canada, the United States, and Mexico is known as the Interior Lowlands, which covers much of the Great Plains and also the western, hillier area to the east. Prairies are the temperate grasslands of North America. The word 'Prairie' originated from the Latin word 'priata' which means meadow. They have the following features: It is a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land. For the most part, prairies are treeless but, near the low lying plains, flanking river valleys, woodlands can be found. Tall trees, up to two meters high, dominate the landscape. It is actually 'a sea of grasses'. The prairies cover parts of the United States of America and parts of Canada. The Rocky Mountains bound them in the West. The Great Lakes cover them in the east. The tributaries of Mississippi drain the prairies in the USA. On the other hand, the tributaries of the Saskatchewan Rivers drain the prairies of Canada.

2. Prairie regions, characterized by temperate grasslands, are found in the interior of continents, particularly in North America, encompassing parts of the United States and Canada. They have a continental climate with extreme temperatures and are known for their flat, treeless landscapes, tall grasses, and diverse wildlife.

(i)Climate: Prairies have a continental climate, meaning they experience a wide range of temperatures with hot summers and cold winters. They are characterized by moderate rainfall, which is sufficient to support grasslands but not enough for forest.

(ii)Vegetation: The dominant vegetation in prairies is tall grasses, including species like big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, and Indiangrass. The land is generally treeless, with only occasional patches of trees along riverbanks or in protected areas.

(iii)Wildlife: Prairies are home to a variety of wildlife, including bison, pronghorn, prairie dogs, coyotes, and various bird species. The open grasslands provide ample space for grazing animals, while the presence of rivers and wetlands supports a diverse array of aquatic life.

3. The dominant economic activities in the prairie region are agriculture, particularly wheat farming, and livestock raising, with the region also known as the "Granaries of the World" due to its vast wheat production.

(i)Agriculture: The prairies are known for their fertile land and are a major agricultural region, producing large quantities of wheat, barley, and canola. Farmers use modern techniques, including tractors, harvesters, and combines, to cultivate the land efficiently. The region is known as the "Granaries of the World" due to the massive surplus of wheat production.

(ii)Livestock Farming: especially cattle ranching, is also an important economic activity. This includes beef production and dairy farming, with the dairy belt extending from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast.

(iii)Other Industries: Food processing industries are supported by both dairy farming and extensive agriculture. The region also has a growing industrial sector, including manufacturing and energy production, particularly from oil and gas.

4. The "veld" refers to the temperate grasslands of Southern Africa, specifically found in countries like South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. Veld are primarily located in Southern Africa, encompassing a wide-open rural landscape dominated by grass or low scrub. The veld is particularly prominent in South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Eswatini (formerly Swaziland), Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

5. The Veld region of South Africa, characterized by grasslands and open landscapes, experiences a mild climate with cold, dry winters and hot, relatively wet summers, with flora dominated by grasses and some shrubs and fauna including large herbivores and predators like lions and leopards.

(i)Climate: The veld region has a mild climate influenced by the Indian Ocean, with distinct seasons.

Winters are cold and dry, with the coldest month being July, and temperatures ranging from 5°C to 10°C. While summers are hot and relatively wet, with rainfall concentrated in the summer months (November to February).

The veld receives a high amount of sunshine, with an average of 60 to 80 percent of the total possible hours of sunlight.

Seasonal and annual average rainfall fluctuations are common, and devastating droughts can occur every three or four years.

(ii)Flora: Grasses dominate the landscape, with various types depending on the specific veld type (e.g., sweetveld, sourveld, mixed-veld). Some shrubs are also present, particularly in the higher veld areas. Trees are less common, but acacia and maroola can be found in the high veld areas. Examples: Red grass grows in bush velds, and acacia and maroola are seen in the high velds.

(iii)Fauna: The veld is home to a variety of large herbivores, including antelope species like the klipspringer, Cape grysbok, common duiker, blue duiker, steenbok and oribi, as well as Cape buffalo, common eland and giraffe. Predators like lions, leopards, and cheetahs are also found in the veld, preying on the herbivores.

- b. The primary occupation in the veld region of Southern Africa, is sheep rearing. Other important occupations include dairy farming and mining.
- \*Sheep Rearing: The veld's grasslands are ideal for grazing sheep, and the wool produced is a significant economic driver.
  - \*Dairy Farming: Dairy farming is another important occupation in the veld region.
  - \*Mining: Mining activities are also prevalent in the veld region.
  - \*Other Occupations: While not as prominent as the above, hunting and gathering are also mentioned as occupations in the veld.
  - \*Agriculture: While agriculture is not as important as sheep rearing in the veld, it is still practiced in some areas, especially for growing crops and raising livestock.



