

EVIDENT SOCIETY-1

1. Myself

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

B. 1. cricket 2. seven 3. siblings 4. uniform

C. 1. six years 2. To play cricket. 3. Yes 4. skipping. 5. They play and eat together.

HOTS

Identity card.

2. My Body

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

B. 1. body 2. five 3. chewing 4. various

C. 1. differently. 2. two Our ears help us to hear. 3. Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are our sense organs. They help us to see, hear, smell, taste and feel. 4. Writing, holding and pushing. 5. Our legs help in running, dancing, jumping, etc.

HOTS

Ears.

3. My Family

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

B. 1. Father, Mother and children. 2. A family having three or four members Aryan has a small family. 3. A family having five or six members. 4. A family in which parents, children, grandparents, uncles and aunts and their children live together 5. Grandparents.

HOTS

Surname

4. Children help their Family

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

B. 1. children 2. happy 3. help 4. obey

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

D. 1. By doing many small things 2. They work hard 3. Ishita helps her mother to look after the guests. 4. Do yourself.

HOTS

1. Yes, we should help our parents because by helping them we can make them happy. 2. So that we can make them happy and teach them that we should share our things with others.

5. Fun with Family

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a

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

C. 1. because rest makes us fresh and active again. 2. ludo, carom, snakes and ladders, hide and seek. 3. cricket, hockey and football. 4. Do yourself.

HOTS

1. Do yourself

2. By helping in household work.

6. We Need Food

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

B. 1. basic 2. food 3. cooked 4. balanced

D. 1. It gives us energy to work and play. 2. from plants and animals 3. Food 4. In the afternoon.

HOTS

1. Because we need to taste different things. 2. to give strength to our bones.

7. We Need Clothes

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a

B. 1. basic 2. cotton 3. winter 4. regularly

C. 1. To cover our body. 2. Skirt, frock, half pants, T- shirt. 3. Jacket muffler, pullover and cap 4. People doing special jobs wear uniforms.

HOTS

1. Winter. 2. Do yourself.

8. Our Houses

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a

B. 1. Because it protects us from heat, cold, rain, storms, thieves and wild animals. 2. The house in which we live with our family is called our home 3. In the bedroom. 4. in kitchen.

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

HOTS Question

1. No, kachcha houses are not strong because they can be ruined any time.

2. By keeping the things in proper places.

9. Types of Houses

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

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

C. 1. in pucca houses 2. bricks, cement, iron, steel and wood 3. mud, straw and bamboo 4. Tents, caravans and houseboats

HOTS

1. We see pucca houses in cities. Yes, they are strong because they are made of bricks, cement, iron, steel and wood. 2. Houseboats

10. Animal Homes

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

B. 1. To protect themselves from heat, cold, rain, storms and enemies. 2. in hives 3. in a nest. 4. in a hole.

HOTS

1. Because they can find their homes easily in forests.

2. Because they are dangerous for our life.

11. Our School

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c

B. 1. to get education . 2. He controls the school. 3. library, hall, computer room and sick room. 4. playground and canteen.

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

HOTS

1. So that other students may not get disturbed. 2. Do yourself.

12. Our Classroom

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

B. 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself. 3. We study in the classroom. 4. We do not scratch on the desks and not write on the walls.

HOTS

1. So that we may throw waste papers in it.

2. We see- blackboard, chair, charts, table, dustbin, duster, chalk, fan, etc.

13. Our Family Festivals

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. We wear fine clothes, eat sweet and enjoy music on weddings. 2. We invite our friends and cousins on our birthday. 3. Do yourself. 4. Do yourself.

HOTS

1. Festivals 2. Do yourself.

14. Our National Festivals

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a

B. 1. festivals 2. 15 August 3. 26 January 4. 2 October

C. 1. Because on this day; our country got freedom. 2. Our country became a republic on 26 January, 1950. 3. It is a birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. 4. We tribute at the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat

in Delhi.

HOTS

1. During assembly

2. Mahatma Gandhi

15. Our Religious Festivals

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b

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

C. 1. to mark a special event. 2. Eid is the festival of.....and say "Eid Mubarak." 3. Sikhs go to gurudawras and pray before the holy book called Guru Granth Sahib. 4. People of Maharashtra take a bigholy water.

HOTS

Do yourself.

16. Keeping Healthy

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b

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

C. Do yourself.

D. 1. by eating healthy food, regular exercise, proper rest and sleep. 2. We must eat healthy food and we should take a balanced diet. 3. Indoor games are table tennis and badminton. Outdoor games are running and jogging. 4. Rest is necessary after work because it refreshes our body and mind.

HOTS

1. Because they lack all the necessary nutrients like proteins and carbohydrates to keep our body energized and healthy.

2. Exercise makes us healthy and strong .

17. Safety at Home and Outside

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

B. 1. green 2. footpath 3. knives 4. moving bus

C. 1. to avoid accidents. 2. at the zebra crossing. 3. We should play in the playgrounds or parks. 4. We should get into the bus one by one.

HOTS

1. on the safer side of the road. 2. to avoid accidents.

18. The Story of Early Man

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

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

C. 1. in forests 2. fruits and roots of plants and raw flesh of animals. 3. The early man used bark trees and animal skins to cover his body.

4. The dogs, cows, goats, sheep and horses.

HOTS

1. Yes, because there were no wheels at that time. 2. We have lot of facilities these days but those times there were no facilities.

EVIDENT SOCIETY-2

1. My Family

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

B. 1. family 2. cousins 3. grandparents 4. surname

C. 1. A family is afor one another. 2. A small nuclear family has parents and their one or two children while a big nuclear family has parents and more than two children. 3. The parents of our father or mother 4. Father's relatives are paternal relatives and mother's relatives are maternal relatives.

HOTS

1. Because the members in a family help and care us in our need. 2. Because the surname is a family name.

2. Our Food

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

B. 1. energy 2. spices 3. meal 4. vegetarians 5. protective

C. 1. to work, study and play 2. plants and animals. 3. A meal is the food of the day. 4. Some people like to eat..... non- vegetarians. 5. Eat meal at regular times, eat fresh food and chew your food properly.

HOTS

1. to remain active 2. red chilly

3. Need of Water

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

B. 1. need 2. Rainwater 3. odourless 4. treatment plant 5. natural wealth

C. 1. drinking, bathing, cooking food, washing clothes, brushing teeth, cleaning and gardening. 2. Some rainwater is ground water. 3. Due to poor rainfall the areas do not get enough water so we need to store water for later use. 4. Tasteless, colourless and odourless water. 5. Water can be saved in many ways..... bathing and cleaning.

HOTS

1. So that all the germs present in the water may be killed. 2. Because it a great loss of

water.

4. The Clothes

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

B. 1. clothes 2. warm 3. cool 4. sheep

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

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

E. 1. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, wind, rain and dust. 2. from cotton plants. 3. The weaver 4. Raw silk is made from cocoons. It is then spun into yarn and woven into cloth.

HOTS

1. Because woollen clothes keep us warm. 2. Because they keep us away from germs.

5. Our Neighbourhood

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b

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

C. 1. colony 2. need 3. fun 4. share

D. 1. Families live near our houses make a neighbourhood. 2. Families living near our house are called neighbours. 3. It disturbs our neighbours. 4. Do yourself.

HOTS

1. Because they help in our need. 2. Do yourself.

6. School

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. five 2. read, write 3. staff room 4. Kindergartens

C. 1. School up to class 5. 2. School up to class 8. 3. in an assembly hall 4. He manages the school efficiently. 5. We learn to read and write and good habits and good manners.

HOTS

1. Because children learn good manners and habits in the school. 2. The principal maintains discipline in school.

7. Places of Worship

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

B. 1. many 2. Guru Granth Sahib 3. Christians 4. five

C. 1. God 2. to temple 3. five times a day 4. on Sunday.

HOTS

1. Because we belong to different religions. 2. There is a unity among Indians.

8. Useful Services

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

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

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

D. 1. weekly 2. villages 3. doctors, nurses, 4. ambulance

E. 1. to market. 2. Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas 3. The policemen 4. in an I. C. U. 5. 101.

HOTS

1. In case of an emergency 2. Because they help us in our need.

9. Places of Recreation

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

B. 1. indoor 2. things 3. zoo 4. festivals

C. 1. After work iscalled recreation. 2. chess and carrom. 3. We see many jugglers, animals and birds 4. Do yourself.

HOTS

1. Ludo 2. Do yourself.

10. Our Religious Festivals

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b

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

C. 1. Because people lit diyas (earthen lamps) and candles on this day. 2. The month of fasting before Eid. 3. People wear new clothes and pray at Gurudwaras. 4. in Kerala.

HOTS

1. Because many religious festivals are celebrated in India. 2. Yes, because the festivals create a feeling of togetherness and oneness.

11. Our National Festivals

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c

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

C. 1. National flag is hoisted at Red Fort in Delhi on independence day 2. The President of our country salute at the republic day parade in Delhi. 3. Mahatma Gandhi helped India to get freedom. 4. On 26 January republic day is celebrated.

HOTS

1. Because the father of nation Mahatma Gandhi born on that day. 2. Because on this day our country became free from British rule.

12. Means of Transport

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

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

C. 1. to travel from one place to another 2. Vehicles which move on water 3. Vehicles

which move in air 4. Vehicles which move on land

HOTS

1. Because there was no invention of such things. 2. by regular check up of our vehicles for pollution.

13. Road Safety

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

B. 1. metalled 2. safety 3. footpath 4. go

C. 1. footpath 2. Before crossing the road, look..... cross the road. 3. in a queue 4. at zebra crossing

HOTS

1. They could be harmful for us.

2. Do yourself.

14. Directions

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

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

C. 1. North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West 2. A map is a flat drawing of a place or part of the world. 3. With the help of the Pole Star, 4. the South.

HOTS

1. everything would die. 2. Do yourself.

15. Weather and Seasons

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. May and June 2. coldest 3. monsoon 4. coolers

C. 1. There are three seasons in India. 2. The condition of the air at a particular time 3. summer, rainy and winter. 4. Do yourself.

HOTS

1. Because it helps us from getting wet. 2. Each Reason helps nature stay in balance.

16. Time

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a

B. 1. fixed 2. watch 3. East 4. evening 5. dawn

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

D. 1. with the help of the sun 2. dawn, morning, noon, evening, dusk and night 3. 24 hours 4. the moon and stars

HOTS

1. Time helps us structure our daily life and activities. 2. 31 December

17. Forms of Land

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

B. 1. land, water 2. air 3. sandy 4. mountains

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

D. 1. High areas of land 2. The sandy land 3. A flat land which rises above the surrounding area 4. A few small towns are found on the hills.

HOTS

1. Because there is not sufficient water but only hot weather. 2. Because both of them can survive in such conditions. Both of them consume less water.

18. Invention of the Wheel

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

B. 1. invention 2. wheel 3. sledge 4. log

C. 1. on his shoulder. 2. A wheel less cart 3. When the early man saw a round log of wood rolling down the slope. 4. car, bus, cart and train.

HOTS

1. The life would not be easier. 2. For landing and take off the wheels are necessary.

19. Gautam Buddha

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

B. 1. Devadutt 2. Siddhartha 3. Buddhism 4. non-violence

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

D. 1. King Suddhodhana 2. cousin of Siddhartha 3. swan 4. "Noble Truths" and "The Noble Eight Fold Path"

HOTS

Because he found a new religion, Buddhism and taught people love, kindness and non-violence.

EVIDENT SOCIETY-3

1. Our Planet : Earth

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

B. 1. planet 2. atmosphere 3. land, water 4. axis 5. rotation

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

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

E. 1. Earth 2. The Earth is surroundedcalled the atmosphere. 3. round 4. round The Earth spins rotation. 5. About 70% 6. 3/4. Because it gives us life. 8. The revolution of the Earth around the sun.

HOTS

1. The presence of air, water, heat and light makes life possible on the Earth. 2. Day and night are caused by the rotation of the

earth, which creates 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. During rotation, the earth makes a complete turn on its axis, which makes the sun to shine on one half, while the other half will have no light. As it continues to go round the axis, an alteration will occur; hence, causing day and night.

2. How Does Earth Look?

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. c

B. 1. planet, globe 2. globe 3. Maps 4. landmasses, water bodies 5. Pacific 6. valley

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F

D. 1. three-dimensional scale model of the Earth 2. Maps can be weather patterns. 3. A book of maps is called an Atlas. 4. Continents make up planet Earth while a oceans. 5. There are seven continents in the of their sizes. 6. The four oceans are- the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. 7. The areas of land on the called landforms. 8. An island is a on all sides.

HOTS

1. Because 70% of Earth is surrounded by water. 2. So that they can find the way with the help of a map.

3. India: Physical Features

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a

B. 1. seventh 2. Northern India 3. Mount Everest 4. triangular 5. the Great Indian Desert

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

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

E. 1. A mountain is a very high area of land with steep slopes. A plateau is an area of fairly level high ground. 2. rocky and uneven surface 3. Mount Everest 4. The southern part of India a peninsula.

HOTS

1. Due to lack of water and hot weather. 2. Do yourself.

4. States of India: At a Glance

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

B. 1. 15 August, 1947 2. 29, 7 3. central 4.

separate territories 5. New Delhi

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

D. 1 Do yourself. 2. Chhattisgarh–Raipur, Uttarakhand–Dehradun and Jharkhand–Ranchi 3. The union territories are directly under the control of the central government and each state has its own elected government. 4. Chandigarh

HOTS

1. to protect the individual rights of its citizens 2. Do yourself.

5. Our Food

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a

B. 1. energy, grow 2. Food grains 3. pulses 4. oils 5. Spices

C. 1. Egg and fish 2. Do yourself. 3. West India. 4. Vegetarian food is prepared from grains, pulses and vegetables and non-vegetarian food comes from animals.

HOTS

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

6. Our Costumes

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. cover, protect 2. phiran 3. mundu 4. Rajasthan

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

D. 1. to cover our bodywind and rain. 2. Saree 3. colourful shawls 4. Men wear Sherwani-Pyjama and women wear Lehnga -Chunari

HOTS

1. woollen clothes 2. loose garments

7. Our Festivals

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. 26 January 2. Kerala 3. Diwali 4. West Bengal 5. Pongal 6. Pongal

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

D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

E. 1. We celebrate the Republic Day on 26 January because on this day India adopted our constitution. 2. By going out, wearingfull of joy. 3. On Diwali, Goddesscrackers and fireworks. 4. Do yourself. 5. On Holi, we sing and danceon each other.

F. 1. The Independence Day, The Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti 2. On Red Fort 3. 26 January, 1950 4. Buddha Purnima and Mahavira Jayanti. 5. Sun God 6. On the birthday of tenth Sikhs'

Gurus. 7. Hindus 8. Processions of elephants

HOTS

1. Because it is the method to worship God and merry-making. 2. Do yourself.

8. Our Occupation

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. farming 2. milk 3. fishing 4. furniture 5. cotton, jute, wool and silk

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

D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F

E. 1. to earn money. 2. because they give us milk, eggs, chickens and help us in ploughing fields. 3. to earn money and to make a living. 4. People who live near coastal areas have the main occupation, fishing. Fish is also caught.....useful products.

HOTS

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

9. Means of Transport

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F

C. 1. animals 2. railways 3. greatest 4. Air, fastest 5. steamers 6. uneven, difficult

D. 1. for saving time and to cover the distances. 2. roadways and railways 3. In hills–mules, in desert–camel, in thick jungle (forests)–elephants 4. Air transport.

HOTS

1. Because every transport has its own significance. 2. Because it can bear the hot weather and can live without water and food for many days.

10. Means of Communication

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

B. 1. letter 2. telephone 3. Television 4. Fax

C. 1. Communication meansspoken. 2. Pigeons and runners 3. Internet, telephone and Fax 4. Satellites have made communication.....forest, etc.

HOTS

1. We can talk with any person very easily whether he is far away. 2. There are various means of communication like telephone and internet by which we can communicate to one another directly and face to face.

11. People Who Help us

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c

B. 1. literate 2. veterinary 3. health 4. Policemen 5. President 6. Doctors

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

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

E. 1. We learn read and write from our teachers. 2. The policeman protects..... and criminals. 3. He delivers money-orders, telegrams and parcels. 4. A traffic police is a man who controls the traffic and avoids accidents.

HOTS

1. Police, because police controls the law and order. 2. Do yourself.

12. Village Panchayat and Municipality

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c

B. 1. panchas 2. Sarpanch 3. Municipality 4. Mayor 5. funds

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

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

E. 1. The Panchas are elected..... five years. 2. Every village in needs of the people. 3. The municipal councillor elects their head called chairman. 4. 15 to 60 members

HOTS

1. The municipal councillors elects the Chairman of Municipality to supervise its functions efficiently. 2. Yes, it has its own rules.

13. Mumbai

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a

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

C. 1. capital 2. Bombay 3. seven 4. Bollywood 5. Warm, humid 6. Gateway of India

D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

E. 1. The climate of Mumbai is warm, July and August 2. Juhu Beach, Nariman Point, Flora Fountain and Nehru Park. 3. (a) Because Mumbai is the biggest industrial and commercial city. 4. Bollywood is the largest film making centre in India. 5. Marathi, Hindi and Konkani

HOTS

1. Because Mumbai houses important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, and the corporate headquarters of many Indian companies. 2. Do yourself.

14. Kolkata

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

B. 1. Hoogli 2. Rabindra Setu 3. Howrah 4. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

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

D. 1. (a) Kolkata is largest bourse. 2. Kolkata being very close tropical climate. 3. because it connects Howrah with Kolkata and the bridge does not have any pillar. 4. Victoria Memorial, Rabindra Sarovar, Zoo and Velur Math.

HOTS

1. Saurabh Ganguly 2. Do yourself.

15. Delhi

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Yamuna 2. Edward Lutyens 3. Shahjahanabad 4. extreme 5. Rajiv Gandhi

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

D. 1. Edward Lutyens 2. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Noida and Ghaziabad. 3. nine districts 4. The Parliament of India, the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Supreme Court of India. 5. Lotus Temple 6. Rajghat, Shantivan, Shaktisthal and Veerbhumi.

E. 1. The Red Fort and the Old Fort 2. Jantar-Mantar is an observatory. 3. Jama Masjid, Qutb Minar, Birla Mandir, Lotus Temple, Laxminarayan Temple, Humayun Tomb, etc. 4. Rajghat is the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. 5. because we can find people from all states who speak different languages and celebrate different festivals.

HOTS Question

1. Because it is the capital of India.

2. Do yourself.

16. Chennai

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

B. 1. Madras 2. south-east 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Meenambakkam 5. warm 6. Pongal 7. fort 8. corporation

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F

D. 1. Chennai has many industries industry too. 2. cotton textiles 3. St. George Fort, M. G. R. Square, Art Gallery and Snake Park. 4. because there is warm climate throughout the year.

HOTS

1. Cotton clothes 2. Do yourself.

17. Life of Early Man

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c

B. 1. afraid 2. fire 3. Dog 4. cart

C. 1. By living in caves. 2. Early man noticed some round.....to his cart. 3. By rubbing two stones together, early man made fire. 4. He used the wheel for drawing water from wells.

HOTS

1. We cannot travel and we cannot cook food. 2. Do yourself.

EVIDENT SOCIETY-4

1. India:Our Country

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b

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

C. 1. second 2. 29 3. Aizawl 4. 7,516 5. Goa

D. 1. Hindustan 2. Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. 3. India has 29 States and 7 Union Territories 4. India is a land of..... the Islands. 5. The mountains in the north against enemies. 6. India has a longof the Indian union.

HOTS

1. The diversity to understand different cultures prevailing in India and get to know other people very well.

2. Government is needed because it is the institution through which the people are able to maintain order, provide public services, and enforce decisions that are binding on all members of society. Without a government, the basic rights of the people might not be protected.

2. The Northern Mountains

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. a

B. 1. northern 2. parallel 3. northern most 4. Glaciers 5. Himalayas, south 6. wildlife

C. 1. Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik. 2. The word Himalayas means.....of Arunachal Pradesh. 3. Glaciers are huge..... slopes 4. Due to cold throughout the year. 5. The Himachal range has some beautiful..... and Darjeeling. 6. The Greater Himalayan

Range is the number of glaciers.

HOTS

1. They form a natural boundary the mainland. 2. The smell of pure air enticing the spirit, gives us a panacian effect. The snow filled mountains, the splendid dal lake, the apple orchids, the sweet smell of saffron, the hospitality of the civilians; every experience is a moment to cherish.

3. The Northern Plains

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

B. 1. Yamuna 2. aluminium 3. Sutlej 4. Gangotri glacier 5. Yamuna

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T

D. 1. The Gomti, the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Gandak, the Kosi, etc. 2. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, etc. 3. The area called a basin. 4. These rivers are perennial, as theysummer season. 5. wheat, rice, sugar cane, jowar, bajra, barley, gram and jute.

HOTS

1. They are used for transportation, power generation, flood control and water supply. 2. because the state of Assam is the world's largest tea-growing region. The tropical climate contributes to Assam's unique malty taste, a feature for which this tea is well – known.

4. The Western Desert

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. Aravalli 2. Sutlej 3. Sahara Desert 4. camel 5. oasis

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

D. 1. The Thar Desert 2. Due to scarcity of water and scorching heat, there is no forest in the desert. 3. At some placesis known as an oasis. 4. It is a big into a granary. 5. Camel is very useful ship of the desert.

HOTS Question

1. Desert temperatures during the day are very high; the sun's rays beat down and heat the ground surface. It is very hot in the day and is very cold at night because there are no clouds to keep the ground shaded by day or to trap the heat at night.

2. Do yourself.

5. The Deccan Plateau

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Malwa Plateau 2. North-Western Plateau 3. Narmada, Tapi 4. Karnataka 5. Jog Falls
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
D. 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b
E. 1. Nilgiri Hills and Cardamom Hills 2. to the south of the Northern Plains 3. The Krishna, Kaveri and Pennar. 4. coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite and mica. 5. towards the Ganga system.

