

Class - 6

1. Introduction to History

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b)
- B. 1. Archaeologist 2. Monuments 3. books 4. rise, fall 5. Herodotus
- C. 1. The word 'history' is derived from Greek word 'historia' meaning inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation.
2. Prehistory is that account of the past events about which we do not have any information in writing. Prehistoric man did not know how to read and write. This is the reason why no written records of that period are found. 3. Historians 4. The hand written scripts on comparatively hard surface as stone or metal. 5. Archaeologists dig into the ground and solve many mysteries of the past by carefully studying them. By these findings historians reconstruct the history of that period. At chaeologists study the remains of buildings, paintings, sculpture, tools, weapons, pots, pans, coins and ornaments.
- D. 1. We should study history for the following reason : The study of history Hence, the study of history is very important. 2. Prehistory is that account production of books easier. 3. Our country is known as Bharat, river was called Hindustan. 4. There are many ways by which Religious Literary Sources, Non - Religious Literary Sources. 5. Historians arrange the events and AD 99 comes before AD 100. Sometimes CE is also used that means Before Present. 6. The

history of a country is to the periods and enables us to learn about the past.

2. The Earliest Societies

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a)
- B. 1. fossils 2. homo-sapien 3. four-legged animal 4. nomad 5. fishing 6. Wheel
- C. 1. Core tools were made by the core cutting meat or fruit or a bark or wood into smaller pieces. 2. Places where stone was are called habitation - cum - factory sites. 3. The term Mesolithic is derived last stage of the Stone Age.
- D. 1. He was basically a food gatherer and moved from one place to another place in search of food and shelter. 2. He gathered edible plants and wild berries for food.
3. The tools were of two kinds - core tools and flake implements. 4. The meaning of Stone Age is when people used mainly stone tools. 5. The tools were classified into various categories : **Hand tools** : These were pear-shaped tools used for cutting or smashing things. They were sharp on all sides.
Core tools : They had sharp edges and were used to cut trees. Hammer and hand axes were some examples.
Flint tools : They were made from small stones. They were sharpened and used as choppers and knives.
- E. 1. If Fire was a major discovery in few dry leaves lying nearby. 2. Early Man had a settled life women looked after the house. 3. The tools were of two kinds - core tools and flake implements.

Core tools were made by the cutting trees and digging the earth.

Flake implements were wood into smaller pieces. 4. Although there are over 150 sites gathering fruits from trees.

3. The First Farmers and Herders

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b)
- B. 1. Burzaham 2. stone, polished
3. Granery 4. A Neolithic site
Daojali Hading 5. Turkey
- C. 1. The early man lived on animals, fish and fruits. 2. The Burzahom people made their houses near Srinagar in Kashmir.
3. The people of Mehrgarh were lived in mud brick houses. 4. A Neolithic sites Daojali Hading was found on the hills near the Brahmaputra valley, close to China and Myanmar.
- D. 1. Early man began to domesticate people also became herders. 2. Early man did not know to place in search of food. 3. Baskets were needed for storing of animal figures on them. 4. Sites like Bhimbetka, Pratapgarrh fishing, hunting and food gathering. 5. Early man buried their dead man believed in life after death.

4. Earliest Cities of The Indian Subcontinent

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b)
- B. Do it yourself.
- C. 1. Indus valley 2. Harappa, Mohanjodaro 3. tank, 139, 23 4. clay
5. clay, toys 6. Seals
- D. 1. They are indus valley civilisation.
2. Indus valley civilisation was the earliest Civilisation of India. 3. The Harappan Civilisation or the the other cultures of those times. 4. Culture is a pattern followed could be many types of cultures. 5. Civilisation is a more

complex civilisation, Mesopotamia civilisaion, etc.

- E. 1. **Town Planning** : It Harappa and Mohenjodaro had more than one storey. The cities were divided into two parts— the citadel and the lower town. 2. You can see Indus Valley Civilisation's Gujarat, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. 3. There was a granary to the cereals such as wheat, barley and peas. 4. Drainage System : The drainage cleaned at regular intervals. 5. Crafts : The seals unearthed are the that the Harappan were fine craftsmen

5. The Vedic Age and The Janapadas

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Shlokas, Gods, Goddesses
2. Samaveda 3. people, enemies
4. crops, money 5. iron
- C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
- D. 1. Agni, Vayu, Varun 2. There are four Vedas. The Rig Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and the Atharva Veda. 3. In Inamgaon, archaeologists have Inamgaon were hunters, gatherers and farmers. 4. The Rig vedic hymns were them do the work they wanted. 5. With the emergence of settled culture formed groups called Janapadas.
- E. 1. Vajji was under a different form to participate in those assemblies. 2. Most of the languages spoken in were different forms of Prakrit spoken in different regions. Other languages used in the Central India belong to the Austro-Asiatic family. 3. In order to meet the administrative Later on, taxes were collected in money form also. 4. In the Vedic Age caste system which needed high level of manual skills. 5. A

megalith is a grave or a memorial were buried in the same place though not at the same time.

6. New Ideas and Questions

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Monk 2. tools, metals 3. Brahmanas, Upnishads 4. 208
- C.** No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
- D.** Do it yourself.
- E.** 1. Life in a sangha was a simple is the word used in Prakrit for beggar. 2. With the time supporters of the monks caves that were dug out in hills, especially in western India. 3. During 50 to 75, people had to live in the forest and meditate (Vanaprastha). 4. Hinayana means vehicle. The followers of Hinayana looked upon Buddha as their teacher and guide. 5. They over the orthodox followers of Mahavira who preferred to lead a life of self torture and remained naked. 6. The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a Buddhist book called the Vinaya Pitaka. 7. During their first 25 years people were to lead simple lives and study the Vedas (Brahmacharya).
- F.** Do it yourself.
- G.** 1. His real name was was the chief of the Shakya clan. 2. The fundamental Principles Arya Satyas. They are :
Life is full of suffering.
This suffering has a cause.
The cause of this sorrow is desire.
Getting rid of desires and wants will lead to peace. 3. Hinduism teaches the existence dies and is born again and again. 4. The Upanishads are considered enquiries into the spiritual field. 5. The fundamental Principles of Arya Satyas. They are :
Life is full of suffering.

This suffering has a cause.

The cause of this sorrow is desire.

Getting rid of desires and wants will lead to peace. 6. Jainism does not believe in are presumed to have life. 7. The word ashramas means a vanaprastha and sannyasa. 8. Life in a sangha was a simple they were called bhikkhus.

- H.** 1. (a) The Buddhist sangha was the order of of elders was necessary. (b) With the time supporters of the and Jain monks and nuns. (c) The main religion of the ancient symbols of the Zoroastrians. 2. Around the time when Jainism were expected to follow the system of ashramas. 1. During their first 25 everything and becoming Sannyasis. 3. Buddha and Mahavira both teach the principle of non-violence. 4. Buddhism is named after Gautam Buddha. His Bodhi Gaya in Bihar and understood the cause of suffering in the world. 5. Buddha told people to lead simple preached non-violence and was opposed to animal sacrifices. The fundamental Principles eightfold path are as follows:
1. Right Faith 2. Right Thought 3. Right Speech 4. Right Action
5. Right Living 6. Right Efforts 7. Right Remembrance 8. Right Meditation 6. Upanishad literally means 'approaching Vayu, Indra, Rudra, Savitri and Brahma. 7. Mahavira taught that 'Three Ratnas' Mahavira died in 546 BC.

7. The First Empire

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. When members of the same family become rulers from one after another.
2. Chanakya wrote a book

Arthashastra. He of contemporary India. 3. Dhamma is the Prakrit It means not religion but duty. 4. Inscriptions—Pillaredicts

- C.** 1. Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands. 2. Physical and moral welfare 3. Protect them from invaders 4. It was much larger than a kingdom

D. Do it yourself.

- E.** 1. One of the greatest conqueror his tired soldiers refused to go on. 2. In 321 BC, Chandragupta Maurya defeated the last Nanda king Dhana Nanda and seized the throne of Magadha. 3. A kingdom was different taxes in order to meet the administrative expenses. 4. With Kautiliya's aid and advice, Chandragupta was able to overthrow the ruling Nanda dynasty at Magadha. 5. The duty of such officials was to travel from one place to other and teach people about dhamma.

- E.** 1. Megasthenes was an ambassador of Greek ruler the city of Pataliputra (modern Patna). "This is a large and beautiful about the emperor and his life. 2. To rule such a large empire was towns in the area around the capital. The Mauryas had a large ministers and the members of the royal family. The empire was further and to collect whatever resources were available as tax and tribute. 3. From the 4th century BC a kingdom into an empire. Chandragupta conquered parts of present day Afghanistan. Chandragupta was succeeded few kingdom in the south. Ashoka was the the greatest rulers of India. Ashoka's empire stretched territory covered

Saurashtra and Junagarh. 4. Ashoka took various steps to Mahamatas to spread dhamma. Ashoka also sent messengers daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra.

8. Life in Towns and Villages

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

- B.** 1. In North India, small landowners were known as grihapatis. 2. During the excavation were found in individual houses. 3. Many craftsmen and economy of ancient India. 4. The word sangam means Pandayas of Madurai, took place. 5. to 8. Do it yourself.

C. Do it yourself.

- D.** 1. Archaeologists have found objects could be used. 2. Archaeologists have found a bring more land under cultivation. 3. Sangam Literature: The word sangam first two sangams are lost. 4. In South India, landowners called Kadaiyyar and adimai. 5. In North India, most of the work and settled local disputes.

- E.** 1. The discovery of iron could be used for specialised jobs. 2. The effect of iron on other crafts used for specialised jobs. 3. People living in villages called Kadaiyyar and adimai. 4. The word sangam means about Tamil society at that time. 5. Literary sources such as the about ancient Indian cities.

9. Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

- B.** 1. Pilgrims are men and women often travelled with them. 2. The idea of devotion or performance of elaborate sacrifices. 3. Sangam poems mention the

..... Cheras and Pandyas. 4. The route leading to the south, the entire southern region. 5. Bodhisattvas were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment.

- C. 1. The southern kingdoms of sea yielded pearls also. 2. Many kings tried to control kingdoms from attacks. 3. Kushanas were the best of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. 4. Buddhism was now split into was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree. 5. Kanishka was deeply influenced by Tibet, Japan and Korea.

- D. 1. The features which are characteristic Chandi, etc. as the destroyer of the evil. 2. Buddhism was split into two was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree. 3. Pilgrims are men and women pilgrims, Fa-Hien, Hieuen Tsang and I-Qing. 4. Trade brought India into contact paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route.

10. New Empires and Kingdoms

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. The Prayag Prashasti has and military exploits. 2. Chandragupta II also known Kubernaga, a Naga princess. 3. Fa-Hien, the Chinese pilgrim administration, religion and culture. 4. Harshacharita is the biography India during Harsha's reign. 5. The Chalukyas played an important was founded by Pulakeshin I.
- C. 1. Bihar 2. Chandragupta I 3. Ujjain 4. Vikramaditya 5. Fa-Hien
- D. 1. Mahadeverman 2. Sandhi-vigahika 3. Ur 4. Kalidasa
- E. 1. As all these kings were cavalry and foot soldiers in their army.

Military leaders provided the tried to become independent. 2. The administration was decentralised sandhi-vigrahika, meaning a minister of war and peace. 3. Harsha-charita is the biography India during Harsha's reign. Harshavardhana (606–647 AD) was the calligraphist and an author of reputation. Harsha also developed presided over this Assembly. Hieun Tsang stayed in India for as benign and generous. Harsha conquered Punjab, was defeated in AD 620. 4. The rise of the Gupta empire is by foreign travellers such as Fa-Hien. 5. The greatest ruler of the Gupta become independent kings.

