

## Chapter 1. Locating Places on Earth

- If 2.5 cms is equal to 500 kms as ground 10cms will be  $500 \text{ km} \times 4 = 2,000 \text{ kms}$ .
- It is 5.30 pm in India when it is 12 pm or noon in London because the two cities are on different longitudes and follow different time zones.
  - London is located at  $0^\circ$  longitude, (the Prime meridian).
  - In India  $82^\circ\text{E}$  longitude is standard meridian and time on this meridian is standard time in India (IST).
  - Time in India is ahead of London. Time difference is 4 minutes for every  $1^\circ$  of longitude towards east.
  - Hence in India –  $82 \frac{1}{2}^\circ \div 4 \text{ minutes} = 330 \text{ minutes}$   
i.e.  $330 \div 60 = 5 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes}$
- Symbols and colours are unique identification marks on a map. They work as a guide to important places and help in depicting an area (big or small) on a flat surface which is quite portable too. Moreover, these symbols help in saving a lot of space and colours too provide a unique mark to different items like water bodies, etc. The Survey of India, a government body, has fixed a set of symbols and colours for maps of India.
- Hints: Eight Directions  
East, Southeast South, Southwest, West, Northwest, North and Northeast
- Local time is based on the local meridian passing through that place. The places lying North and South on the same meridian will have a common local time. On the other hand the places lying East or West of that meridian will have different local times.  
Standard time is local time of a meridian of longitude which is considered applicable for the whole country. This meridian is called Standard Meridian of the country. Example in Indian Standard Meridian is  $82 \frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$  and time on it is Indian Standard Time (IST).
- There will be no difference in local time of the two cities Delhi and Bengaluru as both are almost on the same meridian of longitude as longitudes mark time and define time zones not latitudes.
- True or False
 

|          |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|
| a. False | b. True | c. True |
| d. False | e. True | f. True |

### CROSSWORD

#### Across

- |              |          |              |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Scale     | 4. Globe | 5. Equator   |
| 6. Greenwich | 8. Map   | 10. Latitude |

#### Down

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 2. Longitude | 3. Coordinates      |
| 6. Grid      |                     |
| 7. IST       | 9. PML      11. IDL |

### ASSESSMENT TIME

#### A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. c) Equator           | 2. c) Prime Meridian     |
| 3. c) $15^\circ$        | 4. c) Equator            |
| 5. b) Meridians         | 6. c) $90^\circ\text{N}$ |
| 7. a) Prime Meridian    |                          |
| 8. b) Scale             |                          |
| 9. a) Coordinate system |                          |
| 10. b) Torrid zone      |                          |

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Northern, Southern | 2. Prime               |
| 3. Equator            | 4. Grid    5. Physical |

#### C. Write True or False.

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

#### D. Match the following.

- |                                                    |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. c) $0^\circ$ Latitude                           | 2. d) $0^\circ$ Longitude     |
| 3. e) $180^\circ$                                  | 4. b) Parallel to the Equator |
| 5. a) Meridian passing through the poles longitude |                               |

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Equator
2. 0° longitude that divides the Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
3. The imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
4. Imaginary lines that run parallel to the Equator.
5. Physical map, Political map and

Thematic map.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

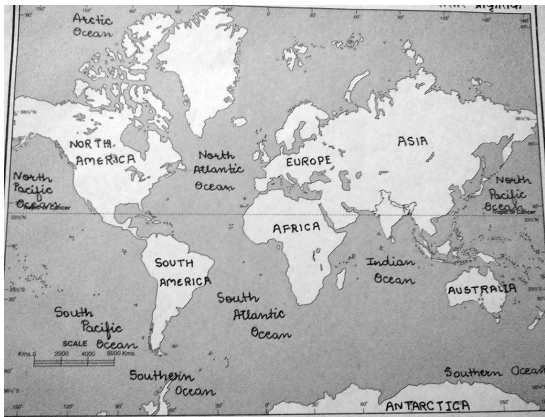
1. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (d) A is false, but R is true.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. a) Increases 2. d) Circles
3. c) Equator

## Chapter 2. Oceans and Continents

1. a. Continent: A large continuous expanse of land is called a continent.  
b. Ocean: These are the largest water bodies, we see on the globe.  
c. Island: A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water and is smaller than a continent.
2. Subject to student's creativity.
- 3.



