

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL (TERM- II)

CLASS -7

2021-22

SOCIAL SCIENCE



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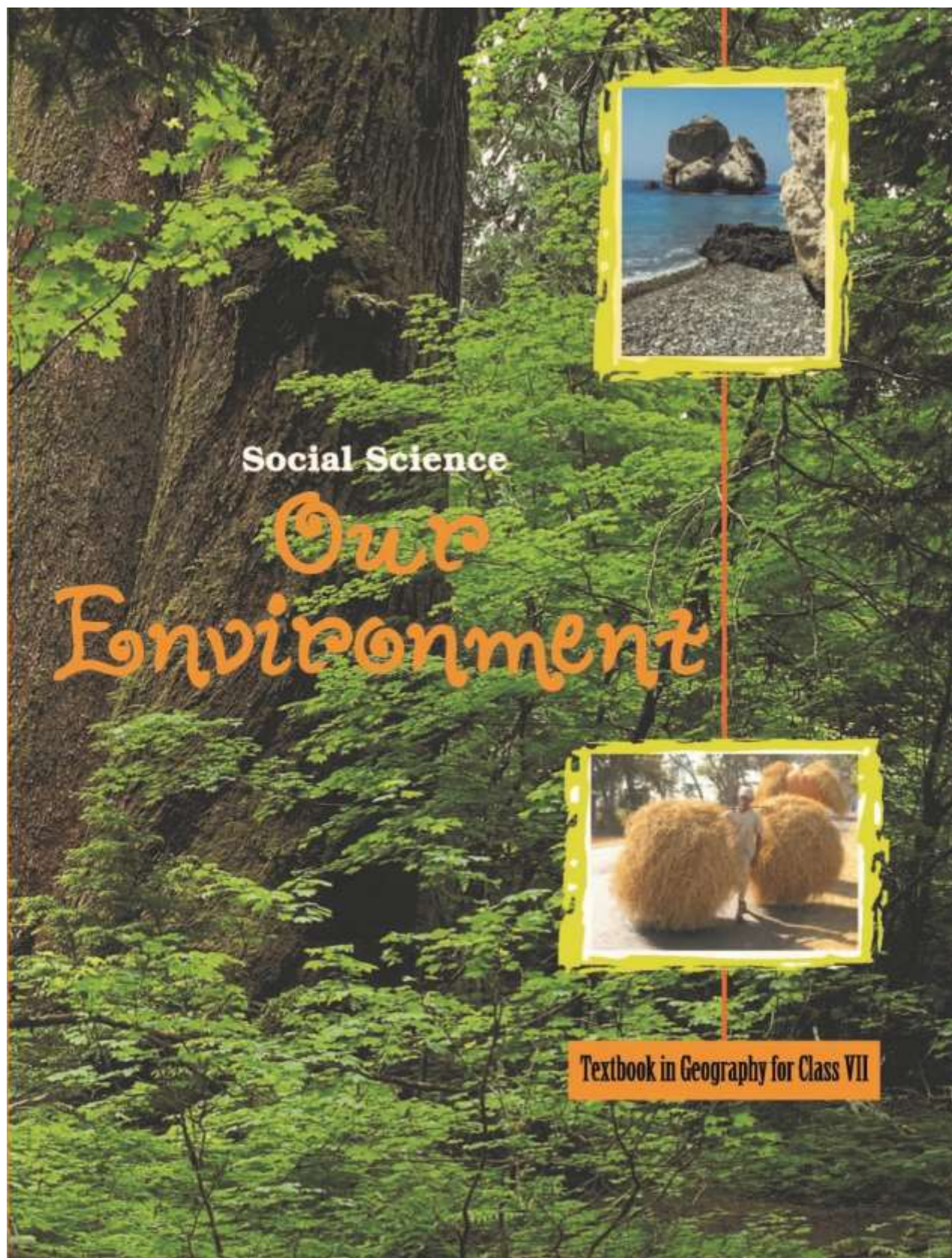
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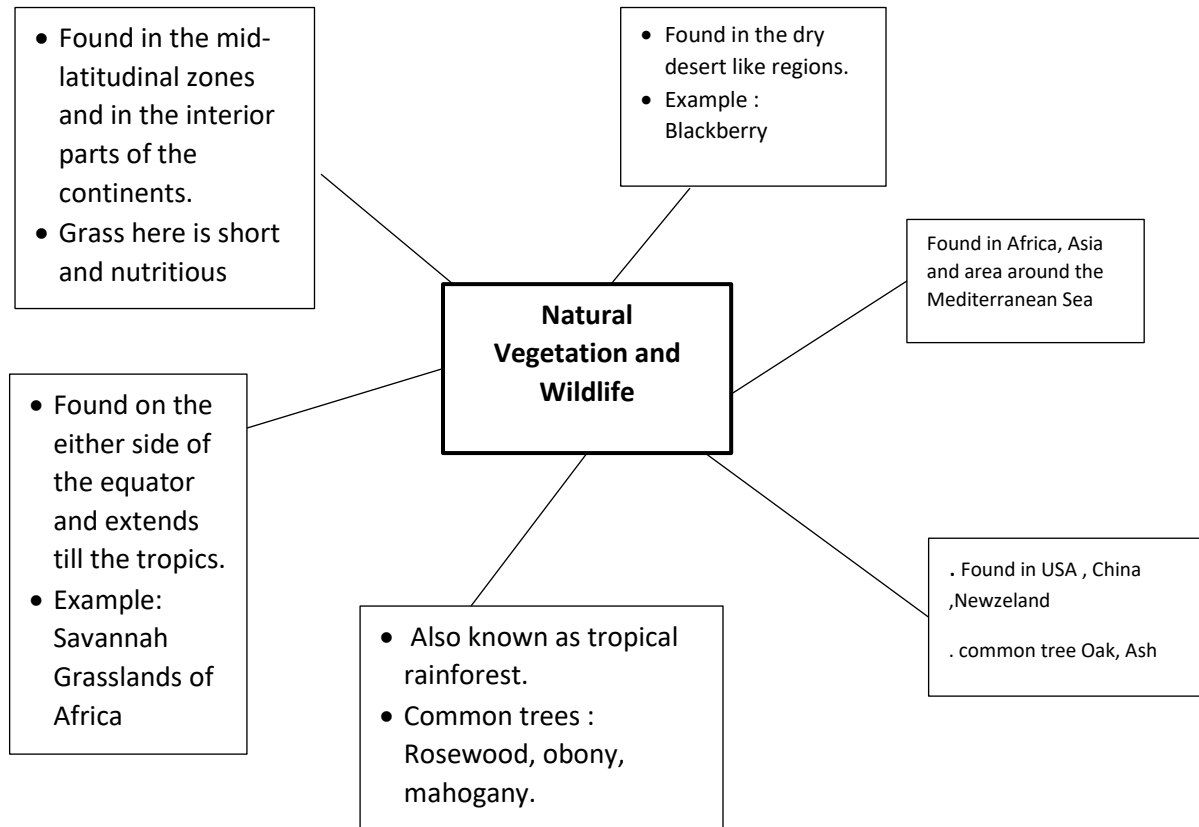


Social Science

Our Environment

Textbook in Geography for Class VII

Chapter- 6 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife



GIST OF THE LESSON

Natural vegetation is the plant life of a region.

- Natural vegetation is of three types: forest, grasslands and shrubs.
- The changes in the type of natural vegetation mainly occurs because of the changes of the climate region.
- Forests:

(i) Forests are of six types: Tropical Evergreen, Tropical Deciduous, Temperate

Evergreen, Temperate Deciduous, Mediterranean, Vegetation, and Coniferous forests.

(ii) Tropical Evergreen Forests are those which occur in the region near the equator and close to the tropics.

(iii) Tropical Deciduous Forests are monsoon forests which shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.

(iv) Temperate Evergreen Forests are located in mid-latitudinal coastal region.

(v) Temperate Deciduous Forests are those which shed their leaves in the dry season.

(vi) Mediterranean Vegetation is found around Mediterranean Sea in Europe.

(vii) Coniferous Forests are found in areas along the Taiga.

- Grasslands:

(i) Tropical grasslands occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics.

(ii) Temperate grasslands are found in mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

- Thorny Bushes:

(i) Thorny bushes are found in the dry desert like regions.

(ii) These are found in areas with scanty rain and scorching heat.

- Tundra Vegetation:

(i) Tundra vegetation growth of natural vegetation is very limited here.

(ii) It is found in polar areas.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q-1 Tropical evergreen forest are also called-

- (a) Tropical rain forest (b) Tropical dry forest
(c) Tropical deciduous forest (d) None of these

ANSWER: A - Tropical rain forest

Q-2 Tundra vegetation is found in the

- (a) Polar region (b) Tropical region
(c) Desert region (d) Equatorial region

ANSWER : A - Polar region

Q-3 Vegetation is scarce in this region

- (a) Plateau region (b) forest region
(c) Mountain region (d) Tundra region

ANSWER : D - Tundra region

Q-4 Which of the following has no effect on vegetation cover of a region?

- (a)Temperature (b)Moisture
- (c)Soil cover (d)Rocks

ANSWER : D - Rocks

Q- 5 Mosses and lichens are found in

- (a)Desertic vegetation (b)tropical evergreen forest (c) Tundra vegetation

ANSWER : Tundra vegetation

Q-6 Thorny bushes are found in

- (a)hot and humid tropical climate (b)Hot and dry desertic climate (c)cold Polar climate

ANSWER : (b)Hot and dry desertic climate

Q-7 In tropical evergreen forest one of the common animal is

- (a)Monkey (b)Giraffe (c)Camel

ANSWER: Monkey

Q-8 One important variety of coniferous forest is

- (a) Rosewood (b) pine (c)Teak

ANSWER : Pine

Q-9 Steppe grasslands are found in

- (a)South Africa (b)Australia (c)Central Asia

ANSWER : Central Asia

Part : 2

VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS:

Q 1-Where do we find temperate deciduous forests?

ANSWER: North eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand,Chile and also found in the coastal regions of Western Europe.

Q 2-Name some of the common animals found in coniferous forests.

ANSWER: Silver fox, mink, polar bear.

Q 3- India has both hot and cold deserts name them and tell in which state are they located.

ANSWER : 1. The Thar Desert in Rajasthan (hot Desert)

2. Ladakh Desert in Ladakh (cold Desert)

Q 4- Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.

ANSWER : 1. Rosewood 2. Ebony

Q 5 -In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated ?

ANSWER : hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.

Q6 -In which part of world are seasonal grasslands found?

ANSWER: These are found in the mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

Q 9- Which are two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends ?

ANSWER : Temperature and Moisture

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q 1 Name different types of natural forests ?

ANSWER : 1. Tropical evergreen forests

2. Tropical Deciduous Forest

3. Temperate evergreen forest

4. Temperate deciduous forest

5. Mediterranean vegetation

6. Coniferous forest

Q 2 Mention the uses of coniferous forests ?

ANSWER : The woods of these trees are very useful for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood.

Q 3-Give reasons—The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.

ANSWER : The animals have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions.

LONG QUESTION ANSWERS

Q 1-Mention the major features of Tundra Region.

ANSWER : This vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America. The animals have thick fur and thick skin to

protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions. Seal, walruses, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and snow foxes are some of the animals found here.

Q 2-Write the characteristics of Tropical Evergreen Forest .

ANSWER : These thick forests occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are

called evergreen. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in the day time. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION ANSWERS: CCT /PISA

Mediterranean Forest

This type of vegetation gets its name from the Mediterranean sea bordering Europe ,Africa

and Asia. It is also found in California in USA, South west of south America , south west Australia. These regions have hot and dry summers and mild and wet winters. Trees adopt themselves to dry summers with help of thick bark and wax coated leaves which help them reduce transpiration. Mediterranean region are known as the Orchards of the worlds for their fruit cultivation. Citrus fruits like oranges ,grapes figs and olives are grown here. Not much of wildlife is found here.

Q 1-In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated ?

ANSWER : hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.

Q 2 - Mediterranean region are known as _____.

ANSWER : the Orchards of the worlds for their fruit cultivation.

Q3 - Give examples of citrus fruits?

ANSWER: oranges ,grapes figs and olives

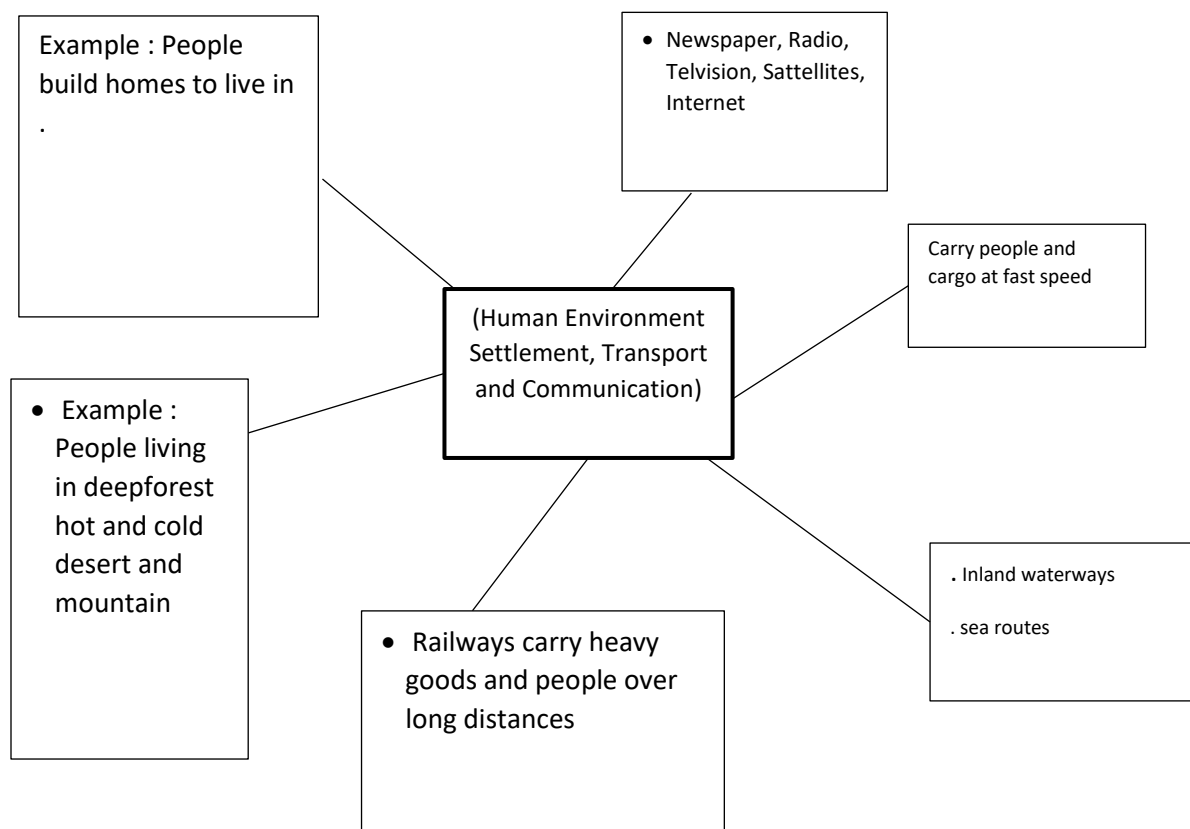
MAP BASED QUESTIONS :

1 On outline map of the world mark different types of forest using different colors .

2. On the outline map of Africa ,mark the Sahara desert.

Chapter 7

Human Environment Settlement, Transport and Communication



GIST OF THE LESSON:

Human beings are dependent on environment.

- To grow food, build homes and developed better means of transport and communication, human beings have modified the environment.

- Settlements:

(i) Settlements are places where people build their homes.

(ii) The settlements earlier grew near the river valleys as water was easily available and land was fertile.

(iii) Settlements can be permanent or temporary.

(iv) Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called temporary settlements.

(v) In permanent settlements, people build homes to live in.

(vi) Settlements can be rural or urban. Rural settlements can be compact or scattered.

People in rural areas practice agriculture. In urban area, people are mostly engaged in services.

- Transport:

(i) Transport is the means by which people and goods move.

(ii) With the invention of wheel, transport, became easier.

(iii) Earlier donkeys, mules, bullocks and camels were used for transportation.

(iv) Earlier traders took land route or sea route for transportation. Now it takes only 6-8 hours to travel from India to Europe.

(v) The four major means of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways.

- Roadways: The most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances, are roads. They can be metalled or unmetalled.

- Railways:

(i) The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and economically.

(ii) The invention of steam engine and industrial revolution helped in speedy development of rail transport.

(iii) Diesel and electric engine have largely replaced the steam engines.

(iv) Now super fast trains have been introduced to make travelling faster.

(v) Indian railways network is the largest in Asia.

- Waterways:

(i) Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance.

(ii) There are mainly two types of routes, inland waterways and sea routes.

(iii) Navigable rivers and lakes are used as inland waterways.

(iv) Sea routes are connected through ports.

- Airways:

(i) It is the fastest means of transport developed in the early twentieth century.

(ii) It is the only mode of transport to reach the most remote and distant areas especially

where there are no roads and railways.

(iii) Some major airports in the world are Delhi, Mumbai, New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt and Cairo.

- Communication:

(i) Communication is the process of conveying messages to others.

(ii) Different modes of communication are used to provide information, to educate as well as to entertain.

(iii) Through newspaper, radio and television, we can communicate with a large number of people. They are, therefore, called mass media.

(iv) Satellites, Internet, Wireless telephone are main modes of communication.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :

1. Which of the following is not a means of communication?

A). TELEPHONE B). BOOKS C). TABLE

ANSWER -C Table

2. Which type of road is constructed under the ground?

A). FLYOVER B).EXPRESSWAYS C). SUBWAYS

ANSWER : C Subways

3. Which mode of transport is most suitable to reach an island?

(A) SHIP

(B). TRAIN

(C). CAR

ANSWER : A SHIP

4. Which vehicle does not pollute the environment?

(A). CYCLE (B). BUS (C). AEROPLANE

ANSWER : A CYCLE

5. Which type of dwellings are built in region near the poles?

(A) STILT HOUSES

(B) IGLOO

(C) THACHED HOUSES

ANSWER : B IGLOO

6. The Trans – Siberian railways is the longest railway system runs through the country of:

A). CANADA B). CHINA C). RUSSIA

ANSWER : C RUSSIA

SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWER

Q. 1 What is the benefit of railways?

Answer: 1. It can carry heavy goods and people over long distance quickly and cheaply.

2. It makes the journey faster.

Q. 2 Name the important inland water way ?

Answer : 1. The Ganga Brahmaputra river system

2. The great lakes in North America

3. The River Nile in Africa

Q.3 What kind of houses are built in area of heavy rainfall?

Answer : Houses are constructed on a raised platform or stilts.

Q . 4 What is mass media ?

Answer : The communication by which a large number of audience can be reached at the same time is called mass media. It consists of newspaper, televisions, radio etc.

Q . 5. Give two advantages of waterways?

Answer : 1. Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances

2. Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly

used for transporting merchandise and

goods from one country to another.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS :

1. Which is the longest railways system?

Answer : The Trans - Siberian Railway.

2. Which is the highest roadways in the world?

Answer : Manali - leh highway

3.Name any two important ports of the world ?

Answer : 1.Singapore and Mumbai in Asia.

2.Durban and Capetown in Africa

3.Sydney in Australia.

LONG QUESTIONS ANSWERS

1. Write the advantages of Road transport ?

Answer : The most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances are roads. They can be metalled (pucca) and unmetalled (kutchra). The plains have a dense network of roads. Roads have also

been build in terrains like deserts, forests and even high mountains.

2. Mention the various types of settlement ?

Answer : Settlements can be permanent or temporary.Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called temporary settlements. The people living in deep forests, hot and cold deserts and mountains often dwell in such temporary

settlements. They practice hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation and transhumance.However more and more settlements today are permanent settlements. In these settlements, people build homes to live in.

3. Write two positive and two negative aspects of Railways ?

Answer : In places super fast trains have been introduced to make the journey faster. The railway network is well developed over the plain areas.