## Deserts with Differences

### Exercise

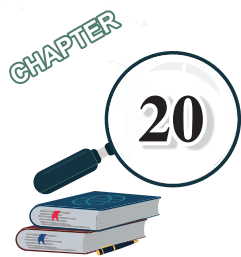
- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.d
- B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. the sahara 2. Tibesti mountain 3.Zanskar 4.high
- C Write true or false** 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.T
- D. Match the following.** 1.c 2.d 3.a 4.e 5.b
- E. Write short answers.**
- 1.It covers part of Morocco, Algeria , Libya, Egypt , Tunisia, sudan ,chad ,mali ,mauritania, niger and west africa .
  2. Bedouins and Tuaregs 3. low as 10cm 4. Hemis , thiksey, shey and lamyuru 5. Zojila pass
- F. Answer in detail.**
1. 1.Mid-latitude deserts occur between 30° and 50° North and South. They are mostly in areas remote from the sea where most of the moisture has already precipitated from the prevailing windsMajor hot deserts like the Sahara, Arabian, and Kalahari deserts fall within this latitude range.
  2. The Sahara Desert, the world's largest hot desert, is located in North Africa, spanning from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east, and from the Mediterranean Sea in the north to the Sahel savanna in the south. Its main features include extreme aridity, scorching temperatures, and diverse landscapes like sand dunes, rocky plateaus, and mountains. The Sahara is known for its vast sand dunes, some reaching heights of 180 meters. It also features rocky plateaus and mountains. There are some volcanic mountains, like Emi Koussi, the highest point in the Sahara.
  - 3.(i) Climate: The Sahara is characterized by very low rainfall and extreme aridity. It experiences scorching hot days and cold nights with a large diurnal temperature range. The rainy season is short, and the sky is usually clear and cloudless.  
(ii)Flora and Fauna:Scanty Vegetation: Due to the harsh climate, vegetation is scarce, with only drought-resistant plants surviving. Animals like camels, foxes, and gazelles have adapted to the desert environment.
  4. The primary occupations of people living in the Sahara Desert, particularly nomadic groups like the Bedouins and Tuaregs, revolve around nomadic herding (raising livestock like camels, goats, and sheep), and agriculture in oases, and trading. Here's a more detailed explanation:
    - (i)Nomadic Herding:People in the Sahara, especially nomadic tribes, raise animals like camels, goats, and sheep, which are well-adapted to the desert environment. These animals provide milk, hides for leather (belts, slippers, water bottles), and hair for mats, carpets, clothes, and blankets. Herds move in search of grazing land and water, often following the desert's fringe or where sudden rains have fallen.
    - (ii)Agriculture in Oases:In oases, where water is available, people grow crops like date palms, rice, wheat, barley, and beans. The Nile Valley in Egypt, which is a large oasis, supports a settled population that grows crops like Egyptian cotton.
    - (iii)Trading:The Sahara Desert has a history of being a trading hub, with people moving across the desert to trade goods like salt, gold, and other resources. Today, some people are involved in the salt trade, while others act as guides for tourists or work in the oil and gas industry.
    - (iv)Other Activities:

Some people are involved in making leather goods, mats, carpets, and other crafts using materials from their livestock. In recent times, some people have migrated to cities for jobs in the oil and gas sector.
  - 5.The people of Ladakh primarily engage in agriculture, animal husbandry, tourism, and handicrafts due to the challenging desert environment and limited arable land.
    - \*Agriculture:While the short growing season and limited arable land restrict agriculture, people cultivate crops like barley, wheat, peas, and vegetables.
    - \*Animal Husbandry:Livestock rearing, including yaks, sheep, goats, and dzos (a hybrid of yak and cow), is crucial for providing milk, meat, wool, and transportation.

\*Tourism: Ladakh's stunning landscapes and monasteries attract tourists, providing income for the local population through activities like trekking, mountaineering, and river rafting.

\*Handicrafts: The people are skilled in making traditional handicrafts like carpets, rugs, pashmina shawls, and metalwork, which are sold to tourists and exported.

\*Trade: Historically, Ladakh was an important trade route connecting Central Asia with the Indian subcontinent. Although modern trade routes have changed, local trade of goods like pashmina wool, apricots, and handicrafts continues.



## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

# Democracy



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.d 3.a

**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. permanent workforce 2. houses 3. Monarchy 4. 1893

**C. Write true or false** 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T

**D. Write short answers**

1. The bill creates separation of powers, limits the power of the kings and queen and enhances the democratic election and bolster freedom of speech.

2. This system aims towards formation of class society in which articles of consumption are owned by the state and are freely accessed by people.

3. Abraham Lincoln was former president of USA. According to him democracy is of the people, by the people and for the people.