**4. Crossword**

Across

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Oxygen  | 3. Continent   |
| 6. Eurasia |                |
| 8. Plastic | 10. Antarctica |

Down:

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 2. Greenland | 4. Tsunami |
| 5. Australia |            |
| 7. Pacific   | 9. Island  |

**ASSESSMENT TIME**

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. b) Dakshin Gangotri
2. b) Underwater earthquake
3. c) Asia
4. b) Varuna
5. b) Islands
6. c) Preventing earthquakes
7. b) Arabian Sea
8. c) Indian Ocean
9. b) Island
10. b) Indonesia

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. lungs
2. island
3. Northern hemisphere
4. earthquakes
5. marine

**C. Write True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. d) India
2. e) Smallest Ocean
3. a) India's Antarctic research base
4. b) Combined landmass of Europe and Asia
5. c) Monsoon origin

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The smallest ocean on Earth is the Arctic Ocean.
2. Earth is called the 'Blue Planet' because about 71% of its surface is covered with water.
3. About 29% of the Earth is covered by land.
4. The largest island in the world is Greenland.

5. The ocean that surrounds Antarctica is the Southern Ocean.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. c) A is true, but R is false.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (c) clouds
2. (b) Cyclones
3. (c) Both (a) and (b)

## Chapter 3. Landforms and Life

1. Hints: Plains/ Mountains/ Desert/any other relevant point

2. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India which covers much of Jharkhand state, adjacent parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar.

Prayagraj is one of most ancient & sacred town of India based on the river Ganges plains. It is known for confluence of three rivers.

Almora lies in the beautiful Kumaon mountain range.

3. Rishikesh, Mathura, Haridwar, Dwarka, Varanasi, Tirupati, Amritsar, Nashik, Kanyakumari, Kolhapur, Rameshwaram, Shirdi, Puri.

Landform of Haridwar: Mountains, hills, rivers. Tall trees. Weather is quite cold. Holy river is flowing there i.e. River Ganga.

Rishikesh: It is also covered by mountains, hills. All around the area green is there. The major landforms are mountains. They are very tall and weather is quite cold in winter and moderate in summer.

4. i. False                      ii. False                      iii. True  
iv. False                      v. False                      vi. True  
vii. True                      viii. True                      ix. False

- 5.

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Mount Everest     | Climbing          |
| (b) Rafting           | River             |
| (c) Camels            | Desert            |
| (d) Plateau           | Roof of the world |
| (e) Gangetic plains   | Ganga             |
| (f) Waterway          | Rice fields       |
| (g) Mount Kilimanjaro | Africa            |
| (h) Yamuna            | Tributary         |

**ASSESSMENT TIME****A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. Mountains, plateaus, plains
2. Tableland                      3. Ganga
4. Rockies                      5. (b) Rajasthan
6. (b) Coniferous trees
7. (c) Plains                      8. (c) Rounded peaks
9. (c) Andean Plateau
10. (c) Mount Kailash

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Himalayas                      2. Terrace
3. Deccan                      4. Peneplain
5. Thar

**C. Write True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. e) 'Goddess of the Sky'
2. d) Hot Desert
3. b) United States
4. c) Sangam
5. a) Sacred Mountain in Japan

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The two main types of mountains based on age are young mountains and old mountains.
2. Deccan Plateau is known for its black soil.
3. Montane forests are typically found on mountain slopes.

4. The highest peak in the world is Mount Everest.

5. A landform is a natural feature on the earth's surface.

**F. Assertion (A) Reason (R) Based Questions**

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**G. Case Study**

1. b) Gangetic plain
2. d) Tea
3. b) Shift towards irrigated farming

## Chapter 4. Timeline and Sources of History

1. Hints: Some old photographs, oral sources
2. Yes, as they too dig the past to find out some important information.
3. a. When placed chronologically on a timeline, the dates would be: 1900 BCE, 323 BCE, 100 BCE, 100 CE, 323 CE, 1090 CE, 2024 CE.  
b. 4th century CE, approximately 883 years after the Buddha's birth.  
c. 19th century. She was born 119 years before India gained independence from the British in 1947.  
d. 9,977 BCE
4. Report must include: What all you saw at the museum, some details about the items at the museum (like time period they belonged to, importance of the items in the era), where and how were the items found.
5. Possible questions:
  1. How old is the region?
  2. What sources give information about the region?
  3. Why is it important to know about the history of a particular region?
  4. How is culture associated with past?