Advanced technological skills have enabled laying of railway lines in difficult mountain terrains also. But these are much fewer in number.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION ANSWERS CCT/ PISA

In rural areas, people build houses to suit their environment. In regions of heavy rainfall, they have slanting roofs. Places where water

accumulates in the rainy season the houses are constructed on a raised platform or stilts

Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in areas of hot climate. Local materials like stones, mud, clay, straw etc are

used to construct houses. The towns are small and the cities are larger urban settlements. In

urban areas the people are engaged in

manufacturing, trading, and services. Name some of the villages, towns and cities of your state.

Q 1. What are the roofs like in areas with heavy rainfall?

Answer: In areas with heavy rainfall, the roofs are slanting.

Q 2. How are houses constructed in areas with hot climate?

Answer: In areas with a hot climate, houses with thick mud walls with thatched roofs are built.

Q 3. What activities are people engaged in in urban areas?

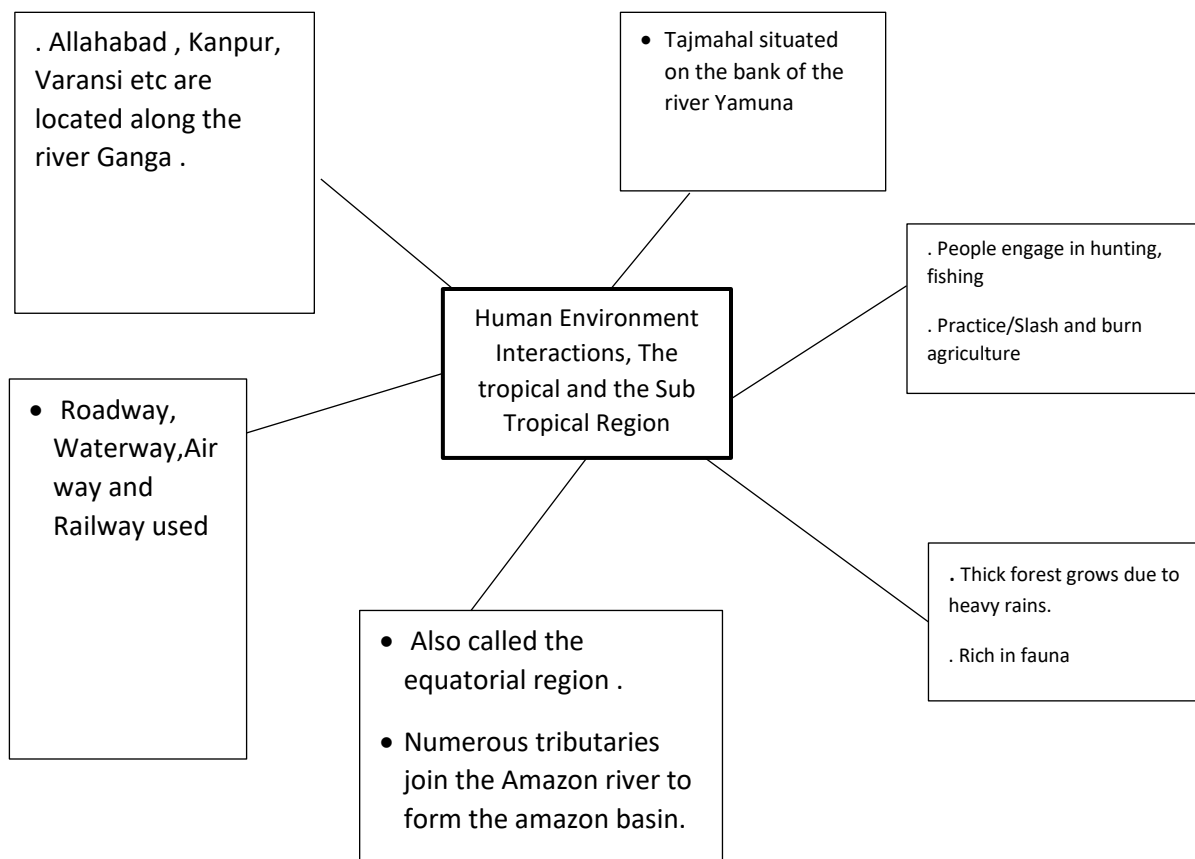
Answer: In urban areas people are engaged in manufacturing, trading and services.

Activities:

Find the names of some newspapers and TV news channels in English, Hindi and a regional language.

Chapter 8

Human Environment Interactions, The tropical and the Sub Tropical Region



GIST OF THE LESSON

- Human beings interact with environment and are dependent on it for a number of things.

- Life in the Amazon Basin:

(i) Amazon river was discovered by a Spanish explorer, Vicente Yanez Pinzon.

(ii) The Amazon basin lies in the tropical region close to the equator between 10°N and 10°S , and the river Amazon flows through this region.

(iii) The Amazon river basin drains portions of Brazil, parts of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and a small part of Venezuela.

- Climate:

(i) The Amazon basin stretches directly on the equator and its characterized by hot and

west climate throughout the year.

(ii) There is heavy rainfall and high humidity.

- Rainforest:

(i) As it rains heavily, thick forests grow in this region.

(ii) The forests are in fact so thick that the dense roof created by leaves and branches do not allow the sunlight to reach the ground.

(iii) The rainforest is rich in fauna.

(iv) The basin is home to thousands of species of insects.

- People of the Rainforests:

(i) People grow most of their food in small areas after clearing some trees in the forest.

(ii) Slash and burn agriculture is prevalent.

(iii) The development activities are leading to gradual destruction of the biologically diverse rainforest.

- Life in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:

(i) The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent.

(ii) The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountains and foothills of the Himalayas and the Sunderbans delta are the main features of this region.

(iii) The basin area has varied topography. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain.

(iv) Agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow new crops.

(v) Wheat, maize sorghum, gram and millets are the important crops of the region.

(vi) The vegetation cover of the area varies according to the type of landforms.

(vii) There is a variety of wildlife in the basin. In the delta areas, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligators are found.

(viii) Fish and rice is the staple diet of the people.

(ix) The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several big towns and cities like Allahabad, Kanpur,

Varanasi and Lucknow.

(x) All the four means of transport are well-developed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

(xi) Tourism is an important activity of the region.

MCQ Questions

Q1. Deodars and firs are a type of :

a) Coniferous trees b) Deciduous trees c) Shrubs d) Tropical hardwood

ANSWER - A Coniferous forests

2. Kolkata is located on the river :

(a) Ravi (b) Bhagirathi (c) Hooghly (d) Ganga

ANSWER - C Hooghly

3. Manioc is the staple food of :

(a) Ganga Basin (b) Africa (c) Amazon (d) All of these

ANSWER - C Amazon

4. Which of the countries is not a part of Amazon basin?

(a) Brazil (b) Bolivia (c) Peru (d) Argentina

ANSWER - D Argentina

5. Toucans are a type of :

(a) Bird (b) Animal (c) Crop (d) Tree

ANSWER - A Bird

6. Which type of road is constructed under the ground?

(a) Fly over (b) Expressways (c) Highways

(d) Subways

ANSWER - D Subways

Short Question Answers

1. What type of climate does the Ganga basin region experience ?

ANSWER : The area is dominated by monsoon climate. The monsoon brings rains from mid-June to mid-September. The summers are hot and the winters cool.

2. What is the extent of the Ganga Brahmaputra basin?

ANSWER : The tributaries of rivers Ganga and

Brahmaputra together form the

Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent . The basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N

latitudes.

3. What is specific feature of the forests of the Amazon basin?

ANSWER : As it rains heavily in this region, thick forests grow . The forests are in fact so thick

that the dense “roof” created by leaves and

branches does not allow the sunlight to reach

the ground. The ground remains dark and damp.

Only shade tolerant vegetation may grow here.

Orchids, bromeliads grow as plant parasites.

The rainforest is rich in fauna. Birds such as toucans , humming birds etc.

4. What are the major cities located on the River Ganga?

ANSWER : The cities of Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata.

Long Question Answers

1. Give an Account of the life of the people in Ganga Brahmaputra Basin.

ANSWER : The basin area has varied topography. The environment plays a dominant role in the distribution of the population. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore less number of

people live in the mountain area of the Ganga-

Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow crops.

2. Write four features of slash and burn agriculture.

ANSWER : Slash and Burn is a way of cultivating land where farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes.

These are then burnt, which releases the

nutrients into the soil. Now crops are grown in

this cleared field for a few years. After repeatedly

using the patch of land, the soil loses its nutrients. So it is abandoned. Then they clear another plot of land to plant. In the mean time young trees grow in the old field. In this way soil fertility is restored. People can then return to it and start cultivating it again.

Give reason :

(I) Paddy is grown in Ganga Brahmaputra plains. Give reason.

ANSWER : Paddy is grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains the availability of sufficient amount of water in this area.

Paddy requires fertile alluvial soil and much water to grow which is easily available in this plain.

The rainfall and temperature also support the growth of paddy.

(II) . Give two reasons why the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin is thickly populated

ANSWER : The plain area provides the most

suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow crops. The density of population of the plains is very high.

(III) . The rainforests are depleting.

ANSWER : (i) The rainforests are depleting due to following reasons:

→ The indigenous population was pushed out for the developmental activities which is leading to the destruction of the rainforests.

→ Large scale deforestation for construction of roads, industries and houses.

→ For getting wood from forests in order to increase economical profit.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION ANSWERS :

The plain is the most suitable area for habitation and its population density is very high, because the land is flat and the soil is fertile, and agriculture is the main occupation of the

Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has many big cities and towns on the banks of river Ganga such

as Allahbad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna, and Kolkata, all of which have a population of more than ten lakhs (one million). The wastewater from the city's industries is discharged into the

rivers, and this pollutes them. The transport system in the basin is well-developed, with railways and roadways connecting important towns and villages and waterways connecting towns that are on the banks of rivers. Kolkata is an important international port on the river Hooghly,

and there are also many airports in the plains. Tourism is another important activity.

Q. 1 _____ is the main occupation of the

Ganga-Brahmaputra plain .

- (A) Fishing
- (B) Trade
- (C) Agriculture

ANSWER : C Agriculture

Q. 2 What are the major cities located on the River Ganga?

ANSWER: Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata.

Q. 3 Name the international port on the river Hooghly .

- (A) GOA
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Mumbai

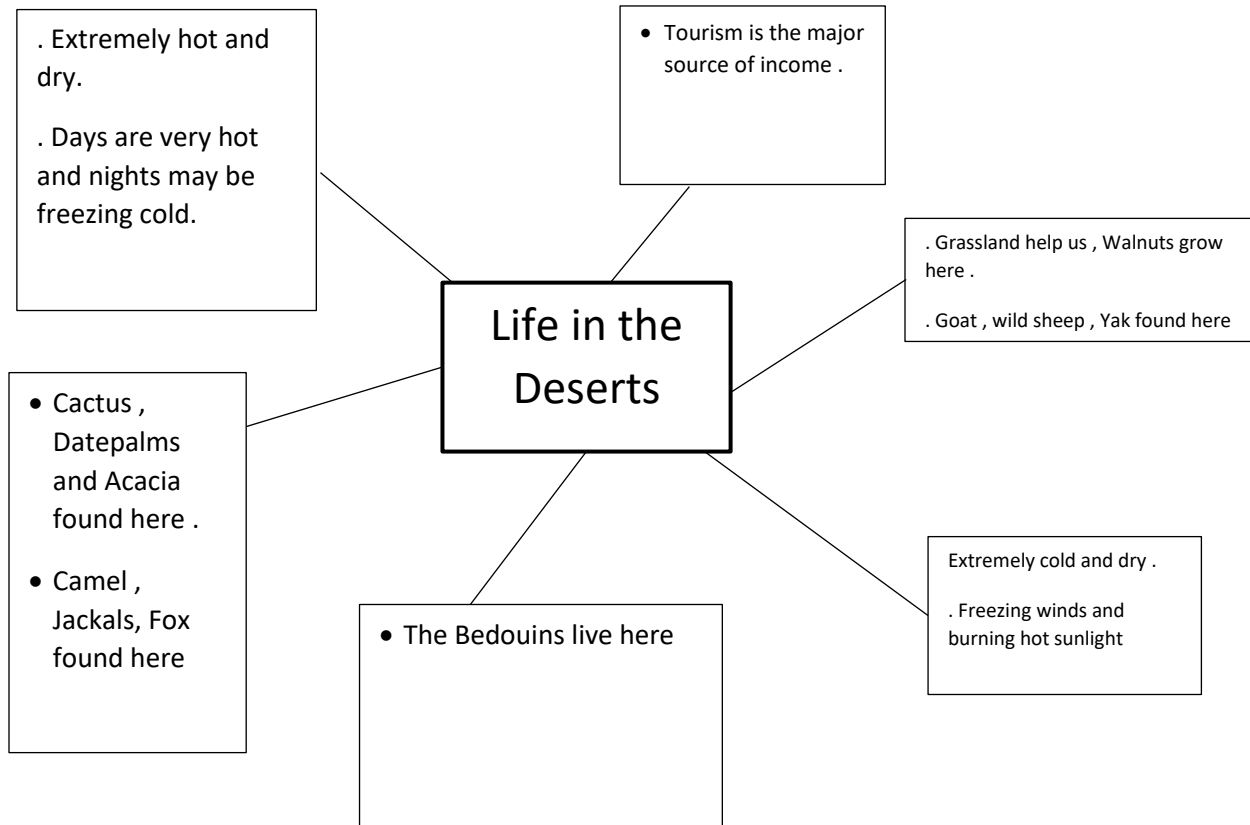
ANSWER : B Kolkata

Map skills.

- (i) On an outline map of the Indian Sub-continent, draw the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra
- (ii) On the political map of South America, draw the equator. Mark the countries through which the equator passes.

Chapter 9

Life in the Deserts



GIST OF THE LESSON

Desert is an arid region characterized by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation.

- Depending on the temperature, there can be hot deserts or cold deserts.

- The Hot Desert-Sahara:

- (i) Sahara Desert in Africa is the world's largest hot desert.

- (ii) It touches 11 countries and has got gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface.

- (iii) The climate of Sahara is scorching hot and parch dry with temperature as high as 50°C.

- (iv) The nights are freezing cold with temperature nearing zero degrees.
- (v) Vegetation in the Sahara Desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, snakes and lizards are the main animal species found here.
- (vi) Despite its harsh climate, Sahara is inhabited by various groups of people. The main groups are Bedouins and Tuaregs.
- (vii) The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population.
- (viii) The discovery of oil is constantly transforming this region. Other important minerals found here are iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium.
- (ix) More and more nomadic tribes are taking to city life.
- The Cold-Desert-Ladakh:
 - (i) Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (ii) The altitude in Ladakh varies from 3,000 m in Kargil to more than 8,000 m in Karakoram.
 - (iii) The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.
 - (iv) Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys.
 - (v) The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs.
 - (vi) The animals are reared as they provide milk, meat and hides.
 - (vii) The population consists of either Muslims or Buddhists.
 - (viii) Some famous Buddhist monasteries are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamyuru.
 - (ix) In summer season, the people are busy cultivating barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnips.
 - (x) Tourism is a major activity with several tourists streaming in from within India and abroad.
 - (xi) People of Ladakh have over the centuries learnt to live in balance and harmony with nature.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Sahara Desert is located in the----- part of Africa :

- (a) South
- (b) North
- (c) East

ANSWER : B North

2. Days are unbelievably hot and the nights may be freezing cold in ---- areas.

- a) Deserts
- b) Plains
- c) Mountains

ANSWER : A Deserts

3. Important river of Egypt is-----river.

- a) Hwangho
- b) Nile
- c) Indus

ANSWER : B Nile

4. Bedounis and Tuerags are the nomadic groups of-----Continent.

- a) Asia
- b) Australia
- c) Africa

ANSWER : C Africa

5. ----- is the Capital of Ladakh

- a) Ladakh
- b) Leh
- c) Gilgit

ANSWER : B. Leh

6. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir valley through---- pass

- a) Zoji La

b) Rohtang la.

c) Baralacha la

ANSWER : A Zoji La

7. Buddhist monasteries in Ladakh are called as -----

a) Gompas

b) Meadows

c) Glacier

ANSWER : A. Gompas

10. Ladakh is lying in the -----Himalayas.

a) Middle Himalayas

b) Greater Himalayas

c) Lesser Himalayas

ANSWER : B. Greater Himalayas

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. In which continent Sahara Desert is there ?

ANSWER : Africa

2. Which is the largest desert in the world?

ANSWER : Sahara Desert

3. How many countries the Sahara Desert touches in Africa ?

ANSWER : Eleven countries

4. Name the nomadic tribes of Sahara Desert ?

ANSWER : Bedounis and Tuerags

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Name the Important rivers flow in Ladakh.

ANSWER : Several rivers flow through Ladakh. The most important river is the Indus. The rivers form deep valleys and gorges. Several glaciers are found in Ladakh.

2. How oasis is formed ?

ANSWER : Depressions are formed when the wind blows away the sands. In the depressions where underground water reaches the surface,

an oasis is formed.

3.What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert ?

ANSWER : Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry. The air at this altitude is so thin that the heat of the sun can be felt intensely. The day temperatures in summer are just above zero degree and the night temperatures well below -30°C . It is freezing cold in the winters when the temperatures may remain below -40°C for most of the time.

4.Which are the crops grown in Sahara Desert ?

ANSWER : Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown. Egyptian cotton, famous worldwide is grown in Egypt.

5. Name the places where you will find oil refineries in north part of Africa.

ANSWER : The discovery of oil – a product in great demand throughout the world. In Africa Algeria, Libya and Egypt are famous for oil refineries.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1.Distinguish flora and fauna of Ladakh and Sahara.

ANSWER : LADAKH DESERT : Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to

graze. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys. During the summers, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds. The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs.

SAHARA DESERT : Vegetation in the Sahara desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia. In some places there are oasis – green islands with date palms surrounding them. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, many varieties of snakes and lizards are the prominent animal species living there.

2. Explain the activities of Nomadic people of Sahara Desert.

ANSWER : These groups are nomadic tribes rearing livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS :

1. Why Chiru or the Tibetan antelope become endangered species.?

ANSWER : It is hunted for its wool known as shahtoosh, which is light in weight and extremely warm.

2. Why climate is too cold in Ladakh ?

ANSWER : Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry.

3. Why Ladakh gets low rainfall ?

ANSWER : As it lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas, there is little rainfall, as low as 10 cm every year.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION ANSWERS :

The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population. Since water is available, the people grow date palms. Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown. Egyptian cotton, famous worldwide is grown in Egypt. The discovery of oil – a product in great demand throughout the world, in Algeria, Libya and Egypt is constantly transforming the Sahara desert. Other minerals of importance that are found in the area include iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium.

Q.1 Name the longest river of the world ?

ANSWER : Nile River

Q. 2 Name the places where you will find oil refineries in Sahara Desert ?

ANSWER : Algeria, Libya and Egypt

Q. 3 Which are the food crops grown in Sahara Desert ?

ANSWER : Food Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are grown.

Q.4 List some important minerals found in Sahara desert.

ANSWER : 1. Iron

2. Phosphorus

3. Manganese

4. Uranium.

Map skills.

(i) On the outline map of Africa, mark the Sahara desert and any four countries around it.

