

Chapter-1

1. Farmers in Kerala mainly grow rice because-

- (a) The state receives heavy rainfall, experiences warm temperatures, and has fertile soil which is ideal for paddy cultivation. Rice needs plenty of water and humidity to grow properly.
- (b) Punjab has cooler winters, moderate rainfall, and flat fertile plains that are suitable for wheat cultivation. Wheat grows best in dry and cool weather. Farmers also follow traditional farming patterns based on climate and availability of irrigation.
- (c) If the crops were swapped, rice would not grow well in Punjab's dry conditions without extra water, and wheat would struggle in Kerala's humid climate. This could reduce crop production and cause losses to farmers. Therefore, crops are grown according to the natural conditions of each region for better yield and food production.

2. Match the Column

Column A	Column B
a. Kharif Crops	(ii) Crops grown during the monsoon
b. Rabi Crops	(i) Crops during the winter
c. Alluvial Soil	(v) Soil rich in nutrients
d. Terrace Farming	(vi) Methods of farming on hill sides
e. Alpine Soil	(iii) Thin, rough, and rocky soil found in mountainous regions
f. Zaid Crops	(iv) Crops grown in summer

3. Certain crops grow well in specific regions because-

- (a) Every crop needs different climatic conditions, soil types, and water supply to grow. Temperature, rainfall, sunlight, and soil fertility affect crop growth. For example, rice grows best in warm and wet regions, while wheat requires cool weather and moderate rainfall. Cotton grows in black soil, and tea grows well on hill slopes with heavy rainfall.
- (b) Farmers also choose crops suitable to local traditions and available irrigation facilities. Regions with fertile alluvial soil support crops like wheat and sugarcane. Mountain areas are suitable for terrace farming and crops such as tea and fruits.
- (c) If crops are grown in unsuitable conditions, farmers may

suffer production losses. Therefore, natural conditions decide which crops can thrive successfully in a region.

- 4. Modern technology has greatly improved farming methods and increased agricultural production in the following ways-
 - (a) Farmers now use tractors, harvesters, and seed drills to save time and labour. Improved seeds and fertilizers help crops grow faster and healthier.
 - (b) Irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler irrigation save water and provide proper moisture to crops.
 - (c) Weather forecasting helps farmers plan farming activities better. Mobile phones and the internet allow farmers to learn new techniques and check market prices easily.
 - (d) Drones and sensors are also being used to monitor crop health. Technology like this has reduced hard physical work and increased efficiency in farming.
 - (e) As a result, farmers can produce more food and earn better incomes. Modern farming methods also help in reducing wastage and improving food security.
- 5. Sustainable agriculture is important because it protects the environment while meeting the food needs of people. It focuses on making prudent use of natural resources so that future generations can also benefit from them. Sustainable farming reduces the excessive use of chemicals, saves water, and improves soil fertility. It encourages organic farming, crop rotation, and eco-friendly irrigation methods. This type of farming also helps protect biodiversity and ensures long-term food production without damaging nature. Farmers benefit through lower costs and healthier crops. It also helps in dealing with climate change and conserving natural resources from being exploited and polluted for commercial benefits. By promoting balance between agriculture and the environment, sustainable farming supports healthy living and economic stability for society.
- 6. Despite many advances, Indian farmers continue to face several serious challenges. These are-
 - (a) Landholdings are decreasing in size due to division among family members generation after generation. Small landholdings make it difficult for farmers to earn sufficient income, use large machines like tractors and harvesters and invest in modern technology.
 - (b) Farming families have depended on multiple sources of income including animal rearing and livestock etc. They collected forest produce and grew fruit and timber trees on field bunds. However, today these sources are not enough to ensure a decent quality of life.
 - (c) Weather patterns have become increasingly unpredictable, leading to irregular rainfall and extreme

weather events. These events increase the risk of crop failure and heavy financial losses.

- (d) Many farmers are forced to take loans during difficult times due to crop failure and production losses. When they are unable to repay these loans, they fall into debt traps.
- (e) Pests and diseases can destroy crops and reduce income. Limited storage and transport facilities often lead to food wastage
- (f) If agriculture suffers, the entire economy can be affected because farming supports many industries and provides food for the population.

7. FOR

Traditional irrigation methods such as canals, wells, tanks, and rainwater harvesting have been used for centuries and are closely connected with nature. These methods are economical because they require less machinery, electricity, and fuel. Farmers in rural areas are able to easily use and maintain them without depending on expensive technology. Traditional methods also help in conserving groundwater and maintaining soil fertility because they distribute water slowly and naturally. In many villages, these systems encourage community participation and cooperation among farmers. Moreover, they are environmentally friendly since they do not cause excessive water wastage or pollution. They do not exploit any resources beyond the capacity of the locality. Therefore, traditional irrigation methods are sustainable and suitable for small farmers.

Against

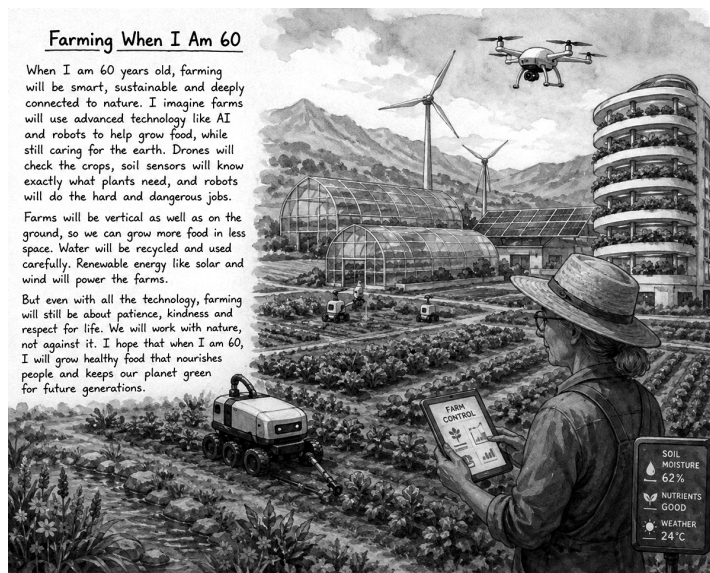
Modern irrigation methods such as drip irrigation and sprinkler systems are more efficient and scientific compared to traditional methods. They save a large amount of water by supplying it directly to the roots of plants, reducing wastage. These methods are especially useful in areas facing water scarcity. Modern systems also increase agricultural productivity because crops receive the exact amount of water needed for healthy growth. Farmers can irrigate large fields quickly with less labor and time. In addition, advanced irrigation techniques reduce soil erosion and allow farmers to use fertilizers more effectively. Although the initial cost is high, modern irrigation methods are more reliable and productive in the long run.

In my opinion, modern irrigation methods are better than traditional ones because they are more efficient, save water, and improve crop production. However, traditional methods still have importance in rural and economically weaker areas due to their low cost and eco-friendly nature. A balanced approach that combines the wisdom of traditional systems with the efficiency

of modern technology would be the best solution for sustainable agriculture.

8. 45 years later, farming would look very different.

My farm is beautiful, dotted with green fields, solar-powered tractors, and drones watering crops. Farmers use modern machines while protecting nature. There are rivers, trees, and windmills near the fields. Crops grow in neat rows, and animals graze peacefully. Smart irrigation systems save water, and farmers monitor crops using their AI enabled mobiles, geo-tagging and computers. Villages are clean and eco-friendly due to the installation of smart trash cans. There are penalties for exploiting natural resources beyond their means and polluting the land. Farming in the Future represents a balance between technology and nature in agriculture. It shows how farming can become more productive while remaining environmentally friendly. Such farming will help feed people, protect natural resources, and improve farmers' lives.



9. The Ganga Basin faces many problems such as water pollution, industrial waste, plastic dumping, and excessive use of fertilizers. Rapid urbanization and deforestation also harm the river ecosystem. Floods and soil erosion affect farming and human settlements. These issues reduce water quality and harm aquatic life and human health.

Certain Solutions suggested by my group include-

- (a) Treating industrial waste before releasing it into rivers, reducing plastic use, and promoting organic farming.
- (b) Planting more trees near riverbanks can reduce soil erosion and flooding.
- (c) Public awareness campaigns should encourage people to keep rivers clean. Government policies should support sustainable water management and strict pollution

control.

- (d) Community participation is also important for protecting the Ganga Basin. These steps can help restore the health of the river and ensure safe water for future generations.
10. Many traditional crops such as rice, wheat, pulses, millets, and barley are still commonly used in homes today. These crops have been grown for centuries and remain important parts of our daily diet. Rice and wheat are staple foods, while pulses provide protein and nutrition. Millets are becoming popular again because they are healthy and require less water to grow. The continued use of these crops shows that ancient agricultural practices still influence modern life. It also proves that traditional crops are nutritious, reliable, and suitable for different climatic conditions. From these observations, we can conclude that agriculture has changed over time, but many traditional crops continue to remain valuable for food security and healthy living

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Fishing
2. June to September
3. Soil and topography
4. Drip irrigation
5. natural
6. Kashmir

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Phad Systems	c. Irrigation Systems
2. Sandy Soil	d. Groundnut
3. Alpine Soil	a. Ragi
4. Bedrock	b. Parent rock- produces soil
5. Red Soil	e. Nutmeg

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Kharif
2. c. Black soil

3. b. Vrukshayurveda
4. d. Northeastern India
5. d. Terrace farming

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Agroclimatic zones are regions that are divided according to climate, soil type, rainfall, temperature, and natural vegetation. These zones help farmers understand which crops can grow best in a particular area.

India has many agroclimatic zones because of its diverse climate and geography. For example, rice grows well in warm and wet regions, while wheat grows better in cool and dry regions. These zones also help the government and scientists develop better farming methods, irrigation systems, and crop varieties suitable for local conditions.

2. India has many traditional irrigation systems that were developed by local communities according to regional needs. Two well-known traditional irrigation systems are-

(a) The Phad system

(b) Bamboo drip irrigation

The Phad system is practised mainly in Maharashtra. It uses canals and water distribution methods to irrigate fields fairly among farmers. Bamboo drip irrigation is common in the northeastern states like Meghalaya. In this system, bamboo pipes are used to carry water from streams directly to crops. These traditional systems are eco-friendly, low-cost, and help conserve water. Even today, many people continue to use these systems because they are sustainable and suitable for local environmental conditions.

3. The Green Revolution was a major agricultural movement that began in India during the 1960s to increase food production. It introduced high-yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and modern irrigation methods. Farmers also started using tractors and advanced farming machines. The Green Revolution mainly increased the production of wheat and rice, especially in states like Punjab and Haryana. It helped India become self-sufficient in food grains and reduced the risk of famine. However, excessive use of chemicals and water also created environmental problems such as soil degradation and water pollution. Despite these challenges, the Green Revolution played an important role in improving food security and supporting the country's growing population.
4. The government supports farmers in many ways to



improve agriculture and farmers' lives:

- (a) It provides subsidies on fertilizers, seeds, and farming equipment to reduce farming costs. Farmers also receive loans at low interest rates through banks and cooperative societies.
 - (b) The government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for crops to protect farmers from low market prices. Irrigation projects, crop insurance schemes, and weather information services help farmers deal with natural disasters and crop failures.
 - (c) Training programmes and agricultural research centres teach modern farming techniques. The government also promotes organic farming and sustainable agriculture practices.
 - (d) Through these measures, farmers get financial support, better technology, and protection from losses, which helps increase agricultural productivity and improve rural development.
5. Gokrishti is a traditional Indian farming practice that uses cow-based products in agriculture. The word "Go" means cow, and "Krishi" means farming. In this method, farmers use cow dung, cow urine, milk, curd, and ghee to prepare natural fertilizers and pesticides such as Panchagavya. Gokrishti promotes organic farming and reduces the use of harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It helps maintain soil fertility, improves crop quality, and protects the environment. This practice is considered sustainable because it uses natural resources and supports healthy farming. Gokrishti also strengthens the relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry, which has been an important part of traditional Indian agriculture for centuries.

Application-Based Questions

1. If my area received very little rainfall for two years, I would focus on saving water and using drought-resistant farming methods. Farmers should grow crops that require less water, such as millets and pulses. Rainwater harvesting and proper storage of water would help during dry periods. Drip irrigation should be used because it saves water by supplying it directly to plant roots. Farmers should avoid wasting groundwater and use organic manure to improve soil moisture. Planting trees and practising mulching can also reduce water loss

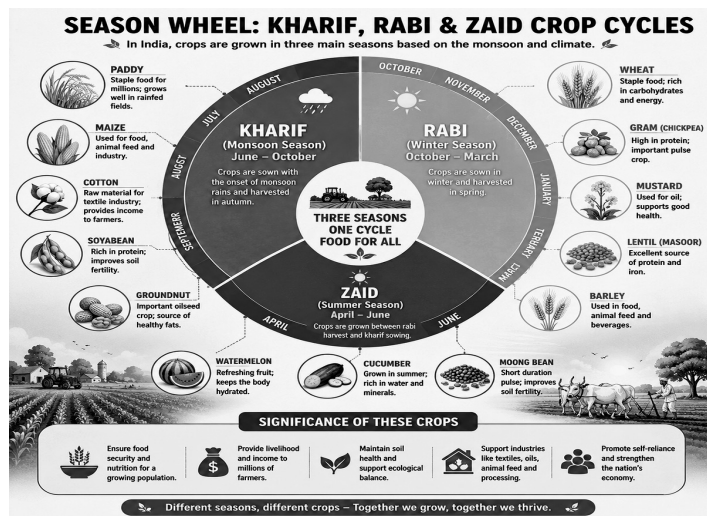
from the soil. I would advise farmers to diversify their crops and livestock so they do not depend on one source of income. Government support, crop insurance, and awareness about climate-resilient farming would also help farmers manage drought conditions effectively.

2. If Indian farmers who began using traditional modes of irrigation as pioneers were alive today, they would probably try to combine ancient wisdom with modern technology.
- (a) They could use weather apps to check rainfall forecasts and plan sowing or harvesting accordingly. Satellite data would help them monitor soil moisture, crop health, and irrigation needs.
 - (b) They would try to use social media platforms to share farming experiences and learn eco-friendly techniques from others.
 - (c) However, they would continue using natural fertilizers, crop rotation, and traditional seeds while avoiding excessive chemicals.
 - (d) By combining traditional knowledge with scientific tools, farmers could practise sustainable agriculture more effectively. This balance between nature and technology would protect soil fertility, conserve water, and ensure healthy crop production for future generations.
3. (a) Two causes are-
- (i) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides over many years. These chemicals reduce soil nutrients and damage helpful microorganisms present in the soil.
 - (ii) Another cause is over-irrigation and poor farming practices, which can make the soil hard and less productive. Continuous cultivation of the same crop without crop rotation also weakens soil fertility.
- (b) The farmer can adopt organic farming methods by using compost, cow dung manure, and Panchagavya to restore nutrients naturally. Crop rotation and growing legumes can also improve soil fertility because legumes add nitrogen to the soil. Mulching and reducing chemical use would help retain moisture and protect soil organisms. These practices improve soil health, increase productivity, and support sustainable agriculture in the

long term.

Art Integrated Activity

1.



2.

GO ORGANIC, GROW BETTER!
Healthy Soil • Healthy Food • Healthy Life

WHY ORGANIC FARMING?

- Keeps our soil fertile and full of life
- Produces safe, chemical-free food
- Protects environment and saves water
- Supports farmers and strengthens rural economy
- Good for you, good for future generations

NATURE GIVES EVERYTHING WE NEED, LET'S GIVE BACK BY FARMING ORGANICALLY!

CROPS WE GROW ORGANICALLY

- PULSES
- CEREALS
- VEGETABLES
- FRUITS
- OIL SEEDS

TWO DIGITAL METHODS TO MOTIVATE OTHER STATES

- DIGITAL KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM**
 - Create a national online platform with local language support.
 - Share success stories, training videos, organic practices, and research.
 - Farmers and officials from other states can learn, connect and adopt best practices.
- VIRTUAL FARM TOURS & WEBINARS**
 - Organize live webinars, virtual farm tours and expert interactions.
 - Show real-time results and benefits of organic farming.
 - Inspires trust and encourages states to adopt similar sustainable practices.

BE THE CHANGE GROW ORGANIC!

LET'S SOW ORGANIC TODAY, FOR A GREENER TOMORROW!

ORGANIC FARMING – A STEP TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE INDIA

of living organisms such as bacteria, fungi, insects, and earthworms. These organisms help break down dead plants and animals into nutrients that support plant growth. Soil also stores water, air, and minerals needed for life. Without soil, plants could not grow, and animals and humans would not have food. Soil supports forests, agriculture, and ecosystems. If there were no soil on Earth, most life forms would not survive because the food chain depends on plants. Soil also helps control floods and filters water naturally. Therefore, soil is essential for maintaining life and environmental balance on Earth.

2. Traditional farming remained sustainable because farmers used natural methods that protected soil and water resources. They used organic manure, crop rotation, mixed farming, and natural pest control instead of harmful chemicals. These methods maintained soil fertility and supported biodiversity. Traditional farming also depended on local seeds and seasonal rainfall, reducing pressure on the environment. Modern farming methods increase food production but often rely heavily on chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and groundwater extraction. Excessive use of these resources has caused soil degradation, water shortages, and pollution. Modern agriculture faces limits because natural resources are being depleted. Sustainable farming practices from traditional agriculture are now being encouraged again to protect the environment and ensure long-term food security.

Picture-Based Question

1. (a) The farming method shown is terrace farming.
(b) One advantage of terrace farming is that it prevents soil erosion and allows farming on hill slopes. Rice is commonly cultivated using this method.
(c) Terrace farming is commonly practised in hilly and mountainous regions such as Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and northeastern states of India.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Students can learn many life skills from farmers, such as resilience, patience, planning, and adaptability. Farmers continue working hard despite uncertain weather and financial risks. They plan carefully before sowing crops and adapt to changing conditions like droughts or floods. Farmers also show dedication, teamwork, and problem-solving skills. These qualities inspire students to face challenges positively and work responsibly toward their goals.
2. To reduce food wastage, I would take only the amount of

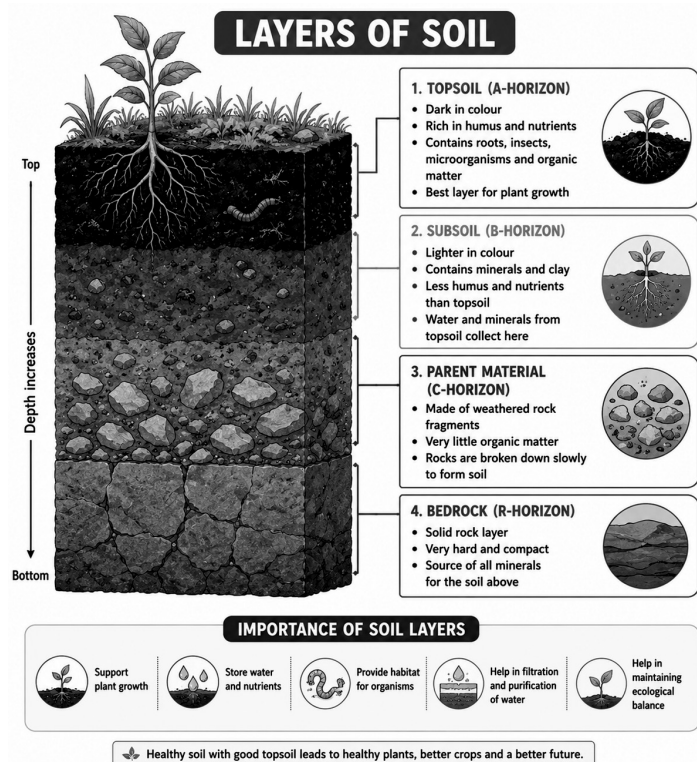
Hots Activity

1. Soil is called a living system because it contains millions

food I can eat and avoid throwing leftovers away. Extra food can be stored properly or shared with needy people. I would spread awareness in school and home about the hard work farmers do to grow crops. Composting food waste and careful meal planning can also reduce wastage. Respecting food helps save resources and supports sustainable living.

4. Bedrock (R-Horizon)

- Solid rock layer
- Found deep underground
- Source of all soil minerals



Case-Based Questions

- Several natural elements influence farming practices. Climate, rainfall, temperature, soil type, rivers, and natural vegetation all affect agriculture. Farmers choose crops according to weather conditions and soil fertility. Monsoons are especially important in India because many crops depend on rainfall. Geography also influences farming methods, irrigation systems, and crop seasons. Therefore, natural conditions play a major role in determining agricultural activities and crop production.
- He faces several risks including-
 - Crop failure due to unexpected climatic conditions and shocks
 - Onslaught of pests and insects
- Geography influences crops through climate, soil, rainfall, and landforms. Areas with fertile plains and enough water support crops like wheat and rice. Black soil regions are suitable for cotton cultivation. Hilly regions with cool climates are ideal for tea, coffee, and fruits. Desert areas grow drought-resistant crops such as millets. Coastal regions support coconut and rice cultivation because of heavy rainfall and humidity.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Soil is made up of different layers called soil horizons. Each layer has different materials and functions.

- Topsoil (A-Horizon)**
 - Rich in humus and nutrients
 - Contains small rocks, roots, insects, and microorganisms
 - Best layer for plant growth
- Subsoil (B-Horizon)**
 - Contains minerals washed down from topsoil
 - Less humus
 - Harder and lighter in color
- Parent Rock (C-Horizon)**
 - Made of broken rock pieces
 - Very little organic matter
 - Helps form soil over time

Maths: The size of landholding greatly affects crop production.

Size of Landholding	Crop Production	Advantages	Problems
Small Farms	Lower production	Easier management	Less income, fewer machines
Medium Farms	Balanced production	Better use of labor and tools	Moderate expenses
Large Farms	Higher production	Use of machines and irrigation	High investment needed

Observations:

- Large farms generally produce more crops because they can use tractors, irrigation systems, fertilizers, and modern technology.
- Small farmers may face problems such as lack of money, poor irrigation, and limited resources. However, small farms can sometimes produce quality crops with careful farming methods.

- (c) Landholding size affects production, but proper irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, and farming knowledge are also important for good crop yield.

English:

The Sarpanch
Village Rampur
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

Date: XXX

Subject: Problems Related to Crop Production

Respected Sir,

I am a farmer and I want to bring your attention to the serious problems that farmers are facing these days. Due to irregular rainfall and shortage of water, our crops are getting damaged. The quality of seeds available in the market is also poor, which affects the growth and production of crops.

In addition, fertilizers and pesticides have become very expensive. Many farmers cannot afford modern irrigation facilities. Because of pests and plant diseases, the quality of our yield has decreased, and we are not getting proper prices in the market. I request you to arrange better irrigation facilities, good-quality seeds, and awareness programs for farmers. Government support and regular inspections can help improve crop production and protect farmers from losses.

