



Places of the Earth



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Anaximander 2. map 3. longitudes
4. 1 hour 5. Prime Meridian

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (g)
7. (h) 8. (f)

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. A globe is a rotating, true miniature form model of the earth.
2. Equator divides the earth into two parts.
3. The two main components of a globe are lines of latitudes or Parallels and lines of longitudes or Meridians.
4. The function of the Prime Meridian is that it is valued at 0° .
5. There are three heat zones, namely:
(a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zone
6. The significance of the Tropic of Cancer is that it is where the sun is straight overhead.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. Longitudes are vertical lines running from one pole to the other. These are also known as meridians of longitude. Minutes and seconds are additional divisions for longitudes.

Its importance in locating places is that meridian passing through the Greenwich will be treated as the Prime Meridian valued at 0° . From here, we count 180° westwards and 180° eastwards.

2. To measure time using longitude (Greenwich Prime Meridian) follow the formula:

$$10^\circ = 4 \text{ minutes, Degree of longitude} \times 4 = \text{Time in minutes}$$

So, in the east of Greenwich time will be ahead whereas in the west of Greenwich time will be behind.

The significance of the Greenwich Prime Meridian is that it is valued at 0° in timekeeping.

3. Physical maps show the physical features of the earth. It includes the mountains, rivers, plateaus, etc. Relief map is its another name.
4. A compass is an instrument used to determine direction we are moving in.
5. Conventional symbols are the symbols used on the map as decided by an international agreement.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. Latitudes and longitudes are parallel lines to the equator (horizontal) and parallel lines to the meridians running from one pole to the other (vertical) respectively. The meeting points of latitudes and longitudes help in locating places on a globe with certain degrees. Important latitudinal lines and their significance are as follows:

(a) **Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$):** This is where the sun is straight overhead.

(b) **Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$):** This is where the sun is directly overhead at noon.

(c) **Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$):** One of the two polar circles in north.

(d) **Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$):** One of the other two polar circles in south.

Important longitudinal lines and their significance are:

Prime meridian passing through Greenwich is taken as the central meridian with 0° . The locations east of Greenwich are ahead and locations west of Greenwich are behind.

2. The intersection point of longitudes and latitudes helps to determine exact location on a globe. It has degrees of lines parallel vertically and horizontally that gives an accurate location (specific).

Prime meridian is established as vertical parallel line running from Greenwich to both the poles. It is valued at 0° (central meridian). It facilitates in global positioning as east of Greenwich is ahead and west of Greenwich is behind. Each degree shows 4 minutes. This helps in time keeping and global positioning.

3.	Thematic Maps	Political Maps	Physical Maps
	It provide us with information of roads, rainfall, forests, industries etc.	It shows the boundaries between countries, states, cities, towns and villages of the world.	It shows the physical features of the earth. It includes mountains, rivers, plateaus, etc.

Thematic maps are of different types. It includes roads, rainfall, forest land, industrial area's information which helps in travelling to a new place. These maps help in reaching the desired position (places) anywhere in the world. They also bring out the rainfall and forest information, helpful for tourists in multiple ways.

4.	Basis	Scale	Direction	Symbols
	Importance	Shows the ratio between the distance on the map and actual distance on the ground.	Helps determine where we want to go to reach a certain location.	Represents shapes, colours, numbers helpful in understanding and easily reaching a location.
	Example	1 unit = 1000 km Map scale = Actual distance	North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West directions	Symbols of road, boundary, water body, temple, post office, trees, railway line, etc.

5. Same as G3 Answer. (Repeated)



Know the Oceans and Continents



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pacific ocean 2. triangular 3. tsunami
4. Africa 5. hot

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

- Following are the names of the continents:
(a) Asia (b) Africa (c) North America
(d) South America (e) Europe (f) Australia
(g) Antarctica
- Typhoons are powerful storm that form over warm ocean waters. It occurs in the north western Pacific ocean, having strong winds, rain and causes a lot of damage.
- Antarctica is entirely located in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Oceans are vast bodies of saltwater that cover more than 70% of the earth's surface, making them a vital part of our planet's ecosystem.
- The Atlantic Ocean is an 'S' shaped water body.

F. Short answer type questions.

- Water bodies includes oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, etc. These are the forms of water available on the earth's surface.
- Sahara desert is in Africa. It is the largest hot desert in the world with beautiful savannas and rainforests.
- Marine life in the ocean is the aquatic plants and animals living in oceans, providing a huge variety of their own kinds.

4.

Basis of Difference	Oceans	Continents
Meaning	Vast water bodies that cover more than 70% of the earth's surface.	Large landmasses that make up the earth's surface.
Names	There are five oceans- Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic Ocean.	There are Seven continents- Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

- The major divisions of the earth's surface are oceans and continents.

G. Long answer type questions.

- There are different types of ocean disasters namely:
 - Cyclone:** A strong storm that forms over warm ocean waters, often swirling in a circular pattern. It includes hurricanes and typhoons.
 - Tsunami:** A huge water wave caused by underwater disturbances, like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
 - Storm Surge:** A rise in ocean water caused by strong winds from a

storm. The above said ocean disasters have a massive effect on human beings such as loss of life, property, food and vegetation, etc. These are enormous ocean disasters that destroy almost everything belonging to humans and disturb marine life as well.