**ASSESSMENT TIME**

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. c) Gregorian Calendar
2. b) Before Common Era
3. b) Geologist
4. d) CE
5. b) Century
6. c) Palaeontologist
7. c) Pollen analysis
8. c) Birth of Jesus Christ
9. c) rock shelters and caves
10. c) Homo sapiens

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Gregorian      2. Decade
3. Timelines      4. Fossils
5. pañchānga

**C. Write True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. d) A period of 1,000 years
2. a) Help in studying ancient life forms

3. e) Used to mark religious events in Hinduism

4. c) Around 560 BCE

5. b) Around 300,000 years ago

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. 1,000 years

2. Palaeontologists

3. Before Common Era

4. Gregorian Calendar

5. Geologists

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. (c) A is true, but R is false.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (c) Small settlements and villages

2. (c) Both (a) and (b)

3. (a) Copper

## Chapter 5. India, That Is Bharat

1. The quotation indicates that the principles that form the foundations of India's spiritual and cultural unity were laid down in ancient India itself and were followed down the centuries as a way of life for all.

**2. True or False?**

a. False                      b. True                      c. True

d. True                      e. False                      f. False

g. False

3. Answers will vary.

4. People travelled for reasons pertaining to:

Trade activities

Religious activities

In search of knowledge

Driven by the spirit of adventure

Desire to explore new places

**ASSESSMENT TIME**

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. (c) Sapta Sindhava

2. (a) Mahābhārata

3. (b) Island of the jamun tree

4. (c) Aśhoka

5. (b) The ocean and snowy mountains

6. (b) Darius the Great

7. (b) Indoi

8. (c) Yindu

9. (c) 1,800 years ago

10. (c) Xuanzang

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Bharatas

2. Jambudvīpa

3. Bhārata

4. Indoi / Indike

5. Hindu

**C. Write True or False.**

1. False                      2. True                      3. False

4. False                      5. False

**D. Match the following.**

1. e) Land of the seven rivers

2. a) Country of the Bharatas

3. d) Greek name for India

4. c) Island of the jamun tree

5. b) Chinese Buddhist monk

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Mahabharata is an ancient Indian epic that tells the story of the Kurukshetra War and reflects India's geographical and cultural diversity.

2. Aśhoka.

3. Kutch.

4. Rig Veda.

5. Xuanzang.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (d) India
2. (b) India
3. (c) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan

## Chapter 6. The Beginning of Indian Civilisation

1. The civilisation discussed in this chapter has several names as it was discovered in the region along the Indus River and its tributaries, and the city of Harappa. It has varied names the Harappan civilisation or the Indus-Valley civilisation.

2. The Harappan civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilisation, lasted from around 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE.

This civilisation was unique in its own manner due to the following reasons:

- a. Town Planning: The Harappans were skilled town planners as the houses designed were perfect with regard to their structure. The drains cut each other at 90 degrees and proper sanitation system prevailed.
  - b. Knowledge about Metallurgy: The Harappans knew how to use metals, especially for making bronze tools and ornaments.
  - c. Trade practices: Evidences have been found to show that Harappans were involved in trade practices with various regions. This shows they possessed knowledge about economic exchanges.
3. One could travel from Harappa to Kalibangan through varied means of transport. This would, however be limited to only land and water transport.

Utilising the Indus River for the initial part of the journey would be the most efficient as this water route is not only convenient but also safe to start with. Further, one could use a horse or a bullock cart or travel on foot

for the land area.

The total distance of approximately 200 kms and hence this might take few days, depending on the conditions and speed of travel.

4. The Harappans would be surprised at the following:

First and foremost the use of electric appliances will come as a complete surprise as these ceased to exist during the Harappan civilisation.

The availability of utensils made from various materials (metals/ bone China, glass etc.)

Use of gas stoves or induction stoves.

The overall design of the kitchen- the number of cabinets, chimney, etc.

5. Bangles, beads, Namaste pose, objects like mirrors.
6. Looking at the system of reservoirs at Dholavira one can perceive the following about the civilisation:
  - a. Advanced Engineering Skills: The manner in which the reservoirs were built, clearly shows how proficient the people of the civilisation were with regard to their engineering skills.
  - b. The reservoirs also display the importance that the people of the civilisation attached to sanitation.
  - c. The building of reservoirs was a collective task. This shows the kind of united society that prevailed in this civilisation.