11. Culture and Science

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. The Hindu temple architecture with its garbhagriha or shrine room in which the image of the God was placed, began with the Guptas. 2. Chaitya – Assembly halls. 3. A structure built over the garbhagriha. 4. Temples carved out of a huge, single piece of stone.
- C. 1. Beginnings were made in stupas, viharas and monasteries. 2. Stupas were built at the holy Uttar Pradesh is a fine example of this type of stupas. 3. A path, known as the pradakshina decorated with sculptures. 4. The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi has not rusted even after 1500 years. 5. The southern kingdoms also Vatapi, Aihole and Pattadakal. Some of the Mahabalipuram dedicated to Shiva and one to Vishnu.
- D. 1. The word stupa means a

were found in the box. 2. Beginnings were made in the field the time of later rulers. 3. Other Hindu religious stories include people used to come to listen to them. 4. A long poem about heretic men daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.

Geography

1. The Earth in The Solar System

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. Earth 2. The Moon 3. Sun 4. heat, light 5. animals, plants
- C.** 1. Light year: Distance travelled by light in one year. 2. Comet: A big ball of dirty ice and snow in outer space. 3. Asteroids: There are many other bodies which roam around sun. 4. Communication satellite: It is an artificial satellite that relays that amplifies radio telecommunications. 5. Amavasya: Lunar phase of the New moon.
- D.** 1. Some of the heavenly bodies are Asteroids, comets, meteoroids, etc. 2. The different phases of moon are Last Quarter, Waning Crescent. 3. The sun is the dominant member of of the entire mass of its family. 4. Sometimes groups of stars (in Hercules), and the Pleiades (in Taurus).
- E.** 1. The word 'planet' comes from gaseous in nature and are called Jovian planets. 2. Earth is our home planet. Its called the Blue Planet. 3. The moon is the earth's only natural the earth in about 27 days (27.3 days). 4. Venus is the hottest planet. It has called earth's twin.

2. Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. Elliptical 2. North Pole, South Pole 3. Equator 4. Latitudinal 5. 89°

C. 1. North Pole: The point in the Northern Hemisphere where the Earth's axes of rotation meets its surface. 2. North Temperate Zone: The north temperate zone extends from (approximately 23.5° north) to the arctic (approximately 66.5° north altitude). 3. Equator- An imaginary line running on the globe the divides it into two equal parts. 4. GMT: The mean solar time at the Royal observatory in Greenwich, London, reckoned from midnight.

D. 1. All parallel circles from called the Prime Meridian. 2. Tropic of Cancer : The Tropic of 24 hours' daylight on this parallel. 3. Frigid Zones : The regions between also known as Tropical Zone.

E. 1. The globe is a three — dimensional tilted just as the earth has a slight tilt with its orbit. 2. Lines of latitude are imaginary parallels of latitude, all meridians are of equal length. 3. Important Parallel of Latitudes As we all know that the Temperate zone and frigid zone.

F. 1. All parts of the earth do not Zone and Frigid Zone. 1. Torrid Zone : The Torrid Zone sun never rises much above the horizon. 2. In India, there is a difference see the sun first while places in the west see the sun later. 3. The International Date Line is the place where of the distance it actually travels. 4. As we all know that the equator (0°) follows the latitude of a place.

3. Motions of The Earth

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. revolution of the earth 2. 366 days 3. rotation 4. its

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

D. 1. The earth exhibits two sun in a fixed orbit. 2. Sunlight shines only on the remains dark and has night. 3. On 21 March and 23 September, reverse happens in the Northern Hemisphere. 4. Do it yourself.

E. 1. On 22 December, the Tropic of happens in the Northern Hemisphere. This position of the earth is called the winter solstice. 2. The revolution of the earth time rotation once every twenty four hours. 3. On 21 June, as the Northern Hemisphere of the earth is called the summer solstice. 4. The poles experience about South Pole is tilted towards the sun.

4. Maps

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

B. 1. Maps 2. geographer 3. Scale 4. representative 5. West, East

C. Do it yourself.

D. 1. A globe is useful only in cannot be shown on a flat surface without errors. Maps are important and use aerial photographs and satellite pictures. 2. Do it yourself. 3. A diagram which gives an idea landmarks and proper order of roads. A plan is an outline drawing of the main features of the area to be studied. 4. Political Maps : A political map shows administrative units also. Physical Maps : A physical map maps are also known as relief maps.

E. 1. Maps are important and useful use aerial photographs and satellite pictures. 2. Political maps, physical and thematic maps. 3. An accurate map of the earth should have three qualities: 1. The direction should be shown accurately.

2. The shape of land masses and bodies of water should be shown accurately. 3. All areas should be shown in their proper size in relation to each other. 4. Scale is very important in any any two places on a map. 5. A compass is a device that helps the user to find the direction to a place.

F. 1. Every student of geography requirement. Some types of maps are given below : Political Maps : A political shows administrative units also. Physical Maps : A physical map are also known as relief maps. Physical maps commonly differences in land elevations. Economic Maps: An economic or livestock, etc. Tourist Maps: A tourist map of historical importance. Thematic Maps : Some maps, distribution, and movements. 2. A geographer uses a map constitute the language of the map. 3. Physical Maps : A physical map maps are also known as relief maps. Physical maps commonly use bridges, place names, buildings, borders, etc. 4. You may have had more features on those locations.

5. Major Domains of The Earth

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

B. 1. four 2. sea, zero 3. 2/3 4. Yangtze Kiang 5. equator

C. Do it yourself.

D. 1. Ionosphere: The layer of the earth's atmosphere which contains a high concentration of ions and free electrons and is able to reflect radio waves. 2. The gaseous envelop covering earth organisms from extinction. 3. Pause layer: 4. Ozone layer: The ozone layer protects

us foams and solvents. 5. Mesosphere: Mesosphere relatively motionless, is boundary of the mesosphere.

- E. 1. The top crust of the earth made up of land, rock and soil. 2. There are seven continents Europe, Australia and Antarctica. 3. Hydrosphere is the realm gulfs, bays, rivers and ground water. 4. The earth is known as the blue 29% is with land. 5. Only 1% of fresh water is man for his various activities.

- F. 1. There are seven continents is Antarctica are wedge shaped, wider in the north than they are in the south. 2. Many scientists have described Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic and the Antarctic Ocean. Pacific Ocean : The Pacific Ocean South America on the other. Atlantic Ocean :The Atlantic Ocean the busiest ocean trade wise. Indian Ocean :The Indian Ocean (Java Trench) is 7,725 metres. Arctic Ocean :The Arctic Greenland and several islands. Antarctic Ocean :There is another much wider than a gulf. 3. The earth, our home, is the only say that biosphere supports life.

6. Major Landforms of The Earth

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
B. 1. Four 2. continents, oceans 3. Asia 4. Arctic
C. 1. Volcanic plains are formed due to filling up of land surface by volcanic lava. 2. Do it yourself. 3. They came into being as a result Forest mountains in West Germany, etc.
D. 1. The Mountain or Valley Glacier :They originate at water's edge as ice cliffs. Continental

Glaciers :These are sheets level, are called icebergs. 2. Fold Mountains : They arise because called new Fold Mountains.

Volcanic Mountains : These are the Cotapaxi in South America.

3. Coastal plains are formed by formed by the silt of the rivers.

- E. 1. The various landforms on the of these areas. This is called aggradation.

2. Igneous Rocks: These are formed crust is made up of these rocks. There are three types of igneous rocks: Granite is the major rock in continental formations. Basalt largely occurs in ocean beds. Volcanic rocks are formed from the molten lava ejected by volcanoes. 3. There is no fixed boundary at least 3300 feet above the surrounding land. 4. The Plateau of Tibet is the as the Roof of the World.

5. Plateaus are very useful minerals to human beings: Plateaus are rich in minerals. Mining areas are located in these plateaus only. There may be several waterfalls in the plateau. We have many such waterfalls like Hundru Falls in the Chhotanagpur plateau on the river Subarnarekha and the Jog Falls in Karnataka. Plateaus made of lava are usually rich in black oil that is fertile and good for the cultivation of cotton and sugarcane. Plateaus are an attraction point for the tourists also.

- F. 1. A mass of land projecting well 3300 feet above the surrounding land. Mountains are classified into four categories: Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, Volcanic Mountains, Residual Mountains 2. Uses of Mountains: Mountains are very hand

gliding, river rafting and skiing are possible only on mountains. 3. A plain is a large stretch of low is available for building houses and cultivation. 4. A plateau differs from a mountain. In are an attraction point for the tourists also.

7. Our Country : India

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. South 2. 3214 m and 2933m 3. The great Indian Desert 4. Arabian 5. Ganga, Godavari, Brahmaputra
- C.** 1. To the west of the Western equator and have thick forest cover. 2. The Northern Plains or the known as the Indian Plateau. 3. Do it yourself
- D.** 1. The following are the major physiographic divisions of India: 1. The Great Himalayan Mountain Ranges 2. The Great Indo-Gangetic Plains 3. The Great Indian Desert 4. Peninsular Plateau 5. Coastal Plains 6. The Islands
2. Narmada and Tapi are the only two major rivers that flow into the Arabian Sea. 3. On the eastern side, the coastal plain is broader because of the formation of deltas. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form the Sunderban delta. 4. China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal. 5. China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh are the neighbours of India.
- E.** 1. India lies in the continent of Indian Standard Time. 2. Coastal Plains : To the west of the Western lagoons and natural harbours. On the eastern side, the coastal the river (point where rivers enter into the sea). 3. The following are the major physiographic divisions of India:

1. The Great Himalayan Mountain Ranges 2. The Great Indo-Gangetic Plains 3. The Great Indian Desert 4. Peninsular Plateau 5. Coastal Plains 6. The Islands

Great Himalayan Mountain Ranges : The Himalayas, three main parallel ranges. These are :

- (i) Himadri (The Greater Himalayan)
(ii) Himachal (The Middle Himalaya)
(iii) Shiwalik (The Outer Himalayan)
- The Great Indo-Gangetic Plains : The Northern Plains as the 'food bowl of India'. The Great Indian Desert : The Great Indian Desert low vegetation cover. Peninsular Plateau : To the south of the of India known as the Indian Plateau. This plateau consists of two and the Deccan Plateau. Coastal Plains : To the west of the of islands also form part of India. These are : (i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ii) Lakshadweep Island

8. India : Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** Do it yourself.
- C.** Do it yourself.
- D.** 1. The cold weather season common in certain parts. 2. The physical features and areas receive more rainfall than the interior parts of India.
The western coast, Meghalaya Mawsynram (1140 cm per year), which is close to Cherrapunji in Meghalaya.
3. Depending upon the condition seasons follow a definite cycle in one year. Four seasons are recognised by the Meteorological Department of India.
- a. The cold weather season (December to February). b. The hot

weather season (March to June). c. The south-west monsoon season (June to September). d. The retreating south-west monsoon season (October to November).

4. The combined effects of relief conditions, supported by local soil types.

5. India is divided into five and mangrove forests. The evergreen forests are 200 centimeters per year. The areas under 80 centimeters of are widely scattered. The distribution of vegetation in some ash and beech. These forests are found in tidal areas name is Sundari forests.

6. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, the weather patterns.