(ii) On the outline map of India, mark the Karakoram Range, Zaskar Range, Ladakh and Zoji La pass

SOCIAL SCIENCE

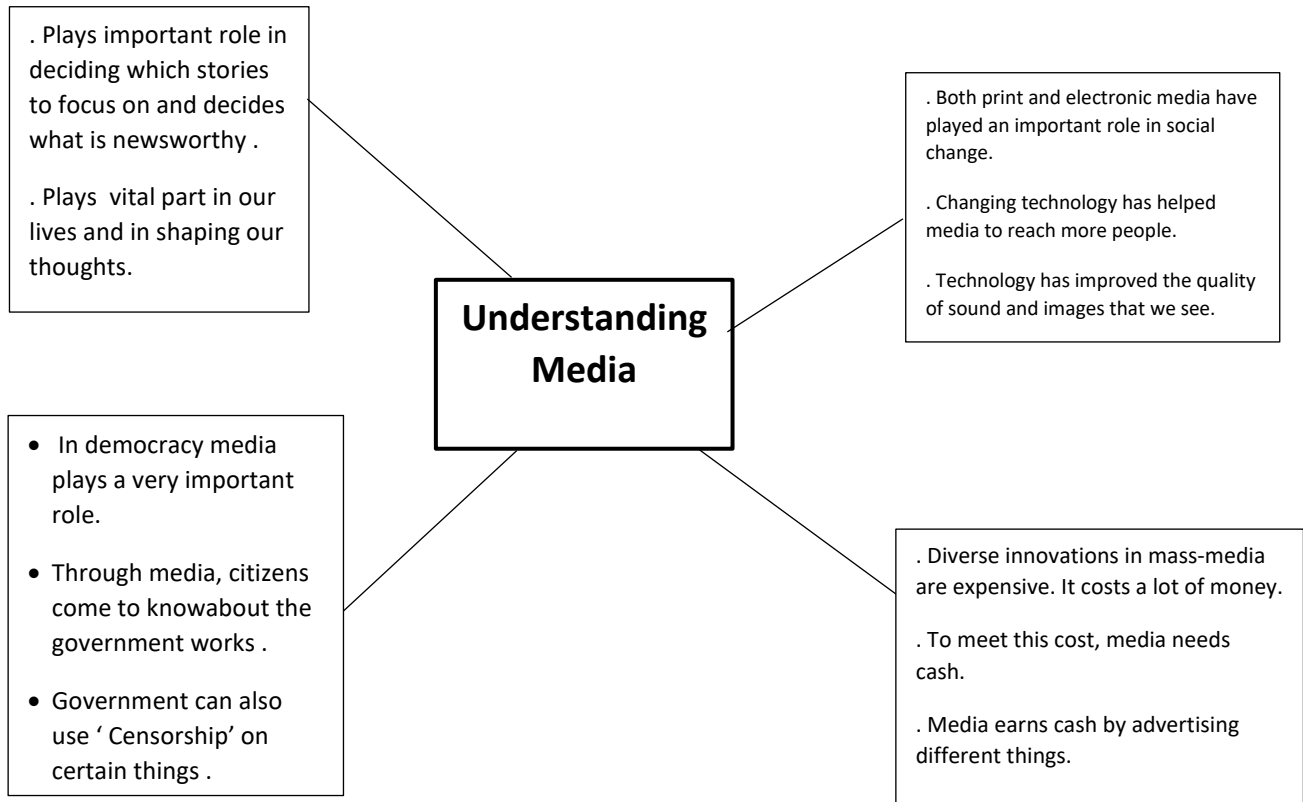
Social and Political Life–II



**TEXTBOOK
FOR CLASS VII**

Chapter 6

Understanding Media



Gist of Lesson

Media refers to all means of communication, everything ranging from a phone call to the evening news on TV can be called media. TV, radio, and newspapers are forms of media. Since they reach millions of people across the world they are called mass media.

Media is the plural form of the word 'medium' and it describes the various ways through which we communicate in society.

Media and Technology

- Life without media is difficult. Cable TV and the Internet are recent phenomena.
- Both print media and electronic media have played an important role in social change.

- Changing technology or machines help media to reach more people.
- Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of the global people.
- It is the responsibility of the media to present a fair and balanced report.
- Media is far from being independent. This is because of the control of the government over media called censoring and because big business houses control the media.
- An independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage and news.

Media and Money

- The different technologies that mass media use are expensive.
- In a news studio, it is not only the newsreader who needs to be paid but also a number of other people who help put the broadcast together.
- A lot of money is spent on getting the latest technology. To meet this cost, it needs money.
- Media thus has come to be owned by big corporate.
- Media, therefore, uses advertising as a tool to raise revenue.

Media and Democracy

- Media plays a very important role in providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world.
- New stories of media inform people about important events in the country.
- Some important ways by which people can take about important events in the country are organizing public protests, starting a signature campaign, etc.

Setting Agendas

- The media also plays an important role in deciding which stories to focus on.
- By focusing on particular issues, it influences and shapes our thoughts. It is said the media sets the agenda for people.
- Very recently, the media reported alarming levels of pesticides in cold drinks. This report led to safety standards being set for colas.
- Media plays a very important role in our lives as it tells us about working of the government.

- Freedom of expression should be given to media to report events independently.

Media is the plural form of the word 'Medium'. It describes the various ways through which we communicate in society.

Media refers to all means of communication, everything ranging from a phone call to the evening news



Multiple choice Question

1. Lighthouse of democracy is

- (a) Publish
- (b) Media
- (c) Print
- (d) Press

Ans. (b) Media

2. What is local media

- (a) Media run by local groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
- (b) Media run by state groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
- (c) Media run by national groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
- (d) Media run by international groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas

Answer- a. Media run by local groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas

3. ____ can reach millions of people because they use certain technologies

- (a) Newspapers, television and telephone
- (b) Newspapers, Mobile and telephone
- (c) Newspapers, television and radio
- (d) Newspapers, Mobile and radio

Answer- (c) Newspapers, television and radio

4. Media is the plural form of the word

- (a) Medium
- (b) Midia
- (c) Mediuom
- (d) Medio

Ans: -(a) Medium

5. This refers to a thing or service that has been made for being sold in the market.

- (a) Consumer
- (b) Selling
- (c) Production
- (d) Product

Ans:- d. Product

6. Which of the following is example of print media

- (a) Radio and Magazine
- (b) Newspaper and Magazine report
- (c) Television and Newspaper
- (d) Telephone and Newspaper

Ans:- (b) Newspaper and Magazine report

7. Branding actually came from

- (a) Cattle grazing
- (b) Sheep grazing
- (c) Cow grazing

(d) Buffalo grazing

Ans:- (a) Cattle grazing

8. When a large number of people come together and openly state their opposition to some issue.

Organising a rally, starting a signature campaign, blocking roads etc. are some of the ways in which this is done

(a) Violence

(b) Riot

(c) Broadcast

(d) Public protest

Ans:- (d) Public protest

9. Objective of media are as follows

(a) Highlight the visits of a famous political party

(b) New of major political events

(c) Highlight one side of the aspects

(d) Separate news from opinion

Ans:- (d) Separate news from opinion

10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Independent media plays a role in a democratic country.

2. and are a recent phenomena in the media.

3. Mass media earns money through

4. With typewriters, journalism underwent a change in the

5. At times media is prevented from publishing a story, this is called

Ans:- Answer:

1. significant

2. Cable T.V., Internet

3. advertisements

4. electronic, 1940's

5. censorship.

State whether the given statements are True or False.

1. Media is the plural form of the word middle.
2. Television has made us think of ourselves as global citizens.
3. Changing Technologies help media to reach more people.
4. Balanced report discusses only one point of view or one side of story.
5. Media can be divided into print media and electronic media.

Answer:

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

Very Short Answer Type Extra Questions

(1.) What do mean by social advertisement?

Solution:

Social advertisement refer to advertisement made by the State or private agencies have a large message for society.

(2) What do you mean by branding ?

Solution:

Stamping a product with particular name and sign.

(3) What is the role of advertising in our in two pints.

Solution:

Advertisements aim to get to buy a particular brand. This basically means that after we see an advertise meant we should want to buy the brand.

(4) What do toy by social advertisement ?

Solution:

Social advertisements refer to advertisements made by the State or Private agencies that have a large message for society.

(5) What do you understand by the term 'censorship' ?

Solution:

It refers to the powers that government has disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories.

Short Answer Type Extra Questions

(1) How does media creates public opinion.

Solution:

Media creates public opinion through newspapers, Tv channels, through which people gets aware and also built their opinion and take actions.

(2) Describe any print media.

Solution:

We consider Newspaper as print media, because it is printed daily with all different daily. To awareness to the people of the country

(3) Discuss the various forms of electronic and its importance.

Solution:

The electronic media comprises radio, television, internet and cinema, it is very effective as;

(a) it is able to create an audio – visual impact on viewers

(b) It makes people aware of happening across the country

Long Answer

Q.1. Describe relationship between media and technology.

Answer:

Relationship between Media and Technology:

- Today it is difficult for us to imagine our life without the media.
- Cable television and the widespread use of the Internet is a recent phenomenon.
- They are less than twenty years old.
- The technology that mass media uses keeps changing.
- Newspapers, television and radio reach million of people because they use certain technologies.
- Newspapers and magazines are also the print media.
- TV and radio are termed as the electronic media.
- Newspapers are called print media, because they give news in print.

- Naming of media as print media is related to the different technologies that they use.
- The technology that mass media uses has changed over the years and

Q.2. What is the role of media in democracy?

Answer:

Media plays an important role in providing news and discussing events in the country and the world. This helps citizens to learn about functioning of government. Citizens can take action based on the news. They can write letters to ministers or organise a public protest.

Signature campaign may be stated to make government rethink on certain issue.

Q.3 .What is a balanced report?

Answer:

- If we read either newspaper we would know only one side of the story.
- From the story in the News of India we term the protestors as a nuisance.
- On the other hand, the story in the India Daily, tells us that the protests are because a lot of livelihoods will be lost, relocation efforts are inadequate.
- Neither of these stories is a balanced report. A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.

• Source Based Question / PISA/ CCT

• Media and democracy

• The media plays a very important role in providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world. Thus, it is an essential part of

• a democratic country. Media helps citizens in analysing the work that the government does. Based on it, citizens can take action. They can do this by

• writing letters to the concerned minister, organising a public protest, starting a signature campaign, asking the government to rethink its programme,

• etc.

• Balance Report

• A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story

and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds. Writing a

- balanced report depends on the independence of the media. An independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news.

No one should tell the media what can be included and what should not be included in a news story. In reality, the media is far from independent because of two reasons

- 1. Government has a good hold over the media. It can prevent a news item, or scenes from a movie, or the lyrics of a song from being shared
- with the larger public. This is referred to as censorship.
- 2. The media often focuses on a particular aspect of a story because they believe this makes the story interesting and increases public support on an issue.
- Question 1. Which of the following plays an important role in discussing the happenings in the world?

Question 2. What is a Balanced Report?

Question 3. What do you understand by independent media?

Question 4. Why is the media not free?

Chapter 7

Market around us



Market Around Us

A market is where buyer and seller are involved in the sale and purchase of goods. It establishes a link between the producer and the consumer.

There are different kinds of markets namely; weekly market, shops, shopping complex or mall.

profit earned by different market varies. It depends on the type of investment made by seller and buying capacity of the customer.

In present times, goods are also sold by online marketing and home delivery.

Weekly Market

- A weekly market is so-called because it is held on a specific day of the week.
- Shops may be permanent or hawker type. They provide different goods and sometimes even on credit.
- There are thousands of such markets in India. People come here for their everyday requirements.
- Traders set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening.
- Many things are available in a weekly market at cheaper rates.
- Weekly markets even have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is a competition among them.
- One advantage of weekly markets is that most of the things of need are available in one place.

Shops in the Neighbourhood

- There are many shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhood.
- We may buy milk from the dairy, grocery from the departmental stores, etc.
- These shops are useful as they are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week.

Shopping Complexes

- There are other markets in the urban area which have many shops at one place called a shopping complex.
- In many urban areas, we also have multi-storied air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors as malls.
- Malls sell branded and non branded goods and invest a huge amount of money in their shops.

Chain of Markets

- The people in between the producer and the final consumer are traders.
- The person who produces goods is the producer. The person who buys goods from him is the wholesaler. The wholesaler gives it to the traders who gives it to the consumer.

- This trader is known as the retailer.
- The retailer could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker, neighbourhood shop owner in the shopping complex, etc.

Markets Everywhere

- All markets work in a space in a particular manner and time.
- Buying and selling take place in different ways, not necessarily through shops in the market.
- There are even markets we may not be aware of. This is because a large number of goods that we don't use directly are also bought and sold. For example a car factory purchases engine, parts, gears, petrol tanks, axles, wheels, etc. from various other factories. We, however, do not get to know about either the manufacturers or the sellers involved in it.
- market is a place where we go to buy many things such as rice, toothpaste, clothes, notebooks, bread, etc.
- There are many kinds of markets—shops, hawker's stall in our neighbourhood, a weekly market, shopping complex and mall.
- The weekly market is held on a specific day of the week. Such markets do not have permanent shops. Traders set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening. Things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates. We can bargain easily. Another feature of these markets is that most of the things that we need are available at one place.
- We also find shops in our neighbourhoods. These shops sell things of daily use. We may buy milk from the dairy, groceries from departmental stores, stationery, eatables or medicines from other shops. Shops in the neighbourhood may be permanent and roadside stalls. Neighbourhood shops are very useful. As the buyer and seller know each other, these shops also provide goods on credit.
- Apart from these markets, there are shopping complexes and malls too which are usually found in urban areas. These urban shops are large multi-storeyed

air-conditioned buildings where one can get both branded and non-branded goods. Branded goods are expensive and therefore a very small group of people can afford to buy them. These shops are usually not meant for the common people.

- The goods that we purchase in different types of shops are produced in factories, on farms, and in homes. However, we don't buy directly from the factory or from the farm. The producers are also not interested in selling us small quantities.
- The trader comes in between the consumer and the producer. The wholesale trader buys goods in huge quantities from the producer and then he sells these goods to the retailers. These retailers finally sell different articles to consumers. Thus, it is through these links of traders that goods reach far away places.
- This is the age of the Internet. One of the major benefits of the Internet is that we can buy things of our need without going to the market. We can place orders for a variety of things through the phone and the Internet and the goods are delivered at our home.
- Medical representatives are also engaged in the selling of goods. Thus, buying and selling take place in different ways.
- There are also markets that we may not be aware of. This is because a large number of goods are bought and sold that we don't use directly. A car factory purchases engines, gears, petrol tanks, wheels, etc. from various other factories. We do not usually see these types of buying and selling.
- There is a great difference between the shop owners in a weekly market and those in a shopping complex. The shop owners in a weekly market are small traders with little money to run the shop but the owners of shopping complexes or malls are big businessmen, with a lot of money
- One thing is clear that the weekly market trader earns little compared to the profit of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex. Thus, we don't see

equality in market places.

- So, far buyers are concerned, they are also not at all equal. There are many who are not able to afford to buy even the cheapest goods while others are busy shopping in beautiful malls.
- Market: A Market is a place where buying and selling take place.
- Weekly Market: It is held on a specific day of the week. Such markets do not have permanent shops.
- Mall: It is a large multi-storeyed air-conditioned building with shops on different floors. Malls are found in urban areas.
- Chain of Market: A series of markets that are connected like links in a chain because goods or products pass from one market to another.
- Wholesale: This refers to buying and selling in large quantities most products including vegetables, fruits and flowers have special wholesale market.



Multiple choice questions

1.What is the advantage of Chain Markets?

- (A) produced in one place reaches the people everywhere.
- (B) Only brand products are encouraged
- (C) Chain markets are only in urban areas
- (D) None of them

Ans: - (A) What is produced in one place reaches the people everywhere.

2.Who sells final goods to the consumer?

- (A) Wholesaler

- (B) Retailer
- (C) Producer
- (D) None of them

Ans:- (B) Retailer

4. Who is the first one to buy goods in large quantities?

- (A) Retailer
- (B) Consumer
- (C) Wholesaler
- (D) Transporter

Ans:- (C) Wholesaler

5. Why are many things in a weekly market cheaper?

- (A) Weekly markets have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is competition among them.
- (B) Unlike in case of permanent shops, weekly markets incur much less expenditure
- (C) Both '1' and
- (D) None of them

. Ans:- (A) Weekly markets have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is competition among them.

6. How can buying and selling take place without going to the marketplace?

- (A) Through Internet
- (B) Through phone by placing orders
- (C) Both '1' and '2'
- (D) None of them

Ans:- (C) Both '1' and '2'

7. Weekly market stands for:

- (A) The market that is held in the first day of the week.
- (B) The local market.
- (C) The market in the city. The market that is held on the specific day of the week.

Ans:- (C) The market in the city. The market that is held on the specific day of the week.

8.The shops that sell goods and services in the neighbourhoods are called as .

(A) Central market.

(B) Big bazaar.

(C) Super market

(D) Neighbourhood shops.

Ans:- Neighbourhood shop

Short Answer

1. Why is there a competition among the shops in the weekly market?

Ans:- There are many shops that sell the same goods this create competition among them.

2. Who is Sameer? What does he do?

Ans:- He is a small trader in weekly market . He buys clothes from a large trader and sell them in a weekly market.

3. Define term retailer.

Ans:- A person or company who sells goods to the public in a shop.

4. Write the different types of markets

Ans:- Weekly market , shops , shopping complex or mall.

Q.5. What are the different kinds of shops that you find in your neighbourhood? What do you purchase from them?

Ans:- Departmental store other shops such as stationary , medicine , vegetables, howkers , fruit vendor etc. we purchase daily uses things from these shops.

Long Answer

Q.1. Why is a weekly market called so? How do they work?

Answer:

- A weekly market is called so because it is held on a specific day of the week.
- Weekly markets do not have permanent shops.
- Traders set up shops for the day.

- They close them up in the evening.
- They set up at a different place the next day.
- There are thousands of such markets in India. People come here for their everyday needs.

Q. 2. What are the two types of sellers in our neighbourhood?

Answer:

There are different kinds of sellers even in our neighbourhood markets.

- Some of them have permanent shops.
- The others sell their goods on the roadside, as hawkers.
- Some move from one house to another to sell their goods.
- Some make home delivery of goods free of cartage charges.

Q.3 Describe shopping complexes and malls.

Answer:

Shopping Complexes and Malls

- There are other markets in urban areas.
- They have many shops, popularly called shopping complexes.
- These /lays in many urban areas there are large multi-airconditioned buildings with shops on different floors.
- They are known as malls.
- In these urban markets, we get both branded and non-branded goods.
- They have restaurants and eating places.
- They have multilevel parking.
- They may have multiplex theatres.

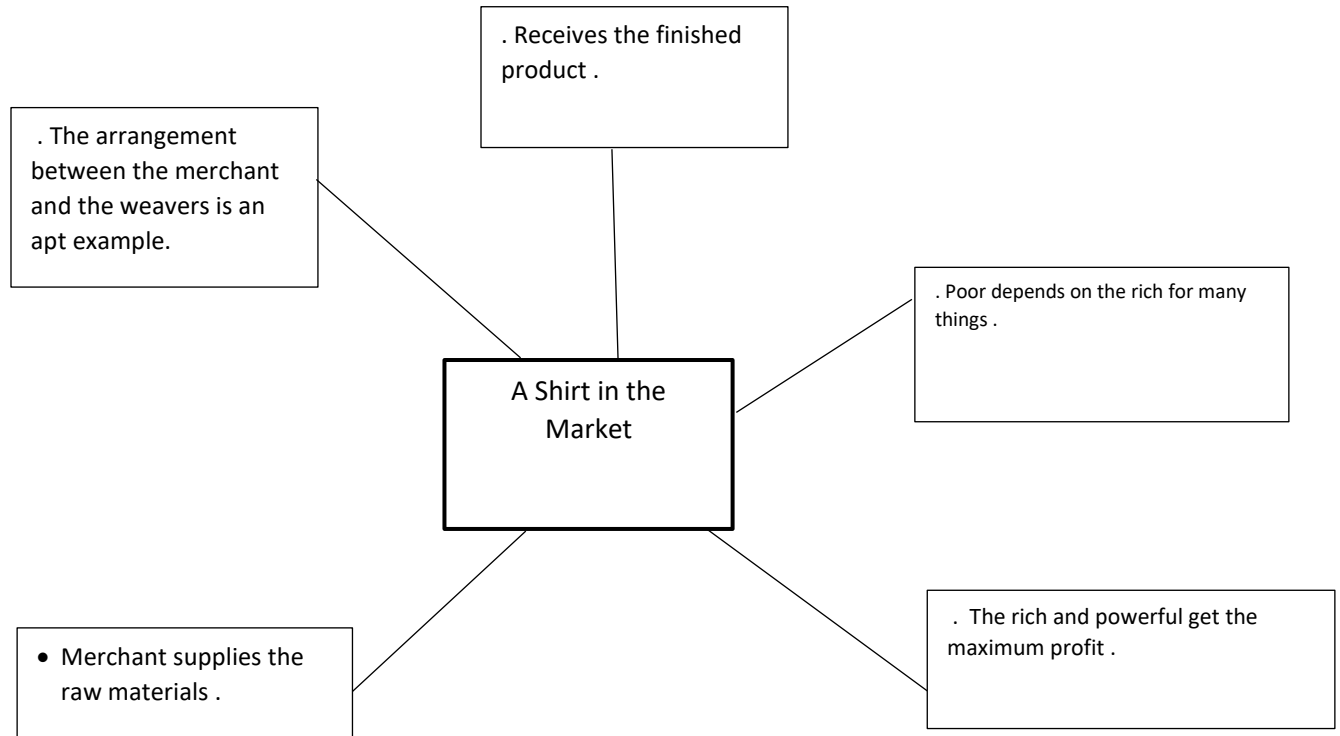
Source Based Question

- WEEKLY MARKET
- A weekly market is so called because it is held on a specific
- day of the week. Weekly markets do not have permanent shops. Traders set up
- shops for the day and then close them up in the evening. Then they may set up at a different place the next day.