I hope you will take immediate action regarding these issues.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Ramesh Kumar

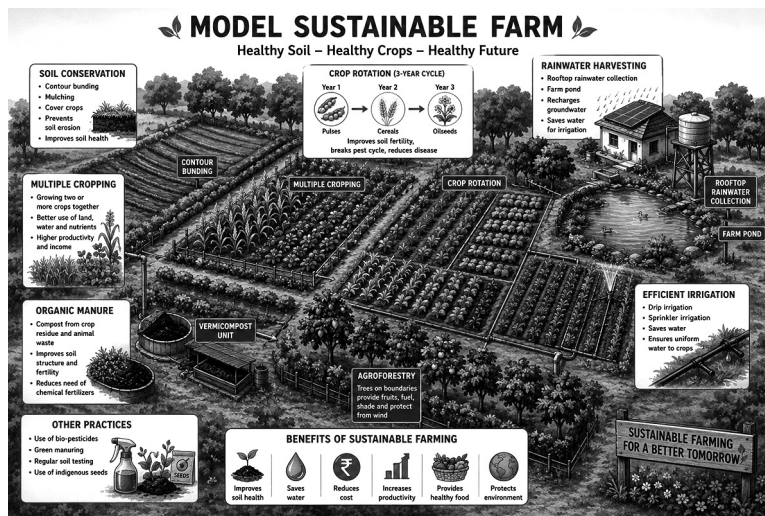
SDG Goals

1. Sustainable agriculture supports SDG 2 by increasing food production while protecting natural resources. It ensures long-term food security through eco-friendly farming methods, healthy soil, and water conservation. Sustainable farming also improves farmers' incomes and provides nutritious food for people.
2. Efficient irrigation systems such as drip irrigation save water and reduce wastage. Water conservation methods protect groundwater and ensure clean water availability for future generations. Proper irrigation management supports sustainable use of water resources and helps achieve SDG 6.
3. Organic farming reduces pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by avoiding harmful chemicals. It improves soil health and helps store carbon in the soil. Traditional farming practices also conserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems, supporting efforts to fight climate change under SDG 13.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. A sustainable model farm should include eco-friendly farming practices that protect soil, water, and crops. The farm can be divided into sections for crop rotation, multiple cropping, rainwater harvesting, compost pits, and irrigation systems. Crop rotation helps maintain soil fertility by growing different crops in different seasons. Multiple cropping increases production and reduces risks from crop failure. Organic manure such as compost and cow dung can be used instead of chemical fertilizers. Rainwater harvesting tanks should collect and store rainwater for irrigation. Drip irrigation can save water by supplying it directly to plant roots. Trees can be planted around the farm to prevent soil erosion and improve air quality. Solar panels may also be added to provide clean energy for farm activities. This model farm promotes sustainable agriculture, protects natural resources, and increases long-term productivity while reducing environmental damage.





2. Traditional Indian texts and manuscripts contain valuable knowledge about agriculture and environmental conservation. Ancient books such as the Vedas, Arthashastra, and Vrukshayurveda discuss farming methods, seed selection, irrigation, and soil management. Farmers in ancient India used crop rotation, natural fertilizers, mixed farming, and water conservation methods to maintain soil fertility and increase production. Many of these practices are still used today in organic farming and sustainable agriculture. Panchagavya, composting, and traditional irrigation systems like bamboo drip irrigation continue to help farmers in different regions..

Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Ancient Indian Texts and Manuscripts

Timeless Wisdom for Sustainable Living

"The Earth is our Mother; protect her, nourish her and she will nourish us."

IMPORTANT TEXTS

Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Krishna Parashara, Vrikshayurveda, Arthashastra, Charaka Samhita

ANCIENT WISDOM, TIMELESS RELEVANCE

- Ancient Indian texts and manuscripts contain a vast treasure of knowledge on agriculture, water, health and environment.
- Rishis and scholars observed nature deeply and developed sustainable practices.
- These practices were scientific, holistic and in harmony with nature.
- Many of these time-tested practices are still relevant and used today.

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES IN ANCIENT TEXTS

PRACTICE	SOURCES	DESCRIPTION
Soil Conservation and Fertility	Atharvaveda, Krishna Parashara	Use of organic matter, crop rotation and green manuring to keep soil fertile.
Crop Rotation and Mixed Cropping	Krishna Parashara, Vrikshayurveda	Growing different crops in sequence or together to maintain soil health and reduce pests.
Organic Manure and Natural Inputs	Vrikshayurveda, Atharvaveda	Use of cow dung, compost, neem, ash and plant-based preparations for nutrition and pest control.
Water Management and Harvesting	Arthashastra, Brihat Samhita	Construction of tanks, wells, canals and rainwater harvesting systems.
Pest and Disease Management	Krishna Parashara, Atharvaveda	Use of botanical extracts, smoke, ash and natural methods to protect crops.
Agroforestry and Sacred Groves	Atharvaveda, Vrikshayurveda	Planting trees with crops and preserving groves for ecological balance.

PRACTICES IN DETAIL

CROP ROTATION
Different crops are grown in rotation to restore nutrients and break pest cycles.

ORGANIC MANURE
Cow dung, compost, vermicompost and green manure were used to enrich the soil naturally.

NATURAL PEST CONTROL
Neem oil, cow urine, chili-garlic extracts and ash were used as natural pesticides.

WATER HARVESTING
Rainwater was harvested in tanks, ponds and stepwells for irrigation and drinking.

AGROFORESTRY
Trees and crops were grown together to provide shade, fuel, fodder and protect soil.

HOW MANY OF THESE PRACTICES ARE USED TODAY?

Practice	Usage Today	Notes
Soil Conservation	WIDELY PRACTISED	Contour farming, mulching and organic farming are common today.
Crop Rotation	WIDELY PRACTISED	Farmers rotate crops to maintain soil fertility and reduce pests.
Organic Manure	INCREASINGLY USED	Growing awareness of organic inputs and natural farming.
Water Harvesting	WIDELY PRACTISED	Rainwater harvesting, farm ponds and check dams are widely adopted.
Natural Pest Control	INCREASINGLY USED	Bio-pesticides and neem-based products are used today.
Agroforestry	INCREASINGLY USED	Agroforestry and tree plantation programs are promoted.

● WIDELY PRACTISED (Very common in modern agriculture)
● INCREASINGLY USED (Gaining popularity and awareness)

WHY THIS ANCIENT WISDOM IS STILL RELEVANT

- Promotes sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.
- Improves soil health and environmental balance.
- Reduces dependence on chemicals and external inputs.
- Supports biodiversity and conserves natural resources.
- Helps in achieving food security and healthy living.

"Ancient practices were not just about food production, they were about living in harmony with nature."

EXAMPLES OF PRACTICES USED TODAY

Organic Farming
Use of compost, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.

Mulching
Covering soil to retain moisture and prevent erosion.

Intercropping
Growing two or more crops together for better productivity.

Drip Irrigation
Efficient use of water as advised in ancient irrigation principles.

Neem-based Pesticides
Eco-friendly pest management used in many farms.

BENEFITS FOR THE FUTURE

Healthy Soil
Improves fertility and productivity

Water Security
Conserves water for future generations

Environment Protection
Reduces pollution and preserves ecosystems

Economic Benefits
Reduces cost of inputs and increases income

Community Well-being
Promotes health, food security and self-reliance

Let us revive and respect our ancient wisdom for a sustainable and prosperous future.

CONCLUSION

Ancient Indian texts and manuscripts provide a complete and sustainable way of living. These timeless practices are the foundation of modern sustainable agriculture.

By combining ancient wisdom with modern science, we can build a better and greener future.

Save Soil. Save Water. Grow Better. Live Better.

Chapter-2

NCERT Answers

1. A maritime neighbour is a country that shares sea boundaries with another country instead of land borders. India has several maritime neighbours because it is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal. These neighbouring countries are connected to India through sea routes, trade, culture, and travel. Two important maritime neighbours of India are Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Sri Lanka lies to the south of India and is separated by the Palk Strait. The Maldives is located southwest of India in the Indian Ocean. India shares strong cultural, economic, and historical ties with both countries.
2. Buddhism has created strong cultural and spiritual links between India and many neighbouring countries. Buddhism began in India with the teachings of Gautama Buddha and later spread to countries such as Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Tibet. Many Buddhist pilgrims from these countries visit important places in India such as Bodhi Gaya, Sarnath, and Kushinagar. India also shares religious festivals, monasteries, and traditions with these nations. For example, Sri Lanka follows Theravada Buddhism, which was introduced from India by Emperor Ashoka's son Mahinda. Bhutan and Tibet also have strong Buddhist traditions influenced by Indian culture. These shared beliefs have increased friendship, tourism, and cultural exchange among countries. Buddhism continues to connect people through peace, compassion, and spiritual understanding, making it an important link between India and its neighbours.
3. An open border policy means that people can cross the border between two countries freely without requiring visas or passports for normal travel. India and Nepal share such an open border policy. This policy allows citizens of both countries to travel, work, trade, and live in each other's countries easily. People living along the border benefit greatly because they can visit relatives, attend markets, and find employment without difficulty. Trade and cultural exchanges have also increased because of this arrangement. Many Nepali citizens work in India, while Indian traders and tourists visit Nepal regularly. The open border strengthens friendship, trust, and cooperation between the two countries. However, it also requires careful management to prevent illegal activities. Overall, the policy supports economic growth and close social relations between the people of India and Nepal.
4. The statement means that neighbouring countries are connected not only by borders but also through culture, history, trade, religion, language, and friendship. Countries may share traditions and lifestyles that create strong bonds between people. For example, India and Bhutan share close cultural and spiritual ties through Buddhism. India supports Bhutan in education, trade, and development projects, while Bhutan maintains friendly relations with India. Festivals, food habits, and cultural practices in both countries also show similarities. Even though geography makes them neighbours, their cooperation and mutual respect strengthen their relationship further. Similarly, India and Nepal share open borders, common religious beliefs, and family connections. Therefore, neighbouring relationships are built not only through location but also through emotional, cultural, and economic connections that bring people closer together.
5. India has helped smaller neighbouring countries in many ways through economic, humanitarian, and technical support.
 - (a) India provides financial aid, medical assistance, educational opportunities, and disaster relief during emergencies.
 - (b) For example, India helped Nepal after the 2015 earthquake by sending rescue teams, medicines, and food supplies.
 - (c) India also supports Bhutan by helping in the development of hydropower projects and infrastructure.
 - (d) During the COVID-19 pandemic, India supplied vaccines and medicines to neighbouring countries such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and the Maldives. India also helps improve trade, transport, and communication facilities in neighbouring nations.
 - (e) Scholarships and training programmes are provided to students and professionals from nearby countries. These efforts strengthen friendship, regional cooperation, and mutual development. India's support reflects the importance of peaceful and cooperative relations with neighbouring



countries.

6. Shared challenges encourage countries to work together and find common solutions. Problems such as natural disasters, climate change, pollution, health emergencies, and water management affect many neighbouring countries. By cooperating, countries can share resources, knowledge, and technology to solve these issues more effectively. For example, during earthquakes, floods, and the COVID-19 pandemic, India helped neighbouring countries with rescue operations, medicines, and vaccines. Rivers flowing through multiple countries also require cooperation for proper water management and flood control. Such collaboration strengthens friendship and trust among nations.

8.

7. If borders were drawn only according to culture and human connections, the map of South Asia would look very different. Regions sharing common languages, religions, food habits, and traditions might form larger cultural zones instead of separate countries. Areas with shared festivals and lifestyles would appear more connected. For example, parts of India and Nepal share similar Hindu traditions and languages, while India, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka share Buddhist cultural links. Punjab in India and Pakistan also have common language and food traditions. Trade routes, rivers, and migration paths would become more important than political boundaries. Such a map would highlight unity among people instead of separation.

INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS: BORDERS OF FRIENDSHIP

1. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Label India's neighbours on the map.

2. CULTURAL FLOWS BETWEEN INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Arrows show the exchange of food, festivals and languages.

AFGHANISTAN

- Dry fruits, nuts
- Kabuli Pulao
- Persian words in Hindi/Urdu

CHINA

- Tea
- Chinese food
- Buddhism

NEPAL

- Dal Bhat
- Hindu & Buddhist festivals
- Open border marriage ties

PAKISTAN

- Basmati rice
- Sufi music
- Urdu language
- Festivals like Eid

BHUTAN

- Red rice
- Buddhism
- Traditional art & culture

INDIA

BANGLADESH

- Hilsa fish
- Bengali language
- Pohela Boishakh (Bengali New Year)

MYANMAR

- Bamboo products
- Buddhism
- Festivals like Thingyan

SRI LANKA

- Tea, Spices
- Buddhism
- Tamil language & culture

→ Food → Festivals → Languages → Culture & Traditions

3. NEW "BORDERS OF FRIENDSHIP"

Imagined borders that connect neighbours through rivers, trade routes and cultural zones.

Bound by nature, connected by culture, strengthened by friendship.

4. FLAGS OF INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Collect pictures of the flags and write your observations.

INDIA

- Tricolour shows courage, peace and prosperity.
- Ashoka Chakra represents progress.

AFGHANISTAN

- Black: strength
- Red: bravery
- Green: hope
- Emblem shows Islamic culture.

PAKISTAN

- Green: peace and progress
- White: purity
- Crescent & star Islamic symbol.

CHINA

- Red: happiness and good fortune
- Yellow stars: unity of people.

NEPAL

- Only non-rectangular flag in the world.
- Symbols: moon (peace) & sun (energy).

BHUTAN

- Yellow: spiritual power
- Orange: secular power
- Dragon: purity.

BANGLADESH

- Green: nature and youth
- Red circle: rising sun and freedom.

MYANMAR

- Yellow: solidarity
- Green: peace
- Red: courage
- White star: purity.

SRI LANKA

- Lion: courage
- Maroon: strength
- Orange: religion
- Green: minorities.

OBSERVATIONS

- ✓ Most flags use green, red, yellow – colours of nature, courage and prosperity.
- ✓ Many flags have stars, moon, sun or symbols showing culture and beliefs.
- ✓ Our neighbours may have different languages and religions but share many common values.
- ✓ Friendship, trade, rivers and culture bind us together beyond political borders.

OUR PROMISE

Let us build borders of friendship, not walls of distance.

Together we grow, together we prosper.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

- 15,000
- third
- Kartarpur
- Nepal

5. Guru Padmasambhava

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Bangladesh	b. East Pakistan
2. Oman	e. Land of Copper

3. Bhutan	d. Land of the Thunder Dragon
4. Sinhala	a. Sri Lanka
5. Dvaraka	c. Thailand

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Sri Lanka
2. c. Bangladesh
3. a. Himalayas
4. b. Disaster relief and humanitarian aid
5. b. Xuanzang

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A maritime neighbour is a country that is connected to another country through sea boundaries instead of land borders. India has several maritime neighbours. Countries such as Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Thailand, and Oman are maritime neighbours of India. These countries are connected through sea routes that support trade, tourism, cultural exchange, and transport. Maritime neighbours are important for economic development and security.
2. India and Sri Lanka are separated by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. These water bodies lie between the southern tip of India and the island nation of Sri Lanka. The distance between the two countries is very short, which has helped in the exchange of culture, trade, religion, and traditions for centuries. Ancient travellers and traders crossed these waters to maintain contact between the two regions.
3. Bengali is the common language shared by India and Bangladesh. It is widely spoken in Bangladesh and in the Indian state of West Bengal as well as some neighbouring regions. Bengali has a rich literary and cultural tradition and is one of the major languages of South Asia. The shared language has created strong cultural ties between the people of India and Bangladesh.
4. SAARC stands for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It is an organisation formed to promote friendship, economic growth, and cooperation among South Asian countries. The members of SAARC include India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,

Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Afghanistan. It was established in 1985 with the aim of improving regional development and solving common problems together. SAARC encourages cooperation in areas such as trade, education, agriculture, health, science, and culture.

5. One country surrounding the Indian Ocean helped by India during disasters is the Maldives. In 2014, the Maldives faced a serious water crisis after a fire damaged the main water treatment plant in its capital, Malé. India quickly sent drinking water, ships, and aircraft to help the people of the Maldives. This humanitarian assistance showed India's friendly relations and responsibility towards its neighbours.
6. Buddhism links India with China and Southeast Asia through religion, culture, and historical connections. Buddhism originated in India with the teachings of Gautama Buddha and later spread to countries such as China, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Indonesia. Buddhist monks and travellers carried Indian ideas, scriptures, and traditions to these regions. Chinese monks like Xuanzang travelled to India to study Buddhism and collect sacred texts. Many Buddhist temples, art forms, and festivals in Southeast Asia show Indian cultural influence. Pilgrims from these countries still visit important Buddhist sites in India such as Bodhi Gaya and Sarnath. Buddhism has therefore created strong spiritual and cultural bonds between India and many Asian countries for centuries.
7. The India–Nepal border is special because it is an open border where citizens of both countries can travel freely without passports or visas. People can live, work, study, and trade across the border easily. This arrangement has strengthened social, cultural, and economic ties between India and Nepal.

Application-Based Questions

1. India's quick help during the 2014 Malé water crisis reflects the qualities of friendship, humanitarian concern, and regional cooperation in India's foreign policy. When the Maldives faced a shortage of drinking water, India immediately sent water supplies, ships, and aircraft to assist the people. This proves that India values peaceful relations and is ready to help neighbouring countries during emergencies. It also reflects India's role as a responsible regional power that supports smaller nations in times of need. Such actions strengthen trust, goodwill, and cooperation between countries. Humanitarian assistance during disasters also improves



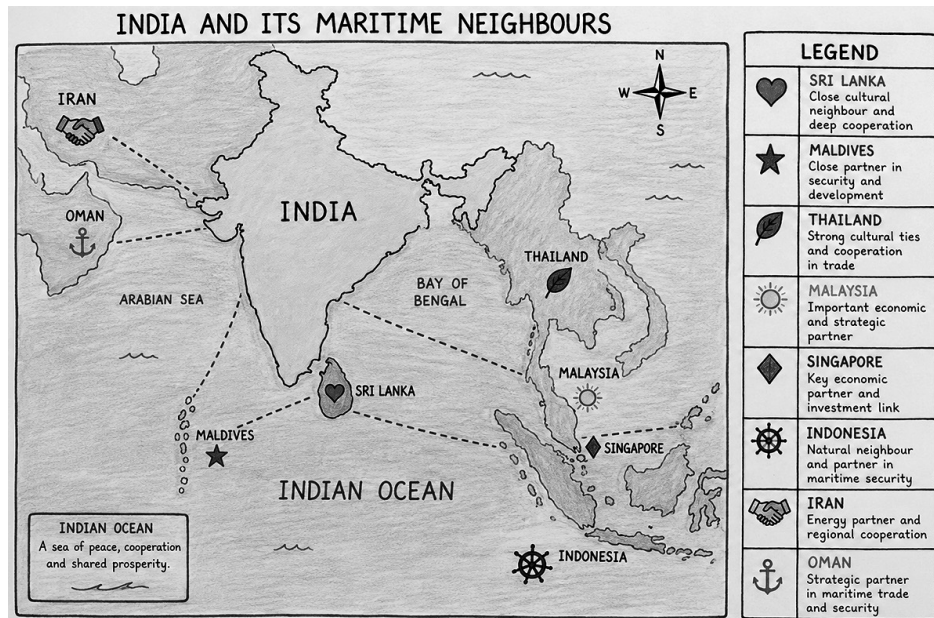
diplomatic relations and regional stability.

2. Ancient Indian traders travelled by sea to Java and Sumatra mainly for trade and cultural exchange. They carried goods such as spices, textiles, jewellery, and handicrafts to Southeast Asian regions. In return, they brought valuable products and established trade connections. Sea routes across the Indian Ocean encouraged their journeys because they were convenient and connected India with distant lands. The monsoon winds also helped sailors travel safely across the sea. Along with trade, Indian culture, religion, language, and art spread to these regions. Hinduism and Buddhism became popular in many Southeast Asian countries because of these contacts.
3. An island nation is more vulnerable to climate change

because much of its land lies close to sea level. Rising sea levels can cause flooding, loss of land, and damage to homes, crops, and freshwater sources. Small island countries like the Maldives face greater danger because they have limited land area and depend heavily on coastal resources. India is larger and has more varied geographical features, so it can manage such problems more effectively. If I were the leader of the island nation, I would focus on protecting coastlines, building strong disaster management systems, and promoting renewable energy to reduce pollution. I would also seek international cooperation and support to fight climate change. Public awareness and environmental conservation would be important steps to protect the country and its people.

Art Integrated Activity

1.



2.



1. Yes, India's maritime neighbours show more visible examples of Indian cultural influence than its land neighbours. Ancient sea trade routes connected India with countries like Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, and Sri Lanka. Through trade, Indian merchants, monks, and scholars spread Hinduism, Buddhism, art, language, and architecture. Temples such as Angkor Wat in Cambodia and the Ramayana traditions in Indonesia clearly reflect Indian influence. Maritime contact was mostly peaceful and based on cultural exchange. In contrast, land neighbours often experienced invasions, political conflicts, and changing borders, which reduced the long-term impact of cultural influence.
2. Shared culture and religion can strengthen friendship and understanding between countries. When people follow similar traditions, festivals, languages, or beliefs, they feel emotionally connected and develop mutual respect. This reduces misunderstandings and promotes cooperation in areas like tourism, education, and trade.
3. If ancient trade routes had not existed, India's relations with Southeast Asia would probably be much weaker today. Trade routes helped merchants, travelers, monks, and scholars carry Indian culture, religion, language, and ideas to countries like Indonesia, Thailand, and Cambodia. Because of these connections, Hinduism and Buddhism spread across Southeast Asia, influencing art, architecture, literature, and traditions. Without these routes, there would have been fewer cultural exchanges and less mutual understanding. Famous monuments like Angkor Wat or Borobudur may not have reflected Indian influence. Modern diplomatic and cultural



relations between India and Southeast Asian nations would also be less strong.

4. No, geography alone is not enough to build strong relations between countries. Nearby countries may share borders, but strong relations depend on trade, culture, trust, and cooperation. For example, India and Southeast Asian countries developed close ties not only because of sea routes but also through cultural exchanges, religion, and trade. Buddhism and Hindu traditions helped strengthen these relations over centuries. On the other hand, some neighbouring countries may still face conflicts despite being geographically close. This shows that human connections, shared heritage, economic cooperation, and peaceful communication are more important than geography alone in creating lasting and friendly international relations.

Picture Based Questions

1.
 - (a) Bay of Bengal
 - (b) Sri Lanka and Maldives
 - (c) Sea routes facilitated exchange of goods, services, ideas and information. Merchants visited other nations and came back to India bearing back foreign goods, gold and caused other developments.

Value and Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Allowing pilgrims to visit holy places across borders helps build peace, friendship, and mutual understanding between countries. People from different nations learn about each other's traditions, beliefs, and culture through these visits. Pilgrimage creates feelings of respect and unity because people realise that humanity shares common spiritual values such as compassion, kindness, and peace. Religious tourism also increases cultural exchange and strengthens relationships between neighbouring countries. For example, Buddhist pilgrims from Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Nepal visit sacred places in India, while Sikh pilgrims visit important gurudwaras in Pakistan. These journeys encourage cooperation and reduce misunderstandings among people. Pilgrimage also supports local economies and tourism. By promoting dialogue and cultural respect, cross-border visits help maintain peaceful relations and strengthen bonds between nations and communities.
2. Citizens of India and Nepal should act responsibly to ensure that the open border is used peacefully and legally. People should respect the laws and traditions of both countries while travelling or working across the border. Illegal activities such as smuggling, trafficking, and carrying banned goods must be avoided. Citizens

should also cooperate with security officials and provide correct identification whenever required. Maintaining honesty and mutual respect helps strengthen trust between the two countries. People living near the border should promote friendship and cultural harmony instead of conflicts.