HOTS

Because it is an area of highland, usually consisting of relatively flat terrain.

6. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b
B. 1. Kerala 2. Kandla 3. Coromandel 4. Kavaratti 5. Malabar Coast
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
D. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a. 5. f 6. e
E. 1. India has a long coastline..... Coastal Plains. 2. The Eastern coastal plain lies coastal plain. 3. The Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna. 4. The coastal plains one trade in the country. 5. This group of islands lies in theto the Maldives.

HOTS

1. Lighthouses are built along coasts to pass signal to passing ships. 2. Because through the ports goods are imported and exported.

7. The Climate of India

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
C. 1. (a) Latitudinal extent (b) Altitude (c) distance from the sea (d) direction of mountains (e) surface winds 2. Monsoon is a type of climate. As monsoon the country. 3. Do yourself. 4. Hot and dry winds

HOTS

1. Indian agriculture is highly dependent on monsoon due to lack of improper handling of irrigation resources. 2. In different seasons, we wear different types of cloths and eat different types of foods.

8. The Soils of India

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

- B. 1. Soil 2. Soil 3. lava soil 4. crystalline 5. fertility

C. 1. Soil is the uppermost the earth. 2. It is formedvarious natural force. 3. Laterite soil is found in Western Ghats, Chhota Nagpur (Jharkhand), Orissa, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu. It is reddish brown in colour. 4. babul or kiker, cactus and prickly pear 5. The topmost fertile layer of the earth's.....soil erosion. 6. The following measures must be taken to conserve the soil built around fields.

HOTS

1. An ideal soil would contain 45% mineral, 5% organic matter and 50% pore space. By adding humus we can make the red soil suitable for agriculture. 2. Because it is made up of volcanic rocks.

9. Forest Wealth

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a
B. 1. Deciduous 2. Evergreen 3. Mountain 4. Tidal 5. thorny
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. 1. Forest is a dense growth of trees.....on its own. 2. Because it adversely affects our environment. 3. Chipko Movement is to save forests from being cut down. 4. to conserve our wildlife.

HOTS

1. Because many wild animals are facing the danger of extinction.
2. Because they provide oxygen and many useful things.

10. Water Resources

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a
B. 1. Northern India 2. Southern India 3. floods, famines 4. Sutlej 5. Hirakud 6. 'Temples of Modern India'.

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

D. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. f 6. a

E. 1. Water is essential environmental activities. 2. India is an agricultural country..... to raise crops. 3. wells, tube-wells, tanks and canals. 4. The underground water tube wells. 5. Because the dams are useful in many ways like to control floods, famines

and to generate electricity.

HOTS

1. Do yourself. 2. to stop or check the flow of water and can serve many purposes.

11. Mineral Resources

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b

B. 1. ores 2. Drilling 3. Manganese 4. Bauxite

C. 1. Minerals are inorganic found as ores. 2. Minerals have to be dug mineral ores. 3. Metallic-Iron, copper and gold. Non-metallic-Coal, salt and petroleum. 4 Iron is used..... coaches, etc.

HOTS

1. No, we can't create natural resources because they need thousands of years to be formed. 2. We can't use means of transport.

12. Agriculture and Livestock

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

B. 1. Rice 2. Tea 3. Karnataka, Kerala 4. pulses

C. Do yourself.

D. 1. Agriculture is the backboneby farming. 2. (a) Increase in facilitiesfarm machinery. 3. Bullocks are used toproduces bio-gas. 4. Operation flood is a programme.....White Revolution. 5. Cash crops are those..... earning money.

HOTS

1. to increase the production of crops and help the farmers to lead a good life.

2. Because Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat.

13. Our Industries

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

B. 1. small scale 2. woven 3. steel 4. fertilizer industry 5. Sugar

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

D. 1. Small scale industries include small factory. 2. It is the second largest.....of the sugar mills. 3. On the basis of tools and machines, labour, capital and manufactured product are the industries

divided. 4. Large scale industriesWest Bengal and Maharashtra. 6. at Perambur and Kapurthala.

HOTS

1. Because sugar is widely used in various sweets which are being consumed in the different states of India. 2. The large scale industries need maximum money to purchase machinery and hire high-skilled labour.

14. Means of Transport

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

B. 1. short 2. Mumbai, Thane 3. long 4. metro 5. Mumbai

C. 1. Transport is the movement to another 2. National Highways connect state capitals, seaports and important cities. 3. Railways are the cheapest and most popularcountry to another. 4. There are five major international airport in Indiaand Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).

HOTS

1. Because it is the main and most popular transport. Almost all towns and cities are linked by railways. 2. Do yourself.

15. Means of Communication

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

B. 1. pigeons, horse-riders 2. telegram 3. Telephone 4. mass 5. Satellite

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

D. 1. by pigeons and horse-riders. 2. We can buy postcards office, money- order, parcels and speed post cards from a post office. 3. Telephone is the fastestSubscribers Dialling (I.S.D.). 4. Sometimes we needliterate people only.

HOTS

1. Because it is the fastest means of communication by which we can communicate with the person who is far away from us. 2. Without communication, we all might as well have been doomed. How we convey what we feel, and what it is we need, cannot be done without communication, be it in action or verbally.

16. Life in The Northern Mountains

- A.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b
B. 1. Wular 2. Nati 3. Kashmir
4. Kashmir 5. Sikkim
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
D. 1. Mussoorie, Nainital, Almora and Haridwar 2. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram 3. Mussoorie, Nainital, Gangotri and Badrinath 4. The sunrise is first seen here so it is called Arunachal Pradesh.

HOTS Questions

1. Himachal Pradesh is known as Deva Bhoomi because it is called the land of Gods. 2. Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three regions: Jammu, the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh. Kashmir Valley due to its beautiful landscape is named 'Paradise on Earth'.

17. Life in The Northern Plains

- A.** 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b
B. 1. Patna 2. Brahmaputra 3. men, women 4. Hindi 5. West Bengal
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
D. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a
E. 1. Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum 2. Delhi is the capital of India and cosmopolitan city. There are many historical buildings also. 3. The Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Birla Mandir and Rashtrapati Bhawan. 4. They speak Bengali art and literature.

HOTS Questions

1. The valleys and plains of this state are the most fertile of the whole country. It is famous for its tea gardens, and richest wildlife of Asia. 2. Chandigarh

18. Life in the Desert and Central Plateau

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Camel 2. flat, thick 3. Pink City 4. Panna
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
D. 1. In search of pastures for their animals. 2. It provides milk for many days. 3. The Great Indian Desert , better rainfall or

vegetation . 4. Jamshedpur and Bokaro.

HOTS

1. They do this by storing water and food in the humps on their backs which they consume slowly as needed. 2. In 1876, Jaipur dressed itself pink to welcome Prince Albert and Queen Elizabeth II, and thus the name "Pink City" stuck to it.

19. Life in the Southern Plateau

- A.** 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a
B. 1. Narmada 2. lava 3. Dussehra 4. Gopurams 5. Tamil Nadu
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
E. 1. Tamil Nadu – Pongal; Maharashtra – Ganesh Chaturthi; Karnataka – Dussehra 2. The Godavari, the Krishna, the Mahanadi, Tungabhadra, etc. 3. Tamil Nadu – Nayveli ; Maharashtra – Pune, Karnataka – Bengaluru; Andhra Pradesh – Hyderabad. 4. The people of Tamil Nadu eat music and dance.

HOTS Questions

1. Mumbai and Aurangabad are the famous cities of Maharashtra because Mumbai is the capital city of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India and the home of India's Bollywood film industry. Aurangabad is famous because The Ajanta and Ellora Caves are located near Aurangabad in northern Maharashtra.

2. Hyder Ali liked the climate of Bengaluru and planned a garden named after his sister 'Lal Bee'. Thus began the Lalbagh Botanical Garden. British Rulers too expanded on Lalbagh. They also planned Cubbon Park in the heart of the city. Moreover earlier (till some 15-20 years back) roads were lined on both sides with huge trees which are still visible in some areas. Most residents developed home gardens. Slowly it gained the name of the Garden City.

20. Life in the Western Coastal Region

- A.** 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b
B. 1. Rann of Kachcha 2. Porbandar 3. Konkan 4. Malabar Coast 5. Kavaratti
C. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. d

D. 1. for wild ass and flamingoes. 2. Kerala 3. Kathakali and Mohiniattam 4. Carnival is a three day festival, a mixture of eastern and western cultures. 5. Because petroleum has been found in this off shore area.

HOTS

1. because drinking alcohol is prohibited here. 2. Mumbai is synonym of Mayanagari for Non-Mumbaiite because it means money, fashion, luxury, film, etc.

21. The Eastern Coastal Region

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Bhuvaneshwar 2. French 3. Nicobar 4. Odisha 5. Coromandel Coast
C. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d
D. 1. Godavari and Krishna. 2. Rice and jute 3. See table on Page – 85. 4. in the Andaman Islands. It is now a national monument, where Indian freedom fighters were kept by the Britishers.

HOTS

1. Because in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu, there was a reign of Chola dynasty. 2. Because the soil is very fertile here and it is a traditional occupation.

22. Our Rights and Duties

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c
B. 1. 26 January 1950 2. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism 3. Socialism 4. Democracy 5. livelihood
C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F
D. 1. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism. 2. on 15 August, 1947. 3. Secularism meansin a country. 4. (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom (c) Right against Exploitation (d) Right to Freedom of Religion (e) Cultural and Educational Rights (f) Right to Constitutional Remedies. 5. We have some fundamental duties- We must pay respect.....spheres of activity. 6. Directive principles of our constitution are- The government should ensure.....for better life.

HOTS

1. The people will fight with each other.

2. So that peace, duties and law and order will be followed equally.

EVIDENT SOCIETY-5

1. Continents and Oceans

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c
B. 1. water 2. oceans 3. Asia 4. Mt. Kosciuszko
C. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a
D. 1. Landforms include other types. 2. A continent is defined South America. 3. It is called the diversity. 4. The Pacific Ocean is the is around 4200 m.

HOTS

1. Do yourself. 2. Antarctica is covered by the Antarctic Ice Sheet consisting of about 13.72 million sq km of permanent ice representing 90% of the world's ice. Even during the summer months, Antarctica is still 98% covered with ice.

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c
B. 1. globe 2. mounted 3. Map 4. Longitudes
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
D. 1. A globe is a smallour planet. 2. The drawing of the..... places in detail. 3. Latitudes are imaginary lines which run horizontally from east to west while Longitudes are imaginary lines which run vertically from north to south. Latitudes lines are parallel to each other while longitudes are of same size. 4. Lines of latitude.....line of the latitude.

HOTS

1. First at any time, there are two sequential days and dates in effect on the Earth. Those day and dates are separated by the International Date Line, which runs from the North pole to the South Pole along the 172.5 – degree meridian of longitude. 2. The point at which latitude and longitude meet i.e. their intersection help us to locate a place.

3. Seasons, Day and Night

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b

B. 1. sunlight 2. less 3. Tropics 4. poles 5. temperatures

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

D. 1. The rotation of the earth on its axis caused days and nights. 2. Because the earth is tilted on its axis. 3. During December the sunexperiences summer season. 4. In March 5. There are fourany change of seasons.

HOTS

1. Most of the heat at Earth's surface comes from sunlight. During the day in a desert , a lot of sunlight heats the ground, which then heats the air. At night, that heat escapes into space, which makes the temperature in the desert drop very low.

2. In winter, the Earth's orbit draws it closer to the sun, but the Earth's axis tilts away from the sun, making the days shorter in the Northern Hemisphere.

4. Conservation of Natural Resources

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

B. 1. renewable 2. increased 3. reservoirs 4. Deforestation 5. pool

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

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

E. 1. A careful economical use of all natural resources. 2. We must notmay be avoided. 3. We should protecting air from getting polluted. 4. Because the earth has only limited quantities of various minerals. 5. While going to small distances..... to save coal and petroleum.

HOTS

1. Coal and petroleum are great sources of energy. We need to conserve them for our future generations, because these are non-renewable resources. 2. If we don't have clean water to drink we will suffer from various harmful diseases.

5. Natural Disasters

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

B. 1. tectonic 2. seismology 3. agriculture 4. water 5. trapped

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

D. 1. When a big accidenta natural disaster e.g. earthquakes, floods,

droughts, cyclones etc. 2. Floods are the most properties of people. 3. People, cattle and all the plants and trees die. 4. A cone-shaped structure called volcano. It spits fire, gas and lava. 5. By giving them quick medical treatment, collecting essential facilities, providing transport and relief programmes.

HOTS

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

6. Weather and Climate

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. Climate 2. three 3. cooler 4. equable 5. cool, moist

C. Do yourself.

D. 1. Weather is aover the world. Climate is theperiod of time. 2. Distance from the equator, Altitude, Distance from the sea, Direction of the winds and Mountain barriers. 3. The sun shines vertically over provideless heat. 4. Torrid, Temperate and Frigid. 5. Places located near the sea – coastcold in winter.

HOTS

1. As we climb up a mountain, the air becomes thinner and absorbs less heat. Therefore, hilly places are cooler than those situated in plains. 2. Because Delhi is far away from the equator.

7. Zaire : Land of Dense Forests

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

B. 1. northern 2. Pygmies 3. Tribal 4. transport 5. Matadi 6. Kinshasa 7. milpa

C. 1. in the continent of Africa. 2. Zaire occupies the..... of the country. 3. Zaire enjoys a hot and wet..... evergreen forests. 4. The dense equatorial forest..... natural zoo. 5. The pigmies are the original inhabitants..... primitive life. 6. Railways and air transport

HOTS

1. Because here both temperatures and precipitation are high year round. 2. It lies on the equator, so that is why it is always hot, humid and frequently wet.

8. Greenland : Land of Ice and Snow

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. a

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

C. 1. largest 2. Denmark 3. Topigs 4. Sledges 5. Kayaks 6. Eskimos

D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F

E. 1. Greenland lies to the the North Pole. 2. The thick covering of snow.....there is a thick fog. 3. Reindeers, polar bears, musk, oxen, huskies, walruses, etc. 4. Eskimos live in tentssnow and icesheets. 5. The Eskimos have..... made of skin. 6. They have started using riflesmodern world.

HOTS

1. water transport 2. Antarctica is covered by the Antarctic Ice Sheet consisting of about 13.72 million sq km of permanent ice representing 90% of the world's ice. Even during the summer months, Antarctica is still 98% covered with ice.

9. Saudi Arabia :The Sandy Desert

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Riyadh 2. South 3. Saudi Arabia 4. Hot and dry 5. western 6. Date palms

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

D. 1. Saudi Arabia is a vast..... on the west. 2. The climate of Saudi Arabia is very becomes hazy. 3. Deserts are generally barren..... near an oasis. 4. Camel is the most useful.....for carrying loads. 5. The Bedouins live by..... other things. 6. Mecca is the greatest centres of pilgrimage.....religious centre 7. Life of the people of Saudi Arabia standard of living.

HOTS

1. The people wear long loose fitting cloaks. 2. Despite their reputation for being dry empty wastelands, deserts are home to one-sixth of the world's population, and they cover over one-fifth of the Earth's landmass. Deserts can be found on every single continent, and even though they lack water, they play an important role in helping animals, humans and the environment.

10. Prairies : The Treeless Grasslands

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b

B. 1. interior 2. grasses 3. farmlands 4. Chicago 5. ranches

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

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

E. 1. Some places where do notor grassland. 2. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers. 3. Wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats called 'Wheat basket of the World'. 4. All the farming operations help of machines. 5. Large farms where cattle are reared, called ranches. 6. In the east cattle are reared mainly for beef. In the west,dry climate.

HOTS

1. Chicago is a world famous slaughtering cattle. Beef is produced on a large scale which is a staple food of America. 2. Because wheat, corn, barley, rye, called 'Wheat basket of the World'.

11. Conquering Distances

A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. a

B. 1. 400 2. France 3. Europe 4. 1869 5. Flyer 6. Swiss Alps

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

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

E. 1. Smooth roads having 4 to 5 lanes on each side called highways. 2. The Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. 3. Some canals are- the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal and rivers are- the Rhine and the Volga 4. Air transport is the fastest means ofwithout any difficulty. 5. Mineral oil (Petroleum) is carried in special ships called oil-tankers.

HOTS

1. It connects industrial production centres with markets and with sources of raw materials and facilitates industrial development and link agricultural production centres with distant markets. 2. Transportation is one of our most basic needs. We need transportation because all of life's necessities and pleasures can't possibly fit within the reach of our static bodies from birth to death.

12. Sending and Receiving Messages

- A.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Postal system 2. telegraph 3. Alexander Graham Bell, 1876 4. Fax 5. computer 6. mass
C. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
D. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a
E. 1. through sound signals, symbols and pictures. 2. Communication is a process that allows us to exchange information by several methods. 3. Books, magazines, newspapers, radio, television, etc. 4. We can watch a variety of programmes on television, both recorded and live in our homes. 5. Cinema is an audio -visual equipment. 6. A new technique developed to make contact with the masses. It is very useful in times of emergency. It has a powerful impact.

HOTS

1. Newspaper 2. Do yourself.

13. Healthy Life

- A.** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b
B. 1. 98.4°F 2. microscope 3. Flea-glass 4. Thermometer 5. anaesthesia
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T
D. 1. b 2. g 3. f 4. c 5. d 6. e 7. a
E. 1. A thermometer is a device that measures the temperature of our body that helps the doctor to know if we are sick. 2. A stethoscope is used to hear the heart beats and sounds of lungs. 3. We should observe some rules of cleanliness, nutritious food and regular exercises to keep ourselves healthy. 4. When the birth rate is more than death rate is called population explosion. 5. **Microscope**- A microscope is an instrument that magnifies.....clearly. **Stethoscope**- A stethoscope is used.....Dr. Rene Laennec. **Vaccine-Vaccinations** are a fantastic way of protecting your body against disease. It was discovered by Edward Jenner. **Asepsis**- About 150 years ago, wounds.....spread of germs.

HOTS

1. Stethoscope 2. Yes

14. The Age of Machines

- A.** 1. a 2. a 3. b
B. 1. copper 2. stronger 3. James Watt, 1769 4. electricity
C. 1. Agricultural implements were made.....and ironsmith. 2. To make various parts with the help of dies and moulds called mass production. 3. He made a paper kite and tied a were the same thing. 4. The Sun and wind are the other sources of energy being everlasting.

HOTS

1. Electricity is an essential part of our existence, from the doors of our power supply line to the light in our bedroom, everything is based on electricity.
2. Because these resources are limited and consuming at a rapid speed.

15. Some People Never Die

- A.** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b
B. 1. Plato 2. Northern, Southern 3. Karl Marx 4. Satyagraha 5. peace
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
D. 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. d
E. 1. Socratic method of arriving at the truth was by asking questions. 2. To revolt against in America on the question of slavery. 3. Karl Marx was the founder of communism and propagated socialism. 4. Gandhiji served many noble causes for the Indian society. 5. Martin Luther King was a black American who led the Civil Rights Movement in the United States. He got Noble Prize for peace in 1964.

HOTS

1. Because he believed that means of production belonged to the society and not to the individuals. 2. We cannot take breath of free environment.

16. The Birth of the United Nations

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c
B. 1. 1922. Franklin Roosevelt 3. League of Nations 4. 24 October 5. 1919
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
D. 1. for gaining more colonies and expanding their empires. 2. For gaining

more colonies and expanding their empires resulted in two world wars. 3. After the First world war..... was disbanded. 4. To maintain peace, security.....of all people.

HOTS

1. 24 October has been celebrated as United Nations Day since 1948. In 1971, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the day be observed by Member States as a public holiday. 2. on 18 December 1973

17. India's Contribution to World Peace

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b
- B. 1. India 2. UN 3. USA, USSR 4. 114 countries 5. two
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Some countries had won their freedom and they did not reluctant to join either of the two comps. Pt. Nehru along with some leaders decided to stay non-aligned Movement. 2. Egypt, Yugoslavia and India 3. To remove poverty, illiteracy, disease and ignorance. 4. The member countries themselves. It means they had limited sources to develop themselves.

HOTS

The Non-aligned Movement was started because the countries, who had won

their freedom did not want to join the two campuses. So some leaders initiated a movement called th Non-aligned Movement.

18. Revolt of 1857

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. c
- B. 1. Turks 2. 1600A.D. , England 3. uprisings 4. Viceroy, Queen 5. the Cartridge Incident 6. salaries 7. Indians
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T
- D. 1. India 2. The Company's rule in India was based on exploitation of people and resources of the country. 3. British rule brought drastic..... scale employment . 4. It was the first war for Indian independence.

HOTS

1. The Revolt of 1857 marked a turning point in the history of India. It was the indication of a new age. It crowned the dawn of India's independence from the fetters of foreign rule that had bound her. It was, in fact, the first essay in India's advent to freedom. It laid the foundation of Indian nationalism. 2. The Revolt of 1857 came to an end because the revolt was suffered from weak leadership and was hardly organised. This proved a major handicap when dealing with the well trained and equipped British troops.

Evident Social Life

(Teacher's Manual) Class-6 to 8



Evident Social Life-6

Unit-I: Our Past

1. When, Where and How

A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c B. 1. History and archaeology 2. Jungle 3. Manuscripts 4. Secular literature 5. Archaeological Sources 6. Inscriptions 7. Chronology 8. BC and AD C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True D. 1. History is the study of the past events in the order in which those happened. 2. Early human lived in jungle in the past. 3. Early humans ate flash in the past. 4. The main sources of history are literary and archaeological sources. 5. Literary sources are two types-religious and secular. 6. Chronology is the order in which a series of events happened. 7. A timeline is a description of historical events in a chronological order. 8. Texts that are focused on subjects of social, political and economic importance are called secular literature. 9. Some examples of religious literature are- the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavad Gita, Vedas and Puranas. E. 1. We can know about many..... song they sang. History and archaeology are Our human past. 2. In the absence of written..... of these sources. 3. Texts that deal with religiousand Puranas while Texts that are focusedsecular literature. 4. We know that living things..... animals for food.