7. The implications of regularly maintained wells in Mohenjo-daro are as following:
- Planned structures: The extensive network of 700 wells indicates advanced urban planning and an emphasis on decentralised water supply.
  - Making water as resources available to all: It was ensured that everyone had access to water. This highlights the Harappans' understanding of the necessity of a consistent water source for urban life.
  - Efficient administration: As the wells were maintained regularly it shows that an efficient administration prevailed. This set up was capable enough of managing public utilities.
8. The above statement is true in its complete sense. This is understood by the town planning and the sanitation facilities that prevailed in this civilisation. The well-planned layout of Harappan cities, with wide streets and a standardised drainage system, indicates a high level of civic sense and concern for urban living conditions. Moreover the efficient drainage system reflects how sanitation was an important consideration for the administration.

**Comparison with Modern Indian Cities:**

- Most of the modern Indian cities face challenges pertaining to basic public facilities especially water supply. Moreover, the water supplied is often not fit for drinking.
- Not every resident of these modern Indian cities conduct their civic responsibilities. It is primarily for this reason that problems like pollution, improper disposal of garbage, etc. have increased in these cities.
- The Harappans set a historical benchmark for urban planning and civic responsibility that modern cities can aspire to.

**ASSESSMENT TIME**

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

- (b) Advanced stage of human society
- (b) 4,500 years ago
- (c) Punjab region of Pakistan
- (c) Mohenjo-daro
- (b) Outdated
- (a) Ghaggar
- (b) Barley
- (b) Sarasvatī
- (b) Steatite
- (b) Religious rituals

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- Cotton
- Dholavira
- carnelian and beads
- cotton
- Lothal

**C. Write True or False.**

- True
- True
- False
- True
- False

**D. Match the following.**

- (e) Punjab region of Pakistan
- (a) Rajasthan
- (d) Haryana
- (b) Semi-precious stone
- (c) Material for seals

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- Harappa
- Sarasvatī River
- Copper and tin
- Religious rituals
- Barley

**F. Assertion and Reason based questions.**

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (b) Grid-planned streets

2. (b) Environmental changes

3. (a) Supporting Harappan agriculture

## Chapter 7. India's Cultural Roots

**1. Possible Answers:**

- Is every human being reborn as a human only or in some other form?
- How are one's karmas evaluated?
- Do hell and heaven really exist?
- Why is death unknown?

**2. Following were the central ideas of Buddhism:**

- Ignorance and attachment are the source of human suffering.
- The ideology of ahimsa or non-violence.
- Sincere inner discipline.

**3. The quotation implies that one cannot become pure only by bathing in rivers. What's important is one's heart, one's intentions towards others. One's purity of thoughts and actions are also important to lead a life of right karmas.**

**4. Following were the central ideas of Jainism:**

- Jain teachings include ahimsa, anekāntavāda and aparigraha.
- Anekāntavāda means that truth has many aspects and cannot be fully described by any single statement.
- Aparigraha means 'non-possession' and advises detachment from material possessions, limiting oneself to what is truly necessary in life.
- Jainism also insists on the interconnectedness and interdependence of all creatures.

**5. As per André Beteille's, each tribe used to follow their own religion influenced by Hinduism. Similarly as per his views, Hinduism as a religion was also influenced by the tribal religious customs and traditions.**

**6. Diwali-** Diwali celebrates the return of Lord Rama, Goddess Sita, Lord Laxmana after 14 years of exile.

**Ganesh Chaturthi-** This festival celebrates the birth of Lord Ganesha.

**Shivaratri-** Maha Shivratri is a Hindu festival that celebrates the marriage of Shiva and Parvati.

**Janmashtami-** Janmashtami celebrates the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna.

**Durga Pooja-** Goddess Durga is the deity of strength and motherhood. Durga Pooja festival celebrates the victory of goddess Durga over the demon king Mahishasura.

**7. Gonds, Bhils, Santhal, Munda and the Great Andamanese Tribes.**

The Great Andamanese Tribes are an indigenous people of the Great Andaman Archipelago in the Andaman Islands.

Bhil art is known for its simplicity and use of vibrant colours. The art form is practised on the walls, floors, clothes.

True/ False:

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a. True  | b. True  | c. False |
| d. False | e. False | f. True  |
| g. False |          |          |

### ASSESSMENT TIME

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

- (c) Banyan tree
- (a) knowledge
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) All of these
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (b) Agni

7. (d) All of these
8. (a) May all creatures be happy
9. (b) Nepal
10. (a) 560 BCE

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. non-violence
2. conqueror
3. Anekantavada
4. Aparigraha
5. Charvaka

**C. Write True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. (d) Janas
2. (c) Tamil Nadu
3. (e) Tribal deity
4. (a) King or ruler

5. (b) Janjati

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Non-violence towards all living beings.
2. Liberation from the cycle of birth and rebirth.
3. Sages or seers who composed Vedic hymns.
4. The moral and ethical duties of an individual.
5. A ritualistic offering made to the deities.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (b) Guide the followers
2. (d) All of these
3. (a) Results of our actions

## Chapter 8. Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the One'

1. **Quotation 1:** Rabindranath Tagore expresses his strong desire to find unity within diversity.