3. The most important value from this chapter is cooperation among countries. In today's world, nations face many shared challenges such as climate change, natural disasters, health emergencies, and economic problems. No country can solve these issues alone. Cooperation helps countries share resources, technology, knowledge, and support during difficult times. For example, India has helped neighbouring countries during earthquakes, floods, and water shortages. Such actions strengthen friendship and trust among nations. Cooperation also promotes peace, cultural exchange, and regional development. It teaches people the importance of helping one another instead of creating conflicts.

Case-Based Questions

1. The culture of the Maldives has been strongly influenced by India through language, trade, religion, and cultural exchange. The Dhivehi language contains many words borrowed from Sanskrit, Tamil, Malayalam, Prakrit, and Hindi. This shows centuries of contact between Indian traders and Maldivian people. Indian influence can also be seen in food habits, music, dance, and clothing traditions in the Maldives. Bollywood films and Indian television continue to shape modern culture there.
2. Cultural export strengthens ties between countries by increasing understanding and appreciation of each other's traditions and lifestyles. When countries share music, films, language, food, festivals, and art, people feel more connected. For example, Indian films, yoga, dance, and cuisine are popular in many neighbouring countries. Such cultural exchanges create friendship and goodwill among people. They also encourage tourism, trade, and educational cooperation. Cultural influence helps countries build soft power, which improves international relations peacefully.
3. When countries share culture, language, goods, and ideas, values such as friendship, cooperation, respect, and unity are reflected. Sharing traditions and cultural practices shows openness and acceptance toward other societies. It also promotes tolerance and peaceful coexistence among people from different backgrounds.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: The Maldives is highly vulnerable to sea-level rise because it is made up of low-lying islands in the Indian

Ocean. Most parts of the country are only a few metres above sea level. Due to global warming, glaciers and polar ice are melting, causing ocean water levels to rise. Rising sea levels can flood islands, damage homes, contaminate freshwater supplies, and destroy coastal ecosystems. Strong waves and storms can also increase erosion and threaten people's lives. A diagram for this activity can show islands gradually being submerged by rising water levels. Climate change therefore poses a serious threat to the Maldives' environment, economy, and population. Protecting the environment and reducing pollution are important steps to reduce such risks.

Maths: Students can use the following instructions to do the activity. To calculate distances between India and countries such as the Maldives or Thailand, students can use a world map with a scale.

- (a) A string can be placed along the route between the two countries and then measured with a ruler. Using the scale given on the map, the approximate real distance can be calculated.
- (b) The approximate distance between India and the Maldives is around 700 km from the southern coast of India, while the distance between India and Thailand is approximately 2,000 km by sea and land routes.

English: Travel diary Entry -

Dear Diary,

Today, I sailed from the western coast of India towards Java for trade. Our ship carried spices, cotton cloth, beads, and precious ornaments. The sea journey was long, but the monsoon winds helped us travel faster. Along the way, we met traders from many lands exchanging goods and stories. When we reached Java, I saw beautiful temples, busy markets, and people interested in Indian culture and religion. Local rulers welcomed traders warmly because trade brought prosperity. I exchanged goods and learned about new customs and foods. Indian music, language, and traditions were already popular there. This journey showed me how trade connects people across seas and spreads friendship between countries. I look forward to returning home with new experiences and valuable goods.

-A trader

SDG Goals

1. Hydropower cooperation between India and Bhutan supports SDG 7 by promoting affordable and clean energy. Bhutan uses its fast-flowing rivers to generate hydroelectric power, which is an environmentally friendly source of electricity. India helps Bhutan build
- hydropower projects and also imports electricity from them. This cooperation reduces the use of fossil fuels and lowers pollution. It also supports economic development and energy security for both countries. Clean energy helps protect the environment and improves living standards. Therefore, hydropower cooperation is an important example of sustainable development and regional partnership.
2. Regional peace supports SDG 16 because peaceful relations help countries maintain justice, stability, and strong institutions. When neighbouring countries cooperate instead of fighting, people can live safely and economies can grow. Peaceful relations improve trade, education, tourism, and cultural exchange. Countries can also work together to solve common problems such as disasters and climate change. Strong cooperation builds trust and reduces conflicts. Thus, regional peace is essential for sustainable development and social progress.
3. Disaster relief in the Indian Ocean region supports SDG 13 because it helps countries respond to climate-related disasters such as floods, cyclones, and rising sea levels. India often provides food, medicines, rescue teams, and emergency supplies to neighbouring countries during disasters. Such cooperation reduces human suffering and helps countries recover quickly. Disaster relief also spreads awareness about climate change and encourages countries to work together to protect the environment. These actions support global efforts to fight climate change and improve disaster preparedness.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do it Yourself

A scrapbook on India and a neighbouring country can include maps, pictures, flags, food, festivals, languages, and trade relations. Students can compare geography, culture, religion, and important historical links between the two countries. For example, a scrapbook on India and Nepal may include information about the Himalayas, shared festivals, open borders, and cultural similarities. Pictures and charts can make the project more attractive and informative. This activity helps students understand the importance of peaceful relations and cultural connections between neighbouring countries.

2. Bhutan's Gross National Happiness (GNH) measures the happiness and well-being of people instead of focusing only on economic growth like GDP. GDP measures the total value of goods and services produced in a country, while GNH includes health, education, environment, culture, and mental well-being. Bhutan



believes that true development should improve people's quality of life and protect nature. Comparing GNH and GDP shows that development is not only about money but also about happiness and sustainability. This idea encourages countries to focus on balanced and human-centred progress.

3. Do it Yourself

Chapter-3

NCERT Answers

1. Dear Friend,

I hope you are well in Kanchipuram. Life in Kannauj has become difficult because the Pālas, Pratihāras, and Rā_h_rakū_as are constantly fighting to control our city. Many soldiers pass through the streets, and people often fear attacks and destruction. Trade and farming are disturbed, and taxes have increased because each ruler wants wealth to support wars. Markets sometimes remain closed, and common people suffer the most during these conflicts. At the same time, the rulers also try to improve the city because Kannauj is important and wealthy. Temples and public buildings are protected to show their power and greatness. I feel that rulers should focus more on peace and the welfare of people instead of endless battles for control.

I hope your city remains peaceful and prosperous.

Your friend,

A Citizen of Kannauj

2. The system in which emperors controlled only core regions and governed other areas through subordinate vassals had both advantages and challenges.

- (a) One major advantage was that rulers could manage large territories more easily through vassals. Local vassals understood regional customs and could collect taxes, maintain law and order, and protect borders efficiently.
- (b) This system reduced the burden on the emperor and allowed quicker local administration. It also helped maintain loyalty by giving local rulers some freedom and authority.
- (c) However, the system also created many challenges. Vassals sometimes became too powerful and rebelled against the emperor. They could stop paying taxes or refuse military support during wars. Communication between distant regions was difficult, making control weaker.
- (d) Rivalries among vassals could also lead to conflicts and instability. Therefore, while the vassal system helped rulers expand their kingdoms, maintaining unity and loyalty remained a major challenge.

3. The invasions of the Hū_as and the Arabs differed in their aims, methods, and impact on India.

The Hū_as invaded mainly to capture territory and wealth. They used violent military attacks and caused destruction in many regions of northwestern India. Their invasions weakened existing kingdoms, especially the Gupta Empire, and created political instability. The Arab invasions, especially in Sindh under Muhammad bin Qasim, had both political and religious aims. The Arabs wanted to expand trade, political influence, and Islam. Unlike the Hūnas, Arab rule encouraged cultural exchange and contact with West Asia. Arab scholars learned Indian mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, while Indian trade with Arab regions increased. Although conflicts occurred, the Arab presence also led to the spread of ideas and knowledge. Thus, the Hūnas mainly caused destruction, while the Arabs created both political change and cultural interaction.

4. If I were a common citizen watching Harṇha's Prayāga assembly, I would feel surprised and deeply impressed by his generosity. It would seem unusual for a powerful king to donate most of his wealth to the poor, religious institutions, and scholars. His actions would make me respect him as a kind and compassionate ruler who cared about the welfare of his people rather than personal luxury.

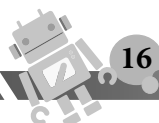
At the same time, I might also wonder how the kingdom would manage its expenses after such large donations. Still, Harṇha's generosity would inspire people to value charity and helping others. The assembly would appear grand and memorable, showing the king's power as well as his religious devotion. Many citizens would probably praise him for his kindness and consider him an ideal ruler who believed in serving society and supporting religion and education.

5. The Ālvārs and Nāyanārs were important Bhakti saints of South India who spread devotion through songs and poems.

One famous Ālvār was Nammālvār, a devotee of Lord Vishnu. He composed beautiful Tamil hymns expressing love and devotion towards God. His poems taught equality, faith, and spiritual surrender. A well-known Nāyanār was Appar, a devotee of Lord Shiva. He travelled widely and sang devotional songs encouraging people to follow the path of bhakti and kindness. His hymns became part of Tamil Shaiva literature.

A translated poem by Nammālvār:

"May my heart always sing the praise of the Lord who



protects all beings.”

A translated poem by Appar:

“The name of Shiva removes sorrow and fills life with peace.”

Ālvārs and Nāyanārs played a major role in spreading the Bhakti movement and making religion more accessible to common people.

6.



7. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
a. Rāṇhṛakūnas	(iii) Mānyakhena
b. Gurjara-Pratīhāras	(v) Kānyakubj
c. Cholas	(ii) Tanjāvūr
d. Harṇhavardhana	(iv) Ujjayinī
e. Pallavas	(i) Kānchī

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

- Kannauj
- Pālas, Pratīhāras, and Rāṇhṛakūnas.
- Mānyakhena
- Tanjāvūr
- regional

B. Match the Column

Column A	Column B
1. Arabs	b. Captured Sindh
2. Pushyabhuti	a. Vardhana
3. Xuanzang	e. China
4. Dharampala	c. Vikramshila
5. Dantidurga	d. Rāṇhṛakūnas

C. State True/False

- False

- True
- True
- False
- True

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- b. It controlled trade routes.
- c. Dharmapāla
- d. Advaita Vedanta
- c. Ellora
- d. Abhinavagupta
- a. Vengi

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- During the early 7th century, the two major rulers who dominated India were Harṇhavardhana in North India and Pulakeshin II of the Chalukya dynasty in South India. Harṇha ruled from Kannauj and expanded his kingdom across large parts of northern India. He was known for his administrative ability, military strength, and support for religion and education. Pulakeshin II ruled the Chalukya kingdom from Badami and became famous for stopping Harṇha's southern expansion near the Narmada River.
- Hindu-Arabic numerals are the number system used throughout the world today. These numerals include the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The system was first developed in India by ancient Indian mathematicians, who also introduced the concept of zero. Arab scholars later learned this system from India and spread it to Europe and other parts of the world. Therefore, the number system became known as Hindu-Arabic numerals. This system made mathematical calculations easier and more accurate. It played an important role in the development of mathematics, trade, astronomy, and science. Today, these numerals are universally used in daily life, education, banking, and technology.
- The Hunas gradually assimilated into Indian society after their invasions weakened over time. Many Huna groups settled in different parts of northwestern India and adopted local customs, languages, and religious practices. They accepted Indian traditions and became part of regional societies. Some Huna rulers even patronised Hinduism and Buddhism. Through marriages and social interaction, they mixed with local communities and lost their separate identity over generations. Their warriors and leaders also joined regional kingdoms and contributed to political life. This process of assimilation shows how Indian society absorbed foreign groups and influenced them culturally. Eventually, the Hunas became integrated into the social

and cultural fabric of India.

4. Brahmasphutasiddhanta was written by the famous Indian mathematician and astronomer Brahmagupta in the 7th century. This important text discussed mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, and astronomy. Brahmagupta explained rules for calculations involving zero and negative numbers, which were major contributions to mathematics. The book was written to improve understanding of astronomy and mathematical calculations used for calendars, religious ceremonies, and administration. His work influenced scholars in India as well as in the Arab world. Later, Arab mathematicians translated and spread these ideas to other regions. Brahmasphutasiddhanta became one of the most important scientific texts of ancient India and contributed greatly to the development of modern mathematics.
5. The Ālvārs and Nāyanārs were Bhakti saints of South India who spread devotion towards God through songs and hymns. The Ālvārs were devotees of Lord Vishnu, while the Nāyanārs worshipped Lord Shiva. They lived between the 6th and 9th centuries and travelled from place to place singing devotional poems in Tamil language. Their teachings emphasised personal devotion, equality, and love for God rather than complicated rituals. They welcomed people from different social backgrounds and helped make religion accessible to common people. Their hymns later became important religious literature in South India. The Bhakti movement started by these saints had a strong influence on Indian society, religion, literature, and culture.

Application-Based Questions

1. When a ruler granted land to a Brahmana and exempted it from taxes, peasants living on that land had to obey the new landholder instead of the king's officials. In some cases, peasants benefited because Brahmanas promoted agriculture, education, and religious activities. However, peasants might also face increased control or additional duties under the new authority. Such land grants strengthened the ruler's power by gaining the support and loyalty of Brahmanas, who were respected in society. These grants also helped expand agriculture into forested regions. On the other hand, too many tax-free grants reduced the ruler's income and weakened direct control over local areas. Powerful landholders could eventually become independent and challenge royal authority. Thus, land grants had both positive and negative effects on the kingdom.
2. If I were a student at Vikramashilā University, I would study subjects such as Buddhism, philosophy, grammar, mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. Vikramashilā

was a famous centre of learning established by the Pāla ruler Dharmapāla. Buddhist philosophy would help me understand spiritual teachings and ethics. Mathematics and astronomy were important for scientific knowledge and calculations related to calendars and trade. Grammar and language studies would improve communication and scholarship. Medicine would help people stay healthy and treat diseases. Students from different regions studied at Vikramashilā, making it an important international university. Learning these subjects would prepare me to become a scholar, teacher, or advisor. Education at such institutions contributed greatly to the spread of knowledge and cultural exchange in ancient India.

3. Frequent wars over Kannauj would greatly affect farmers and traders living nearby.
 - (a) Farmers would suffer because battles could destroy crops, fields, and irrigation systems. Soldiers moving through villages might take food supplies and cattle, creating hardship for local people. Many farmers would fear insecurity and loss of livelihood.
 - (b) Traders would also face difficulties because roads and trade routes might become unsafe during conflicts. Markets could close, and taxes might increase to support military campaigns. Trade activities would slow down, reducing profits and economic growth.
 - (c) People living near Kannauj would constantly worry about attacks and political instability. Although rulers fought to control Kannauj because of its strategic and economic importance, common people often suffered the most from these continuous conflicts.

Art Integrated Activity

- 1.

LAND-GRANT INSCRIPTION

ॐ सिद्धं श्रीः

In the prosperous reign of Maharaja Devanampriya Sri Vishnuvardhana, in the 12th year of his rule, on the bright half of the month of Vaishakha, this gift is made known to all.

The village of Sundargrama, with its fields, trees, water sources, pastures, and all appurtenances, is hereby given as a land-grant to the learned and virtuous Brahmana Somadeva and his followers, for the support of religious rites, learning, and the welfare of all beings.

Boundaries of the land:

- To the East - the river Chandrabhaga
- To the South - the old Banyan tree
- To the West - the stone boundary
- To the North - the road to Kalyanapura

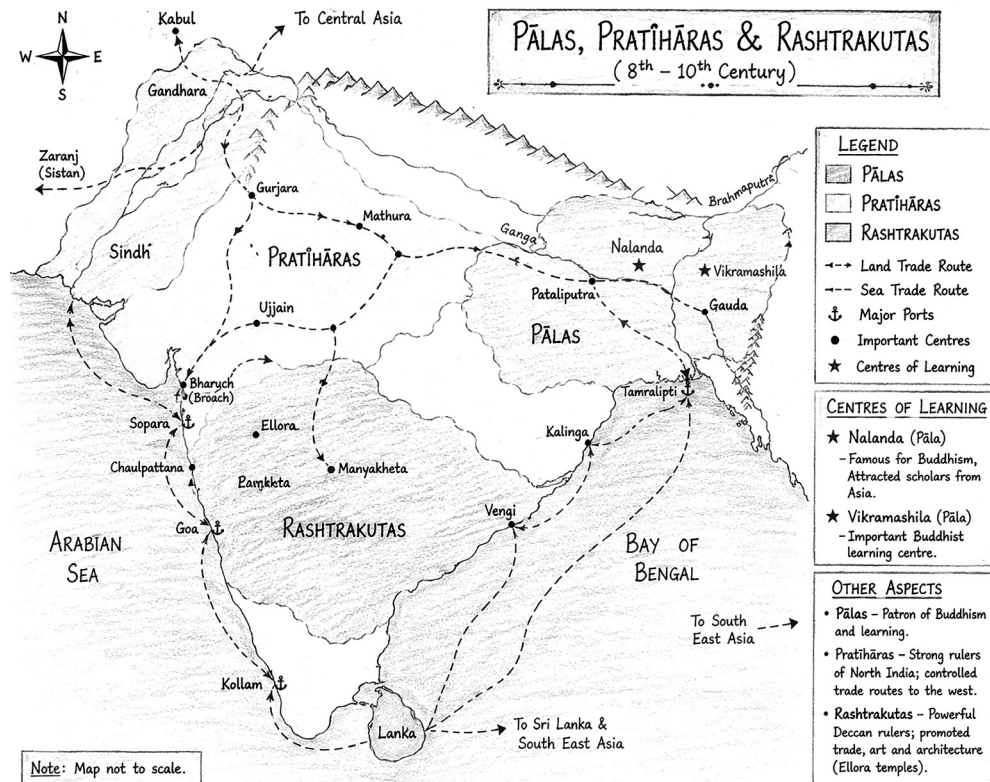
Whoever protects this gift will earn merit.
Whoever violates this gift will incur sin equal to killing a cow on the banks of the Ganga.
Let this grant remain as long as the sun and moon.

Written by - Govinda, Scribe of the Royal Court
Witnessed by - Mahamatyas, Elders and People of the Village
Dated - Year 12, Vaishakha Shukla Paksha

WHY WERE INSCRIPTIONS PUBLIC RECORDS?

- They informed everyone about important royal orders.
- They recorded gifts and rights so there was no confusion.
- They were permanent and could not be easily changed.
- Anyone could read them and know the king's decisions.
- They helped maintain justice, transparency and trust.

2.



Hots Activity

1. The period from the 6th to 10th centuries was politically

divided because many regional kingdoms such as the Cholas, Pallavas, Rashtrakutas, and Pālas ruled different parts of India. There was no single empire controlling the entire subcontinent. However, despite political divisions, India remained culturally integrated through religion, trade, literature, education, and art. Sanskrit continued to be an important language of learning, while pilgrimage centres connected people across regions. The Bhakti movement spread devotional ideas throughout India. Trade routes and universities such as Nalanda and Vikramashila promoted cultural exchange. Temples and religious traditions also shared similarities across kingdoms. Thus, while political unity was absent, cultural and religious connections helped maintain a sense of shared Indian civilisation.

2. Regional kingdoms prospered because-

- (a) they controlled local resources, trade routes, and fertile agricultural lands effectively. Even when strong empires existed, local rulers understood regional needs better and could manage administration efficiently.
 - (b) Trade, agriculture, and temple activities increased economic prosperity in many kingdoms. Regional rulers also promoted art, literature, and architecture to strengthen their authority and cultural identity.
 - (c) Sometimes, local kingdoms benefited from the decline of larger empires and became independent. Strong regional cultures and local traditions also helped these kingdoms gain support from people.
 - (d) Therefore, regional kingdoms flourished due to efficient local governance, economic growth, and cultural development even during periods of imperial power.
- 3. The Bhakti movement acted as both a religious and social reform movement by promoting devotion, equality, and simplicity in worship. Bhakti saints taught that anyone could worship God through love and devotion without complicated rituals or strict social barriers. They criticised caste discrimination and encouraged people from all communities to participate in religious activities. Saints such as the Ālvārs and Nāyanārs spread their teachings in regional languages, making religion accessible to common people. The movement also reduced the dominance of rituals and priestly control in religion. By promoting equality, compassion, and unity, the Bhakti movement brought important social changes along with spiritual reform. It influenced literature, music, and culture across India and strengthened emotional devotion towards God.**

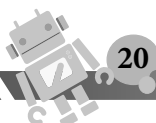
1.

- (a) The monument shown in the picture is the Kailasanatha Temple, also known as the Kailasa Temple at Ellora.
- (b) The Kailasanatha Temple was built by the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, especially during the reign of King Krishna I. The temple was carved out of a single huge rock using basalt stone. It is a remarkable example of rock-cut architecture.
- (c) This structure shows the great importance of religion, architecture, and sculpture in medieval India. The temple was dedicated to Lord Shiva and reflects the strong influence of Hinduism during that period. The detailed carvings, pillars, and sculptures show the high level of artistic skill and engineering knowledge of Indian craftsmen. It also proves that rulers supported temple construction.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

- 1. Every occupation is important because society depends on the combined efforts of different people. Farmers produce food, artisans create useful goods, traders support the economy, soldiers protect the kingdom, and administrators maintain order. During the 6th–10th centuries, temples and kingdoms functioned smoothly only because people performed different roles responsibly. No work is small or unimportant because each occupation contributes to the welfare and progress of society. Respecting every profession promotes equality, dignity of labour, and social harmony. It also encourages people to value hard work and cooperation. When occupations are respected, society becomes more united and peaceful. Even today, every profession plays a role in national development. Therefore, all occupations deserve appreciation and respect because they help society function successfully and improve people's lives.**
- 2. Critical thinking helps students analyse information carefully instead of accepting everything blindly. Like Kalhana verified earlier accounts using inscriptions and records, students can use evidence and reasoning to make better decisions. Critical thinking improves problem-solving skills and helps students understand subjects more deeply. It also helps in identifying false information, rumours, or mistakes in daily life and on social media. In studies, students can compare different viewpoints, ask questions, and form logical conclusions. This skill improves creativity, communication, and independent learning. Critical thinking also helps students manage challenges wisely and make responsible choices. By thinking carefully and logically, students become more confident, informed, and capable**

Picture Based Questions



individuals. Thus, critical thinking is an essential life skill for education and everyday decision-making.

Case-Based Questions

1. Travel accounts are important historical sources because they provide detailed descriptions of society, culture, religion, trade, and political conditions during a particular period. Travellers such as Xuanzang recorded their observations about cities, rulers, education, and people's lifestyles. These accounts help historians understand how people lived in the past and how kingdoms were governed.
2. Travel accounts may have limitations because travellers often described events according to their own beliefs, interests, and experiences. They may not have fully understood local languages, customs, or political situations. Sometimes travellers focused only on important cities, rulers, or religious centres while ignoring the lives of ordinary people. Their accounts could also contain exaggerations or personal opinions. Since travellers stayed for limited periods, they may not have seen the complete picture of society.
3. Xuanzang's observations show that India during Harsha's rule was prosperous, culturally rich, and religiously diverse. He described Kannauj as a beautiful and wealthy city with active trade and strong administration. His writings also show that rulers supported scholars, religious institutions, and charitable activities. Harsha organised assemblies where wealth was donated to Buddhists, Brahmins, and poor people, reflecting generosity and religious tolerance. Xuanzang also noted the importance of education, monasteries, and universities in Indian society.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Advances in mathematics and astronomy during the 7th and 8th centuries were closely connected to religious and administrative needs. Astronomers calculated planetary movements and prepared calendars used for festivals, rituals, and agricultural activities. Accurate calculations of seasons and eclipses were important for religious ceremonies and farming. Mathematics also helped in trade, taxation, construction, and administration. Scholars such as Aryabhata and Brahmagupta developed concepts related to zero, algebra, arithmetic, and astronomy. Their discoveries improved scientific knowledge and made calculations easier. These achievements influenced not only India but also the Arab world and Europe. Thus, mathematics and astronomy supported both spiritual practices and practical governance in ancient Indian society.