4. Common social evils include; caste system, dowry system, gender inequality, illiteracy.

**E. Answer in detail.**

1. Democracy, meaning "rule by the people," evolved from ancient Greek city-states like Athens, where citizens directly participated in decision-making, to modern forms with elected representatives and diverse rights.

\*Ancient Greece: The concept of democracy emerged in ancient Greece, particularly in Athens, where citizens gathered in assemblies to discuss and vote on policies. This was a form of direct democracy, where citizens directly participated in decision-making rather than electing representatives.

\*Roman Republic: The Roman Republic also contributed to the development of democratic principles, although it was more of an indirect form of democracy with elected officials representing the people.

\*Indigenous Societies: in North America also developed their own democratic systems.

\*Evolution Through Time: The Enlightenment: ideas of liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty gained prominence, further shaping the concept of democracy.

\*Modern Democracies: Modern democracies, such as those in the United States and many European countries, are characterized by representative government, where citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

\*Expansion of Rights: Over time, the idea of democracy has expanded to include the rights of all citizens, regardless of gender, race, or social status.

\*Democracy in India: India's democratic system has evolved from the pre-independence struggles to the present day, with elements of self-governance evident in ancient village councils and republics.

2. Different forms of government exist worldwide, including democracies (where citizens have a say in government), monarchies (rule by a king or queen), dictatorships (rule by one person), and theocracies (rule based on religious law), each with variations and examples in different countries.

(i) Democracy: Power resides with the people, who elect representatives or directly participate in decision-making.

\*Direct Democracy: Citizens vote directly on issues.

\*Representative Democracy: Citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

\*Parliamentary Democracy: Citizens vote for a parliament, which then chooses a prime minister as the head of government.

\*Presidential Democracy: Citizens vote for a president who is both head of state and head of government. Examples: India, United States, Canada, United Kingdom.

(ii) Monarchy: Rule by a monarch (king or queen) who inherits the position. The monarch has unlimited power. Examples: Saudi Arabia (absolute), United Kingdom (constitutional).

(iii) Dictatorship/Autocracy: Rule by a single person or a small group with absolute power. Examples: North Korea, Cuba.

(iv) Theocracy: Rule by religious leaders or based on religious laws. Examples: Vatican City.

(v) Oligarchy: Rule by a small group of people, often based on wealth or power. Examples: Some historical examples, but less common in the modern world.

3. **\*Direct Democracy:** Citizens participate directly in decision-making, often through direct voting on specific issues or laws. This is often seen as a more participatory form of democracy, where citizens have a direct say in how they are governed. Examples include referendums or plebiscites where citizens vote on specific proposals. While ideal in theory, direct democracy can be difficult to implement in large populations due to practical challenges like time and logistics.

**\*Indirect Democracy (Representative Democracy):** Citizens elect representatives who then make decisions on their behalf. This is the most common form of democracy in large countries. Examples include parliamentary and presidential systems, where citizens vote for representatives to make laws and govern. Indirect democracy allows for more efficient decision-making and can handle larger populations more effectively than direct democracy. However, it can also mean that citizens have less direct influence on decisions, as they rely on their elected representatives.

4. In a democracy, citizens have the power to choose their leaders through free and fair elections, and their rights are protected by a constitution and the rule of law, ensuring equality and justice for all.

i)- **People's Participation and Representation:** Elections: In a democracy, citizens elect their representatives through regular, free, and fair elections.

**\*Universal Adult Suffrage:** Every adult citizen has the right to vote, and each vote has equal value.

**\*Freedom of Speech and Expression:** Citizens have the right to express their opinions and ideas freely, without fear of censorship or punishment.

**\*Freedom of Association:** People can form political parties and other groups to participate in the political process.

**\*Freedom of Assembly:** People can hold peaceful meetings and demonstrations.

ii)- **Rule of Law and Constitutionalism:**

**\*Constitution:** A democracy is governed by a constitution that outlines the powers and limits of government and protects the rights of citizens.

**\*Rule of Law:** Everyone, including those in power, is subject to the law, and no one is above the law.

**\*Independent Judiciary:** An independent judiciary ensures that the law is applied fairly and impartially.

iii) **Protection of Rights and Equality:**

**\*Fundamental Rights:** Democracies guarantee fundamental rights to all citizens, such as the right to life, liberty, equality, and freedom of religion.

**\*Equality Before the Law:** All citizens are equal before the law, regardless of their background, religion, or any other characteristic.

**\*Protection of Minorities:** Democracies must protect the rights of minority groups and ensure that they are not discriminated against.

iv)- **Accountability and Transparency:**

**\*Separation of Powers:** The powers of government are divided among different branches (legislative, executive, and judicial) to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.

**\*Checks and Balances:** Each branch of government can check the power of the other branches to ensure that no one branch can act arbitrarily.