He wants to feel the divine essence in the varied forms of life, seeking harmony even in diversity without losing sight of oneness.

**Quotation 2:** Unity in diversity has been an essential feature of India since ages. This feature of unity in diversity is deep rooted in the Indian culture.

2. The National Anthem of our country, "Jana Gana Mana," is a perfect example of 'unity in diversity'. The anthem describes the varied regions of India from all directions. Various landforms and sacred water bodies from different regions are also talked about in our national anthem. Through this it highlights the geographical vastness and varied landscapes. This celebration of

diversity fosters a sense of shared identity amongst all Indians, regardless of their background.

Words like "sindhu-sagar" (sea of Sindhu) and "Himachal-dravida" (Himalayas and Dravidian lands) create a sense of geographical and cultural integration.

The anthem addresses India as "bharat bhumi" (land of Bharat), a unifying term for the nation. Phrases like "jaya he" (victory to thee) and "jan-gana-mangal" (welfare of the whole people) evoke a sense of collective belonging and a shared aspiration for the nation's progress.

3. Some famous stories from the Pañchatantra: The monkey and the crocodile: Importance of being careful from the witty.  
The talkative tortoise: Importance of being a

good listener.

Three fish: Three fish, each with a different personality, live in a lake.

The loyal mongoose: A touching story that teaches the importance of thinking before acting.

4. Answers will vary.

5. Hints:

- a. Stories of Akbar and Birbal
- b. Tenali Raman
- c. The story of Buddha

6. This quote comes from Pandit Nehru's travels across India before independence. It highlights a crucial facet of Indian society—the deep impact of its cultural heritage.

Nehru emphasizes that India's cultural background significantly influenced the lives of people across the nation. This influence transcended social classes and locations.

He mentions the role of famous epics - Ramayana and Mahabharata in imparting moral values and their popularity even in "illiterate villages." He further suggests that these epics provided "richness and content" to people's lives, shaping their values and sense of identity.

He also mentions the practice of memorizing verses and referencing them in everyday conversations highlighting the importance of oral traditions in preserving and transmitting cultural knowledge.

#### ASSESSMENT TIME

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. b) Barley
2. c) Wool
3. c) Muslin
4. b) Ramayana

5. c) 100

6. d) All of the above

7. a) Bhils

8. b) Ban on its import

9. c) Uttar Pradesh

10. b) Justice

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Vincent Smith
2. coriander
3. Kauravas
4. 325
5. cultural

**C. Write True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. b) Traditional garment
2. c) Characters in Mahabharata
3. d) British historian
4. e) Concept explaining India's variety
5. a) Collection of stories

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Diversity and richness of human experience.
2. Potato.
3. Cotton.
4. 20th century.
5. Pearl millet.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. (c) A is true, but R is false.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. c) 4,635
2. d) Speaking the same language
3. a) The unity in diversity

## Chapter 9. Family and Community

1. a. Being respectful towards each other.  
b. Assist each other on a daily basis and in times of emergency.  
c. Have individual and shared responsibilities.  
All these are important for ensuring the existence of a peaceful family and community at large.
  2. Some rules like gender discrimination, caste discrimination are often unfair as these hamper the unity in society and also the self-esteem of the individuals subjected to these.
  3. a. During natural disasters: People have contributed in varied ways to help the victims of natural disasters.  
b. Bringing about reforms in the society: People raise their voices against injustice helping victims to achieve their self-esteem in the society.  
c. Environment protection campaigns- People have come up with various initiatives to save the environment from pollution.  
(Students can add extra points to this answer based on their observation)
- ASSESSMENT TIME**
- A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**
1. b) Number of generations living together
  2. b) As 'brothers' and 'sisters'
  3. c) Both parents
  4. b) Working together
  5. b) Halma for water conservation
  6. c) Mutual reliance among people
  7. b) The bought new clothes for other family members
  8. b) Presence of underprivileged children
  9. b) He helps in housework
  10. b) Chennai's Sikh community
- B. Fill in the blanks.**
1. silk                      2. Clubs      3. respect
  4. Halma                  5. RWAs
- C. Write True or False.**
1. False                      2. True      3. False
  4. False                      5. True
- D. Match the following.**
1. b) Subdivision of society
  2. a) Working together
  3. e) Meghalaya
  4. c) Urban communities
  5. d) Multiple generations
- E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**
1. A nuclear family consists of parents and their children living together.
  2. The main principle is mutual support and understanding among family members.
  3. Respecting elders is one value taught in Indian families in context of dharma.
  4. "Ahimsa" means non-violence.
  5. Onam is the festival mentioned in Shalini's family story. It is celebrated in Kerala and represents harvest and prosperity.
- F. Assertion-Reason Based Questions**
1. (d) A is false, but R is true.
  2. (c) A is true, but R is false.
- G. Case Study/Source based question.**
1. b) Educating underprivileged children
  2. a) It gained support from more volunteers.
  3. b) Selflessness and collective action