- E. 1. India's forests are home to a that live in forests. The tiger is our national animal. It is found jackal, nilgai, cheetal, etc. India is equally rich in bird back to their own native country. But due to felling of forests, the following steps to preserve wildlife:
1. Many national parks, natural environment.
 2. Biosphere reserves 'Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve'.
 3. Hunting of animals has been banned.
 4. The Government Project Elephant, etc.
 5. A wildlife week is protect other human beings.
2. Four seasons are recognised by the Meteorological Department of India.
- a. The cold weather season (December to February).
 - b. The hot weather season (March to June).
 - c. The south-west monsoon season (June to September).
 - d. The retreating south-west monsoon season (October to November).

The Cold Weather Season: The cold winds and rainless days.

The Hot Weather Season: Due to the

northward temperature may be as high as 48°C in the north-west. In northern India, it is thus Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The South-West Monsoon Season:

In the month of June, floods on the one hand and dry spells on the other. **The Retreating Monsoon Season :** By October the southern India by early November. With the retreat of the monsoon, season to dry winter conditions.

3. Weather is a condition of the atmosphere events such as tornadoes and floods. The factors that affect the climate of a place are :

- (i) Location
 - (ii) Altitude
 - (iii) Distance from the sea
 - (iv) Direction of winds
 - (v) Ocean currents
4. The combined effects of r thorny bushes, mountain vegetation and mangrove forests.

Civics

1. Understanding Diversity

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d)
- B. 1. stand 2. caste 3. Hindus, Muslims 4. J&K
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
- D. 1. India is a land of many religions. The related to every religion. 2. Indian culture grew more and fostered it consciously. 3. Do it yourself.
- E. 1. Diversity adds flavour to life. India times. It is the strength of India.
2. Kerala is located in the south-west is typical of Kerala. 3. As we have seen now, Kerala pashmina wool that drew traders.

2. Diversity and Discrimination

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)
- B. 1. safe, xcmite 2. send 3. Caste system 4. Prejudice,
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

D. Do yourself.

E. 1. I, 2. D, 3. I, 4. D, 5. D

F. 1. Prejudice means to judge other offices, hospitals, schools, etc. 2. According to the rural people, entertainment, clothings, and transport. 3. When we fix persons into a home is men's most. When we form a fixed idea that creates such stereotypes. 4. Do it yourself.

G. 1. Those who raised voice against he was just nine years old. Ambedkar's father, Ramji and corner in the classroom. Teachers would not touch was born an 'untouchable'. Despite all odds, in the Dr. Ambedkar in 1930 at Nasik. 2. India became independent in are equal before law. 3. The caste system deteriorated on for hundreds of years is not easy. Untouchability : Worst of all was the them as equal to others.

3. What is Government?

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

B. 1. Constitution 2. Monarchy
3. Constitution 4. Democracy

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

D. 1. Democracy : The word 'democracy' literally rights to form the government. 2. Universal Adult Franchise—All adults caste, birth or gender. 3. Do it yourself.

4. Suffrage means the right that Women's Suffrage Movement.

5. Government: A set of institutions that have the ensure an orderly life.

E. 1. The main function of the government is to maintain the law and order. 2. Laws are a system of

police and judiciary.

3. If a rule is not followed the potest through media. 4. Levels of Government : India is a vast which is divided into three levels:

Central government at the national level;

State government at the state level and;

Local government at the local level.

5. Democracy : The word 'democracy' the rights to form the government.

F. 1. Functions of Government :The main concern of the govern-ment. 2. Levels of Government : India is a vast which is divided into three levels:

Central government at the national level;

State government at the state level and;

Local government at the local level.

This division into three levels the villages, town or locality. At the local level Panchayats come under the central government. 3. Laws are a system of rules such as police and judiciary.

Why do we need Laws?

1. For smooth functioning and orderly life. 2. To ensure equality and f fight for his/her rights. 3. To avoid chaos and maintain order. 4. In the absence of laws, would get their way out. 4. Monarchy : Monarchy consists of government limits the monarch's control. Dictatorship : In a dictatorship, all the power rarely gives freedom to the people.

4. Key Elements of a Democratic Government

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

B. 1. Apartheid 2. Black Africans 3. 1194
4. People 5. democracy

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

D. 1. It was a policy to oppress,
..... mingle with each other.

2. 1. Blacks were restricted from
..... considered to be equal to
the Whites. 3. Nelson Mandela was
the South Africa became a
democratic country. 4. People are in
the center of every social,
cultural and others. 5. Do it yourself.
6. Sometimes a sense of insecurity
..... plays an important role to
arrive at a solution.

E. 1. The sharing of river water
the delta region of that state. The
downstream dam in two
states are protesting. 2. The earlier
practice of untouchability
to offer prayers in temples. 3.
Participation by some people
light of our Constitution.

4. A truly democratic government
..... food, clothing, shelter,
education and employment. 5. Do it
yourself.

6. One of the key elements of a
..... participation in the political
life. The earlier practice of
untouchability prayers in
temples.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

A truly democratic government
..... proper food, clothing,
shelter, education and employment.

5. Panchayati Raj

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

B. 1. panchayat 2. three 3. five 4.
sarpanch

C. 1. The Gram Panchayat has also an
elected head, which is called the
Sarpanch. 2. The Gram Panchayat
also has a salaried official to assist the
Panchayat. The government official is

known as the Panchayat Secretary. 3.
Gram Sabha means an assembly of
village. All adults who have attained
the age of 18 have the right to vote and
are the members of the gram sabha. 4.
This is a form of self-government.

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

E. 1. In India, we have a system
..... local self-government. 2.
In this system at the root, i.e.,
..... and they solve the problems
of the rural area. 3. Panchayati Raj
system development and
training of Panchayats. 4. Gram
Sabha : Gram Sabha means
words it is the general body meeting at
the village level. The Gram Sabha's
meetings check on the
panchayats.

Gram Panchayats : A village
Panchayat is work carried
out by the Panchayat.

5. Functions of Gram Panchayat
Gram Panchayat does many activities
like:

1. It provides the civic facilities
..... village library, cleanliness of
ponds and streets. 7. It also levies and
collects local taxes.

F. 1. Composition and Tenure : The
members Panchayat is
elected for five years. Nyaya
Panchayat is considered go to
the High Court.

2. Features of Panchayati Raj
: Panchayati Raj 2.26 lakh
Gram Panchayats in India. Panchayati
Raj was introduced
Rajasthan, West Bengal, etc.

Panchayati Raj system has
development and training of
Panchayats.

6. Rural Administration

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

B. 1. bund 2. Patwari 3. District collector
4. farmers

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

D. 1. Balrampur is a small village. There a rich farmer Ajab Singh. One day when Sohanlal Ajab Singh about the injustice. 2. Sohanlal Singh along with incident also went along with him. 3. It is the duty of the police cases within its area.

4. The Station House charge of the Police Station.

E. 1. Often women in India were benefited a large number of women in achieving their property rights.

2. Functions of Police Station : The prime work their own. Other responsibilities of police include:

1. Maintaining the dignity of individuals by safeguarding their fundamental rights.

2. Implement the law impartially.

3. Investigating crimes and taking action.

4. Maintaining a feeling of security in the community. 5. Protecting the weaker sections of the society. 6. Providing services at the time of natural calamities, emergencies and disasters as the first responders. 7. Retaining the effective working relations with every sub-system of criminal justice system. 3. As we have already read fields. In some places a long chain is used. The patwari is also responsible farmers and the government.

7. Urban Administration

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

B. 1. Haryana municipal 2. 25 3. deputy mayor 4. funds, drains 5. Municipal corporation

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

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

E. Do it yourself.

F. 1. It is not possible for the mills the local people. 2. Composition : The head of elected by the people.

3. Functions of Municipal Corporations : The Municipal Corporation has to perform mainly the following functions:

1. It has to look after sanitary inspectors, sweepers, etc. 2. It maintains drainage dirty and rain water in its area. 3. It arranges for collection and disposal of garbage. 4. It arranges for water for lawns and parks.

5. It arranges and people's convenience. 6. It arranges and maintains and on roads. 7. It opens and maintains hospitals, dispensaries and health centers. 8. It also arranges for in edible goods. 9. It maintains record of birth and deaths in its area, etc.

10. It constructs and maintains recreation of the public.

4. Big cities, where the population where the population exceeds ten lakhs. 5. India is a vast country. People live associate a mills the local people. In order to run the administrative system Committee/Council (in smaller towns).

G. 1. It is a local body of a city having a small population in smaller towns and cities. Features of a Municipality/ Municipal Council : The area of the size and population of the state. 2. Features of a Municipal Corporation : The Municipal parts of the city. The labourers are given daily wages.

Composition : The head of a elected by the people. 3. Sources of Income : A Municipal

Corporation is generally empowered to levy the following taxes : 1. House tax is a major source of income for the Corporation. 2. Octroi is a tax charged on the incoming goods. It has been abolished in Delhi and Haryana and many other states. 3. Entertainment tax is saved from cinema halls, theatres, circus, exhibitions, etc.

4. Water tax is charged. 5. Income from shopping complexes and community halls is also collected. 6. Grants-in-aid from the state and the central government. 7. Property tax, parking tax, fee for registration of birth, death and marriage tax, etc.

8. Rural and Urban Livelihoods

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d)
- B.** 1. people 2. labourer 3. farmer 4. landless
- C.** Do it yourself.
- D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F
- E.** 1. People in rural areas earn and fertiliser and seed shops. 2. Some people in the village others fields as labourers. 3. According to the size of and landless farmers. 4. Because the growing that depends on it.
- F.** 1. The movement of a large number opportunities in the city. 2. Business :It is also known as but they do employ a number of persons.
- Services :Professionals like like banking, ticket booking, etc.
- Daily Wage Labourers : In most of the work on a temporary basis.
3. Some jobs are permanent or temporary jobs. Permanent or Regular Jobs : There are many holidays and annual leaves.
- Casual Jobs :** The casual worker jobs are temporary basis. 4. After independence, the government the direction of development.

Class-7

1. Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False
- C.** Do it yourself.
- D.** 1. documents 2. sultanate 3. Chronicles 4. Manuscripts
- E.** 1. History is the study of past events history in human life. 2. The historians faced the following difficulties in is denser, closer together and more difficult to read. 3. The importance of Brahmins and priests increased became patrons of new rulers for prestige. 4. The word 'Foreigner' means a person who town or village from outside.
- E.** 1. A variety of social, political, crucial role to bring changes during medieval period.
2. The major features of the Medieval Period are: Feudalism was on rise. Wealth attracted the European powers.

2. New Kings and Kingdoms

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- D.** 1. Vikramshila university, 2. Tripartite 3. organised 4. Kitab-al-Hind
- E.** 1. The Chola kingdom, at present Rajendra I (1014 AD - 1042 AD) Chola power reached its zenith. 2. Mahmud of Ghazni was the ruler north-western part of the subcontinent. 4. Turks did not have superior weapons but united and did not have a common plan of action. 5. There was a long battle between the Gurjaras, known as the tripartite struggle by the historians.

E. 1. Chola Administration : The Chola administration was occasionally performed administrative functions in towns. The king was the most important assignments of revenue bearing lands. 2. The origin of the Rajputs is a matter of against their common enemy. The Rajputs were great patrons of arts and literature. Ajmer earlier was ruled by the Chandelles Gujarat by Gurjara-Pratiharas. 3. Temples became the center of life during the new capital Gangaikondachola-puram.