5. Any democratic society faces challenges like corruption, inequality, and the need to ensure all voices are heard, while also navigating the complexities of a diverse population and potential conflicts. Political leaders, officers, and candidates may be corrupt, dishonest, and inefficient, leading to a lack of trust in the democracy.

**\*Growing Economic and Social Inequalities:** Disparities in wealth and opportunities can lead to social unrest and undermine the idea of equality.

**\*Role of Anti-Social Elements:** During elections, people may be forced or bribed to vote for a particular candidate or party, or rigging may occur, undermining the fairness of the process.

**\*Casteism and Communalism:** These divisions can lead to discrimination and conflict, hindering the development of a cohesive society.

**\*Minority Disadvantage:** In a democracy, the majority rules, which can lead to the oppression of minority groups and the violation of their rights.

## **HOTS**

When a dispute arises between religious communities, the government should prioritize maintaining peace and social harmony by intervening to de-escalate tensions, ensure equal rights and protection for all, and promote understanding and respect through education and dialogue.

1. **Prioritize Peace and Social Harmony:** The government must act swiftly and decisively to prevent violence and maintain order. This may involve deploying law enforcement to control crowds, ensure security, and prevent further escalation of the conflict.

2. **Promote Understanding and Respect:** The government should promote education that fosters understanding and respect for different religions and cultures. This can be done through school curricula, public awareness campaigns, and interfaith dialogue programs.

3. **Address the Root Causes:** Addressing economic inequality and social injustice can help to reduce tensions between different groups. The government should focus on creating opportunities for all citizens, regardless of their religious affiliation.

## Exercise

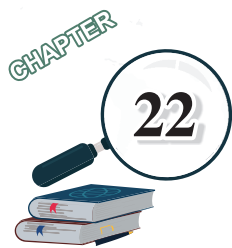
- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.c 3.d
- B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. legislature assembly (vidhan sabha) 2.session 3. chief secretary 4. chief lehal advisor
- C. Match the following.** 1. c 2.b 3.a 4.e 5.d
- D. Write short answers.**
- 1.Highcourt and District courts.
  2. People through direct elections.
  3. Members of legilative assembly (vidhan sabha ) and the legislative council (vidhan parishad).
  4. its minimum srength should not be less than 40 members.
- E. Answer in detail.**
- I.I)-In India, the Legislative Assembly (or Vidhan Sabha) is the lower house of the state legislature, where members are directly elected by the people, and they make laws and discuss important issues for the state.
- \*Directly Elected:Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are directly elected by the people of the state from specific areas called constituencies.
  - \*MLAs serve a term of 5 years.
  - \*Number of Members:The Constitution of India states that a state's Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60 and no more than 500 members.
  - \*Exceptions:There are exceptions to this rule, with some states and union territories having fewer than 60 members, like Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram, and Puducherry.
  - \*Unicameral or Bicameral:In most states, the Legislative Assembly is the sole legislative body (unicameral). However, in some states, there's also a Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), which is the upper house of the state legislature.
- II)- Working of the Legislative Assembly:
- \*Making Laws:The primary function of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state.
  - \*Debating Issues:MLAs debate and discuss important issues affecting the state, such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and more.
  - \*Question Hour:MLAs can ask questions to the government ministers about their policies and actions.
  - \*Committees:The Legislative Assembly also has committees that examine specific issues in detail before the assembly makes a decision.
  - \*Speaker:The Legislative Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who ensures that the proceedings are conducted according to the rules.
  - \*Dissolution:In state of emergency, the Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister.
2. . In states with a bicameral legislature, the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) serves as the upper house, reviewing legislation passed by the lower house (Vidhan Sabha) and debating public issues, but it has limited power compared to the Vidhan Sabha, especially regarding financial matters.
- \*Reviewing Legislation:The Vidhan Parishad reviews bills passed by the Vidhan Sabha, allowing for a thorough examination and debate before they become law.
  - \*Deliberation and Debate:It provides a platform for discussing important issues and policies, allowing for diverse perspectives and insights.
  - \*Amendment Powers:The Vidhan Parishad can suggest amendments to bills passed by the Vidhan Sabha, but the final decision rests with the Vidhan Sabha.
  - \*Delaying Bills:The Vidhan Parishad can delay the passage of a non-money bill for up to 3 months, but the Vidhan Sabha can override this delay.
  - \*No power to form or break governments:It has no power to form or break governments.
  - \*Financial Powers:While the Vidhan Parishad can discuss and debate financial matters, it cannot introduce or amend money bills (bills related to taxes and finances).
  - \*Delaying Money Bills: It can delay the passing of a money bill for a maximum of 14 days.
3. . In a state government, the governor acts as the ceremonial head, representing the President of India and ensuring the state government operates within the Constitution. They have powers to appoint the Chief Minister, approve laws, and oversee the administration, but primarily act on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- \*Ceremonial Head:The governor is the formal head of the state, similar to the President at the national level.
  - \*Representative of the President:The governor acts as the President's representative in the state, ensuring the state government functions according to the Constitution.