HOTS Questions

1. Do yourself 2. Because that time there was no printing press.

2. The Earliest People

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b B. 1. animals and plants 2. Palaeolithic Age 3. Fire 4. 4,000 BC and 2,000 BC 5. copper C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False D. 1. The Stone Age started around 2.5 to 2 million. 2. Early humans were called the hunter gatherers. 3. Early humans had to adapt to changing

environments and they developed "Microliths", small stone tools. 4. The time period of Chalcolithic Age 4,000 BC to 2,000 BC. 5. Human learnt to create fire during the Palaeolithic Age. 6. Microliths was the small stone tools, typically knapped of flint or chert, usually about three centimetres long or less. 7. Human started using copper between 4,000 BC to 2,000 BC. E. 1. The term "Stone Age" is used.....4,000 BC to 2,000 BC. 2. Humans lived in caves..... eating cereal grains. 3. Around the end of thetheir living conditions.

HOTS Questions

1. In Palaeolithic Age humans used wood and bone tools while in Mesolithic Age humans used small stone tools, typically knapped of flint or chert. 2. Fire was first started by natural factors such as lightning. Early man used flint stones to light fire through their sparks. He also used an alternative method where he could dry fungi and then glow it on ember and fire could be produced.

3. The First Cities: Harappan Civilization

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b B. 1. 4,600 BC to 2,600 BC 2. excavated 3. granaries, assembly hall 4. wheat and barley C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False D. 1. Five cities connected with the Indus Valley Civilization are- Lothal, Kalibangan, Ropar, Alamgiri and Banwali. 2. Indus Valley Civilization flourished in 2,600 BC. 3. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were the names of two civilizations contemporary. 4. Two indoor games were dicing and gambling. 5. A climatic change or an epidemic or an earthquake. 6. Animals known to the Harappan people were- Oxen, bulls, sheep, pigs, buffaloes and elephants. 7. One important building in Harappa civilization was The Great Granary. 8. One public building in the Indus Valley Civilization was The Assembly Hall. E. 1. (a) The street and lanes of the towns were laid out according

to a set plan. (b) The roads were wide. There were lamp posts at regular distances. 2. House drains emptied into the main drains. The main drains ran under the main streets. Inspection manholes were provided at regular distances. Water supply was good. 3. (a) A large number of toys and dolls have been excavated. (b) People cared for the playthings of the children. 4. They worshipped mother Goddess, the Shakti and Lord Shiva or the Pashupati of later Hinduism. 5. The three occupations of the people of the Indus Valley were- agriculture, domestication and crafts.

HOTS Questions

1. Two large doors lead into the complex from the south and other access was from the north and east. A series of rooms are located along the eastern edge of the building and in one room is a well that may have supplied some of the water needed to fill the tank. Rainwater also may have been collected for these purposes, but no inlet drains have been found. 2. The Indus valley people constricted various types of buildings. Their buildings were plain and solid and were far away from artificial decoration, beauty and artistic excellence. Much attention was paid to utility and solidity. The houses were built of brick, line and gypsum. Stone was not used in building houses. They had thick and strong walls which were plastered and coloured. Their roofs were flat.

4. The Vedic Culture

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a B. 1. Cow 2. Rajan 3. The Sapta Sindhu 4. Agriculture 5. Janas 6. Hinduism 7. Gurukulas C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. False D. 1. (i) b (ii) a (iii) d (iv) c 2. (i) b (ii) a (iii) d (iv) c E. 1. Aryans came to India in Vedic Period. 2. Because Vedas are the main source of information. 3. Books of Vedic literature are- Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. 4. The Sabha and the Samiti exercised control on the autocratic power of the king. 5. Vedic literature including the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads provides us knowledge about the early Aryans. 6. Vedic religion includes nature worship and they

performed Yajnas. Religion was simple. 7. Music, dancing, hunting, horse and chariot racing and gambling were the favourite amusements of the early Aryans. 8. The Varna System started in the Early Vedic period. By the end of the Later Vedic Period, the caste system became more rigid and hereditary. It came to be known as Jati system. 9. The four Vedas are- Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. 10. The sapta Sindhu was named 'Brahmavarta'. 11. Purohita and Senani were the two officers assisted the Rajan. 12. Peepal tree was worshipped by the Aryans. 13. Nishka was prevalent in the early Vedic period. 14. Rajasuya Yajna was performed to confer supreme power. 15. The three gods of the Later Vedic Age were- Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. 16. The three cities of the Vedic Age were- Hastinapur, Indraprastha and Kashi. F. 1. Literary and archaeological are the different sources of information regarding the life of the Aryans. 2. The society was based on Varna. Fair skinned Aryans and dark skinned Dasas or Dasyus. Aryans were noble and respected person. 3. According to Dharamashastras and Sanyasa. 4. Religion became complicated. The early Vedic gods.....higher knowledge. 5. The main occupations of the early Aryans were- The Brahmins looked after spiritual or religious matter; The Kshatriyas or the warriors protected the tribe; The vaishyas or the rest of the 'vish' were mainly the cultivators and crafts men; The shudras comprised the dasas or those Aryans who disobeyed social rules.

HOTS Questions

1. Because it was in Early Vedic Period and those time of people prays Indra and Varuna. 2. In the Early Vedic Period women were considered equal to men.

5. Early States: Kingdom and Republic

A. 1. d 2. a 3. dB. 1. rulers 2. Ajatashatru 3. Brahminism 4. jati system C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False D. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a E. 1. A government elected by people is a republic. 2. The two factors are- (a) Trade became easier and (b) villages developed in size and grew into towns. 3. The first ruler of Magadha was Bimbisara.

4. The three famous rulers of Magadha was- Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Shishunaga 5. The two religion were- Buddhism and Jainism. 6. Mahajanpada is bigger set up by Aryans after conquering and merging some janapadas. **F.** 1. By maintaining friendly relation with the other kingdoms and ruled well were the factors that helped Magadha to emerge as the strongest 'Janapada'. 2. He maintained Friendly relations with other kingdoms. He sent out ambassadors to their kingdoms. 3. He was most powerful person of Magadha. He represented the states. He maintained an army and collected taxes from the people. 4. Taxes were collected for payment of salaries to officers, building, roads, wells, canals and for supporting Brahmins. Agriculture was the main source of revenue.

HOTS Questions

1. As the population increased and inland trade was brisk, the more food has been started to produce than the need to survive. 2. Because it's hard to find two things which has the same value.

6. New Ideas

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. a 8. d 9. d
B. 1. founder 2. viharas 3. Lord Mahavira 4. Jain **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
E. 1. Upanishadas are part of the Hindu scriptures which discuss philosophy and meditation and gives interpretations on the Vedas. 2. The three faith of Jainism are- right faith, right knowledge and right conduct. 3. The three ways to achieve deliverance are- Karma Marg, Gyan Marg and Bhakti Marg. 4. Transmigration is the passing of one's soul after death into another body. 5. Nirvana is to free on self from the cycle of rebirth. **F.** 1. The main principal Upanishads are- Chhandogya Upanishad, Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, Taittiriya Upanishad, Isa Upanishad, Katha Upanishad, Aitareya Upanishad, Kena Upanishad, Mundaka Upanishad, Svetasvatara Upanishad, Prasana Upanishad and Mandukya Upanishad 2. Both religions believed in Ahimsa (non-Violence) and Karma (good deeds). 3. To Avoid inhaling of insects. 4. (a) Good acts produce good results and bad acts produce

bad results. (b) There are three Gods of the universe. 5. (a) The human life is full of sorrow and suffering. (b) The cause of all sufferings is desire. (c) One must give up desire to end the suffering. (d) The desire can be killed by following the Eight-Fold Path. 6. The 'Eight Fold Path' is- (a) Right Belief (b) Right Thought (c) Right Speech (d) Right Action (e) Right Means of Livelihood (f) Right Effort (g) Right Mindfulness (h) Right Meditation. 7. The founder of Buddhism was Gautam Buddha 8. Non-Violence is Ahimsa. 9. Budha was born on 6th century B.C. 10. The founder of Jainism was Lord Mahavira.

HOTS Questions

1. The rigid caste system prevalent in India generated tensions in the society. Higher classes enjoyed certain privileges which were denied to the lower classes. 2. Status of women was changing from time to time. But in such period the status of woman was highly above.

7. The Mauryan Empire

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a **B.** 1
 Chandragupta Maurya 2. ambassador 3. Buddhism 4. Megasthenes 5. 84,000 6. 23 metres. **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. False 7. True **D.** 1. (i) b (ii) d (iii) a (iv) c 2. (i) a (ii) e (iii) b (iv) c (v) d
E. 1. Nandas' ruled over Magadha. 2. Kautilya was the chief minister, guide and advisor of Chandragupta Maurya. 3. A vast empire which included eastern, western and north-western India and went up to Deccan. 4. Magasthenes was the ambassador of Selucus in the court of Chandragupta Maurya for five years. He was the author of Indika. 5. Chandragupta Maurya estblished the Mauryan Empire. 6. Chandragupta Maurya defeated Selucus in 305 B.C. 7. Indika is written by Megasthenes and Arthashastra is written by Chanakya. 8. Sanchi Stupa **F.** 1. He became a Buddhist and devoted the rest of his life to the spread of Buddhism and his Dharma. 2. He issued 44 edicts in prakrit. He undertook welfare activities and built roads, wells, rest houses, hospitals, etc. 3. The Mauryan Empire was one of the biggest empires in the world.

Chandragupta was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty and the Mauryan Empire. 4. The art and architecture of Mauryan period was made of sandstone. And beautifully polished on the top of each pillar is carved an animal figure.

HOTS Questions

1. Mauryan kings employed spies because: (a). To establish their control over the large empire. (b). To keep an eye on officials. (c). To ensure that officials followed emperor's orders. (d). To know about their enemy's plan so as to attack them and gain more area under control. 2. Asoka tried to convey his message to people through his inscriptions which were in Prakrit and written in Bhrami script.

8. Life in Towns and Villages

A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c B. 1. big bazars 2. port 3. Shrenis 4. walls 5. Grihapatis C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True D. 1. Some of the religious cities were-Bodhgaya, Mathura and Ujjain. 2. The wealthiest trader generally became the president of the trade guild. 3. The craftsman lived in towns and villages. 4. Traders travelled in caravans. 5. President of the trade guild called Shreshtis. 6. Traders supplied the goods from villages to towns. 7. The rich invest their money at Shrenis 8. As drains or as toilets or pits to dump garbage. 9. In north India, the village headman called Gramabhojaka. E. 1. The intensification of agriculture, trade and Commerce. 2. Towns were centre of art and craft. 3. Traders set up big bazaars for the sale of goods. 4. It served both as a trade and a travel link from north to south and north-west to east. 5. Iron tools such as axes and the iron plough-share were greatly used in agriculture. 6. As a judge and policeman. He also collected taxes from the villagers for the king. 7. Sources refer to numerous trading communities and trade guilds called 'Shrenis' which provide assistance to craftsman. 8. Clearing of forests to cultivate food crops.

HOTS Questions

1. Mohanjadaro was the first. 2. By the use of iron implements, the agriculture became very easy.

9. Contacts with Distant Lands

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. c B. 1. Karikala 2. fertile 3. Satyaputras 4. Kanishka 5. Buddha, guide C. 1. Our main source of information about the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras. 2. The Cheras had extensive trade with the Roman Empire. 3. Hindustan and Buddhism were popular. Buddhism was now split into two sects, known as Hinayana and Mahayana. 4. Karikala. He defeated a number of kings including the Chera and the Pandya rulers. 5. The parthians ruled over Punjab and Sind during the period 20 A.D. to 45 A.D. The Sakas ruled between 130 A.D. to 150 A.D.

D. 1. They were the descendants of the Greek general who were ruling in Iran and northern Afghanistan. 2. Gandhara and Kashmir to Benaras. In south, it touched the Vindhya. 3. The Hinayana looked upon Buddha as their teacher and guide. They had no faith in idol worship. Mahayana believed that Buddha was an incarnation of God. They worshipped the images of Buddha and Bodhisattavas. 4. Buddhism made its way through the dusty path of the Silk Route across the steppes of Central Asia and was introduced to China ground in the second century B.C.

HOTS Questions

1. There are a lot of reasons suggested for the decline of Chola Dynasty. Some of them are: (a) Rise of small states inside the empire (b) Emergence of the new chieftains (c) Emergence of Pandyas d) Rise of Vijayanagar Empire and Nayaks etc. 2. The Silk Road is the world's oldest and most historically important overland trade route because it explains the political and economic reasons for its success.

10. The Age of Guptas

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d B. 1. Shakespeare 2. Aryabhatta 3. Sanskrit 4. Nalanda, Sarnath, Vallabhi, Taxila 5. Fa-hien, 405 C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True D. 1. Sri Gupta Founded the Gupta dynasty. However, Chandragupta (A.D. 120-335) was the first great ruler of the dynasty. 2. Chandragupta-II (375-413 A.D.). 3. Samudragupta performed the

Ashva-medha yajna to celebrate his victories and conquests. 4. He defeated the Saka kings of Malwa, Gujarat and the konkan coast and extended the Gupta empire upto the Arabian Sea. 5. Chandragupta-II 6. Sri Gupta 7. It is the medium to celebrate their victories and conquests. 8. Harisena 9. Kalidasa. E. 1. He ruled over a large part of India. 2. Myanmar, Java, Cambodia etc. 3. Three important sources of history of the Gupta Age- Literature, Sculptures and painting. 4. People were rich and prosperous. Philosophers, playwrights and poets flourished during this period. 5. The causes of downfall of Gupta empire- (a) Successors of Chandragupta-II, caught in wars of succession, were weak and inefficient. (b) Payment of salaries to officers in the form of land grants made them richer and proud. They tended to become independent when the kings at the centre were weak etc.

HOTS Questions

1. Prashastis is a Sanskrit word which means in praise of. So it has been written by visitors to praise the king. 2. Do yourself

11. The Period of Harsha, Chalukyas and Pallavas

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. a B. 1. Prabhakar Vardhana 2. Harshacharita, Kadambri 3. Nalanda 4. Pulakesin-II 5. Lord Shiva or Lord Vishnu 6. art and learning. C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T D. 1. Over eastern Punjab, whole of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan and parts of Sindh and Himalayas. 2. A Chinese Buddhist traveller. He had come to collect Buddhist literature and to visit places connected with the life of the Buddha and Buddhism. 3. Nalanda University founded by one of the Gupta rulers, became an international seat of learning. Taxila, Ujjain and Gaya were the other universities. 4. Temples were not merely places of worship but also centres of art, culture, education and social life of the people during Pallava rule. 5. In 6th century, Gujarat, Malwa, Vengi and Kanchipuram, Vataki. 6. In 6th century, Modern north and southern districts of Arcot, Chennai and Tiruchirapalli.

7. Harsha Vardhana was the greatest ruler of Vardhaman dynasty. 8. Ban Bhatta 9. Nalanda, Taxila, Ujjain and Gaya. 10. Mahendra Varman 11. Pulakesin-II 12. Vatapi, kanchi E. 1. Prabhakar Vardhana was the first ruler of the Vardhaman dynasty. His capital was Thaneshwar. 2. Harsha was the greatest ruler of Vardhman dynasty of Thaneshwar. From 606 A.D. to 647 A.D., Harsha ruled over northern India. 3. Harsha was tolerant towards other religions. During his time there was freedom of religion to the people. 4. The Tamil Saints composed and sang their hymns before the images of gods in the presence of the people. 5. Deshas were the provinces. 6. The encouraged art, architecture and literature, built cave temples and stone temples and beautiful sculptures.

HOTS Questions

1. The Chalukyas were greatly interested in temple architecture. This dynasty is attributed with having introduced its own style of temple architecture. 2. By religion and faith of Hindus and safety from the muslim invaders, Chalukyas build a large number of temples for Hindus.

12. Ancient India: Culture and Science

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. d 8. d B. 1. Sarnath 2. Buddha 3. 630 A.D. 4. Kautilya C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True D. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. e E. 1. Hiuen Tsang was the Chinese pilgrim 2. Purans contain stories about Hindu Gods and Goddesses. 3. Aryanaka is the third section of the Vedas. 4. Fa-Hien came to India in 5th century A.D. During the period of Harshavardhana. 5. Stupas are the religious monuments 6. Ravana was the ruler of Lanka. 7. Two temples built during the Pallava period were- Kailashanath and Brihadeswara. 8. Purana means story about Hindu Gods and Goddesses. F. 1. They give detail about the social and political conditions. 2. Sangam literature. 3. Buddhist literature-'Tripitakas' and the 'Jataks'. Jain literature : Angas were written in Prakrit language. 4. There are 108 Upanishads. They deal with questions like the origin of

universe and relationship between individual soul and God. 5. Temples had an open space for people to assemble. The Meenakshi temple at Madurai has beautiful Gopurams. 6. Medical knowledge was very advance during other ailments.

HOTS Questions

1. Due to lack of water and material.
2. Because it is believed that it was the honour for the kingdom.

Unit-II Our Environment

13. Planet : Earth in the Solar System

A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b **B.** 1. galaxy 2. moon 3. Neil Armstrong 4. heavenly C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **D.** 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a **E.** 1. Milky Way is the galaxy to which we belong. 2. Small bodies found between mars and Jupiter called asteroids. 3. Mercury is nearest to the sun. It receives a great amount of heat from it. 4. Move around the sun, but they follow long elongated orbits. 5. Satellite is the heavenly body that revolves around a planet. 6. Moon is the example of satellite. 7. Mercury is the nearest to the sun. 8. Sun is the head of the solar system. 9. Neptune is the coldest planet in the solar system. 10. Sun is the source of heat and light in the solar system. **F.**

1. The solar system consists of the sun, the eight planets and their satellites and thousands of other smaller heavenly bodies such as asteroids, comets etc. 2. The Earth is a unique planet of the solar system because this is the only planet in the solar system where life exists.

G. 1. Akash Ganga is the other name of Milky Way. 2. Distance travelled by light in one year, called light year. 3. Pluto is called a dwarf planet. 4. Earth is known as the blue planet. **H.** 1. Stars have their own light. They are made up of hot glowing gas. Planets shine by receiving light from a star. These are made up of solid materials. 2. Stars are very big celestial bodies. Asteroids are small bodies of rocky material and metal which revolve around the sun mainly between the orbits of mars and Jupiter. 3. Stars are very big celestial bodies. Comets move around the sun, but they follow long elongated orbits. 4. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth.

Now-a-days man made satellites have been released in space for many purposes.

HOTS Questions

1. The moon does not support life for a few reasons: one the moon doesn't have enough gravity for life and two the moon doesn't have water and food on it for life.
2. We always see the same face of the moon due to tidal locking forces between the moon and the earth. The moon rotates on its axis for approximately 29.3 days while still rotating around the earth for the same number of days.

14. The Globe: The Model of the Earth (Latitudes and Longitudes)

A. 1. c 2. c 3. a **B.** 1. Latitude 2. Prime Meridian 3. International Date Line 4. Converge 5. 24 times **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True **D.** 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. c **E.** 1. The meaning of parallels of latitude is parallel to the equator. 2. The imaginary lines joining places with the same longitude are called the meridians of longitude. 3. The science of map-making is known as cartography. 4. Local time of a place is that time when the sun is exactly above that meridian. Local time is measured on the basis of the sun being overhead or noon sun at the longitude of the place. 5. Prime meridian passes through Greenwich, London. 6. For India $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude is the Standard Meridian of India. 7. Equator is known as the Great Circle. 8. The true model of the earth is the name given to the network of latitudes and longitudes. 9. The Earth takes 24 hours to rotate on its axis. **F.** 1. With the help of the latitudes and the longitudes we can place a location correctly on the map. 2. Longitudes and latitudes are the two lines of reference used for showing the location on the map. 3. The position of the Arctic Circle is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and the position of the Antarctic Circle is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. 4. The times of longitude and latitude.....or the globe.

HOTS Questions

1. The temperatures at the equator are generally warmer than anywhere else. This is not because the equator is closest to the sun, despite popular belief. The sun is around 93 million miles away; the equator being a few thousand miles closer makes a

negligible difference. The reason that the equator is warmer is that it receives the highest intensity of sunlight, as the sun's rays are focused most on this area. **2.** The Earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each. Each of these zones covers 15 degrees of longitude. As the local time differs by 4 minutes at every longitude, it would create a lot of confusion regarding time for any country as a whole which may stretch across several longitudes. Therefore each country selects a central meridian and the local time of this meridian is the standard time of that country.

15. Motions of the Earth

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c
C. 1. As the earth's revolution continues is called Equinox. 2. Seasons changes are the effect of the inclination of earth's axis. 3. As the earth rotates from west to east. 4. On March 21 and 23 September day and night become equal all over the world. 5. February has 28 or 29 days. **D.** 1. While the earth rotates, the face of the earth, receiving sunlight, experiences day, while the back away from the sunlight remains in darkness. That part experiences night. 2. Once in every 4 years the month of February has 29 days instead of 28 days. This particular year is called a leap year. Leap year comes every fourth year. 3. Because northern and southern hemisphere do not receive equal sun rays at the same time. **E.** 1. Rotation is motion of the earth around its own axis from west to east in 24 hours. Revolution is the motion of the earth around the sun on its orbit in a year. 2. The ordinary year has 365 days and leap year has 366 days. February has 29 days instead of 28 days.

HOTS Questions

1. Earth rotates on its own axis also at an angle and not vertical. During the revolution around the sun, the parts above equator get more heat in some months and parts below equator get more heat in some months due to earth's own axis of rotation and closeness to the sun at that time. **2.** The event, known as equinox, is eagerly awaited by space enthusiasts as it takes place only twice a year, on March 21 and September 23.

