

Chapter-1

1. Two of the most important geographical features of India are the Himalayan Mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plains (Answers may differ).

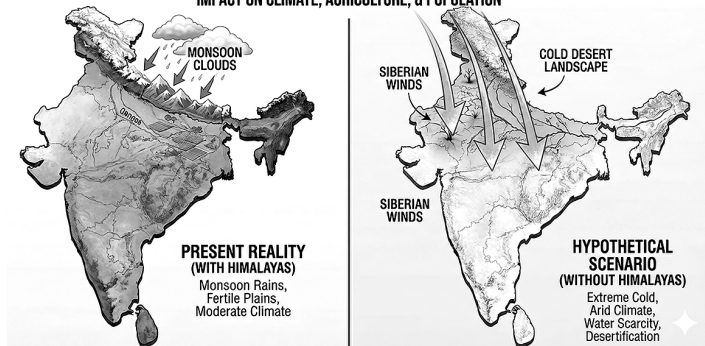
- (a) The Himalayan mountain range forms a natural barrier and protects the country from extremely cold winds coming from Central Asia.
- (b) They also help maintain a moderate climate suitable for human life and agriculture in the region by forcing Monsoon bearing winds to produce rainfall.
- (c) Various rivers which feed the Gangetic plains originate in the Himalayas.
- (d) The Indo-Gangetic Plains are among the most fertile regions in the world because rivers deposit alluvial soil every year.
- (e) The region is ideal for agriculture and supports a very large population. These plains have historically been centres of settlement, trade, and civilisation.

2. If the Himalayas did not exist, I believe India's physical and human geography would appear very different. Cold winds from Siberia and the Arctic would blow directly into the subcontinent, making the climate in Northern India much colder and drier. The monsoon winds would not be blocked and there would be no rainfall in the region. Larger parts of India would become cold deserts like Ladakh. Many major rivers that originate in the Himalayas might not exist. This would reduce the water availability in Gangetic plains. The absence of the Himalayas would therefore change India's climate, vegetation, agriculture, and population distribution significantly.

(Students may also draw a poster describing these conditions based on their opinion)

INDIA WITHOUT THE HIMALAYAS: A GEOGRAPHICAL TRANSFORMATION

IMPACT ON CLIMATE, AGRICULTURE, & POPULATION



3. India is called a “mini-continent” because -

- (a) It harbours various physical features, climates, ecosystems, and cultures within one country.
- (b) Physical features like the mountains, deserts, islands, plains, coastal ghats, lagoons, estuaries and deltas are all found in India.
- (c) This diversity results in different types of weather, crops, languages, lifestyles, and traditions. Due to these multitudes, it is often described as a mini-continent.

4. The Ganga originated at the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas and flows through states like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal before finally flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

- (a) Along its journey, it causes the formation of fertile plains through the deposition of alluvial soil.
- (b) In the mountains, it is a rich source of water for drinking, small-scale farming, and generating hydroelectric power.
- (c) In the cities where it flows, it facilitates irrigation, transport and supplies water for domestic use and religious practices.
- (d) Fishermen and farmers depend upon it for their livelihoods.

The river thus supports livelihoods, culture, agriculture, and ecosystems along its entire course.

5. The southern part of India is called a peninsular plateau because-

- (a) It is a large, elevated plateau which comprises very old and stable rock formations from the Cretaceous period.
- (b) It is triangular in shape and surrounded by water on three sides — the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the south, making it a peninsula.
- (c) This peninsular plateau is rich in minerals and has gently sloping land with rivers such as the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri flowing eastward.

6. The Sundarbans, located in West Bengal extending into Bangladesh, is the world's largest contiguous mangrove forest. It is an interesting UNESCO World Heritage Site because it is a vast wetland where the Bay of Bengal (sea), the delta (land) and Ganga (river) come together to form a unique geographical feature. It harbours tidal waterways, mudflats and dense mangrove forests which are home to exotic and endangered flora and fauna species like the Ganges Dolphin, Olive Ridley turtles and the famous Royal Bengal Tiger. Not just diverse geographical features, it is also a repository of rich

cultural traditions passed down through generations among the local communities. The mangrove forests act as a barrier for storms. They are shore stabilizers and nutrient and sediment traps.

7. Answers may differ.

I live in Uttar Pradesh. After consulting both physical and political maps of India, I inferred that it is located in the Northern Plains, specifically the Indo-Gangetic Plain near the Yamuna River. This region is flat, fertile, and densely populated. Its location has historically made it an important centre for administration, trade, and culture.

8. Different Food preservation methods in India can be discussed as follows-

- (a) Food preservation methods are adapted to climate and local resources. Sun-drying is common for vegetables, spices, papad, and fish in northern India. This method is used to preserve seasonal vegetables and use them during the off season.
- (b) In states located on the coast, salting and pickling help prevent spoilage (from humidity).
- (c) People also preserve food by fermenting (such as pickles and batters), storing grains in airtight containers, or using oil and spices as natural preservatives.
- (d) These methods reduce wastage, ensure food availability during off-seasons, and reflect traditional knowledge passed down through generations.

9. Despite its physical diversity, India's geography has played a major role in uniting people.

- (a) Rivers (for example, Ganga and Yamuna) have acted as cultural and economic links, encouraging travel, trade, and shared traditions.
- (b) Mountain passes enabled transportation in indomitable terrains and interaction with neighbouring regions, while plains enabled easy movement and communication.
- (c) Seasonal monsoon patterns influence agriculture similarly across the country, creating shared rhythms of life such as festivals linked to harvests.
- (d) Trade routes along coasts and rivers encouraged the spreading of ideas, languages, and cultural practices.

Thus, while geography creates diversity, it also fosters connections that strengthen unity.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

- 1. Deccan
- 2. Barren Island
- 3. Narmada and Tapi
- 4. Chilika and Pulicat
- 5. Mawlynnong

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Himachal	d. Middle range
2. Shivaliks	a. Lower range
3. Ladakh	b. Cold Desert
4. Yamuna	e. River in plains
5. Peninsula	c. Water on three sides

C. True / False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. (b) Shiwalik
- 2. (c) Ganga
- 3. (a) South
- 4. (d) West flowing rivers in Peninsula
- 5. (b) Sundarbans

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. The differences between Eastern and Western Coastal Plains are as follows-
 - (a) The Western Coastal Plains are narrow and rocky. Rivers like Narmada and Tapi, flowing in the region form estuaries.
 - (b) The Eastern Coastal Plains are wider and flatter dotted with large deltas formed by rivers like the Godavari and Krishna. Lagoons such as Chilika Lake are also found here.
- 2. Rivers on the eastern coast flow over gentle slopes and carry large amounts of sediment, which gets deposited at the mouth to form deltas. West-flowing rivers have steep gradients and less sediment, so they form estuaries instead.
- 3. A plateau is an elevated tableland landform with steep sides. India's Peninsular Plateau is made of rocks made of dried lava which are rich in minerals, and has a triangular shape. It is bordered by the Western and

Eastern Ghats and slopes from west to east.

4. The Western and Eastern Ghats influence local rainfall, protect biodiversity, and act as water divides for the rivers flowing in the region. Many important rivers like Godavari and Krishna originate here.
5. The Deccan plateau slopes from west to east. Almost all the rivers originating and flowing in the region flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal.
6. The Himalayan mountains were formed due to the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate millions of years ago, causing the land to fold and rise. They are also known as young fold mountains.
7. Ladakh is known as a cold desert because it receives very little rainfall due to its location in the rain shadow regions of the Himalayas. It experiences extremely cold temperatures and supports sparse vegetation.
8. The Thar Desert has sandy soil, sand dunes and experiences very little rainfall with extremely high temperatures. As a result, it enables the growth of very little vegetation. Water scarcity is common, and settlements are scattered.

Application-Based Questions

1. If the Himalayas did not exist, India would experience vastly different geographical and climatic conditions. Some of these climatic conditions are as follows-
 - (a) Cold winds from Central Asia wouldn't be prevented by any barrier. This would make the northern half of India much colder.
 - (b) The absence of Himalayas as a barrier will also make it difficult to force the rain-bearing winds (Monsoon winds) to cause rainfall. As a result, the region will have limited water supply to support domestic usage. There wouldn't be much cultivation possible.
2. If I were a farmer in Gangetic plains, I would take the following actions to improve production in my field-
 - (a) I would employ precision based equipment for irrigation to improve the supply of water and nutrients to the soil.
 - (b) I would use organic fertilisers instead of chemical based fertilisers and insecticides to improve the quality of the soil, for the long term.
 - (c) To enhance soil health, balance nutrients, and break pest/disease cycles, I would use crop rotation and modern farming tools.

3. There is very little rain in Ladakh yet it has snow because-

- (a) It experiences extremely low temperatures which cause the moisture present in the atmosphere to freeze.
- (b) This makes the precipitation fall as snow instead of rain.