\*Powers and Functions:Appointing the Chief Minister: The governor appoints the Chief Minister, who is the head of the state government.

\*Approving Laws: The governor gives assent to bills passed by the state legislature, making them into laws.

\*Overseeing Administration: The governor oversees the administration of the state, ensuring that laws and policies are implemented effectively.

4.The Chief Minister is a Member of the National Development Council and Inter-State Council. Coordinator, controller, and guide of all the cabinet ministers for the functioning of the cabinet. The Chief Minister acts as the chief crisis manager during emergencies, especially for financial matters. The chief minister in India is the head of every state government and he, in turn, appoints subordinate ministers of the state.It is one of his duties to maintain good relations with central government.



## Media and Democracy



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.a 3.d

**B. Fill in the blanks.**1. Press council of India 2.news 3. 1924 4. reader

**C. Write short answers**

1.In 1975-1977 2. Clause(2) of article 19 3. Doing scam lead to biased reporting. 4. Accountability is the fulfillment of one's responsibility. Impartiality is not favouring any particular side.

**D. Answer in detail.**

1.Media plays a crucial role in forming public opinion as it has the power to shape and influence people's beliefs, attitudes and perceptions about various issues.Through various mediums like television, newspaper,social media and other social platforms. Media has the ability to disseminate information and shape public discourse.It acts a bridge between the government ,society and the people. It bring light to various issues events and incidents from all over the world.

2. Limitations have been prescribed in our constitution.

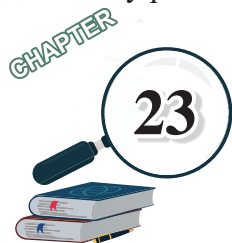
(i) It is the main duty of media to provide accurate and detailed accounts of events.

(ii) Defamation, incitement to violence threats to national security and obscenity meaning media cannot publish information that could damage someone reputation with false claims.

(iii) Not publishing content that could invite violence or disrupt public peace, including material considered obscene or indecent.

3. The main responsibilities of a media organisation towards a democratic society include;providing accurate and unbiased information to the public acting as watching dog to monitor government actions,highlighting important issues,promoting diverse viewpoints, holding power accountable and facilitating public discourse by giving citizen a platform to express their opinions

4. RTI or Right to Information is law passed by parliament on 15 june 2005 and come into force on 12 october 2005. This law gives right to any citizen of India to request any information from our government provided. It does not interfere with the security of the state. Any person can request the information and receive it within specific time period .



## Advertising



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.d 3.b

**B. Fill in the blanks.**1. Political 2.social 3. negatively 4. ultimate brand franchise

**C. Write short answers**

1.Hoardings are large structures used to advertise products and services to pedestrians and risk who travel close to them.

2. such marketing help in showcasing the product to live audience.

3. When famous personalities or celebrities endorse a certain product,people tend to buy these product more.

4. such deceitful advertisers often mock others or taint other brands in order to promote their own product.

5. Web banners, mobile pop-ups, in flight advertisements, wall paintings, text messages and announcements.

**D. Answer in detail.**

1. Common man, companies and advertising agencies are dependent on advertisements for their specific requirements.

Common man knows about various products and increase their sales through advertisement (ADD) agencies earn money by making advertisements.

2. Advertisement are of following types:

(i) Commercial Advertisements: The advertising used by big organisation or companies to market their products.

(ii) Social Advertisements : this advertising is used to create awareness about social causes like equality, healthy, hygiene, energy conservation, deforestation, education, etc..

(iii) Political Advertisements: This advertising is used by political parties, candidates and other socially active groups to inform people about their a gender and programmes.

3. There are five different approaches which help companies in effectively promoting the products.

(i) First, companies must identify their target audience. They should know who want their product.

(ii) Secondly, the unique selling point of any product is an essential quality which enhances the market value of that product in midst of shifty competition.

(iii) Thirdly, guerilla marketing is used by many companies these days. Such marketing help in showcasing the products to live audience.

(iv) Fourthly, companies use brand ambassadors for promoting their products when famous personalities endorse a certain product, people tend to buy these more.

(v) Finally, brand building has become an important part of advertising these days due to tough competition and introduction of new products in the market.

4. The common method used by advertisers to promote their products are :

(i) they use resort to repetitive method in order to make their product remembered by the audience.