2. Islands are land areas, completely surrounded by water. They can be found in oceans, seas and rivers. There are mainly two types of islands, namely continental and oceanic islands. India has famous islands called Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. These islands are known for their stunning beaches, diverse wildlife and rich history. Islands play an important role in our ecosystem.
3. The major oceans of the world are:
 - (a) **The Pacific Ocean:** Largest and deepest ocean in the world. It is home to a vast array of marine life including fish, dolphins, sharks and sea turtles.
 - (b) **The Atlantic Ocean:** It is 'S' shaped water body and second largest ocean after the Pacific Ocean. It is the busiest ocean in terms of trade.
 - (c) **The Indian Ocean:** Named after the country, India and is triangular shaped. It shares borders with Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australia to the east.
 - (d) **The Southern Ocean:** The Antarctic continent is surrounded by the Southern ocean, which stretches north to 60° south latitude.
 - (e) **The Arctic Ocean:** The North Pole is surrounded by the Arctic ocean, situated inside the Arctic Circle. The northern shores of Eurasia and North America encircle it.
4. Over half of the world's oxygen is produced by the flora and fauna found in oceans, earning them the title of 'the planet's lungs'. This incredible capacity to regulate the climate and support life highlights the oceans 'vital role in our ecosystem'.
5. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean in the world, covering more than 63 million square miles. It stretches from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the southern ocean in the south and is bordered by Asia and Australia on the west and the Americas on the east.

It is home to a vast array of marine life. It also contains many island nations, it also plays a vital role in the earth's climate and weather patterns.

H. Case based questions.

1. The earth is known as a blue planet because water covers nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface and hence seems blue from space.
2. About 25% of earth's surface is covered with land and 75% of the surface is water bodies.
3. Tides, ocean currents and waves are the three main movements of ocean waters.

mountaineering and paragliding. These activities and mountain scenery attract tourists.

2. The Sahara desert is a hot desert in Southern Africa. Its living conditions are harsh, even then many plants' and animals' species have adapted to thrive in this desert.
3. A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and debris down a slope, usually caused by heavy rain, earthquakes, deforestation and constructions.
4. A cloudburst is a sudden and intense rainstorm that can drop a large amount of rain in a very short time, often in just a few minutes.
5. A plateau is a landform that rises above the surrounding terrain and features a relatively that surface, often with steep slopes on some sides.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. Agricultural life in plateaus is very challenging as many plateaus have rocky soil, which units the fertility of soil as compared to flat plains. Crops in plateaus struggle to take roots in less-nutrient rich soil. Also, there are some exceptions like lava plateaus, formed by volcanic activity. This nutrient rice soil helps in vegetation of crops, allowing for successful agricultural practices in such areas.
2. Following are the famous tourisms in India along with the landforms in which they are found-
 - (a) **Mount Everest (Mountain landform):** It attracts climbers, ranging from experienced mountaineers to adventurous tourists.
 - (b) **Kanchenjunga (Mountain landform):** Its rich bio-diversity, lush forests and wildlife, makes it popular destination for trekkers and nature lovers.
 - (c) **Mount Kilimanjaro (Mountain landform):** Attracts trekkers and climbers offering several routes to reach the top, with varying degrees of difficulties.
 - (d) **Plateaus landform:** Known for their mineral sources, attract tourists for trekking and mining.
 - (e) **Plains landform:** Gangetic plains, highly attract tourists for boating, agricultural work, and various other reasons. These plains are highly populated due to favourable climate, geographical areas that carry immense value.
3. Mountain terrains are typically rugged and step, which makes regular farming challenging. Because of this, people often farm in the valleys or use a method called terrace farming, where they create flat steps on the slopes to grow crops. In mountainous regions, raising livestock is more common than farming. People are also engaged in attracting tourists and providing essentials to them which is also a source of earning for people living in mountains.

H. Case based questions.

1. Kedarnath is located in the Garhwal Himalayas.
2. Attitude is the height above the sea level.
3. Kedarnath temple is dedicated to lord shiva.
4. Kedarnath is a famous pilgrimage site, involves a trek, has rich biodiversity with a natural blend of beauty.

I. Assertion and reason.

1. (a)
2. (b)

J. Crossword puzzle.

Across

2. ASIA
3. DECCAN
5. CHINA
7. COLD
8. ZAMBEZI

Down

1. RICE
4. COAL
6. HIMALAYAS



Timeline and Sources of History



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 4 years
2. domesticating
3. religious books
4. Anthropology
5. timeline

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Hunter gatherers were the early humans who travelled from one place to another for food, animals, water and kinds of plants.