3. The Delhi Sultanate

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d)
- D.** 1. dynasty 2. Razia Sultana 3. Sultanate 4. Delhi to Devgiri
- E.** 1. Do it yourself.
2. During the period between 1206 and 1526, five Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51), and Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526). Inscriptions, coins, architecture and governance, emphasising the importance of just rule. 3. In 1236 AD, Iltutmish nominated his daughter Razia plotted against her and she was put to death in 1240 AD. 4. The salaries of the soldiers came from the revenue collected from them and they could pay the revenue only when they were prosperous and happy. 5. Though he ruled for only four years, he Qutb Minar and Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, both in Delhi.
- F.** 1. Sultan was the head of the administration. The Turkish Munsif collected land revenues.
2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1352-1351 AD) was a very

common people could not understand. Most of his projects were controversial believe that there were two reasons for it.

The sultan felt that he would be proceeded towards Tibet. It suffered heavy loss of lives. 3. Qutb-din-Aibak was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate both in Delhi. Aibak died in 1210 after falling from a horse while playing polo. 4. In 1266 AD, a Turkish slave called Balban the robbers and zamindars, who did not accept him as ruler. 5. The Sultanates were not very successful. Most of the empire. The reasons were many, such as : The imposition of jazia, independent kingdoms such as Vijayanagar and Bahamani.

4. Creation of an Empire: The Mughal Dynasty

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. Mumtaz Mahal 2. Subas 3. Grand Trunk Road 4. Askari, Hindal, Kamran, Humayan 5. Finance
- E.** 1. On 21st April 1526, Babur's army disciplined Babur and the use of artillery. 2. Humayun was succeeded by his son founded an empire that was truly secular in character. 3. Babur had to face two other enemies Babur to establish his power from Delhi to Agra and Bihar. 4. He was an intelligent and very ambitious Multan, Gwalior, Malwa and parts of Rajasthan.
5. In Arabic, 'mansab' means rank or paid in cash while others received jagirs. 6. Land revenue was the main source it in the royal treasury.

7. Jhangir had to face a lot of queen, Nurjahan on the other side.

- F.** 1. Akbar had a secular outlook. He invited scholars consisted of all the good points of other religions. 2. Akbar introduced many social, political the town police commander (kotwal). 3. He followed the policy of religious tolerance particular and the Hindus in general. 4. A mansabdari formed the ruling group could be paid in either cash or kind. 5. He was a orthodox Muslim and led a austere policy of Aurangzeb was a failure. 6. Sher Shah was the son of a jagirdar at Sasaram Gwalior, Malwa and parts of Rajasthan.

5. Architecture of Medieval Period

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
B. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
C. 1. Rashtrakutas 2. Agra 3. Aurangzeb 4. environment 5. Mumtaz Mahal
D. 1. Rulers like Babur, Humayun, Akbar keen interest in constructing gardens, tombs and forts. 2. The monuments at Fatehpur Sikri are the Panch Mahal, Birbal's house and Jodha Bai's palace. 3. Shah Jahan was known for his contribution also built Moti Masjid at Agra and laid garden at Lahore and Srinagar. 4. In the medieval period, there was progress to commemorate the victories over conquered lands. 5. Nagara or the North India Style : Nagara or Northeren style like Tanjore, Mamallapuram and Kanchi. 6. Taj Mahal a unique and magnificent Taj Mahal and the architect was Ustad Ahmed Lahori.
E. 1. In the medieval period, there was progress mosques, wells and many more. 2. Akbar was the first

Mughal emperor Agra and laid garden at Lahore and Srinagar.

6. Towns, Trades and Craftpersons

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)
B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True
D. 1. Thanjavur 2. Harihara and Bukka 3. The Kathiawad sets and Mahajans 4. Masulipatnam
E. 1. Religion has played an important role 'tirthayatra', i.e., visiting places of sanctity. 2. Craftpersons played a crucial role in forming an important part of the ongoing trade. 3. Surat was called Gateway to the West was conducted through this route. 4. Hampi is also known for its rich they were attacked by Deccan Sultans.
E. 1. The craft production in Thanjavur needs of the temple and the pilgrims. 2. The Problems Encountered by Merchants : During earlier times and medieval their journey during these days. 3. The commercial and port towns came India's trade with West Asia, Africa and south-east Asia. 4. The capital towns obviously functioned like pattinam (town) and nagaram (city).
7. Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities
A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False
D. 1. 20 2. nomad 3. Assam, 4. Paik, 5. tribal
E. 1. Mongols were the best known Asia and the forested areas of north. 2. Nomads travel long distances with their another, transporting them on their animals. 3. Herders are the nomadic people who

moved with cattle from place to place. 4. Do it yourself. 5. Originally, the Ahoms worshipped their balance also by preserving their ancestral religion.

- F.** 1. Many pastoral tribes reared and sold animals, Sometimes, mendicants also acted as wandering merchants. 2. Mongols were the best known pastoral was the support of different ethnic and religious groups. 3. In total, there are 4 million ethnic groups in relations with the Rajputs. 4. Many large tribes were found in lots of Bhil clans remained hunter-gatherers.

8. Devotional Paths to The Divine

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)
B. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)
C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
D. 1. Guru Nanak 2. Advaita doctrine 3. Surdas 4. Mewar
E. 1. The most famous teacher of the Bhakti followers of Kabir today are known as Kabir Panthis. 2. The Chola and Pandya kings also contributed Bhakti tradition and temple worship. 3. The Sufi were a sect of Muslim theologians Asia were Ghazali, Rumi and Sadi. 4. Saint Ramananda : Ramananda was a devotee instrumental music. He spread Bhakti in Bengal, Assam and Odisha.
F. 1. Guru Nanak : Guru Nanak was born in their holy book is called Guru Granth Sahib. 2. There were two streams of Bhakti saints Vaishnavas as they worshipped Lord Vishnu. 3. The name of five Bhakti saints are— 1. Ramananda, 2. Mirabai, 3. Kabir, 4. Guru nanak, 5. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Mirabai : Mirabai was a Rajput princess she strongly criticised the upper caste norms.

4. The Sufi were a sect of Muslim theologians who the world in a different way. During the period of the Delhi Sultanate, look at the world in a different way.

9. The Making of Regional Cultures

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)
B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
C. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (f) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d)
D. 1. Jaipur Gharana and Lucknow Gharana 2. Austic 3. Pala 4. Mughal emperor
E. 1. Many of the modest brick and terracotta construction of temples in Bengal. 2. In 9th century, the Chera empire of the regional language 'Malayalam'. 3. Rajputs were believed to be strong, was Prithviraj Chauhan (1168-1192). 4. Kathaks were originally a caste of storytellers Jaipur gharana and the Lucknow gharana.
F. 1. Many dance forms evolved in medieval styles of kathak, The Jaipur gharana and the Lucknow gharana. 2. a text called Lilatilakam dealing with and the regional language 'Malayalam'. 3. The Jagannatha Culture : The Purushottama Jagannatha from the donations of the pilgrims. 4. Women of Rajput families were also no less on the funeral pyres of their husbands.

10. Political Situation in the 18th Century

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)
B. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True
C. 1. Ashtapradhan 2. Sawai Raja Jai Singh 3. Saadat Khan 4. Balaji Bajireo II
D. 1. Watan Jagirs of Rajputs : These

were the states that their control over adjacent regions. 2. Revenue System of Maratha : The revenue was was to be paid as a contribution to the king. 3. While the Mughal empire was facing the weakness of the Mughal rulers. 4. The already weakened empire faced soon became masters of the whole India.

- E.** 1. The French Revolution (1789-1794) : In eighteenth-century in many Indian states, India from the late nineteenth century. 2. Successors of Shivaji : Sambhaji, son of Shivaji, continued Maratha power was at its peak during his reign. 3. Bangal : Farrukhsiyar appointed Alivardi Khan (1740-1756 AD), the banking house of Jagat Seth became popular. 4. Shivaji wanted to make the Maratha state Vellore and some parts of Mysore. He died in 1680.

Geography

1. Our Environment

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)
B. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)
C. 1. living organisms, environment
 2. biotic, abiotic 3. water 4. crust
D. 1. **The Biosphere** : The lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere kingdom and the animal kingdom. **Elements of Biosphere** : The main elements of biosphere are (plant eaters) and omnivores (flesh and plant eaters). 2. Environment provides us the air to breathe, the natural environment and the human environment. 3. Importance of Natural Environment : It help us to of their interactive and interdependent nature. 4. It is an irregular surface with various settlements

and minerals for industries.

- D.** 1. The word 'environment' means surroundings which and humans component. **Natural Components** : These include all objects Living things (Organism). **Man-made Components** : The objects created by human industries etc., are man-made components. **Humans** : Consists of human beings religion, politics, education etc. 2. Not only all plants, animals and human beings are dependent on their can be explained by the following points : 1. Plant provides fresh air to breathe: Through photosynthesis, (ii) Wildlife adds beauty to forests. 3. With the passage of time, our society has developed immensely World Environment Day every year on 5th June. 4. The Atmosphere : The word atmosphere has been derived in the weather and climate of a place. 5. The Lithosphere : Lithosphere is the outer skin agriculture and human settlements and minerals for industries.

2. Inside Our Earth

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)
B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
C. 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
D. 1. 2900 2. 12 to 60 3. ore 4. primary rocks 5. innermost
E. 1. Some rocks do not allow water them are called permeable rocks. 2. Intrusive rocks : All igneous rocks do not Obsidian are examples of this type of rock. 3. The rocks are of great use as they are composed blocks of stones such as granite and marble. 4. The change of one type of rock into another of gradation to form

sedimentary rocks.

- F.** 1. Crust : The crust is the outermost layer of the the mantle. It lies between the crust and the core.

It consists of iron, aluminium, density varies from 5g per cm^3 to about 13.90g per cm^3 . 2. Types of Rocks : According to the mode of the of the following three major types:

1. Igneous rocks—Granite and Basalt
2. Sedimentary rocks—Sandstone and coal
3. Metamorphic rocks—Marble and Slate
3. Intrusive rocks : All igneous rocks do not cool the Basalt, Obsidian are examples of this type of rock.

3. Our Changing Earth

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. moves, origin 2. ice 3. desert 4. Endogenic, exogenic
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (f) 6. (e)
- D.** 1. Flood plains : A flood plain is flat occasional or periodic flooding. 2. When the smaller pieces are moved and planting trees can help reduce erosion. 3. Mushroom rocks : Mushroom rocks also called narrower base and wider top. 4. Ox-bow Lake : An ox-bow lake is a U-shaped curved shape that results from this process.
- E.** 1. Weathering and Erosion : It is breaking and changing the cracks get bigger and ultimately break the rock into two. 2. River is one of the important agent of gradation. all the mouths forms a triangular structure called delta.
3. Sea waves are in continuous motion and are the force of the sea or water crashing against the rock. 4.

Wind is also an active agent of gradation mushroom with a narrower base and wider top.

4. Composition and Structure of Atmosphere

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. temperature 2. Mousim 3. planetary wind 4. temperature
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- D.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- E.** 1. There are two types of winds—one is planetary wind and the other is periodic wind. 2. Weather means the atmospheric conditions and predicted by meteorologists worldwide. 3. Nitrogen : Nitrogen is the main gas in air. Plants food (fertilizer) and also used in explosives. 4. The earth is surrounded by a blanket of process which makes life on earth possible. Carbon dioxide has been on earth would be too low to sustain life. Although CO_2 exists naturally in the atmosphere by the pink, purple and black areas over the Antarctica.
- E.** 1. By the structure of atmosphere, we mean concentric can be divided into five layers. **Troposphere** : The layers of the atmosphere float into the space from here. 2. The way in which the condensation and cooling of are also called typhoons, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc.
3. Composition of the Atmosphere : Earth's atmosphere have important effects on the earth's climate. 4. Rain is the most important and Orographic rainfall and Cyclonic rainfall types.