Maths: The Hindu-Arabic numeral system includes the

digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

This number system was developed in ancient India and later spread to other parts of the world through Arab scholars. Indian mathematicians introduced the concept of zero and place value, which made calculations simpler and more accurate. These numerals were used in trade, astronomy, taxation, architecture, and administration. Compared to earlier number systems, Hindu-Arabic numerals were easier to write and calculate with. Today, this system is used worldwide in mathematics, science, banking, and technology. The invention of these numerals is considered one of India's greatest contributions to world civilisation because it transformed mathematics and scientific progress globally.

English: Xuanzang's Account

I travelled across northern India during the time of the Tripartite Struggle between the Pālas, Pratīhāras, and Rāṣṭrakūṭas. Kannauj was an important city, and many rulers fought to control it because of its wealth and trade routes. Although wars caused fear among people, cities remained active with markets, temples, and scholars. In the south, I witnessed the rise of the Bhakti movement. Saints called Ālvārs and Nāyanārs travelled from village to village singing devotional songs in local languages. Their teachings promoted equality and devotion to God. Temples became centres of religion, culture, and learning. I also observed that people respected scholars, monks, and poets. India appeared culturally rich and spiritually vibrant despite political conflicts. The land was full of diversity, knowledge, and strong religious traditions.

SDG Based Questions

1. Access to education was important because educated people helped empires grow stronger politically, economically, and culturally. Universities such as Nālandā and Vikramashila trained scholars, teachers, administrators, and religious leaders. Knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and administration improved governance and trade. Education also encouraged cultural exchange because students from different regions studied together. Skilled and educated people helped maintain records, collect taxes, and support scientific progress.
2. Trade helped build peaceful relations because merchants from different regions exchanged goods, ideas, religions, and cultures. Trade routes connected India with Southeast Asia, Arabia, and Central Asia. Along with goods, languages, art, architecture, and religious beliefs also spread. Merchants and travellers developed friendships and partnerships that encouraged cooperation between

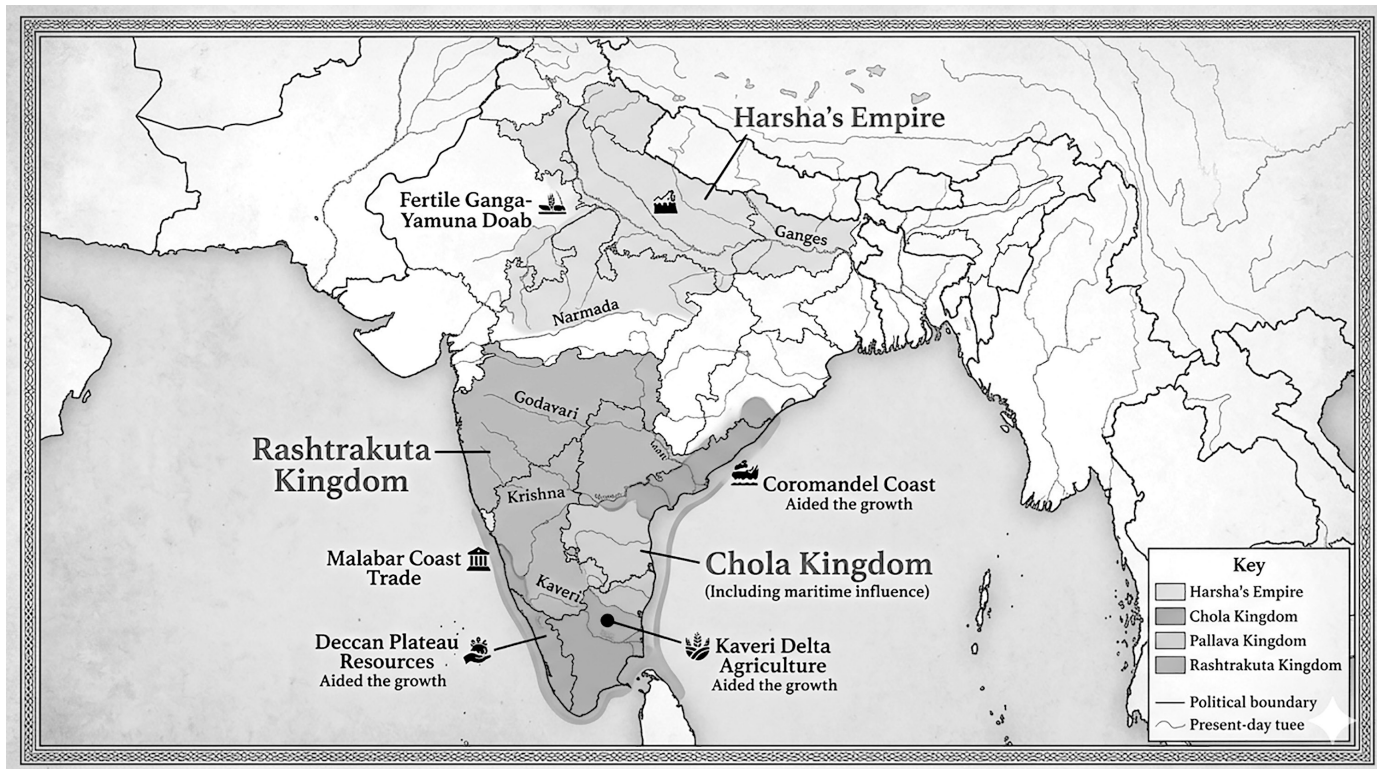


kingdoms. Peaceful trade relations increased prosperity and cultural understanding. Even today, international cooperation and partnerships are important for solving global challenges such as climate change, poverty, and

economic inequality. SDG 17 promotes partnerships because countries become stronger when they work together peacefully and share knowledge and resources.

Suggested Project Ideas

1.



2. THE ROYAL CHRONICLE

9th Century CE | Special Front-Page Report

WISE RULERS INSPIRE THE KINGDOM WITH VALUES OF JUSTICE, LEARNING, AND SERVICE

From Kannauj to Tanjavur, great rulers across Bharatvarsha continue to guide society through wisdom, courage, and public welfare. Kings such as Harshavardhana, Bhoja Paramāra, and the mighty Cholas are praised not only for military victories but also for their concern for education, religion, and the well-being of the people.

Universities like Nālandā and Vikramashila receive royal support, allowing students from distant lands to study subjects such as mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and philosophy. Temples and irrigation tanks built by rulers provide employment, water, and spiritual guidance to society.

Saints of the Bhakti movement teach equality, kindness, and devotion beyond caste divisions. Traders and travellers from many lands exchange ideas peacefully,

strengthening friendship among regions.

These values remain important even today. Leaders should rule with honesty, support education, protect culture, and care for the poor. Citizens too must practise tolerance, respect all occupations, and work together for peace and progress.

Our ancient rulers remind us that true greatness comes not only from power, but from wisdom, compassion, and service to society.

Chapter-4

NCERT Answers

1. This period is regarded as a major transition in Indian history because important political, cultural, economic, and religious changes took place.
 - (a) Powerful regional kingdoms such as the Cholas, Hoysalas, Eastern Gangas, and Chandellas emerged and strengthened their rule. Trade with Southeast Asia and the Arab world expanded greatly, and temple

architecture reached new heights. At the same time, invasions by Turkic rulers introduced new political systems and military methods into India.

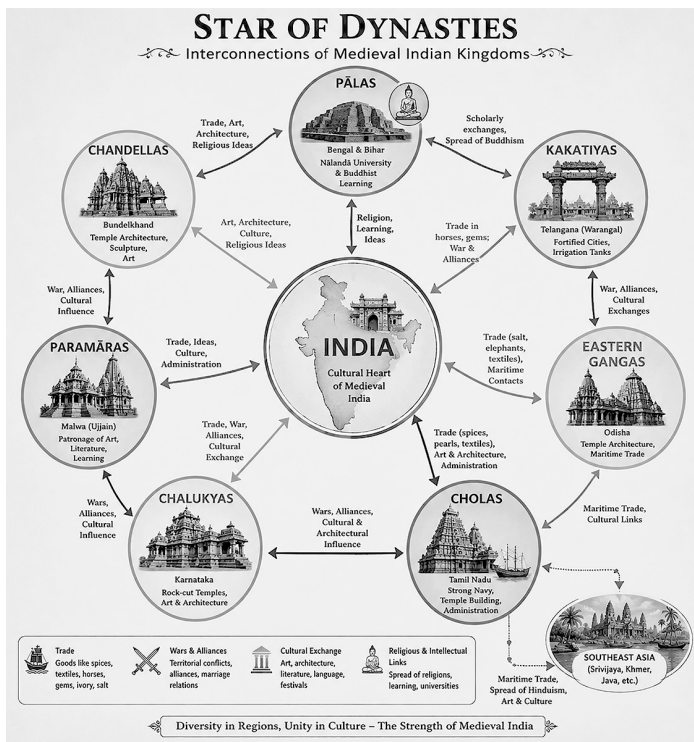
(b) Two examples of change are the rise of strong regional dynasties and the expansion of maritime trade. Another important change was the beginning of Turkish invasions in north India.

(c) Two examples of continuity are the continued importance of agriculture and land grants, and the ongoing influence of religion and temple-centred culture. Thus, the period combined old traditions with new developments, making it an important phase of transition in Indian history.

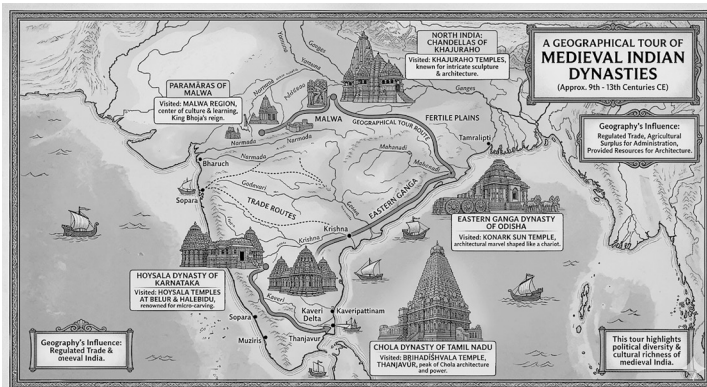
2. Match the Column

Column A	Column B
a. Eastern Gangas	c. Konark Sun temple
b. Chandellas	d. Kandāriyā Mahādeva temple
c. Paramāras	e. Bhojeshwar temple
d. Hoysalas	a. Belur
e. Cholas	b. Bṛhādīśhvāra temple

3. A “star of dynasties”



4.



5. Rājendra I's naval expedition travelled from the Chola kingdom in South India to Southeast Asia, especially regions near Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Using a map, the approximate distance from Tamil Nadu to these regions can be estimated between 2,000 and 3,000 kilometres by sea. This long journey demonstrates the strength and skill of the Chola navy. Their ships crossed the Bay of Bengal and controlled important trade routes. The expedition strengthened India's trade and cultural connections with Southeast Asia. It also proved that the Cholas were among the greatest maritime powers of medieval India. Their naval achievements increased economic prosperity and spread Indian influence abroad through trade, religion, language, and art.

6.

Dynasties Present in Both Chapters	Dynasties that Disappear from the Previous Period	Dynasties that Appear in This Chapter
Cholas	Harshavardhana's dynasty	Ghaznavids
Western Chalukyas	Pallavas	Ghūrids
Eastern Chalukyas	Pushyabhutis	Hindu Shāhis
Pāṇḍyas	Vākānakas	Senas
Pratihāras	Maitrakas	Eastern Gangas
Rashtrakutas (mentioned as earlier power)	Early Gurjara rulers	Kākātīyas
Hoysalas		
Paramāras		
Chāhamānas (Chauhans)		
Chaulukyas (Solankis)		
Chandellas		

Some powerful dynasties such as the Cholas and Chalukyas continued across both periods. Dynasties like the Pallavas and Pushyabhutis faded away after the earlier period. New regional and foreign powers such as the Ghaznavids, Ghūrids, Hoysalas, and Kākatīyas became important in the 11th–12th centuries.

7.

(i). Importance of Nālandā

Nālandā was one of the greatest centres of learning in ancient India. Students from India, China, Tibet, and Southeast Asia studied subjects such as Buddhism, medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy there. The university had large libraries, skilled teachers, and thousands of students. It encouraged intellectual exchange and helped spread Indian knowledge and culture across Asia.

(ii). Effects of its destruction

The destruction of Nālandā caused a major loss to education and culture. Valuable manuscripts and books were destroyed, and many scholars had to leave. Buddhist learning declined greatly in India after this event. Cultural and intellectual exchanges with other countries also weakened. The destruction of such universities reduced opportunities for advanced education and harmed India's rich scholarly tradition.

8. Mahmud of Ghazni mainly carried out raids into India to gain wealth, treasure, and political prestige. He attacked rich cities and temples such as Somnath but did not try to establish permanent rule in India. His campaigns focused on plunder and strengthening his empire in Afghanistan.

Muhammad Ghori, however, aimed at territorial expansion and long-term political control in India. He defeated Indian rulers in battles such as Tarain and laid the foundation for Turkish rule in north India. His victories eventually led to the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate. Thus, Mahmūd's raids caused destruction and economic loss, while Muhammad Ghūrī's campaigns brought long-lasting political changes. Their different motives shaped the outcomes of their invasions and influenced the future history of India.

4. Sena dynasty
5. Mahmūd of Ghazni
6. Warangal

B. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
1. Jayapala	c. Hindu Shahi
2. Vishnuvardhana	e. Hoysalas
3. Rajendra I	a. Cholas
4. Bhoja	b. Parmaras
5. Mahmud	d. Ghaznavids

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. Rājarāja Chola I
2. d. Malaysia and Indonesia
3. d. Malaysia and Sumatra
4. b. Bhāskarāchārya
5. b. Bakhtiyar Khilji

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Ghaznavid dynasty invaded north India in the early 11th century under the leadership of Mahmūd of Ghazni. The Ghaznavids were Turkic rulers based in present-day Afghanistan. Mahmūd carried out several raids into India mainly to gain wealth, political prestige, and valuable resources.
2. The Khyber Pass was strategically important because it connected Central Asia with northwestern India. It was one of the main routes used by traders, travellers, and invading armies. The Hindu Shāhis controlled this pass to protect their kingdom from foreign invasions. Whoever controlled the Khyber Pass could manage trade and military movement between regions. It acted as a gateway into India and was important for defence and communication. The pass also supported trade and cultural exchange between India and neighbouring regions.
3. Large temples were often targeted during invasions because they stored great wealth in the form of gold, jewels, and donations. Temples were not only religious centres but also symbols of political power

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Nālandā
2. Tarain
3. Africa and Arab

and economic prosperity. Invaders attacked temples to gain treasure and weaken the authority of local rulers. Some temples were also connected with trade and administration, making them important centres in society. Destroying such temples could reduce the morale of people and damage the prestige of kingdoms. However, many temples were later rebuilt by rulers and local communities. These attacks affected India's cultural heritage, but religious traditions and artistic achievements continued to survive and grow.

4. Bhāskarāchārya and Aryabhatta were famous Indian mathematicians and astronomers who made important contributions to mathematics. Aryabhatta explained concepts related to algebra, geometry, arithmetic, and astronomy. He also proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis and calculated the value of pi. Bhāskarāchārya wrote important works such as *Lilavati*, which discussed arithmetic and algebra in detail. He also worked on planetary motion and gravity. Their discoveries improved scientific knowledge and helped in trade, astronomy, and administration. Indian mathematical ideas later spread to the Arab world and Europe. Their contributions greatly influenced the development of modern mathematics and science.
5. The Cholas became famous as “masters of the sea” because of their powerful navy and successful maritime trade. Under rulers like Rajendra Chola I, they controlled important sea routes in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal. The Cholas carried out naval expeditions to Southeast Asia and defeated the Śhrīvijaya Empire. They traded spices, textiles, and precious goods with countries such as China and regions of Southeast Asia. Their maritime power increased India's economic prosperity and cultural influence abroad. The Cholas also developed ports and supported merchant guilds. Through sea trade, Indian culture, religion, art, and language spread to many regions outside India.
6. Al-Bīrūnī described the Hindu-Shahi rulers as brave, honourable, and dignified despite their defeats in battle. He admired their courage and determination in resisting foreign invasions. According to him, these rulers fought to protect their kingdom and maintained self-respect even during difficult times. Although they lost against powerful invaders like Mahmūd of Ghazni, Al-Bīrūnī respected their leadership qualities and noble character. His writings show that he tried to study Indian society fairly and critically rather than blindly praising the Ghaznavids. Because of this balanced approach, his

accounts are considered valuable historical sources for understanding medieval India and its rulers.

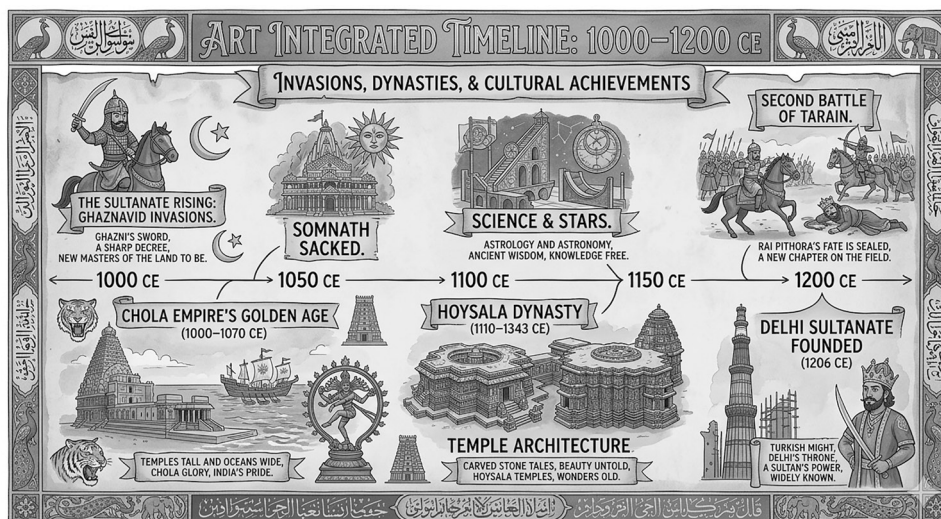
Application-Based Questions

1. If I were the ruler of a temple city like Mathura, I would strengthen the city's defence system by building strong forts, walls, and watchtowers. Soldiers would be trained and stationed near important temples and trade centres. I would create alliances with neighbouring kingdoms for military support during invasions. Valuable treasures from temples could be safely protected in secure storage areas. Roads and communication systems would be improved so warnings could spread quickly during attacks. I would also encourage citizens to cooperate during emergencies. Protecting trade and agriculture would keep the economy strong. These measures would help reduce damage caused by invasions and preserve the city's cultural and religious heritage.
2. Geography played a major role in the success of Turkic invasions into India. Mountain passes such as the Khyber Pass provided easier routes from Central Asia into northwestern India. The invaders were skilled horse riders and moved quickly across open plains. North India's geography supported fast cavalry attacks, which many Indian kingdoms found difficult to resist. Rivers, fertile plains, and wealthy cities attracted invaders because they offered resources and economic benefits. Although political divisions among Indian rulers weakened resistance, geography made invasions easier and faster. Thus, natural routes and physical features influenced the success of Turkic invasions more than political strength alone.
3. As a merchant travelling along the west coast during the Chola period, ports would help me trade goods with distant countries such as Arabia, Africa, and Southeast Asia. Temples acted as economic centres where merchants stored goods, donated wealth, and received support. Merchant guilds protected traders, arranged transport, and maintained trade networks. Sea trade was safer and more profitable because ships could carry large quantities of goods efficiently. Land routes were often dangerous due to forests, robbers, and wars between kingdoms. Maritime trade also connected India with international markets, increasing profits and cultural exchange. Therefore, ports, temples, and merchant guilds played an important role in supporting trade during the Chola period.

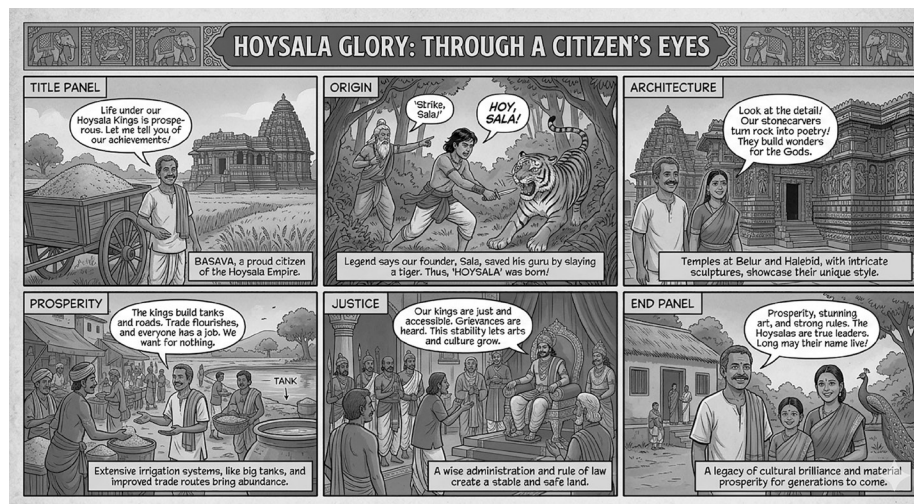


Art Integrated Activity

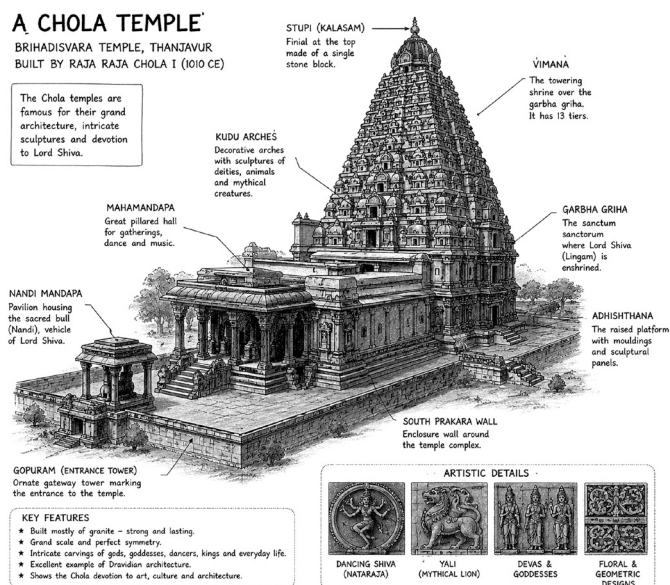
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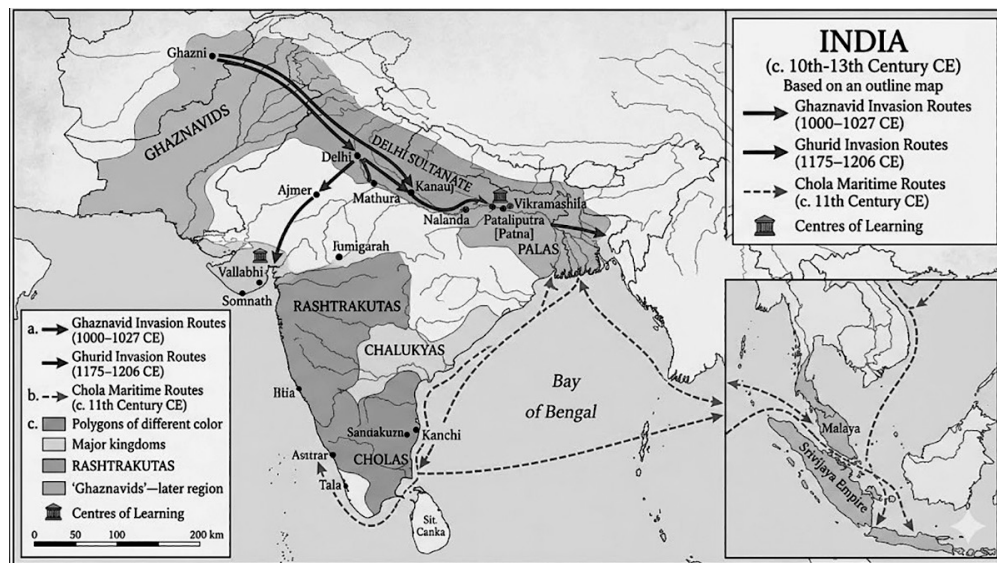


2.