16. Maps: Essential Components of

Maps

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a **B.** 1. Chinese 2. Distance 3. scale **C.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. f 6. d **D.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **E.** 1. A pictorial or symbolic representation of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface drawn to a scale. 2. It provides a lot of information. 3. A scale is chosen to show distance. 4. A map is a representation of earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface. Some maps are drawn hurriedly. They are not drawn according to scale. Such a map is called sketch. 5. North, South, East and West. 6. Political maps 7. Plan **F.** 1. A map is representation of the earth or a part of it on plain surface to a scale. 2. It is not possible to show various features in their actual shape and size. To overcome this difficulty, these features are shown by different symbols. Besides, various colours are also used to show certain physical features. 3. Useful to tourists and travellers. It provides a lot of information. 4. A plan shows a small area on a large scale and a map shows a large area on a small scale.

HOTS Questions

1. The symbol shows on the map attract the people. **2.** Do yourself

17. The Four Realms of The Earth

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a **B.** 1. Africa 2. Pacific 3. plains **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. The major water bodies constitute it. 2. Oxygen is vital for human beings and animals while carbon-dioxide is important for the plants. 3. Any change in the environmental conditions affects all forms of life. 4. The four major domains of the Earth are- Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. **E.** 1. South America and Africa. 2. The major gases of the atmosphere are- Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%) 3. The Zone where lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet to make living possible is biosphere. **F.** 1. Mountain is a huge land mass. A plateau is a uplifted land mass. 2. Hydrosphere are major water bodies. Atmosphere is the blanket of air surrounding the earth. 3. Oceans are large water bodies. Sea is smaller than ocean.

HOTS Questions

1. Earth is our home planet. Earth is made

up of land, air, water and life. Air is an essential thing for all the living things. 2. All the living organisms including humans are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.

18. India in the World

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. a **B.** 1. 3.28 million square kilometre 2. Indian Ocean 3. 29 4. Seventh 5. 8°4'N, 37°6'N 6. 3,200 **C.** 1. The Tropic of cancer divides India into almost two equal parts. 2. China and Nepal are the two our northern neighbours. 3. Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are the three seas surrounds the Indian Peninsula. 4. There are 29 states in the Indian Union. 5. The official name of our country is 'Republic of India'. 6. Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia have larger area than India. 7. Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar are the immediate neighbours of India. 8. Rajasthan is the largest and Goa is the smallest states in India. **D.** 1. India roughly extends between 8° 4'N to 37° 6'N Latitudes and 69°7'E to 97°25'E longitudes. 2. To avoid the confusion with respect to time at different places in India. 3. With respect to international trade and commerce. 4. The longitude of 82½° E has been selected the Standard Meridian for the whole of India.

HOTS Questions

1. Three more capitals, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), and Kolkata (West Bengal) are fairly located to the Tropic of Cancer. 2. Do yourself.

19. India: Physiographic Division

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. a **B.** 1. Thar 2. Narmada 3. Karakoram 4. Northern Plains 5. West Bengal and Bangladesh 6. Ganga 7. Vindhya **C.** 1. The Himadri is the northern most ranges of the Himalayas. All the important hill stations belong to the Himachal. 2. The Peninsular plateau is the Indian sub-continent. 3. The important rivers in the northern plains of India are- Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Satluj in Indus river basin. The Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and Kosi are the major tributaries of Ganga river system. 4. The physical divisions of India are- (a) The

Great Mountains of the North (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Coastal plains (e) The Great Indian Desert. (f) The Island Groups. 5. The Malwa Plateau and the Deccan Plateau. 6. Karakoram and the Himalayas. 7. Dalhousie, Dharmshala, Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling. 8. K-2 (Godwin Austin), the Himalayas, The Himadri, The Himachal, The Shivalik. **D.** 1. It is the part of the peninsular extending to south of the vindhya. The highest peak of the peninsular region is Anai Mudi. 2. It is the southernmost range of the Himalayas. The average altitude of Shivalik range varies between 1,000 m and 1,200m above the sea level. 3. The eastern edge of the Deccan plateau is marked by the Eastern Ghats. The Western edge of the Deccan plateau is called the Western Ghats.

HOTS Questions

1. Due to heavy rain there is soil erosion due to that landslides are frequent in the outer Himalayas or Shivalik range. 2. Because these rivers dependent upon rainfall for their flow.

20. The Climate of India

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b **B.** 1. distinct 2. hot 3. decreasing 4. hot 5. occurring **C.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **D.** 1. Some conditions are disturbed by cyclones coming from the Mediterranean Sea which are called the western disturbance. 2. The retreat of the monsoon winds start in the second week of September from the North-Western plains of India and finally leaves the Ganga delta by the middle of November when there is complete withdrawal of the monsoon winds. 3. The winds blowing from north-eastern part of India pick up moisture while blowing over Bay of Bengal and cause rainfall after striking the coast of Tamil Nadu. 4. Punjab receives rainfall in winter due to western disturbances which originate in the Mediterranean Sea. 5. Mango shower experienced in Meghalaya. 6. India lies between 8° N and 37° N latitudes. 7. There are four distinct seasons in India. 8. Hot and dry winds called 'loo'. 9. 'Mausim' is an Arabic word which means season. 10. Mawsinarm is in Meghalaya. **E.** 1. The

sun is in southern hemisphere therefore in Northern hemisphere winter season is there. 2. It is closely related with the rain and thus monsoon season also means rainy season. This season of the advancing monsoon starts in the month of June and continues till the end of September.

HOTS Questions

1. Monsoon plays a crucial role in the Indian economy. Since India is primarily an agricultural nation it banks heavily on good monsoons. A good monsoon is favourable for farmers while poor or insufficient rainfall can cause crop failure. This directly affects the economy of the country. Read on to understand the impact monsoon has on Indian economy. 2. Equable Climate is that type of climate when the temperature of day and night is almost same. it is experienced in the places near the sea.

21. The Natural Vegetation and Wild life

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a B. 1. rain 2. banyan 3. 1973 4. tools 5. Muddy C. 1. The different types of natural vegetation in India- (a) The tropical rain forests. (b) The tropical deciduous forests. (c) The thorn forests (d) The tidal forests (e) The Himalayan forests. 2. Natural vegetation wild life, soils, minerals and water are natural resources. 3. A programme to protect the tiger population and their habitat called Project Tiger. 4. National Parks and Sanctuaries are the natural environment and wild life protected. 5. Sanctuary is meant for the preservation and development of endangered species. D. 1. The Tropical Rain- forests in Assam, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc. The Tropical Deciduous forests in Shivalik ranges in north to the eastern side of the Western Ghats in the south the thorn forests in Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Haryana etc. The tidal forests in Sunder bans and the Himalayan forests in southern parts. 2. Important and Valuable trees. 3. These are found in hot and humid areas with a short season. India's climate is suitable for it. 4. Natural resources, such as natural vegetation, wild life, soils, minerals and water. 5. Wild life should be protected to maintain ecological

balance. 6. National parks and wild life sanctuaries have been opened to protect the wild life. E. 1. Jammu and Kashmir 2. Karnataka 3. Kishanpur (Uttar Pradesh) 4. Madhya Pradesh 5. Rajasthan 6. Assam

HOTS Questions

1. Cultivation creates the biggest demand on land. Cultivation for food crops or cash crops or for plantations involves massive clearing of forests. In areas that are not fit for cultivation, the cost of establishing food and cash crops is high, therefore the natural vegetation is not disturbed and forest grow at the natural rate. (e.g. Western Ghats) 2. Yes, public awareness is for conserving wildlife because it is a benefit for us with all danger life.

Unit-III : Social and Political Life

22. Diversity

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. b B. 1. diversities 2. festivals, different 3. diversities 4. 22 5. Hindi C. 1. True 2. False 3. False D. 1. The twenty two languages are Hindi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujrati, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese, Urdu, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malyalam, Nepali, Kashmiri, Manipuri, Konkani, Santhali, Maithili, Bodo and Dogri. 2. The diverse people of India have developed a peculiar type of culture or civilization utterly different from any other type in the world. 3. Religions of India- Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism etc. 4. 22 5. Our national festivals are- Independence Day, Republic Day, and Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti. 6. Yes, we have equal rights in India. 7. Yes, India is a secular state. E. 1. As we look around, we find that the people with whom we live are not same in many ways. In short diversity means being different. 2. People go to temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches for praying. Our constitution respect diversity. All citizens of India have equal rights. F. Diversity means being different and unity means act together. But unity is not possible in all respects. One can be a good doctor or a good engineer but may not be a good singer.

HOTS Questions

1. Diversity provides knowledge,

excitement, and understanding to our lives. If you stay in your home town for your entire life, you will do the same things again and again. 2.

B e c a u s e Kerala leads the other states of India in Women's education. Female literacy rate according to 2001 census is 87.86%. There are 1058 females per 1000 males. Women in Kerala occupy high positions in all fields of public activity - educational, judicial, medical and engineering professions.

23. Prejudice, Discrimination and Inequality

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c **B.** 1. Prejudice 2. Superiority 3. God, shudras 4. Discrimination 5. equality **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. The meaning of prejudice is to judge or to have an idea about them before you really know something about them. 2. Discrimination means the practice of treating one person or a group of people less fairly than other people. 3. Inequality is based on sex or gender in many countries such as India. 4. The Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the shudras were the four main varnas in Vedic period. 5. Martin Luther King and Abraham Lincoln tried to remove discrimination. **E.** 1. Prejudice is an opinion about someone, and discrimination is the practice of treating one person or a group of people less fairly than other people. 2. Prejudice and discrimination disturb the collective life of humanity, mistrust; suspicion and bitterness give birth to prejudice and discrimination.

HOTS Questions

1. Yes, the caste system is rigid in India because caste system classified people based on their profession and not on their birth. 2. The Indian constitution is unique because it is a result of borrowing from other countries. It is said that the Indian constitution is a bag of borrowing or is a more paper and scissors work.

24. What is Government?

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c **B.** 1. Three 2. forming Indian Republic 3. government 4. Elect 5. 1951 6. Dr. Nelson Mandela **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. A

government is a body that governs a state or a country. No country can run without the government. 2. Government run by the people through their representatives called democracy. 3. A country which is ruled by a dictator. In dictatorship, the people cannot elect or change their government. 4. The legislative, the executive and the judicial functions are the functions of the government. 5. It examines that the laws are being obeyed or not. To settle the disputes among the citizens and between citizens and the government etc. 6. Democracy, monarchy, dictatorship are the main forms of government. 7. Hitler and Mussolini are the two dictators. 8. The main function of the legislature is to make new laws and amends old laws. 9. The judiciary Government protects the fundamental rights. 10. The age is decided for a voter according to the Indian constitutions is 18 years and above. **E.** 1.

A government is a body that governs a state or a country. Any country cannot run without the government. 2. When all adult citizens have a right to vote or franchise is called 'universal Adult Franchise. 3. In South Africa, African National Congress under the leadership of Nelson Mandela led on anti-apartheid struggle. 4. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the functions of the government.

HOTS Question

Children cannot vote below the age of 18, because they cannot make political demands and therefore do not have any say in electoral outcomes. Is this the reason behind it?

25. Key Element of a Democratic Government

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. d **B.** 1. People 2. 18 3. Processions, demonstrations 4. Injustice 5. Public opinion **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. They can send letters, S.M.S. and express their views through radio and T.V. Channels. 2. Opposition keeps a check upon the government policies by organizing dharnas or agitations. 3. To organize the public opinion, it is the powerful mediums of information and entertainment. 4. Opposition party keeps a check upon

the government in democracy. 5. Newspaper can organise the public opinion. 6. Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar fought against the untouchability. 7. The progress of a country depends on the condition of women. **E.** 1. All citizens who have minimum 18 years age can elect their representatives. 2. Minority is a group of people of the same, race, culture or religion and live in a place where most of the people around them are of different race, culture, or religion. 3. The government can be changed if it failed to do work for the welfare of the country.

HOTS Questions

1. Democracy gives society a voice. Under a democratic standpoint the nation's citizens become important, heard, counted, and can receive more help. 2. The election should be held at regular intervals because the working period of a Government has been finished according to the constitution.

26. Local Government

A. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. d
B. 1. three-tier 2. petty cases 3. Sarpanch 4. Sarpanch, Secretary 5. highest **C.** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a **D.** 1. The Gram Sabhas the first body of a panchayat. 2. Provision of safe potable water, sanitation and health care facilities. Proper maintenance of roads and bridges etc. and Provision of street lights etc. are the obligatory functions of a Gram Panchayat. 3. All the Sarpanchs of the Panchayats within the block. The MPs and MLAs of that area. The chairpersons of the Town Area Committee. The elected members of the Zila Parishad can be a member of the Block Samiti. 4. Development of the land, water and human resources of the area. To promote education including technical and vocational education. To control and regulate the public distribution system are the three functions of the Zila Parishad. 5. Sarpanch is the head of the Gram Panchayat. He is elected by the Gram Sabha. 6. The Zila Parishad serves a link between the Block Samitis within the district and the State Government. 7. Panch are the five elders of a village. 8. Gram Panchayat elects the Gram

Pradhan. 9. Nyaya Panchayat acts as a village court. 10. It understands the problems better than anyone else and helps them solving their problems.

E. 1. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system that works at three levels. 2. The Gram Sabha is the first body of a Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is elected by the Gram Sabha. 3. Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis of the district, The MPs and the MLAs elected from the district, our representative of each cooperative of the district, chairpersons of the municipalities of the district. Representatives of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. 4. The Nyaya Panchayat functions like a local court. The main purpose of the Nyaya Panchayat is to solve only petty cases. 5. Taxes on houses, shops, markets and fairs. Fee for registration, sale and purchase of land, property or cattle. Income from rent and sell of public properties, Grant-in-aids and loans from the State Government.

HOTS Question

Yes, the reserved seat for women, SC and ST in a Gram Panchayat is a fair process. This process gives equal chance to every women and lower caste people to stand up and choose what is right for the society.

27. Urban Local Government

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c **B.** 1. densely 2. Councillor 3. A number of committees 4. direct 5. Municipal Commissioner
C. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b **D.** 1. The Councillors elect presiding officer known as the mayor. 2. Basic amenities are basic facilities like health service, drinking water, electricity, transport, sanitation etc. 3. The Chief Executive Officer also known as the Municipal Commissioner, is appointed by the state government. 4. It is also called Municipal Council. The Municipality is the most common form of local bodies in urban area. It is constituted in smaller towns and cities. 5. To provide cheap and efficient local transport facilities within the municipal limits and to develop and maintain parks and garden. To construct and maintain orphanages, night shelters, children's homes, creches and rest houses. 6. The member of Municipal Corporation elects the Mayor.

7. 21 Years 8. Distinguished persons elected by councillors called alderman. 9. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai are the four cities having Municipal Corporation. 10. Municipal Corporation appoints the Chief Executive Officer. **E.** 1. There are three chief units of local self governments in cities and towns. They are—Nagar Panchyat, Municipal Council or Municipality and Municipal Corporation. 2. Municipal Corporation are local bodies of big cities whose population is more than ten lakhs. Municipality is a local self-government body for cities or town having a population of more than two lakhs. 3. Taxes on property, toll tax, Education tax, taxes on business, taxes on water and electricity, charges for issuing birth and death certificates, income from municipal properties.

HOTS Questions

1. Which city has a population of more than one million called Municipal Corporation. So the Municipal Corporation works only such cities. **2.** Do yourself

28. Rural Administration

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c **B.** 1. Jailor 2. The District Civil Surgeon 3. Civil, Criminal 4. District Judge 5. Appeal **C.** 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d **D.** 1. Disputes concerning land, money and property are called civil cases, while cases relating to theft, robbery, forgery, murder and other criminal cases come under criminal cases. 2. Provide effective education services. He/She inspects various educational activities and government sponsored projects like distributor of free books and stationery and mid-day meal to the economically weaker sections of the society. 3. He supervises and monitors the workings of other local bodies. He/She makes arrangement for free and fair election in these bodies. 4. The head of tehsil is called a Tehsildar. His duty is to help farmers in obtaining a copy of records of his land under his possession. 5. District Magistrate is the administrative head of the district. 6. Tehsildar is responsible for maintenance of land records at village level. 7. To award imprisonment for six

months and fines up to two hundred rupees 8. The court of the District judge is the highest Civil Court in the district.

E. 1. Maintain law and order in the district. Maintain land records and collect and land revenue. Supervises and monitors the activities of the Panchayati Raj system in the district. Provide relief and rehabilitation works during natural calamities like flood, drought, earthquake etc. 2. The District Magistrate is responsible for maintaining law and order in the district. In case of any natural calamity or an emergency situation, the District magistrate organizes relief and rehabilitation works with the help of the other officers. 3. In case of natural calamity like flood, earthquake etc. or an emergency situation like fire, famine, epidemics etc. the District Magistrate organizes relief and rehabilitation works with the help of the other officers of the district. 4. The judicial administration at the district level deals with two types of cases-civil cases and criminal cases.

HOTS Question

Patwari System exists both in India and Pakistan as the lowest state functionary in the Revenue Collection system, the maintenance of record of the crop grown at every harvest, the keeping of the record of rights up to date by the punctual record of mutations and the account of preparation of statistical returns embodying the information derived from the harvest inspections, register of mutation and record of rights.

29. Livelihoods in Rural and Urban Areas

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a **B.** 1. tertiary 2. seventy percent 3. 2 hectares 4. migrate 5. migration. **C.** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c **D.** 1. Primary occupations are those in which people are engaged in deriving useful goods from natural resources. 2. Benefit like government accommodation, earned leaves, medical and insurance facilities, pension, gratuity etc. 3. Call centres in big cities and towns deal with the problems faced by customers and consumers all over the world and apprise them of their new products and services. 4.

A farmer who owns a vast area of land for cultivation is called a big farmer. A farmer who owns between 2 to 5 hectares of land is called a middle farmer. 5. People in coastal states have fish as their main diet. Many people are engaged in fishing business. 6. People who wander from place to place in search of food and shelter. 7. A group of people sharing common interest and customs. 8. Fishing, dairying and animal husbandry are three means of rural livelihood. **E.** 1. In Primitive age, man lived a nomadic life and roamed around in the search of food and shelter. Now, man lived a settled life and pursued other occupations as he now lived in a community. 2. Various types of people live in a village and do many kinds of works to earn their livelihood. The primary occupation of the villagers is agriculture, fishing, dairying and animal husbandry. 3. A farmer who owns a vast area of land is called a big farmer whereas a farmer who owns between 2 to 5 hectares of land is called a middle farmer. While a farmer who owns less than 2 hectares of land is called a small farmer and the farmers who have no land of their own and are entirely depend upon the big and middle farmers for their sustenance. 4. In secondary occupations, people are involved in processing of raw material obtained from different sources into utility goods either by hand or with the help of machines.

HOTS Questions

1. Labour 2. When the farmers have not harvesting season, they need money to run their families, so they need to borrow money. 3. Because they need lot of money to livelihood that's why they have to go to rural areas to fulfil their requirements.

Evident Social Life-7

Unit-I : Our Past

1. Indian History and the Medieval Period

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a **B.** 1. Hindustan 2. middle, medieval 3. Bharatvarsha and Jambudwipa 4. coins, inscription, sculptures 5. migrants and merchants 6. Chola **C.** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. a **D.** 1. Bharat was the original name of the country during Vedic period. 2. The

medieval period is sub- divided into two periods. 3. Two main sources of medieval period literary and archaeological. 4. The archaeological sources of Indian history consist of coins, inscription, sculptures and any other artifacts. 5. They provide us a more reliable information and insight about the life of the people of the period. 6. We know about the customs, food habits, dress and jewellery of the medieval period. **E.1.** Our country is worldwide known.....in Old Persian. 2. The study of medieval period..... and jewellery of the period. 3. As compared with ancient India..... taxes and travelogues.

HOTS Questions

1. **Islam** is the second-largest religion in India, making up 14.6% of the country's population with about 177 million adherents. Islam first came to India with Arab traders as early as 7th century AD to coastal Malabar Islam arrived in 11th century to coastal Gujarat Islam arrived in north India in 12th century with Turkic invasions and has since become a part of India's religious and cultural heritage. 2. Because in this period they had many literary sources, traveller's accounts, etc.