Various challenges faced by people living in the region are scarcity of resources, water shortage, extremely harsh climate, difficulty of movement and transit and limited farming season.

Art Integrated Activity

1. Blog Post: Asia's Cleanest Village: Mawlynnong

Mawlynnong, located in Meghalaya, is often called Asia's cleanest village—and after visiting it, I truly understand why. Tucked away in Khasi hills, this village is the embodiment of natural beauty.

As soon as I entered the village, I was struck by the spotless pathways lined with flowers. Bamboo dustbins stood at regular intervals, reminding everyone to dispose of waste responsibly. I couldn't spot a piece of waste littered in public places. Cleanliness seemed like a way of life for these citizens.

The traditional Khasi houses, built with natural materials, blend aesthetically with the earthy hues of the surrounding environment. Children are taught from a young age about waste segregation and environmental care. Villagers are kind and enlightened about sustainable ecological existence. What impressed me most was the strong sense of community responsibility. Every household participates in keeping the village clean. Plastic use is minimal, and organic waste is composted. I was especially fascinated by the living root bridges which are nurtured and maintained by the villagers over generations.

Mawlynnong is not just clean—it is inspiring. It shows that sustainable living is possible when people care deeply about their environment.

2. Comic strip idea

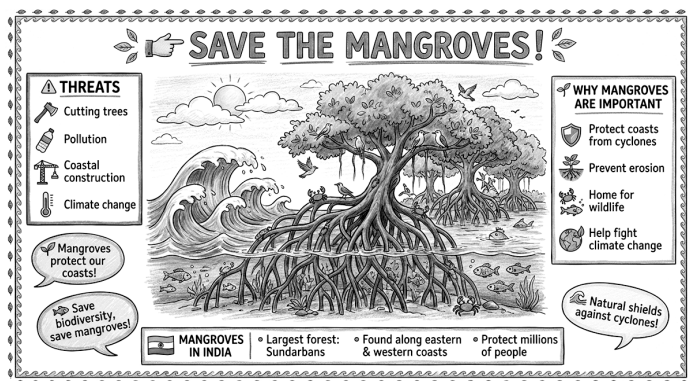
Students can create a comic strip based on their own interpretation. They can take inspiration from this sample.

Forest: talks about biodiversity and conservation

Farmer: talks about livelihood and tea farming

Theme: balance between development and nature





Hots Activity

- If I were a Wildlife explorer, I would expect to see the following animals and plants-
 - In the Himalayan region- Snow leopards, yak, mountain goats and wolves etc. Plants like Pine, Deodar trees and Rhododendron can be found.
 - In the Plateau region- Deer, wild boars and tigers can be found along with other grazing animals. Plants like Teak, Sal and other shrubs.
- Yes, in many ways because they depend on natural resources carefully and maintain ecological balance. However, modern facilities like healthcare and education are better in cities. A balance of traditional knowledge and modern development is ideal.

Picture Based Questions

- The Thar Desert is represented by the yellow stretch in the North-western region of the Indian subcontinent.
- The Peninsular Plateau is the brown and yellow coloured triangular mass of land surrounded by three waterbodies. The Eastern and Western Coastal plains are the green coloured strips which are juxtaposed in between the waterbodies and the Peninsular Plateau on both Eastern and Western boundaries of the southern half of India.
- Mountains are featured in the Northern half of India- represented by dark brown colour. Peaks beyond the lower ranges of Himalayas are snow covered and thus marked by white colour in the map.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

- Coral being collected as a souvenir

I would politely request the tourist not to collect coral and explain that corals are living organisms and an essential part of the marine ecosystem. They provide shelter to many fish and protect coastlines from strong

3. Poster

Students can create a poster based on their own creativity. A sample has been given for you.

Title: Save the Mangroves!

Components: Threats to Mangroves, Functions and Services to the Ecosystem by Mangroves, Facts and Details about Mangroves in India

Pictures or Drawing Ideas: Mangrove roots holding the Earth firmly in their arms; Show waves crashing but being stopped by mangroves; can include fish and birds living among the roots

Slogans: "Mangroves protect our coasts!", "Save biodiversity, save mangroves", "Natural shields against cyclones"

waves and erosion. Removing coral damages the habitat and takes many years to recover. I would encourage the tourist to take photographs instead of souvenirs so that the natural environment remains protected.

2. To make the trip sustainable, I would suggest taking the following actions-

- Carrying reusable water bottles and avoiding plastic
- Not littering or leaving behind their used materials on the roads; Using dustbins
- Respecting wildlife and not disturbing any vegetation
- Conserving water and electricity in hotels
- Supporting local communities by buying local products

These steps would reduce environmental impact and make the trip responsible and educational.

Case-Based Questions

1. The city is located on the delta of the Godavari, which is a low-lying area. Heavy rainfall and excess water flow could have caused the river to overflow its banks, leading to floods. Deltas are especially prone to flooding.
2. Yes. Floods deposit fresh alluvial soil rich in nutrients, which can increase fertility and improve crop yield in the long term.
3. Problems farmers might face in such conditions are as follows-
 - (a) Crop damage and loss of income
 - (b) Soil erosion in some fields
 - (c) Loss of livestock and property
 - (d) Farmers would be unsure about planting new crops or their livelihoods

As a leader, my steps would be:

- (a) Immediately provide for relief camps, food, and medical aid
- (b) Offer compensation and crop insurance support
- (c) Improve flood control measures like embankments
- (d) Plan better drainage and early warning systems

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

1. Why are the Himalayas still growing?

The Himalayas are still rising because the Indian tectonic plate continues to move northwards and collide

with the Eurasian plate. This ongoing movement pushes the land upward causing the land to fold upwards. This increases the size of the Himalayan peaks. This shows that the Earth's crust is not fixed but constantly moving due to plate tectonics. It also indicates that mountains can continue forming and changing over millions of years.

2. Maths

$$\text{Percentage} = 150,000 / 700,000 \times 100 = 21.4\%$$

So, the state occupies about 21.4% of the Gangetic Plains.

3. **Diary Entry** - A visit to the Great Himalayan National Park, UNESCO WHS

Dear Diary,

Today I visited the Great Himalayan National Park, and it was one of the most amazing experiences of my life. The weather was cool and pleasant, with temperatures much lower than experienced in the plains. The air felt fresh and pure.

The region is mountainous with forested slopes and rich soil supporting dense vegetation. I saw various trees like tall pines and oaks. I even spotted colourful birds and blue sheep (bharal), Himalayan brown bear and mountain deer. The biodiversity here is incredible. The climate was chilly, especially in the morning, and the streams flowing through the park made the scenery even more beautiful. This trip made me realise how important it is to protect our natural treasures and ecosystems. It was truly unforgettable.

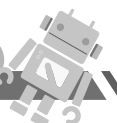
SDG Goals

1. **Melting glaciers**

Glaciers are melting at an unprecedented rate today. Climate change caused mainly by greenhouse gas emissions from industries, transport, and other anthropogenic activities is responsible for this drastic change. We must all assume the responsibility-including governments, industries, and communities. Sustainable development can be achieved by reducing emissions, using renewable energy, protecting forests, and promoting climate-friendly policies. Tourism and extraneous construction can be restricted in certain areas to keep the health and stability of the region intact.

2. To conserve wildlife and Students and communities can:

- Spread awareness about conservation



- Avoid deforestation and thereafter planting foreign species of flora
- Participate in tree-planting drives
- Support wildlife protection laws
- Promote eco-tourism instead of harmful development based activities

3. River conservation programmes

Programmes like Namami Gange focus on cleaning rivers, treating sewage water, preventing and regulating the release of industrial waste, restoring ecosystems, and spreading awareness. These efforts help achieve the goal of clean water and healthy aquatic ecosystems.

Project Ideas

1. Map

2. Discover a Landform - The Thar Desert

(a). Some important features and interesting facts about the Thar Desert are-

- It experiences extremely high temperatures during the day and low during the night.
- Water is scarcely found in the Desert as rainfall is extremely low- Villagers have to adapt their lifestyles around its availability using water conservation methods.
- It forms a natural geographical boundary of Indian territory in the west.
- Vegetation includes cactus, thorny bushes, khejri trees, and drought-resistant grasses.
- Wildlife includes camels, desert foxes, chinkara, and the Great Indian Bustard.

Some challenges faced by the people living in the region include expansion of desert-like conditions due to deforestation and overgrazing and soil erosion caused due to strong winds which remove fertile topsoil. Heatwaves and droughts affect agriculture and livestock. These conditions also affect their clothing and food choices. Women have to face much more hardships due to resource scarcity. They have to walk miles to collect water for household chores and drinking purposes.