- There are thousands of such markets in India. People come here for their everyday requirements.
- Many things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates. Weekly markets also have a large number of shops selling
- the same goods which means there is competition among them. In weekly markets, these shop owners store the things they
- sell at home. Most of them are helped by their family members and, hence, do not need to hire workers. One of the advantages of weekly markets is that most things
- you need are available at one place. You do not have to go to different areas to buy different things.
- People also prefer going to a market where they have a choice and a variety of goods.
-
- Question 1. What is the weekly market called?
- Question-2 What are the advantages of weekly market?
- Question-3 Are the shops permanent in the weekly market?
- Question 4: Why is there competition in the weekly market?

Chapter 8

A Shirt in the Market



A Shirt in the Market

Cotton Farmer in Kurnool

- Cultivation of cotton is very expensive and a difficult task.
- A small farmer grows cotton on his small piece of land. Once the harvesting is done, cotton balls are collected.
- These are taken to the local trader as the farmer had borrowed money from the trader to buy seeds, fertilisers, etc. for cultivation.
- Even though the market price is high, the trader buys it at a meagre price from the farmer.

The Cloth Market of Erode

- The bi-weekly market of Erode in Tamil Nadu is one of the biggest cloth markets in the world.

- Cloth made by weavers from all over comes here for sale.
- Instructions about the type of cloth to be made are given in advance.
- The weavers get yarn from the merchants and supply them the cloth.
- The arrangement between the merchant and the weaver is termed as a putting-out system.
- It saves money of the weavers as they do not have to buy yarn. Likewise, the problem of selling the cloth is also taken care of.
- Since weavers do not know the price of the cloth, they are at a loss and get a very small amount.

The Garment Exporting Factory Near Delhi

- Erode merchants send the cloth to garments export centre in Delhi.
- The garments factory makes shirts to be sold to the chain of business from the US and Europe.
- They set a standard of quality and time.
- Faced with the pressure the garment centre tries to extract maximum work from their workers of the lowest cost.
- Most hired workers are temporary and get a low salary.

The Shirt in the US

- The shirts sent from garments export centres are sold in dollars in the US.
- The shirts sold at Rs 200 by the garment export centre sell at Rs 1,200 in the US.
- Thus, a chain of markets links the producers of cotton to the buyers at the supermarket.

Market and Equality

- Foreign businessmen make huge profits in the market.
- Garment manufacturers only make moderate profits.
- Weavers at Erode market and small farmers don't make a huge profit.
- Poor people have no option but to depend on the rich.
- Poor are exploited in the market.
- Laws should be made to protect the interest of weavers and small farmers.

Cultivation of cotton is a very complicated and difficult task. It is very expensive too because it requires high levels of inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides. Farmers, therefore, have to incur heavy expenses for which they need to borrow money from the local traders.

The local traders are very clever people. They give loan to such farmers and in turn, make them promise to sell all their cotton to them. Thus, they take advantage of the poor financial condition of the farmers. Here, we can give an example of Swapna, who is also a cotton farmer and takes a loan from a local trader to meet all the expenses on cotton cultivation. As a result, she has to sell all her cotton to that local trader in low price. Thus, farmers, in spite of their hard labour, never get a fair price.

A large variety of cloth is sold in Erode bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu. The cloth that is made by weavers is also brought here for sale. This cloth is bought by the cloth merchants and other traders.

There are other weavers who make cloth under the instruction of the cloth merchants. These merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made.

The weavers are happy because they do not have to spend their money on the purchase of yarn. They also get rid of the problem of selling the finished cloth. But at the same time, they lose their freedom. They begin to depend on the merchants both for raw materials and markets.

The arrangement between the merchant and the weavers is termed as the puttingout system.

The Erode merchant supplies the cotton cloth produced by the weavers to a garment-exporting factory near Delhi. The garment exporting factory use the cloth to make shirts to export them to foreign buyers. These foreign buyers are powerful business persons. They demand the lowest price from the supplier. In addition, they set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery.

These conditions put the exporter in a light situation. Still, they accept the deal, because they have nothing to do at the cost of their own benefit. They start cutting

costs. They get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages. Thus, their profit remains intact. The sufferers are always the workers/labourers who hardly fulfil their day-to-day needs. The weavers too are an exploited lot. Thus, everyone does not gain equality in the market. Some make huge profits, some make moderate profits. But nobody thinks about those who are working at the root level. They remain poor in spite of their hard labour.

Ginning Mill: It is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls. The cotton is pressed into bales which are sent for spinning into thread.

Putting-Out system: In this system, the cloth merchant supplies the raw material to the weavers and receives the finished product.

Exporter: One who sells goods in foreign countries.

Profit: The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deducting all the costs.

Shirt in the Market



Multiple choice Question

Q.1. How much amount did Swapna borrow to buy seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.?

- (a) ₹ 1500
- (b) ₹ 2000
- (c) ₹ 2500
- (d) ₹ 3000

Q.2. Where is cotton sold in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a.) Kurnool
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Vijaywada
- (d) None of these

Ans:- (a.) Kurnool

Q.3 Which is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls and then spun into thread ?

- (a) Ginning mill
- (b) Cloth mill
- (c) Handloom factory
- (d) Power loom factory

Ans:- (a) Ginning mill

Q.4. What promise did Swapna make to the traders?

- (a) Not to give interest to him
- (b) To give heavy amount of interest
- (c) To sell her all cotton to him
- (d) None of these

Ans:- To sell her all cotton to him

Q.5. The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deduction of all the costs is called

- a) Losses
- (b) profits
- (c) investment
- (d) all of these

Ans:- b . profits

Short answer

Q.1 Where does the story of a shirt begin and where does it end?

Answer:

- The story of the shirt begins with the production of cotton.

- It ends with the sale of a shirt.

Q.2. What is putting out system?

Answer:

Putting out is a system in which the weavers weave clothes at home with the help of family members and charge wages from the merchant. The merchants in turn supply the raw material and pay the wages and take the finished product.

Q.3 How is the merchant benefited in this system?

Answer:

The merchant gives the orders and raw material. They get the cloth at low price and sell to garment factories at high price.

Q.4 How does the exporter meet pressures from foreign buyers?

Answer:

Exporters tries their best to meet the conditions set by the buyers.

- They try to cut costs
- Get maximum work out of the workers at lowest possible wages.
- Thus maximise their profits and sell to foreign buyers at cheap price.

Long Answer

Question 1. Does she get the right price from the trader?

Answer:

No, she does not get the right price.

- Her cotton is weighed and she is paid Rs. 1500/ quintal.
- She gets Rs. 6000/. Out of this Rs. 3000/ were deducted as loan and interest.
- She is told that cotton is selling cheap as there is lot of cotton in the market
- Her efforts of four months and clean and fine cotton also did not change the mind of trader,
- She does not argue. Though her earning is just a little more than a wage labourer.

Q.2. Give an account of the cloth market of Erode.

Answer:

The Cloth Market of Erode

- Erode has a bi-weekly cloth market.
- This market is one of the largest cloth markets in the world.
- A large variety of cloth is sold in this market.
- Cloth that is made by weavers in the nearby villages is also brought here for sale.
- Offices of cloth merchants who buy this cloth are around the market.
- Other traders from many south Indian towns also come and purchase cloth here.
- On market days weavers bring cloth that has been made on order from the merchant.
- These merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country.
- They purchase the yam and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth to be made.

What is Weavers cooperative? How does it work?

Answer:

Weavers are paid very little under the 'putting-out system. Weaver's cooperative is a way of reducing their dependence.

- In a cooperative people with common interests come together and work for mutual benefit.
- They take activities collectively like procuring yam, distribution among weavers.
- They do the marketing also.
- The role of merchant is reduced and weavers earn higher income.
- Government also helps the cooperative by buying cloth from them at reasonable rates
- Tamil Nadu government runs a Free School Uniform programme in the state.

The cloth is procured from power loom weaver's cooperatives.'

- Government buys cloth from handloom weaver's cooperatives and sell it

through 'Co-optex stores

Source Based Question

- The Cloth Market of Erode
- 1 The bi-weekly market of Erode in Tamil Nadu is one of the biggest
- cloth markets in the world. Cloth made by weavers from all over comes here for sale.

Instructions

- about the type of cloth to be made are given in advance. The weavers get yarn from the merchants and supply them the cloth.
- The arrangement between the merchant and the weaver is termed as a putting-out system.

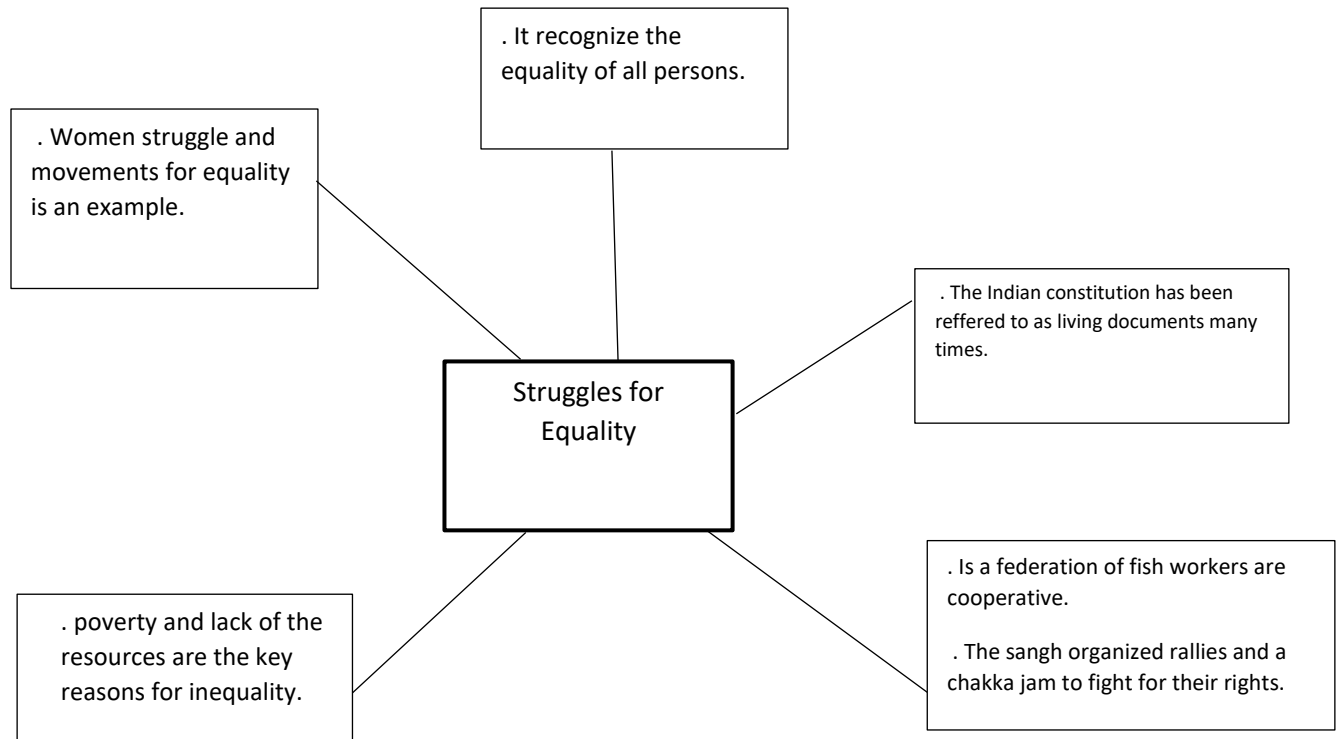
It saves money of the weavers as they do not have

- to buy yarn . Likewise, the problem of selling the cloth is also taken care of. Since weavers do not know the price of the cloth, they
- are at a loss and get a very Most hired workers are temporary and get a low salary.
-

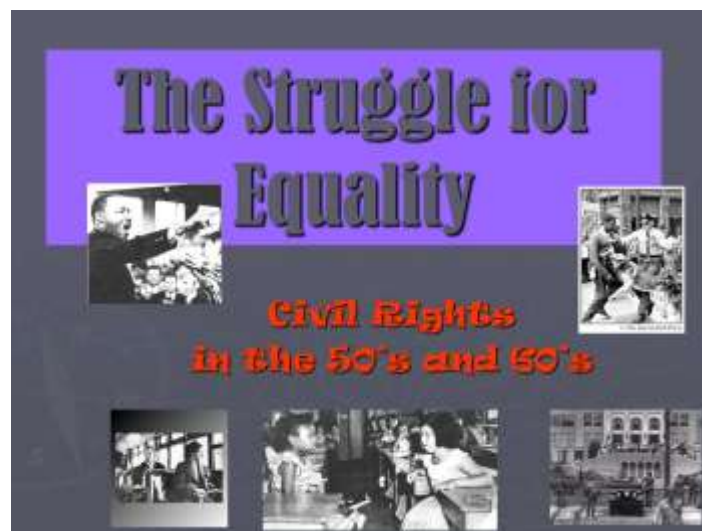
- Question 1. In which state is the Erode market located?
- Question 2. What is the arrangement between the merchant and the weaver called?
- Question 3. What are the advantages of extrusion system?
- Question 4. Which is the largest textile market in the world?

Chapter – 9

Struggles for Equality



Struggle for Equality



The Indian Constitution recognizes all Indians are equal before the law and states that no person discriminated against because of their religion, sex, caste, or whether they are rich or poor.

All adults in India have equal rights to vote during elections, and this 'power over the ballot box' has been used by people to elect or replace their representatives for many years.

However the feeling of equality on the basis of 'one vote one person' in reality does not extend to Poor people face negligence and these people do not get justice in matters of health, education, etc.

Domestic helpers, small farmers, and many others are forced to work in hardships due to poverty a shortage of resources.

People also face inequality on grounds of religion, caste, and gender in India.

Struggles for Equality

- Poverty and discrimination have created inequalities in our society.
- Throughout the world, people are fighting for their rights and equality, trying to end the discriminator which they face.
- Women's struggle and movements for equality was one such group fighting for equality.
- The Tawa Matsya Sangh in Madhya Pradesh is also an example of people coming together to fight an issue.
- There are many other struggles such as those of beedi workers, fishermen, agricultural laborers, si dwellers, etc. who have been fighting for equality and justice.

Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS)

- It is a federation of fishermen's cooperatives that fights for the rights of forest dwellers who have
- displaced from Satpura forest located in Madhya Pradesh.
- With the beginning of the construction of Tawa Dam in 1958 till its completion in 1978, large parts the forest and agricultural areas were submerged. Thus, the forest dwellers had to suffer a set bad they earned very little.
- To government gave rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir but to only private contractors in 1994
- When the contractors started exploiting the poor villagers, they came together to form

a union and up an organization to protect their rights, which was called Tawa Matsya Sangh.

- Rallies and Chakka jam were organized time and again. In response, the government granted fish; rights to the villagers in 1996.
- With the TMS taking over the fishery workers were able to increase their earnings substantially.

The Indian Constitution as a Living Document

- The foundation of all movements for justice and the inspiration for all the poetry and songs on equals is the recognition that all people are equal
- Movements and struggle for equality in India promote equality.
- Indian constitution is a living document recognizing greater equality on existing and other issues.
- It guarantees dignity, self-respect, and equality, all of which are required in a democracy.

India is a democracy and the soul of democracy is equality. But we do not see equality at any place except on the polling day on which every adult citizen of India enjoys the equal right to vote.

Right from the beginning of the chapter, we have been introduced to persons like Kanta, Ansari, Swapna, Melani, and so on. These people have to face discriminations because they lack resources.

Under such circumstances, some people take initiative and start struggles for equality. Others extend their support for the cause.

In India, there are several struggles in which people have come together to fight for issues that they believe are important. The methods used by the women's movement to raise issues of equality can be mentioned here. Another example can be given of the Tawa Matsya Sangh in which people came together to fight for an issue.

The Tawa Matsya Sangh is an organization fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of Salpura forest in Madhya Pradesh.

The Tawa dam began to be built in 1958 and was completed in 1978. It submerged

large areas of forest and agricultural land. The forest dwellers were left with nothing.

Some of the displaced people began fishing in the reservoir.

In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors. These contractors were not friendly. They began to push out the local people.

The villagers now stood united and set up Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) to protect their rights.

The TMS organized rallies and a chakka jam demanding their right to continue fishing for livelihood.

Finally, the government accepted their demand and from Jan. 2, 1997 they began fishing.

Later on, the TMS set up a cooperative which would buy the catch from the fishworkers at a fair price. Now, they were able to earn three times more than they earned earlier.

In a democracy, there are always communities and individuals trying to expand the idea of democracy and push for greater recognition of equality on existing as well as new issues. Thus, issues of equality are central to democracy.

The dignity and self-respect of each person can only be realized if he/she has adequate resources.

Reservoir: An artificial lake where water is collected and kept in quantity for use.

Dam: A dam is built across a river at sites where one can collect a lot of water.

TMS: Tawa Matsya Sangh is an organization fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Salpura forest in Madhya Pradesh.

Contractor: One that contracts to perform work or provide supplies.

Creative Expression: Writers, singers, dancers, and artists h

Multiple choice Question

What is central to Indian Democracy?

(a) Equality

(b) Discrimination

- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Ans:- Equality

What makes people of India equal?

- (a) Religion
- (b) Sex
- (c) Vote
- (d) None of these

Ans:- Vote

Deficiency of what makes difficulties for poor to establish their business?

- (a) Deficiency of money to buy good resources
- (b) Deficiency of efforts
- (c) Deficiency of skills
- (d) Deficiency of time

Ans:- Deficiency of money to buy good resources

What is the major reason of inequality?

- (a) Poverty
- (b) Religion
- (c) casteism
- (d) None of the these

Ans:- a. Poverty

Thousands of people are displaced, what is the reason behind it?

- (a) Foundation of dams
- (b) Forest areas are declared sanctuaries for animals
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans:- Both (a) and (b)

Short Answer

Q.1. What does the Indian Constitution recognise? What does it state?

Answer:

- The Indian constitution recognises all Indians as equal before the law.
- It states that no person can be discriminated against because of his religion, sex, caste or whether he is rich or poor.
- All adults in India have the equal right to vote during elections.
- This 'power over the ballot box' has been used by people to elect or replace their representatives.

Q.2.State the main reasons why people do not have equality.

Answer:

- Poverty.
- Lack of resources.
- Discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and sex.
- Lack of dignity and respect for certain communities.

Q.3. What is TMS?

Answer:

TMS – federation of Fisher worker's cooperative fights for the rights of displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh

Q.4. What is important to curb discrimination?

Answer:

Inequality affects poor and marginalised the most. Dignity and self respect of every individual should be realised to have social and economic equality. We must ensure adequate resources to support and nurture their families.

Long Answer

Q.1 'Issues of Equality Are Central to a Democracy'. Explain the statement.

Answer:

Indian Constitution recognises the equality of all. Constitution helps people in their struggle for equality through laws and through government schemes

- Every person is equal before law
- No one is discriminated against on the basis of religion caste race or gender

- Everyone has access to all public places
- Untouchability is abolished

Q.2. How did Tawa Matsya Sangh achieve its goal of fishing right?

Answer:

Achievement of Goal of Fishing Right:

The newly formed Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) organised a Chakka jam (road blockade), demanding their right to continue fishing for their livelihood.