2. New Kings and Kingdoms

A. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. d **B.** 1. Ganges valley 2. Pratihara dynasty 3. ruling dynasty 4. The Cholas, 9th century AD. 5. architecture 6. Prithviraj-III **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False **D.** 1. The Cholas was the most important dynasty to rise out of the southern India. 2. In the end of 7th century many new dynasties such as the Gurjara, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Palas, Cholas and Chahamanas (chauhans) emerged in India. 3. Mihir Bhoja built the city Bhopal. 4. Rashtrahuta kings attacked on Kanauj between 915-918 AD. 5. Rajendra Chola was the son of Rajaraja Chola-I. 6. Brihadeswara Temple of Shiva is the highest of Chola Temple. **E.** 1. The greatest ruler of the..... Rajput states. 2. Between 8th and 10th centuries..... founded by Dharmapala. 3. The history of Chola art and.....artistic tradition. 4. Prithviraj had married the daughter of the king of Kanauj Jaichand

in true Lochinvar style begun enmity between Kanauj and Ajmer. 5. Agriculture had developed earlier in other to the fields. 6. After the decline of the Palas dominions intact.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

3. The Sultanate of Delhi (1206 A. D. – 1526 A.D.)

A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d B. 1. Jaichand
2. Slave Dynasty 3. pandal 4. Sikander Lodhi 5. intolerant C. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b
D. 1. After the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain got firmly established in India. 2. The Sultanate of Delhi was comprised of five dynasties- The Slave Dynasty, the Khilji Dynasty, The Tughlaq Dynasty, The Sayyid Dynasty and The Lodhi Dynasty. 3. In 1296 AD, Ala-ud-din for his master. 4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq decided to It his capital. 5. Ibrahim Lodhi was the son The Delhi Sultanate. 6. Qutub – ud- din Aibak was the founder of the and kingdom. 7. Iltutmish built the Qutub Minar. 8. Razia Sultana was killed in a revolt. 9. Firozpur is situated in Punjab. 10. Ala-ud- din Khilji was the greatest ruler of the Khilji dynasty.
E. 1. Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the Slave dynasty in India. 2. Iltutmish was the son-in-law of Qutub-ud-din. He was a wise ruler. He won the confidence of many Rajput rulers and defeated some others. 3. After conquering Gujrat, Ala-ud-din turned towards the Rajput states. Having won the whole of the northern part of India, he turned towards the South. The deccan expedition brought immense wealth, power and prestige to Khilji. 4. His region is known for many impractical schemes all of which failed due to his poor judgement and impatience nature. Such are-shifting of the capital and the Introduction of token currencies. 5. Despotism, Bigotry, Dependency, Large Empire, Mongol Invasion were the reasons for the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

4. The Creation of an Empire

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. b B. 1. Rana Uday Singh 2. Hemu, 1556 AD. 3. Babar 4. Amarkot 5. Abul Fazel. C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False D. 1. Babar was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. 2. The first battle of Panipat was fought between Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi. 3. He had to face opposition..... Gujarat and Malwa. 4. Din- E- Ilahi was the new religion based on the common truths of all religions. 5. Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan at the fort of in the Taj Mahal. 6. Babar belonged to Central Asia. 7. Bairam Khan was the trusted general of Humayun and guardian of Akbar. 8. He died on 24th January.....library. 9. Sher Shah Suri was the son of small Jagirdar of Jaunpur in Bihar. 10. The six great Mughals were- Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. E. 1. India was divided into many small kingdoms. The rulers of these kingdoms were always fighting with one another. As a result of their infighting, India remained politically weak. 2. Within a span of five years only, Sher Shah created an efficient administrative system. He reorganised his army and made it strong. He crushed the rebel nobles and strengthened the central administration. He organised the revenue system etc. 3. He conquered Bengal in 1576 A. D. and Gujrat in 1578 A.D. In the north-west he conquered Kabul, Kashmir, Sind and Kandhar. In the south, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda came under the Mughal rule. 4. Akbar tried to develop amicable relations with the Rajputs. As the result, his position consolidated. He also offered them high offices in his administration. 5. Aurangzeb ruled the vast empire for the largest period, almost for fifty years. Most part of his tenure was spent in putting down revolts in various parts of his empire. After his death, the East India Company became the leading power in India.

HOTS Questions

1. Babar, the founder of the Mughal dynasty in India was a man of courage, foresight, aesthetics, poetry literature and much more. 2. Do yourself.

5. Architecture as Power: The Forts and Sacred Places

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

B. 1. Bhubaneswar 2. The Mukteshwar and the Lingaraja 3. Siri 4. 13th 5. Nadir Shah **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **D.** 1. Almost the medieval period, architecture was of flourishing activity. Almost all the rulers of the medieval period built sacred as well as secular monuments. 2. (a) Sacred monuments like temples, mosques, synagogues etc. associated with religions and (b) Secular monuments like forts, palaces, towers, tombs, dargahs etc. 3. The temple of orissa followed the Nagara Style. Some famous temples of this style are the Mukteshwara Temple and the Lingaraja Temple at Bhuvaneshwar, the Sun Temple at Konark etc. 4. The Tejpala Temple is one of the most beautiful temples in Mount Abu. It was built in 1230 A.D. by two brothers Tejpala and Vasupala. They were the ministers of a Gujarat ruler. 5. the Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, Feroz Shah Kotla. 6. During the medieval period.....as secular monuments. 7. The two types of Archaeological heritage are- Sacred monuments and Secular monuments. 8. Dilwara Temple is situated in Mount Abu. 9. The two famous temples of Odisha are- the Sun Temple and the Jagannath Temple. 10. Shahjahan is a famous Prince of Builders. **E.** 1. The sun temple was built in the 13th century by King Narasimha Deva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty. It is a famous temple situated at Konark, 65 km away from Bhuvaneshwar. 2. The Delhi sultans were great patrons of art and architecture. They constructed many fine buildings, mosques monuments and tombs etc. 3. The Qutub Minar is located at Mehrauli near Delhi. It is one of the most remarkable towers in the world. It is 73 meters tall with a base measuring 14.6 meters in diameter and it tapers to 2.5 meters at its top. 4. Shahjahan has been called the Engineer King and the prince among builders on account of his love and admiration of architecture. 5. Tajmahal is situated on the bank of river Yamuna. The

Tajmahal is one of the finest buildings of the world. It was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

6. Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

A. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. b **B.** 1. Masulipatnam 2. Vijaynagar 3. Masulipatnam 4. Malmal 5. Kamalpura **C.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. b **D.** 1. Harappa and Mohanjodaro were the capital towns of Indus valley civilization. 2. Sea-routes also played an important role while trading with foreign countries. Seaports were Tamralipti and Vishakhapatnam. 3. Two brothers Harihara and Bukka founded the kingdom of Vijaynagar. 4. Masulipatnam is situated at Eastern Coast of Andhra Pradesh. 5. The English was the first to set up their factory in Masulipatnam. 6. Gradual development of villages into cities called Urbanization. 7. Akbar captured Surat trading port. 8. Virfi Vora was a trader 9. Hampi port is associated with Kiskindh of the Ramayana era. 10. Pandurangaswami is situated in Masulipatnam. **E.** 1. Indian traders made rich profits. There were organised guilds of traders and craftsmen, which helped them to produce different articles of good quality to face the competition. 2. Harappa and Mohanjodaro were the capital towns of the Indus valley civilization. During the Buddhist period, Mahajanapadas had their own court town. Kausambi was the capital of vatsa kingdom, Ujjaini of the Avanti Kingdom etc. 3. In medieval as well as ancient period, some of the trade was carried on through land-routes but sea-routes also played an important role especially while trading with foreign countries. 4. Hampi is the second largest heritage site in the world. It is associated with the ancient Kiskindh of the Ramayana period. 5. Masulipatnam was a port city on the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh. The trading Arabs founded the city in 14th century.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

7. Social Change—Mobile and Settled Communities

A. 1.a 2.d 3.d 4.c 5.d B. 1.d 2.a 3.c 4.b
C.1. Vedic 2. tilling, agriculture

3. Chhattisgarh, Mizoram 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 5. Assam D.1. North Eastern Regions of India, Central India, Southern India and Western India are the areas having large population of tribes. 2. Provision in the constitution for the welfare of the tribal people. Reservations in Parliament and state assemblies. Schemes for the promotion of education among tribal's etc. 3. Caste may originally have been a social division of labour. Today, it is acquired by birth and has no option to change in spite of occupational choices. 4. In the 20th century, Mahatma Gandhi constantly made efforts for eliminating caste system, specially the social evil of untouchability. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a great crusader for abolition of caste prejudices etc. 5. The Gonds tribes live primarily in Madhya Pardesh, Chhattisgarh, Eastern Maharashtra, Northern Andhra Pradesh and Western Orissa. 6. The percentage of the tribal population in our country is 8% 7. There are 500 tribes in our country. 8. Mala, Kota are the two tribes in the Southern India. 9. Illiteracy, poverty and backwardness are the social problems associated with the tribes of our country. 10. Vedic Periods is the origin of caste system in India. E.

1. A tribe is a group of people having certain common characteristics. Tribal people are illiterate, poor and backward. 2. There are around 500 tribes in India. The tribal population together constitutes over 8% of the country's total population. 3. The main problems of the tribal people are illiteracy, poverty and backwardness. The government is taking up various steps for the upliftment of the tribal communities in our country. 4. Caste system is a social division of class based upon occupation. In those days, castes were not hereditary but by choice of occupation. 5. The name of Assam is derived from the word 'ahom'. The Ahom tribes ruled over north-eastern part of Assam for about six centuries from the beginning of 13th century to the beginning of the 19th century (1228-1826

A.D.)

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

8. Popular Beliefs and Religions

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a B. 1. Suf 2. Islam 3. Nadia 4. couplets, dohas 5. Nirguna
C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. True D. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a E. 1. The five basic precept of Islam are- (a) They must recite the creed, which says that 'There is no other God but Allah and Mohammad is his prophet or Kalima.' (b) They must offer prayers five times a day. This prayer is called 'Namaz'. (c) They must give alms to the poor as per their capacity. (d) They must observe fast or Roza during the holy month of Ramzan. (e) They must make a pilgrimage or Haj to Mecca if they can afford. 2. Selfless and single-minded devotion to one God is called Bhakti. Ramanand, Kabir, Chaitanya Dev, Mirabai etc. 3. Chaitanya Dev, a famous religious teacher of Bengal was born at Nadia in 1486 A.D. He renounced the world at the young age of 25. 4. Nizam-ud-din Aulia was another important of chishti order. He, along with his disciple Nasir-ud-din Chiranghi settled in Delhi. 5. According to some scholars he was born at Banaras in 1398 A.D. since, he was brought up by Neeru, a Muslim weaver, he was trained in his father's profession. 6. Prophet Mohammad was the founder of Islam religion. 7. Quran Shariff 8. Talwandi in 1469 A.D. 9. Muslim Saints 10. Rana Sanga
F. 1. Prophet Mohammad was the founder of the Islam religion. The word Islam means surrender or submission to the will of God. It is a monotheist religion. 2. The Sufis were Muslim saints and mystics. The word 'Sufi' is derived from 'Suf' meaning 'wool', They were so called as the mystic saints from Persia because they wore shawls, which were made of coarse wool. 3. (i) Khwaja Muin-ud-din chishti came to India in 1192 A.D. and settled in Ajmer. (ii) Mirabai was a Rajput princess. She was married to Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar. (iii) Vallabhacharya was born in a famous Telugu Brahmin family settled in Benaras. 4. Kabir was a follower of Nirguna God. He believed in devotion

without expectation. 5. While the Hindu disciples wanted to cremate his body, the Muslim disciples were interested to bury it. At last the Hindus took half of the flowers and cremated them while the Muslims took the other half and buried them.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

9. Flowering of Regional Culture

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. Malik Muhammad Jayasi 2. Braj and Awadhi 3. Odissi, Kathak, Bharatnatyam 4. Mirza 5. Bengal **C.** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c **D.** 1. Two new languages the Arabic and Persian came to India with the advent of the Turkish and the Afghans. Arabic was mostly a religious while Persian was adopted as the court language. 2. Persian script is used to write Urdu. Much of its vocabulary has been taken from Persian. 3. Rajasthani School, Pahari school 4. Amir Khusru was a developer of new style of music known as Quawwali. 5. Classical dances like odissi in Orissa, Kathak in Uttar Pradesh, Bharatnatyam in Tamil Nadu, Kathakali and Mohini Attam in Kerala etc. were very popular among the people. 6. Persian 7. Reputed author 8. Tazaq-e-Jahangir 9. Amir Khusru 10. Jaideva. **E.** 1. Amir Khusru is regarded as the greatest Persian poet of this time. Amir Hussain was another famous poet. Famous historians like Minhaj-ul-siraj and Zia. Barani and travellers like Ibn-Batutah wrote about rulers, important political events and the life of common people of this period. 2. The Mughal emperors patronized persian literature. Abul Fazel, Faizi, Raja Todarmal and Birbal were great scholars in the court of Akbar. During this period, Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas while Surdas wrote Sursagar in Hindi. 3. Under the Rajputs two Schools of paintings the Rajasthani Schools of paintings and the Pahari school of paintings were the same. The Rajput rulers were great patrons of paintings. During this period, some extraordinary paintings were created by the Indian artists. 4. Various forms of Hindustani music like Thumri, Khayal and Ghazal developed in North India.

Tansen was a famous musician in the court of Akbar. 5. Bengal has made a rich contribution in music. The Geet Govinda of Jaideva is an immortal work. It is regarded as the forerunner of the musical form known as Dhrupada.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

10. New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a **B.** 1. Bahadur Shah 2. Hyder Ali 3. Nizam-ul-Mulk 4. Shivner 5. Kingmakers 6. Aurangzeb 7. Shivaji **C.** 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a **D.** 1. Marathas Rajputs and Sikhs. 2. Sikh leader. Banda Bahadur, along with his 10,000 followers were captured and tortured to death. 3. Maharaja Ranjit singh of the Sukerchakiya Misl united the 'Misl' and brought the whole area of the west of Sutlej under his control and established a Sikh Kingdom. 4. Mughal Period, Nizam-ul-Mulk 5. Shivaji hid himself in the baskets of fruits and sweets and came out of the prison. 6. Sawai Raja Jai Singh 7. Astronomical observatories 8. Mysore 9. Jijabai 10. Brahmin ministers of the state. **E.** 1. The decline of the Mughal Empire started with the death of Aurangzeb. In the war of succession that arose after his death, Bahadur shah, his eldest son came out victorious. But he was a weak ruler and could not hold the vast empire together. 2. During the end of the 10th century Maharaja Ranjit singh of the Sukerchakiya misl united the 'Misl' and brought the whole area of the west of Sutlej under his control and established a sikh kingdom. 3. Tipu Sultan tried to introduce a new series of weights and measures. He was an efficient army general. He was a great soldier and was never disheartened in the face of defeat. 4. Shivaji organized the Maratha hill tribes into a powerful and organized force. He instilled in them, The spirit of patriotism. 5. The administration was headed by the king who was advised and arrested by a council of eight ministers—the ashta Pradhans.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

Unit-II : Our Environment

11. Natural and Human Environment

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b **B.** 1. surrounds 2. relief, rocks, climate, soil, natural vegetation, wild life, etc. 3. all things that are created by man. 4. Environment. **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False **D.** 1. For the development of human life. 2. The growth of plants, animals and human beings. 3. Men's life is very much depended on the circumstances of physical environment. To find out different ways to adapt ourselves to environment and maintain a balance in environment. 4. It is necessary to protect ecological balance from any type of disturbance. Create favourable circumstances for human beings. 5. Ecological balance 6. Ecological system. **E.** 1. The earth is a unique planet because both physical and biological environments are available on it. 2. Natural and human environments are mutually related, interdependent and complementary to each other. 3. Most of the human activities affect the environment in one way or the other. 4. Ecological system is a composite form of physical, biological and human environments and complementary. 5. Due to disturbed ecological balance the changed environment can create circumstances favourable or unfavourable for human beings.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

12. Natural Environment: Land

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. a **B.** 1. 71 percent 2. indirect sources 3. crust 4. plants, animals **C.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. b **D.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **E.** 1. Natural environment of the earth consists of four parts: Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere. 2. 71% of the earth surface is covered with water. 3. Crust, Mantle and Core are the major layers of earth. 4. Sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks 5. Active volcanoes, Dormant volcanoes, Extinct volcanoes. 6. The study of earthquakes is called seismology. 7. Lithosphere 8. Fossils 9. Earth's crust 10. Lava and gases 11. Igneous rocks. **F.** 1. Dormant volcanoes are those that have erupted in

the historical periods but have remained inactive move long. Extinct volcanoes are those which have not erupted, since remote geological times when they were active. 2. Igneous rocks are solidified states of the molten material or the lava ejected from the interior of the earth. Metamorphic rocks are formed through the process of metamorphism. It may involve both physical as well as chemical changes in the pre-existing rocks. 3. Weathering refers to all the processes that break rocks into smaller particles. Erosion is when the rock is broken by weathering; the small piece can be moved by the help of water, moving ice, wind or gravity. In this process broken rocks are carried from one place and get deposited at other place. This process is called erosion. **G.** 1. The crust, mantle and core are three major layers of the earth's crust. 2. Found in layers, contain fossils, have pores, do not have any type of crystals, hold deposits of coal, oil and natural gas etc. 3. Volcano is a vent in the earth's crust. (a) Active volcanoes erupt from time to time. (b) Dormant volcanoes are those that have erupted in the historical periods but have remained inactive move long. (c) Extinct volcanoes are those which have not erupted, since remote geological times when they were active. 4. Earthquakes are the sudden shaking of a part of the earth. An earthquake is caused due to the crustal instability and volcanic eruption.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

13. Air

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. d 11. a 12. b **B.** 1. Moisture 2. 50 km 3. Rain gauge 4. Barometer 5. Aneroid Barometer 6. Nitrogen 7. Ultraviolet 8. Pollutants 9. Solar Energy 10. Meteorology 11. Fahrenheit, Celsius 12. Centimetre **C.** A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c B. 1. d 2. e 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. f **D.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. False 9. True 10. True **E.** 1. Aneroid barometer is used for measuring atmospheric pressure. It measures the force exerted by air on a metallic plate. 2. A weather station is a place where data about the weather

elements is collected regularly and continuously. 3. An altimeter is used for measuring the height of the plane during its flight. 4. If the temperature of the wet bulb thermometer drops sharply, the humidity is very low and if the temperature of this thermometer does not drop, it means humidity is very high. 5. Temperature, humidity, pressure and winds. 6. Record of rainfall 7. pressure 8. Thermometer. **F.** 1. Weather is atmosphere at a given time and at a given place. climate is average weather conditions in an area over a long period. 2. An altimeter tells the height of a plane during its flight. The barograph provides a continuous record of pressure. **G.** 1. Rainfall is measured with the help of rain gauge. Snowfall is measured by melting. 2. Humidity can be measured with the help of hygrometer. 3. This information about various elements of weather is collected by the scientists at the weather station. It helps us to knowing temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, sunshine, pressure and winds. 4. Anemometer is used to measure the speed of wind. 5. The study of weather and its elements is known as Meteorology. Weather keeps changing from hour to hour and from day to day.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

14. Water

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. a **B.** 1. moon 2. tides 3. cold 4. Nile 5. saline **C.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. b **D.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True **E.** 1. Hydrosphere is the vast water mass on the earth including oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, snow fields, underground water etc. 2. Rivers, tanks, lakes, wells etc. 3. Due to presence of salts in water. 4. The pushing action of the winds blowing over the ocean is the most important cause of the waves movement. 5. The attraction of the surface of the earth due to gravitational force. 6. In sea navigation, river navigation. Preventing silting of harbours, generation of electricity, help to fishermen. 7. Dead sea. 8. Waves, tides and currents. 9. Kuroshio current and the Gulf stream current. 10. Difference in density of sea water. **F.** 1. Waves are up and down movement of

oceanic water at its own place due to the action of winds or other influence. Tides are rise and fall in the water level of oceans as a result of gravitational attraction of the moon. 2. Warm currents originate near the equator and flow towards the poles. Cold currents originate in the high latitudes and flow towards the equator. 3. Ocean currents are large scale movements of water in the oceans in a definite direction, like rivers in the ocean. When the mass of water moving on the surface of an ocean is board, slow and shallow, is called drift. 4. When tides are of a higher magnitude than normal, then they are called spring tides. The attraction of the sun and the moon neutralise each other. When the sun, the moon and the earth form three corners of triangle. This happens at the first and third quarters of the moon. At these times the tides are weaker and they are called neap tides. **G.** 1. Tides are caused by the attraction of the surface of the earth or due to gravitational force. Being closer to the earth, the moon is more responsible for tides than the sun. 2. Ocean currents are large scale movements of water in the oceans in a definite direction, like rivers in the ocean. Where warm and cold currents meet, planktons grow abundantly. These areas are good fishing grounds. The mixing of warm and cold current helps in the production of planktons. 3. Planktons support fish in large numbers. The currents influence navigation, as a ship sailing down the current will surely go faster. It can save time and fuel.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

15. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a **B.** 1. Earth 2. Natural 3. Tropical zone 4. Temperate Grassland 5. animal 6. Organism 7. Endangered 8. reserves **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False **D.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **E.** 1. Equatorial forests, Evergreen forests, Tropical Deciduous forests, Temperate broad leaved Evergreen forests, Temperate broad leaved Deciduous forests, Coniferous forests. 2. Typical shape of their trees, big circle of leaves and branches round the stem, snow slips and falls on ground,

found between 60° and 70° north and south latitudes located at high altitudes. 3. All the organisms in the biosphere are interdependent though creating a balance in the environment. 4. Timber, fuel, wood, food and oxygen. 5. Endangered species of plants and animals are those which are so rare that is likely that they will soon become extinct. 6. great gift of nature 7. Carbon dioxide 8. DDT and Dieldrin 9. White peacock and red siskin 10. A reserved area meant for preserving its natural vegetation, wild life and natural beauty. 11. A reserved area meant for preservation and development of endangered species. 12. IUCN, and WWF. **F.** 1. Tropical Deciduous forests (Monsoon)—these forests are found in those areas of tropical zones which get annual rainfall between 100 cm and 200cm. These trees shed their leaves during the dry spell of summer. In these areas winter season is predominant. 2. The tree of these forests shed their leaves during the period of water shortage, hence they are known as deciduous forests. 3. Biosphere reserves are being established to preserve the genetic diversity in the representative ecosystem. In order to preserve wildlife in its natural setting, national parks and sanctuaries have been set up. 4. Forests have enormous environment value. Forests contribute to the chemical cycles that sustain life and regulate weather and climate. 5. The destruction of forests for the purposes of agriculture, timber, fuel, wood, human settlements and cattle rearing is known as deforestation. 6. In 1973 Government of India launched a special programme called 'Project Tiger'. A number of national parks and sanctuaries were designated as tiger reserves. 7. Forests are a great gift of nature. They play a prominent role in removing environmental pollution. Forests are the habitat of wild animals. 8. Many species of animals die out because of the loss of habitat. The decrease in plant life means less photosynthesis. Less photosynthesis means less oxygen produced and less carbon dioxide taken out of the air. 9. Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching and air, water and

pollution from various industrial activities adversely affect the health and well being of the animal population. 10. Special efforts are being made to preserve wild life and forest. National parks and sanctuaries have been set to preserve wild life in its natural setting.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