Adaptation by the people living in the region-

(a) Unique water conservation and storage methods including Tankas and johads

(b) Growing drought resistant crops including coarse grains and millets

(c) Using sand to clean utensils instead of water

C. **Adarsh Village Plan** - An Ideal Village can use the following to balance sustainability and development of the villagers-

- Solar panels, wind energy and biogas for energy production and electricity distribution
- Rainwater harvesting to conserve water resources
- Construction of Eco-friendly houses using locally available materials
- Organic farming and community forests
- Schools and healthcare with green infrastructure

Chapter - 2

1. Instrument used Element of the Weather

Instrument used	Element of the Weather
1. Hygrometer	d. Humidity
2. Anemometer	c. Wind direction and Speed
3. Barometer	b. Atmospheric Pressure
4. Thermometer	e. Temperature
5. Rain Gauge	a. Precipitation

2. As Jyotsna is packing for Mumbai where temperature is 29°C and humidity is 84%, I would advise Jyotsna to pack light, loose, and breathable cotton clothes. This is because the temperature experienced is warm and humidity is very high, which can make her feel sticky and uncomfortable. She should also carry:

- (a) A cap, hat and sunscreen
- (b) Comfortable footwear to walk around
- (c) Water bottles to stay hydrated
- (d) An umbrella or raincoat since Mumbai experiences rainfall in June

This will help her stay comfortable and prepared for humid and possibly rainy weather.

3. Best site for setting up a rain gauge is on an open ground with elevated platform. This is because -

- (a) The rain gauge needs to be placed in an open area away from buildings, walls, and trees so rainfall is not blocked.
- (b) An elevated platform prevents water splashing

from the ground from entering the gauge again and affecting the reading.

(c) It ensures accurate measurement because wind flow is less obstructed.

(d) Other sites are unsuitable because Terrace/verandah/compound wall may cause obstruction in collection of water or splashing. Vegetable garden may have plants blocking rainfall.

4. Weather Report Script (Jammu & Kashmir- 01-02-2025)

Good evening viewers! Here is the weather update for Jammu and Kashmir for today, February 1, 2024.

Across the region, temperatures remained quite low, reflecting usual winter conditions. Maximum temperatures ranged roughly between about 1°C and 8°C in most stations. Pahalgam recorded one of the lowest maximum temperatures, while Muzaffarabad reported relatively higher values.

Minimum temperatures in several areas were around or below freezing. Humidity levels were generally high, mostly above 90 percent in many stations, suggesting moist atmospheric conditions.

Some locations reported precipitation in the form of rainfall and snowfall, with Gulmarg and surrounding hill stations experiencing snow accumulation. Qazigund was the wettest place in the region. Overall, the region experienced cold and cloudy weather with chances of precipitation in higher altitudes.

That's the weather update for today. Stay warm and safe.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Anemometer
2. cooling
3. troposphere
4. wind vane
5. Weather

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Ambient	c. of the immediate surroundings
2. Opening and Closing of Pine Cones	e. Weather Changes
3. IMD	a. 1875
4. Anemometer	b. Wind direction
5. Khardung La	d. Ladakh

C. True / False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Meteorology
2. (c) A depression may form.
3. (b) Day and Night
4. (a) 1013 mb
5. (b) weather forecasting

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Two elements of weather are temperature and humidity.
2. A wind vane is an instrument used to determine the direction of the wind. It has a rotating pointer and tail that move with the wind to show the direction from which the wind is blowing.
3. An Automated Weather Station (AWS) collects data such as temperature, rainfall, wind speed, humidity, and pressure of the region in which it is located-automatically. It sends real-time information to meteorological departments, helping in accurate weather forecasting and warnings.
4. A rain gauge measures the amount of precipitation (rainfall) received at a place over a specific period.
5. Recording Weather Data regularly is essential because :
 - (a) Data helps identify patterns and predict seasonal changes
 - (b) It helps predict future weather conditions- which helps people prepare for their day and schedule.
 - (c) Helps in preparation for disasters like floods or cyclones
 - (d) Assist farmers, pilots, and planners (Any two)
6. Relative humidity is the amount of moisture present in the air compared to the maximum amount the air can hold at that temperature, expressed as a percentage.
7. An anemometer has rotating cups or blades. When the wind blows, it spins them. The speed of rotation is measured and converted into wind speed.
8. Atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude because air becomes thinner at higher elevations. It is higher at sea level and lower in mountains. Temperature and weather systems also influence pressure.

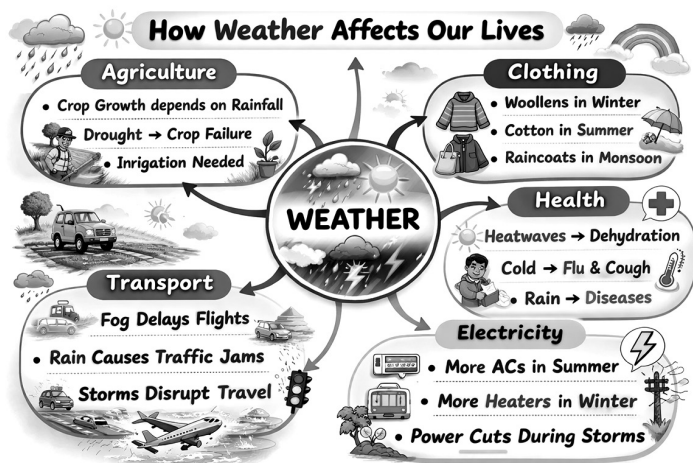
Application-Based Questions

1. Mind Map — “How Weather Affects Our Lives”

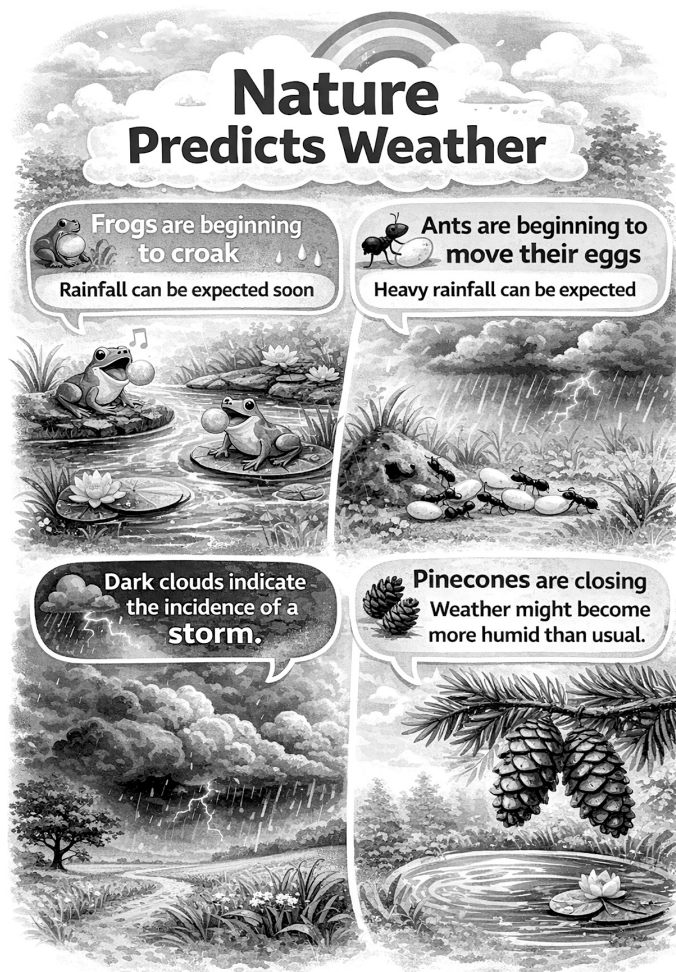


You can draw a mind map placing the word 'Weather' in the centre and its implications in the form of branches-

- Agriculture → crop growth depends on rainfall
- Clothing → woollens in winter, cotton in summer
- Health → heatwaves cause dehydration, cold causes flu
- Transport → fog delays flights, rain causes traffic
- Electricity → more usage of ACs or heaters



- Red → Take action



2. Script for a 5-minute TV News Bulletin based on the given points-

Good Morning, Viewers! (Present a chart with forecast and other weather related details in class to use it as a prop during the news bulletin)

During the presentation, ask a meteorologist about her predictions for the upcoming spell of rainfall/lack of rainfall. Discuss the implications of climate change and global warming on weather patterns.

Some questions can be-

- (a) How has the continuous release of greenhouse gases affected the amount of rainfall received in the region?
- (b) Which extreme weather patterns have been observed as a result of that?
- (c) How will this impact the upcoming cropping seasons?
- (d) What can be done to remedy the situation?

Some safety tips for the viewers- Carry umbrellas (in case of heavy rainfall), avoid flooded roads, carry water bottles and avoid going out during the middle of the day etc

Use IMD alerts to explain the seriousness of the situation in your chart-

- Yellow → Be aware
- Orange → Be prepared

3. Changes observed in the case of sudden drop in temperature-

- (a) People start to wear warm clothes like sweaters, caps and gloves, use heaters and stay indoors. They are observed drinking warm beverages etc.
- (b) Animals begin to seek shelter. Their activity and movement is reduced. Some begin to hibernate and hide inside caves.
- (c) Plants exhibit slower growth, leaves may begin to wilt or drop.
(Students can put these on placards with drawings or pictures.)