2. Archaeologists are the people who study human societies through the excavation and analysis of artifacts, structures and other physical remains.
3. Inscriptions are written records found on rocks, clay and copper tablets, metal pillars, walls of temples, castles and cave walls.
4. History is a true and unbiased account of all events of the past.
5. Following are the three examples of religious literature:
 - (a) Ramayan
 - (b) Mahabharata
 - (c) Vedas

F. Short answer type questions.

1. **History:** A true and unbiased account of all events of the past.
Historians: People who study and write about the past.
2. Writings other than religious are called secular literature. It includes stories, poems, plays, biographies of kings, accounts of foreign travellers and books on science and politics. For example- The Arthashastra of Kautilya is a secular literature.
3. Monuments are significant historical buildings that are determined by archaeologists. They learn about the social, religious, cultural, scientific and other practices of the people of the past. For example- Red Fort, Taj Mahal, etc.
4. We can analyze various monuments, artifacts, coins, inscriptions, religious literature, secular literature, etc. to know and understand the history as evidences of the past.
5. The majority of earlier cities grew up along riverbanks because people living in such cities would have water easily available, plantation near riverbanks was easy, domestication of animals could easily be practiced, etc.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. Our ancestors known as hunter-gatherers, relied on hunting, fishing and gathering for sustenance, necessitating a nomadic lifestyle driven by the availability of resources and seasonal factors. Early hunters hunted animals and made tools and weapons to procure food.
2. Following are the three features of a manuscript:
 - (a) Books and other valuable information's were hand written.
 - (b) They were delicate in nature as eaten up by insects.
 - (c) Records that were made before the invention of printing press.
3. History is the record from pre-history to the present. In the early stages, they were hunter-gatherers and nomads. Early people were always on the move due to several reasons, namely:
 - (a) In search of food
 - (b) In search of animals

- (c) In search of different kinds of plants
 - (d) In search of water
4. Archaeological sources are 'direct' evidences, which can not be changed or altered by human beings. They can be divided into four types:

Inscriptions, Monuments, Artifacts and Coins.

- (a) Inscriptions are written records on rocks, clay and copper tablets, metal pillars, walls of temples, castles and cave walls.
 - (b) Monuments are significant historical buildings. It includes temples, forts, palaces, stupas and monasteries.
 - (c) Artifacts are objects like pottery, tools and old inscriptions.
 - (d) Coins give us idea of the reigning periods of kings, economy of the kingdom, extent of a king's empire and about trade links with other regions.
5. Literacy sources are written records of the past. These may be divided into two types:
- (a) **Religious Literature:** Writings related to the religion are called religious literature. Such books are based on religious themes. The Ramayana, the Mahabharata, etc. are some religious books of ancient period.
 - (b) **Secular Literature:** Writings other than religions are called secular literature. It includes poems, plays, stories, etc. The Arthashastra of Kautilya, plays of Kalidasa, etc. secular literature.

H. Picture based questions.

- 1. (a) About 2250 years old.
- (b) About 6th century BCE.
- 2. (a) Inscriptions written for historical records.
Manuscripts written on paper in the form of books, mainly religious literature.
- (b) Inscriptions on coins, carved on copper tablets, etc.
Represents records of cultural, religious, societal practices.

I. Case based questions.

- 1. Archaeology help us to study historical events based on physical evidences.
- 2. History refers to the period after writing's invention, utilizing materials like rocks, pillars, copper plates, clay tablets, palm leaves and birch tree bark.
- 3. History is expressed as BC (before Christ's birth) and AD (after Christ's birth), for example- 1500 BC to 200 BC means 1300 years.
- 4. People of Andaman followed different practices and customs such as fishing, hunting and collecting forest produce.

J. Differentiate between the following.

1.

History	Proto History
The study of the past using written records, archaeological sources and other evidences.	The period between pre history and history when written records existed but were not yet deciphered.

2.

Religious Literature	Secular Literature
Writings based on religious themes are called religious literature.	Writings other than religious themes are called secular literature.
For example- Ramayan, Mahabharata, etc.	For example- Kalidas' plays, Arthashastra of Kautilya.

K. Assertion and reason.

(b)



India: A Journey Through Bharat



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kashmir 2. Bharatavarsha, Jambudvipa
3. Indus river 4. Hindustan 5. Yintu or Yindu

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

- 'Sapta Sindhava' means 'land of the seven rivers'.
- Rigveda and Mahabharata are the two Hindu epics.
- India is the country which is mentioned in the inscription of Great emperor Ashoka as 'Jambudvipa'.
- Indian subcontinent is mentioned in Vishnu Purana.

5. Indus River is associated with the name of Bharat.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. The significance of the name 'Bharat' first appears in the Rig Veda, identifying one of the prominent Vedic groups.
2. 'Bharat' is the other name of India mentioned in the constitution.
3. The two main geographical divisions of India are Indus River and Arabian Sea.
4. The two main rivers in India mentioned in the chapter are Indus river and Sutluj river.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. When explorers and traders travelled to India, they often gave it names based on their experiences, observations or the people they encountered.
One of the earliest names used by foreigners was 'Indus' which comes from the Indus river. Ancient Greeks referred to the land beyond the Indus river as 'India'. Later Persians who interacted with the Indian subcontinent, called it 'Hindustan'. Chinese then, referred it as 'Yindu' or 'Tianzhu' derived from 'Sindhu'.
2. India was previously called Bharat because it was identified in one of the prominent Vedic groups, Rig Veda. It was referred as 'Bharatavarsha' initially used in the Mahabharat that means 'the land of Bharatas' which refers to the entire subcontinent and is rich with historical significance, mentioning various rivers and people. The word 'Bharata' is also mentioned in the ancient text known as the Vishnu Purana.
3. 'Jambudvipa' means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree' commonly known as the "jambul tree" or "Malabar plum tree", is native to India. The term came to signify the Indian subcontinent. In one of the inscriptions of Great emperor Ashoka, the title 'Jambudvipa' describes the whole of India which at the time included what is today Bangladesh, Pakistan as well as parts of Afghanistan.