5. Water

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. 35 per thousand 2. 70% 3. water

4. changes 5. rainfall, snowfall

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

D. 1. Waves are mainly produced by and vertical compression in the trough.

2. The droplets of water fall on the rainfall or snowfall. 3. Tsunamis are huge waves produced at the speed of 650 km or more per hour. 4. Ocean water is saline due to the water contains 41 million tones of salt. 5. The earth has a limited amount this water reaches the oceans through various steps.

E. 1. In terms of their significance both in physical and coastline also affect movement of ocean currents. 2. Sea water rises regularly twice resulting in low tides. These tides are also called neap tides. 3. Our planet earth consists of 70% of water. Now you earth millions of years ago is same as it is today. 4. Water is very precious resource, as it is essential for our fresh water for balanced and adequate supply.

6. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

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

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

C. 1. tropical 2. temperate 3. monsoon 4. evergreen 5. herbivorous

D. 1. The Grasslands of the world are categorized into following two types:

1. Tropical Grasslands

2. Temperate Grasslands

2. The tropical evergreen forests, Sri Lanka, etc., and the West African coast.

3. Tundra Vegetation

Tundra is actually a occur in a dense, ground hugging arrangement.

4. The woods of these trees are used for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint.

Matchboxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood. 5. They experience a long dry season followed by a very rainy season. Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water. So they give a look of barren forests.

E. 1. Advantages of Forests

1. Forests provide shelter and offer opportunities for recreation. 2. We get fruits, vegetables, dry absorb carbon dioxide and generate oxygen.

2. Natural vegetation is generally classified into three the help of mankind are known as forests.

Types of Forests 1. Tropical Evergreen Forests/Tropical rainforests 6. Coniferous Forests

3. The natural vegetation includes those plants which grow Shrubs Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.

4. Tundra Vegetation

Tundra is actually a mix of occur in a dense, ground hugging arrangement.

5. Tropical deciduous forests are Asia, Europe, Japan, and in Central America.

7. Human Environment

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

B. 1. Inland waterways, sea routes

2. television, radio, newspaper, telephone

3. England 4. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly

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

D. 1. Common Indian villages are called rural settlement, linear settlement and radial settlement 2. The advantages of road from one place to another with the help of roadways. 3. Airways is the fastest

mode of Mumbai, New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt and Cairo. 4. Railways are comparatively cheaper and services have also been improved by providing facilities for tankers and containers.

- E.** 1. Airways is the fastest mode of transport. 2. Through radio, television, newspapers, magazines, communication are now known as mass media. 3. The modern system of communication has Now, we can send e-mails through internet. 4. The towns and cities are called a municipal committee or corporation.

8. Life in The Tropical and Subtropical Regions

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- B.** 1. warm, humid 2. monsoon 3. Lungs of the Ranet 4. Tsang-Po 5. Piranha
- C.** 1. As the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is located to mid February, is cold and dry. 2. The fresh water of the Ganga and crocodiles and alligators in the delta areas. 3. There are many centres in this basin Arunachal Pradesh is unique in itself and is worth visiting.
4. The tropical rainforests are very rich in wildlife, Piranha is also found in the Amazon river. 5. Usually men are engaged in Cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa are also grown.
- D.** 1. The tropical region is located between the region extends up to about 35° in both hemispheres. 2. The various development activities, people living in the Amazon basin. 3. The Amazon rainforests support large population and do hunting and gathering. 4. Most of the tribals use wood for building Locally such type of houses are

called Maloca.

5. Do it yourself.

9. Life in The Temperate Grassland

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. North America 2. Orange, vall, Limpopo 3. gold 4. maize 5. November, February
- C.** 1. The temperate grasslands of North Americal are called prairices . 2. People in Velds are often involved in rearing and exporter of wool in the world. 3. The major occupation of the people of south African grasslands are sheep rearing. 4. Flora These grasslands are covered mainly The common birds are hawks, eagles and owls. 5. The main rivers which drain the veld region are Orange, Vaal, Limpopo, etc.
- D.** 1. The summers are warm with temperatures wind “Chinook” blows here during the winter season. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Food crops like maize, wheat, barley, and cotton are cultivated here. 4. The beef cattle are reared on centres are in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, etc. 5. The major occupations in the Prairie grassland also known as the Granaries of the world.

10. Life in Deserts

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- B.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (f) 6. (e)
- C.** 1. cold, hot 2. sahara 3. 55°C 4. willow 5. Shyok
- D.** 1. The deserts are the landforms where are very harsh and water is absent.
2. Despite the fact that climate of Sahara is birds found are ostrich, eagles and owl, etc. 3. The climate of Sahara desert is hot and many years and in some, 10 cm or less. 4. Deserts are sparsely populated because harsh and

water is absent. 5. In summers, people are busy carpets and blankets are famous all over the world.

- E.** 1. The main differences between the Sahara and Ladakh desert are :
 2. As the environment of Ladakh is not suitable Nothing is wasted or discarded in this region. 3. The word Ladakh is made up of area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight. 4. The sand deposited at a one place is landscape of the Sahara desert. 5. Most of the hot deserts classified as a tropical desert.

Civics

1. Democracy

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d)
B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
C. 1. Abraham Lincoln 2. constitution 3. Universal Adult franchise 4. economic justice
D. 1. The democracy can be it implies the 'rule of the people'. 2. Since India is home to entitled to any special privilege in the society. 3. On the basis of relations between Government and Presidential Government. 4. Martin Luther King Jr. was resistance in opposition to black domination.
E. 1. Key Elements of Democracy
 1. Equality for all citizens : In democracy, caste, colour, creed or birth.
 2. People's participation : In democracy people are of thought and expression.
 2. In the United States of America, people were resistance in opposition to black domination.
 3. Democracy forms a society and economy for basis of true

democracy in this world.

Social, Economic and Political

Democracy : The use of fundamental right to social, economic and political democracy prevails.

4. Democracy is the most preferred forms of form of government but also a way of life.

2. Institutional Representation of Democracy

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
B. 1. Election Commissioner 2. Congress 3. symbol 4. principle of one man, one vote 5. democratic, republican
C. 1. Universal Adult Franchise means the principle of one man, one vote.
 2. The government formed by two majority to form the government.
 3. The elections are supervised by the candidates is given time to withdraw his name. 4. Indian National Congress Party, Bhartiya Janta Party and Communist Party.
D. 1. The elections are supervised by the Election government in the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assemblies.
 2. Political parties play a significant role in party is also described as alternate government. 3. The parties which belong to Assam Gana Parishad, etc. 4. Elections are like a contest, years in all democratic countries.
3. Role of The Government in Health
A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)
B. 1. Public health service, private health service 2. Community health centres 3. Health 4. private
C. 1. Health does not just mean mere absence of drainage system, complete nutritious food, and so on.

2. It is necessary that the government progresses only when its citizens are hale and healthy.

3. Water-borne diseases such as—diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria, cholera, jaundice, plague etc. 4. India's rural healthcare system is in a crisis resources and sound healthcare services in all rural areas.

- D.** 1. Public health services are owned and operated by people and provide health care facilities to all. 2. It includes a chain of health centers for the welfare of general public. 3. Three-Tier Healthcare System in Rural India **1. Sub-centre :** The health centres at the district level, there are district hospitals. **2. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) :** They provide curative maintained by the state governments. **3. Community Health Centres (CHCs) :** These are established and maintained services are discussed here: (a) Non-availability of doctors (b) Non-availability of medicines (c) Too much rush (d) Understaffed, under-funded and inefficient (e) Unhygienic conditions (f) Indifferent attitude of doctors towards patients, etc. Proper administration and hospitals in rural India.

4. The Public healthcare services in India services are discussed here:

(a) Non-availability of doctors (b) Non-availability of medicines (c) Too much rush (d) Understaffed, under-funded and inefficient (e) Unhygienic conditions (f) Indifferent attitude of doctors towards patients, etc.

4. Government in The States

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

B. 1. state executive 2. 66 3. 5 years

4. country

- C.** 1. The Lower House in a state is called State proportionate to the population of the state. 2. The head of the state is the Governor 3. The governor of a state has many powers as

1. Executive power 2. Legislative power 3. Judicial power 4. Financial power 5. Discretionary power

4. The Chief Minister is the real head charge of some portfolios, if needed.

- D.** 1. The governor is appointed by the President persons are appointed to the post of governor.

2. The state government works through the three violation of laws. It also protects the rights of the individuals.

3. Discretionary Powers

If no party gets majority in bill for the consideration of the President.

4. The number of Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) who preside over the session of the House.

5. The Role of Media in Democracy

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

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

- C.** 1. movies 2. fourth 3. Jammu and Kashmir 4. Newspaper, Magazine, Journals 5. Electronic

- D.** 1. Anything which facilitates communication television, internet, etc. are examples of mass media.

2. Media has great powers of influencing the the news carries only one of the views. 3. Electronic Media: The growth of electronic media at times help the politicians to change their decisions also. 4. You have read that it

requires huge investment for biased and unbalanced news in the media. 5. The RTI Act, acknowledges and proceeds proactive basis is an essential feature of the Act.

- E.** 1. Television has an advantage over print media because semotest villages and please of the country. 2. Do it yourself. 3. The central forms of mass media are as follows : **Electronic Media:** The growth of electronic times help the politicians to change their decisions also. **Print Media :** The press is usually called the print like Kesari by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 4. Media has an important role to play in a democracy. particular media to air his opinion. 5. The government should take the media make democracy strong and successful.

6. Advertising

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)
B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True
C. 1. brand 2. evil 3. soap 4. Social
D. 1. Manufacturers use different brand names the product is known as branding. 2. The work of branding does end by giving the values projected through visuals and works. 3. It is concerned with community service institutions. It eradicates social evils in society. 4. Advertisement copies are created by media through which advertisement is launched. 5. It is a means used by mobile, TV messages, radio, etc.
E. 1. Advertising is of several types. These include posters, SMS on mobile, TV messages, radio, etc. 2. Commercial Advertising: It is done to promote products trains, roads, subways, etc. 3. Objectives of Advertising : Commercial or any

..... To build a reputation and brand for the product. 4. The advertisement is usually particular object, good, service or product. 5. Advertisement is done through Radio, Internet, E-mail, Film.

7. Gender Inequality

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c)
B. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False
C. 1. nation . rights 3. inequallity
 4. authoritative, impatient, strong
 5. improved
D. 1. Do it yourself. 2. Women's empower-ment means emotionally, socially, economically. 3. Today those who live in cities must even the prime minister or president. 4. Indian woman of today is clothed in men and servile to their whims and fancies. 5. In our society the role of house washing clothes, etc. 6. Times have changed and so has the her individuality and freedom. 7. Many schools and colleges for education of girl.
E. 1. The Indian people have many groups is not always a bad thing. 2. Traditionally, an important these went in their favour. 3. The deep foundation of called gender inequality. 4. Women actually are the victims of the system are accountable chiefly to their public roles :
 5. Many reasons are responsible that hinder girls' education such as : (a) lack of physical safety (b) neglect of girl child (c) they prefer to work at home (d) lack of opportunities, etc.
F. 1. One inequality that we are seeing He will look after the parents.
 2. In India, there are various factors 950 females per thousands males for a long time.