- In response to their protests, the government created a committee.
- The committee recommended that fishing rights be granted to the villagers for their livelihood.
- A five-year lease agreement was signed.
- With the TMS taking over, the fish workers were able to increase their earnings substantially because they set up the cooperative which buys the catch from them at a fair price.
- The cooperative arranges to transport and sell this in markets where they get a good price.
- They have now begun to earn more.
- The TMS has also begun giving the fish workers loans for repair and for buying new nets.
- By Managing to earn a higher wage as well as preserving the fish in the reservoir, the TMS has shown that when people's organisations get their rights to livelihood, they can be good managers.

gtQ.3. How was Tawa Matsya Sangh formed?

Answer:

Formation of Tawa Matsya Sangh

- Tawa river originates in the Mahadeo hills of Chindwara district.
- It flows through Betul, before joining the Narmada in Hoshangabad.
- The Tawa dam began to be built in 1958 and was completed in 1978.
- It submerged large areas of forest and agricultural land.

- The forest dwellers were left with nothing.
- Some of the displaced people settled around the reservoir.
- They apart from their meagre farms found a livelihood in fishing.
- They earned very little.
- In 1994 the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors.
- These contractors drove the local people away and got cheap labour from outside.
- They began to threaten the villagers, who did not want to leave, by bringing in hoodlums.
- The villagers stood united and decided to set up an organisation and do something to protect their rights. Thus, the Tawa Matsya Sangh was formed.

Civics

Lesson 10

Struggle for Equality

Multiple choice Question

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- (a) Equality
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Ans:- Equality

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Ans:- Vote

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Source Based Question / PISA/ CCT

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iv. When the contractors started exploiting the poor villagers, they came together to form a union and set up an organization to

protect their rights, which was called Tawa Matsya Sangh. Rallies and Chakka jam were organized time and again.

In response, the government granted rights to the villagers in 1996.

Question 1 What is Twa Matsya Sangh?

Question 2 When was the Tawa Dam completed?

Question 3 When did the government give the villagers the right to catch fish in the Tawa reservoir?

Question 4 When did the government give fishing rights to private contractors?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

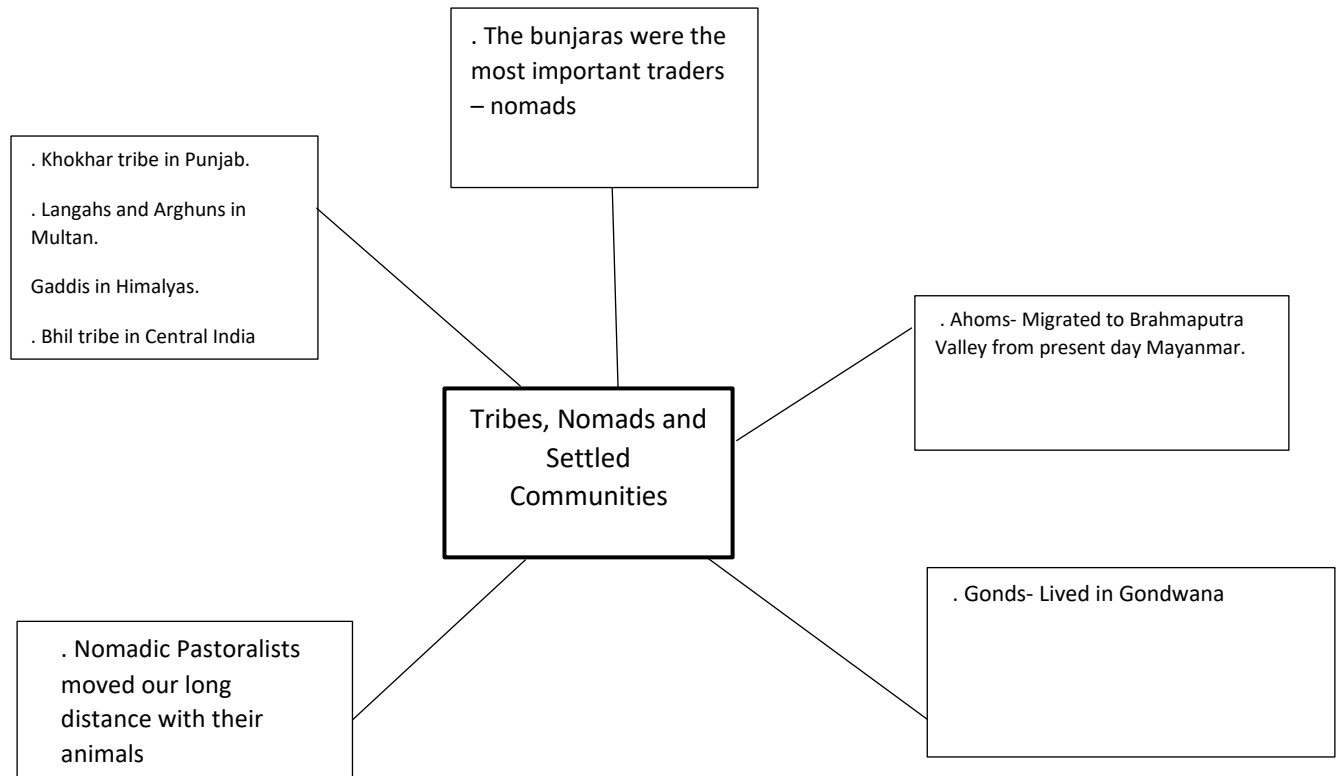
OUR PASTS – II

TEXTBOOK IN HISTORY FOR CLASS VII



Chapter 7

Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities



- During the Medieval Age, several social, economic and political development took place.
- The Indian society was divided on the basis varnas. During the medieval period, gap between the rich and poor increased.
- There were, however, several communities which did not follow rules laid down by the Brahmins. Thesej included the tribes, nomads and settled communities.
- Tribal Societies:
 - (i) Tribes are people who do not follow norms laid down by society.
 - (ii) Most of the tribes were dependant on agriculture. Others were herders or huntergatherers.
 - (iii) Tribers were even nomadic and moved from one place to another.
 - (iv) There were even clashes between tribes and powerful caste-based societies.
 - (v) Contemporary historians and travelers from medieval India hardly give any information about the tribes.

(vi) Some of the powerful tribes were Khokhar tribe in Punjab; Langahs and Arghuns in Multan; Gaddis in the Himalayas; Kolis and Berads of Gujarat; Gonds of Chhattisgarh, Bhil tribe in Central India, etc.

- Pastoral Nomads:

(i) The pastoral nomads moved from one place to another with their herd of animals.

(ii) They survived on milk products and exchanged ghee, wool, etc. with farmers for grains, cloth, utensils, etc.

(iii) The most important trader nomads were Banjaras. Their caravan was called 'tanda'. Sultan Alauddin Khalji used Banjaras to move grain to the city markets.

(iv) Pastoral tribes thus, basically reared and sold animals like horses and cattle to the prosperous people.

- Changes in Caste Structure of India:

(i) In the fields of trade and agriculture, there emerged multi-caste population in many villages on account of the spread of Islam.

(ii) Sufi and Bhakti movement preached equality between different castes and religious groups.

(iii) Inter-caste marriages started between Rajputs and Muslim nobles.

(iv) With the growth of economy, new jatis and varnas emerged.

(v) Many tribes became part of ruling changes.

- The Gonds:

(i) Gonds were sometimes referred to by their tribal dialect, Gondi. They practice shifting cultivation.

(ii) The Gonds rose when Delhi Sultanate declined.

(iii) The Gond kingdom is Gondwana in southeastern Madhya Pradesh was found in the 15th century.

- Ahoms:

(i) The Ahom tribe is traced to some tribes living in south-east Asia who had travelled over land through the forests of Assam.

(ii) The religion and culture of Assam is a fusion of the local traditions and of migrant tribes.

(iii) The Ahoms belonged to a warrior class and built roads and irrigation system even before establishing their rule.

(iv) The Ahoms formed the new kingdom by suppressing the older political system of Bhuiyans.

Question 1.

Who prescribed the 'Varna' rules?

- (a) Rulers
- (b) Jatis
- (c) Brahmanas
- (d) No one

Answer: (c) Brahmanas

Question 2.

Tribals obtained their livelihood from:

- (a) Hunting
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Herding
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 3.

Which tribe was influential in Punjab in 13th and 14th centuries?

- (a) Khokhar
- (b) Ahoms
- (c) Gonds
- (d) Baiyaras

Answer: (a) Khokhar

Question 4.

Which tribal group established a powerful kingdom in Assam?

- (a) Khokhar
- (b) Ahoms
- (c) Gonds
- (d) Banjaras

Answer: (b) Ahoms

Question 5.

The important tribe of Bihar is

- (a) Mundas
- (b) Ahoms
- (c) Khokhar
- (d) Gonds

Answer: (a) Mundas

Question 6.

Who used the services of Banjaras as trading nomads?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None

Answer: (c) Both of these

Question 7.

Who were known as the rathakaras?

- (a) Chariot makers
- (b) Soldiers
- (c) Brahmanas
- (d) Carpenters

Answer: (a) Chariot makers

Question 8.

How many units of villages were called chaurasi?

- (a) 80
- (b) 84
- (c) 14
- (d) 24

Answer: (b) 84

Question 9.

A division of Gond kingdoms controlled by a particular clan was termed as

- (a) tanda
- (b) clan
- (c) garh
- (d) khel

Answer: (c) garh

Question 10.

The main occupation of Gond tribes was

- (a) trade
- (b) agriculture
- (c) goldsmith
- (d) blacksmith

Answer: (b) agriculture

Write a brief note on the administrative system of the Gond kingdom.

Answer: The Gond Kingdom was divided into garhs. Each garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called chaurasi. The chaurasi was subdivided into barhots which were made up of 12 villages each.

Write in brief about Rani Durgawati

Answer: Rani Durgawati was married to Dalpat, the son of the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, Aman Das. Dalpat, however, died early. After his death, Rani Durgawati, being very capable, began to rule on behalf of her five-year-old son, Bir Narain. She extended her kingdom very soon. In 1565, when the Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga, she put up a strong resistance. Finally, she was defeated. But she did not surrender, Instead she preferred to die.

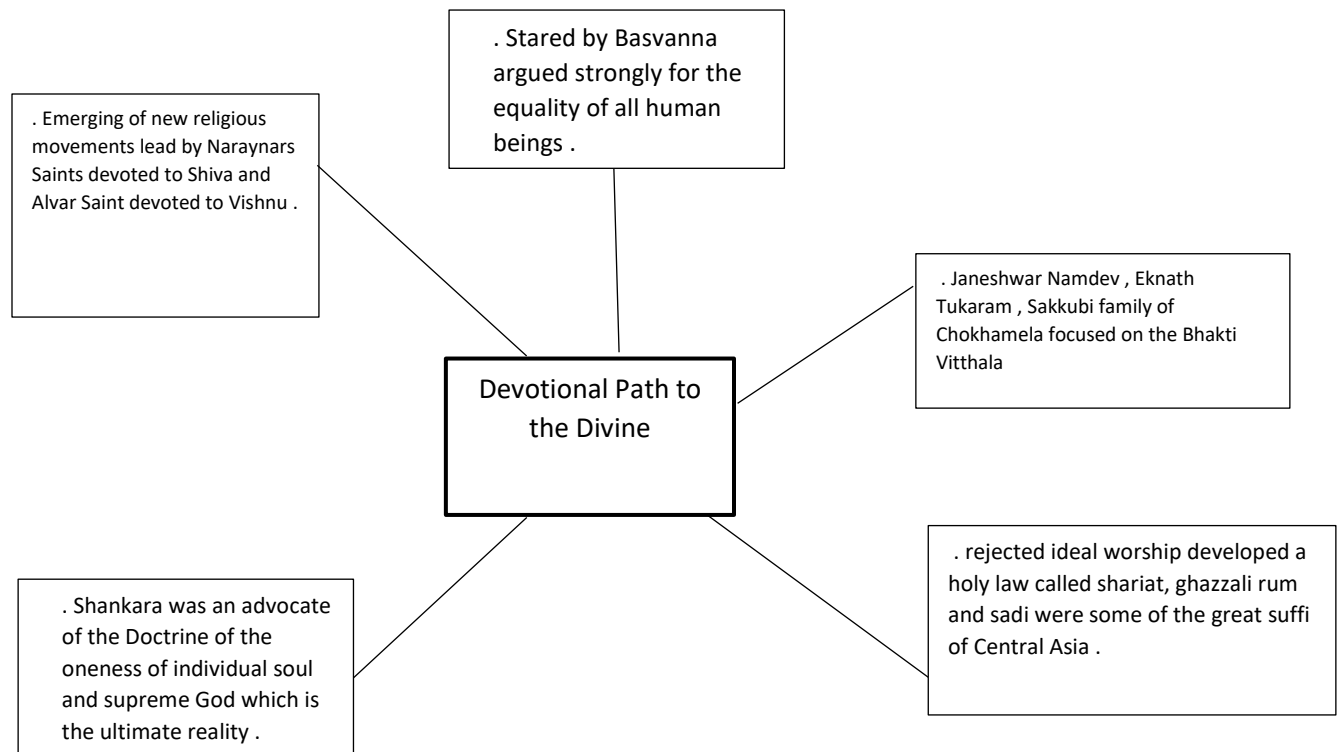
CCT BASED ACTIVITY :

Location of some of the major Indian tribes.

1. Bhils
2. Gonds
3. Banjaras
4. Gaddis
5. Khasis
6. Vetsars
7. Mundas

Chapter -8

Devotional Path to the Divine



- Intense devotion or love of God is the legacy of various kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements that have evolved since the 8th century.

- The Idea of a Supreme God:

(i) Before large kingdoms emerged, different groups of people worshipped their own Gods and Goddesses. As people were brought together through the growth of towns, trade and empires, new ideas began to develop.

(ii) The idea that all human-beings are not equal at birth gained ground during this period.

(iii) The idea of a Supreme God who could deliver humans from bondage through devotion or bhakti emerged.

(iv) Gods and goddesses worshipped in different areas came to be identified with Shiva,

Vishnu or Durga.

- A New kind of Bhakti in South India- Nayanars and Alvars

(i) The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movement, led by Nayanars (saint devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu).

(ii) They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas and preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation.

(iii) The Nayanars and Alvars went from place to place composing exquisite poems of praise of the deities enshrined in the village they visited, and set them to music.

(iv) The Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines.

- Philosophy and Bhakti:

(i) Shankara, a philosopher, of Kerala advocated Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul of the Supreme God which is the ultimate reality.

(ii) Ramanuja of Tamil Nadu advocated that the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu.

- Basavanna's Virashaivism:

(i) Virashaivism movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi in Karnataka in mid-12 century.

(ii) They argued strongly for equality of all human beings, opposed Brahmanical ideas on caste and treatment of women.

- The Saints of Maharashtra:

(i) Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram, Sakkubal and the family of Chokhamela focused on the bhakti of Vitthala (a form of Vishnu).

(ii) Some of these belonged to lower castes. They rejected all forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth.

- Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yodis:

(i) A number of religious groups that emerged during this period criticized the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments.

(ii) Among them were the Nathpanthis, Siddhcharas and Yogis.

- Islam and Sufism:

- (i) Islam propagated monotheism or submission to one God.

- (ii) It also rejected idol worship. Muslim scholars developed a holy law called Shariat.

- (iii) The Sufis rejected the elaborate codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars.

- (iv) They sought union with God, as a lover seeks his beloved with a disregard for the world.

- (v) Among the great Sufis of Central Asia were Ghazzali, Rumi and Sadi.

- (vi) The Chisti silsila was among the most influential orders. A long line of teachers included Khwaja Murinuddin Chisti of Ajmer, Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki of Delhi, Baba Farid of Punjab, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi and Bandanawaz Gisudaraz of Gulbarga.

- New Religious Developments in North India:

- (i) The period after the 13th century saw a new wave of bhakti movement in North India.

- (ii) This wave was led by scholars like Tulsida, Surdas, Kabir and Baba Guru Nanak.

- (iii) This tradition also included saints like Dadu Dayal, Ravidas and Mirabai. Mirabai was devoted to Lord Krishna.

- (iv) A unique feature of most of these saints is that their works were composed in regional languages and could be sung.

- Kabir: Kabir ridiculed idol worship and believed in one formless Supreme God with devotion as the path of salvation.

- Baba Guru Nanak:

- (i) Guru Nanak emphasized on the importance of one God and nam-japna, kirti-karna and vand-chhakna.

- (ii) The number of Baba Guru Nanak's followers increased through the 16th century under his successors.

Devotional path to divine

Q 1 Religious biographies are called

- (a) autobiography
- (b) geography
- (c) photography
- (d) hagiography

Ans d (hagiography)

Q 2

Ramanuja was born in which state of India?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) None of these

Ans b (Tamil Nadu)

Q3 Vitthala is a form of

- (a) Shiva
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Ganesha

Ans b Vishnu

Q4

Nathpanthis, Siddas and Togis made devotional religion popular in:

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) East
- (d) West

Ans a North

Q 5

Sufis were mystics.

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Boddh
- (c) Muslim
- (d) Christian

Ans C Muslim

Q6

House of rest for travellers kept by a religious order is

- (a) fable
- (b) sama

- (c) raqas
- (d) hospice

Ans d hospice

Q 7

Shariat is

- (a) single minded devotion to one God
- (b) month of fasting for Muslims
- (c) the disciples in Sufi system
- (d) Holy law made by Muslim scholars

Ans d Holy law made by Muslim scholars

Q 8

New script introduced by Guru Nanak was termed as

- (a) Dharmsal
- (b) Gurmukhi
- (c) Gurudwara
- (d) Langar

Ans b Gurumukhi

Q 9

Adi-Granth is the other name of

- (a) Adi-Puran
- (b) Guru Granth Sahib
- (c) Koran
- (d) Gita

Ans b Guru Granth sahib

Fill in the blanks

Q 1 Two companions of Basavanna were and Akkamahadevi.

Answer: Allama Prabhu

Q 2. Saint Sakkubai belonged to caste.

Ans MAHAR

Q 3 Alvars were devoted to

Answer VISHNHU

Who were Sufis? What did Sufis believe in?

Answer:

Sufis were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and emphasized love and devotion to God and compassion towards all fellow human beings. Islam emphasizes monotheism (one God). It rejected idol worship and highlights into collective prayers. Sufis composed poems expressing their feelings and a rich literature in prose, including anecdotes and fables, developed around them.

How did the ideas of Bhakti become very popular?

Answer:

Shiva, Vishnu and Durga as supreme deities came to be worshipped through elaborate rituals.

At the same time, gods and goddesses worshipped in different areas came to be identified with Shiva, Vishnu or Durga.

In the process, local myths and legends became a part of the puranic stories.

The methods of worship recommended in the puranas were introduced into the local cults.

In course of time the puranas also said that it was possible for devotees to receive the grace of God regardless of their caste status. The idea of bhakti became so popular that even Buddhists and Jainas adopted these beliefs

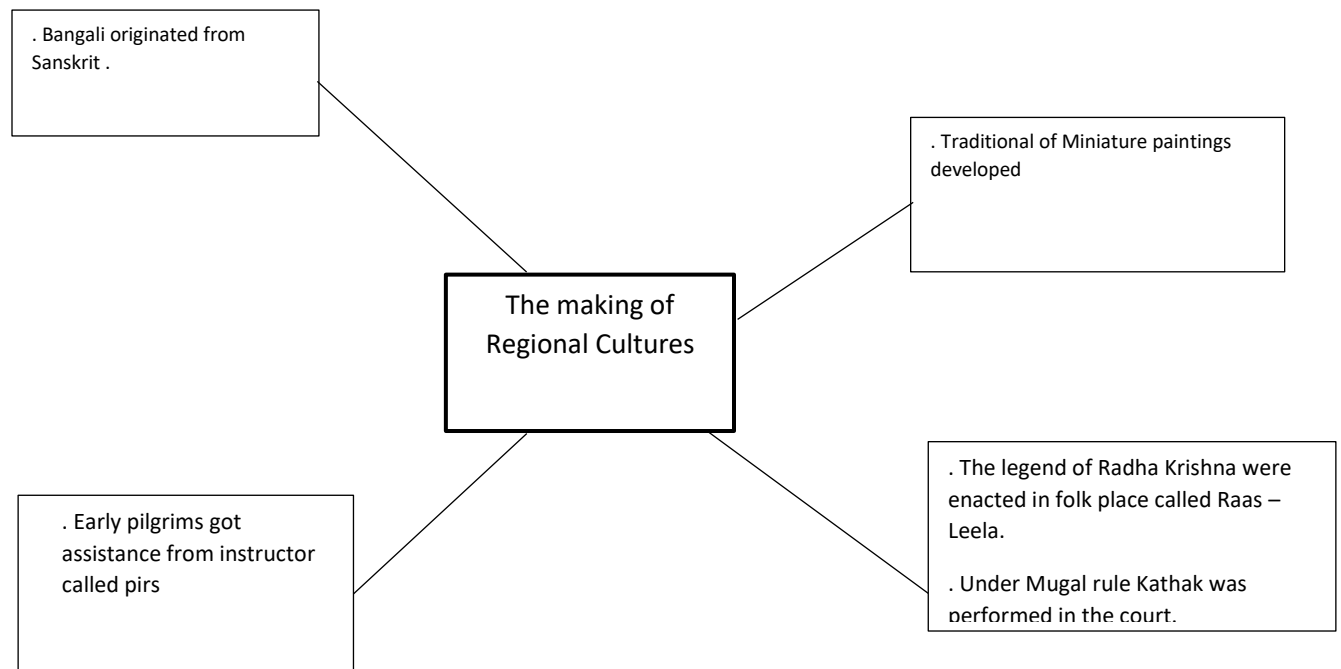
CCT BASED ACTIVITY :

Major bhakti saints and the regions associated with them.