3.





Hots Activity

1. Al-Bīrūnī admired the Hindu Shāhi rulers despite serving Mahmūd of Ghazni, which shows that he was fair, open-minded, and objective as a historian. He tried to understand Indian society critically instead of blindly supporting his ruler. He learned Sanskrit, studied Indian texts, and respected Indian knowledge and traditions. His writings show intellectual honesty and curiosity. This approach makes his accounts reliable historical sources. It teaches us that historians should examine facts carefully and respect different cultures while recording history.
2. Historians study “dark periods” because they help people understand the causes and effects of wars, invasions, destruction, and social changes. Ignoring difficult periods would give an incomplete understanding of history. Such events teach important lessons about human behaviour, political mistakes, and cultural resilience. They also show how societies recover and rebuild after crises. Studying difficult periods helps prevent similar mistakes in the future and encourages peace, tolerance, and better governance.
3. Indian culture shows resilience because it is based on strong traditions, diversity, and adaptability. Even after invasions and destruction, people rebuilt temples, revived education, and continued practising their languages, religions, and customs. Cultural traditions were passed from generation to generation through literature, music, festivals, and art. India also absorbed influences from different cultures while preserving its identity. This flexibility and continuity helped Indian civilisation survive many challenges over centuries. Therefore, Indian culture remained strong despite political and social changes.
4. Military success cannot fully justify large-scale destruction because wars often harm innocent people, destroy cultural heritage, and weaken society. Although rulers may achieve political victories, destruction of cities, temples, and learning centres causes long-term damage to culture and economy. Human suffering and loss of knowledge cannot be ignored. True leadership should focus on justice, peace, and welfare rather than violence alone. History teaches us that power achieved through destruction often creates fear and instability.
5. Long-term rule requires planning, administration, and cooperation, unlike short raids focused only on wealth. Muhammad Ghūrī aimed to establish permanent control, so he needed stable government systems, loyal officials, and military organisation. He also had to manage taxes, trade, and local administration. Raids like those of Mahmūd of Ghazni only aimed at capturing wealth quickly without governing territories. Permanent rule requires support from local people, strong institutions, and political alliances. Therefore, rulers seeking long-term control needed different strategies focused on administration, stability, and governance rather than temporary military success.

Picture Based Questions

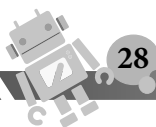
- a) This monument, the Angkor Thom gate in Cambodia, shows strong Indian influence in its temple architecture, religious ideas, and artistic style. However, Cambodia was not ruled by Indian kings. Indian culture spread through trade, travel, religion, and interaction between people rather than conquest. This proves that cultural exchange can happen peacefully without political control.
- b) Maritime trade connected India with Southeast Asian countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand. Indian traders, monks, and scholars travelled by sea and carried Hinduism, Buddhism, languages, scripts, art, and customs with them. Local rulers adopted Indian ideas and built temples inspired by Indian architecture, helping Indian culture spread across Asia.
- c) Temple architecture gives historians information about the religion, beliefs, art, technology, and lifestyle of ancient people. The carvings, sculptures, inscriptions, and building styles show the skills of craftsmen and the importance of religion in society. Temples also reveal details about trade, cultural exchanges, rulers, and the economy of past civilizations.

Value and Life Skill-Based Questions

- 1. This period of history teaches us the importance of tolerance, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence among different communities. India was home to many religions, languages, and cultures, yet scholars, saints, and rulers often encouraged harmony and dialogue. Thinkers like Rāmānuja and Basava promoted social discrimination and promoted equality. Educational centres such as Nālandā welcomed students from many regions and cultures. Trade and cultural exchanges with other countries also strengthened understanding between societies. At the same time, historical conflicts remind us of the damage caused by intolerance and violence.
- 2. The rebuilding of the Somnath Shiva temple through public donations symbolises unity, faith, devotion, and collective responsibility. People from different backgrounds contributed together, showing their emotional connection to their cultural heritage. It also reflects the value of resilience, as society rebuilt the temple after repeated destruction instead of losing hope.

Public participation demonstrated democratic spirit and social cooperation rather than dependence on a single ruler.

- 3. The teachings of Rāmānuja and Basava promoted social equality by challenging caste discrimination and emphasizing human dignity.
 - A) Rāmānuja believed that devotion to God was more important than caste or social status. He encouraged people from different communities to participate in religious practices equally.
 - B) Basava strongly opposed untouchability and social inequality. He taught that all individuals are equal in the eyes of God and that honest work and moral conduct matter more than birth-based status. He also encouraged women and lower-caste groups to participate in spiritual discussions.
 - c) Their teachings spread the ideas of equality, justice, and compassion. Therefore, both reformers helped create a more inclusive society based on respect, devotion, and equal opportunities for all people.
- 4. Rulers like Harnhavardhana and Bhoja demonstrated leadership values such as wisdom, responsibility, generosity, and concern for public welfare. They supported education, literature, art, and religion, showing that good leaders encourage learning and cultural development. Harnhavardhana donated wealth to the poor and promoted religious harmony. Bhoja built lakes, temples, and irrigation systems that improved agriculture and daily life. Their focus on public works reflects foresight and dedication to the welfare of society rather than personal luxury. They also valued knowledge by supporting scholars and educational institutions. These rulers teach that effective leadership involves service to the people, respect for knowledge, long-term planning, and efforts to improve the quality of life for all citizens.
- 5. Open-mindedness and critical thinking help students understand different cultures, ideas, and opinions without prejudice. Al-Bīrūnī learned Sanskrit and studied Indian traditions respectfully, even while analyzing them critically. Similarly, students today can grow intellectually by exploring diverse viewpoints and asking thoughtful questions. Critical thinking helps them separate facts from misinformation and make



logical decisions. Open-mindedness encourages respect for cultural diversity and improves communication with people from different backgrounds.

Case-Based Questions

1. Al-Bīrūnī studied several fields of knowledge in India, including mathematics, astronomy, geography, philosophy, literature, and religion. Two important fields among them were mathematics and astronomy.
2. Al-Bīrūnī's effort to learn Sanskrit shows that he had an open-minded, respectful, and scholarly approach toward Indian culture. He wanted to understand Indian knowledge directly from original texts instead of depending only on translations or opinions of others.
3. His comparisons are historically important because they helped connect different civilizations and encouraged the exchange of knowledge among Indian, Greek, and Islamic scholars. This promoted better understanding of science, philosophy, and culture across regions and preserved valuable historical information.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science : Astronomy and mathematics were very important for society and administration in ancient India. Astronomy helped people prepare calendars, predict seasons, plan agriculture, and decide dates for festivals and religious activities. Mathematics was essential for trade, taxation, construction, and maintaining accounts in kingdoms.

One famous mathematician was Aryabhata. He introduced the concept of zero and explained mathematical calculations related to place value. The invention of zero made large calculations easier and more accurate. It became the foundation of modern mathematics and computer science. Zero is used today in banking, science, engineering, and digital technology. Without this invention, modern calculations and advanced scientific developments would have been extremely difficult. Thus, Aryabhata's contribution greatly influenced mathematics across the world and improved administration, trade, and scientific progress.

Maths

- a. Length = 30 m; Breadth = 30 m
 $\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$
 $= 30 \times 30$
 $= 900 \text{ m}^2$
- b. Path width = 3 m around all sides

$$\text{New length} = 30 + 3 + 3 = 36 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{New breadth} = 30 + 3 + 3 = 36 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total area} &= 36 \times 36 \\ &= 1296 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

English: Dear Diary,

Today was the most terrifying day of my life. I study at the great Nalanda University, where students from many countries come to learn. This morning, we heard loud noises and saw smoke rising near the library. Bakhtiyar Khilji's soldiers attacked the university. Teachers and students ran in fear while many valuable books and manuscripts were burned.

The huge libraries that contained knowledge of medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy were destroyed. I saw my teachers crying helplessly as years of wisdom turned to ashes. Many students escaped to safer places, but some were injured during the attack. I feel deeply saddened because Nalanda was not just a university; it was a centre of learning for the whole world. I fear that future generations may never recover the knowledge lost today.

— A Student of Nalanda

SDG-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Access to education was important because it helped societies develop knowledge, innovation, and cultural understanding. Universities like Nālandā and Vikramaśhilā became global centres of learning where students exchanged ideas on science, philosophy, medicine, and religion. This strengthened India's intellectual leadership and cultural influence across Asia. Education also encouraged critical thinking, research, and peaceful interaction among different communities. Therefore, equal access to quality education helps societies progress socially, economically, and culturally.
2. Understanding the historical destruction of knowledge reminds modern societies of the importance of protecting education, libraries, and cultural heritage. Events like attacks on Nalanda show how violence can damage intellectual progress and human development. Learning from history encourages countries to resolve conflicts peacefully and value dialogue over destruction. It also teaches the need for tolerance, respect for cultures, and protection of educational institutions. Thus, preserving knowledge helps build peaceful, just, and stable societies.



- Projects like Bhojtal and irrigation systems helped create sustainable communities by ensuring water supply for agriculture, drinking, and daily use. These water bodies supported farming, increased food production, and reduced the risk of droughts. They also improved livelihoods and encouraged settlement growth around fertile regions. Proper water management protected natural resources and promoted long-term development. Therefore, Bhoja Paramāra's public works contributed to environmental sustainability, economic stability, and better living conditions for communities.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do it Yourself

2. Front-Page Historical Newspaper Reports

a) Second Battle of Tarain

THE INDIAN HERALD

Year: 1192 CE

PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN DEFEATED IN SECOND BATTLE OF TARAIN

In a major political turning point, Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain fought near Tarain. Ghori's forces used better military strategies and cavalry attacks to overpower the Rajput army. This victory opened the way for Turkish expansion into northern India. Historians believe the battle marked the beginning of new political changes in the subcontinent. Many kingdoms are now preparing for future conflicts as the balance of power shifts in North India.

b. Fall of Nālandā

THE MAGADHA TIMES

Year: 1193 CE

GREAT NALANDA UNIVERSITY DESTROYED IN ATTACK

The famous Nalanda Mahavihara, one of the world's greatest centres of learning, was attacked by the forces of Bakhtiyar Khilji yesterday. Large libraries containing thousands of manuscripts on medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy were burned. Scholars and students fled to safer regions, while priceless knowledge was lost forever. Nalanda had welcomed students from many parts of Asia for centuries. Intellectuals across India have expressed deep sorrow over the destruction of this great institution of education and culture.

c. Chola Naval Power

THE CHOLA CHRONICLE

Year: 1025 CE

CHOLA NAVY DOMINATES SEA TRADE ROUTES

The mighty naval forces of Rājendra Chola I have successfully expanded Chola influence across Southeast Asia. Chola ships now control important trade routes in the Bay of Bengal and beyond. Merchants report flourishing trade in spices, textiles, and precious goods with regions such as Indonesia and Srivijaya. The powerful navy has strengthened trade, protected merchants, and increased the wealth of the Chola Empire. Citizens celebrate the growing fame of the Cholas as a leading maritime power known for strong administration, temple architecture, and overseas influence.

- Poster underlining the importance of Nalanda and Vikramashila



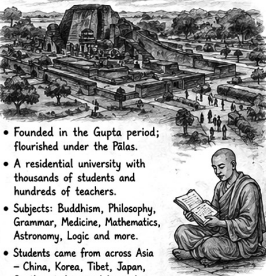
NĀLANDĀ & VIKRAMAŚHILĀ

LIGHTS OF KNOWLEDGE. LEGACIES FOR HUMANITY.

— Learn from the past, value the present, shape the future. —

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF NĀLANDĀ & VIKRAMAŚHILĀ

NĀLANDĀ (5th Century CE)

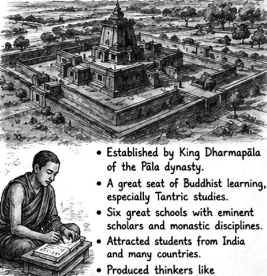


- Founded in the Gupta period; flourished under the Pālas.
- A residential university with thousands of students and hundreds of teachers.
- Subjects: Buddhism, Philosophy, Grammar, Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Logic and more.
- Students came from across Asia – China, Korea, Tibet, Japan, Southeast Asia and beyond.

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

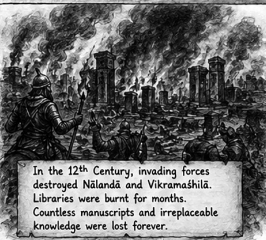
- Global exchange of ideas and cultures
- Advancement of knowledge and research
- Promoted peace, tolerance and human values
- Nurtured minds that shaped civilizations

VIKRAMAŚHILĀ (8th Century CE)



- Established by King Dharmapāla of the Pāla dynasty.
- A great seat of Buddhist learning, especially Tantric studies.
- Six great schools with eminent scholars and monastic disciplines.
- Attracted students from India and many countries.
- Produced thinkers like Atiśa Dipaṅkara Śrījñāna.

II. THE DESTRUCTION & ITS IMPACT



In the 12th Century, invading forces destroyed Nālandā and Vikramāśhīlā. Libraries were burnt for months. Countless manuscripts and irreplaceable knowledge were lost forever.

THE IMPACT WAS DEEP AND LASTING:

- Irreparable loss of ancient knowledge and research.
- Disruption of intellectual and cultural continuity.
- Set back to education, science, philosophy and critical thinking.
- A loss not just for India, but for the whole world.

"When libraries burn, civilizations forget. When knowledge dies, humanity suffers."

III. RELEVANCE OF FREE EDUCATION TODAY



EDUCATION IS A RIGHT, NOT A PRIVILEGE

- Free education opens doors to all, regardless of birth, wealth or background.
- It builds an informed, skilled and compassionate society.
- It drives innovation, research and national progress.



It promotes equality, tolerance and global harmony – values cherished by Nālandā and Vikramāśhīlā.



INVEST IN EDUCATION. INVEST IN THE FUTURE.

Supporting free education today protects the future from the darkness of ignorance.

LET US REVIVE THE SPIRIT OF NĀLANDĀ & VIKRAMAŚHILĀ —
WHERE KNOWLEDGE WAS FREE, AND HUMANITY FLOURISHED.

30

Social Science - 7 (Part-2)

NCERT Questions

1. Different communities reached India through land and sea routes. The Parsis travelled from Persia to Gujarat by sea across the Arabian Sea. Tibetan refugees crossed the Himalayan mountains into northern India. Arab traders sailed through the Indian Ocean to Kerala, while Jewish communities arrived through coastal trade routes. These journeys involved difficult physical geographies such as deserts, mountains, rivers, forests, and seas. Migrants had to face harsh climates, storms, and long travel distances. Despite these hardships, India's location and cultural openness attracted many communities. Mapping these routes shows how geography influenced migration and cultural exchange throughout history.
2. Indian culture welcomes people of different backgrounds because of-
 - (a) Values like tolerance, compassion, and respect for all religions
 - (b) Ideas such as Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam ("the world is one family") and Atithi Devo Bhava ("guest is like God") encourage acceptance and hospitality.
 - (c) Indian society has historically allowed communities to practise their own languages, traditions, and faiths freely. This openness helped migrants like Parsis, Jews, Tibetans, and Syriac Christians preserve their identity while becoming part of Indian society.
 - (d) Diversity is seen as a strength rather than a threat. These values promote peaceful coexistence and harmony among people from different cultures.
3. Many migrant communities contributed greatly to India. For example, several members of the Parsi community excelled in industry, law, science, and the armed forces. Ratan Tata strengthened Indian industry, while Sam Manekshaw became a respected army chief.

Tibetan communities preserved Buddhist traditions and introduced the Sowa Rigpa system of medicine. Jewish communities contributed to trade and education. Syriac Christians helped spread learning and healthcare in Kerala. Siddis enriched Indian music, dance, and sports with African cultural influences. These communities became an important part of India's social and cultural life while maintaining their own traditions.

4. Do it Yourself

A class project on migrant communities can help students understand India's diversity. Each group may study one

community such as Parsis, Jews, Tibetans, Siddis, or Syriac Christians. Students can collect information about their migration history, traditions, language, dress, religion, and contributions to India. The findings can be presented through posters, dramas, songs, paintings, or role-play activities. Such projects encourage teamwork, creativity, and respect for cultural diversity. They also show how India became a "home to many" through acceptance and coexistence. This activity helps students appreciate the importance of unity in diversity.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Home
2. the world is one family
3. Zoroastrianism.
4. Synagogues
5. Mappila Muslim
6. 1959

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Parsis	b) Persia
2. Dalai Lama	e) Tibet
3. Bene Israel	d) Israel
4. Syriac Christians	c) Syria
5. Mappila Muslims	a) Arab

C. True / False

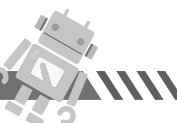
1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) Tolerance for all faiths
2. (b) Maharashtra
3. (d) Peaceful coexistence
4. (c) Parsis

E. Short Answer Questions

1. The Parsis came to India from Persia to escape religious persecution after the spread of Islam in their homeland. They wanted to preserve their Zoroastrian faith and traditions. According to popular stories, they arrived in Gujarat by sea and were welcomed by local rulers. The famous "milk and sugar" story symbolises how Parsis



promised to blend peacefully into Indian society without disturbing it. Over time, they became successful in trade, business, and education while maintaining their unique culture. India's tolerance allowed them to practise their religion freely and prosper.

2. Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah is a Sanskrit phrase meaning "May all beings be happy." It reflects the Indian belief in universal well-being, peace, and harmony. The phrase teaches compassion, equality, and concern for others regardless of religion, language, or nationality. This idea is deeply connected to India's culture of tolerance and acceptance.
3. The phrase "India, a home to many" means that India has welcomed people from different countries, religions, and cultures for centuries. Communities like Parsis, Jews, Tibetans, and Syriac Christians found safety and acceptance here. Indian society allowed them to preserve their language, traditions, religion, and customs while living peacefully with others. This helped migrants feel secure and respected. India's diversity and openness created an environment where different cultures could grow together. Thus, India became a symbol of coexistence and unity in diversity.
4. Sowa Rigpa is a traditional Tibetan system of medicine that combines herbal remedies, diet, and spiritual practices for healing. It developed in Tibet and spread to Himalayan regions. Tibetan communities brought this knowledge to India after migrating here. The Indian government officially recognised Sowa Rigpa as a traditional medical system under AYUSH. This recognition helped preserve Tibetan medical heritage and encouraged research and education in this field. Today, it is practised in places like Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Sikkim, contributing to healthcare and cultural exchange.

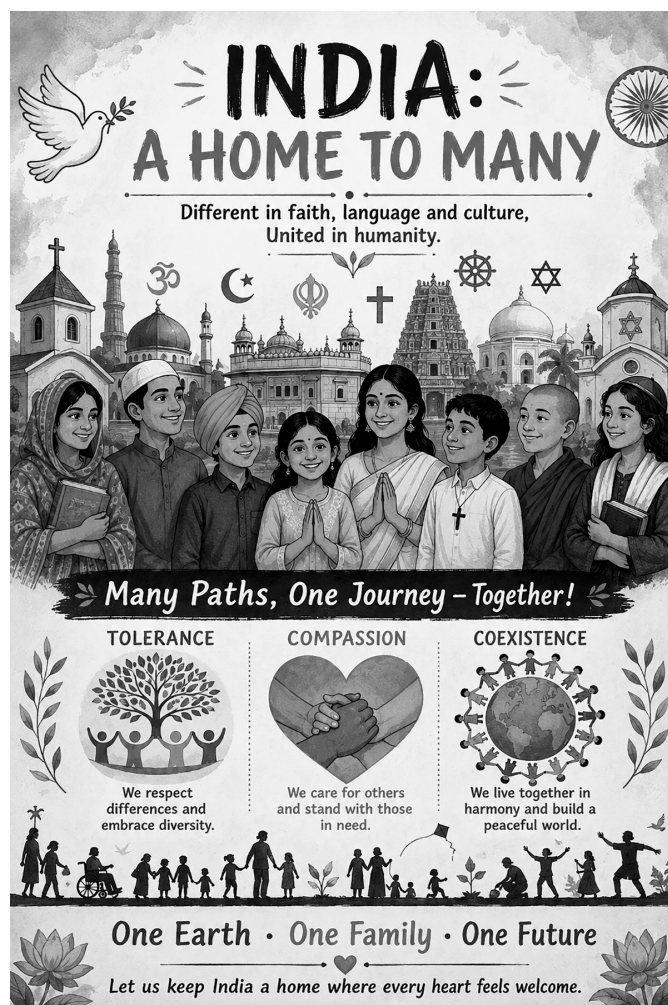
Application-Based Questions

1. If a refugee community arrived in India today, the government should provide shelter, food, healthcare, and security. Schools should admit refugee children and help them learn local languages while respecting their culture. Local communities should welcome them with kindness and avoid discrimination. Skill training and employment opportunities can help refugees become self-reliant. Cultural exchange programs may encourage understanding between refugees and local people. India's historical tradition of hospitality shows that helping displaced people strengthens humanity and social harmony.

2. If I were Prime Minister of a welcoming country, I would ensure migrants felt safe, respected, and included. Laws would protect their rights and freedom of religion. Language and cultural support programs would help them adjust. Schools and workplaces would encourage equality and diversity. Festivals and cultural events could celebrate different traditions to build mutual respect. Employment opportunities and healthcare facilities would help migrants settle comfortably. Awareness campaigns would teach citizens the importance of compassion and coexistence. Such steps would create a peaceful and inclusive society where everyone feels valued.

Art Integrated Activity

1. Do it Yourself
- 2.



Hots Activity

1. India remained united despite differences in religion, language, and culture because of shared values like

tolerance, respect, and cooperation. Ideas such as Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam encouraged people to see the world as one family. Indian society allowed communities to preserve their customs while living peacefully together. Trade, festivals, literature, and historical movements also connected people across regions. The Constitution of India further strengthened unity by guaranteeing equality and freedom of religion. Diversity became a source of cultural richness rather than division. Thus, India's unity is built on mutual respect and acceptance.