3. **Ramabai (1858-1922)** : Ramabai was one of the first Indian women printing, etc. This mission is still active today. **Rashundari Devi (1800-1890)** : Rashundari Devi was which was a major feat for women. **Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain (1880-1932)** : Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain who made efforts for their emancipation.

4. The position of women has improved expressed solidarity with works related to women.

5. Articles 14, 15, 16, 19 of India's Constitution Parliament and State Legislatures for women.

8. Markets Around Us

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

B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False

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

D. 1. Market 2. producers, consumers 3. Marketing 4. Weekly

E. 1. A market is a place where sellers meet buyers exchange goods for money. 2. **Importance of Marketing**: It offers a variety of goods and developing a country's economy. 3. Weekly market, Neighbourhood market, Shopping complex & malls, Virtual market etc. 4. Direct channels and indirect channels.

F. 1. The internet has changed the way in which you by parcel at any place of your choice. 2. Neighbourhood has many types of shops, have permanent shops. A neighbourhood market gives a from a neighbourhood market. Even in case of an of home delivery. The biggest advantage of the between buyers and sellers. 3. In many cities and urban centres, shopping in such complexes neighbourhood

market. 4. Most of the items are made by big is not practical to do so. For this, there is a chain of chain for different products. In case of goods being manufactured in increases when it reaches us.

Class-8

History

1. How, When and Where

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

B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

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

D. 1. colonial 2. study 3. governor general 4. governor general 5. ancient

E. 1. Do it yourself.

2. When British started administering the basis of oral instruction.

3. James Mill belonged to was termed as the British period.

4. Do it yourself.

F. 1. Before the advent of the printing of people from these records.

2. Do it yourself. 3. Do it yourself.

4. Importance of Surveys: Under colonial botany, zoology, archaeology and forests.

2. The Establishment of British Empire in India

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

B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False

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

D. 1. Lord Wellesley 2. Doctrine of Lapse 3. Siraj-ud-Daulah 4. 1744, 1763

E. 1. After the death of Aliwardi Khan Calcutta to take control of the company's fort. On hearing the news, Robert Clive Plassey was fought on 23 June 1757. Company officials succeeded in getting a for the defeat of Siraj-ud-Daulah. 2. The son-in-law of

Mir Jafar was made the new Nawab hence he became unpopular. Mir Qasim also made alliance the British became the masters of India. 3. The treaty with Marathas enabled the British to exert withdrawal from the anti-British alliance. During 1781-82, he made peace was carried on by his son, Tipu Sultan. Since neither side was sides restored all conquests. The third British encounter with Mysore south and firmly established British supremacy. 4. Lord Wellesley started the policy of Subsidiary by using the subsidiary alliance. Both the kingdoms of Mysore and the Marathas and the brave Sultans of Mysore.

- F.** 1. Lord Clive conquered Calcutta and made offered huge bribes. Thus the battle was inevitable. Musrhid Quli Khan was succeeded by Aliwardi Khan finally led to a major battle at Plassey. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Lord Dalhousie came to India as the Governor-General were annexed by applying this doctrine. 4. Do it yourself.

3. Ruling the Countryside

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False
C. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
D. 1. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent the land revenue from the peasants. 2. Warren Hastings introduced a system called started extracting money from peasants. 3. As per the permanent settlement : The rate of revenue was not to be increased ever in future. The Company motivation to zamindars to invest in the land. 4. Villages in south India did not have

..... which gave the name ryotwari system. 5. Under the direction of Mackenzie, District and could be revised periodically.

- E.** 1. The British came to India as occupied large part of India. The East India Company established was never given any importance. Indian villages were had to pay to the landlords (zamindars) as well as the British. 2. Drawbacks of Permanent Settlement The permanent settlement had many drawbacks: The rate of land revenue was too high. Many zamindars were unable to pay the revenue. Those who failed to pay the land revenue in time lost their zamindari rights. Zamindars, who lost zamindari rights, were angry with the Company. Zamindars were not interested in investing zamindars but land revenue did not increase. Peasants also found that the Permanent his family since many generations. 3. In the early 19th century, the Company started to feel a need of revenue was not fixed and could be revised periodically. 4. Planters forced the cultivators to sign a contract were the responsibilities of farmers.

4. Tribals, Dikus and The Vision of a Golden Age

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d)
B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False
C. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b)
D. 1. Meghalaya 2. tribal group 3. adivasis 4. Birsas 5. tribal
E. 1. Do it yourself. 2. Many tribals who depended on as labour shortage became acute. Colonial officials devised a

solution to deal with labour shortage.

3. People of forests got rice and grain it as undignified to work as labourers.

4. Forests were rich in many lines and for building ships.

5. Colonial officials devised a solution regular supply of cheap labour.

- E. 1. In several regions, tribals got flowers for dyeing leather and clothes. People of forests got rice and grain thought it as undignified to work as labourers. 2. The leader of the Munda rebellion disciples grew in large numbers. As Birsa Munda was the leader bonded labourers in their own land. British officials arrested Birsa Munda on to fight against their injuries and oppression. In 1900, the revolt led died of cholera on 2nd June 1900.

3. Do it yourself.

4. The meaning of adivasis is tribal people.

5. The Revolt of 1857

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)
B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
C. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)
D. 1. Barrackpose
2. Cartidge contzoversy
3. Tantiya Tope 4. Nana Saheb
E. 1. (a) The high rates of land revenue their land and became jobless. (b) The British used all the scarcity of raw materials. (c) Indian goods were subjected to heavy duty. (d) The craftsmen and artisans machine made cheap goods of British. (e) The patronage from kings and at the mercy of British. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Do it yourself. 4. The cartridge affair signalled Hindu and Muslim

soldiers.

- F. 1. The rebel sepoys from Meerut days, the rebels ruthlessly massacred Englishmen. 2. (a) Imperial Policy of British : All British rulers which culminated in the 1857 uprising. (b) Dalhousie's Doctrine or Lapse : Lord Dalhousie discontentment against the British rule. (c) Annexation of Awadh: In 1856, Lord Dalhousie annexed against the British in Awadh. (d) Plans to End the Mughal Dynasty : The Company wanted decided that they would be called 'princes'.

3. The East India Company's rule over the administration in 1858. The Secretary of board of directors. Governor General the Secretary of state. Army was reorganized.

Queen Victoria's proclamation was passed in 1858. According to the proclamation, the Indian princes were given assurance that no further annexation will be made by British. Queen also promised that religious practices of people. A general pardon was who killed British people. The revolt brought feelings among Indians. Thus the Revolt of 1857 which was a paved the way for nationalism. 4. The cartridge affair signalled the and murdered a few of the British officers.

6. Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
6. True
C. 1. chhint 2. wootz 3. 19th 4. subarnrekha 5. 1750
D. 1. Jamdani : Jamdani is fine muslin United Provinces were

famous for jamdani. 2. Chintz and Bandanna : One of the pieces ordered small and colourful flowery designs.

3. Do yourself. 4. Due to deep-ingrained caste system in examples of weavers' communities in India.

5. Trade in Indian textiles began in the textiles have an Indian origin.

6. Do it yourself.

E. 1. People who specialise in weaving weavers' communities in India.

2. Wootz Steel: Francis Buchanan who toured were present in Mysore. Iron was mixed with charcoal also in western and central Asia. Many European scientists were steel became a thing of the past. 3. India was the largest producer of used for textiles have an Indian origin. 4. During 17th and 18th centuries, Indian textiles spinners and most women became unemployed. Many new weaving centres emerged to spread patriotism in India. Weavers and spinners, who weavers saw a rapid transition.

5. You may have heard about the famous sword crystals embedded in the iron. 6. Do it yourself.

7. Western Education Under Colonial Rule

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

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

C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. 1. against 2. Indian 3. English 4. Guru 5. music and dance

E. 1. After increasing awareness about India, argued that the

success of India. 2. From 19th century, British officers time, money, effort and resources. James Mill was one such person who advances made by the west. By the 1830s, the attack persons during this period. 3. Mahatma Gandhi argued that started admiring the British rule. 4. Mahatma Gandhi felt that the suffer from the slave mentality. 5. During his childhood, Rabindranath Tagore creativity could be unleashed. Learning could be promoted their talent in harmony with nature.

F. 1. Do it yourself. 2. British were not only to could win the hearts of Indian people. 3. New Routines, New Rules: Till the mid found it difficult to run the pathshalas. 4. A new educational system was were to be set up all over India. 5. Do yourself.

8. Social Reforms in India

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

B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True

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

D. 1. old 2. sati 3. low 4. people 5. Modern

E. 1. In the beginning of the modern period, Indian and growth of many organisations. 2. Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj : Many Indian and political regeneration. He was born in a conservative believed in the equality of all religions. The greatest achievement of Ram Mohan Roy many other vocational institutions for boys. Despite ridicule and opposition from passed away at Bristol in England in 1833. 3. In 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded in the equality of all religions. 4. Prarthana Samaj :

Influenced by missionaries for social service in India. Gopal Hari Deshmukh Lokahitwadi : Gopal Hari spread awareness about various social evils. 5. Sri Narayan Guru (1854-1939) was the social reformer One Religion and One God.

- F.** 1. In 1875, Swami Dayananda Saraswati near Haridwar in Uttaranchal. The Arya Samajis laid great stress became a movement in itself.
2. In 1887, Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna terming it as 'blind faith'. Vivekananda also promoted understanding in India and outside India. 3. The Theosophical Society: The society was book entitled How India Fought for Freedom. 4. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan: During the 19th century, educational and literary activities among Muslims. Reform Movements among Parsis and Sikhs Parsis : In 1851, the Parsis highly westernized community in India. Sikhs :The Singh Sabhas formed at Lahore and Amritsar the right for management of Gurudwaras. 5. The religious and social pressure on the British government. Inter-caste and Inter-communal marriages were legalised by the Act of 1872. Child marriage was discouraged by the Act of 1891. Two social reformers, Keshab Chandra Sen and Behramji Malabari, pressed for these reforms. Sharda Act 1929 fixed the minimum marriageable age limit for girls at 14 and for boys at 18. Other laws relating to women's right to property and entry in temples for Harijans were passed. These reforms had attained great importance campaigned for abolition of untouchability.

9. Indian National Movement (1870-1947)

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (a)
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False 7. False
- C.** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- D.** 1. Muhammad Ali, Shaikat Ali 2. Gandhiji, Quit India 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, C.R. Das, 4. 1905 5. League 6. Charkha 7. Dyre
- E.** 1. Firstly, to build up a strong public to educate British public opinion. 2. The Indian national movement upto 1905 these demands gradually and step by step. 3. Bengal was the biggest province splitting the Bengali people. By this partition, the British in the justice of the English. 4. By the 1890s, the political style of the prominent figures among new leaders. These leaders wanted to explore is my birthright and I shall have it!" 5. Lord Reading, who was the take a decision on self government. 6. The Dandi March was the outcome a revolt against the salt law. As per British policy, the salt tax was act broke the British salt law. 7. The failure of the Cripps Mission spread the leadership of Gandhiji. 8. The Cabinet mission consisting of Lord Pethick Lawrence, which can form a constitution for free India.
- F.** 1. Differences between the Moderates and Extremists. 1. Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath were the extremists. 2. The leaders of the for their sacrifices. 3. Moderates had full faith in the British government, but extremists had no faith in them. 4. Moderates wanted to achieve force of their own

strength. **Split in Indian National Congress:** In 1905, a session of Congress was held opposition of swadeshi movement. After the annual session of the Surat session of the Congress. 2. Gandhiji started the Non-cooperation with the British. It aimed at To redress the atrocities done to Punjab and Turkey. To fight for Swaraj by adopting peaceful means.