## Chapter 10. Governance

1. Democracy is a form of government where the government aims at providing maximum benefits to its citizens. It is most commonly defined as –of the people, for the people and by the people.

| Direct Democracy                                                                                                                          | Representative Democracy                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In this form of democracy, common people participate directly in the decision-making process.                                             | In this form of democracy, common people elect their representatives through election. These elected representatives takes the decision on the behalf of people. |
| It is suitable in small countries with less diversity.                                                                                    | Suitable in all countries but preferred in large countries.                                                                                                      |
| Switzerland                                                                                                                               | India, USA, UK, Germany etc.                                                                                                                                     |
| Make citizens more active towards their duty and responsibilities. The citizens keep a direct check on the functioning of the government. | Decisions are taken by expert in respective fields. It saves time and resources.                                                                                 |

2. The three organs of the government are:  
 Legislature: This organ is responsible for framing laws for the running of the government and country or state. (The Parliament).  
 Executive: This organ executes the rules and laws (Civil servants like IAS and IPS officers) which are made by the legislatures.  
 Judiciary: This organ is responsible for upholding the constitutional laws and solve disputes. (District Courts, High Courts and

the Supreme Court).

3. India is a vast country and is extremely diverse in many forms. The existence of the three tiers of the government enhances the efficiency of the government and delivery of services, as each tier has different set of roles and responsibilities.
4. The Central government was responsible for the following:
  - a. Implement the Lockdown.
  - b. Arranging quarantine and isolation centres.
  - c. Providing testing facilities.
 The state/ local government was responsible for the following:
  - a. Ensuring that all norms of the lockdown are followed.
  - b. Coordinating with the Central government for ensuring maximum protection of the citizens against the virus.

### ASSESSMENT TIME

#### A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) Citizens aged 18 and above
2. (c) "Satyameva Jayate"
3. (c) Local Government
4. (b) The Central Government
5. (b) President
6. (c) Rule by the people
7. (b) To speak on behalf of the people
8. (c) Community
9. (b) Local Government
10. (c) State Government

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. representatives
2. democracy
3. separation of powers

4. Legislature

5. defence

**C. Write True or False.**

1. True                      2. False              3. False

4. False                    5. False

**D. Match the following.**

1. (e) Ensuring balance among branches

2. (a) Rule by the people

3. (d) Truth alone triumphs

4. (c) Missile Man of India

5. (b) Interprets laws

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Cybercrime refers to crimes committed using digital technology.

2. The Legislature is responsible for making laws in India.

3. The executive branch enforces laws.

4. "Satyameva Jayate" means "Truth alone triumphs."

5. The three branches are Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. (c) A is true, but R is false.

2. (c) A is true, but R is false.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (b) National security and defence

2. (c) Three

3. (c) Central Government

## Chapter 11. Local Government in Rural Areas

1. The three tiers are:

Gram Panchayat— at village level, Block Panchayat/Panchayat

Samiti/Mandal Parishad—at the block level

Zila Parishad—District level.

The Key Functions of The Gram Panchayat:

- Providing healthcare, sanitation and education facilities.
- Providing clean water, collection and disposable of garbage and maintaining sanitation in the village.

Block Panchayat / Panchayat Samiti / Mandal Parishad:

Prepare developmental plans and collect details across Gram Panchayats

Zila Parishad: Make development plans for the entire district.

2. Hints::

Follow format of a formal letter

Elaborate the problem and its consequences- (The number of plastic bags lying on the roadside has been increasing day by day. It has become a serious threat to health and

environmental to people and animals alike) Expected solutions.

3. A member of the Gram Panchayat must possess qualities like; honesty, hardworking, impartial, quick thinker, visionary and emphatic.