Art Integrated Activity

1. Students can create the following instruments using YouTube videos and other instructions given on the internet. Their functions at a Weather Station are-

- (a) Rain gauge → measures rainfall
- (b) Wind vane → wind direction
- (c) Hygrometer → humidity

(d) Barometer → pressure

2. Students can create a collage using the following statements/slogans for under the title- 'Nature predicts weather'

- Frogs begin to croak → Rainfall can be expected soon.
- Ants begin to move their eggs → Heavy rainfall can be expected.
- Dark clouds indicate the incidence of a storm.
- Pinecones closing → Weather might become more humid than usual.

Students can use online articles, magazines, paper cuttings and headlines to support these bits of information and traditional knowledge.

3. Explaining a Fantasy scene with the title- "What If It Rained Upside Down?"

If it rained upside down or the sun did not rise, ecosystems would collapse. Plants would not grow properly, animals would lose habitats, and human life would become difficult. This shows how delicate and important Earth's weather systems are.

Hots Activity

1. Both systems of weather measurement can be compared and discussed by students as follows-

Group A: Traditional methods are based on observation and traditional local knowledge instead of scientific and logical understanding of weather. They can prove useful for short-term predictions in specific situations but they are not very reliable. They are still used in rural areas and in some urban regions as well as they do not require much equipment or research. They are easy to remember and applied out of habit as this knowledge is passed down from generations.

Group B: Modern scientific tools including Barometer, thermometer and hygrometer are more accurate because they use scientific principles, data, satellites, and technology to make their predictions and prove to be more reliable under most situations. They are also more reliable for large-scale forecasting. Such resources are used frequently in urban areas (for example, weather application in your phones) because of the availability of proper equipment, instruments and weather station networks nearby. They require research and scientific understanding to apply and utilise everyday.

Possible Conclusion: Modern methods are more reliable for large-scale forecasting, but traditional knowledge is still valuable locally. Using both together gives the best results.

2. The motto of the Indian Meteorological Department

is "From the sun arises rain". This can be a possible scientific explanation behind choosing it-

The Sun is the main source of energy for Earth's weather system. Solar heat causes water from oceans, rivers, and lakes to evaporate into water vapour. This vapour rises, cools, and condenses to form clouds, which eventually lead to precipitation such as rain. Thus, rainfall is part of the water cycle, and since the Sun drives evaporation, it is scientifically appropriate to say that rain ultimately originates with the help of the sun.

The Sanskrit phrase has its origins in Manusmriti and other ancient Indian texts. It reflects ancient Indian knowledge regarding the solar-driven water cycle.

3. Weather forecasting helps reduce life and property damage incurred by natural disasters like floods and cyclones by:

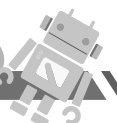
- Providing early warnings for cyclones, floods, and enabling evacuation of people to safer places
- Helping authorities prepare appropriate relief supplies to be delivered quickly
- Helping farmers protect their crops, livestock, and infrastructure
- Accurate forecasts give time to plan and respond effectively.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a) Clothing is highly dependent upon weather conditions. People wear cotton clothes in hot weather, woollen clothes in cold weather, and raincoats or umbrellas during rainy weather. This helps maintain comfort and protect the body.
- (b) Elements of weather present in the picture are-
- Temperature
 - Precipitation
 - Wind
- (c). Weather influences daily activities such as travel, clothing choices, work hours, outdoor activities, and food habits. For example, people stay indoors during heavy rain or extreme heat and plan outings during pleasant weather.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Rajan and Amir disagree with each other. To respect each other's opinions even as they disagree with each other, they must exhibit values like empathy, respect, open-mindedness, and understanding that can help them realise that people perceive temperature differently based on the climatic conditions they are used to.
2. When a cyclone alert is delivered, following are the actions I would take as a responsible actions-



- Spread awareness about evacuation instructions and encourage people to follow them by respectfully teaching them about their accuracy and purpose
 - Help neighbours, especially elderly and children in moving their property and important goods
 - Help prepare Emergency supplies or kits and keep them ready to be delivered
3. To show our support to the farmers suffering from crop losses during droughts and hailstorms, we can take the following actions-
- Donating or volunteering during crises; helping or supporting their pursuit of livelihood
 - Buying more local produce
 - Supporting government relief measures and ensuring that they reach the affected people promptly
 - Raising awareness about crop insurance
 - Emotional and material support

This shows empathy and gratitude for their contribution.

Case-Based Questions

1. The weather element responsible for the heatwave is Temperature (extremely high temperature causes a heat wave).
2. Effects of the heatwave on different groups are as follows-
 - Children, elderly and other vulnerable groups suffer from higher risk of death, dehydration and diseases during heatstrokes
 - Outdoor workers face severe dehydration and exhaustion as a consequence.
 - Students and employees go through disruption of routine.
 - Hospitals face increased patient load- causing chaos and crisis
3. They help people take precautions, prevent illness, reduce panic, and ensure safety during extreme weather.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Presentation through Slides/Flash Cards with the title 'Which city is more humid?'

Mumbai is more humid because it is a coastal city located near the Arabian Sea while Delhi is inland with a more continental climate. Coastal regions go through greater evaporation thus experiencing high relative humidity. Winds bearing moisture become dry as they travel

farther into the country and carry almost no moisture by the time they reach Delhi. Mumbai experiences more rainfall throughout the year than Delhi. This also contributes to the humidity in the region.

Maths: Do it yourself using the formula- Daily range = Maximum – Minimum temperature

Weekly range = Highest temperature of week – Lowest temperature of week

English — Sample Poster Content

- (a) Students must drink plenty of water, avoid outdoor sports in the afternoon and wear light cotton clothes.
- (b) Elderly must stay indoors in cool areas, remember to keep themselves hydrated and take their medicines on time.
- (c) Construction workers must take frequent breaks, ensuring they work during cooler hours instead of the afternoons. They must wear caps and consume proper dosage of electrolytes to ensure their blood pressure remains stable.

SDG Goals

1. SDG 13 focuses on combating climate change and its impacts. For this, it is significant that we learn about weather. This is because-
 - Understanding climate patterns helps us see long-term changes like rising temperatures or decrease in amount of the rainfall received over time
 - Early warnings reduce the chance of sudden damage being caused from cyclones, heatwaves, and floods.
 - Better farming decisions based on knowledge of weather patterns and probable events prevent crop loss.
 - Awareness leads to action — students learn more about the impact of human interference and anthropogenic activities on the environment and understand the significance of climate action.

Your class can contribute to protecting the environment by planting native trees around your school and its neighborhoods. It can also help by spreading awareness about reducing plastic use and promoting recycling.

You can encourage cycling, walking, or carpooling and emphasize on saving electricity and water in school.

You can also conduct awareness and research campaigns by making your own equipment at home.

2. Cities can use early warning systems to alert people before cyclones or heavy rainfall. They can improve their drainage systems based on rainfall data and build flood-resistant infrastructure in high-risk zones. Planners can avoid construction in floodplains and prepare evacuation plans using weather forecasts. In case of extreme weather events, for example, if heavy rainfall is predicted, cities can quickly close vulnerable roads, clear drains, and issue public safety alerts. This reduces loss of life and property.
3. It is important for countries to invest in Weather forecasting systems because extreme weather events are rising due to drastic climate changes. Having advanced equipment monitoring and analysing weather data (including and not limited to Automated Weather Stations) is essential to keep a track of changes experienced by the environment and humanity.

Investing in forecasting helps in preventing extreme weather events like forest fires, floods and landslides by improving infrastructure and preparing hospitals for emergencies. Such monitoring may also help predict disease spread (like malaria/dengue) and prepare people to fight against it. They can protect farmers from crop failure.

Accurate forecasting saves lives — especially vulnerable populations like children and the elderly.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. MAP

Students can create a similar table as given below for their classification.

Climate Zones in India

Climate Zone	Expected Conditions	Example City
Tropical Wet	Heavy rainfall, humid	Mumbai
Tropical Dry	Hot summers, low rainfall	Jaipur
Mountain	Cold winters, snowfall	Shimla
Coastal	Humid, moderate	Chennai
Desert	Very hot days, cold nights	Jaisalmer

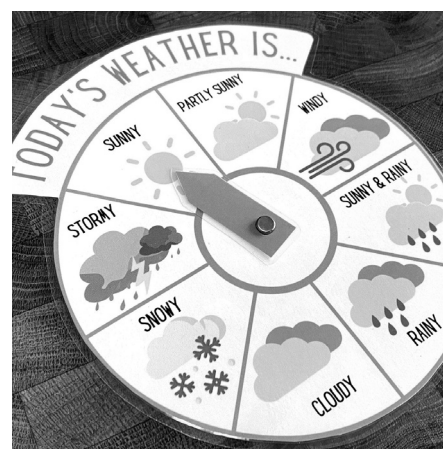
2. Sample Script for Class Presentation or Video can be
 “Good morning! This is (Your Name) reporting today’s weather update in the light of an upcoming extreme

weather event (for example, floods, heavy rainfall or storm, forest fires, Tsunami or cyclone).”