Steps of Non-cooperation Movement To return the titles that Indians Iyer also returned their titles. Boycott of institutions, offices Jamia Milia Islamia were started. Huge bonfires were lit to foreign goods Bas adopted. Strikes and hartals took to participate in elections. Non-payment of tax was started. The British continued to attack swaraj was attained. Gandhiji asked people to wear violent, much against Gandhiji's wish. In Kerala, Moplah Rebellion Hindus and Muslims. On February 5th 1922 at Chauri he called off the campaign. The government took full control movement struggle against the British. 3. Civil Disobedience Movement 1930. The Dandi March was the a revolt against the salt law. As per British policy, the salt symbolic act broke the British salt law. In the South, C. Rajagopalachari made a was also called Frontier Gandhi. The programme of civil disobedience severe attack on the People. 4. The Divide and Rule policy followed by the drove the final bolt in the partition. 5. The Independence Act of 1947 and the Partition of India. On February 20, 1947, On 15 August 1947, India finally became free!

10. India After Independence

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)
B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
C. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (c)
D. 1. About 5,00,000 2. 562 3. Sardar Patel 4. 1950
E. 1. India tackled this problem were taken care to a great extent. 2. In 1950, a Planning Commission irrigation and transport. 3. The relations between decolonization and disarmament. 4. The Non-Alignment: There were two superpowers policy of non-alignment.
F. 1. There were in total 562 princely states Junagarh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. Junagarh is a small state finally agreed to join India. 2. After Indian independence, Pakistan security and unity of the nation. 3. There were many people we able to march forward." The speech shows the pitiable the weakest sections of society. A provision for reservation in legislatures and could improve their lot. 4. India is a large country in and state power was evolved. Three lists of subjects the Concurrent List. The Union List contains come under the Union List. The State List contains education come under the state list. The Concurrent List contains those come under the concurrent list.

Geography

1. Resources

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
C. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a)
D. 1. plants, animals 2. renewable 3. useful 4. Ubiquitous resources 5. potential
E. 1. Do it yourself.

2. Nothing in this universe is in unlimited renewed is called conservation of resources. 3. Human beings are also resources and under human resource development. 4. Resources whose quantity is an actual resource. Resources whose actual quantity is which can be used in future. 5. On the basis of their distribution, as the air we breathe. The resources like reserves on the surface of the earth.

- F.** 1. While using our resources, we is called sustainable development. 2. The meaning of value and importance. Utility Value of Resource: When a to sell and earn some money. Economic Value of Resource: When the worth But both are necessary. Let us take another example then her recipes gain an economic value. 3. Petroleum and coal are also called from the remains of plants. Human beings are using fossil fuels face due to man's insatiable greed. 4. We can use the principle of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Reduce : We should reduce our are switched off. We should also stop wasting water. Reuse : Many old items can be used jute items and old newspaper. Recycle : Paper, glass, iron and made from these discarded items. 5. Human beings are also resources and perhaps often come under human resource development.

2. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b)
B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5.

False

- D.** 1. agriculture 2. urban 3. top 4. erosion 5. freshwater

- E.** 1. The following factors affect the type and formation of soil: Parent Rock : Parent rock and permeability of soil. Climate : Temperature and rainfall and humus formation in soil. 2. Because of the growing have emerged in these areas. 3. Land is actually the and non-renewable resource. Land includes all the human activity can take place. 4. The awareness programmes, against such avoidable negligence. Many countries in the for pleasure is also banned. 5. To overcome the problem of water then directed to water bodies. Afforestation also helps in replenishing in recharge of groundwater.

- E.** 1. The pattern of land use has been threats to our environment.

2. Conservation of Soil Erosion

Once the soil is eroded, it is some extent by following methods:

1. Mulching : The part of the field to blow away the soil.
 2. Contour Barriers : Some barriers the barriers to collect water.
 3. Rock Dams : This involves building filling the gullies with silt.
 4. Terrace farming : Along steep slopes of surface run-off of the water.
 5. Inter-Cropping : In this method, different under some crop throughout the year.
 6. Contour ploughing : In this method, to flow down the slope.
 7. Shelter Belts : Rows of trees blowing away of the soil.
3. Many parts of the world are make it unfit for human use. Sewage in most of the cities

dangerous for aquatic animals and plants.

4. Advantages of Natural Vegetation

There are several advantages of obtained from natural vegetation. 5. The various economic activities ecological balance in the nature.

In many parts of the world, future of any country in the world.

3. Minerals and Power Resources

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)
B. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False
C. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)
D. 1. renewable 2. human and plants 3. dung 4. iron ore
E. 1. Petroleum, Iron, Natural gas 2. Most of its stock is North America (Mexico, Canada, and the USA). 3. Quarrying : Quarrying is useful dug out from the surface. 4. The sources of biogas suitable for rural areas.
F. 1. Conventional Source of Energy : In modern times, burned produce heat and energy. These sources of energy are reduce our dependency on fossil fuels. 2. Natural gas found with petroleum of natural gas in the world. Biogas Energy : The gaseous fuel, called for cooking, heating and lighting. 3. Metallic minerals are further classified called ferrous minerals.
Iron ore, manganese and chromite are examples of non-ferrous minerals. 4. Metallic Minerals : Metallic minerals are ore, bauxite, manganese, etc. Metallic minerals are further classified iron are called ferrous minerals. Iron ore, manganese and chromite examples of non-

ferrous minerals.

Non-metallic Minerals

Minerals which do not contain examples of non-metallic minerals.

4. Agriculture

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c)
B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
C. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)
D. 1. Europe 2. hunting, fishing 3. South East Asian 4. tea
E. 1. Economic activities are classified secondary activity and tertiary activity. 2. The term 'Agriculture' has been for commercial purpose also.

Factors Affecting Agriculture

1. Temperature is important factor that different temperature conditions.
2. Rainfall is required for developments of crops. 3. Soil provides base for the growth of plants and crops. 4. Irrigation plays an and unreliable rainfall. 5. Better seeds is required to get more production. 6. Agricultural implements role in crop production.
7. Fertilisers help in adding helps the crops to grow.
3. Do yourself.
4. **Plantations** : In this type of farming, a single type tea plantations are found in India and Sri Lanka.
F. 1. (1) Intensive Subsistence Farming : It involves the in the monsoon region of Asia. (2) Primitive Subsistence Farming : In many for the farmer and his family. 2. About 75 per cent of Indians reside produce at minimum support price. Some farmers also keep owners supply poultry to

distant places. Farmers in India usually are also helpful for farmers.

3. Commercial Farming : Commercial farming involves growing Grain Farming, Mixed Farming and Plantations. (1) Commercial Grain Farming : Crops are single crop is grown in a year. (2) Mixed Farming : Both crop and New Zealand and South Africa. 3. Plantations : In this type of India and Sri Lanka.

5. Industries

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)
B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
C. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 3.(c)
D. 1. Large Scale 2. muslins of Dhaka, calico of calicut, chintzes of Masulipatnam, 3. Ahmedabad 4. money
E. 1. An economic activity in which goods are tourism industry, a service is provided. 2. TISCO was the only iron and steel was close to the major market Kolkata. 3. Bengaluru, the capital city of and expansion of the IT industry. 4. Availability of raw materials, ideal for the location of industry. 5. Iron and Steel industry is also called the backbone of modern industry.
F. 1. This is one of the most important take the following four types. Private Sector Industries : Industries which are examples of private industries. Public Sector : Industries which are examples of public sector industries. Joint Sector Industries : Industries partly by Suzuki Motors of Japan. Cooperative Sector : A cooperative examples of cooperative companies. 2. Pittsburg is an important steel city equipment, heavy machinery and

rails. 3. Agro-based Industries : Industries which the agro based industry. Mineral Based Industries : Industries which such as gold, copper, iron ore, etc. 4. Public Sector : Industries which are are examples of public sector industries. Joint Sector Industries : Industries which are jointly India and partly by Suzuki Motors of Japan. 5. Initially, the textile mills were rapid expansion of textile industry.

6. Human Resources

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d)
B. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
C. 1. 48 2. More than 6 billion 3. health and people 4. natural growth 5. China
D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)
E. 1. Do it yourself. 2. The population can either death rate and migration. 3. Relative ratio of people of the economic growth of a country. 4. The density of population is help us to know the pressure of people on land.
F. 1. There are many factors distribution of population.
Geographical Factors
Topography : Plains have other economic activities. Mountains and plateaus, on and Andes are sparsely populated. Climate : Moderate climate is preferred Siberia are sparsely populated. Soil : Soil fertility affects the plains of Nile in Egypt. Water : Areas where sparsely populated. Minerals : Areas rich in minerals Middle East grew exponentially.
Social, Cultural and Economic Factors
Social : Areas where better populated because of these factors. Cultural : Places of religious importance are also densely

populated. Economic : Industrialisation results populated because of their industries. Government Policies : Government policies play a help British administration. 2. We can divide the world in the density of population. Densely Populated Area : The densely populated has pockets of high density. Sparsely Populated Area : The sparsely populated available in large quantities. Moderately Populated Areas : The moderately populated environment for economic activities. It is noticed that more people of them is more than 100 million. 3. Population can be divided into three productivity of that country will be better. The population pyramid of Kenya explain the poor economic condition of Kenya. 4. Both Japan and Bangladesh try to understand reasons for this. The population pyramid their higher ratio would be a drain on the economy.

Civics

1. The Indian Constitution

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
 B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False
 C. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a)
 D. 1. three 2. government 3. executive 4. judiciary 5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 E. 1. Constitution means a set is the foundation of its laws. 2. We need constitution following reasons. It develops trust different kinds of people to live peacefully. It highlights the structure and division of powers. It clearly indicates guarantees the rights of the people. 3. There are organs of government other

organs can check and ensure balance. 4. Part IV of our Constitution promote a just social order. 5. Universal adult franchise as and when he becomes entitled to vote.

- F. 1. When India became independent, that the Constitution of India was implemented. 2. In democratic societies, the constitution helps us to guard against this. The constitution guarantees fundamental tyranny or domination of the majority. The constitution also the country believes in. For example, if people start feeling allow a change in its structure. 3. The key features of Indian Constitution are unity, socio-economic reforms and representation. 4. Fundamental Rights : The Constitution of or can encroach upon them: 1. Right to Equality (Articles 14–18) : It guarantees those of military and academic distinction. 2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22) : This includes the all children from the age of 6 to 14 years. 3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24) : The Constitution prohibits labour, and forced labour. 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28) : The Constitution paying any tax for religion. Right to Freedom of Religion and manage their own affairs. 5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30) : The Constitution states and develop their own culture. 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32) : The Constitution allows been violated by the state. 5. Rights and duties are inter-related. For contained in Article 51 A. The fundamental duties fundamental duties are: 1. To Abide by and respect and the

National Anthem. 2. To Enrich and follow freedom struggle. 3. To Uphold and protect and integrity of India. 4. To Defend the service when required. 5. To Promote common brotherhood of all people in India and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. 6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the nation's composite character. 7. To Protect and improve the national environment and have compassion for living creature. 8. To develop scientific temper, humanism and a spirit of inquiry. 9. To safeguard public property and abjure violence. 10. To strive for excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

2. Secularism

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. fundamental 2. Hindu 3. educational
4. Sikh 5. Strictly separated
- D.** 1. "Secularism is neither a religion no future for the nation." 2. The Indian state works of them are discussed below: Distancing the State from Religion, Non-interference in Religious Affairs, Intervention in Religious Affairs. 3. Secularism is not an coexistence of all the religions. 4. Freedom to interpret religious and were denied certain basic human rights.
- E.** 1. In India, the state intervention is based to one religion cannot be given. 2. Secularism is not an outside the coexistence of all the religions. According to the Indian Constitution, which it keeps distance from religion. 3. To ensure that laws the laws of a religion. 4. Do yourself.