4. There may be several options to solve the issue of crossing the highway:

- Appoint guard to help children cross the road.
- Halting traffic for 10 minutes for children to cross the highway.
- Making a pedestrian crossing.
- Constructing a subway or an underpass.

Since the matters are concerning with Highway (State or National Highway), the Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat along with the Principal of the school can forward this issue at the Block level. The Block level officer can take up this issue with the administrative head of the Zila parishad who can coordinate with state government to solve this issue.

Students can raise this issue through school

authorities by making poster, writing letter and raising awareness.

### ASSESSMENT TIME

#### A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) Bal Panchayat
2. (b) Organizing meetings and maintaining records
3. (b) Elected by the local people and Sarpanchs
4. (c) Addressing local village issues
5. (b) Panchayat Samiti
6. (b) Zila Parishad
7. (d) District Collector
8. (a) By reserving seats for women in all Panchayati Raj institutions
9. (b) Supervising village-level development and resource allocation
10. (c) Implementation of rainwater harvesting and tree planting

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sarpanch
2. Hiware Bazar
3. Gram Panchayats
4. Women
5. 10 400, and 800 villages.

#### C. Write True or False.

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

#### D. Match the following.

1. (e) Local village issues

2. (a) Larger block-level projects
3. (b) District-wide development
4. (c) Encouraging children's participation
5. (d) Managing land records

#### E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Sarpanch is the elected head of the Gram Panchayat and leads village administration.
2. The Panchayat Secretary organises meetings and maintains records for the Gram Panchayat.
3. The Patwari maintains land records in a village.
4. The Gram Sabha is composed of all adult residents of the village.
5. There are three tiers in the Panchayati Raj system: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad.

#### F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

#### G. Case Study/Source based question.

1. (b) Constructing compound walls around schools
2. (b) To ensure hygienically cooked midday meals
3. (c) To create a safe and supportive environment for children

## Chapter 12. Local Government in Urban Areas

1. a. Reporting to elders.  
b. Contact local authorities through helpline numbers.  
c. Collect evidence of the problem and share it with the concerned authorities.
2. Hints:  
a. Role of person in the body.  
b. How do you address issues?  
c. Whom do you approach if providing solution is beyond your control?  
d. How can young minds support municipal bodies?  
e. What are your plans to make your ward the best area?

3. a. All opinions to be heard and addressed.  
b. Earliest solutions to the issues  
c. Regular supply of clean water  
d. Proper infrastructure  
e. Some cultural activities on important event days
  4. a. Addresses public opinions  
b. Is non-judgemental / unbiased  
c. Tolerant towards diversity  
d. Citizen centric  
e. Conducive environment for all
  5. Similarities:
    - a. Both the Panchayati Raj System and urban local governments are forms of decentralised for local areas like villages and cities respectively.
    - b. Members are chosen through elections held after five years.
    - c. One-third seats are reserved for women.
 Differences:
    - a. Panchayati Raj is a three- tier system looking at the need of people in rural areas, whereas urban local bodies are either single or two-tier structure looking at the administration of urban areas.
    - b. The resources available for Panchayati bodies are less as compared to urban bodies.
  6. (c) Indore
  7. (a) 1687
  8. (c) Participatory democracy
  9. (b) Local people making decisions together
  10. (a) Organize health camps
- B. Fill in the blanks.**
1. participatory.
  2. Chennai (Madras).
  3. Urban local bodies.
  4. Indore.
  5. municipal bodies.
- C. Write True or False.**
1. False                      2. True              3. False
  4. False                      5. True
- D. Match the following.**
1. c) Local issues management
  2. a) Citizen involvement
  3. e) 1 to 10 lakh population
  4. b) Chennai
  5. d) Base represents the local level
- E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**
1. Urban local bodies are institutions of governance in cities and towns that manage local affairs.
  2. Indore has been awarded as the cleanest city in India under the Swachh Survekshan scheme.
  3. The original name of the Greater Chennai Corporation was Madras Corporation.
  4. The main function of ward committees is to manage local issues and involve citizens in decision-making.
  5. Decentralised governance means the distribution of decision-making power to local authorities.