H. Case based questions.

1. The name "Bharat" means connecting the country to its ancient past and rich culture. It comes from an ancient king named Bharat, who was known for his wisdom and strength.
2. The name "India" comes from the Indus river, which was one of the major rivers in ancient India.
3. Both names "India" and "Bharat" are used in the country to represent the country's past and present, showing how it connects to both its cultural heritage and the global world.
4. The two names show India's connection to its history and the world because 'Bharat' is connected to the Indian epic, Maharashtra king Bharat

who ruled the land long ago and 'India' comes from the Indus river which was one of the major rivers in ancient India.

I. Assertion and reason.

1. (b)
2. (d)



The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Dholavira
2. Mohenjo-daro
3. Archaeologists
4. Mehrgarh
5. Pakistan

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Harappa is the first city discovered in India.
2. Lothal and Kalibangan are the two cities that have fire altars.
3. New tool plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.
4. The city of Dholavira was located in Gujarat, on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch.
5. The four excavation sites of Harappan civilization are Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira and Lothal.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. The drainage system of Harappan cities were famous and advanced. Every house was connected to a network of drains that ran along the streets, keeping the cities clean and prevented flooding.
2. The lifestyle of Harappan people was engaged in construction of special buildings, prepared seals and scribes, made handmade things at homes or

special workshops, grew crops, advanced tools like plough reared animals, etc. The lives of people of Harappa was not completely on a move, like nomads. The Harappans were settled near river banks and led a busily life.

3. Faience was a type of ceramic material, made by binding mineral grains together with glass.
4. The speciality of the craft work of the Harappans was that it provided a variety of crafts in cities, including stone, shell, metal, beads, weights, blades, seals, pots, cotton, cloth, spindle whorls made of terracotta and faience.
5. The major changes around 3900 years ago included abandonment of many sites and emergence of new settlements, writing seals and weights were no longer used. Raw materials brought from long distances became rare. In addition, garbage was piled up on the streets, drainage system broke, new and less impressive houses were built, etc.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. The layout of Harappan cities was as follows-

- (a) Cities were well planned.
- (b) Houses had separate bathing areas.
- (c) Houses were one or two-storeyed.
- (d) Houses in had wells.

The purpose of distinctive structures like the Great Bath was that it was believed to have been used for religious or ceremonial purposes. Also fire altars were used in various cities of Harappan civilization which were used for religious rituals such as sacrifices to fire.

2. The primary factors contributing to the decline and abandonment of Harappan cities around 3900 years ago were-

- (a) Writing seals and weights were no longer used.
- (b) Raw materials brought from far distances became rare.
- (c) Garbage piled up on the streets.
- (d) Drainage system broke down.
- (e) New and less impressive houses were built.
- (f) Primary factors include deforestation, flooding and loss of control by rulers also.

3. The significance of the discovery of Harappa during railway construction was that the engineers discovered by mistake the location of Harappa. The first cities that came into being in the Indian subcontinent were set up on the bank of the River Indus.

The changed perceptions of ancient civilizations showed a significant change among people. Earlier people were always on a move in search of

food, animal and water. Later, people changed their lifestyle by settling in one place for a longer duration in growing crops, developing new tools and crafts work, etc.

4. The diverse roles within Harappan society and the evidences of sophisticated craftsmanship and trade networks are as follows-
 - (a) People constructed special buildings for rulers.
 - (b) People who knew how to write helped prepare the seals and wrote on other materials called scribes.
 - (c) Craftsperson made all kinds of things either in their homes or at special workshops.
 - (d) People used raw materials to produce finished goods.
 - (e) Farming and animal rearing were also practiced as evident from the remains of plants.

H. Picture based questions.

1.
 - (a) Man-made water canal
 - (b) I. It allowed ships to duck.
II. It was a water source for the people.
 - (c) It was constructed using burnt bricks by people.
 - (d) Lothal
2.
 - (a) Beads made out of carnelian red stone.
Stone blades used and developed by early people.
 - (b) The significance of the above are that they were used by crafts persons to cut and shape beads and make things that depict about the past.
 - (c) Stone, shells, beads, blades, etc. were used to make these ornaments.
 - (d) To pass the string, beads have holes in the middle.

I. Case based questions.

1. Harappans were the people of Harappa civilization that lived in cities, farmed crops and raised livestock.
2. Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, liveseed and mustard.
3. They were made up of wood mainly.
4. Harappans used some form of irrigation to grow plants as the region does not receive heavy rainfall.

J. Assertion and reason.

1. (a)
2. (b)

K. Map work.

Self.