2. I disagree with the statement because diversity can strengthen a country when people respect one another. Different cultures, languages, and traditions make society richer and more creative. Diversity encourages learning, cooperation, and understanding among communities. India is an example of how many religions and cultures can live together peacefully. Problems arise only when intolerance and discrimination increase. If citizens follow values of equality and harmony, diversity becomes a strength rather than a weakness. Therefore, diversity promotes cultural growth and national unity.

Picture Based Questions

- (a) The Lotus Temple, New Delhi
- (b) The Baha'i faith is associated with this structure. This temple is a place of worship for the Baha'i faith.
- (c) The presence of this structure shows that India offers a true home and refuge to all faiths, communities and religions.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. India's tradition of welcoming refugees and migrants teaches important values such as compassion, tolerance, kindness, and humanity. For centuries, people from different countries and cultures came to India seeking safety and peace. Indian society allowed them to practise their religions, preserve their customs, and live with dignity. Communities such as Parsis, Jews, Tibetans, and Syriac Christians were accepted and became part of Indian society. This tradition shows the importance of respecting diversity and helping people in need without discrimination. Students can learn empathy, cooperation, and respect for different cultures from these examples. Welcoming others peacefully also strengthens social harmony and national unity. Such values encourage people to build a caring and inclusive society where everyone feels safe, respected, and valued equally.

2. The legend of the Parsi man and Raja Jadi Rana reflects values of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and cultural harmony. According to the story, the king showed kindness by allowing the Parsis to settle in his kingdom, while the Parsis promised to blend into society like sugar dissolves in milk without causing conflict. This symbolised cooperation and respect for local traditions. The story teaches that different communities can live together peacefully while preserving their own identity. Students can learn the importance of tolerance, adaptability, and understanding others' cultures. The incident also highlights that diversity can strengthen society instead of dividing it. Respect, kindness, and acceptance help create harmony among people from different backgrounds and contribute to peaceful and inclusive communities.

Case-Based Questions

1. During World War II, Poland was affected by war, violence, and destruction. Many families were separated, and thousands of children became orphans. They needed shelter outside their country for safety, food, and protection. India became a safe refuge during this difficult time.
2. Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja organised relief camps with the help of international organisations like the Red Cross. He provided the Polish children with food, shelter, medical care, education, and emotional support. His efforts ensured that the children could live safely until the war ended.
3. India became a "home away from home" because the Polish children received care, safety, and affection from Indian people. They were treated with dignity and kindness despite being foreigners. This humanitarian support helped them recover from trauma and feel secure in a new land.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science – Students can elaborate upon the following points-

- Long migrations can cause exhaustion, dehydration, injuries, and emotional stress, especially for children and elderly people.
- Poor weather, hunger, and lack of shelter increase health risks. Proper nutrition helps the body recover by providing energy, strengthening immunity, and improving mental health.
- Nutritious food and medical care are important for rebuilding physical and emotional well-being after



displacement.

Maths – Ratio of children to adults = 5 : 3

If 5 parts = 800 children

1 part = $800 \div 5 = 160$

Adults = 3 parts = $160 \times 3 = 480$ adults

English – Dear Friend,

Welcome to this country! I hope your journey has been safe. You will find India to be a land of kindness and acceptance where people of many religions and cultures live together peacefully. Our Jewish community has settled here comfortably and practises its traditions freely. The local people are respectful and welcoming. Trade opportunities are also growing in many regions. Do not fear being different, because India values diversity and friendship. I am sure you and your family will soon feel at home here.

Yours sincerely,

A Jewish Resident in India

Mother: “Be brave. We are close to safety.”

Father: “Stay together and do not get lost.”

Grandmother: “Kind people are helping us on the way.”

Scene 3: Arrival in India

Volunteer: “Welcome. Please take some food and water.”

Mother: “Thank you for your kindness.”

Father: “We are grateful to be safe.”

Child 2: “Are we going to live here now?”

Volunteer: “Yes, and we will help you settle.”

Scene 4: New School and Neighbours

Teacher: “Welcome to our school. You will make many friends here.”

Child 1: “I was nervous, but everyone is kind.”

Neighbour: “Come celebrate the festival with us!”

Mother: “We are happy to learn your traditions.”

Scene 5: Becoming Part of Society

Father: “I finally found work.”

Mother: “Our children are studying well.”

Child 2: “India feels like home now.”

Neighbour: “We may come from different places, but we are one community.”

All Together: “Humanity and kindness unite us all!”

Sdg-Based Questions

1. India’s tradition of welcoming migrants reduces inequalities by giving displaced people shelter, safety, and opportunities. Equal treatment and inclusion help migrants access education, jobs, and healthcare. This promotes social justice and peaceful coexistence.
2. Cultural acceptance in schools creates a safe and inclusive environment for children from different backgrounds. It encourages respect, teamwork, and understanding. Inclusive education helps children grow emotionally, socially, and academically, leading to holistic development.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Scene 1: Leaving Homeland

Mother: “We cannot stay here anymore. It is too dangerous.”

Father: “Pack only what we need. We must leave tonight.”

Child 1: “Why are we leaving our home?”

Grandmother: “Sometimes people must leave to stay safe.”

Child 2: “Will we come back someday?”

Father: “I hope so, my child.”

Scene 2: The Journey

Child 1: “I am tired and hungry.”

2. Instructions for Conducting the Interview and Presenting a Skit

Step 1: Choose People to Interview

Step 2: Prepare Interview Questions

Ask simple questions such as:

1. Which migrant communities live in our area?
2. Why did they come here?
3. What work do they do?
4. What problems did they face initially?
5. How did local people help them?
6. What traditions or foods did they bring?
7. How have they contributed to society?

Step 3: Conduct the Interview

Step 4: Organize Your Findings

Write down:

- Name of the migrant community
- Place they came from
- Reason for migration
- Their occupations
- Challenges faced

- Contributions to the local community
- Step 5: Prepare a Skit or Play
- Step 6: Conclude with a Message: End the play with a positive message such as:
- "Unity in diversity makes society stronger."
 - "Migrants contribute greatly to our communities."
 - "Kindness and acceptance help everyone feel at home."

- (b) Dangers of unchecked power: If the student council becomes too powerful and there are no checks and no restrictions on its power, unfair decisions may be made. Students' rights may be ignored, and some members may misuse power. Democracy works best when authority is balanced and accountable.

(c)

- (a) Parliament of India is an important institution because it represents the people and makes laws. However, it should not have unlimited power. In a democracy, power must be balanced among Parliament, the executive, and the judiciary

- (b) No, Parliament cannot make laws that violate citizens' fundamental rights. The Constitution protects people from unfair laws.

- (c) If there are no limits, laws may become unjust or discriminatory. Citizens' freedoms could be threatened, and democracy may weaken.

- (d) Neither is absolutely more powerful. Parliament makes laws, while the Supreme Court of India checks whether laws follow the Constitution. Both institutions balance each other and protect democracy. Neither is the holder of absolute power.

5. Families interact with different levels of government in daily life. For example, local governments handle water supply, roads, sanitation, and property taxes. State governments manage schools, hospitals, and transport services. The central government deals with defence, international affairs, railways, and national schemes. Common challenges include long procedures, delays, lack of information, and overcrowded offices. Sometimes people face difficulties in accessing online services or understanding official processes. Despite these issues, government institutions are important because they provide essential public services and support citizens' needs. This exercise shows how democracy connects governments with everyday life.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. state
2. Judiciary
3. transparency
4. law
5. local
6. Fundamental
7. States

Chapter-6

NCERT Answers

1. The statement is generally true because in most democracies, the people elect their representatives and the head of the state is not a hereditary ruler. A republic is a country where power belongs to the citizens, and leaders are chosen through elections. In democracies like India, citizens vote for representatives, and the President is elected rather than born into power. However, some democratic countries may still have constitutional monarchs, such as the United Kingdom, where a king or queen exists along with elected governments. Therefore, while many democracies are republics, not all democracies follow exactly the same structure.
2. Decentralisation means distributing power among central, state, and local governments. It is important in India because the country is very large and diverse. Local governments understand regional problems better and can respond quickly to people's needs. Decentralisation also encourages public participation, allowing citizens to take part in decision-making through Panchayats and Municipalities. It reduces the burden on the central government and improves efficiency in administration. This system strengthens democracy because power is shared instead of being controlled by one authority. It also ensures development reaches villages and towns more effectively.
3. Power should be shared among all members of the student council rather than being controlled only by the president. Shared decision-making allows different opinions to be heard and prevents misuse of authority. It also teaches teamwork, responsibility, and democratic values.
 - (a) Rules about food or language: The student council should not control personal choices such as food or language because students have individual rights and freedoms. Rules should focus only on maintaining discipline and fairness in school



B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Silent Valley	e. Reserve Forest
2. Political Executive	c. Ministers
3. NCPCR	d. Judiciary
4. Panchayats	b. Local Government
5. Elements of State	a. Sovereignty

C. True / False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) District Collector
2. (b) Solve local problems locally
3. (c) Local Government
4. (b) Elected President handles administration
5. (d) Decide who can and cannot vote

E. Short Answer Questions

1. The state is a permanent political institution that includes territory, population, government, and sovereignty. The government is only one part of the state and changes after elections. The state continues to exist even when governments change. The government makes and implements laws and policies on behalf of the state. In India, different political parties may form governments at different times, but the Indian state remains permanent. Thus, the government is temporary, while the state is permanent and broader in scope.
2. The police maintain law and order, protect citizens, and prevent crimes. They investigate criminal activities, arrest offenders, and ensure public safety. Police help enforce laws made by the government and assist during emergencies, accidents, and disasters. They also manage traffic and maintain peace during festivals, protests, and elections. A strong police system is important for protecting people's rights and ensuring stability in society. Without police, lawlessness and insecurity may increase.
3. The four essential elements of a state are population, territory, government, and sovereignty. Population refers to the people living in the state. Territory means the fixed geographical area under the state's control. The government is the institution that makes and enforces laws. Sovereignty means supreme authority to govern without outside interference. All four elements are necessary for the proper functioning of a state. Without any one of them, a state cannot exist effectively.
4. Sovereignty means the supreme power of a state to govern itself independently. It allows a country to make laws, conduct foreign relations, and manage internal affairs without interference from other countries. Sovereignty ensures that the government has the highest authority within its territory. In India, sovereignty belongs to the people, and the Constitution reflects their will. It is an important feature of an independent nation.
5. India is called a democratic republic because its leaders are elected by the people, and the head of the state is not hereditary. Democracy means citizens participate in government through elections and enjoy rights and freedoms. A republic means the President is elected rather than born into power like a king or queen. Thus, democracy focuses on people's participation, while republic focuses on the elected head of state. Together, these principles ensure equality, accountability, and representation.

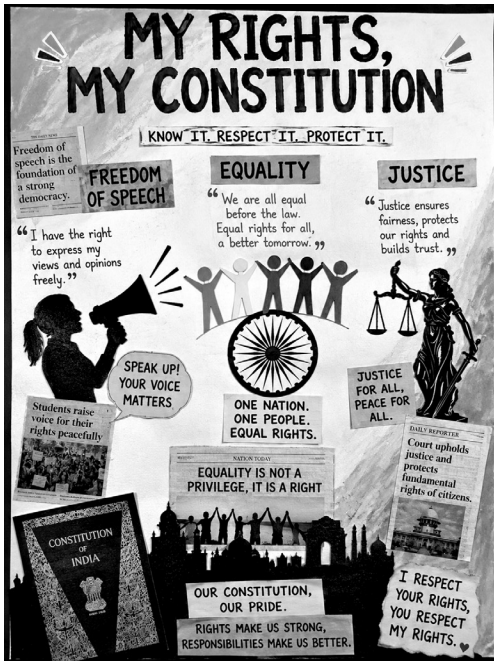
Application-Based Questions

1. I would propose a rule that protects the park while remaining fair to residents. Instead of heavy fines, warning signs and awareness campaigns should encourage people to avoid damaging the grass. Separate walking paths can be created for convenience. Protecting minority rights is important because decisions should not unfairly affect a small group of residents. Fair rules create harmony and ensure everyone's needs are respected. Democracy works best when both majority and minority interests are balanced.
2. As an IAS officer, I would regularly inspect welfare schemes and ensure benefits reach the correct people. Technology and online monitoring systems could improve transparency. Public meetings and grievance centres would help citizens report problems easily. Complaints should be investigated quickly and fairly. Corruption and delays must be strictly controlled. Listening to citizens and coordinating with local officials can improve implementation. Honest administration helps build public trust and ensures development reaches everyone.
3. The three levels of government in India can be compared to the functioning of a school. The Central Government is like the school principal who manages overall policies, discipline, and important decisions for the whole school. The State Government is like teachers or department heads who manage subjects, activities, and school functions at a regional level. The Local Government

is similar to class monitors who handle classroom cleanliness, discipline, and small daily issues. Each level has separate responsibilities but works together for smooth functioning. Just as a school cannot run properly if only the principal manages everything, a country also needs decentralisation. Sharing responsibilities among different levels improves efficiency, solves problems faster, and ensures better administration for everyone.

Art Integrated Activity

1.



2.



3. "Why Government Matters"

Setting: A Village with no law and order. Characters: Narrator, Strong Villager, Weak Villager, Shopkeeper, Old Wise Man and others

Scene 1: Narrator: "Long ago, there were no rules and no government. The strong controlled the weak. This was called Matsya Nyaya — the law of the fish, where big fish eat small fish."

Strong Villager: "I am the strongest person here. This land belongs to me now!"

Weak Villager: "But this is my land. Please do not take it."

Strong Villager: "No one can stop me!"

(He pushes the weak villager away.)

Shopkeeper: "Please pay for the food you took."

Strong Villager: "Why should I pay? If you argue, I will break your shop!"

Shopkeeper: "Someone help me!"

Villagers: "We are scared. There is no justice."

Scene 2: Old Wise Man: "When there are no laws, the strong harm the weak. Society cannot live peacefully like this."

Weak Villager: "What can we do?"

Old Wise Man: "We must choose leaders and make rules for everyone."

Villagers: "Yes! We need a government."

Scene 3: Leader: "I promise to create fair laws and protect everyone equally."

Police Officer: "We will maintain law and order."

Shopkeeper: "Now I can run my shop safely."

Weak Villager: "My land and rights are protected."

Villagers: "We feel safe and peaceful now."

Narrator:

"The government protects people, maintains justice, and ensures equality. Without a government, Matsya Nyaya prevails."

Hots Activity

1. Majority rule is an important part of democracy, but it can sometimes become unfair if minority voices are ignored. For example, in a classroom, most students may decide to spend activity time playing football, while a smaller group prefers reading or art activities. If only the majority's choice is always accepted, other students may feel excluded and unhappy. Democracy should not

only follow majority opinion but also protect minority rights and interests. Fair decision-making requires discussion, compromise, and respect for everyone's needs. In countries too, laws supported by the majority should not discriminate against smaller communities. Therefore, democracy works best when both majority rule and minority protection are balanced.

2. Democracy cannot survive properly without an independent judiciary because courts protect the Constitution and citizens' rights. The judiciary ensures that laws made by the government are fair and constitutional. If courts were controlled by political leaders, powerful people could misuse authority and deny justice to ordinary citizens. An independent judiciary acts as a check on the legislature and executive, preventing corruption and abuse of power. For example, courts protect freedom of speech, equality, and minority rights when unfair laws are challenged. Without judicial independence, democracy may turn into authoritarian rule where citizens have little protection. Therefore, a strong and impartial judiciary is essential for maintaining justice, accountability, and public trust.
3. If the Central Government handled every problem in India, administration would become slow and inefficient because India is a very large and diverse country. Local issues such as drainage problems, village roads, sanitation, and water supply require quick solutions that local authorities understand better. One central authority cannot manage every regional problem effectively. Citizens would face delays because all decisions would depend on distant officials. Regional needs, languages, and cultural differences might also be ignored. Local governments and state governments exist to ensure decentralisation and efficient governance. They help people participate directly in decision-making.
4. Elected representatives must follow the Constitution because it is the supreme law of the country and protects justice, equality, and citizens' rights. Even if the majority supports a decision, representatives cannot make laws that violate constitutional principles. For example, a majority cannot unfairly discriminate against minorities or take away basic freedoms. The Constitution ensures that democracy remains fair and balanced for everyone. It prevents misuse of power and protects people from injustice. Following constitutional values also maintains national unity and public trust in government institutions. Leaders are elected to serve citizens responsibly, not to act according to personal interests.

5. Citizens are as important as leaders because democracy depends on public participation and responsibility. Governments become effective only when citizens actively take part in democratic processes such as voting, paying taxes, following laws, and raising social issues responsibly. Citizens also hold leaders accountable by questioning unfair actions and demanding transparency. Responsible citizens help maintain cleanliness, peace, and social harmony in society. Their participation improves governance and encourages leaders to work honestly. Democracy is not only about electing representatives but also about cooperation between people and government. Educated and aware citizens strengthen democracy by protecting rights and promoting equality. Therefore, citizens play a major role in shaping the future of the country and ensuring that governments remain efficient, fair, and accountable.

Picture Based Questions

- (a) The given image features a website (CPGRAMS) or portal to facilitate grievance redressal for the citizens of India. Citizens can lodge complaints against public authorities on this website.
- (b) The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is a ministry of the Government of India concerned with the process of responsive people-oriented modern administration. Allocation of Business Rules defines the work allotted for the ministry.
- (c) CPGRAMS (Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) or this portal keeps the government accountable by providing a transparent, time-bound, and monitored mechanism for citizens to challenge administrative failures

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. C. B. Muthamma reflected important values such as courage, determination, honesty, and commitment to equality. She became the first woman officer in the Indian Foreign Service and challenged gender discrimination in government services. Despite facing unfair treatment, she worked hard and proved her abilities through dedication and professionalism. Her life teaches students the importance of confidence, perseverance, and standing up for justice. She also showed patriotism and commitment to public service by representing India internationally. Her achievements inspired women to pursue leadership roles and fight against inequality. Students can learn from her example that success requires hard work, self-belief, and courage to challenge

unfair practices. Her contribution strengthened the values of equality and justice in society.

2. Honesty and transparency are very important in public life because they build trust between citizens and the government. Honest leaders and officials make fair decisions and work for public welfare instead of personal benefit. Transparency allows citizens to know how decisions are made and how public money is used. It reduces corruption and misuse of power. Laws like the Right to Information Act help citizens seek information and keep the government accountable. When public institutions function transparently, people feel confident in democracy and governance. Dishonesty and secrecy can create corruption, injustice, and loss of public trust.
3. Citizens should actively participate in democracy by voting because elections give people the power to choose responsible leaders and influence government policies. Voting helps ensure that the government represents the interests of the people. If citizens do not vote, unsuitable leaders may come to power, affecting development and public welfare. Students should develop qualities such as responsibility, discipline, awareness, honesty, and critical thinking to become good citizens. Respecting laws, helping others, and protecting public property are also important duties. Responsible citizens strengthen democracy by participating in discussions, raising social issues, and promoting equality and harmony.

Case-Based Questions

- (a) The officer asked George Washington to become the king of America because he was a respected military leader who had successfully guided the American army during the War of Independence. Many people believed that a strong king could provide stability and unity after years of conflict with Britain. At that time, monarchies were common in many countries, so some officers thought America also needed a king to maintain order.
- (b) George Washington refused to become king because he strongly believed in democracy and constitutional government. He felt that creating a monarchy would go against the ideals of the American War of Independence, which was fought to gain freedom from British royal rule. Washington believed that power should belong to the people and not to one hereditary ruler. He wanted America to become a republic where leaders are chosen through constitutional methods. His decision showed humility, patriotism, and commitment to democratic principles.
- (c) George Washington's behaviour reflected several important values of an ideal leader. He showed humility by refusing personal power and rejecting the offer to become king. He demonstrated patriotism because he placed the country's welfare above his own ambition. His respect for democracy and constitutional government showed commitment to justice, equality, and rule of law. Washington also reflected honesty and responsibility by supporting a government based on people's participation instead of monarchy. His leadership encouraged citizens to trust democratic institutions and peaceful governance. He believed that leaders should serve the nation rather than dominate it.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Report on Clean Environment

A clean environment is the shared responsibility of both citizens and government because environmental protection affects everyone's health and quality of life. Governments create laws, sanitation systems, waste management services, and pollution-control measures to protect natural resources. They also develop parks, drainage systems, and awareness programs for environmental conservation. Citizens must cooperate by avoiding littering, reducing plastic use, conserving water, and planting trees. Public participation is essential because government efforts alone cannot maintain cleanliness. Pollution caused by careless behaviour harms air, water, soil, and public health. When citizens and authorities work together, communities become healthier and safer. Environmental protection also supports sustainable development for future generations. Therefore, cooperation between government and people is necessary to maintain cleanliness, reduce pollution, and protect nature effectively.

Maths

Percentage = $\frac{\text{Number of voters who voted}}{\text{Total eligible voters}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{800}{1000} \times 100 = 80\%$$

Therefore, 80% of the citizens participated in voting.

English – RTI Application

- (a) The Public Information Officer

Subject: Request for information regarding street repair in our area.

Respected Sir/Madam,

I, a resident of Kamla Nagar, Delhi, would like to seek information regarding the repair of damaged roads



in our locality. Kindly provide details about the funds allocated, the department responsible, and the expected completion date of the repair work. The damaged road is causing inconvenience and safety risks to residents. I request you to kindly provide the required information under the Right to Information Act.

Thank you,

Yours Sincerely,

A Citizen

(b) The Public Information Officer

Subject: Request for information regarding broken water supply in our area.

Respected Sir/Madam,

I, a resident of Green Park colony, near Sobti Public School, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, would like to seek information regarding the damaged water supply system in our locality. The residents have been facing difficulty due to irregular and broken water supply for the past several weeks.

Kindly provide the following information under the Right to Information Act:

1. Details of complaints received regarding this issue.
2. Funds allocated for repair work.
3. Expected date of completion of repairs.
4. Name of the department and officials responsible for maintenance.

I request you to kindly provide the required information at the earliest.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A Citizen

(c) The Public Information Officer

Subject: Request for information regarding lack of school facilities for children.

Respected Sir/Madam,

I would like to seek information regarding inadequate facilities in the government school of our area. Students are facing difficulties due to lack of proper classrooms, toilets, drinking water, and playground facilities.

Kindly provide the following information under the Right to Information Act:

1. Funds allocated for improvement of school facilities.
2. Details of development work planned for the school.
3. Number of teachers appointed in the school.