### ASSESSMENT TIME

#### A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) Chennai
2. (b) Organizing local activities and addressing issues
3. (b) Citizens actively participate in local decision-making
4. (b) To allow citizens to have a say in local governance
5. (a) Collecting local taxes

#### F. Assertion and Reason based questions

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. (c) A is true, but R is false.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (c) Providing essential services
2. (b) It allows for more responsive and

effective governance

3. (b) Citizens participate in ward committees and decision-making processes

## Chapter 13. The Value of Work

1. Economic activities lead to income generation while non-economic activities don't.
2. People are involved in various economic activities like agriculture, trade, construction, teaching, etc.
3. Community service activities are highly valued because they contribute to the welfare of the society. The activities carried out strengthen community bonds, address social needs, and improve quality of life. Volunteers and community service workers help the deprived, promote social cohesion, and often take up issues that are not addressed through economic activities. Their efforts enhance social responsibility and create a positive impact on the community, making their contributions invaluable.
4. People are generally compensated in the following ways:
  - a. Salary: These are regular monthly payments made to employees for their work. For example, a teacher receives a monthly salary.
  - b. Wages: Payment based on hours worked or tasks completed. For example, a construction worker is paid per hour or project.
  - c. Commission: This is a share of payment received by performing a sales or business transactions. For example, a life insurance agent earns a commission on sales.
  - d. Profit: Earnings from running a business, after deducting expenses. For example, a

shop owner makes a profit from selling goods.

- e. Fees: Payments for professional services. For example, a lawyer charges a fee for legal advice or representation.

### ASSESSMENT TIME

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. (c) Non-economic activity
2. (c) Non-economic value
3. (c) Payment in both cash and kind
4. (a) Economic activity
5. (c) Economic activity
6. (b) Non-economic activity
7. (b) Economic activity
8. (c) Neighbours cleaning up a park together
9. (b) Community participation in cleanliness
10. (b) Monetary transactions

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Reduction
2. Van Mahotsav
3. Value
4. Non-economic
5. Langars

**C. Write True or False.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. b) Receiving mangoes as wages
2. e) Cleaning parks together

3. d) Parents cooking dinner

4. a) Operating a bulldozer

5. c) Selling vegetables

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. To generate income.

2. Activities done for personal satisfaction, not for income.

3. Exchange of goods without the use of money.

4. To promote tree planting and environmental conservation.

5. Receiving food as wages instead of cash.

**F. Assertion-Reason based questions.**

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (b) Selfless service

2. (c) Gurudwaras

3. (b) To provide free meals to visitors

## Chapter 14. Economic Activities Around Us

1. The primary sector includes all those activities that directly depend on natural resources.: agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing etc.

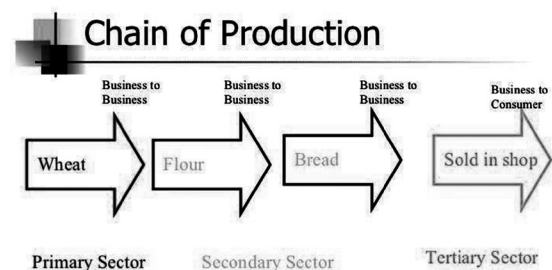
The secondary sector companies are those that are involved in manufacturing, construction and processing.

2. Secondary sector needs transport to procure raw materials and supply finished goods to the market.

Eg: Dairy products being processed and brought to the consumer.

Wool being converted into cloth and brought to the consumer.s

3.



### ASSESSMENT TIME

**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. (b) It affects the interconnected sectors

2. (c) Manufacturing goods

3. (b) Creating mobile phones

4. (c) Transporting and selling products

5. (b) Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Kurien

6. (c) Tertiary

7. (b) Sectors rely on each other for resources and services

8. (c) Teaching in a school

9. (b) Eliminate middlemen

10.(a) Generating monetary value

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Primary      2. Secondary

3. Tertiary      4. Service

5. Cooperative

**C. Write True or False.**

1. False      2. True      3. False

4. True      5. False

**D. Match the following.**

1. (d) Mining coal

2. (e) Connection among sectors

3. (c) Transporting milk

4. (a) Processing milk into butter

5. (b) Reduces environmental impact

**E. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Primary sector activities involve the direct

use of natural resources, such as farming, mining, and fishing.

2. Manufacturing cars is an example of a secondary sector activity.
3. Tertiary activities provide services like transportation, retail, and marketing, supporting primary and secondary sectors.
4. The main objective of AMUL is to empower farmers by eliminating middlemen and ensuring fair prices for their produce.
5. Value addition refers to the process of

enhancing the worth of raw materials by transforming them into finished products.

**F. Assertion (A) Reason (R) Based Questions**

1. (c) A is false but R is true.
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**G. Case Study/Source based question.**

1. (b) Secondary sector
2. (b) By eliminating middlemen and ensuring fair prices
3. (d) Milking cows