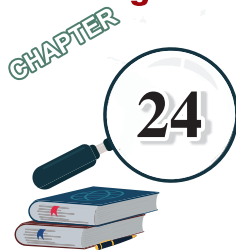
(ii) They use band wagon method to promote their product they convince the audience that the product is used widely and should buy it instantly otherwise they will miss out.

(iii) Advertisers promote their products by giving out testimonials that their product is recommended by experts or actual users.

(iv) They use rapid sales method by making consumers choose instantly by giving statements like 'Buy before they are all gone'

5. Sometimes advertisements can affect our society negatively. There are some advertisers who use deceitful propaganda about their product in their advertisements for increasing sales. such ads can mock other or taint other brands in order to promote their own products. These ads are known as spoof ads which can affect our society negatively.

**E. Match the following.** 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.e 5.d



## Trade and Market



**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.b 2.c 3.d

**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. external 2. Traders 3. whole salers 4. retail shops

**C Write true or false** 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T

**D. Write short answers.**

1. Retail outlets and showrooms. 2. Any sequence of process involved in the production of commodity is termed as supply chain. 3. As it provides them a wide variety of goods and services. 4. two 5. Retailers of departmental stores.

**E. Answer in detail.**

1. Marketing is vital for any trade because it connects producers and consumers, ensuring goods and services reach the right people. It helps businesses understand what customers want, promotes products effectively, and ultimately drives sales and revenue, making it a crucial part of any successful trade.

2. a distribution channel is the path a product takes from the manufacturer to the consumer. Direct channels involve the manufacturer selling directly to the consumer, while indirect channels use intermediaries like wholesalers or retailers.

\*Direct Channels: A direct channel of distribution means the manufacturer sells their products directly to the end consumer, without any intermediaries.

Examples: i- A farmer selling produce at a farmer's market.

ii- A clothing designer selling their clothes through their own website or store.

\*Indirect Channels:

An indirect channel of distribution involves using intermediaries, such as wholesalers or retailers, to distribute products to consumers.

Examples: i- A manufacturer selling their products to a wholesaler, who then sells them to retailers, who in turn sell them to consumers.

ii- A clothing brand selling its products through department stores or other retail outlets.

3.I- Wholesale trading involves selling goods in bulk to businesses (like retailers), while retail trading involves selling goods directly to consumers for personal use. Wholesalers buy goods in large quantities from manufacturers and then sell them to retailers or other businesses.

\*Focus: Wholesalers focus on selling large quantities of goods to businesses, not individual customers.

Example: A company that buys a large shipment of clothing from a manufacturer and then sells it to various clothing stores is engaging in wholesale trading.

\*Characteristics: Large quantities of goods are handled. Focus on bulk sales to businesses. Less emphasis on customer service or store appearance. May deal with a limited range of products.

II- Retail Trading: Retailers buy goods from wholesalers or manufacturers and then sell them to individual consumers.

\*Focus: Retailers focus on selling goods directly to the end consumer for personal use.

Example: A clothing store selling clothes to individual customers is engaging in retail trading.

\*Characteristics: Smaller quantities of goods are handled. Focus on individual customer sales. Emphasis on customer service and store appearance. May deal with a wide range of products.

## HOTS

Marketing can have drawbacks, including high costs, potential for negative feedback, and the risk of spreading misinformation or promoting unhealthy practices, especially when targeting children.

1. Costs and Resources:

Financial Burden:

Marketing campaigns, especially those involving advertising, can be expensive, potentially draining resources for businesses, especially smaller ones.

Time Investment:

Developing, implementing, and analyzing marketing campaigns requires significant time and effort, which can be a burden for businesses.

2. Ethical Concerns:

Misleading Advertising:

Some marketing campaigns use deceptive tactics or make false claims to entice consumers, which can be harmful.

Targeting Vulnerable Groups:

Marketing can be used to target children with unhealthy products or encourage excessive consumption, which can have negative consequences for their well-being.

Privacy Issues:

Data collection for marketing purposes can raise privacy concerns, as personal information is gathered and potentially used without consent.

3. Negative Feedback and Public Perception:

Customer Dissatisfaction:

Poorly executed marketing campaigns or products that don't live up to promises can lead to negative feedback and damage a company's reputation.

Spreading Misinformation:

Marketing can be used to spread false or misleading information, which can have serious consequences for consumers and society.

CHAPTER

25



## Role of Gender

### Exercise

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.** 1.c 2.d 3.a 4.b

**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. perpetuated 2. equal 3. rural 4. society

**C. Write short answers.**

1. Division of labour

2. The society where everyone can pursue wide range of interest, subjects, careers, lifestyle, etc. irrespective of their sex.