1. Eknath
2. Tukaram
3. Mirabai
4. Surdas
5. Shankaradeva
6. Namdev
7. Basavanna etc

Chapter 9

The making of Regional Cultures



- It is quite common for us to identify a region with its language. Thus, we call a person Bengali or Kannada on the basis of the language which he speaks.
- Every region is identified with a certain distinct type of food, clothing, poetry, dance, painting and music.
- Language is quite closely connected to a region.
- The Chera empire of Mahodayapuram, which was established in 9th century in the southwestern part of Kerala introduced the Malayalam language.
- Rulers and Religious Traditions: The Jagannatha Cult
 - (i) In several regions, regional cultures developed around religious traditions.
 - (ii) The local people made a wooden image of the deity which, originally a local God, came to be identified with Vishnu.
 - (iii) Temple became a centre of pilgrimage.
- The Rajputs and Traditions of Heroism:
 - (i) In the 19th century, the Rajasthan of today was called Rajputana by the British.
 - (ii) There are many groups who call themselves Rajputs in Northern and Central India.

(iii) Prithviraj Chauhan was one such ruler.

(iv) Women had been given a heroic image since they committed sati or self-immolation.

- Beyond Regional Frontiers: The Story of Kathak

(i) The heroic traditions of various regions also helped in the evolution of dance in several regions.

(ii) One such dance was Kathak, which was evolved in Northern India. The Kathaks initially were a caste of story-tellers in North Indian temples.

(iii) The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays known as rasalila.

(iv) It integrated folk dance with the basic gestures of the kathak story-tellers.

- Paintings for Patrons: The Traditions of Miniatures

(i) During this period, one more tradition which deserves our attention is the miniature painting. Miniatures are small sized paintings done in water colour on cloth or paper.

(ii) Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan hired highly skilled painters to illustrate their manuscripts in the Kitab Khana containing their accounts and poetry.

(iii) When Mughal empire started declining, new artistic tastes developed in the regional court of Deccan and Rajput rulers.

(iv) One bold style of miniature painting was called Basohli.

(v) One of the most popular paintings of Himalayas region was Bhanudatta's Rasamanjari.

(vi) The Kangra artists by mid-18th century infused a new life into miniature painting.

- The Growth of a Regional Language: Bengal

(i) Regional language is the language which a person speaks in a region.

(ii) It is generally assumed that Bengali language is spoken by people of Bengal.

(iii) Bengali originated from Sanskrit but later on developed its own identity and literature.

- Pirs and Temples:

(i) From 16th century, people migrated in large numbers from less fertile western Bengal to the forested and marshy of south-eastern Bengal.

(ii) With Mughal control over Bengal, the capital shifted to Dhaka. Officials received land

grants Mosques were set up.

(iii) The early settlers got help from teachers called Pirs. They included saints or Sufis and prominent religious personalities.

- Fish as Food: Bengalis had fish as food. Popularity of fish made even Bengal Brahmins eat fish.

Question 1.

With what do we associate each region?

- (a) Food
- (b) Language
- (c) Clothing
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 2.

The language spoken in the Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Urdu
- (c) Malayalam
- (d) Persian

Answer: (c) Malayalam

Question 3.

Fourteenth-century text of Sanskrit which deals with grammar and poetry was called

- (a) Lilatilakam
- (b) Miniature
- (c) Basohil
- (d) Dialect

Answer: (a) Lilatilakam

Question 4.

Chera kingdom was established in

- (a) 9th century
- (b) 10th century
- (c) 11th century
- (d) 12th century

Answer: (a) 9th century

Question 5.

The conquerors tried to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri because

- (a) they were very devoted to God Jagannatha
- (b) the temple was very beautiful

- (c) the temple had huge wealth
- (d) none of the above

Answer: (c) the temple had huge wealth

Question 6.

Who proclaimed himself as deputy of God?

- (a) Shankara
- (b) Ramanuja
- (c) King Anangbhim
- (d) Ruler of Mahodayapuram

Answer: (c) King Anangbhim

Question 7.

The word Rajputana meant

- (a) the Rajput tradition
- (b) in 19th century the region of present day Rajasthan
- (c) group of Rajputs
- (d) none of the above

Answer: (b) in 19th century the region of present day Rajasthan

Question 8.

Which type of emotions were there in Rajputs ?

- (a) Bravery
- (b) Valour
- (c) Loyalty
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 9.

The major patrons of Kathak were

- (a) Mongols
- (b) Pandayan
- (c) Mughals
- (d) Rajput

Answer: (c) Mughals

Question 10.

Basohli was

- (a) small sized paintings
- (b) bold and intense style of miniature paintings
- (c) old and very distinctive
- (d) traditions

Answer: (b) bold and intense style of miniature paintings

Question 11.

Bengali language was derived from

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Persian
- (d) Urdu

Answer: (b) Sanskrit

State whether the given statements are true or false:

1. Malayalam was the first regional language to be used in official record.

Ans True

2. The Kathaks were originally a caste of priests in temples of North India.

Ans False

3. Kathaks developed into two traditions or Gharanas—Rajasthan and Lucknow

Ans True.

4. Nath literature includes songs of Mayanmati and Gopichandra.

Ans True

Describe the most important features of the culture of your region, focussing on buildings, performing arts, and painting.

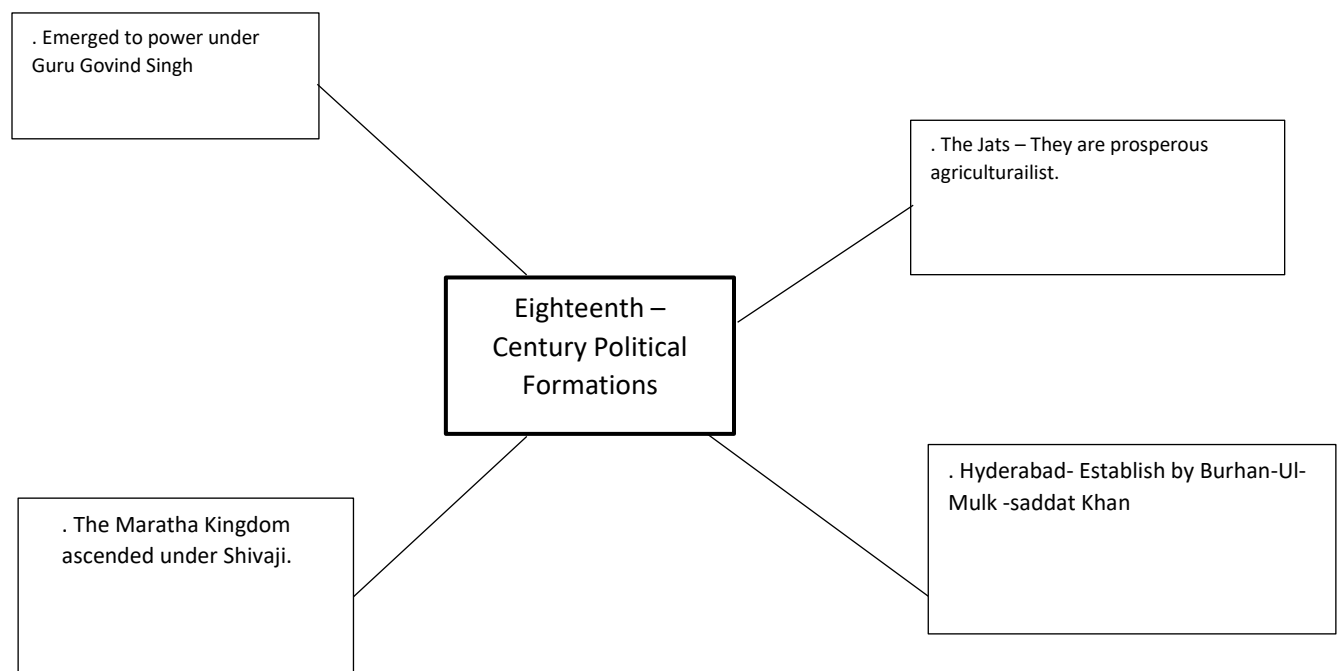
Answer: I live in Delhi. Right from the beginning, it has been a land of mixed cultures. In old days, it was invaded by a number of foreign rulers. Some of them stayed here for some time and some settle down permanently. They all affected its culture, language, religion, society, architecture, art and painting. Still we have buildings and monuments built by Mughal emperors, slave emperors, Rajput rulers and many more. We have temples, mosques and many other such places constructed by different rulers. Differences of cultures can still be seen in the areas of old Delhi and new Delhi.

Give a detailed description of kathak, a popular classical dance form of north India. [V. Imp.]

Answer: The term Kathak is derived from Katha, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for the story. The Kathaks was originally a caste of storytellers in temples of north India, who beautified their performances with gestures and songs. Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the 15th and 16th centuries with the spread of the Bhakti movement.

Chapter 10

Eighteenth – Century Political Formations



- By 1765, British had captured major chunks of Indian territory in eastern India.
- With Aurangzeb's death in 1707, many new states emerged in India.
- The Crisis of the Empire and the Later Mughals
 - (i) After reaching its zenith, Mughal empire started declining under Emperor Aurangzeb. This was because of Aurangzeb's military and religious policy which depleted the financial resources of the Mughals.
 - (ii) Under his successors, the efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became difficult to check governors and mansabdars.

(iii) In the midst of this crisis, Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739 and invasions of Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali between 1748-1761, weakened the Mughal empire.

(iv) The nobility was divided into two major groups Iranis and Turanis. For a long time, the later Mughal emperors were puppets in the hands of either one or the other of these two powerful groups.

- Emergence of New States:

(i) With the decline of Mughal authority, the governors consolidated their authority.

(ii) Broadly speaking, the states were divided into three overlapping groups; old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad States which enjoyed consideration independence like Watan Jagirs and several Rajput principalities, and the last group included states like Marathas, Sikhs and the Jats.

- The Old Mughal Provinces:

(i) These included the states of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.

(ii) Hyderabad state was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah. The state was constantly engaged in a struggle against the Marathas.

(iii) Awadh was founded by Saddat Khan. The rich alluvial plains allowed development of the region.

(iv) Bengal was founded by Murshid Quli Khan. He commanded revenue administration of the state. Under Alivardi Khan the state became prosperous.

- The Watan Jagirs of the Rajputs:

(i) Many Rajput Kings, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur had served under the Mughals with distinction. They got considerable autonomy and thus were called watan jagir.

(ii) Maratha expansion after 1740s put restriction on growth of Rajput expansion.

- Seizing Independence;

- The Sikhs:

(i) The Sikh arose as a power under Guru Gobind Singh who inspired the Khalsa with the belief that their destiny was to rule.

(ii) Maharaja Ranjit Singh reunited the Sikhs as a powerful group and established his capital at Lahore in 1799.

- The Marathas:

(i) The Maratha kingdom rose under Shivaji. After Shivaji's death Peshwa, led the Maratha empire to its zenith.

(ii) Marathas collected huge revenue from taxes of chuth and Sardshmukhi in the entire kingdom.

(iii) Maratha chiefs included Peshwa, Sindhia, Gaekwad and Bhonsle. Their territory touched near Delhi in its peak stages.

- The Jats:

(i) The Jats under Churaman controlled territories towards the west of Delhi.

(ii) They were prosperous agriculturalists.

(iii) Under Suraj Mal, the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.

(iv) Jats even built a garden palace at Dig.

Question 1.

The British East India Company established its power after

- (a) 1757
- (b) 1761
- (c) 1768
- (d) 1771

Answer: (a) 1757

Question 2.

Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources by fighting a long war in the

- (a) East India
- (b) North India
- (c) Deccan
- (d) none of these

Answer: (c) Deccan

Question 3.

Aurangzeb died in the year

- (a) 1700
- (b) 1710

- (c) 1725
- (d) 1707

Answer: (d) 1707

Question 4.

Ahmad Shah Abdali was the ruler of

- (a) Afghan
- (b) Iran
- (c) Iraq
- (d) none of these

Answer: (a) Afghan

Question 5.

Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded North India times between 1748 and 1761.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

Answer: (c) 5

Question 6.

During which century the Mughal Empire declined?

- (a) 18th
- (b) 16th
- (c) 19th
- (d) 21th

Answer: (a) 18th

Question 7.

Which of the following enjoyed the zat rank of 7000?

- (a) Asaf Jah
- (b) Murshil Quli Khan
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both of these

Question 8.

Who were the Telugu warrior chiefs'?

- (a) Nayakas
- (b) Jathas
- (c) Misl
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Nayakas

Question 9.

Who was the powerful governor of Bengal?

- (a) Sa'adat Khan
- (b) Murshid Quli Khan
- (c) Asaf Jah
- (d) Alivardi Khan

Answer: (b) Murshid Quli Khan

Question 10.

During whose rule Jagat Seth became prosperous in Bengal?

- (a) Murshil Quli
- (b) Sa'adat Khan
- (c) Alivardi Khan
- (d) Asaf Jah

Answer: (c) Alivardi Khan

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. Third battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Marathas and

Answer: Ahmad Shah Abdali

2. Ruler of Iran plundered the city of Delhi in 1739.

Answer: Nadir Shah

3. Mughal nobles were divided in two factions, the and the

Answer: Iranis, T

State whether the given statements are true or false:

1. Nobles appointed as Governors by the Mughals had no control over Diwani and Faujdari.

Answer: False

2. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded north India 5 times between 1748-1761.

Answer: True

3. Banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous during the rule of Murshid Quli Khan.

Answer: False

4. Khalsa was instituted in 1699.

Answer: True

How did the later Mughal emperors lose their control over their nobles? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down under the later Mughal emperors. It

became increasingly difficult for them to keep a check on their powerful Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration as well. This gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal empire. As the governors consolidated their control over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined.

How did Burhan-ul-Mulk reduce Mughal influence in the Awadh region? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Burhan-ul-Mulk tried to reduce Mughal influence in the Awadh region by taking following steps:

He first of all reduced the number of office holders (jagirdars) appointed by the Mughals.

He also reduced the size of jagirs, and appointed his own loyal servants to vacant positions.

The accounts of jagirdars were checked to prevent cheating and the revenues of all districts were re-assessed by officials appointed by the Nawab's court.

Describe the three common features of the states like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.

Or

What common features were shared by these three states—Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad?

Answer: The common features shared by these states were:

Though many of the larger states were established by erstwhile Mughal nobles they were highly suspicious of some of the administrative systems that they had inherited, in particular, the jagirdari system.

Rather than relying upon the officers of the state, all the three regimes contracted with revenue-farmers for the collection of revenue.

The third common feature in these three states was their emerging relationship with rich bankers and merchants. These people lent money to revenue farmers, received land as security and collected taxes from these lands through their own agents

Locate these places on the outline map of India

Awadh

Bangal

Hyderabad

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

Sample Paper-I

नमूना पेपर-I

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में पांच खंड-ए, बी, सी, डी और ई शामिल हैं। इस प्रश्न पत्र में 24 प्रश्न हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. खंड ए- प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 प्रत्येक 1 अंक के वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं।
4. खंड बी - प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 14 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जो 1 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड ग - प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 21 तक के लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न जिनमें प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या 22 और 23 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 4 अंक हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
7. खंड ई - प्रश्न संख्या 24 मानचित्र का प्रश्न है जिसमें 4 अंक हैं।

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of five Sections—A, B, C, D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A- Question no.1 to 10 are Objective Type Questions of 1mark each.
4. Section B – Question no. 11 to 14 are very short answer questions carrying 1mark each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
5. Section C – Question no.15 to 21 short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Section D – Question no. 22 & 23 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
7. Section E - Question no. 24 is Map question carrying 4 marks.

SECTION-A

Q1. स्टेपी घास का मैदान _____ में पाया जाता है

- a) दक्षिण अफ्रीका
- b) ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- c) रूस
- d) यूएसए

Steppe grassland is found in _____

- a) South Africa
- b) Australia
- c) Russia
- d) USA

प्रश्न 2. कौन सा संचार का साधन है?

- a) टेलिफोन
- b) किताबें
- c) मेज
- d) साइकिल

Which is not a means of communication?

- a) telephone
- b) Books
- c) Table
- d) Cycle

Q3. कोलकाता नदी पर स्थित है:

- a) ऑरेंज
- b) हुगली
- c) भागीरथी

d) यमुना

Kolkata is located on the river:

- a) Orange
- b) Hooghly
- c) Bhagirathi
- d) Yamuna

प्रश्न4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्रिंट मीडिया है?

- a) अखबार
- b) टी.वी.
- c) रेडियो
- d) टेलीविजन

Which one of the following is print media?

- a) Newspaper
- b) T.V.
- c) Radio
- d) Television

प्रश्न5. शर्ट की कहानी शुरू होती है:

- a) कटाई
- b) कपास का उत्पादन
- c) बुनाई
- d) बेचना

The story of shirt does begin with:

- a) Spinning
- b) Production of Cotton
- c) Weaving
- d) Selling

प्रश्न 6. क्या भारत के लोगों को समान बनाता है?

- a) धर्म
- b) जेंडर

ग) वोट

घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

What makes people of India equal?

- a) Religion
- b) Sex
- c) Vote
- d) None of these

प्रश्न 7. सिखों के पवित्र ग्रंथ का नाम क्या है?

- a) कुरान
- b) भगवतगीता
- c) गुरु ग्रंथसाहिब
- d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

What is the name of holy scripture of the Sikhs?

- a) Quran
- b) Bhagwatgita
- c) Guru granthsahib
- d) None of these

Q8. टांडा क्या है?

- a) भोज्यपदार्थ
- b) पशु
- c) उपकरण
- d) बजारा कारवां

What is Tanda?

- a) Food
- b) Animals
- c) Tools
- d) Banjara caravan

प्रश्न 9. अवध का अंतिम नवाब कौन था?

- a) वाजिद अली शाह
- b) कमाल खान
- c) जहांगीर शाह
- d) निज़ाम शाह

Who was the last Nawab of Awadh?

- a) Wajid Ali Shah
- b) Kamal Khan
- c) Jahangir Shah
- d) Nizam Shah

प्रश्न 10. अभिकथन (A) : हिमालय पर्वतमाला उष्णकटिबंधीय से टुंड्रा तक वनस्पति में परिवर्तन दर्शाती है।

कारण (R) : पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऊंचाई में वृद्धि के साथ तापमान में कमी होती है, जिससे वनस्पतियों के प्रकारों में परिवर्तन होता है।

दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

- a) दोनों (A) और (R) सत्य हैं और (R) बताते हैं (A)
- b) दोनों (A) और (R) सत्य हैं लेकिन (R) व्याख्या नहीं करता है (A) की
- c) (A) सच है और (R) झूठा है
- d) (A) झूठा है और (R) सच है

Q10. Assertion (A): The Himalayan ranges show change in vegetation from tropical to Tundra.

Reason (R) : In mountainous areas with increase in altitude there is corresponding decrease in temperature, which leads to change in vegetation types.

Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
- C. (A) is true and (R) is false
- D. (A) is false and (R) is true

खंड-ब/SECTION-B

प्रश्न11. पर्यावरण से आप क्या समझते हैं।

Q11. What do you mean by environment?

प्रश्न12. बंगाल टाइगर..... में पाया जाता है।

Q12. Bengal tiger is found in

दिए गए चित्र को ध्यान से देखिए और प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।

Observe the given image and give the answer of the question.



प्रश्न13. उपरोक्त शर्ट का अंतिम विक्रय मूल्य क्या है?

Q13. What is the final selling price of the above shirt?

प्रश्न14. उस आक्रमणकारी का नाम बताइए जिसने 1739 में दिल्ली शहर को लूटा था?

Q14. Name the invader who plundered the city of Delhi in 1739?

SECTION-C

प्रश्न15. 18वीं शताब्दी में सिख कैसे संगठित हुए?

या

मराठा दक्कन से आगे विस्तार क्यों करना चाहते थे?

Q15. How were the Sikhs organised in 18 century?

Or

Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

प्रश्न16. लोकतंत्र में मीडिया किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है?

Q16. In what ways does media play an important role in a democracy?

प्रश्न17. परिवहन के चार साधन कौन से हैं?

Q17. What are the four means of transport?

प्रश्न18. स्रोत को ध्यान से पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-

लघुचित्रों की एक परंपरा जो विभिन्न तरीकों से विकसित हुई, वह थी लघु चित्रकला की। लघुचित्र (जैसा कि उनके नाम से ही पता चलता है) छोटे आकार के चित्र होते हैं, जो आमतौर पर कपड़े या कागज पर पानी के रंग में किए जाते हैं। प्राचीनतम लघुचित्र ताड़ के पत्तों या लकड़ी पर थे। इनमें से कुछ सबसे सुंदर, पश्चिमी भारत में पाए गए, जैन ग्रंथों को चित्रित करने के लिए उपयोग किए गए थे। मुगल बादशाह अकबर, जहाँगीर और शाहजहाँ ने अत्यधिक कुशल चित्रकारों को संरक्षण दिया, जिन्होंने मुख्य रूप से ऐतिहासिक लेखों और कविताओं वाली पांडुलिपियों का चित्रण किया था।

i) सबसे प्राचीन लघु चित्र किस सतह पर चित्रित किए गए हैं?

ii) लघु चित्रों को संरक्षण देने वाले मुगल बादशाहों के नाम लिखिए

Q18. Read the sources carefully and answer the following question:-

The Tradition of Miniatures Another tradition that developed in different ways was that of miniature painting. Miniatures (as their very name suggests) are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood. Some of the most beautiful of these, found in western India, were used to illustrate Jaina texts. The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry.

i) The earliest miniature paintings painted at which surface?

ii) Name the Mughal emperors who patronised miniature paintings

प्रश्न 19. गंगा नदी पर स्थित प्रमुख शहर कौन से हैं?

Q19. What are the major cities located on the river Ganga?

प्रश्न 20. व्यापारी ने स्वप्ना को कम कीमत क्यों दी?

Q20. Why did the trader pay Swapna a low price?

प्रश्न 21. लद्दाख में उगने वाले पेड़ों के नाम बताएं?

Q21. Name the trees that grow in Ladakh?

SECTION-D

प्रश्न 22. निम्नलिखित पर साप्ताहिक बाजार और शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स की तुलना और तुलना करें:

बाजार	बिकने वाले माल का प्रकार	माल की कीमतें	विक्रेता	खरीदार
साप्ताहिक बाजार				
खरीदारी की सामूहिक जगह				

या

'समानता के मुद्दे एक लोकतंत्र के लिए केंद्रीय हैं'। कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q22. Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex on the following:

Market	Kind of goods sold	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly Market				
Shopping Complex				

or

'Issues of Equality Are Central to a Democracy'. Explain the statement.

प्रश्न 23. कबीर द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए प्रमुख विचार क्या थे? उन्होंने इन्हें कैसे व्यक्त किया?

या

बंगाल के मंदिरों की महत्वपूर्ण स्थापत्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

Q23. What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir? How did he express these?

Or

What are the Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

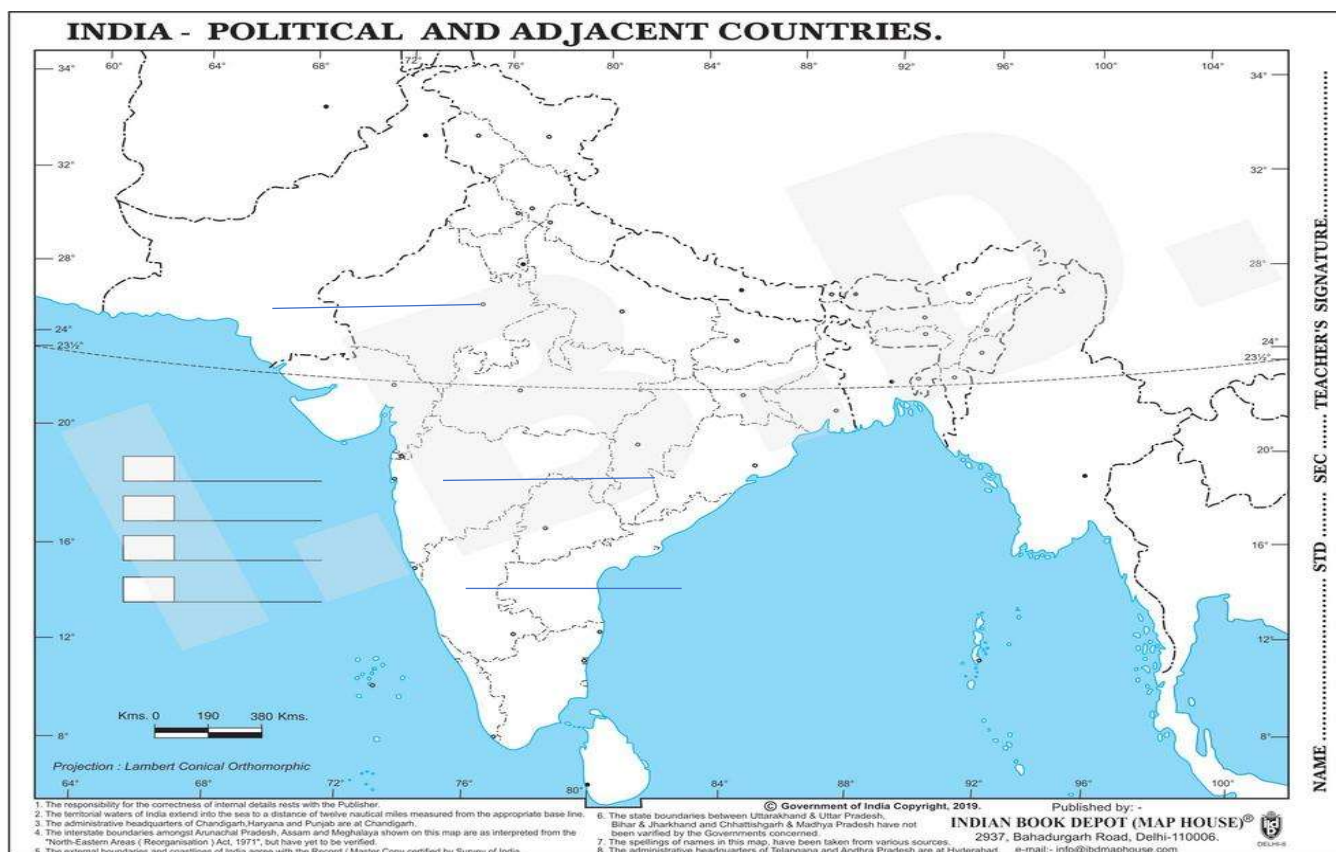
SECTION-E

प्रश्न 24। 1) भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर किन्हीं दो स्थानों की पहचान कीजिए

- a) एकनाथ किस राज्य से संबंधित थे
- b) बसवन्ना किस राज्य से संबंधित थे
- c) सवाई राजा जय सिंह की राजधानी का नाम बताए

Q24. 1) Identify any two places on the political map of India

- A) State belongs to Eknath
- B) State belongs to Basavanna
- C) Capital of Sawai Raja Jai Singh



II) विश्व के रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर किन्हीं दो छायांकित क्षेत्रों के नाम पहचानिए।

- A) एक देश
- B) एक रेगिस्तान
- C) एक नदी बेसिन

Identify the name of any two shaded region on the outline map of World.

- A) A country
- B) A Desert
- C) A river Basin



Sample Paper-II

नमूना पेपर-II

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में पांच खंड-ए, बी, सी, डी और ई शामिल हैं। इस प्रश्न पत्र में 24 प्रश्न हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. खंड ए- प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 प्रत्येक 1 अंक के वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं।
4. खंड बी - प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 14 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जो 1 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड ग - प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 21 तक के लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न जिनमें प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या 22 और 23 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 4 अंक हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
7. खंड ई - प्रश्न संख्या 24 मानचित्र का प्रश्न है जिसमें 4 अंक हैं।

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of five Sections—A, B, C, D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A- Question no.1 to 10 are Objective Type Questions of 1mark each.
4. Section B – Question no. 11 to 14 are very short answer questions carrying 1mark each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
5. Section C – Question no.15 to 21 short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Section D – Question no. 22 & 23 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
7. Section E - Question no. 24 is Map question carrying 4 marks.

SECTION-A

Q1. जिसने दुनिया को हमारे करीब ला दिया है?

- A. टेलीविजन
- B. टेपरेकॉर्डर
- C. टाइपराइटर
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q1. Which has brought the world closer to us?

- (a) Television
- (b) Taperecorder
- (c) Typewriter
- (d) None of these

प्रश्न 2. जमीन के नीचे किस प्रकार की सड़क का निर्माण किया जाता है?

- (ए) फ्लाईओवर
- (बी) एक्सप्रेसवे
- (सी) सबवे
- (डी) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q2. Which type of road is constructed under the ground?

- (a) Flyover
- (b) Expressway
- (c) Subways
- (d) None of these

Q3 अभिकथन: लद्दाख में कई मठ हैं।

कारण: इन मठों में कई पर्यटक आते हैं।

- A. A और R सच हैं, R, A की सही व्याख्या है।
- B. A और R सच हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- C. A सही है लेकिन R सही नहीं है।
- D. R सही है लेकिन A सही नहीं है।

Q 3 Assertion: There are many monasteries in Ladakh.

Reason: many tourists visit these monasteries.

- (a) A and R is true , R is correct explanation of A.
- (b) A and R is true but R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

Q4 स्वप्ना ने व्यापारियों से क्या वादा किया था?

- A. उसे ब्याज नहीं देना
- B. ब्याज की भारी राशि देने के लिए
- C. उसे सभी कपास बेचने के लिए
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q4 What promise did Swapna make to the traders?

- (a) Not to give interest to him
- (b) To give heavy amount of interest
- (c) To sell her all cotton to him
- (d) None of these

प्रश्न5. किस मुगल सम्राट ने कमाल खान गक्खर को एक कुलीन (मनसबदार) बनाया?

- A. औरंगजेब
- B. शाहजहाँ
- C. अकबर
- D. बाबर

Q5. Which Mughal Emperor made Kamal Khan Gakkhar a noble (mansabdar)?

- A Aurangzeb
- B Shah jahan

C Akbar

D Babur

Q6. निम्नलिखित एक प्रसिद्ध गुजराती संत थे

A. नर्सी मेहता

B. गुरुनानाक

C. बाबा फरीद

D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q6.The following was a famous Gujarati Saint

A Narsi Mehta

B Gurunanak

C Baba Farid

D None of these

Q7 सरदेशमुखी क्या है

A. घर पर टैक्स

B. जानवरों पर टैक्स

C. पानी पर टैक्स

D. भूमि राजस्व

Q7 Sardeshmukhi was a _____

A Tax on house

B Tax on animals

C Tax on water

D Land revenue

प्रश्न 8. असमानता का प्रमुख कारण क्या है?

A. गरीबी

B. धर्म

C. जातिवाद

D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q8. What is the major reason of inequality?

(a) Poverty

(b) Religion

(c) Casteism

(d) None of these

Q9 बंगाल टाइगर पाया जाता है

A. पर्वत

B. डेल्टा क्षेत्र

C. अमेज़ॉन

D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q9 Bengal tiger is found in

(a) Mountains

(b) Delta area

(c) Amazon

(d) None of these

प्रश्न10. बाजारों की एक श्रृंखला क्या है जो एक श्रृंखला में लिंक की तरह जुड़ी हुई है क्योंकि उत्पाद एक बाजार से दूसरे बाजार में जाते हैं?

A. बाजार की श्रृंखला

B. थोक बाजार

C. साप्ताहिक बाजार

D. शॉपिंग मॉल

Q10. What is a series of markets that is connected like links in a chain because products pass from one market to another?

- (a) Chain of market
- (b) Wholesale market
- (c) Weekly market
- (d) Shopping malls

SECTION-B

दिए गए चित्र को ध्यान से देखिए और प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए और दीजिए।

Observe the given image and give the answer of the question.



प्रश्न 11. दी गई छवि से रेगिस्तान की विशेषता को पहचानें।

- A शुष्क क्षेत्र
- B. सदाबहार क्षेत्र
- C. ओएसिस (मरूउद्यान)
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

Q 11. Identify the feature of desert from given image.

- (a) dry region

- (b) evergreen region
- (c) Oasis
- (d) None of these.

प्रश्न12. साप्ताहिक बाजार का एक लाभ लिखिए।

Q12. Write one advantage of weekly market.

प्रश्न13. हैदराबाद राज्य के संस्थापक कौन थे?

Q13. Who was founder of Hyderabad state?

Q14. कथक के दो घरानों के नाम लिखिए।

Q14. Name the two gharanas of kathak.

SECTION-C

प्रश्न15. कबीर द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए प्रमुख विचार क्या थे?

या

Q चौथे क्या था?

Q15. What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir?

OR

Q What was chauth?

प्रश्न16. पड़ोस की दुकानों के क्या लाभ हैं?

Q16. What are the benefits of neighborhood shops?

प्रश्न17. तवा मत्स्य संघ क्या है?

Q17. What is Tawa Matsya sangh?

प्रश्न18. रेलवे के कोई दो गुण बताइए।

Q18. Mention any two merits of railways.

प्रश्न19. लद्दाख के लोगों द्वारा उगाई जाने वाली फसलों के नाम लिखिए।

Q19. Name the crops grown by the people of Ladakh.

प्रश्न20. अठारहवीं शताब्दी में सिक्ख संगठित कैसे हुए?

Q20. How were the Sikhs organized in the eighteenth century?

प्रश्न 21. आपको क्यों लगता है कि कई शिक्षकों ने प्रचलित धार्मिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को खारिज कर दिया?

Q21. Why you think many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices?

SECTION-D

प्रश्न 22. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

परिवहन वह साधन है जिसके द्वारा लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते हैं, और माल की ढुलाई होती है। शुरुआती दिनों में लंबी दूरी तय करने में काफी समय लगता था। लोगों को पैदल चलना पड़ता था और अपना सामान ढोने के लिए जानवरों का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता था। पहिये के आविष्कार ने परिवहन को आसान बना दिया। समय बीतने के साथ परिवहन के विभिन्न साधन विकसित हुए लेकिन आज भी लोग परिवहन के लिए जानवरों का उपयोग करते हैं।

हमारे देश में गधे, खच्चर, बैल और ऊंट आम हैं। दक्षिण अमेरिका के एंडीज पर्वत में, लामाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है, जैसे तिब्बत में याक। दूसरे देशों के शुरुआती व्यापारियों को भारत पहुंचने में कई महीने लग जाते थे। उन्होंने या तो समुद्री मार्ग लिया या भूमि मार्ग। हवाई जहाजों ने यात्रा को तेज कर दिया है। अब भारत से यूरोप का सफर तय करने में सिर्फ 6-8 घंटे लगते हैं। इस प्रकार परिवहन के आधुनिक साधन समय और ऊर्जा की बचत करते हैं।

I) शुरुआती दिनों में यात्रा में अधिक समय क्यों लगता था।

A प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण

B परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले जानवर

C लोग यात्रा करने से डरते थे

D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

II) कौन से आविष्कार ने परिवहन आसान किया ?

A. सीएनजी

B. बस

C. कार

D. व्हील पहिया

(III) भारत पहुंचने के लिए यात्री ने किन मार्गों का सहारा लिया

- A. एयरवेज
- B. रेलवे
- C. समुद्री मार्ग या भूमि मार्ग
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

(IV) परिवहन के किस साधन ने यात्रा को तेज कर दिया?

- A. जहाजों (पानी का)
- B. मेट्रो ट्रेन
- C. कार
- D. हवाई जहाज

Q22. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Transport is the means by which people and goods move. In the early days it took a great deal of time, to travel long distances. People had to walk and used animals to carry their goods. Invention of the wheel made transport easier. With the passage of time different means of transport developed but even today people use animals for transport.

In our country donkeys, mules, bullocks and camels are common. In the Andes Mountains of South America, llamas are used, as are yaks in Tibet. The early traders from other countries used to take several months to reach India. They took either the sea route or the land route. Aeroplanes have made travel faster. Now it takes only 6-8 hours to travel from India to Europe. Modern means of transport thus saves time and energy.

I) Why did travelling take much time in early days.

- (a) due to natural calamities
- (b) animals used for transport
- © People were afraid of travelling

None of these

II) Which invention led transportation easier?

- (a) CNG
- (b) Bus
- (c) Car
- (d) Wheel

(III) which routes did traveller take to reach India

- (a) Airways
- (b) Railways
- (c) Sea route or land route
- (d) None of these

(IV) which mode of transport made travelling faster?