Weather Summary can include temperature, expected rainfall forecast and wind speed etc. Include an alert for the chosen weather event including some advice about how to keep yourself and your community safe. For example, in case of Tsunami, safety tips could include immediate evacuation according to governments’ advisory, keeping yourself hydrated and calm (to avoid chaos and panic), wearing full sleeve clothes to avoid mosquito bites and drinking clean water to avoid waterborne diseases etc.

You can close with a positive message, “Stay safe and stay prepared!”

3. Do it yourself



Chapter - 3

1.

Column A	Column B
1. Latitude	b. Creates different climates in the north and south
2. Altitude	c. Keeps higher places cooler
3. Proximity to the ocean	d. Moderates the temperature
4. Monsoon Winds	a. Brings wet air to India during summer

2. (i) Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. It has various elements and can change daily. Climate, on the other hand, is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of about decades.

- (ii) Places near the ocean have milder temperatures because water heats up and cools down more slowly than land. In summer, the sea absorbs heat slower than land, the sea breeze keeps coastal areas cooler. In winter, land cools down faster, and the warm breeze from the sea keeps coastal areas warmer.

Therefore, coastal areas have moderate temperatures.

- (iii) Monsoon winds affect the climate in following ways-

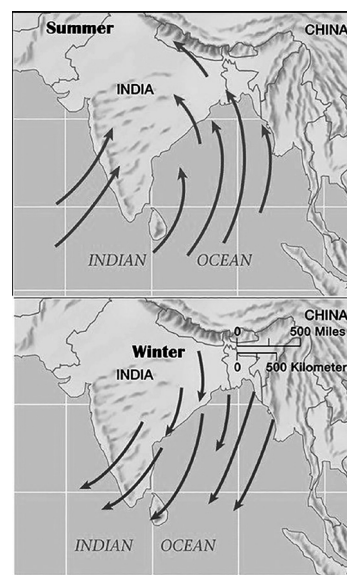
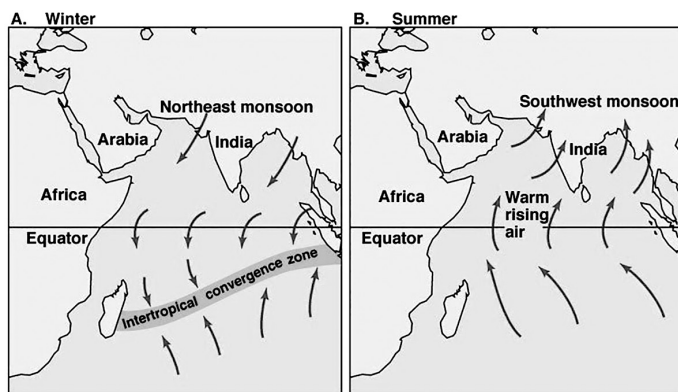
- They bring heavy rainfall during the summer season.
- They facilitate agriculture by providing water for crops.
- They have a strong influence on the temperature and humidity across India.
- They are known for causing seasonal changes like wet summers and dry winters.

- (iv) Chennai is near the sea and close to the Equator (low latitude). It remains warm and pleasant throughout the year under the moderating influence of the sea. Leh is located at a high altitude in the mountains (Himalayas). Higher places are cooler because temperature decreases with altitude.

3. Climate-

City	Location	Climate	Effect on Climate
Leh	In the mountains	Cold desert	High altitude, makes it very cold
Chennai	Near sea	Tropical Coastal	Proximity to sea moderates the conditions; hot & humid
Delhi	Deep inside the country	Continental type	Very hot summers, cold winters
Panaji	Near sea	Tropical	Moderate temperature, heavy rainfall
Jaipur	Desert	Hot and Dry	Very hot summers, low rainfall

4. Monsoon Cycle in Summers and Winters



5.



6. Diary entry of a Farmer-

Dear Diary,

15 June

Today I went to inspect my fields during the evening. Dark clouds have begun appearing in the sky. It seems like we are going to have monsoon rains soon. I have cleaned the irrigation channels and repaired the bunds around my farm to prevent soil from washing away during the rainy season. I bought seeds from a government aided store which promised that their quality was great and would yield better than our local seller's seeds. I have also stored our stock of fertilizers safely. I am hopeful that the rains will be timely this year. A good monsoon means a good harvest. I will finally be able to buy a new tractor if I get a good yield this year!

7. A cyclone is a powerful storm which is accompanied by very strong winds and heavy rainfall. It usually forms over warm ocean waters where the temperature of the sea remains high. When a low air pressure system is formed and strong winds begin to move over the ocean, a cyclone starts to develop. As it gains strength, it moves towards coastal areas and can cause great damage. There are several factors behind the formation of cyclones. High sea surface temperature provides energy to the storm. Low air pressure helps the storm system to rise and grow. Strong winds over oceans enable the storm to become stronger and cause greater damage.. Cyclones have serious impacts on people and the environment. They can cause heavy flooding and destroy houses and buildings located in coastal regions. Since they cannot rotate around as storms once they hit landfall, the coastal regions are the most affected regions. Crops are often damaged, leading to loss for farmers. In severe cases, cyclones can cause loss of life. Power outages are also common, affecting communication, hospitals, and daily life.

Although cyclones cannot be stopped, their impact can be reduced with proper research and preparation from the government and society. Individuals should follow weather warnings issued by monitoring centres, keep emergency kits ready, and stay indoors during storms. Communities can build cyclone shelters, conduct safety drills, and protect coastal trees like mangroves, which reduce the force of strong winds and waves. The government plays an important role by improving early warning systems, strengthening disaster response teams, and building strong infrastructure.

Exercises

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Climate
2. Southwest monsoon
3. moderate
4. The Eye
5. Warm

B. Match the Following

Column A	Column B
1. Alpine Climate	e. Cool and Snowy
2. Tropical Wet Climate	d. Found in coastal Kerala
3. Altitude	b. Higher places are cooler
4. Subtropical Climate	c. Hot summers, cold winters
5. Proximity to the Sea	a. Moderate temperature

C. State true/false

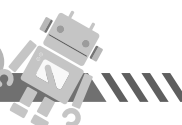
1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Mawsynram
2. c. Land heating faster than ocean
3. b. High altitude
4. b. Soil type
5. a. Summers

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Weather refers to the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Climate refers to the average weather conditions of a place over a long period, usually 30 years or more. Climate remains relatively stable in a region.
2. The term "monsoon" means seasonal reversing winds that bring rainfall. It is derived from the Arabic word "Mausim", which means season.
3. 'Ritu' is a Sanskrit term which means season. India traditionally recognizes six Ritus:
 1. Vasant (Spring)
 2. Grishma (Summer)
 3. Varsha (Rainy season)
 4. Sharad (Autumn)
 5. Hemant (Pre-winter)
 6. Shishir (Winter)



4. The western coastal plains have a tropical wet climate. This region experiences heavy rainfall during the monsoon, high humidity, and moderate temperatures throughout the year due to proximity to the Arabian Sea.
5. A microclimate is the climate of a small, specific area that may differ from the surrounding region. For example, a hilltop or a forest may have slightly different temperature and rainfall patterns compared to nearby areas.
6. Places near the Equator receive direct sunlight almost all year round. The sun's rays fall vertically. More heat remains concentrated in these regions. As a result, temperatures remain high. There is almost no seasonal variation experienced here.
7. Temperature decreases with increase in altitude. As one moves higher above sea level, the air becomes thinner and less capable of retaining heat. Therefore, hill stations remain cooler than nearby plains.
8. Climate directly influences agriculture in India. Most crops depend on monsoon rainfall. A good monsoon ensures good crop yield, while drought or excess rainfall can damage crops and affect farmers' income.

Application-Based Questions

1. To predict the monsoon as a weather scientist, I would need data regarding:
 - (a) Sea surface temperatures of the Indian Ocean
 - (b) Air pressure systems forming above the Indian mainland and the surrounding water bodies
 - (c) Wind direction, its speed and humidity levels
 - (d) Data and Images related to cloud formation
 - (e) Information about other weather events

These factors help determine the strength and timing of the monsoon.

2. Impact of Monsoon failure on Society and Economy

The southwest monsoon has failed to provide sufficient rainfall yet another year due to extreme weather changes. Scientists and weather experts believe the consequences would be serious. The Indian economy will suffer the direct impact of crop failure leading to food shortages. Shortage may lead to increase in food prices and inflation in the country. There could be a rise

in unemployment and farmer distress. Another direct consequence of monsoon failure is reduced hydropower generation which will increase our dependence on non-renewable sources of power. This would also directly impact our economic prospects and GDP.