16. Human Environment

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b **B.** 1. Rural settlement 2. Communication 3. Planned 4. Information 5. Rural 6. Mediterranean Sea with Red sea **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. True **D.** 1. e 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b **E.** 1. Urban 2. Linear or Ribboned Pattern 3. Red stone 4. Roadways 5. Air transport **F.** 1. The thick mud walls keep the house cool during the day. 2. Rural and urban 3. Transport of animal oil, natural gas etc. 4. A collective dwelling area of men which may be in the form of a village, city or metropolis etc. 5. Different types of transports are land, water and air transport. 6. A rural settlement is a composite structure of houses and roads, mostly inhabited by agriculturist people. 7. Mediterranean sea with Red sea. 8. Urban, due to ventilation. **G.** 1. Rural settlement is the settlement where man is engaged in primary professions and no basic facilities are provided. Urban settlement is the developed settlement advanced in standard of living and profession and all the basic facilities have been provided. 2. Satellite communication system brought revolutionary changes in the field of communication. This system has become very important and popular. Man made satellites have brought all the countries of the world nearer to one another. It is possible to carry out direct telecast on television of an incident occurring in any part of the world. 3. Railways can handle more loads as compared to roadways. 4. It is very useful method of transport in mountainous areas where roads and railways cannot be easily constructed.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

17. Human Environment Interaction

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. a
B. 1. Sahara 2. climate 3. Selvas 4. Ganga-Brahmaputra 5. Veld 6. world **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Amazon rain forests consist of a large variety of plants and animals. The Ganga Brahmaputra forests are not as dense as in the case of the equatorial region. 2. Prairies are the broad expanses of grasslands on the plains of middle latitudes. Velds are grasslands which lie between the Drakensberg Mountains and the Namibian deserts. **E.** 1. The plants in Sahara desert are cacti and acacia. 2. Oasis is a fertile area in the desert. 3. Amazon River lies between 10° north and 10° south of the equator. The Amazon basin lies in South America. It is second largest river in the world. That is why it is so fertile. 4. In comparison to the Amazon Basin, the Ganga–Brahmaputra regions are lesser dense than the Amazon forests. So these forests are more useful. 5. These serve as centres for collecting and storing agricultural product and distributing manufactured food. 6. Deserts are barren lands which generally receives less than 25 cm of precipitation in a year. Hot deserts lie between 20° and 30° latitudes north and south of the equator. 7. Sahara is the largest desert in the world. 8. Amazon river lies between 10° north and 10° south of the equator. The Amazon basin lies in South America. It is second largest river in the world. 9. In 1500 AD. Vicente Yawed Prison discovered the Amazon River. 10. The natural environment of prairies favours the cultivation. Also it has big railway junctions. 11. The location of South Africa is in the temperature zone of the southern Hemisphere. **F.** 1. Sahara desert in Africa is the largest desert in the world. It spreads out for about 55000 km from east to west and around 1900 km from north to south. 2. Ladakh is a cold desert. It is located in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. The high mountains and aridity of landscape in this region are its most striking features. It is a plateau situated south of the Karakoram Range and north of Zasker mountains. 3. Amazon rain forests consist of a large variety of plants and animals. In this

basin, tropical evergreen forests with tall trees can be found. Savana grasslands are found on the southern part of these forests. 4. In villages, not only agriculture, but several cottage and small scale industries have been developed. Life style and income of the villagers are improving and increasing. 5. The cultivation of a large variety of crops such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and oil seeds are favoured by natural environment in Prairies. Towns are served as the centres for collecting and storing agricultural product and distributing manufactured food. 6. Veld are grasslands in South Africa. These grasslands lie between the Drakensberg Mountains and the Namibian desert.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

18. Life in the Temperate Grasslands

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. Drakensberg 2. United State of America and Canada 3. Alfalfa 4. minerals 5. diamond **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. Common trees found in Prairies are willow, alders and willows. 2. Two types of grasslands are- the temperate grassland and the tropical grassland. 3. A local hot wind in prairies is called “Chinook.” 4. Farming and rearing are the two important economic activities of the Prairies. 5. Bison is the protected animal in the Prairies. 6. Maize and wheat are the

The Prairies	The Velds
1. The temperate grasslands of North America are known as Prairies.	1. The temperate grasslands of South Africa are known as Velds.
2. Prairies are bound by the Rocky Mountains in the West and the Great lakes in the East.	2. Velds are bordered by the Drakensberg mountain range and the East and the Kalahari Desert in the West.
3. The climate is very extreme.	3. The climate of velds is mild.

2. The people use latest technology to

utilize their rich natural resources. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. It is called the granaries of the world. Cattle rearing predominate of the Prairies. 3. The climate is very extreme. In summer, the average temperature varies from 18° to 24° C. summers are short and quite warm. There is abundant sunshine and the skies are clear. The region falls in the zone of the Westerlies. During winter, the temperature can be as low as -20 ° C. 4. There are limited forests.....Into the Kalahari Desert. 5. Cattle rearing, mining and farming are the for export.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

19. Life in the Deserts

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a B. 1. Zaskar 2. sand dune 3. Ladakh 4. Kargil C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True D. 1. Hot desert and cold desert 2. They wear thick, loose flowing garments which trap air that insulates the body. 3. They make woollen clothes, knitting, weaving and other handicrafts and also manage small shops and business. 4. two mountain ranges are Karakoram and Zojila passes by which Ladakh surrounded. 5. Climate is cold, freezing and dry and the air is very thin. 6. The countries located over the Sahara Desert are- Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara. E. 1. Ladakh is a cold desert it lies in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir in the greater Himalayas. Due to high altitude snow on high altitudes. 2. Agriculture, local trading and herding are the main occupations with the discovery of petroleum in Libya, Algeria and Egypt; the life of people here is changing fast. While in Ladakh the economic activities of peoples are very much affected.....during winter season.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

Unit-III: Social and Political Life

20. Evolution of Democracy

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. b 9. c B. 1. Presidential 2. Athens 3. dispute 4. twofold 5. secular C. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d D. 1. Democracy is the Government

of the people, by the people and for the people. 2. Rule of law is the basis for administration of justice. No person will suffer, unless he has violated the law of the land. 3. In case of any dispute arises between the centre and the states, the same can be settled here amicably. 4. In secular state there is no official religion. People of different religions enjoy equal rights and are given the freedom to practice their own religions. 5. Presidential form of Government. 6. The sixteenth President of the United States. 7. 1688 8. Executive implements laws and runs the administration of the country. 9. Unsociability has been made offence punishable under the law. 10. The actual power lies in the hands of the people. The Government has a fixed tenure. E. 1. The glorious revolution of 1688 in England was a severe blow to the absolute rule of the British king. In 1789, the French Revolution brought forth the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity; it gave a blow to the king. The American War of Independence opposed the idea of a government, which did not work for the welfare of the people. The Russian Revolution of 1917 also tried to establish social and economic equality. 2. The Federal form of Government. The Indian constitution is both unitary and federal. But the central Government has been given more powers to ensure and strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. 3. In Dictatorship all the power lies in the hands of a person or a party. In Democracy the government is formed by the elected representatives of the people. 4. The decision of the Government is made on the principle of majority. All people cannot hold the same opinion on any issue. So majority opinion is considered for action. But the Government cannot ignore the interests of regional, linguistic and religious minorities. 5. In a Parliamentary form of Government, the Executive is a part and parcel of the Legislature while in a President form of Government; the Executive is independent of the Legislature.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

21. Institutional Representation of Democracy

A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a
B. 1. Bicycle 2. Democracy 3. Five 4. National 5. Election Commission. 6. credibility, legitimacy 7. nomination 8. democracy **C.** 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d
D.1. Candidates distribute pamphlets, leaflets, flags, stickers etc. amongst the voters for seeking their support and vote in the election. 2. A National Party participates in elections all over the country. A Regional Party contest election in a particular state or region. 3. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. It played active role in the freedom movements. Its election symbol is Hand. The Congress in its manifesto released in March 2004, laid stress on the following policies and programmes; rural employment, privatization of state, reservation of jobs for dalits and tribals etc. 4. The leaders of the opposition have the same status as that of a cabinet minister. (a) The opposition checks the misuse of power by government. The opposition seeks inquiry into certain matters, which are of public interest. (b) It creates public opinion against government's wrong policies. 5. In case no party gets an absolute majority in an election, two or more parties join hands together to form a government. They elect a leader. He or she is invited by the President to be the Prime Minister and form the government. These Parties work out a Common Minimum Programme (CMP) and run the government. 6. 18 years 7. By the President 8. Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India, Indian National Congress. 9. Two or more parties join hands together to form a government known as CMP. 10. Bharatiya Janta Party came into existence on 6 April 1980 and its symbol is Lotus. **E.** 1. Universal Adult Franchise refers to all adult citizens of a country being given the right to vote irrespective of caste, creed, religion, race etc. 2. The Election Commission is responsible for holding election to the Parliament and State Legislature Assemblies. It also directs and supervises the election to the highest

offices of the President and the Vice President. It delimits the constituencies etc. 3. Election is the process through which the public opinion can be ascertained on two major issues; i.e. the policies and programmes of the government and the choice of representatives' only and elected government can protect freedom of its citizens and work for their welfare. 4. A new Lok Sabha or a new assembly is constituted after the expiry of the duration of the existing House or on its dissolution. The President issues a notification to this effect. The Electoral process starts with the issuance of the order. 5. A political party is a group of organised people having same views which act as a political unit, with a view to control the government by the constitutional means and implement their general policies.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

22. The State Government: Formation and Functions

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c **B.** 1. 47 2. 29, 7 3. autonomous 4. law 5. Pardon **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True **D.** 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c **E.** 1. He/ She should be a citizen of India. His/ Her age should not be less than 25 years. He/ She should not hold any office of profit. His/ Her name should be included in the Voter's list. 2. In exercising these powers, the Governor is not bound to consider the advice of the Council of Ministers. He can reserve any bill passed by the State. In case of no party obtaining a clear majority in the election, the Governor has the discretion to appoint the Chief Minister of the state on the basis of his personal judgement. 3. A Money Bill is a Bill related to monetary matters. A minister introduces it with the Governor's consent. After the Vidhan Sabha passes it, it is sent to the Vidhan Parishad, The Vidhan Parishad cannot delay the Bill for more than 14 days after which, it is considered as passed by both the Houses and is sent for the Governor's approval. 4. If the Governor report to the President that the administration of the state is not being run according to constitutional provisions.

5. The real political executive of the state is the Chief Minister. The Minister's head and control different ministries. Every Ministry has a secretary. He is assisted by the Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and other Administrative Officers and Section Officers etc. 6. Governor 7. Governor 8. Conveys the views of the Governor to the Council of Ministers. 9. Governor 10. The State Legislature

F. 1. The State Legislatures are the law making authorities of the states. Most of states have only one house in their Legislatures i.e. Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha. While some others have two houses. The Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly i.e. the Lower House and Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council i.e. the Upper House. 2. The Government is the constitutional head of a state. He had many powers; executive powers, Legislative powers, judicial powers, Discretionary powers. 3. The passage of a Bill involves three stages, known as Reading. In the first reading, the bill is introduced. In the second reading, a general discussion is held on the Bill in the House. In the third reading, the Bill is put to Vote. If it is passed, it is signed by the speaker and sent to Vidhan Parishad. In the Vidhan Parishad also, the Bill passes through three readings. If the Vidhan Parishad passes the Bill, it is then sent to the Governor for his Consent. After the Governor signs the Bill, it becomes a law. 4. The leader of the party enjoying majority in the Legislative Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister, who forms his own Council of Ministers. He acts as a link between the Council of Ministers and the Governor. 5. Bureaucrats are civil servants responsible for the implementation of Government policies. The success of any Government depends on the efficiency, ability and honesty of its Bureaucrats.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

23. Media and Democracy

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. d B. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c C. 1. democracy 2. watchdog 3. Electronic 4. eradicating 5. true

D. 1. Media means mass communication like the newspaper, radio, television etc.

2. Print Media is popular among the literates only. The Electronic Media is popular even among the illiterates. 3. It is the duty of the Media to keep up public awareness and interest, and to curb corruption, nepotism etc. from the country. 4. String Operation is a secret mission carried out by media to expose corruption and other social evils involving the big guns. 5. Only literate section of the people can take advantage of it while a large number of people of our country are still illiterate. 6. Yes 7. Television, radio, Internet etc. are called Electronic Media. 8. Print Media– Books, Journals and Magazines. Electronic Media–Radio, television and cinema. 9. Yes 10. Yes E. 1. Media means Communication like the newspaper, magazines, radio, television etc. Media play the role of interfacing between government and public at large. It also protects the fundamental rights and democratic interests of the nation. 2. Newspaper formulates and moulds public opinion. People form their own opinion on various Government policies and can express their views on the Letters on the Editor Column. 3. To protect the public interest. It should project the news accurately without any kind of bias and prejudice. The media should be strong enough to get itself free from undue control of the government. It is the duty of the media to keep up public awareness and interest and to curb corruption, nepotism etc. from the country. 4. Print Media has a limited access. Only literate section of people can take advantage of it while a large number of people of our country are still illiterate. As such they cannot get any benefit out of Print Media. The Electronic Media is popular even among the illiterates. Even illiterate people can listen to radio and watch television. 5. It should give true account of news. It should do its job without any kind of bias. It should be responsible and accountable towards the society etc.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

24. Commercial and Social Advertising

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. d B. 1. persuade
 2. advertising 3. increasing 4. unbound
 5. conformity C. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b
D. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
E. 1. Advertising is the important means
 of mass communication. 2. It is the best
 and the easiest way to create a big market
 for any product. 3. Newspapers,
 magazines, Periodicals, T.V., radio,
 Internet, banners, hoarding, etc. 4. The
 advertising campaign should be in
 accordance with the laws of the country. It
 should not injure the cultural and
 religious sentiments of the people etc.
 5. Advertising should not injure the
 cultural and religious sentiments of the
 people. 6. yes 7. two 8. addressing social
 issues 9. on the road 10. yes **F.** 1.
 Advertising is one of the most important
 means of mass communication.
 Advertising is the best and easiest way to
 create a big market for any product.
 2. With the development of science and
 technology, the mode of advertising also
 changed. During the fifteenth and
 sixteenth century, speech made way for
 handbills and pamphlets. Now, it became
 more technical and market-oriented.
 3. Commercial advertising is aimed at
 increasing sale of a particular product,
 service or idea. 4. To increase sale of a
 particular product and to address certain
 social issues. 5. Commercial advertising is
 aimed to increase sale of a particular
 product service or idea. Social advertising
 is used for addressing certain social issues
 i.e. family planning, AIDS awareness etc.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

25. Gender Discrimination

A. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. c B. 1. liability
 2. improving 3. inequality 4. Inferior status
 of women 5. prohibiting C. 1. Sati is
 despicable social evil in which a widow is
 forced to burn herself in the funeral pyre of
 her dead husband and if she resists, she is
 forced to do so. 2. Dowry is the system in
 which the parents of girl child have to give
 money, valuables and goods etc. at the
 time of a girl's marriage. Due to this evil of
 dowry, many girls are unmarried as their
 parents cannot afford dowry. 3. Ishwar
 Chandra Vidyasagar founded movement
 to curb child marriage and encourage

widow remarriage. 4. Free education is
 being provided to the girls in several states.
 5. After independence, the democratic
 right to vote is given to the people with any
 bias of gender, caste, colour, creed etc. So
 women have been given the right without
 any discrimination. 6. Encouraging
 women to establish their identity. 7. 1829
 8. Neglect of girl education. 9. After
 independence they are given right to vote,
 right to education, equal share in property
 etc. 10. Child marriage, dowry system, Sati
 system. **D.** 1. Unjust and undignified
 discrimination between a male and a
 female is called gender discrimination. It is
 a social problem and has nothing to do
 with the biological factors. A society
 where there is prejudice between males
 and females cannot progress. 2. (a) Inferior
 status of women. (b) Female Infanticide.
 (c) Neglect of girl's education. (d) Child
 marriage. (e) Dowry system. (f) The Sati
 system. (g) Denial of right to property.
 3. Discrimination between a male child
 and a female child starts since childhood.
 4. Gender discrimination is also found in
 economic fields like employment and
 occupation. In the social field, the
 inequalities between both genders are
 based on mortality that is known as
 mortality inequality 5. After independence,
 things have started improving as women
 are given right to vote, right to education,
 equal share in property etc.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

26. Marketing and Salesmanship

A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. d B. 1. market
 2. employment 3. wholesalers 4.
 customers 5. contact 6. sold, wholesaler 7.
 customer 8. Salesman 9. producers
C. 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. d **D.** 1. A
 market is a place where buyers and sellers
 meet for the purpose of a sale or exchange
 of product or service in lieu of money. 2.
 The concept of selling has also become a
 wide spread term in consonance with the
 process of marketing. It includes (a)
 finding out buyers (b) To know about their
 requirements and to persuade them to buy
 goods. (c) Process of negotiation
 comprising sale, delivery and payment.
 (d) Providing after sale service. 3. It gives
 confidence to both the buyers and the
 sellers. There is no place of bargaining. It
 is helpful particularly for those who

cannot bargain over price of the goods. 4. Retailer is a person who buys goods or products from a wholesaler and sells it to the buyers. Wholesaler is a person who buys goods or products in bulk from the producer or the manufacturer and sells it to the retailers for resale. 5. It helps the society by creating job opportunities, increasing employment and generating money in the market. It also helps in improving the standard of living of the people and works for customer's satisfaction. 6. Agreement over the price of a thing between a buyer and seller. 7. Satisfying the needs and demands of the customer. 8. Yes 9. Indirect channel, Direct channel 10. Customer's satisfaction

E. 1. The concept of marketing is based entirely on customer's needs and satisfaction. Now-a-days, the marketing requires to satisfy the needs and demands of the customer. 2. Creation of employment, customer's satisfaction, Exploration of marketing, revenue formation, no bargaining, good standard of living. 3. Fixed price policy of marketing is one where there is no place for any kind of bargaining. In flexible price policy, the customers do the bargaining over the price of goods. 4. There are two distinct channels of distribution of things in the market. (a) Direct channels (b) Indirect channels 5. A skilful salesman is an asset to any business. The intention of every business is to generate revenue by selling their goods, products or services, which is done by skilful salesmanship.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

Evident Social Life-8

Unit-I : Our Past

1. How, When and Where : The Modern India

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c **B.** 1. colonial rule 2. European 3. The Portuguese 4. educational 5. source- mater 6. literature 7. English language and English schools 8. newspaper **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True **D.** 1. 18th century was the starting point of modern period in India. 2. The term colonial refers..... such a period. 3. In 15th century the European communities had set their foot in India. 4. It was Vasco- da- Gama who

arrived in Calicut and discovered India. 5. The sources of the modern period are Government Documents, Literature, The Indigenous literature and Foreign literature. 6. They replaced the wastefulthe new professional classes. **E.** 1. The main changes which the Britishfew significant changes. 2. The term colonial..... Modern Age. 3. There are no shortage of archaeological etc. 4. The two literature of in modern period are- The Indigenous Literature and Foreign Literature. The Indigenous Literature includes the Vedas..... the history of India.

HOTS Questions

1. Modern period known as the colonial period because anything made during and in the style of such a period called colonial period. **2.** Because there were no major changes in village society, in the caste system, the position of untouchability were limited.

2. From Trade to Territory

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. c **B.** 1. India 2. Surat, 1608 3. cotton 4. profitable, conflict 5. Plassey 6. 18th century 7. Mir Jafar 8. second war **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. True 8. True **D.** 1. Several European powers such as England, Portugal, France and Denmark traded with India. 2. All the Nawabas of Bengal, from Murshid Quali Khan to Alivardi Khan had objected to the English interpretation of the Farman of 1717. 3. The first English factory was set up on the banks of river Hugli. 4. Siraj ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal. 5. After the negotiations failed, Siraj ud- Daulah along with 30,000 soldiers captured the English factory at kassim bazaar and the company's fort at Calcutta. 6. Mir Qasim took part in the Battle of Buxer. 7. Siraj ud-Daulah took part in the Battle of Plassey. 8. Tipu Sultan was the son of Haider Ali and the ruler of Mysore. 9. Three conflicts between the British and the Maratha confederacy in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. 10. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy. if a ruler did not have a child it was an accepted practice to adopt one. **E.** 1. In 1651, the first English factory was.....over three

villages. 2. In the early 18th century the conflicts.....Battle of Plassey. 3. After the negotiation failed when Siraj ud- Daulah captured the English factorywon in India. 4. The growing power of Haider Ali in the middle.....the subsidiary alliance. 5. Three conflicts between the British British in India.

HOTS Questions

1. Because it was the first major victory the Company won in India. 2. The East India Company made the Doctrine of Lapse so that they could annex the kingdom to British territory in the absence of natural heir.

3. Colonialism and Tribal Societies

A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. d B. 1. Women 2. Khasis 3. Birsa Munda C. 1. The Khasi was a prominent tribe who occupied the hilly region between Jaintia hills in the east and the Garo hills in the west. Singthos was another tribe who fought against the British. The fight of these two tribes gave the discontented nobility of Assam another opportunity to strike for their independence. 2. Kols did not like the extension of British authority in their area. The first revolt was of the Kols in 1820. The Santhal rebellion took place in 18 55-56 in the Chhota Nagpur area adjacent to Bengal. This rebellion was motivated against the British officials and the oppression of Zamindars and the Mahajans. D. 1. The Khasi was a prominent tribe, who occupied the hilly region between Jaintia hills in the East and the Garo hills in the West. They were as powerful as the British troops. This revolt kept going.....agent Mr. Scott. 2. The tribal people practice a variety of economic activities like hunting, food gathering, fishing, cattle breeding and agriculture. 3. Singthos was another tribe who fought against the British. All tribes united together and chose control the situation. 4. Birsa Munda was a leader of Mundas, under his influence a large number of disciples grew and very soon he appeared as a new prophet and incarnation of god who possessed super natural powers. E. 1. The communities of tribes from a substantial part of

Indian population. Some tribes live in Harvesting and threshing. 2. The Santhal rebellion took place in 1855-56 in the Chhota Nagpur area adjacent to Bengal. The rebellion was motivated against the British officials and the oppression of Zamindars and the Mahajans. 3. The first tribal revolt was that of the Khasis in the north- eastern region. The Khasi was a prominent tribe who occupied the hilly region between Jaintia hills in the east and Garo hills in the west. 4. Birsa Munda launched a massive movement and he proclaimed himself as a prophet with supernatural healing power.