- (a) Ships
- (b) Metro train
- (c) Car
- (d) Airplanes

प्रश्न 23. निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या करें:

I) सेंसरशिप

II) मास मीडिया

या

I) जिनिंग मिल

II) निर्यातक

Q23. Explain the following:

I) Censorship

II) Mass media

Or

I) Ginning Mill

II) Exporter

SECTION-E

प्रश्न 24। I) मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित स्थानों का पता लगाएँ (कोई दो)

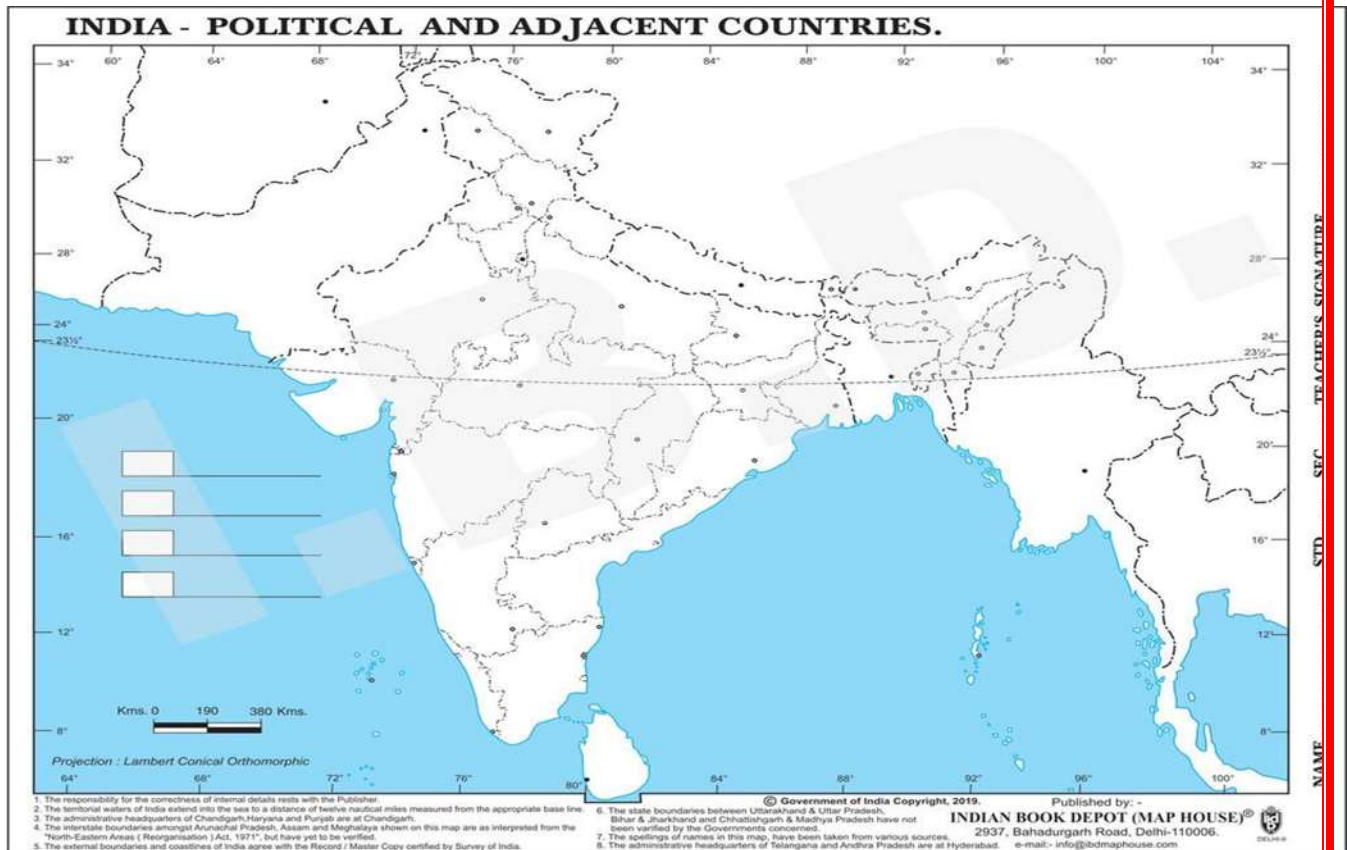
(ए) पूना

(बी) हैदराबाद

(सी) दिल्ली

Q24. I) Locate the following places in map(any two)

- (a) Poona
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Delhi



II) विश्व मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित विशेषता को दिखाएँ और छायांकित करें

(ए) सहारा रेगिस्तान

(बी) अमेज़न बेसिन

(सी) गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन

II) Show and shade the following feature in world map

(a) Sahara Desert

(b) Amazon Basin

(c) Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin



Sample Paper-III

नमूना पेपर-III

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में पांच खंड-A, B, C, D और E शामिल हैं। इस प्रश्न पत्र में 24 प्रश्न हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. खंड ए- प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 प्रत्येक 1 अंक के वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं।
4. खंड बी - प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 14 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जो 1 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड ग - प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 21 तक के लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न जिनमें प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या 22 और 23 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 4 अंक हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
7. खंड ई - प्रश्न संख्या 24 मानचित्र का प्रश्न है जिसमें 4 अंक हैं।

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of five Sections—A, B, C, D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A- Question no.1 to 10 are Objective Type Questions of 1mark each.

4. Section B – Question no. 11 to 14 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words

5. Section C – Question no. 15 to 21 short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

6. Section D – Question no. 22 & 23 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.

7. Section E - Question no. 24 is Map question carrying 4 marks.

SECTION-A

Q1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन अकबर का प्रसिद्ध सेनापति था जिसने 1591 में चेरों को हराया था?

- (a) राजा उदय सिंह
- (b) राजा अमर सिंह
- (c) राजा मान सिंह
- (d) राजा जयचंद

Q1. Which of the following was Akbar's famous general who defeated the cheras in 1591?

- (a) Raja Uday Singh
- (b) Raja Amar Singh
- (c) Raja man Singh

(d) Raja Jai chand

प्रश्न 2. नयनार किसके भक्त थे?

- (a) शिव
- (b) विष्णु
- (c) भगवान गणेश
- (d) कृष्ण

Q 2. The Nayanars were the devotees of _____

- (a) Shiva
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Lord Ganesha
- (d) Krishna

Q 3. सहारा किस प्रकार का मरुस्थल है

- (a) ठण्डा
- (b) गरम
- (c) सामान्य
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q 3. Sahara is what type of desert

- (a) Cold
- (b) Hot
- (c) Mild
- (d) None of these

Q 4. तवा बांध किस वर्ष बनकर तैयार हुआ था?

- (a) 1958
- (b) 1968
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1988

Q 4. In which year Tawa dam was completed?

- (a) 1958
- (b) 1968
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1988

Q 5. चित्र में किस प्रकार की सड़क दिखाई गई है?

Which type of road shown in picture?



- (a) पक्की सड़क
- (b) कच्ची सड़क
- (c) ज़िग-ज़ैग रोड
- (d) सफेद सीमेंट रोड

- (a) Metaled Road
- (b) Unmetalled Road
- (c) Zig– Zag road
- (d) White cement Road

Q 6. कुचिपुड़ी किस राज्य का प्रसिद्ध नृत्य रूप है...

- (a) तमिलनाडु
- (b) केरल
- (c) ओडिशा
- (d) आंध्र प्रदेश

Q 6. Kuchipudi is a famous dance form of_____

- (a) Tamilnadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Andhara Pradesh

Q 7. पानीपत का तीसरा युद्ध किस वर्ष में हुआ था

- (a) 1761

(b) 1861

(c) 1521

(d) 1661

Q 7. In which year third battle of Panipat took place

(a) 1761

(b) 1861

(c) 1521

(d) 1661

प्रश्न 8. किस प्रकार का मीडिया विभिन्न पाठकों की रुचि के अनुरूप विभिन्न प्रकार की जानकारी प्रदान करता है?

(ए) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया

(बी) प्रिंट मीडिया

(सी) मास मीडिया

(डी) ये सभी

Q 8. Which type of media offer a large variety of information to suit the taste of different readers?

(a) Electronic media

(b) Print media

(c) Mass media

(d) All of these

Q 9. अभिकथन: मीराबाई कृष्ण की भक्त थीं।

कारण: उन्होंने कृष्ण के प्रति अपनी गहन भक्ति को व्यक्त करते हुए असंख्य भजनों की रचना की।

- (a) A और R सच है, R, A की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) A और R सच है लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (c) A सही है लेकिन R सही नहीं है।
- (d) R सही है लेकिन A सही नहीं है।

Q 9. Assertion: Mirabai was devoted to Krishna.

Reason: She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion to Krishna.

- (a) A and R is true, R is correct explanation of A.
- (b) A and R is true but R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

प्रश्न 10. आंध्र प्रदेश में कपास कहाँ बेचा जाता है?

- (a) कुरनूल
- (b) हैदराबाद
- (c) विजयवाड़ा
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q 10. Where is cotton sold in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Kurnool
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Vijayawada
- (d) None of these

SECTION-B

प्रश्न 11. साप्ताहिक बाजार क्या है?

Q 11. What is weekly market?

Q 12. जलमार्ग का एक लाभ लिखिए।

Q 12. Write one advantage of waterways.

प्रश्न 13. प्रिंट मीडिया का एक उदाहरण दीजिए।

Q 13. Give one example of print media.

प्रश्न 14. मार्टिन लूथर कौन थे?

Q14. Who was Martin Luther?

SECTION-C

प्रश्न 15. सहारा रेगिस्तान के लोग किस प्रकार के कपड़े पहनते हैं?

Q15. Which type of clothes the people of Sahara Desert wear?

प्रश्न 16. प्राकृतिक वनस्पति की तीन व्यापक श्रेणियां कौन सी हैं?

Q 16. Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

प्रश्न 17. साप्ताहिक बाजार में चीजें सस्ती क्यों होती हैं?

Q 17. Why are things cheaper in the weekly market?

प्रश्न 18. इंपेक्स गारमेंट फैक्ट्री में श्रमिकों की स्थिति का उल्लेख करें।

Q 18. Mention the condition of workers in the impex garment factory.

प्रश्न 19. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

बड़े राज्यों के उदय ने गोंड समाज की प्रकृति को बदल दिया। उनका मूल रूप से समान समाज धीरे-धीरे असमान सामाजिक वर्गों में विभाजित हो गया। ब्राह्मणों को गोंड राजाओं से भूमि अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ और वे अधिक प्रभावशाली हो गए। गोंड प्रमुख अब राजपूतों के रूप में पहचाने जाने की कामना करते थे। इसलिए, गढ़ कटंगा के गोंड राजा अमन दास ने संग्राम शाह की उपाधि धारण की। उनके बेटे दलपत ने महोबा के चंदेल राजपूत राजा सालबहान की बेटी राजकुमारी दुर्गावती से शादी की।

(i) किसने संग्राम शाह की उपाधि धारण की

(a) सालबहान

(b) दलपत

(c) अमन दास

(d) बीर नारायण

(ii) दलपत की पत्नी का क्या नाम है?

(a) रानी दुर्गावती

(b) चंद्र

(c) रानी लक्ष्मी

(d) रानी जोधा

Q 19. Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The emergence of large states changed the nature of Gond society. Their basically equal society gradually got divided into unequal social classes. Brahmanas received land grants from the Gond rajas and became more influential. The Gond chiefs now wished to be recognized as Rajputs. So, Aman Das, the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, assumed the title of Sangram Shah. His son, Dalpat, married princess Durgawati, the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba

(i) Who assumed the title of Sangram Shah

A. Salbahan

B. Dalpat

C. Aman Das

D. Bir Narain

(ii) What is the name of Dalpat's wife?

A. Rani durgawati

B. Chandra

C. Rani Laxmi

D. Rani Jodha

प्रश्न 20. खानाबदोश चरवाहों और बसने वाले कृषकों के बीच किस प्रकार का आदान-प्रदान हुआ?

Q 20. What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settle agriculturists?

प्रश्न 21. किसके नेतृत्व में जाट शक्तिशाली हुए?

Q 21. Under whose leadership did the Jats become powerful?

SECTION-D

Q 22. 'बाजार में जाए बिना खरीद-बिक्री हो सकती है'। इस कथन को उदाहरण की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

या

दादन व्यवस्था को समझाइए।

Q 22. 'Buying and selling can take place without going to marketplace '. Explain this statement with the help of example.

OR

Explain putting-out system.

प्रश्न 23. कथक की कहानी पर एक नोट लिखिए।

या

आसफ जाहा ने अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए कौन सी नीतियां अपनाईं?

Q23. Write a note on the story of Kathak.

OR

What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jaha to strengthen his position?

SECTION-E

प्रश्न 24 भारत के रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए : (कोई चार)

I) काराकोरम रेंज

II) ज़ांस्कर रेंज

III) लद्दाख

IV) ज़ोजी ला पास

V) राजस्थान

VI) दिल्ली

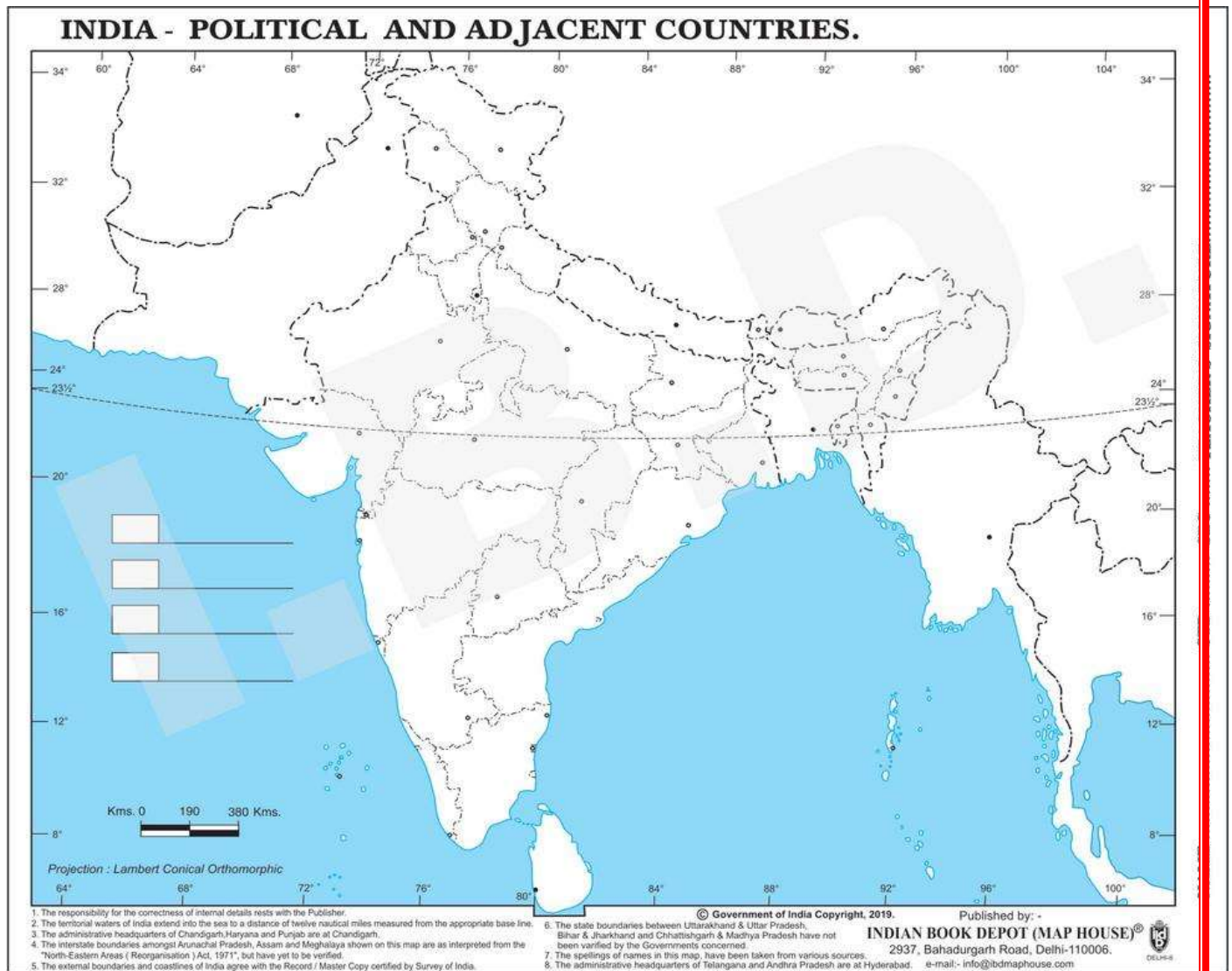
Q24. On the outline map of India show the following: (any four)

I) Karakoram Range

II) Zaskar Range

III) Ladakh

- IV) Zoji La pass
- V) Rajasthan
- VI) Delhi



Sample Paper-I
Marking Scheme

Ans 1. Russia

Ans 2. Telephone

Ans 3. Hooghly

Ans 4. Newspaper

Ans 5. Production of Cotton

Ans 6. Vote

Ans 7. Guru granthsahib

Ans 8. Banjara caravan

Ans 9. Wajid ali shah

Ans 10. A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

Ans 11. Cycle

Ans 12. Delta Area

Ans 13. Rs. 1200

Ans 14. Nadir Shah

Ans 15. During the 17th century the Sikhs got organised into a political community. This led to the regional state-building in Punjab. Guru Gobind Singh fought many battles against the Rajputs as well as Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708, the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur and declared their sovereign rule. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716. In the 18th century, the Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called jathas and later on rrdsls. Their well-knit organisation enabled them to put up successful resistance to the Mughal governors first and then to Ahamd Shah Abdali. Who had seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals.

Or

They wanted to clip away the authority of the Mughal Empire.

Maratha king to be recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.

To possess the right to collect Chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region

Ans 16. Any two

They make the masses know about certain issues/problems.

They propagate the policies and programmes of the government.

They also criticise the unpopular policies and programmes of the government.

They help in forming the opinion of the masses.

They also report various crimes and mis happenings, accidents, etc.

The media also announce the opinions of the public about certain issues/problems etc.

Ans 17. Roadways

Railways

Waterways

Airways

Ans 18. i) Palm leaves or Wood

ii) Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan

Ans 19. Any two

Dev Prayag

Rishikesh

Haridwar

Kanpur

Allahabad

Varanasi

Patna

Ans 20. The trader had lent Swapna money at the beginning of the cropping season on a condition that she would sell all her cotton to him. Thus, Swapna was in his grip. The trader took advantage of this situation and paid her a low price.

Ans 21. Scanty patches of grasses and shrubs, groves of willows and poplars, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts.

Ans 22.

Market	Kinds of goods sold	Price of goods	Sellers	Buyers
--------	---------------------	----------------	---------	--------

Weekly market	Different items of our everyday use such as vegetables, groceries, cloth items, utensils etc.	Price of goods are not very high. Common people can easily afford them	Small traders and hawkers	Local people belonging to low income group.
Shopping complex	Branded items such as readymade cloths, home appliances, footwear, leather items etc	Prices of goods are usually high. Only rich people can afford to buy them	Big businessmen and traders.	Wealthy city people.

or

Indian Constitution recognises the equality of all. Constitution helps people in their struggle for equality through laws and through government schemes

Every person is equal before law.

No one is discriminated against on the basis of religion caste race or gender.

Everyone has access to all public places.

Untouchability is abolished.

Ans23. Rejection of orthodox religion and religious traditions.

Religion was is accessible to all.

Criticism of all external worship of Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam

No caste system.

Belief in formless God.

Bhakti and devotion is the only path of salvation.

He expressed his ideas through couplets.

Or

Double roofed or dochala, four roofed (chauchala).

Comparative more complex-four roofed structures-four triangular roofs placed on four walls moved up to coverage on curved line or a point.

Built on a square platform.

Interior plain.

Outer walls decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.

Ans 24. I) A- Maharashtra

B- Karnataka

C- Jaipur

II) A- The Prairies

B- The Sahara Desert

C- The Amazon Basin

Sample Paper-II

Marking Scheme

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. - Cheap
- Most things are available at one place
13. Nizam-ul-mulk-asaf jah
14. Jaipur and Luknow
15. Rejection of major religious traditions
- criticism of priestly classes and caste system

OR

Chauth was 25% tax of the land revenue claimed by zamindars

16. These shops are close to our homes
- We can buy there anytime

- Can provide goods on credit

17. The tawa matsya sangh is an organisation which fights for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers

18. Cheap

- Comfortable for long journey
- any other relevant point

19. Barley,potatoes,peas,beans and turnips

20. During the 17th century the Sikhs got organised into a political community both before and after the Institution of the Khalsa in 1699 after the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708,the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur and declared their sovereign rule.

21. Many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices because these were based on social differences excess ritualism and outward display piety

22. (I) B

(II) D

(III) C

(IV) D

23. (I) Censorship: This refers to the powers that government has to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories.

(II) Mass media: TV radio and newspaper are a form of media that reaches millions of people thus they are called mass media.

24 MAP

Sample Paper-III

Marking Scheme

1. C Raja mansingh
2. A. Shiva
3. B. Hot
4. C. 1978
5. A. Metalled road
6. D. Andhra predesh
7. A. 1761
8. D. All of these
9. A.
10. A. Kurnool
11. A market which holds particular day of a week
12. Cheap and carry heavy loads
13. Newspapers and magazines
14. Religious reformer of 16th century in christianity
15. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds
16. Forests
Grasslands
Shrubs
17. Due to no rent, less expense on electricity, self employed
18. Temporary workers, low wages
19. (I) C. Aman Das
(ii) A. Rani durgawati
20. The exchanged wool, ghee, etc, with settle agriculturist for grain cloth utensils and other product
21. Jats consolidated their powers during the late 17 and 18 century under their leader Churaman they acquired control over territories situated to the west of the city of Delhi. Under Surajmal the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.
22. It is not always necessary that one has to go to market to purchase goods you can place orders for a variety of things through the phone and these days through the internet and the goods are delivered at your home
OR
The arrangement between The Merchant and the Weavers is an example of putting out system whereby the merchants supplies the raw material and receives the finished product.
23. The kathaks were originally a caste of story tellers in temples of North India who embellished their performances with gesture and song Kathak begin evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the 15 and 16 century with the spread of the Bhakti movement. the legends of Radha Krishna were enacted in folk plays called Raasleela which combine the folk dance with the basic gesture of the Kathak storyteller
OR

Asaf jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from north India who welcomed the new opportunities in South. He appointed mansabdar and granted Jagirs.although he was still a servant of the Mughal emperor he ruled quite independently without taking any direction from Delhi or facing any interference.

24. Map