Reduced monsoon will lead to water scarcity in rural and urban areas. There might be an uptick in migration to urban regions and cities in absence of employment in rural areas. Society might suffer from malnutrition and health problems due to limited crop production. Such a crisis could give rise to various social conflicts over water resources.

Some solutions to improve situations post monsoon failure include-

- Rainwater harvesting
 - Efficient irrigation methods like drip irrigation
 - Drought-resistant crop varieties
 - Afforestation
 - Strong climate policies and renewable energy use
3. In cities, heavy rain leads to waterlogging because surface runoff is intensified due to reduction in groundwater absorption by the land.

In cities, roads and buildings are made of concrete and asphalt. These surfaces prevent rainwater from soaking into the ground. Surface temperature is also high due to urban heat island effect. This causes excessive evaporation due to emission of excessive greenhouse gasses.

As a result, the atmosphere remains warm and precipitated water quickly flows over the surface, causing waterlogging and floods.

Art Integrated Activity

1. A sample poster has been given here-



and various intense emotions.

Slide 4/5/6— Ragas and their themes, Musical elements and Dances that mimic Rain

- Add features, their influences and their origins
- For example, descending note patterns sounds like falling rain, Oscillations as thunder & wind, Kathak & Bharatanatyam often depict rain scenes
- Monsoon ragas appear in:
 - ☐ Bhajans
 - ☐ Film music
 - ☐ Classical compositions

Slide 7 — Cultural Impact Today and Conclusion

2.

4.

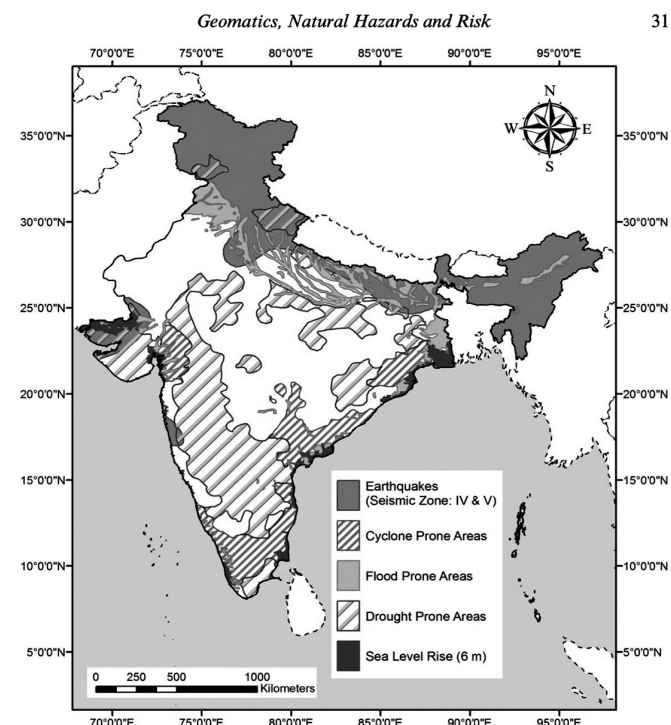


Figure 1. Location of the study area showing the natural and climate-induced disaster in the country.



Hots Activity

1. Nagpur is located in the interior of the state (Maharashtra) and has a continental climate, which leads to hot summers and cold winters. On the other hand, Mumbai is located near the Arabian Sea where the water body influences the local temperature, preventing extreme heat or cold. Temperatures do not rise or fall as much in Mumbai. The absence of this moderating influence leads to a higher range of temperature in Nagpur.

Climate change directly influences this phenomenon. As a consequence of drastic global warming, there might be an increase in heatwaves in inland cities like Nagpur, making temperature extremes more severe.

2.

Causes of Floods in Himalayan regions	Causes of Floods in Plains
---------------------------------------	----------------------------

3. Example for a Slideshow-

Slide 1 — Monsoons & Indian Classical Music: How rain shapes Ragas, Moods, and Musical traditions

Slide 2 — Why Monsoon Matters in Indian Culture

- Monsoon is a symbol of life and love. It influences agriculture, festivals, poetry, and music. Musicians used rain imagery to express viraha (longing) and joy.

Slide 3 — Concept of Raga & Seasons

- In Indian classical music, ragas are linked to time of day, seasons and weather and emotional mood (Rasa) etc.
- Monsoon ragas evoke coolness, thunder & clouds

A. Floods in mountainous regions are caused by cloudbursts, landslides, and glacial lake bursts	Caused by prolonged rainfall, release of excess water in Himalayan rivers due to glacial outflow, surface runoff etc
B. Steep slopes cause water to flow down rapidly, seepage becomes difficult	Water spreads over flat land and causes soil erosion. Seepage is excessive.
C. These floods are sudden and destructive.	Such floods are slow but they affect large agricultural areas.
D. They are accompanied by landslides and mudslides.	They are accompanied by soil erosion and heavy damage.

Glacial lake bursts are more dangerous because they release huge volumes of water suddenly, causing flash floods. Their impact is sudden and quick- giving the residents almost no time to react or prevent any damage.

3. Plastic waste blocks sunlight and reduces evaporation of water. Due to reduced evaporation, other processes including precipitation etc are affected as well. The presence of plastic disrupts the water cycle and may reduce rainfall in the surrounding region over time.

Such waste can also directly harm the aquatic plants and animals- cutting off their air supply and damaging their ecosystem. This leads to a loss in aquatic biodiversity.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a) Some environmental conditions which might have caused the fire to spread quickly are as follows-
 - Dry vegetation
 - High temperature
 - Strong winds
 - Low humidity
- (b) Human activities can increase the chances of forest fires in the following ways-
 - Uncontrolled campfires and recreational activities in the forests
 - Burning of agricultural waste
 - Industrial waste disposal and other anthropogenic activities including lighting a cigarette etc.
- (c) Some ecosystems benefit from natural forest fires because:
 - Fires clear dead vegetation and pave the way for new plants to germinate and grow.
 - Ash enriches soil and behaves as an organic

fertilizer.

- Helps certain plants and vegetation to germinate
- However, uncontrolled fires are mostly harmful.

Value & Life Skills- Based Questions

1. In order to support disaster-hit communities during natural disasters, we must -
 - (a) Donate essential supplies including clothes, essential medicines, food, potable water etc
 - (b) Volunteer for relief work
 - (c) Provide shelter and essential medical aid
 - (d) Offer emotional support
2. Traditional knowledge is passed down from one generation to another. Elders observe natural signs like wind direction, bird behavior, and flowering patterns and spend time with nature learning about its features and functions. Preserving this knowledge through documentation and education helps future generations. It is not possible for infrastructure to be built in the remotest towns and villages in the country - understanding the knowledge and information passed down by elders can prove useful in various situations including preparing the soil and fields for upcoming cropping seasons, buying inputs and ensuring livelihoods etc.
3. Certain daily habits which can help reduce carbon footprint are as follows-
 - (a) Switch off unused electrical appliances
 - (b) Use public transport and car pooling for travelling to places
 - (c) Reduce plastic use with sustainable and environment-friendly materials which have been locally sourced
 - (d) Save water and other significant resources

Planting trees is essential to reduce the incidence of climate change as well as to prevent landslides. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, prevent soil erosion, and hold onto the roots along with top soil and other constituents making landslides rare. Trees are also important to reduce the incidence of climate change and extreme weather events because they purify the air and use carbon dioxide to prepare their food. They regulate the temperature and control the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This is why it is important for schools to take up tree plantation drives.

Case Based Questions

1. Some natural causes behind this disaster include unprecedented continuous heavy rainfall which led to a massive glacial lake burst.

Human interference and activities like deforestation, excessive tourism and allied activities, construction in fragile mountain areas and poor planning caused this accident.

2. This event was the first of its kind. Its scale was unprecedented. It was dangerous for its pilgrims and visitors because they were not prepared to deal with its impact. Steep slopes increased the speed of floodwater. Pilgrims were unfamiliar with terrain and residents could not prevent any damage to their properties. There were limited evacuation routes and not enough forewarnings.
3. Some disaster preparedness measures are as follows -
 - (a) Technologically advanced Early Warning Systems
 - (b) Restriction of excessive tourism and construction activities in geologically sensitive zones
 - (c) Regular disaster drills for citizens and pilgrims in the region
 - (d) Better infrastructure planning

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Altitude has a direct effect on temperature. As altitude increases, temperature decreases because air becomes thinner and holds less heat. Ooty is located at a high altitude of about 2,240 metres above sea level, while Coimbatore lies at a much lower altitude of about 411 metres. Due to this difference, Ooty experiences cooler temperatures throughout the year, whereas Coimbatore remains comparatively warmer.