HOTS Questions

1. Yes, because the Hindu idea of purity greatly influenced him. Under his influence a large number of disciples grew and very soon he appeared as a new prophet as incarnation of god, who possessed supernatural powers. 2. British officials recalled the chief of tribes and made them as the head of the tribes. In this way the British became successful to suppressing the tribal groups without any difficulty.

4. Crafts and Industries

A. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. d B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False C. 1. The local rulers, nobles and landlords patronized the town artisans and craftsmen in order to produce luxury goods. 2. The growth of Iron and steel industry helped in the growth of engineering products. 3. The Indian handicrafts were forced to indulge in the unequal competition with the mechanized goods in Britain. India was not industrialized. 4. In "The poverty and British rule in India," he said that the economic condition of the people of India was extreme poor. India had the lowest per capita income in the world. The landlords, factory owners and traders had accumulated a plenty of wealth, while peasants, craftsmen lost their livelihood owing to the emergence of modern industries and competitions from foreign goods. D.1. The British imperialism broke down the entire structure of Indian society and economy. 2. The British took certain measures..... In a uniform manner. 3. In the second half of the 19th century the development of Indian industry forced

but was in very slow pace. The reasons behind this were—the British wanted India to remain a colony which could be exploited for enriching the United Kingdom. The cotton, jute, coal, iron, sugar and cement were the important industries which developed in this period. 4. The British took certain measures to protect the declining of Indian industries. They reduce the import duties levied on the foreign goods.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

5. The Revolt of 1857

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b **B.** 1. Nana Sahib 2. mutiny 3. religious sentiments 4. Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Application of Doctrine of Lapse and Annexations, destruction of village economy and handicrafts, social reforms were being looked as interference in their religious matters, discrimination against Indian soldiers. 2. On 10th may Indian soldiers marched to Delhi. They were joined by the local sepoys. They killed the European officers and captured the city. On 11 May 1857, Bahadur Shah II was persuaded to accept the leadership of the revolt. 3. The Revolt from Kanpur was led by Nana Sahib, the dis contented adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. Along with the sepoys, he was able to capture Kanpur after expelling the British. 4. Dressed in male attire she fought like a true soldier, with unprecedented courage and military skill. With the help of her associate Tatia Tope, she captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought back gallantly till she died on 17th June 1858. 5. Lack of support, lack of coordination, no modern weapons and equipment. 6. Though the Hindus and Muslims fought shoulder-to-shoulder and people made a heroic effort, the revolt was suppressed by the end of 1858. Policy of Divide and Rule was adopted. 7. The rule of the East India Company came to an end. Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of India in 1876. The Revolt of 1857 had come as a great shock to the British. **E.** Do yourself

HOTS Questions

1. Indian people thought that the missionaries are misleading them and imposing them to be Christian. 2. Their

religious sentiments came when the British introduced the new rifle whose cartridges were greased by cow or pig fat might have been used to grease.

6. New Education and Indian Renaissance

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. d **B.** 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a great scholar supported the introduction of western education through the medium of English. 2. They did not go for western education. 3. An end to the practice of untouchables were not being allowed to enter temple. 4. Vedic philosophy 5. Disputes and controversy 6. Arya Samaj, 1857. 7. Ramakrishna Paramhansa 8. Keshab Chandra Sen **C.** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c **D.** (i) Henry Vivian Derozio has a tremendous of the college. (ii) Jyotirao Phule, affectionately called Mahatma Phule without consulting them. (iii) For Bankim Chandra Chatterjee nationalism was the new religionpeople in those days. **E.** 1. He said that meditation and devotion were the paths of religious salvation. He emphasized the concept of service to man because for him, man was the symbol of God. 2. He was the founder of the Aligarh movement. It was through this movement that the muslims were roused to a new life. It instilled in the Muslims a desire for western education and culture. 3. In Western India, the movement was led by Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. They condemned the caste system and the practice of untouchability, worked for improving the social status of women, supported widow remarriage, advocated Hindu-Muslim unity and encouraged the spread of modern education to all. 4. Yes, these reform movements affected the status, of women. Many social evils are ending and improving the social status of women. 5. Indian newspaper and periodical played a prominent role in carrying ideas to the people. Some important newspapers are Shome Prakash and Rast Goftar. 6. When the East India Company came to India, there were a large number of elementary schools in all parts of the country. In the beginning, the East India Company did nothing to promote education in India. Gradually, persuaded by the Christian missionaries, the government began to take interest in

this field. **F.** 1. Untouchability, caste system, female infanticide, slave trade. 2. Educated Indians, who had been exposed to the western thoughts and ideas, came to the conclusion that social evils and superstitions were keeping Indians backward. To get rid the society of these evils, enlightened Indians started reform movements indifferent parts of the country. 3. Among the Sikhs, Singh Sabhas of Amritsar and Lahore started the reform movement. They founded the khalka colleges at Amritsar and started more colleges and schools, which promoted the Punjabi language, Sikh learning and literature. 4. The reform movements among the Parsi community were started by Naoroji Furdoonji and Dadabhai Naoroji. They started the journal, Rast Gofar, in which they raised their voice against religious orthodoxy which gave rise to social evils. 5. Untouchability, Sati, Female Infanticide, Slavery, Polygamy, Purdah System were some of the evils which prevailed in Indian society. To remove these evils, some socio-religious reforms started. 6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy took steps to encourage the progress of science. Lord Macaulay passed his minute in 1835 supporting the European literature and sciences among the natives of India.

HOTS Questions

1. The people were attracted towards the English. They thought that through English they can get high position in the government sectors. **2.** The reason behind introducing education in India was to abolish the social evils.

7. Colonialism and Urban Changes

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. d **B.** 1. East India 2. Independence 3. 1943, 30 lakh 4. Pargama 5. Calcutta **C.** 1. True 2. Flase 3. False 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. The British proceed to establish..... increase in imports. 2. There was a substantialdue to these policies. 3. The nation establishing municipal district town act of 1868. **E.** 1. The news centre of the activities..... went a decline. 2. Prior to the 19th century darogas or policemen. 3. The Thanedars police system..... Sergeants and constables. 4. (a) the global

trade's expansion was made separate railway companies. (b) The British shifted the capital.....style of architectures.

HOTS Questions

1. The British made Calcutta their capital, being their major centre for a long period. Shimla was its summer capital. However, considering all factors, the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912. A new city was built at Delhi, which is the present New Delhi. The construction was completed in 1931, including the Viceroy's House (present Rashtrapati Bhawan), Central Secretariat buildings, Connaught Place etc. New Delhi is also called Lueton's Delhi, based on the architect who planned and constructed the city. 1 April 2014 is the 112 anniversary of the shifting of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi. New Delhi is one of biggest cities in the world and India's first. **2.** Do yourself

8. Arts, Paintings, Literature and Architecture

A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. **B.** 1. The literature 2. Hindi and Urdu 3. Novelist 4. The Madras Museum 5. Viceroy 6. 1878, ten **C.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. **c** **D.** 1. After 1936 the Indian poetry took to realism both in the thought and language. It laid great stress on day to day life and miseries of the masses. 2. Raja Ravi Verma was the pioneer in the field of the art of painting. He was conversant not only with painting but with sculpture also. 3. Rabindranath Tagore, Havell, Kumar Swamy played an important role in the development of the Bengal school of arts. The painters belonging to this school selected theme from Indian mythology, the epics and classical literature. 4. In 1930s the painters were deeply impressed by the impressionists, cubists and expressionists Paritosh Sen Nirode Majumdar and Prakash Das Gupta were pioneers of this group of artists. 5. Madras (now Channai) also came under the inflame of colonial architecture. The British established the Madras museum. Robert shalom is credited for building many of Channai's magnificent and marks like senate house which was built in 1879. **E.** 1. All forms of Indian literature like fiction, story and poetry, Drama and theatre with eased a great boom in the 19th and 20th centuries.

2. Various movements in the field of the art of paintings were started in the 19th and the early 20th century in India by various individuals through art schools and art groups. 3. As the different performing arts were already well advanced so they were the western counterparts, but by no means free from modernization. As for the influences of the west's unfence, we have to at last adopt the musical instruments such as harmonium and the violin. 4. The seven Island of Bombay were given to the English King charley II in dowry on his marriage to the Portuguese princess, catherine of Bargeman in 1662. Under the British architecture Mumbai underwent a change. In 1857, the Bombay University established in 1869, the foundation stone of the Rajabai Tower was laid. In 20th Century the British constructed monumental buildings mainly to reflect the glory of the Empire.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

9. The National Movement (1923-1939)

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c **B.** 1. Numerous peasants
2. Pandit Motilal Nehru 3. Cuttack, 1897
4. Gandhi- Irwin Pact 5. Government of India Act **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. False **D.** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d **E.** 1. A number of peasant and worker movements were formed in 1920s and 1930s. The congress enjoyed a chase association with these movements. 2. The socialist ideas spread in India during the 1920s. The communist party of India and the congress socialist party were formed in 1932 and 1934 respectively. 3. Their objective was not confined for gaining the freedom. They strongly felt that the poor should also be protected against exploitation and their economic condition improved. They aimed at building up a society based on equality and justice. 4. The congress boycotted the First Round Table conference of 1930. The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931. The conferences were a failure. 5. The national movement was closely linked with the development in other parts of the world. It was inspired by events happening in other areas. A number of people outside India also supported the nationalist cause. **F.** 1. The intensive

revolutionary activities were brought about in India with the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee and Sachin Sonyal formed Hindustan Republican Association in 1924. Its major objective was to overthrow the British rule through an armed revolution in 1925. 2. This Commission was named Simon Commission Growing for some years. 3. In 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched. It began with the Dandi March. The congress boycotted. The First Round Table Conference of 1930. The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931. The conferences were failure. 4. During the 1930s, there were 562 states in India ruled by Indian Princes. These states consisted one-fifth of the total Indian population. The princes of these states kept British always in good humour, as their own rules largely depended upon their good relation with the British. These states were used by the British to strengthen its own power and to weaken the national movement. 5. The British used religion to divide Hindus and Muslims.....and not the common people.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

10. Marching Towards Independence

A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. c **B.** 1. Indian Republic Association 2. Lord Mountbatten
3. Punjab and Bihar 4. French
5. Satyagraha **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. False 5. True **D.** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
E. 1. The congress denoted that the Britain should end the imperialism and allow Indian to have a force and democratic government as soon as the war was over. 2. Quit India movement demanded for an immediate end of the British rule. The protestors were arrested and tortured, and their homes raided and destroyed. 3. The cabinet mission presented the independence plan which proposed the formation of an interim government. An interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, was formed. 4. Integrating the princely states into India, rehabilitating the refugees, solving the economic problems and framing the constitution were the four tasks before the new Indian government. **F.** 1. The congress ministries resigned in

November 1939. Congress demanded complete independence. Gandhiji called Satyagraha. A number of congress leaders were arrested and jailed. 2. Each and every princely state and province would be given the right to join or remain outside the Indian union, so if a princely state opted not going the Indian union, it would have a separate treaty with the British government. Again, only the rulers of these states would have the right to decide the issue of integration of succession. The people would not be given any say in this regard. 3. In 1944, the Azad Hind Fauj played a major role in attacking the north eastern parts of India to free the country from British Yoke. 4. The Muslim League again forwarded its demand for the creation of separate nation for the Muslims, which would be called Pakistan. India was to be divided into two separate countries – India and Pakistan. Almost 200 years of British rule, India became a free nation on 15th August 1947. 5. The issue of integrating, the refugee rehabilitation, economic difficulties, framing of constitution etc.

HOTS Questions

1. Because the congress was of the view that the proposals were offered too late. 2. At the outbreak of the World War II, the Viceroy proclaimed India's involvement without prior consultations with the main political parties. When Congress demanded an immediate transfer of power in return for cooperation of the war efforts, the British government refused. As a result Congress resigned from power.

11. India and the Neighbours

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a B. 1. Kashmir 2. Bangladesh 3. Myanmar 4. Bangladesh C. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. b D. (i) India's closest neighbour is.....of many people. (ii), (iii) and (iv) Do yourself E. 1. India and Pakistan 2. Sports, culture and literature 3. Ganga water 4. China 5. Nepal F. 1. India's closest neighbour is Pakistan. Before the partition of India in 1947, Pakistan was a part of India. 2. India and China have centuries old relations. The Chinese had shown their sympathy with India's freedom struggle and the Indian leaders welcomed the Chinese Revolution in 1944. On October, 1962 China launched a massive attack on the Indian territories of NEFA and Ladakh.

3. On October 20, 1962 China launched a massive attack on Indian territories of NEFA and Ladakh. Quite a good chunk of our land went under the occupation of China. On 21st November 1962 the war stopped but mutual relations have not become normal so far. Geographically, culturally and economically, the two countries had close relations. 4. Nepal can trade with foreign countries only through India and China. In 1950 treaty between India and Nepal stated that neither government would tolerate any threat to each other's security, every possible assistance to Nepal in its developmental projects. 5. India has close relations with Myanmar. India supported the democratic movement in Myanmar led by Aung Sen Sui ki. Both countries are working towards greater economic cooperation and curbing cross-border smuggling of drugs. 6. Relations between the two countries are extremely cordial. As member of international organizations like NAM and SAARC, both India and Srilanka share a lot in common. 7. Prime minister of Nepal The situation.

HOTS Questions

1. Kashmir, situated in northern India has been famous for its natural beauty since time immemorial and has been aptly described as "Heaven on Earth". 2. India doesn't have cordial relationship with Pakistan because Pakistan is breaking the law of peace again and again.

Unit-II : Our Environment

12. Our Resources

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. b B. 1. best 2. evaluation 3. hydro-electricity 4. natural 5. intelligence, Utilization 6. Non-renewable. C. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. f 6. g 7. e D. 1. Biotic resources are resources which we obtain from biosphere and have life. Abiotic resources are all those resources which are non-living. 2. Energy resources are used for generating power or energy. Mineral resources are those resources which we get from the earth's crust with the process of mining. 3. The gifts of nature or natural endowments come under the category of natural resources. The category of natural resources. The articles which are made by man such as almirah, cooler, car etc. come under the category of man-made resources. 4. Potential resources are resources which

are not being used due to lack of technology or some other reason. Actual resources are the resources which are actually in use or already being utilized by human. 5. Inexhaustible resource does not get exhausted after use. Exhaustible resources get exhausted after use and they do not get renewed within the lifespan of a human being. **E.** 1. (a) Agricultural resources (b) Energy resources (c) Mineral resources. 2. Resources may be renewable or non-renewable. Resources may be material or non-material. Resources are dynamic. **F.** 1. All things that satisfy human needs are called resources. There are different ways to classify resources. (a) Classification on the basis of continued availability: (i) Renewable resources (ii) Non-renewable resources. (b) classification on the basis of their source of origin : (i) Biotic or organic resources (ii) Abiotic or inorganic resources (c) Classification on the basis of stage of development : (i) Potential resources (ii) Actual or development resources (d) Classification on the basis of utility : (i) Agricultural resources (ii) Energy resources (iii) Mineral resources. 2. Resources make our lives possible and comfortable. We convert the natural resources into wealth. By importing and exporting these goods we earn and lead a comfortable life. 3. Resources provided by nature, like land, soil and water are called natural resources. Resources may be renewable or non-renewable. Resources may be material or non material, Resources are by dynamic. The non-renewable resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced at all or within a reasonable time. 4. The resources we derive from agricultural optimum benefits. 5. The articles which are made by man such as almirah, cooler, car, bus, motorcycle, aeroplane, etc. are come under the category of man-made resources. 6. The resources which are actually a developed resources.

HOTS Questions

1. Because there are limits on how much oil and natural gas is available, and it's best not to waste them, but to use them economically. **2.** Because developed countries are just catering to the unlimited wants of its men whereas developing countries are not only doing that but also

building their economy, industries, etc.

13. Natural Resources: Land, Water and Wildlife

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. d 8. b
B. 1. natural resources 2. Kilimanjaro 3. 330 million 4. 22.5 % 5. cyclic resources 6. birds and animals **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. The northern part of India is occupied..... Indus and Brahmaputra. While the extensive fertile Northern Plains on the east. 2. Plains are relatively low and flat..... almost flat plain. While an extensive highland area..... hard rocks. **E.** 1. Most people of the world live on land. 2. By adding manures or chemical fertilizers 3. Stop to soil erosion. 4. For agriculture, to make houses, set up factories and offices, animal habitat etc. 5. Various types of snakes, lizards and insects are found in desert of Central Asia. Camels are found in the Sahara desert. 6. The national bird of India is Peacock. **F.** 1. Land soil and water..... for the future. 2. Mountains, plateaus and plains are the three basic forms of land resources water in the one fifth parts found in rivers, fresh lakes, springs, pool and ponds account for only 280 million cubic kilometres. Animal life is in Asia and Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia, Antarctica. 3. Water is a cyclic resource as it can..... country like India. 4. A country in which human resources has acquired high qualities by laying emphasis on education, technology; human labour etc. will be more powerful even with less population. 5. Human resource is the most important of all biotic resources as humans possess intelligence. They can use their intelligence to utilize other resources properly. 6. Animals, birds and fishes which are not domesticated are referred to as animal life or wildlife, called wildlife. 7. In Asia and Europe, many types of birds and animals are found. In North America many kinds of birds, monkeys, snakes and insects are found in the tropical forest. In South America about 2, 700 different types of birds, unusual varieties of monkeys-howler monkey, spider monkey etc. are found. In Africa great variety of wildlife hippopotamus, elephant, monkeys, Chimpanzees, gorillas are

found. Australia includes some strange birds and animals which are not found anywhere else. In Antarctica there are many types of fish and swarms of shellfish found.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

14. Agriculture

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b **B.** 1. ranching 2. fishing 3. sericulture 4. truck farming **C.** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. f 5. c 6. d **D.** 1. Subsistence agriculture is commonly practiced in densely populated regions, especially in developing countries. Commercial agriculture is generally practiced in areas where the density of population is low, but transfer facilities are well developed. 2. The cultivation of crops without irrigation in regime of limited moisture is referred to as dry farming. Regions that receive heavy to moderate rainfall evenly distributed over the year, crops can be grown without irrigation. **E.** 1. Agriculture is one of the oldest activities; human beings have been involved in. 2. Three physical conditions that influence agriculture are- depend on rainfall, modern implements, and chemical fertilizers. 3. The cultivation of crops without irrigation in regime of limited moisture is referred to as dry farming. In this type of farming, special measures are taken to make the best possible use of the available rain water and moisture. 4. This is the practice of cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm land. Cereal crops like wheat, maize, barley are grown but along with that root crops like potatoes and turnips are also grown. **F.** 1. Rice is grown in high-rainfall regions, while wheat are grown in regions of moderate rainfall. 2. Plantation agriculture is practiced mainly in the tropical areas. This type of agriculture involves huge amounts of labour and capital. Crops such as tea, coffee, cocoa, oil, palm and rubber are grown in plantation. 3. Extensive Agriculture and Intensive Agriculture. 4. Agriculture is the art and science of raising plant life from the soil. Agriculture is a very old activity of human kind and today it includes not only cultivation but also domestication of animals. 5. The raising of animals, primarily for sale, large form is known as ranching. A ranch or

form is scientifically managed. It consists of pastureland and buildings to house people and animals.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

15. Agriculture: Major Crops and Case Studies

A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b **B.** 1. rain 2. Kharif 3. Kharif **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False **D.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. f 5. e 6. c **E.** 1. Summer season is suitable for kharif crops. Summer crop is sown in June with the onset of monsoon and harvested in early November. Winter season is suitable for Rabi crops. Winter crops in India are sown in November and harvested in March. 2. Rice can be grown in higher regions as upland rice and in lower plains as lowland rice. 3. Fibre crops, e.g. cotton, jute, silk, etc. Beverage crops, e.g. tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. **F.** 1. Agriculture is one of the most important human activities. About 70 percent of the population of India is directly or indirectly engaged in farming. 2. Use of scientific techniques in agriculture is known as Green Revolution. 3. Cotton requires around 20°C temperature and around 80 to 120 cm rain fall. The best soil for cotton is black soil. 4. It grows well in hot climate at the temperature of over 32°C. It requires a good amount of rainfall. 5. India, Japan, Indonesia, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique etc. 6. Rubber trees require hot and wet type of climate. The temperature should be over 30° c and rainfall over 200 cms. 7. Indian agriculture depends largely on the monsoon winds, which are uncertain, unreliable and irregular. 8. Rice grows best when the temperature is around 27°C and rainfall is 150cm. It grows well in clayey soil as it needs stagnant water. **G.** 1. Sugarcane is a tropical plant. It is grown as a plantation crop as it requires more than a year to ripen. The plant of sugarcane grows to a height of 2 to 3 metres. The crop grows best when temperature is around 25°C and rainfall lasts for six to seven months. 2. Wheat is the main product of mid latitude areas. Wheat requires moderate temperature and it grows well in the midlatitudes. The wheat plant can thrive best when the temperature is around 17°C and rainfall around 50cm. 3. In tropical and

subtropical regions, especially south east Asian countries, rice is the main crop grown in summer. Rice grows best when the temperature is around 27°C and rainfall about 150cm. It grows well in clayey soil as it needs stagnant water. 4. Jute requires a high temperature of about 30°C and rain above 150-200 cm. It needs a lot of stagnant water for retting which means making the plant soft by submerging. India and Bangladesh climate is suitable for jute.

HOTS Questions

1. The traditional method for cultivating rice is flooding the fields while, or after, setting the young seedlings. This simple method requires sound planning and servicing of the water damming and channelling, but reduces the growth of less robust weed and pest plants that have no submerged growth state, and deters vermin. While flooding is not mandatory for the cultivation of rice, all other methods of irrigation require higher effort in weed and pest control during growth periods and a different approach for fertilizing the soil. 2. The main occupation of India is agriculture. India earns 65% of money in agriculture. About 70% of the population is engaged in this activity. India ranks second worldwide in farm output.