Roots of Indian Culture: A Journey Through Time



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. kshatriya 2. tanha or thirst 3. Upanishad
4. Vardhamana Mahavira 5. sangha

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Siddhartha is the birth name of Gautam Buddha.
2. Jainism was mainly supported by traders.
3. Agni, Indra and Soma were the gods of Rigveda.
4. Beas and Sutlej rivers were mentioned in the Rigveda.
5. Mathura and Gandhara regions.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. The social condition before Buddha was changing quickly. Some 'mahajanapadas' kings were becoming growing dominant, village life changed and towns emerged, wanted to know the real purpose of life.
2. The founder of Buddhism, Siddhartha, also named as Gautama was born in lumbini (Nepal). He left his home at a young age to seek knowledge. After many years, he finally decided to find his own path to realisation and meditated. Then, he got the name as the Buddha or the wise one after attaining enlightenment.
3. Sangha is a group of people who left their houses, as believed by Buddha and Mahavira to attain real truth.
4. The two features of Viharas are:
 - (a) These are Buddhist monasteries with open courtyard.
 - (b) They have small rooms, hall, verandah and were built to shelter Buddhists.

5. Buddha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. Vedas are about 3500 years old. These are the earliest literary sources of information about the lives of people of the Vedic Age. The four Veda named as Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.
 - (a) Rigveda is composed of more than thousand hymns. It includes a dialogue between Vishvamitra and two rivers, worshipped as goddesses.
 - (b) Samaveda contains a collection of melodies and chants.
 - (c) Yajurveda is a compilation of ritual-offering formulas said by a priest.
 - (d) Atharvaveda is the “knowledge storehouse of atharvanas, the procedures for everyday life”. It is a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism.
2. Thinkers believed that something was permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They related this as the atman or the individual soul and the concept of Brahman was related to the universal soul. They also considered that both atman and the Brahman were one, as per many ideas recorded in the Upanishads.
3. A new form of Buddhism is laid by Lord Buddha. He believed that all people are equal and should be treated accordingly. Also states that one can attain Moksha, believed in non-violence. He emphasized moral values like honesty, respecting the elders and being kind to all living beings.
4. Following were the teachings of Vardhamana Mahavira:
 - (a) He taught a simple doctrine that who wished to know the truth must leave their homes.
 - (b) Must follow the rules of ahimsa that means not hurting or killing living beings.
 - (c) The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were transmitted orally for several centuries.
5. Buddha's unique centre of learning includes eight-fold path, which are as follows:
 - (a) Right thought
 - (b) Right belief
 - (c) Right speech
 - (d) Right action
 - (e) Right means of livelihood
 - (f) Right effort
 - (g) Right memory
 - (h) Right meditation

Buddha taught one should neither live a luxury nor should give up everything. He believed in honesty, kindness, preached equality, non-violence practice, followed karma and nirvana beliefs.

H. Picture based questions.

- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Caves were meant for worship, meditation, education, etc.
(c) Buddhist monks, artisans, merchants lived in these shelters.
- (a) Dhamek Stupa
(b) Sarnath, near Varanasi, U.P.
(c) It marks the first sermon given by Buddha after attaining enlightenment.
(d) Located in Sarnath, near Varanasi. It is in Uttar Pradesh state of India.

I. Case based questions.

- Vardhamana Mahavira
- Lichchavis group
- Parts of north India, Gurajat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- He lived in a forest for attaining enlightenment.
- In Kusinara
- Peepal tree

J. Assertion and reason.

- (a)
- (d)



Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the one'



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. fourteen years 2. Holi 3. Jesus Christ
4. langar 5. Janamashtami

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Diversity means involving all people differing in tastes, religion, caste, gender, preferences, styles and choices.
2. There are 28 states and 8 union territories in India.
3. On Diwali, devotees worship Lord Ganesha and Goddess Lakshmi.
4. Holi's significance is festival of colours where everyone delights in playing with coloured water and gulal.
5. Ramayana and Mahabharata are the two Hindu epics.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. Because India has a wide range of cultures, languages, religions, ethnicities and geographical features.
2. Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India from Europe by sailing from Portugal to Calicut.
3. Serving foods in gurudwaras, is an example of cultural practice that unites India as it is served to all religions, castes, gender, etc.
4. The use of spices contribute to India's food diversity as each spice has its own unique flavor profile, health benefits and different regions of India use different spice blends.
5. A characteristic feature of traditional Indian clothing is that it reflects cultural richness of each region.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. India is a land of vast diversity as:
 - (a) **In terms of people:** People of different age, gender and religion live together and celebrate festivals with great zeal and joy. It shows the unity in diversity in a vast country like India. Indians also celebrate national festivals together.
 - (b) **In terms of people's backgrounds:** Indians belong to a variety of different cultures, community, preferences and spoken language. Despite such diversity, people of India live together, follow their tastes and rights, without any hindrance.
2. Different regions offer unique culinary experiences in the following examples:
 - (a) **Harvest festival (Onam):** It is annual and cultural festival of Kerala. It honours the legendary king Mahabali and marks the harvest season.
 - (b) **Harvest festival (Pongal):** In South India, people honour the Sun, mother nature and agricultural animals that contribute to a bountiful harvest.