4. Expected timeline for improvement of facilities.

I request you to kindly provide the information as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A Citizen

Sdg-Based Questions

1. Government services such as free schooling, healthcare, scholarships, food distribution, and welfare schemes help reduce inequality by supporting poor and disadvantaged people. Education gives children equal opportunities to learn and improve their future. Free healthcare protects families from financial difficulties caused by illness. Welfare programs provide food, housing, and financial support to weaker sections of society. These services help reduce the gap between rich and poor and improve living standards. Governments also create laws to protect workers, women, and minority groups from discrimination. Equal access to opportunities promotes social justice and inclusive development.
2. Protecting minority rights is important because democracy must ensure equality and justice for all citizens, not only the majority. Minority communities may differ in language, religion, culture, or traditions, and they need protection from discrimination or unfair treatment. When governments safeguard minority rights, people feel respected, secure, and included in society. This strengthens national unity and social harmony. Constitutional rights such as freedom of religion, equality before law, and cultural rights help minorities preserve their identity. Without protection, powerful groups may misuse authority and suppress smaller communities. Respecting diversity encourages peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding. Equality becomes meaningful only when every citizen receives equal opportunities and protection regardless of background.
3. Governments, NGOs, and citizens must work together to balance economic development with environmental protection. Governments create laws and policies for sustainable growth, pollution control, and conservation of forests and water resources. NGOs spread awareness, conduct environmental campaigns, and support local communities through education and social work. Citizens contribute by following eco-friendly practices such as reducing waste, conserving water, planting trees, and avoiding pollution. Cooperation among all

groups ensures that development projects do not harm nature or future generations. Sustainable development means improving people's lives while protecting the environment. Joint efforts can reduce climate change, protect biodiversity, and improve public health. Therefore, teamwork between authorities, organisations, and citizens is necessary for building a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future for society and the planet.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do it Yourself

2. Local Government Study

Students can study their local government by visiting the Panchayat or Municipality website and collecting information about their ward, local representative, and recent development projects. They may identify their ward number, the councillor or Panchayat member representing the area, and public works such as road construction, sanitation improvements, water supply projects, or park development.

3. Know Your Rights, Follow Your Duties!

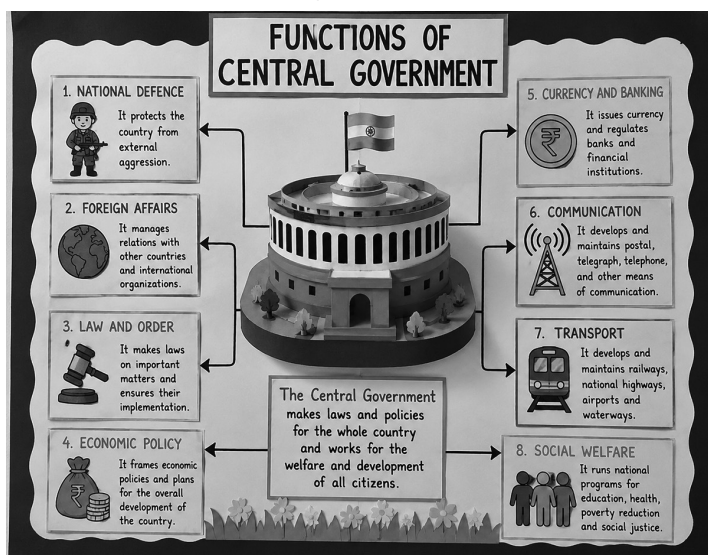
The Indian Constitution gives us freedom, equality, justice, and the right to express ourselves. But every citizen also has duties — respecting laws, protecting public property, helping others, and promoting harmony. Rights and duties go together to make democracy strong and successful. A responsible citizen does not only ask for rights but also fulfils duties honestly. Let us work together to build a fair, peaceful, and progressive India.

#IndianConstitution

#RightsAndDuties

#ResponsibleCitizen

4. Chart on functions of governments



Chapter -7

NCERT Questions

1. In the last decade, my area has seen the construction of better roads, flyovers, metro lines, hospitals, schools, and internet facilities. In cities, widened highways and the development of rapid rail and metro connectivity have improved travel and business opportunities. It has had the following benefits-

- Faster travel and reduced traffic jams
- Easier access to schools, hospitals, and markets
- More employment opportunities due to better transport
- Improved internet and communication services for students and workers

If I could build something for the community, I would build:

- A modern public library with free Wi-Fi
- A community health centre
- Parks and sports grounds for children and elderly people
- Rainwater harvesting systems and clean public toilets

2. Infrastructure such as ports, highways, railways, and airports helps the economy grow and creates many jobs. It creates direct jobs including construction workers, engineers, architects, drivers, airport staff, railway employees, security guards and maintenance workers. Indirect Benefits are as follows-

- Shops, hotels, and restaurants grow near highways and airports
- Farmers can transport goods faster and earn better profits
- Tourism increases, helping local businesses
- Delivery and online businesses become more efficient
- For example, a highway connecting villages to cities helps farmers sell crops more easily and creates transport-related jobs.

3. It is important to protect the environment while building roads, airports, or factories because careless construction can cut down forests, increase pollution, harm wildlife, water sources, cause floods or soil erosion. Yes, development and environmental protection go together hand in hand by:

- Planting trees along roads
- Using solar energy and green technology
- Building rainwater harvesting systems
- Creating wildlife crossings on highways

- Using electric public transport
- “Sustainable infrastructure” helps people while also protecting nature

4. Good infrastructure is extremely important during disasters like floods, earthquakes, or cyclones. Strong roads and bridges help rescue teams reach affected areas quickly. Airports and railways transport medicines, food, and relief materials. Communication systems help people receive warnings and emergency information. Proper drainage systems reduce waterlogging during floods. Earthquake-resistant buildings save lives. Modern infrastructure improves disaster management and reduces damage.

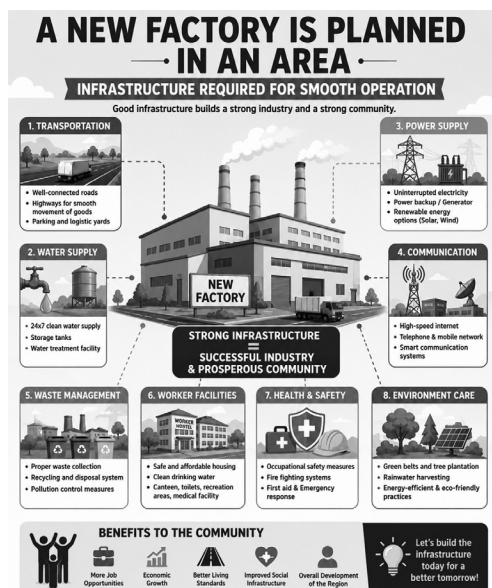
5. Yes, people sometimes damage public property by scribbling on walls, breaking streetlights, damaging benches, parks and by throwing garbage in public places. Its consequences are as follows-

- Public places become dirty and unsafe
- Government money is wasted on repairs
- Tourists and visitors get a bad impression
- Citizens cannot properly use facilities

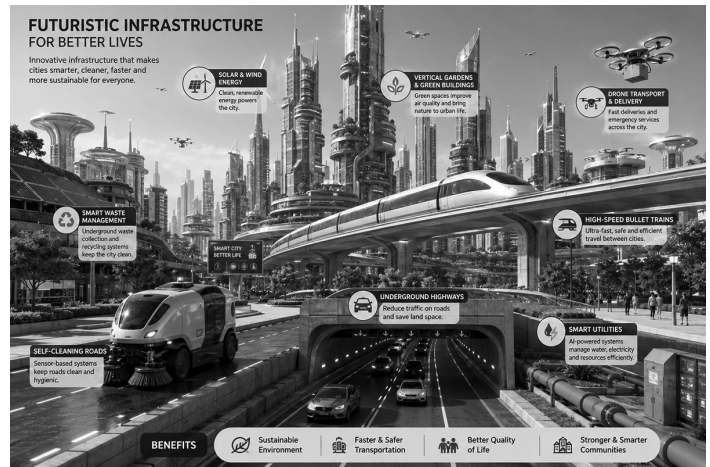
Some solutions to prevent it are-

- Spreading awareness through schools and campaigns
- Installing CCTV cameras in public places
- Imposing fines for damaging public property
- Encouraging community participation and cleanliness drives
- Teaching children the importance of civic responsibility

6. a.



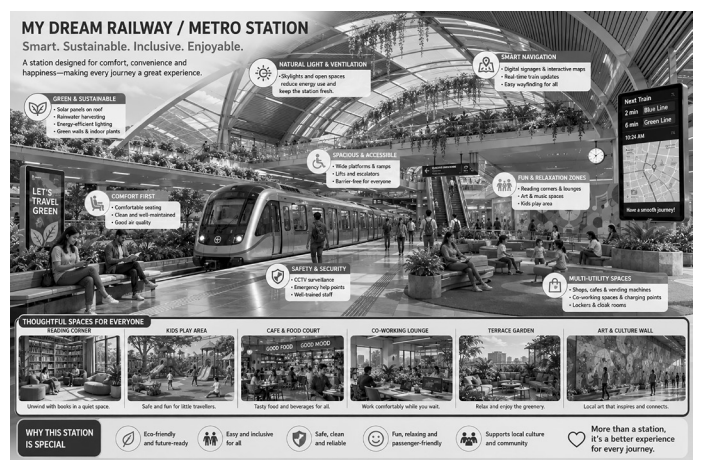
b.



c.



d.



7. Modern infrastructure uses technology to improve daily life. Some examples of Innovations are-

- Electric vehicles (EVs)
- Solar-powered streetlights
- Smart traffic management systems
- Hyperloop and bullet train technology

- Green buildings with energy-saving designs
- Smart water supply systems
- Drone-based delivery services
- Intelligent public transport apps
- Floating solar farms and smart grids

These innovations can reduce pollution, save time, and improve mobility and convenience for communities.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. water supply
2. second
3. Meghalaya
4. transport infrastructure
5. Kempegowda International Airport.
6. cargo traffic

B. Match the following

	Column A	Column B
1.	Chenab Bridge	d. Highest Bridge in India
2.	Metro trains	e. Railway
3.	Internet	a. Communication
4.	UPI	c. Digital Infrastructure
5.	Vishakhapatnam	b. Port

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

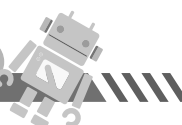
1. (c) Internet
2. (c) Germany
3. (d) Shipping or Waterways
4. (c) J.C. Bose
5. (b) Students will be able to take online lessons and conduct research

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Highways are important for farmers like Satish because they help transport crops quickly and safely to markets. Farmers often grow perishable products such as vegetables and fruits that can spoil if transport is delayed. Good highways reduce travel time, transportation costs, and damage to crops. They also connect villages to cities, warehouses, cold storage centres, banks, and hospitals.

Better roads allow farmers to reach larger markets where they may earn higher profits. During emergencies, highways also help farmers access healthcare and essential services. Without proper roads, crops may rot before reaching customers, causing financial losses.

2. Railways introduced during British rule connected different parts of India and improved transportation over long distances. The British mainly built railways to transport raw materials such as cotton, tea, and coal to ports for export and to move soldiers quickly for administrative control. However, railways also benefited Indians in many ways. They made travel faster, cheaper, and more convenient for ordinary people. Farmers and traders could transport goods easily to markets, increasing trade and economic activity. Railways also promoted communication and cultural exchange between regions.
3. Social infrastructure refers to facilities and services that improve people's quality of life and support social development. It includes institutions that provide education, healthcare, sanitation, and public welfare. Social infrastructure helps create a healthy, educated, and productive society. Schools and colleges are examples because they provide education and skill development. Hospitals and healthcare centres are important because they protect public health and treat illnesses. Public libraries, parks, sanitation systems, and community centres are also part of social infrastructure. Good social infrastructure improves living standards, reduces inequality, and supports economic growth by developing human resources.
4. Ports are important for India's economy because they support international trade and transportation of goods. Since India has a long coastline, ports connect the country with global markets. Goods such as petroleum, machinery, food grains, textiles, and coal are imported and exported through ports. Ports also create employment in shipping, transport, warehousing, logistics, and tourism. Major ports such as Mumbai Port and Visakhapatnam Port support industries and economic growth.
5. Communication infrastructure such as mobile networks, internet services, television, and radio plays a very important role during natural disasters. It helps governments send warnings and safety instructions quickly to people living in danger zones. Rescue teams use communication systems to coordinate relief work, locate affected people, and arrange medical assistance.



efficiently. Families can contact each other and receive updates about safety and emergency services. Social media and digital platforms also help authorities track disaster situations and organise rescue operations. During floods, earthquakes, or cyclones, communication infrastructure reduces panic and improves response time.

markets. Students may gain access to colleges and training centres in the city. Improved transport increases tourism and business activities, supporting economic growth. Thus, metro infrastructure not only improves mobility but also enhances quality of life, regional development, and economic opportunities for people living in surrounding rural areas.

Application-Based Questions

1. If Satish had no cold storage or good roads, many of his tomatoes would spoil before reaching markets because tomatoes are highly perishable. High temperatures, delays, and rough transportation would damage the crop and reduce its freshness and quality. Traders and customers may refuse to buy spoiled tomatoes, causing heavy financial losses for the farmer. Lack of proper roads would make transport slow, difficult, and expensive. Cold storage infrastructure could solve this problem by preserving tomatoes for longer periods and reducing spoilage. Better roads and highways would help transport crops quickly and safely to markets.
2. If I were a trader sending goods from Mumbai to Thailand, waterways would help transport heavy goods through ships at lower cost. Ports such as Mumbai Port connect Indian trade with international markets. Airways could be used for transporting valuable or perishable goods quickly. Communication networks such as the internet, mobile phones, email, and online banking would help me contact buyers, track shipments, and make payments securely. GPS systems and digital logistics platforms would improve coordination and delivery efficiency. Together, waterways, airways, and communication infrastructure support international trade by reducing travel time, improving business communication, and ensuring smooth movement of goods between countries. Good infrastructure strengthens trade, increases profits, and supports economic growth and global business connections.
3. A new metro line in the nearest city would improve travel, employment opportunities, and access to services for villagers. Faster and cheaper transport would make it easier for people to travel to the city for jobs, education, healthcare, and shopping. Job opportunities may increase because industries, offices, and businesses become more accessible. Villagers could save time and transportation costs compared to long road journeys. Metro connectivity may also encourage development of nearby areas, including better roads, housing, and

Art Integrated Activity

- 1.
- 2.

3. Report

The Green Times

India's Green Infrastructure Revolution - 2035

New Delhi, July 18, 2035

India has emerged as a global leader in sustainable development through its Green Infrastructure Revolution. Across the country, solar-powered highways, electric public transport, rainwater harvesting systems, and eco-friendly smart cities are transforming the lives of millions. The government's "Green Bharat Mission" has helped reduce pollution levels and increased the use of renewable energy in both urban and rural areas. High-speed electric trains now connect major cities, while villages benefit from smart irrigation systems and solar-powered streetlights.

Experts say the revolution has created millions of green jobs in construction, technology, transport, and clean energy sectors. Citizens are also enjoying cleaner air, safer roads, and better public spaces.

Students and environmental groups across India are celebrating this achievement and encouraging people to protect natural resources for future generations. "Green infrastructure is not just development; it is development with responsibility," said the Environment Minister during the National Sustainability Summit 2035.

Hots Activity

1. Good infrastructure alone cannot guarantee development. Some regions remain poor because:
 - a) Lack of industries and jobs: Highways and airports help transport, but if factories, businesses, and services are absent, people still do not get employment.
 - b) Poor education and healthcare: Development also depends on skilled people and healthy communities.

- c) Unequal distribution of benefits: Sometimes only big cities or wealthy groups benefit while villages and weaker sections remain neglected.
 - d) Corruption and poor governance: Funds may not be used properly, slowing real progress.
 - e) Natural challenges: Floods, droughts, deserts, or hilly terrain can make development difficult even with transport facilities.
 - f) Digital divide and poverty: People without access to technology, banking, or education cannot fully use infrastructure opportunities.
 - g) Example: Some areas may have highways passing through them, but people living nearby may still lack schools, hospitals, or jobs.
2. Digital infrastructure has improved both the economy and society.

Economic Benefits are-

- UPI and digital payments make transactions fast, cashless, and secure.
- Small shopkeepers and street vendors can receive online payments easily.
- Online banking and e-commerce create new business opportunities.
- Farmers and workers can directly receive government benefits into their bank accounts.

Social Benefits are-

- E-governance increases transparency and reduces corruption.
- Students can access online education and digital libraries.
- Telemedicine and health apps improve healthcare access.
- People in remote areas can connect with government services through the internet.
- Digital systems encourage financial inclusion and empowerment.

Example: During emergencies, online classes, digital payments, and telehealth services helped millions continue daily activities.

3. Yes, India should increasingly focus on renewable energy infrastructure because it is cleaner, sustainable, and environmentally friendly because
- A) Reduces pollution: Solar and wind energy produce less air pollution than coal and petroleum.
 - B) Saves natural resources: Fossil fuels are limited and may get exhausted.
 - C) Fights climate change: Renewable energy lowers

greenhouse gas emissions.

- D) Energy security: India can produce more of its own solar and wind power instead of importing fuel.
- E) Creates green jobs: Solar parks and wind farms generate employment opportunities.

Some examples are-

- Large solar parks in states like Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- Wind energy projects in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- Rooftop solar panels in homes, schools, and offices.

However, traditional energy sources are still needed for some industries and backup power, so India should gradually shift toward renewables while improving energy storage and technology.

4. Infrastructure should be inclusive so that everyone can use it safely and comfortably.
- A) For Children: Safe roads, footpaths, parks, and school transport reduce accidents, Clean water and sanitation improve health.
 - B) For the Elderly: Ramps, elevators, handrails, and seating areas help easy movement, Good healthcare and accessible transport improve quality of life.
 - C) For Vulnerable Groups: People with disabilities need barrier-free access, tactile paths, and audio signals, Poor communities need affordable housing, sanitation, and public transport.
 - D) Disaster-resistant infrastructure protects people during floods, earthquakes, and storms.

Inclusive infrastructure promotes:

- Equality
- Safety
- Better public participation
- Social justice
- Higher quality of life for all citizens

A well-designed city or village should serve every person, not only the strong and wealthy.

Picture Based Questions

- a) Maharashtra
- b) It makes it easy for the people living in the city to travel and transport their goods even when the city is surrounded by a water body.
- c) Waterways can be traversed by boats, ships and other methods. Bridges are built across such bodies to enable land transport transverse this water body. Their primary usage is trade, tourism and transportation.



Value And Life Skill Based Questions

1. It is important because infrastructure supports our daily lives and helps society function smoothly. When citizens and workers take responsibility:
 - Roads and public places remain clean and safe.
 - Hospitals and schools work efficiently for everyone.
 - Public property is protected from damage.
 - Communities become healthier and more organized.
 - Development reaches more people equally.

Responsible behavior such as following traffic rules, keeping surroundings clean, and respecting public property helps improve the quality of life for all.

2. Cleaner energy sources like solar and wind power reduce pollution and conserve natural resources. This shows responsibility because:
 - It protects the environment from climate change.
 - It reduces harmful air pollution and health problems.
 - Fossil fuels are saved for the future.
 - Future generations will have cleaner air, water, and energy resources.

Using renewable energy today helps create a safer and more sustainable world tomorrow.

3. Infrastructure can work effectively only when both citizens and the government cooperate. The government has the following role:
 - A) Builds roads, schools, hospitals, transport, and digital systems.
 - B) Provides maintenance and public services.
 - C) The citizens must use facilities responsibly, pay taxes and follow rules and keep public places clean and prevent damage. When both work together, infrastructure lasts longer, services improve, and communities develop faster.

Case-Based Questions

1. **A)** Storage Infrastructure (Cold Storage) because it prevents tomatoes from spoiling and keeps vegetables fresh for a longer time.
- B)** Transport Infrastructure (Good Roads and Transport) helps farmers carry goods quickly to markets and reduces delays and crop damage.
- C)** Communication/Digital Infrastructure (Internet and Network Facilities) helps farmers contact buyers and check market prices, improves business and information

sharing.

2. Two measures that could help Raizada save his crop yield.
 - A) Build cold storage facilities near the village. Improve roads and provide regular transport services. Additional support like internet facilities and farmer market apps can also help.
3. If cold storage is installed, how will it affect:
 - A) Raizada's income: His income will increase because less produce will spoil.
 - B) Quality of the crop: Tomatoes will remain fresh and better in quality.
 - C) Food wastage: Food wastage will reduce significantly

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Renewable energy sources like solar and wind power reduce pollution because they do not release harmful smoke or greenhouse gases. Solar panels and wind turbines provide clean electricity for homes, schools, transport systems, and industries. This helps protect the environment while supporting sustainable infrastructure.

Maths: Passengers travelling by train every day = 26,00,000 ;
Passengers travelling by road every day = 5,00,000

Ratio of road passengers to railway passengers: 5,00,000 : 26,00,000

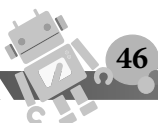
Answer- 5 : 26

English – Traveler's Account

A journey from Delhi to Chennai was exciting and comfortable because of India's modern infrastructure. I first travelled by metro in Delhi, which was fast, clean, and well-organized. Then I boarded a long-distance train that connected many cities across the country. The railway stations had digital displays, food stalls, and waiting areas for passengers. Finally, I took a flight to Chennai from the airport, where advanced security systems and modern facilities made travel easy. The journey showed how transport infrastructure connects people, supports tourism, and improves everyday life.

SDG Based Questions

1. Internet access allows students in rural areas to attend online classes, watch educational videos, access digital libraries, and learn new skills. It provides equal learning opportunities and improves the quality of education.
2. Good roads, transport, electricity, internet, and banking



facilities help villages connect with markets, schools, hospitals, and jobs. This creates more opportunities and reduces the gap between rural and urban areas.

3. Electric trains use less fossil fuel and produce less air pollution compared to diesel engines. Railway electrification reduces greenhouse gas emissions and supports cleaner transportation.
4. Metro systems and electric trains:
 - Reduce traffic congestion.
 - Lower air pollution.
 - Save fuel and energy.
 - Provide fast and affordable public transport.
 - Support eco-friendly urban development.
 - They help cities become cleaner, smarter, and more sustainable.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Smart Eco-Friendly City Model: Create a model city with:
 - Solar panels
 - Smart roads
 - Metro systems
 - Green parks
 - Digital connectivity
 - Rainwater harvesting
2. Presentation on Indian Railways: Students can prepare a presentation showing:
 - First train in 1853
 - Development of railway networks
 - Bullet trains and metro systems
 - Contribution of railways to trade, travel, and economic growth
3. Do It Yourself

Chapter-8

NCERT Answers

1. Financial infrastructure includes banks, ATMs, digital payment systems, stock markets, insurance companies, and financial institutions that help manage money and economic activities. It allows people to save, borrow, invest, and transfer money safely. Physical infrastructure such as roads, transport, electricity, and communication systems supports the functioning of financial services. For example, internet connectivity and electricity are needed for online banking, ATMs, and UPI payments. Similarly, businesses use roads and transport systems to deliver goods while banks provide loans and financial support for trade and industries. Together, financial and physical infrastructure strengthen economic growth, improve employment opportunities, and support daily life.
2. A bank account helps people save money securely and access financial services such as loans, ATM facilities, online payments, and interest on savings. It also allows people to receive salaries, scholarships, pensions, and government benefits directly. Digital banking and UPI payments make transactions faster and safer than carrying large amounts of cash. Having a bank account encourages financial discipline and inclusion. In India, schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana have helped millions open bank accounts. While everyone should have the opportunity to open a bank account, it should not be forced without proper awareness and access. Rural areas need better banking facilities and digital education. Financial literacy is important so that people can use banking services safely and confidently.
3. Compound interest means interest is calculated on both the original amount and previously earned interest. For savers, it is beneficial because their money grows faster over time. Fixed deposits and savings investments become more valuable with compound interest. It encourages long-term saving and financial planning. However, for borrowers, compound interest can become expensive because unpaid interest keeps increasing the total loan amount. People taking education, home, or business loans may face financial pressure if repayments are delayed. Therefore, compound interest can be both helpful and risky depending on the situation. Savers benefit through wealth growth, while borrowers need careful planning to avoid debt problems. Understanding compound interest helps people make better financial decisions regarding savings, investments, and loans in everyday life and future planning.
4. Financial infrastructure helps money move between households and businesses through banks, loans, digital payments, stock markets, and investment systems. Households save money in banks, and banks use those savings to provide loans to businesses for production and expansion. Businesses pay wages and salaries to workers, who then spend or save money again, creating a continuous economic cycle. Digital payment systems such as UPI and online banking make transactions



quick and convenient. Governments support this flow by building strong banking networks, promoting financial inclusion, and creating secure digital payment systems. Schemes like direct benefit transfers and low-interest loans also encourage economic activity. Efficient financial infrastructure strengthens trade, employment, investment, and economic growth by ensuring smooth movement of money between citizens, businesses, and government institutions.