Maths: Temperature range is calculated by subtracting the minimum temperature from the maximum temperature.

To calculate the temperature range in City A, if maximum is 32°C and the minimum is 18°C , the range is: $\text{Range} = 32 - 18 = 14^{\circ}\text{C}$

In Chennai, if the maximum temperature is 34°C and the minimum is 26°C , the range is: $\text{Range} = 34 - 26 = 8^{\circ}\text{C}$

Compare the range of your city with Chennai and discuss your findings. For example-

The temperature range in my city is higher than in Chennai. This is because my city is located inland and

experiences continental climate conditions, which cause greater variation between day and night temperatures. Chennai, being a coastal city, has a smaller temperature range due to the moderating influence of the sea, which keeps temperatures more stable.

English: "April showers bring May flowers" describes how rainfall helps plants grow.

"Red sky at night, shepherd's delight; red sky in morning, shepherd's warning" predicts weather changes and their direct impact on farmers and other employees.

In Hindi, sayings like "Sawan ke andhe ko hara hi hara dikhta hai" reflect a farmer's longing for lush greenery (crop production) during the monsoon.

Sdg Based Questions

1. Schools can adopt several measures to reduce their environmental footprint. Energy-saving steps include switching off excessive lights and equipment when not in use and installing solar panels, tree-planting drives and maintaining green spaces. This will help absorb carbon dioxide. Water-saving methods such as rainwater harvesting and fixing leaks can conserve resources. Promoting reusable bottles and reducing plastic waste also contribute to sustainability.
2. Forest fires destroy habitats and kill many species of plants and animals, leading to loss of biodiversity. They also release large amounts of carbon dioxide, worsening climate change, and reducing soil fertility by burning nutrients. Prevention measures include creating firebreaks, avoiding careless use of fire in forests, spreading awareness among local communities, and using early detection and monitoring systems.
3. Floods contaminate water sources with sewage, chemicals, and debris, making water unsafe to drink and increasing the risk of diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea.

Before floods, communities should store clean drinking water and protect wells and tanks by covering them. After floods, water should be boiled or treated with purification tablets, and damaged water systems should be cleaned and disinfected. Relief agencies should also supply safe drinking water to the affected regions.

Suggested Project Ideas

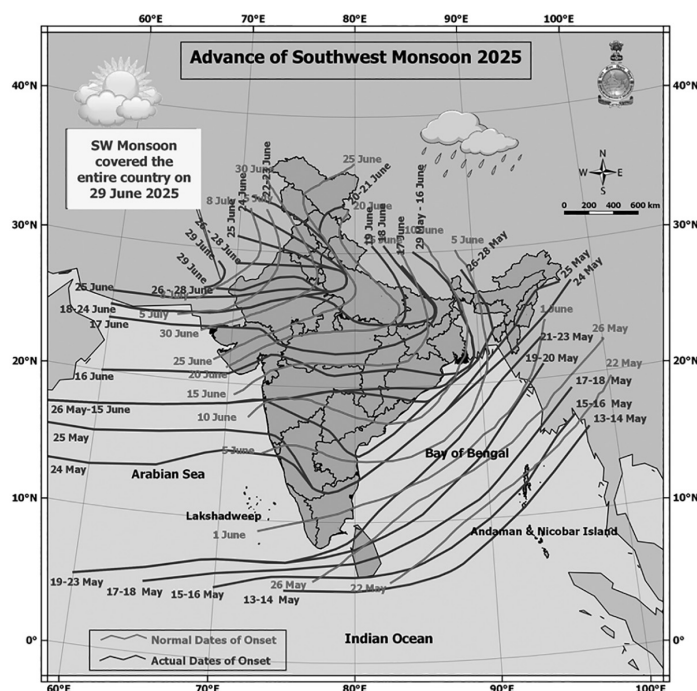
1. Students can use the following template or make their own journal.



Chapter - 4

SUPERSTAR WORKSHEETS		Daily Weather Journal																																																																				
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2. Sample timeline-



3. Disaster Management Plan

A disaster management plan includes early warning systems, evacuation routes, and emergency shelters. There should be detailed instructions on what to carry, which roads to take and how to evacuate a region along with details about when it will be safe enough to return etc. After the disaster, rescue operations, relief distribution, and rebuilding efforts help communities recover quickly, thus these should also be kept in mind while formulating a plan.

NCERT Questions

1. Answers may vary.

Through this quote, Kautilya describes the features of a strong and well-organized kingdom in Arthashastra. He recommends that a kingdom should have-

- Strong defence** – the capital and frontier towns should be fortified to protect the kingdom from enemies
- Enough resources** – the land should be fertile and capable of supporting the citizens and travellers during difficult times such as famines
- Suitable Geographical location and natural wealth**– the kingdom should have cultivable land, mines, rivers, forests, elephants, pastures, and cattle.
- Reliable water sources** for domestic usage and irrigation
- Good transport, Interconnection** between the city and other important trade centres
- Productive economy** – there should be many kinds of goods and economic activities.

These ideas are still very relevant today. Modern countries, including India, also focus on defence, natural resources, water supply, transportation networks, and economic development. However, during Kautilya's period, his idea of an ideal state was a monarchy. Today many countries are democracies where leaders are elected by the people.

- In early Vedic society, there were political organisations. The ruler or raja was not always an absolute monarch. They were often chosen or approved by assemblies such as the sabha (council of elders) and samiti (general assembly of people) which had the power to advise, support, or even oppose the ruler. Kingship was only sometimes hereditary. The ruler's authority depended on public support and military capability.

Later, this changed and the position of the ruler became a matter of inheritance. The throne became a coveted aspiration and thus, various wars and coups were organised to take hold of them

- Historians rely on a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mahajanapadas. Some of these are-

- Archaeological sources including the remains of cities, fortifications, tools, pottery, and settlements; sites like Rajgir or Ujjain reveal urban planning, architecture, and technology used in the period
- Literary sources like Vedic texts, Buddhist texts

(Tripitaka), Jain texts (Angas) which provide information about political systems, rulers, social structure, and religious practices. Such texts often described Mahajanapadas, trade routes, and city planning in detail.

- Numismatic sources including Punch-marked coins made of silver, indicate development of trade and economy during the period. Symbols on coins provided clues about local authority and culture.
- Inscriptions and seals: Though only some such objects were found in this period, they help understand administration, communication, and identity markers

Each type of source provides a different perspective, and together they help historians build a comprehensive picture of ancient Indian life.

- The development of iron metallurgy was a turning point in the 1st millennium BCE and played a key role in causing the Second Urbanisation. This was important for the following sectors-

- (a) Agricultural expansion:** Iron tools like ploughs and axes were stronger and more efficient. This led to a rise in agricultural productivity and yield. Iron tools also made it easy to clear dense forests, especially in the Gangetic plains. This helped in conversion of forest land to agricultural and residential land-making it conducive for building houses and establishing factories. More food production led to surplus which supported non-farming populations like artisans, traders, and administrators.
- (b) Growth of towns and cities:** With surplus food and specialized occupations, more urban centers developed. Thus, improvement in iron metallurgy led to the rise of Mahajanapadas and trade hubs. Trade routes expanded, connecting different regions.
- (c) Military strength:** Iron weapons made armies stronger and more effective which helped kingdoms expand and maintain control. This made it possible for citizens across the region to develop holistically.
- (d) Social and economic changes:** The improvement of Iron metallurgical technology led to the rise of new professions. Growth of markets and monetisation (use of coins) also led to holistic development and economic growth. Iron technology was a foundation for urban growth, enabling agricultural surplus, trade expansion, and political consolidation, all of which contributed to the rise of cities and states.

Time for an Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks

- Indus Valley Civilization
- Sanskrit
- Sabha and Samiti
- race
- Chola

B. Match the following

	Column A	Column B
1.	Asmaka	b. Mahajanapada
2.	Moat	c. Fortified city
3.	Raja	e. Ruler
4.	Jana	a. People
5.	Ganas	d. Republics

C. State True/False

- False
- True
- False
- True
- False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- d. Nagpur
- c. Advised the ruler regarding decisions
- c. Iron
- d. Fortified structures and city planning
- d. Profession and responsibilities

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- Assemblies like Sabha and Samiti were important in Mahajanapadas because they advised the ruler, helped in decision-making, and represented the voice of the people in governance.
- Mahajanapadas were large territorial kingdoms in ancient India during the 6th century BCE, formed by combining smaller janapadas.
- Technology like the use of iron tools improved agriculture, increased production, and supported trade and city growth, leading to urbanisation.
- In Vajji, rulers were elected by assemblies or chosen by groups of people, as it followed a republican (gana-sangha) system.
- India's first coins were punch-marked coins. They were mostly made of silver, with various symbols stamped on them to provide legitimacy. They were irregular in shape.
- The Varna system was a social organisation system which



divided society into four groups based on occupation. Four such groups were the Brahmins (priests), the Kshatriyas (warriors), the Vaishyas (traders) and the Shudras (workers). This concept emerged from Vedic texts.