Family and Community



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nuclear 2. family 3. community
4. Parent 5. Bhil

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Family is the first social unit where one encounters, providing love, support and a sense of belonging.
2. The three types of families are nuclear, joint and single parent family.
3. The four things that we learnt from our families are to value education, family, culture and community.
4. Paternal relations mean the relationship with father's parents, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts.
5. Grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins all together are living in a joint family.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. We resemble to our parents and grandparents in our family.
2. We should take care of differently-abled persons by helping them in their work, loving and taking care of their needs.
3. **Nuclear family** is a family where only parents and their children live together.
Joint family is a family where grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins all live together.
4. Some special rules or customs of my family are:
 - (a) We wish each other (elders) by joining hands and saying 'Ram-Ram'.
 - (b) We love each other by helping and taking care of one another.

(c) We all sit together for atleast an hour and share our talks on everyday basis.

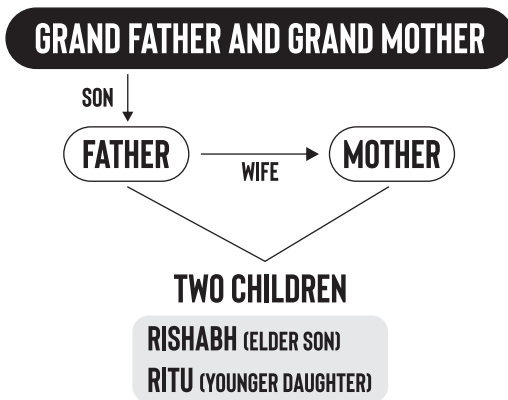
5. Hereditary traits are the habits inhabited from parents. Some traits of hereditary include food (eating habits), talking habits and physical postures while speaking.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. Family comprise of parents, their children, grandparents, aunts and uncles. A family is the fast social unit of interaction. It is with whom one learns to do everything. The foundation of family relationship is built on love, cooperation and interdependence. Every member of a family is significant and deserves respect.

Parents are responsible for nurturing their children, ensuring they are loved, fed, clothed and educated.

For example- Ritu is a girl, who lives with her parents (father and mother) and has an elder brother Rishabh. They live under one roof and eldest of them is Ritu's grandparents.



2. A community consists of people living together in a specific geographical area. It can also refer to individuals connected by shared beliefs, regardless of their location. Care, cooperation and interdependence are essential within communities.

Different communities or groups of individuals together form a society. For a society to thrive being peaceful, prosperous and progressive families and the individuals within them must support, love and cooperate with one another.

H. Complete the given table with the help of your family members.

Do yourself.

I. Assertion and reason.

1. (c)

2. (c)



Grassroots Democracy – Part 1 Governance



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. central 2. democracy
3. vote 4. Legislative, executive, judiciary

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. The function of the Government is that it ensures that the country runs smoothly, providing services and making rules to keep everyone safe and happy.
2. When someone commits a crime, he/she is taken for judgement to court.
3. The three levels of government are local, state and central government.
4. Representative democracies mean a democracy where an elected official at state and national level is allowed to discuss laws, address issues and collaborate through dialogue and debate in assemblies to reach decisions.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. The government manages the entire country by dividing it into three levels; wherein each level looks into affairs of different segments.
2. Democracy is the formation of government elected by the people, of the people and is for the people.

Whereas monarchy is the government (ruler) ruled using the power of kings and queens. Herein, people are not free to select their representative.

3. A democratic country is that country where government is chosen by the people residing in that country. Here, the government has to work using fair means and transparency before the people.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The term 'government' means a set of people elected by citizens of the country, who come together to work for the nation. It works to ensure that the country runs smoothly, providing services and making rules to keep

everyone safe and happy. They are important for a country as:

- (a) It protects a country from external attacks.
 - (b) Arrange for proper well-being of the nation.
 - (c) Provide service and help to people in times of natural calamity.
 - (d) Make significant resolutions of constructing streets and other infrastructure facilities.
 - (e) Resolve the glitches happening among public.
2. Every country should have their own government because it has the power to put the laws on all the citizens for the betterment of the country. Laws are made by the government to ensure people live together in a safe and fair society. It also protects one's rights, define responsibilities and set out what is considered acceptable behavior.
3. There are three types of Government namely:
- (a) **Local government:** The government in village, town or locality is named as local government.
 - (b) **State government:** The government that covers an entire state is named as state government.
 - (c) **National government:** Government covering an entire country (this government is above all other government) is named as national government.
4. The different organs of government are as follows:
- (a) **Legislative:** Responsible for making laws, representing the public interests and overseeing the government. Plays a crucial role in shaping policy and holding the executive accountable.
 - (b) **Executive:** Responsible for implementing and enforcing laws. It is headed by the president or prime minister. They have power to propose, legislation and can veto laws passed by the legislatures.
 - (c) **Judiciary:** Responsible for interpreting laws and administering justice. It comprises courts and judges for resolving disputes, ensuring rule of law and protecting individual rights.