5. Fixed deposits usually earn higher interest than savings accounts because the money remains locked in the bank for a fixed period. Banks can use these long-term deposits to provide loans and make investments more confidently. Since customers cannot withdraw the money easily before maturity, banks reward them with higher interest rates. Savings accounts, on the other hand, allow frequent deposits and withdrawals, so banks must keep enough cash available at all times. This flexibility reduces the interest banks can offer. Fixed deposits encourage long-term saving and financial planning because people earn better returns over time. Higher interest on fixed deposits benefits savers who do not need immediate access to their money. Thus, different interest rates reflect the different levels of flexibility and stability offered by banking services.

6. Sahil received ₹10,000 as prize money, and his father promised 12% interest every year for 3 years if he did not spend it. Using compound interest:

$$A = P(1 + r/100)^n$$

$$A = 10000(1 + 12/100)^3$$

Therefore, after 3 years, Sahil would have approximately ₹14,049.

7. Stock markets help mobilise individual savings by allowing people to invest money in companies through shares. Instead of keeping all savings idle, people can invest and earn returns if companies grow successfully. Companies benefit because issuing shares helps them raise large amounts of capital for expansion, technology, and production. Investors become partial owners of the company and may receive dividends or profit from rising share prices. Stock markets also encourage economic growth by supporting industries and business development. In India, stock exchanges such as the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange play important roles in the economy. However, investments involve risks, so people should study carefully before investing money in shares or securities.
8. Digital payments are fast, convenient, and reduce

the need to carry cash, but they also increase the risk of cyber fraud. To balance convenience and safety, people should follow secure banking practices. They should never share OTPs, passwords, PINs, or bank details with strangers. Strong passwords and two-factor authentication improve account security. People must avoid clicking suspicious links or responding to fake calls and messages. Banks and governments should spread awareness about cyber safety and strengthen digital security systems. Reporting fraud quickly through helplines such as 1930 and cybercrime portals can prevent further losses. Financial literacy and responsible use of technology are essential for safe digital banking. By combining awareness, strong security measures, and careful behaviour, digital payments can remain both convenient and secure for users.

9. Most family members and neighbours save money through bank accounts, fixed deposits, savings schemes, and digital wallets. Many regularly use UPI, ATMs, and online banking for shopping, bill payments, ticket booking, and money transfers. Most people prefer UPI because it is quick, convenient, and reduces the need to carry cash. However, some elderly people still prefer cash transactions because they find digital systems difficult to use. A few people shared experiences about fake calls and messages asking for OTPs or bank details. After realising it was a scam, they immediately blocked their accounts and informed the bank. The biggest lesson they learned was never to share personal banking information with strangers. One surprising insight was how quickly digital payments have become common even in smaller towns and villages.

10.



11. Learning to fill cheques helps students understand banking procedures and financial responsibility. A cheque must include the date, name of the person or organisation receiving payment, amount in words and numbers, and the account holder's signature. Writing cheques carefully is important because mistakes may cause rejection by the bank. Cheques are commonly used for paying utility bills, school fees, rent, and business transactions. By observing parents or guardians fill out cheques, students can learn how banking systems work. Even though digital payments are increasing, cheques are still important in financial transactions. Understanding cheque usage improves financial literacy and confidence in handling money responsibly. It also teaches the importance of accuracy, security, and proper documentation in banking and everyday financial activities.
12. A cash withdrawal slip is used to withdraw money directly from a bank account. To withdraw ₹10,000, the slip must include the account holder's name, account number, date, branch name, and the amount in both words and numbers. The amount section should be written as "₹10,000" and "Ten Thousand Rupees Only." The account holder must sign the slip correctly for verification. Some banks may also ask for a mobile number or identity proof for security purposes. Filling withdrawal slips carefully helps prevent mistakes and fraud. Students learning this process understand how banks manage financial transactions safely. Even with the growth of ATMs and digital banking, withdrawal slips remain useful for direct cash transactions inside bank branches and help people access their money securely and efficiently.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

- deposits
- Reserve Bank of India
- Current
- Unified Payments Interface.
- Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).
- cheque

B. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
1. ATM	c. Machine to withdraw cash
2. Compounding	d. Interest
3. Shares	e. Stock Market

4. Debit Cards	b. POS
5. Jan Dhan Accounts	a. Government welfare scheme

C. State True/False

- True
- False
- False
- True
- True
- True

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- d. Most people relied on cash for payments.
- d. UPI
- d. depositing cash for a fixed period of time
- b. A record of financial transactions
- a. Gods

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- Companies issue shares to raise money for business growth and expansion. People buy shares to become part owners of the company and earn profits.

Benefits of owning shares:

- Earn dividends (part of company profit)
 - Gain when share prices increase
 - Become partial owners of the company
- Payment systems are methods used to transfer money from one person to another. They help people make payments safely and quickly. Some examples are UPI, Debit cards, Net banking, Mobile wallets and Cheques.
 - People started using digital payment methods like UPI because they are:
 - Faster
 - Easier to use
 - Contactless
 - Available anytime through smartphones

Cheques take more time to process, and debit cards require swiping machines and PIN entry.

- Banks earn money mainly by accepting deposits from customers and giving loans at higher interest rates. They pay lower interest on deposits and charge higher interest on loans. The difference becomes the bank's profit.

Banks lend money as:

- Home loans
- Education loans



- Business loans
- Vehicle loans

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana helped millions of people open bank accounts, especially poor and rural citizens.

Its benefits include:

- Financial inclusion for all
- Direct transfer of government benefits
- Encouragement of savings habits
- Access to debit cards, insurance, and banking services
- Reduction in dependence on cash transactions

It made banking accessible to people who previously had no bank accounts.

accountable. Farmers can easily check their balance through passbooks, ATMs, or mobile banking. This system saves time, reduces fraud, and increases trust in government schemes. Receiving money directly in bank accounts is better than cash payments because it is safer, faster, and more reliable. It also promotes financial inclusion and encourages farmers to use banking services and digital payment systems regularly.

- If I were the manager of a bank, I would spread awareness about banking services through both online and offline methods. I would organize awareness camps in schools, villages, markets, and residential areas to explain savings accounts, loans, insurance, ATMs, UPI, and digital banking. Pamphlets, posters, and banners in local languages would help people understand banking easily. I would also use social media, SMS alerts, radio, and television advertisements to reach more people. Special workshops for senior citizens and rural customers would teach safe digital banking practices. Bank employees could visit villages and guide people in opening accounts and using mobile banking apps. I would encourage teachers and community leaders to spread awareness. These steps would help people become financially aware, reduce dependence on cash, and increase trust in modern banking services.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTIONS

- When government subsidies are directly transferred into a farmer's bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), corruption is greatly reduced. In the earlier system, middlemen sometimes took a part of the money or delayed payments. Direct transfer ensures that the full amount reaches the farmer safely and quickly without interference. It also creates a digital record of every transaction, making the process transparent and

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1.



PRATAPGRAM GRAMIN BANK
Aapka Bank, Aapke Dwaar

SAMPLE PASSBOOK PAGE

Name : RAMESH KUMAR
Account No. : 123456789012
IFSC Code : PGB0001234

Branch : Pratapgarh Branch

Account Type : Savings Account

Joint Holder : ---

DATE	PARTICULARS	CHEQUE NO.	WITHDRAWALS (DEBIT) (₹)	DEPOSITS (CREDIT) (₹)	BALANCE (₹)	INITIALS
01/05/2024	BY CASH DEPOSIT	-	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	SB
10/05/2024	BY CASH DEPOSIT	-	-	3,000.00	8,000.00	SB
18/05/2024	BY SELF CHEQUE	123456	2,500.00	-	5,500.00	SB

Abbreviations: BY - By CASH - Cash DEP - Deposit WD - Withdrawal CHQ - Cheque SB - Self

LEGEND

CREDIT (DEPOSITS) = Money Coming In

DEBIT (WITHDRAWALS) = Money Going Out



PRATAPGRAM GRAMIN BANK
Pratapgarh Branch
Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh - 222201

SAMPLE CHEQUE

RTGS / NEFT IFSC
PGB0001234

PAY Suresh Kumar

Date 18/05/2024

OR BEARER

RUPEES Two Thousand Five Hundred Only

A/C No. 123456789012

VALID FOR THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE

₹ 2,500.00

Cheque No. 123456 MICR Code 222012001 Please sign above

For RAMESH KUMAR

Ramesh Kumar
(Signature)

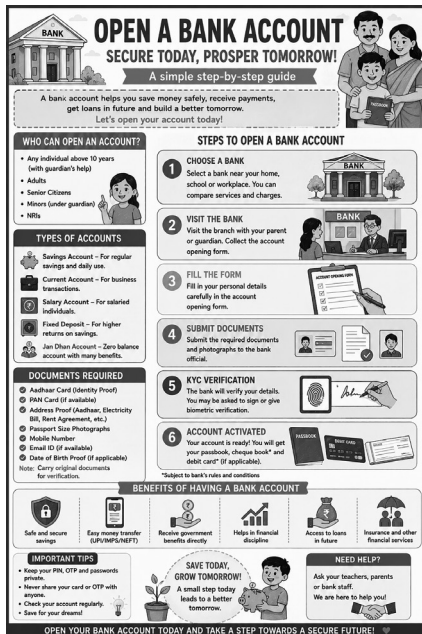
Details of Cheque

- Date: 18/05/2024
- Payee: Suresh Kumar
- Amount: ₹ 2,500.00 (Two Thousand Five Hundred Only)
- Drawer (Account Holder): Ramesh Kumar
- Account No.: 123456789012
- Bank: Pratapgram Gramin Bank
- Branch: Pratapgarh Branch
- IFSC Code: PGB0001234
- Cheque No.: 123456

⑈ 123456 ⑈ 222012001 ⑈ 012345 ⑈ 31

Note: This is a sample only for educational purpose.

2.



HOTS ACTIVITY

1. Banks play a major role in the economic development of a country. They encourage people to save money securely and provide loans to businesses, farmers, students, and industries. This increases production, trade, employment, and income. Banks also support digital payments, online transactions, and government welfare schemes through direct benefit transfers. They help in financial inclusion by connecting rural and poor populations to formal banking services. However, banks alone cannot ensure development. Problems like corruption, unequal access to banking, loan defaults, and lack of financial literacy can limit their effectiveness. In some rural areas, people still depend on cash and informal money lenders. Therefore, along with strong banks, countries also need proper education, technology, infrastructure, and transparent governance. Overall, banks are essential because they support savings, investments, and economic growth, which are necessary for national development.
2. Compounding means earning interest on both the original amount and the previously earned interest. It is highly beneficial for savings and investments because money grows faster over time. People who invest early in fixed deposits, savings accounts, or mutual funds can build wealth gradually through compounding. However, compounding can also become harmful in certain situations, especially when loans are involved. If someone takes a loan with compound interest and fails

to repay it on time, the debt increases rapidly. Credit card dues and unpaid loans may become very difficult to manage because interest keeps adding to the total amount. This can create financial stress and debt traps for borrowers. Therefore, compounding is beneficial when used for saving and investing wisely, but it can be harmful if people borrow irresponsibly or fail to repay loans regularly and on time.

3. Digital payments are convenient and mostly secure, but they are not completely safe. Modern systems like UPI, OTP verification, PINs, and biometric authentication provide strong security and make transactions fast and easy. However, cyber frauds, phishing links, fake calls, and hacking attempts can still cause financial losses. For example, fraudsters may pretend to be bank officials and ask for OTPs or passwords. If people share such confidential information, money can be stolen from their accounts. Public Wi-Fi and fake mobile apps can also increase risks. At the same time, digital payments are safer than carrying large amounts of cash because transactions are recorded and can be tracked easily. People can stay safe by using strong passwords, avoiding suspicious links, and reporting fraud immediately through the 1930 cybercrime helpline or official portals. Therefore, digital payments are safe only when used carefully and responsibly.

Picture Based Questions

- a) An ATM machine
- b) It is used to withdraw money from one's banking account. It can be found anywhere, sometimes close to bank outlets.
- c) One advantage of using it is that it is convenient and easy. A disadvantage is that it increases the risk of cyber fraud. Technical difficulties might also become an obstruction in the service offered by it.

Value and Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Honesty is very important in banking and financial transactions because money and trust are closely connected. Banks function properly only when customers provide correct information and follow rules sincerely. Honest behavior prevents fraud, cheating, corruption, and financial losses. If people lie about documents, misuse loans, or hide important details, it can harm both banks and society. Honest transactions also help maintain transparency and trust between customers, businesses, and financial institutions. In



digital banking, honesty becomes even more important because online frauds and scams can affect many people quickly.

2. Saving money regularly teaches many valuable life skills that help people become responsible and independent. One important skill is financial discipline, which helps people control unnecessary spending and use money wisely. Saving also teaches planning and goal-setting because people learn to save for future needs, education, emergencies, or important purchases. It develops patience and self-control, as people avoid impulsive buying and focus on long-term benefits. Regular saving also increases confidence and decision-making ability because people become more prepared for unexpected situations.
3. Financial discipline means managing money carefully and responsibly. It helps people avoid unnecessary expenses, save regularly, and plan for future goals. In future life, financial discipline can help in paying for higher education, buying a house, starting a business, or handling emergencies without stress. People who spend wisely and save consistently are less likely to fall into debt or face financial problems. Financial discipline also teaches budgeting, patience, and smart decision-making. It helps individuals maintain stability during difficult situations such as medical emergencies or job loss. Moreover, disciplined financial habits improve confidence and independence because people become capable of handling their own expenses and responsibilities. Good financial management also allows people to invest and grow their wealth over time. Therefore, financial discipline is an essential life skill that supports a secure, successful, and stress-free future.

Case-Based Questions

1. Before the bank branch opened, villagers faced many financial difficulties. They kept their savings at home, which led to frequent thefts and insecurity. Farmers found it difficult to get loans for seeds, farming equipment, and other agricultural needs. Entrepreneurs and small business owners could not start new businesses because there was no proper access to banking facilities or financial support. Government benefits and subsidies were also difficult to receive efficiently. People depended mainly on cash transactions, which were less safe and less convenient.
2. The opening of a bank branch brought major positive changes for farmers and entrepreneurs in the village.

Farmers could now safely save money in bank accounts and receive government subsidies directly without delay or corruption. They also gained access to loans for buying seeds, fertilizers, and farming equipment, which improved agricultural production. Entrepreneurs and small business owners received financial support to start new businesses and expand their activities. Digital payment systems made transactions faster, safer, and more convenient. The availability of banking services increased confidence among villagers and encouraged people to participate in economic activities.

3. Financial inclusion means providing banking and financial services to all people, including poor and rural communities. It is important for development because it helps people save money safely, receive loans, and access digital payment systems. Financial inclusion supports education, healthcare, business growth, and employment opportunities. Government benefits and subsidies can be transferred directly into bank accounts, reducing corruption and delays. Farmers and small entrepreneurs can take loans to improve their businesses and increase income.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science/Cyber Safety: In case of financial fraud, immediate action is very important. First, the victim should contact the bank and block the bank account, debit card, or UPI service to prevent further loss. The fraud should then be reported immediately through the National Cyber Crime Helpline number 1930 or the cybercrime portal. Passwords and PINs should be changed quickly to improve account security. People should save screenshots, transaction messages, and other evidence related to the fraud. It is also important to avoid sharing OTPs, passwords, or personal information with unknown people. Installing trusted security software and updating banking apps regularly can help prevent future frauds. Public awareness and cyber safety education are essential because many scams occur through fake calls, links, and messages. Careful digital behavior helps protect money and personal information from cyber criminals.

Maths: Principal (P) = ₹1000

Amount (A) = ₹3036

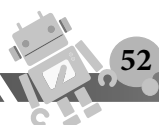
Time (T) = 12 years

Using compound interest formula:

$$A = P(1 + r/100) \times n$$

$$3036 = 1000(1 + r/100) \times 12$$

$$3036 = 1000/(1 + r/100) \times \{12\}$$



$$3.036 = (1 + r/100) \times \{12\}$$

Since:

$$(1.1) \times \{12\} \approx 3.138$$

Rate of interest is approximately 10% per annum.

English: Dear Grandfather,

I hope you are healthy and happy. I am writing this letter to tell you about UPI, which stands for Unified Payments Interface. It is a modern digital payment system that allows people to send and receive money instantly using their mobile phones.

UPI is very easy to use. You do not need to carry cash, write cheques, or swipe debit cards for every transaction. By using a UPI app, money can be transferred directly from one bank account to another within seconds. Payments can also be made by scanning QR codes at shops, restaurants, and markets. UPI works 24 hours a day and is very convenient for paying electricity bills, booking tickets, shopping online, and sending money to family members. It is safe because every transaction requires a UPI PIN and verification.

However, we should never share OTPs, passwords, or UPI PINs with anyone to avoid fraud. I would love to help you learn how to use UPI safely and easily.

Yours lovingly,

Neha

SDG Based Questions

1. Scholarships credited directly into students' bank accounts help ensure that financial assistance reaches them safely and quickly without delays or corruption. Students can use the money for school fees, books, uniforms, transport, and other educational needs. Direct transfer also reduces dependence on middlemen and creates transparency in the system. It encourages students and their families to use banking services and promotes financial inclusion. Poor and rural students especially benefit because they receive timely support for continuing their education. This improves equal access to quality education and reduces dropout rates among economically weaker students.
2. Banks support business growth and entrepreneurship

Suggested Project Ideas

- 1.

by providing loans, savings facilities, digital payment systems, and financial guidance. Entrepreneurs can borrow money to start new businesses, buy machinery, expand production, and hire workers. Banks also help businesses manage transactions safely and efficiently through online banking, UPI, debit cards, and current accounts. Small businesses and startups especially benefit from financial support because they often lack large amounts of capital. Banking services increase economic activity, create jobs, and encourage innovation and industrial development. Farmers, shopkeepers, and manufacturers can also improve their work using bank credit and insurance services.

3. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana reduced inequality in India by giving poor and rural people access to formal banking services. Before this scheme, many families did not have bank accounts and depended mainly on cash transactions or local moneylenders. Jan Dhan Yojana allowed millions of citizens to open zero-balance bank accounts and access services like savings, debit cards, insurance, and direct benefit transfers. Government subsidies, pensions, scholarships, and welfare benefits could now reach people directly without middlemen or corruption. This improved financial security and reduced economic differences between rural and urban populations. The scheme also encouraged digital banking and financial awareness among weaker sections of society.
4. The adoption of UPI by other countries is important for India because it strengthens international cooperation and promotes India's leadership in digital technology. UPI provides a fast, secure, and low-cost payment system that can simplify international transactions, tourism payments, and money transfers. When other countries adopt UPI, Indian travelers and businesses can make payments more easily abroad. It also increases global trust in India's digital infrastructure and encourages partnerships between countries in the field of financial technology. UPI expansion can improve trade, investment, and economic relations with other nations. In addition, it showcases India's innovation and technological capabilities on the global stage.



BANK SAFETY AWARENESS PROJECT

BE AWARE. BE ALERT. BE SAFE.

1. CYBER SAFETY

Secure Today, Safe Tomorrow!

- Use Strong Passwords**
Use unique passwords with letters, numbers & symbols. Change them regularly.
- Be Alert to Phishing**
Do not click on links or open attachments from unknown emails or messages.
- Avoid Public Wi-Fi**
Do not use public Wi-Fi for banking or financial transactions.
- Keep Your Devices Secure**
Use updated antivirus, lock your devices and enable screen lock.
- Keep Software Updated**
Regularly update your apps, OS and browser.
- Log Out Safely**
Always log out after completing your banking session.

YOUR SECURITY IS IN YOUR HANDS. BE SMART. BE SAFE.

2. DOS AND DON'TS OF DIGITAL BANKING

DO'S	DON'TS
Use official banking apps and websites only.	Don't share OTP, PIN, password or CVV with anyone.
Enable Two-Factor Authentication (2FA).	Don't click on unknown links or download apps.
Check account alerts and bank messages regularly.	Don't use public Wi-Fi for banking transactions.
Verify details before making any payment.	Don't share your screen or remote access.
Report suspicious activity to your bank immediately.	Don't respond to calls or messages asking for personal details.

FOLLOW THE DOS, AVOID THE DON'TS. SAFE BANKING, SECURE LIFE.

3. HOW TO PREVENT FINANCIAL FRAUDS

Stay Alert. Stay Safe. Stop Fraud.

- Be cautious of calls, emails or SMS asking for personal or banking details. Banks never ask for such information.
- Verify before you trust. Always confirm the sender or caller through official channels.
- Monitor your accounts regularly and report any unauthorized transaction immediately.
- Be alert to fake offers and lottery schemes. If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is!
- Do not share OTP, PIN, CVV, passwords or bank details with anyone – not even friends or family.

IF YOU SUSPECT FRAUD, REPORT IMMEDIATELY!

Contact Your Bank Customer Care | Call 1930 (National Cyber Crime Helpline) | Report Online at www.cybercrime.gov.in

CYBER SAFETY WEEK AWARENESS • ACTION • SECURITY

TOGETHER WE CAN BUILD A SAFE DIGITAL INDIA

PARTICIPATE IN QUIZZES, DISCUSS & PLEDGE TO BE A CYBER SAFE CITIZEN!

BE RESPONSIBLE. BE INFORMED. BE SECURE. BANK SAFETY STARTS WITH YOU!

2. Report on Digital Banking Awareness and Usage

Title: Survey Report on Banking Habits and Digital Payment Awareness

Introduction: A survey was conducted among neighbours and friends to understand their banking habits, use of digital payment methods, awareness about banking services, and experiences with online fraud. The survey included people of different age groups and occupations.

Questions Asked

1. Do you use UPI, ATM, or cash for day-to-day transactions?
2. Have you ever faced online fraud or cyber scams?
3. What payment methods did you mainly use five years ago?
4. How did you learn about banks, bank accounts, and digital services?
5. What safety measures do you follow while using online banking?
6. Which digital payment app do you use most often?
7. Do you think digital banking is safer and easier than

cash?

The survey shows that digital banking and UPI payments have become very popular due to convenience and speed. However, cyber fraud remains a concern. People should be educated about safe banking practices like:

- Never sharing OTPs or passwords
- Using trusted apps only
- Avoiding suspicious links and calls
- Regularly checking bank statements

Digital banking is improving people's lives, but awareness and cyber safety are equally important. Some suggestions to prevent these incidents are-

- A) Organise cyber safety awareness programmes in schools and communities.
- B) Conduct digital banking workshops for elderly people.
- C) Encourage people to use strong passwords and two-factor authentication. Spread awareness about reporting cyber fraud quickly.