3. Parliamentary Form of Government

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (d)
- B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (e)
- D.** 1. speaker 2. vice president of India
3. One third 4. Two third 5. 12
- E.** 1. The Members of the Lok Sabha (MP) is eligible to vote in this election. Thus members of Lok Sabha constitution and simple majority vote. 2. For the membership all other qualifications fixed by the Parliament. 3. Following qualifications have all other qualifications fixed by the Parliament for this purpose. 4. Members are elected by the cast their votes for their election. 5. Maximum strength of Lok Sabha can has not got adequate representation. 6. Do it yourself. 7. Total membership of Rajya Sabha cannot At present, it has 245 members.
- F.** 1. Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Indian exercised by the Lok Sabha. Composition: Maximum strength of Lok Sabha community has not got adequate representation. Qualification : Following qualifications Parliament for this purpose. **Election** : The Members of the to vote in this election. Thus members of Lok Sabha and simple majority vote. In India, a system of voters registered in that constituency. Term of Office : Lok Sabha is not months after the withdrawal of emergency. Speaker of Lok Sabha : Presiding officer of the Deputy Speaker occupies his chair. 2. Rajya Sabha is the Upper House Fourth Schedule of

the Constitution. Composition : Total membership of present, it has 245 members. Qualifications : For the membership other qualifications fixed by the Parliament. **Election:** Members are elected capitals to cast their votes for their election. Term of Office : Rajya Sabha is a Rajya Sabha always remains in office.

CHAIRMAN OF RAJYASABHA

Vice President of India is the Deputy Chairman presides over its meetings. 3. (1) Legislative Powers : All the legislative of State List under special circumstances. 2. Financial Powers : Budget of the any item and can even reject it. 4. Control over the Executive : India has Question Hour, Zero Hour and No-confidence Motion. 5. Judicial Powers : Parliament performs Supreme Court or the High Court. Amendment in the Constitution : Parliament enjoys and some by two-thirds majority. Electoral Powers : Parliament enjoys some Rajya Sabha elects its Vice Chairman.

4. The Executive

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
C. 1. 35 2. executive head 3. president 4. emergency 5. 5 years
D. 1. Qualifications : For the office of President a State Legislature or cannot hold any other office. 2. Legislative Powers : President ordines when parliament is not in session. 3. Discretionary Powers : President party has the majority to form the government. 4. Appointment of Council

can even remove a minister. Appointment of High Officers : All the high Commissioner and Election Commissioners, etc.

5. Functions of Vice President

Vice President of India has to work in two capacities. President assumes duty.

- E.** 1. Distinction between cabinet and Council ministers meets rarely. Cabinet meets regularly. 2. All the executive under the following heads: Appointment of Council of Ministers , Powers, Emergency Powers, Discretionary Powers. Reconsideration of a Decision : The President opinion carries a lot of weight age. 3. From constitutional point of his powers and functions are as under: Formation of Ministry : Prime Minister prepares appointed with the consent of the Prime Minister. Distribution of Portfolios : The Prime Minister of the ministers. Removal of Ministers : The ministers hold office entire council of Minister. This, however, does not as the Cabinet towards him. Coordination amongst the Ministers : PM keeps a watch on about coordination amongst them. Presides over the Meetings the meetings of the Cabinet. Chief Adviser of the President : PM advises the President by the PM. Leader of the Parliament : PM is the all powers of the Parliament. Exercise of Emergency Powers : Emergency powers of are actually practised by the PM. Prime Minister and Foreign Relations : The Prime Minister foreign conduct and relations. Prime Minister is the Leader of the Nation : The Prime

Minister guidance in critical situations. 4. Council of Ministers :The Council country find representation the minister. All ministers must the Parliament within six months. The Constitution's 91st Amendment Act, (2003) are classified into three ranks: 1. Cabinet Ministers: are those also one of the Cabinet Minister. 2. Ministers of State : Below the they are invited for that purpose. 3. Deputy Ministers : At the third level of the Council of their duties and responsibility.

5. Understanding Laws

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (d)
 B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
 C. 1. made 2. legal professionals 3. needs 4. media channels 5. Parliament
 D. 1. In India, the Constitution is the main set persons are equal before the law. 2. Laws are required to prevent people from the provisions of the constitution. 3. Many historians believe that it was the law in the in the country. 4. Once the bill is passed by the new law into effect.
 E. 1. Citizens play an important role in stressing followed to bring the new law into effect. 2. India is a patriarchal society is termed as domestic violence. There has always been continuous Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006 3. Sometimes, the parliament passes a law withdrawn because of public protest. 4. Citizens play an important role procedures are followed to bring the new law into effect.

6. The Judiciary

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
 B. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5.

False

- C. 1. rule of 2. criminal 3. judges 4. case 5. FIR
 D. 1. The Supreme Court announced the system Supreme Court could be considered as PIL. 2. Three levels of judiciary in High Court and District Court. 3. The President appoints Chief Justice judges as he may deem necessary. 4. The judges of state High Courts Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned. 5. Do it yourself.
 E. 1. Branches of the Legal System
 Criminal Case: 1. Deals with the conduct or Act that is defined by law as offence. Example: theft, murder, etc. 2. Criminal case begins with the lodging of an first information report (FIR) with the police. After investigating the crime, the police files a case in a court. 3. The accused can be sent to jail and can also be fined, if found guilty.
 Civil Case: (a) The Act deals with harm or injury to rights of individuals. Example: property disputes or land of easement. (b) The affected party only can file a petition to the relevant court. (c) Specific relief, asked by the petitioner is given by the court. 3. The Supreme Court has vast and enormous Constitution can also be taken to the Supreme Court.
 Appellate Jurisdiction : This means that the Supreme Court Supreme Court, then an appeal against civil case can be made.
 Advisory Function : If at any time, it appears to the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.
 Guardian of the Constitution : The Supreme Court that law or order as unconstitutional. Protector of Fundamental Rights : The Supreme

Court the protection from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has the power to issue fundamental rights of the citizens. Court of Record : A Court of Record is imprison for the contempt of court. Special Leave to Appeal : The Supreme Court may grant special hearing before different kinds of courts. Power to Review its Own Judgement : According to earlier decisions and give new ones. 3. The important functions of the judiciary are as follows:

Dispute Resolution : Several sorts of dispute relating the centre and state governments. To Establish Rule of Law : Judiciary is important means the supremacy of law. Advisory Jurisdiction : The Supreme Court's opinion or the questions related with laws. Interpretation of Constitution : If the legislature on the other. This is called Judicial Review. Protection of Fundamental Rights : Judiciary gives protection can prevent them from doing so. Judicial Precedents : There are many cases is based on fairness and equity 4. Judiciary in India has been kept separate of the government in the Supreme Court. The independence of the judiciary allows that rights have been violated. The separation of power makes working of the judges by the parliament or any other body.

7. Criminal Justice System

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
 B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
 C. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
 D. 1. FIR 2. victim 3. Defence lawyer 4. public prosecutor 5. victim
 E. 1. A person enjoys Right to Life under Article 21 he/she as

acquitted. It then becomes a fair trial. 2. Role of the Public Prosecutor : Public prosecutors are behalf of the state or the society. The Public Prosecutor is required to charge sheeted by the police. Public prosecutors place before court all the evidences gathered during the investigation by investigating agency i.e., the police to enable the court to decide the case. 3. a. An FIR can be filed at any police station the jurisdiction over the matter. b. There is no fixed time for may prove to be fatal for the victim. 4. Do it yourself.

- F. 1. In Indian administration of justice, courts, of the different agencies are as follows: (1) Role of the Court : In India, courts are High Court and further to the Supreme Court. 2. Role of the Public Prosecutor : Public prosecutors behalf of the state or the society. The Public Prosecutor is required to chargesheeted by the police. Public prosecutors place before court the police to enable the court to decide the case. 3. Role of the Police : For the maintenance the following steps : a. Police initiates action against those judiciary for trial and punishment. b. Police registers FIRs (First Information Reports) against investigates into those complaints. c. Police provides security guards same by the government. d. Police provides assistance search of premises, income-tax raids, etc. 2. Role of the Police in Investigating a Crime : One important then they file a charge sheet in the court. The police personnel should or beat or shoot anyone during

investigation.

3. Role of the Judge : After the role of police, evidences presented by the prosecution and the defense. The judge is the one benchmark for other such cases. 4. According to the Constitution's Article 22, cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.

8. Social Justice and The Marginalised Groups

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

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

C. 1. Scheduled Castes : They are the castes which are as untouchable in the society. 2. Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis) : The people or castes are called scheduled tribes. 3. Backward Classes : The term 'Backward Classes' does not than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 4. Marginalised groups : In Indian society, are the marginalised groups.

D. 1. their ancestral place 2. 50 per cent 3. 70 percent 4. North-east 5. Colonial period

E. 1. Untouchability is the practice of exploitation and segregation followed by the upper caste Hindus against the lower caste Hindus (Dalit). 2. Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste using brooms, tin plates and baskets from any latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away. 3. Women in India have been subjugated to atrocities since time immemorial. Evils like dowry, female infanticide, sati and child marriage were predominant. 4. Measures Taken to should be reserved for women in Panchayats. 5. Measures taken to Uplift Status of

Children: Children below 14 years (Prohibition) and Regulation Act, 2006. Government schools have been set education to children. Mid-day meals are ratio in schools. Special health to provide immunisation to children. U.N. Agencies like UNICEF and UNESCO are working for the betterment of children. Right to Education (Primary) has been made a fundamental right since 2010.

F. 1. Causes of Marginalisation

Marginalisation usually has had to suffer some sort of marginalisation.

For example, people belonging to the Scheduled because agriculture was not their main profession. In the modern world, differences origins and hence are marginalised.

2. Once they lost their main source of sustenance, Illiteracy among the tribals is also high. Displacement not only robs a is often very painful. 3. Marginalisation manifests itself in several to mix with the mainstream of society. 4. Manual Scavenging : Manual scavenging manual scavengers and ensure their liberalization and rehabilitation. 5. Do it yourself.

9. Economic Presence of The Government

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

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

C. 1. agriculture 2. green 3. Kanyakumari 4. 1991. 5. urbanisation

D. 1. Significance of Five-year Plans

It helps the government poverty and unemployment. To help in the improvement industry and power generation. To provide for

better economic development 2. Due to the support that we are self sufficient in food. 3. Credit facilities were machines and equipments. 4. In spite of all these is facing. Some of these challenges are: (1) Unequal economic growth (2) Poverty 3. Growth of population 4. Growth of slums 5. Unemployment 6. Terrorism 7. Communalism

E. 1. The Planning Commission was set up on five years plans for the country. 2. Do it yourself.

3. Indian railway is the largest railway network and the biggest employer in the world. It connects and links people at the remotest corners of India. Some steps have been taken to improve railways. The railways are planning to build freight corridors. High speed passenger corridors for running high speed trains. The meter gauge lines to be converted as broad gauge by the end of 11th five-year plan. 4. Water is essential for life and good water as part of a Fundamental Right.