3. Refers to the difference which is made by our society on the basis of sex of any person.

4. Children learn ways of interaction as female and males from their society, school and family.

5. In our villages about one-third of elected representatives of women.

**D. Answer in detail.**

1. In simple terms, sex refers to biological differences (like chromosomes and reproductive organs), while gender is a social construct encompassing roles, behaviors, and identities associated with being male, female, or neither.

\*Sex: Refers to the biological differences between males and females, such as chromosomes (XX for females, XY for male -s), hormones, and reproductive organs. It's typically assigned at birth based on physical characteristics.

While often seen as a binary (male or female), there are intersex variations where individuals possess characteristics of both or neither.

\*Gender: Refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, expressions, and identities associated with being male, female, or neither. Gender is learned through socialization and varies across cultures and time. Gender identity is how individuals perceive and express their own gender, which may or may not align with their assigned sex.

Examples of gender roles include expectations about how boys and girls should behave, what they should wear, or what job -s they should pursue. Gender identity can be male, female, both, neither, or another identity outside of the traditional binary

2. Family and school are crucial in shaping a person's thought pattern through socialization, teaching values, norms, and behaviors with the family being the primary agent and the school a secondary one. Parents and family members instill core values, beliefs, and attitudes that shape a child's worldview. Children learn by observing and imitating the behaviors and attitudes of their family members, shaping their own perspectives and actions. School plays a significant role in shaping a child's thoughts pattern through education and social interactions. It helps adolescents develop their identities, explore their interests, and form their own values and beliefs.

3. Yes, social inequality between men and women is significantly shaped by economic inequality, as unequal access to economic opportunities and resources reinforces and perpetuates broader social disparities.

\*Economic Inequality as a Foundation: Women often earn less than men for comparable work, a phenomenon known as the gender pay gap, which contributes to economic inequality.

\*Limited Access to Resources: Women may face barriers to accessing education, employment, and financial resources, which can limit their economic opportunities and perpetuate inequality.

\*Unequal Distribution of Wealth: Wealth inequality, the unequal distribution of assets, also plays a role, with women often having less access to wealth and assets compared to men.

4. While complete elimination of gender bias is a complex and ongoing process, it's achievable through systemic changes, education, and conscious efforts to promote equality and challenge stereotypes.

\* Addressing Systemic Issues:

Equal Access to Education and Opportunities: Ensure that everyone, regardless of gender, has equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

Strengthen Legal Protections: Enforce and strengthen laws against gender discrimination and harassment, and ensure fair and equal treatment in all areas of life.

Promote Gender Diversity: Encourage and implement policies that promote gender diversity in leadership, decision-making, and all levels of society.

Address the Gender Pay Gap: Implement transparent pay audits and standardized compensation practices to address the gender pay gap and ensure equal pay for equal work.

\* Education and Awareness:

Promote Gender-Equitable Education: Make education gender-sensitive, addressing harmful stereotypes and promoting positive gender roles.

Raise Awareness: Conduct public awareness campaigns and workshops to educate individuals about gender bias and its impact.

Encourage Critical Thinking: Foster critical thinking skills to help individuals identify and challenge gender stereotypes and biases.

Use Gender-Neutral Language: Use gender-neutral language in all forms of communication, including job descriptions and performance reviews.

\*Workplace Practices:

Implement Anti-Bias Hiring Policies: Use structured interviews, blind recruitment, and AI-powered tools to mitigate bias in the hiring process.

Promote Inclusive Workplace Culture: Foster a culture of respect, inclusivity, and equal opportunities for all employees.

Provide Training and Mentoring: Offer diversity and inclusion training to employees and provide mentorship opportunities for women in leadership roles.

\*Community Engagement:

Engage Communities and Grassroots Actors: Involve community leaders and grassroots organizations in efforts to promote gender equality.

Support Women's Empowerment: Support initiatives that empower women and girls, such as access to education, economic opportunities, and political participation.

5. Both governments and social movements play crucial, yet distinct, roles in women's empowerment, with governments enacting policies and providing resources, while social movements advocate for change and raise awareness, often pushing for reforms that governments may not initially prioritize.

**\*Government's Role:**

**Policy and Legislation:** Governments can enact laws and policies that address gender inequality, such as laws against discrimination, ensuring equal pay, and promoting women's participation in politics.

**Resource Allocation:** Governments can allocate resources to programs that support women's education, healthcare, and economic empowerment, such as scholarships, healthcare initiatives, and microfinance programs.

**Infrastructure and Social Support:** Governments can invest in infrastructure and social support systems that benefit women, such as childcare facilities, public transportation, and access to clean water and sanitation.

**Promoting Gender Equality:** Governments can promote gender equality through public awareness campaigns, education programs, and by challenging harmful social norms and stereotypes.

**Promoting Gender Equality:** Governments can promote gender equality through public awareness campaigns, education programs, and by challenging harmful social norms and stereotypes.