16. Industries

A. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. c B. 1. Minerals 2. Government agencies and private firms 3. Damodar- Hoogly Region 4. Fertile 5. Nasik and Sholapur C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True D. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a E. 1. Japan, USA, China and Russia 2. USA. UK, Russia and Germany. 3. USA, Japan, India and Germany. 4. USA, Japan, Germany and France. 5. USA, Germany, Britain, Japan. 6. USA, Russia, Britain and France. F. 1. A cottage industry 2. A small scale industry 3. USA, Japan, India and Germany. 4. USA, Japan, Germany and France. 5. USA, Germany, Britain, Japan. 6. USA, Russia, Britain and France. G. 1. A cottage industry 2. A small scale industry 3. government agencies and the private firms 4. Pastoral based industries 5. owned by individuals which seek the welfare of members of the cooperative. 6. attached to the home. 7. large investment and a large workforce. H. 1. The term industry is

today used to mean a productive activity in any sphere of life for example film industry, communication industry, advertising industry etc. 2. The size of an industry depends upon not only the number of people employed by it but also the capital invested and its output. 3. (a) Large-scale industries (b) Small-scale industries (c) Cottage industries 4. It resulted in the growth and development of modern factories. This revolution brought in a new relationship among human beings, machines and natural resources. 5. On the basis of ownership industries are classified into four chief types-public sector, private sector, Joint sector and cooperatives. On the basis of the raw materials used, there may be four broad types of industries: agro based industries, forest based industries mineral-based industries and pastoral based industries. 6. Maximum advantage to resources is important factor in promoting industrial regions.

HOTS Questions

1. Economic growth is the increase in the market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP. Of more importance is the growth of the ratio of GDP to population (GDP per capita), which is also called per capita income. An increase in growth caused by more efficient use of inputs is referred to as intensive growth. GDP growth caused only by increases in inputs such as capital, population or territory is called extensive growth. 2. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a continental plateau - an extensive area of land thrust above the general land. The plateau has been formed by continental uplift from forces acting deep inside the earth.

17. Industries: Some Case Studies

A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. b 5. b B. 1. The Chhota Nagpur 2. Mumbai- Ahmadabad 3. USA 4. World 5. Industrial pollution C. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b D. Do yourself E. 1. Iron and steel production centre. 2. Chhota Nagpur area of Jharkhand. 3. Niagra water works which are close-by provide enough power for the industries. 4. Osaka produces such fine fabric. 5. The Climate of Bangalore is very conducive for work. Bangalore is the

home of HMT, ISRO, HAL, and Indian Institute of Science. 6. It is much cheaper for these companies to operate from India. 7. Chemicals are widely used in agriculture, metallurgy, leather, glass, paper, textiles, sugar, fertilizers, medicines, food processing etc. 8. Which factors are vital for the survival as well as success of any industry called industrial region. 9. The five main industrial regions of India are- Maharashtra, Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Delhi and Bangalore. 10. USA, Japan, and India are the three sectors of cotton textile industry in the world. 11. Jamshedpur is located in Jharkhand. 12. The iron-core comes from Michigan for the steel plants in Detroit. 13. Ahmadabad is famous for textile industry. 14. Bangalore is located in Karnataka. 15. Silicon valley is located at the southern end of San Francisco Bay. 16. Agro- based industry 17. Jamshedpur

F. 1. Iron is the basic industry and other industries are dependent on it. Steel is an important raw material for machines and other infra structural materials needed in most industries. This industry forms the backbone of industrialization of any country because without steel no other industry can develop. 2. The product of this industry has a worldwide demand. Today textile exports and garment exports are large foreign exchange earners in our country. 3. Ahmedabad is located right at the head of the cotton belt of India. Maximum raw cotton is produced in this black soil region of the Deccan plateau. The region is very well connected by highways, state roads and the Western Railway. 4. Osaka is Japan's third largest city. Its principal port founded on Osaka Bay. It is also a major transport hub of Japan. It is Known as 'Manchester of Japan'. 5. Information technology has revolutionized the entire world. It is very fast developing industry. It include manufacturing computer software, hardware discs and different telecommunication system. 6. California in the western part of USA, has always been famous for its citrus fruits and orchards. Its Mediterranean type of climate has always attracted people. The climate of Bangalore is same neither very cold nor very hot. 7. A regular and assured supply of raw material which is to be processed is essential for location and growth of industries. Climate and transportation is also required. 8. California, in the western part of USA,

has always been famous for its citrus fruits and orchards. Its Mediterranean climate has always attracted people. But in the last couple of decades, it has become famous as the silicon valley. Lots of activities and developments have transformed California into one of the most technically advanced states of the US. 9. Detroit, in Michigan, is a major iron and steel production centre of the world. Iron and steel industry of Detroit is facing some problem. There is a shortage in supply of good quality iron-ore in the Lake Superior region.

HOTS Questions

1. It is the most important centre where coal, which is a raw material in Iron and Steel industry, is found in abundance. It is good for smelting iron-ore. 2. Uttar Pradesh Sugar Industry is one of the largest sugar industries in the Indian economy. The lavish measures in form of new promotional policies for the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry by the state government of Uttar Pradesh was introduced at a time when it was much needed to further boost the growth of the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry. The improvements in the plant capacity and the introduction of new techniques which enables the optimization of the existing plant capacities has the further made the growth definite.

18. Human Resources

A. 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. c **B.** 1. Renaissance 2. policies of government 3. food supply 4. potential 5. one-third 6. Kerala **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. Density of population is the average number of persons living per unit area. 2. Growth of population is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. 3. Birth rate is number of birth for every 1,000 people in a particular year and at a particular place. 4. Death rate is number of deaths for every 1,000 people in a particular year and at a particular place. 5. It is important to study the demographic pattern of a country in order to estimate births, deaths and migration trends. 6. It is the ratio of males and females. **E.** 1. The physical factors include: relief of the land, climatic conditions, natural vegetation, soil and the availability of water; while economic and cultural factors include: mineral resources, industries, transport, urbanization, migration and government

policies. 2. The birth rate and the death rate is the difference between the two. India has not cared very well for population control. 3. The improper attention given to the girl child at every stage of the growing years, poor nourishment and lack of health care result in a large number of deaths of young girls in India. 4. The growth of population is very fast. The population increases, when the birth rate is more than the death rate. 5. 1.27 billion 6. 7.1 billion 7. China and India 8. Physical and economic factors 9. China and India 10. Poor nourishment and lack of health care. **F.** 1. Population is not evenly distributed anywhere in the world. People mostly live in those areas, which are accessible, productive and rich in natural resources. 2. These areas have harsh climatic condition and are either very cold or very hot and therefore, are not favourable for habitation. 3. The region with fertile soils have a higher density of population than those with infertile soils. The alluvial and lava soils can support more people than the desert soils, mountain soils and the literate soils. 4. Density of population is the average number of persons living per unit area. 5. The people in the group of 15-65 years are the productive group that makes the country prosperous or developed as the people in this group are active workers. The other two groups are dependents population and they need continuous care.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself.

19. Disaster Management

A. 1. c 2. b 3. d **B.** 1. floods, desertification 2. western 3. resources 4. Richter scale, Mercalli scale 5. water **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. When hazards cause great devastation of life and property, called disasters. The two disasters are drought and earthquake. 2. Hazards may be man- made or natural. In both cases it can only threaten. 3. Very rapid run off specially during heavy rainfall is called flash- flood. 4. The track of cyclones varies greatly. Because of high wind speed of 180 to 400 km per hour accompanied by heavy rainfall these cyclones are considered disastrous. 5. Cyclones are centres of low the southern hemisphere. 6. A drought in all cases is a longer and fodder

for cattle. 7. They become quiet after some years.....become dormant again. 8. The causes of floods are- Loss of vegetation, Global warming, silting and Collapse of dams. **E.** 1. Earthquake waves travel in the interior property is cause. 2. The force of the water..... at greater risk. 3. Weather related hazards are today.....posing new threats.

HOTS Questions

1. Do yourself 2. The majority of active and dormant volcanoes are located in a ring around the Pacific Ocean (called the Ring of Fire).

Unit-III: Political and Social Life

20. The Role of Constitution

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b **B.** 1. daughters 2. laws 3. Civil Disobedience 4. Salt 5. NGO's, government agencies **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c **E.** 1. Prohibition act means forbidding something. A Prohibition Enduring Committee was formed in 1956 to examine this problem and suggest steps to control it. At Dandi, Gandhiji protested against the salt law by making salt himself and disobeying the order made by the British government. 2. A deliberate attempt on the part..... in 1905. While the congress launched on the India's West-Coast. **F.** 1. The congress launched the Civil Disobedience Movement..... Dandi March. 2. Drinking is a social evil. A Prohibition Enduring Committee was formed in 1956. 3. In 1986 4. It can be defined as the money and/or property, a wife should give to her husband or vice-versa at the time they get married. 5. No government can misuse these powers and trespass the rights of the public. 6. Sincere effort were being made..... possible on their parts. 7. Prohibition of liquor has been included in the law. 8. Due to dowry system. 9. In 1956 **G.** 1. The constitution is a set of of the public. 2. The laws aims at the people's welfare. But if there are good laws, there are bad laws also. People oppose all such bad laws. 3. The congress launched the became involved in it. 4. The dowry system is very common in our they demanded.

HOTS Questions

1. Do yourself 2. No, alcohol is not good for health. In sufficient amounts, it's a

poison. It's incredibly addictive. It destroys entire communities. It tears families apart and compels otherwise reasonable, upstanding individuals to commit terribly senseless acts.

21. Salient Features of Indian Constitution

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b **B.** 1. 26th January
2. 'We the people of India' 3. 18 4. 42nd amendment 5. valued and respected
C. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c **D.** 1. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of integrity of the nation, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. 2. Equality of status and opportunity, and to promote among them all. Socialism means to remove inequality of income and the standard of living. **E.** 1. Fundamental rights are- Rights to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational rights, Right to Constitutional Remedies. 2. Fundamental duties are- Respecting our national symbols, Following the nobles ideals, Safeguarding the nation, be loyal to our own nation, Promoting harmony, Respect for public property, Preserving and improving our natural environment, Building a better society, Preserving our cultural heritage. 3. Our constitution may be..... rights have been changed. 4. This includes those subjects trade unions, etc. 5. Nobody can be discriminated against on..... without any discrimination. 6. The preamble of our constitution begins..... their own destiny. **F.** 1. We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, Socialist, secular, democratic, republic and to secure all its citizens. 2. Our constitution may be amended. Changes in the constitution can be made by the process named amendment. 3. A sovereign state or country is independent and not under the authority of any other country.

HOTS Questions

1. The Fundamental Rights were included in the constitution because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and to preserve human dignity. The writers of the constitution regarded democracy of no avail if civil liberties, like freedom of speech and religion were not recognized

and protected by the State. According to them, democracy is, in essence, a government by opinion and therefore, the means of formulating public opinion should be secured to the people of a democratic nation. For this purpose, the constitution guaranteed to all the citizens of India the freedom of speech and expression and various other freedoms in the form of the Fundamental Rights.

2. Do yourself

22. Parliamentary Form of Government

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. a **B.** 1. Sumitra Mahajan 2. The Speaker 3. Shri. G.V. Mavalankar 4. 250 **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True **D.** 1. It is the representative body of the people. They are directly elected by the voters in the States and Union Territories. 2. He must be citizen of India. He should not hold any office of profit under the Government. He should not be insolvent or of unsounded mind. His name must be there in the electoral roll. 3. Rajya Sabha represents the states of the Indian Union and its members are elected indirectly by the members of the state Legislative Assemblies. It is a permanent body of tenure 6 years, one-third retire after every 2 years. 4. Introduction to first reading, explanation, second reading discussion, third reading discussion and voting, assent of the President. 5. There are very few powers which have been exclusively assigned to the Lok Sabha by the constitution. Most of the powers, which are exercised by it, are those which have been assigned to parliament. Legislative power, financial powers and control, control over the council of ministers, electoral function, judicial functions, proclamation of Emergency. **E.** 1. A government can stay in office only so long as it enjoys the confidence of the house. 2. Parliament of India is the legislative body which makes laws for the whole country. 3. The three organs of the government are- The legislature, the executive and the Judiciary. 4. There are two houses of legislature..... culture, literature, etc. 5. The present strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are- The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 552 elected members. The Rajya Sabha can have upto 250 members.

HOTS Questions

1. A Bill is the draft of a legislative proposal. It has to pass through various stages before it becomes an Act of Parliament. 2. Jan Lokpal Bill is a draft anti-corruption bill drawn up by prominent civil society activists, seeking the appointment of a Jan Lokpal, an independent body that would investigate corruption cases, complete the investigation within one year and conduct trials for the case within the next year. The first Lokpal bill was introduced in Lok Sabha.

23. Union Government

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. d **B.** 1. the union, the state legislations 2. five 3. General Elections 4. 66 5. 18 **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a **E.** 1. The basic function of the Legislature is to make laws and control the executive. 2. The members of Lok Sabha are elected by the general election. 3. Congress lost to the Janta Party in 1977. 4. The first meeting of parliament until its dissolutions period is called a session. 5. Minimum Wages Act. **F.** 1. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected during the General Elections. Members are elected directly by the people. People cast their votes through secret ballot or electronic voting machine. 2. A candidate must be a citizen of India and above twenty-five years of age, people who are in government service, insolvent or mentally unsound are not qualified to be members of Parliament. The candidate can not be a member of Rajya Sabha or any other legislature at the same time. Usually represent different political parties, but there can be independent candidates as well. An elected members must not be absent from the parliament for more than sixty days except with the permission of the speaker, otherwise he or she can be disqualified. 3. The members of the Parliament elect the speaker of the Lok Sabha from among themselves after the elections. He is generally from the ruling party but is supposed to act in an impartial manner. The speaker presides over the meeting of the Lok Sabha. He maintains discipline in the Lok Sabha. He exercises control over parliamentary committees. He accepts the resignations of the members etc. 4. The first meeting of parliament whole of India. 5. Adolescent means a person who has completed his fourteen years of age but

has not completed his eighteen years. Competent authority means the authority appointed by the appropriate government by notification in its official Gazette to reinforce from time to time the cast of living index number applicable to employees employed in the scheduled employments specified in such notification. Employer means any person who employs, whether directly or through another person, or whether on behalf of himself or any other person, one or more employees in any scheduled employment in respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under this Act, and includes except in sub section (3) of section 26.

HOTS Questions

1. Do yourself 2. Yes, the Lok Sabha can be dissolved before its term is over if the members of the Lok Sabha have been brash.

24. The Judiciary

A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. c **B.** 1. Rs. 33,000/- 2. 62 years 3. district 4. judiciary **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. . These are of two types-civil and criminal. The Judicial officer while dealing with the civil cases is known as the District Judge and while dealing with criminal cases is called Session Judge. 2. The original Jurisdiction is limited but cases related to fundamental rights, divorce, wills and law related to marriage can be brought directly to High Court. The High Court has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental Rights. It has the power to interpret the constitution. 3. The Supreme Court hears appeals against some decision of the High Courts in three types of cases. (a) Civil (b) Criminal (c) Interpretation of the Constitution. **E.** 1. The Judiciary has the sole power to interpret the constitution. Supreme Court is called the final interpreter and the Guardian of the Constitution. 2. The Supreme Court is at the apex of the Judiciary pyramid in India. 3. The first Lok Adalat was held in Delhi in 1985. It decided as many as 150 cases in a single day. 4. The Judicial officer while dealing with the civil cases is known as the District Judge.

HOTS Questions

Do yourself

25. Our Criminal Justice System

A. 1. a. 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a B. 1. search 2. Judges 3. crime 4. Detention 5. advocates 6. Rules and decision 7. advocate 8. judiciary and police C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True D. 1. Criminal justice is a process.....of this process. 2. A prosecutor is a district advocate who has been appointed of a criminal. 3. Plea bargaining discussesreduction. 4. If an accused is found.....correctional institution. E. 1. Decision making and use discretion is an important part of criminal justice. Judges use discretion in setting bail, accepting or rejecting plea bargains and sentencing. 2. The significant steps used in processing a..... committing hasn't run out. 3. The judiciary and the police judge to decide.

HOTS Questions

1. The criminal justice system can be overwhelming, intimidating, and confusing for anyone who does not work within it every day. As a victim, you will need to know what to expect and have support throughout the process. You will also want to know your rights and the choices you may have to make. You may also need information and guidance to help you stay safe. For example, if you are harassed or stalked by the offender at any point in the criminal justice process, you should immediately report these violations to the police and inform the prosecutor. 2. Investigation plays an important role in the processing a criminal case. In investigation police collect the proofs and facts and presented before the judge.

26. Social Justice

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. d B. 1. family origin, rank, wealth etc. 2. early Vedic times 3. four colour 4. five year plan 5. central board 6. beggars C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True D. 1. The caste system found its roots..... top layer of the caste. 2. The lower Caste people who indulged in all the menial tasks were also called untouchables. They were forced to live outside the villages in most pathetic conditions. As around ninety percent of the scheduled castes live in rural areas where social altitudes have been changed. India has a large population of the scheduled tribes. The majority of the tribal

population is in the north - eastern as well as in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. E. 1. The caste system found its roots in early Vedic times, when it was known as the Varna system. 2. Society was divided into strict compartments, Shudras as well as the untouchables; each section of the society was affected by this rigidity. 3. People aware of the evil aspects, development of the science, and technology and progress in industry along with the impact of various movements for the social reforms have changed the attitude and outlook of the people. 4. In the constitution to safeguard the rights of the down trodden, it has been ruled that no child be debarred from any school or institution maintained by state on the ground of caste. In the government process, certain seats have been reserved for them in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly. 5. During Vedic times, women were said to have occupied a position equal to men in India. In modern society, often women are treated inferiors and girls do not receive the same treatment and opportunities to improve their lives as boys. 6. The Aryans who came from outside considered themselves superior to the inhabitants of our country. Later this system evolved into a four-fold division of society based on occupation. 7. Due to education, welfare and development of people. 8. The progress of the schedule caste and tribes have been a major objective of the different five-years plans in our country. During the plans, a large amount of their money has been spent. For them, there are separate welfare departments. 9. Pre-examination coaching for enabling the OBC candidates to compete in various competitive or entrance examination. Hostels for OBC boys and girls. Pre - metric scholarship, and post metric scholarships for OBCs. Assistance to voluntary organizations who work for the welfare of the OBCs to improve their educational and socio-economic conditions etc. F. 1. The caste system found in roots in early..... get rigid over the years. 2. The Caste system is a social system grounded on differences in family origin, rank, wealth etc. 3. The caste system found its roots in early Vedic times, when it was known as the Varna system. To begin with, it was

based on Varna or colour. 4. According to the karma theory a person was reborn into a superior or inferior castes according to his deeds and action in the previous births. 5. Due to its rigid rules, the society was divided into strict compartments. The lower caste people were exploited and treated badly by the members of the higher castes remaining forever. To the worst, they even could not think of anything better for their children who remained slaves or bonded labourers.

HOTS Questions

1. The ninth five-year plan (1997-2002) commits itself towards empowering backward classes. The backward classes are oriented towards providing social justice and empowerment to the disadvantage sections of the society. 2. Do yourself

27. Untouchability: A Social Menace

A. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a B. 1. untouchables 2. bad omen 3. people of God C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True D. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c E. Harijans means people of God. Vaishyas are supported to business. F. 1. Mahatma Gandhi declared that the untouchables were 'Harijans' meaning the people of God. He tried to even integrate them into the India National congress and the freedom movement. 2. The Harijains had to live in very poor and unhygienic conditions because of these social evils. They did not have any chance for improvement and so they could not achieve a better life. 3. The constitution of India..... civil rights of Act of 1995. 4. We have to make the children aware of this fatal and dangerous evil. We can achieve a lot by instituting the feeling of brotherhood and removing caste prejudice from the minds of future generations. 5. Street plays are enacted and articles being written against the practice of untouchability. G. 1. Certain people belonging to the shudra caste were treated as untouchables. They were not allowed to come in contact with others and only performed menial tasks to earn their living. 2. They were assigned to removing human excreta, cleaning the roads, carrying away dead animals and handling dead bodies. 3. Some even believed..... shops, etc. 4. The constitution of India guarantees six fundamental rights to its entire citizen. To

make this more effective the practice of untouchability, has been made a punishable offence under the protection Civil Right Act of 1955. 5. The media and the voluntary organizations have also played their part with street plays enacted and articles being written against the practice of untouchability.

HOTS Questions

1. Untouchability in India is a practice where a particular community considers even touching another community person as polluting one. A person who touches the untouchables are usually made to undergo cleansing process, like bathing, or spraying of water, depending on the regional practice. 2. We should command more respect to education in the society because education removes the differences of untouchabilities.

28. Economic Presence of the Government

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. d B. 1. Fifth 2. poverty 3. 1961 4. Village products 5. population, defective C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True D. 1. It provides our very basic requirement of food. It also provides raw materials for many industries. 2. In the 1950's and 1960's Indian planners believed in the trickle down theory to remove poverty. According to this view poverty alleviation was a gradual and automatic process as the economy grew. So the emphasis was on increasing the growth rate of the economy. Unfortunately the trickle down theory failed to eradicate poverty rather, poverty increased over the years. 3. The Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self - Employment. 4. To improve productivity and efficiency of the economy by creating a competitive environment. To deal with several problems, to follow the concept of liberalization, privatization and globalization. 5. Linked to cities and district headquarters through roads and public transport system. 6. The second five year plan was planned in an atmosphere of economic stability. It aimed at developing heavy and basic industries. E. 1. Rehabilitation of refugees, serve food shortage and inflationary pressure on the economy, highest priority to agriculture. 2. The National Rural Employment Programmes. 3. the planning commission