G. Case based questions.

1. 3 levels of government.
2. The local level means in our village, town and locality for ensuring rules and regulations by the government.

H. Assertion and reason.

(b)

I. Picture based questions.

Elections are being held and a mark is put on voter's finger after giving vote to ensure fair voting.

governance and to develop local self- governments in districts, zones and villages.

5. Members of age 18 years or more of the Gram Sabha elect the President of Panchayat (Sarpanch). Representative who gets the maximum vote wins (elects). He/she is selected as the President of Panchayat.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. The three levels of Panchayats are:

- (a) **Village Level:** The first level or tier of democratic government is the Gram panchayat at village level. Gram sabha plays a significant role as the Panchs and the gram panchayat are answerable to the Gram sabha.
- (b) **Block Level:** The second level which has many Gram Panchayats under it. It is also known as Janpad panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti.
- (c) **District Level:** The third level is the Zila Parishad or the District Panchayat. It makes development plans at the district level. It regulates distribution of fund among all the Gram Panchayats with the help of Panchayat Samitis.

2. Following are the works of Gram Panchayat:

- (a) Provision of potable water, sanitation and health care facilities.
- (b) Maintenance and up keeping of public wells, pond and pumps.
- (c) Maintenance of roads and bridges.
- (d) Provision and maintenance of street lights.
- (e) Birth and death records are registered and kept updated.

3. Gram Sabha is a meeting of all the adults of the village covered by a Panchayat. They may be a single or several villages involved. The first meeting of Gram Sabha is held after the election of the new Gram Panchayat. All plans for the work of Gram Panchayat are presented to the public at the Gram Sabha. It prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things.

4. Hardas village in Maharashtra is facing problem of shortage of water. People living there are suggesting to connect pipelines with Suru river to fulfill the requirements of water. While some suggested cleaning wells and deepening handpumps as it believed that piping water creates an overhead tank.

Also, the people of Hardas' village are very poor like Birju, a landless labourer. His name is not suggested in the BPL list while a wealthy man named Natwar, was in the list of BPL. A recheck survey was suggested by the Sarpanch for the names included in BPL so that no poor can get eliminated from it.

5. The list of matters that villagers discussed in the Gram Sabha are:
- Misuse of funds or favouritism.
 - Monitors the works of elected representatives of Gram Panchayat.
 - Development of roads, waterways and public wells.
 - Vaccination programs concerning health issues.
 - Education related issues.
 - Poverty issues of an individual or a group.
 - Levied taxes, rents, rates and fees.

H. Case based questions.

- Each ward (small area) elects a representative, known as ward member.
- The ward panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram panchayat.
 - A process through which people participate in their own government.
 - The second level or Block level is the janpad panchayat.

I. Assertion and reason.

- (b)

J. Picture based questions.

- The Nirmal Gram Puraskar
 - For excellent work done by them in the Panchayat.
 - Maharashtra's village
- Problems of roads, construction, water shortages, etc.
 - Panchs



CHAPTER 12 Grassroots Democracy – Part 3 Local Government in Urban Areas



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Aldermen 2. Municipality 3. wards
4. five 5. Municipalities

C. 'True' or 'False'.

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

D. Match the following columns.

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

E. Very short answer type questions.

- 21 years is the minimum age limit for election as a councillor.
- Municipal commissioner and corporations' members elect the mayor.
- Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata have municipal corporations.
- (a) Provides water facilities
(b) Maintenance of roads and infrastructure
- Indore is the cleanest city of India.

F. Short answer type questions.

- Members of a local body are elected by voting of wards (smaller areas of municipalities).
- Municipal commissioner is the head of municipal corporation.
- The three main functions of Municipal Corporation are-
 - Planning infrastructure of urban areas.
 - Provision of community services.
 - Addressing needs of a growing population.
- Some optional functions of municipal bodies include establishment of public parks and transportation, cultural events' organization, maintenance of old-age and orphanages, etc.

G. Long answer type questions.

- The need for local self-government bodies are:
 - empowers local people of a region (area)
 - solves problems of local people
 - meets the needs of local people
 - promotes economic development of an area
 - promotes infrastructure development

2.

Municipal Corporation	Municipality
Responsible for administration of large cities.	Responsible for administration of small cities and towns.
Have more power and resources as compared to municipality.	Have fewer resources and power as compared to municipal corporations.
Mayor is the head of municipal corporation.	Chairman is the head of municipality.