**Empowering Women:** Social movements empower women by providing a space for collective action, leadership development, and mutual support.

## TEST PAPER 1

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option in each case.** 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. b  
**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. Akbar 2. Rani Durgavati 3. Bhoj Raj 4. Urdu 5. Jijabai  
**C. Write true or false.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F  
**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Panipat in 1526. The death of Ibrahim Lodi ended the Delhi Sultanate, and the Mughal Empire replaced it.
2. The most significant towns during the mediaeval Period in India were Thanjavur, Vijayanagar, Calicut, Agra, Cochin, Bijapur, Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore, Patna, Shahjahanabad (Delhi), Madurai, Hampi, Surat, Somnath, Kanchipuram, Ajmer and Masulipattanam.
3. The Ahom Kingdom was a historical kingdom that ruled over the Brahmaputra Valley in present-day Assam, India. Established in the 13th century, it lasted for nearly 600 years until the 19th century. The Ahom rulers were of Tai-Ahom ethnic origin.
4. Environmental pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances or energy into the environment, causing adverse effects on ecosystems and human health. These harmful materials, known as pollutants, can be natural or human-generated, and their presence can degrade the quality of air, water, and soil.
5. Igneous rocks form from the cooling and solidification of molten rock (magma or lava), while sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation and cementation of sediments, which are fragments of other rocks or organic matter.

## TEST PAPER 2

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option in each case.** 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. d  
**B. Fill in the blanks.** 1. International 2. 1923 3. Governor 4. houses 5. Trans-Siberian  
**C. Write true or false.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F  
**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The Chief Minister has several powers and functions as the head of state: The Chief Minister communicates with the Governor regarding all the decisions of the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister acts as the only link between the Governor and Cabinet. Vice-chairman of the zonal council.
2. The Right to Information (RTI) Act of 2005 empowers citizens to access information held by public authorities, promoting transparency and accountability in government operations. It mandates timely responses to citizen requests and provides a mechanism for citizens to seek information from government bodies.
3. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, a vast and fertile region in the Indian subcontinent, is formed by the confluence of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries, spanning across India, Nepal, and Bangladesh, with the majority of its area within India. The basin lies in the subtropical region, between 10°N and 30°N latitudes, encompassing the fertile plains of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers, the Himalayas, and the Sunderbans delta. The basin extends from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the east, covering an area of approximately 1,086,000 sq km, with about 79% of the area within India.

4. In both tropical and temperate areas, a wide variety of vegetation exists, including forests (tropical evergreen, deciduous, and coniferous), grasslands, and even deserts and tundra-like regions, each adapted to their specific climate.

\*Tropical Vegetation:

Tropical Rainforests:

These are characterized by high rainfall and year-round warmth, supporting dense, diverse plant life, including trees like ka-pok, palm, and strangler fig, along with ferns and orchids.

- Tropical Deciduous Forests (Monsoon Forests):

Found in areas with distinct wet and dry seasons, these forests feature trees that shed their leaves during the dry season, examples include teak, bamboo, and various broadleaf trees.

- Tropical Grasslands (Savannas):

These are characterized by warm climates and distinct wet and dry seasons, with grasses and scattered trees, such as the African Savannas.

- Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs:

These are found in semi-arid regions with low and erratic rainfall, featuring thorny trees and shrubs like acacias, euphorbias, and cacti.

- Mangrove Forests:

Found in coastal areas, these forests are adapted to saline conditions and play a crucial role in stabilizing coastlines.

Temperate Vegetation:

- Temperate Forests:

These include both deciduous and evergreen forests, with deciduous forests featuring trees that lose their leaves seasonally (like oak, maple, beech, and hickory) and evergreen forests dominated by conifers (like pine, spruce, and fir).

- Temperate Grasslands (Prairies, Steppes):

Found in regions with moderate rainfall and distinct seasons, these grasslands are characterized by grasses and scattered trees.

- Mediterranean Forests:

These are found in regions with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers, featuring shrubs and trees like oak, olive, and pine.

- Temperate Coniferous Forest:

Found in temperate regions with cool summers and cold winters, these forests are dominated by evergreen conifers.

- Mountain Vegetation:

As altitude increases, vegetation changes, with mixed forests at lower elevations, alpine meadows at higher elevations, and tundra-like conditions near the peak.

5. Water bodies are classified by their water type (fresh or salt) and size, with examples including vast oceans, smaller seas, large freshwater lakes, and flowing rivers and streams, as well as smaller ponds and wetlands. It is essential to understand the difference between different water bodies to know how they all work. Oceans are large bodies of saltwater surrounding a continent. A river is a large flowing water body that empties itself into seas or oceans. Lakes are large water bodies that are surrounded by land on all sides.