- The main sources of income of the municipal bodies are:
 - Levied taxes, fees and fines are a source of revenue generation.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Economic activities are those that involve money or are performed in return of money.
2. Non-economic activities are those that do not involve any money or wealth in exchange but are done with feelings of love, care, gratitude, compassion and respect.
3. Importance of economic activities of various levels are:
 - (a) **Individual Level:** Income generation, employment opportunities, standard of living and skill development.
 - (b) **Community Level:** Economic development and growth, social cohesion, local business development.
 - (c) **National Level:** GDP growth, International trade and human development.
4. Following are the importance of non-economic activities:
 - (a) Seva: Selfless service
 - (b) Campaigns of taking care of NGOs and orphanages.
 - (c) Cultural events organised by volunteers for spreading religion and faith.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Non-economic activities are performed without the intention of any financial gain. Such activities are done voluntarily to provide services to others. These are motivated by feelings of love, affection, compassion, sympathy or patriotism. Some examples of non-economic activities are-
 - (a) Free time activities like painting and reading books.
 - (b) Family commitments like teaching and children.
 - (c) Cultural and religious activities like celebrating a festival.
 - (d) Social welfare like donating clothes and books to the needy.
 - (e) Homemaker managing daily tasks like organising wardrobes of children.
2. Seva (a selfless service) is a non-economic activity, seen that many people offer helps (sevas) in temples, gurudwaras, mosques and churches. One big example of seva is the langars which are at the gurudwaras and serve food to all visitors (all religions) for free. These practices generate a sense of satisfaction and gratitude for what they have. It is also a way of contributing to society without expecting much in return.
3. (a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a non-economic activity performed towards the cleanliness of society and ultimately nation. It is also called Clean India Mission launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2 October, 2014, in order to achieve a clean and hygienic country.

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Mining is a process of extracting valuable minerals and resources from the earth.
2. Primary activities have several types such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining and livestock rearing.
3. Examples of secondary activities are manufacturing various goods, construction works, beverage production, craftsmanship, etc.
4. Tertiary economic activity.
5. (a) Buying and selling of goods at shops.
(b) Construction of houses and buildings.
(c) Livestock rearing includes cattles like cows, buffaloes, etc.
(d) Manufacturing of finished goods example- furniture from wood.
(e) Teachings done in schools and colleges.

F. Short answer type questions.

1. Secondary activity is an economic activity, involving processing of raw materials obtained from primary activities to create finished goods or products. These activities are also known as manufacturing goods. For example constructions of buildings using materials like wood, bricks, etc.
2. Following are the importance of economic activities:
 - (a) Fulfills needs of the people.
 - (b) Provide employment generation opportunities to the people.
 - (c) Serves the nation on a larger scale.
 - (d) Involvement of all people as a whole.
 - (e) Provision of several services at different levels.
 - (f) Improves standard of living.
 - (g) Increase in skill development, etc.
3. Farmers gain several benefits by forming cooperatives such as:
 - (a) their income generation increases.
 - (b) access to wholesale and retail markets is availed.
 - (c) have greater control by boycotting the middlemen.
 - (d) produce is improved in terms of quality.
 - (e) reduces risk and avails financial support.
4. Transportation is a tertiary economic activity as it includes services like buses, trains and taxis that help people and goods move from one place to another. It plays a vital role in the economic development of a nation.
5. Cooperatives play a vital role in supporting farmers by reducing risks of financial crisis, delayed stock sale, etc. They help farmers for easy access to retail and wholesale markets, increased income, greater control on buying

and selling the produce, increased product quality, acts as a supporter in every walks of economic activity. Cooperatives eliminate the middlemen work and provides several opportunities directly to the farmers.

G. Long answer type questions.

1. Tertiary activities have great importance in modern economies. It includes education, healthcare, transportation, banking and finance, tourism and hospitality and retail markets of goods and services both. Education, healthcare and transportation support both primary and secondary activities as they provide skills (learnt), health facilities and easy transport to these sectors which creates better opportunities to the people engaged in these activities.
2. Several challenges faced by farmers before cooperatives were involvement of middlemen, increased financial risks, no support system, decreased product quality, no access to markets, etc. But, later with the formation of cooperatives, farmers have relieved in most ways, helping them in more agricultural produce, lesser risk of produce, higher quality crops, increased financial support, etc.
3. Fishing although is a primary economic activity which involves catching fish and seafood from water bodies like rivers, lakes and oceans. It is a major source of livelihood for fishermen.

After catching fish, it is important to either cook them before selling or to sell them further in retail markets to the consumers. These involve secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing (cooking), transportation facility and retail markets availability likewise, fishing includes all the three economic activities for reaching from a farm to the consumers.

4. Technology has played an eminent role in enhancement of economic activities across all sectors. It has helped farmers in crop production in the fields to manufacturing industries in the secondary sector. Involvement of machines and modern technology have provided better output in lesser time. Tertiary sector acts as the backbone of other sectors by providing various services in all economic activities.

For example- farmers have now opted harvester machines for agricultural produce and various other equipments, and have exhibited the traditional ways of farming. In manufacturing industry, these harvested crops are used for making finished goods like textile and clothes, etc. Then in tertiary sector, transportation and other services have made it more convenient for selling of goods in proper markets so that the produce or manufactured good may reach consumers easily.

5. Self

(Points to be included are given on next page:)

- Afforestation
- Mining safely
- Manufacturing goods using required resources
- Sustainable use of natural resources like wood, etc.
- Using products and then sending them for recycling and reusing if possible)

H. Case based questions.

1. Cheese/milk/butter, etc.
2. 1946 in Anand, Gujarat
3. Robust system
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

I. Assertion and reason

1. (a)
2. (a)

J. Crossword puzzle.

Across

3. HOTELS
4. MINING
5. BANKING

Down

1. LIVESTOCK
2. TERTIARY