7. New trade routes developed due to increased trade, movement of people, use of animals like horses and camels, and the growth of towns and markets.
8. Some sources are-
 - (a) Archaeological remains (cities, tools, seals)
 - (b) Pottery and artefacts
 - (c) Inscriptions and seals
 - (d) Excavations at various sites, objects found while digging

Application-Based Questions

1. Let us take the example of Ujjain, which was located in Avanti Mahajanpada.

In the past, Ujjain was a fortified city with planned roads, markets, and trade centers built on the theme of sustainable ecological urbanism. Ujjain is said to have been an important commercial centre on the historical trade route of Dakshinapatha. This route is said to have connected important political and commercial centres like Varanasi, Nalanda, and Mathura to the city of Prathishthan, the modern-day Paithan in the state of Maharashtra.

Ujjain also used to have a connection with the ancient ports on the western coast of today's Gujarat state, serving as a key transit hub. It featured a 12-meter high mud rampart and a 45-meter wide moat, with specialized water management systems using interconnected lakes (Sapta Sagar) and stone-faced ghats to manage floods.

Today, Ujjain is a modern city with temples, roads, and infrastructure, but still retains its historical importance (like Mahakaleshwar Temple). Under the Smart City Mission, Ujjain has installed integrated traffic

management systems (ITMS), AI-integrated video surveillance, and solar-equipped vehicle parking. Economic infrastructure is also being updated along with well-connected roadways and ropeways.

2. The citizens of Mahajanpadas during the Indus Valley Civilization made tools of iron for farming, construction, and daily use. This shows that this society was experiencing the budding of development of early industries and factories. Citizens were getting into early forms of specialised work and organised production, which are signs of industrialisation and urbanization.
3. Students can plan their ideal cities based on the following exemplary features.

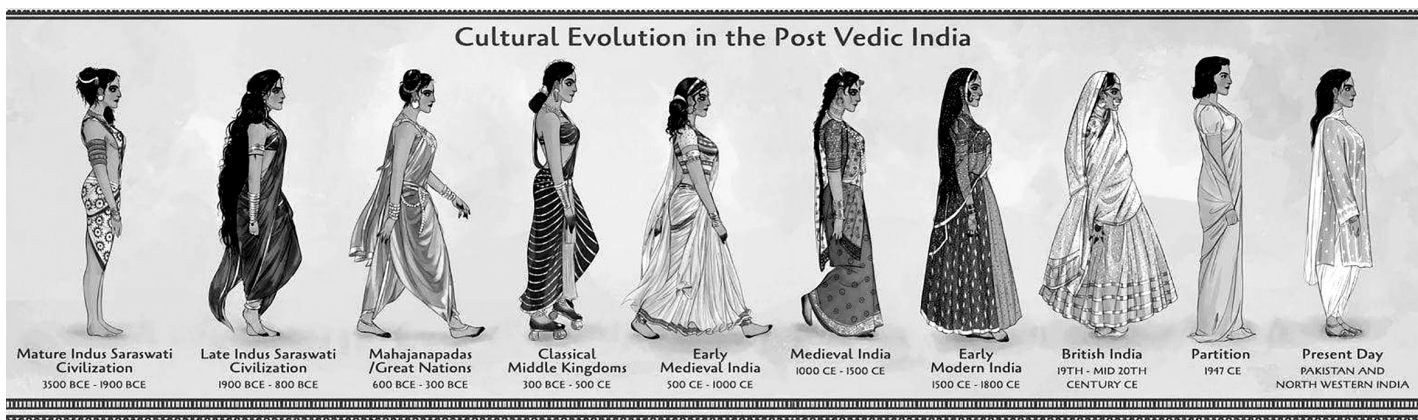
A modern smart city should include:

- (a) Proper roads and drainage system connected to individual houses
- (b) Advanced security systems including smart alarms, IOT appliances and gadgets and surveillance
- (c) Clean water and sustainable waste management plants
- (d) Smart transport (electric buses, metro) relying on clean energy resources
- (e) Green spaces and pollution control
- (f) Digital services (online governance, smart utilities)
- (g) Accountable, Responsive and Responsible government with democratic participation/decision making bodies with representatives from all social groups
- (h) Schools, Hospitals, Banks and other infrastructural buildings constructed sustainably
- (i) Grievance redressal offices, portals to register complaints, institutions which are democratically run etc for problem solving

Art Integrated Activity

1. Do it Yourself
2. Mood board for the clothes worn by ancient Indians-
 - (a) Include fabrics like cotton, silk
 - (b) Ornaments like amulets, bracelets and necklaces
 - (c) Add pictures of traditional patterns, and earthy colours

Here are some pictures for your reference



efficient in the dearth of appropriate equipment and instruments. Forests would have been harder to clear, and cities would grow slowly. Urbanisation would be delayed or limited. The significance of iron can also be established from its role in the beginning and evolution of industrial revolution and development across the world. Thus, the invention of iron was an extremely significant event for the development of economy and society in India.

- Originally, the Varna Jati system was based on differentiation based on occupation, work and duties. It was meant as a tool of functionalisation. People could easily change their occupation or Varna based on their skills and requirements.

Over time, it became rigid and hereditary, leading to inequality. Social differentiation became more strict. It became impossible to change one's varna.

- Vajji was a democratic Mahajanapada while Magadha was a monarchy. In my opinion, a democracy entails greater participation from the townsfolk but slower decision making. Such governments also tend to change periodically due to elections or loss of support from the public. This leads to a delay in making changes in the administration or governance of the city but most rules and changes are widely accepted.

Magadha on the other hand, had a monarchical administration. This meant faster decision making, stable and long term governments and strong leadership. However, such governments are prone to coup and rebellion from those who do not respect the ruler or his authority. Thus, citizens do not accept such governments/rules with enthusiasm.

Thus, Magadha, a monarchy, might have been more stable in terms of defense and expansion, but Vajji, a democracy, would have allowed greater public participation and holistic development.



3. Do it Yourself.

Hots Activity

- If iron was not discovered, agriculture would be less

Picture-Based Questions

- This structure shows ruins of a complex in Kaushambi,

Vatsa.

- (b). Cities were fortified for protection against enemies and invasions.
- (c). A moat is a deep ditch filled with water surrounding a fort or city wall. It was constructed around fortified cities and forts to protect from sudden attacks by powerful armies/animals. It gave the city some time to prepare for an attack.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. All jobs are important because all of them contribute to society's functioning in one way or another. No work is inferior or less important. Each of them have their pre-defined roles that support daily life. If there were no farmers, we would never get any food to eat. If all cleaners stop cleaning suddenly, pollution will rise and waste will accumulate everywhere. It will be hard to live a good life without even one of these professionals.

Two ways students can promote dignity of labour to various workpersons around them-

- (a) Respect and thank people like cleaners, drivers, and helpers
 - (b) Avoid judging people based on their profession
 - (c) Make friends with everyone irrespective of their class, status or profession
2. Some values are-
 - (a) Responsibility
 - (b) Care for others (compassion)
 - (c) Foresight or Planning ahead/Planning for future
 - (d) Leadership and accountability
 - (e) Collective Wellbeing over Individual benefit
 - (f) Dignity to each human being
 3. To resolve a conflict as a sabhā elder, I would listen to both sides and understand their concerns. I would suggest they sit together and come to a common conclusion instead of fighting and creating ruckus. If they couldn't agree to a common solution, I would institute a committee to investigate and help resolve the problem together through a fair division of produce.

Values reflected in handling such an altercation

- (a) Justice
- (b) Fairness for all involved
- (c) Compassion for the parties
- (d) Cooperation with other elders and council members

Case-Based Questions

1. From this case, we understand that people in early societies could change professions based on need and

survival.

2. Some challenges he might face are as follows -
 - (a) Learning new skills required for his new job (for example, fighting for a soldier)
 - (b) Adjusting to a new place
 - (c) Financial insecurity in between jobs
 - (d) Emotional and physical stress
 - (e) Being away from his family might make him feel isolated and lonely
3. It shows that primary activities like farming and tool-making depend heavily on nature. They can be easily and quickly affected by droughts, excessive rainfall and other natural disasters.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

1. **Science:** Presentation on the role of animals in the Mahajanpadas
 - **Slide/Card 1:** Elephants: Mainly used in warfare and facilitating heavy transport; require food (grass, bananas and other fruits), water, shelter and training for this act.
 - **Slide/Card 2:** Horses: Used in battles and fast travel; require food (grasses, grains and other materials), water, shelter and training
 - **Slide/Card 3:** Cattle: Used in farming (ploughing) and transport; require fodder, grasses, water and shelter. Students can decorate their cards/slides using icons, pictures, slogans or other material
2. **Maths:** Given Distance from Gandhara to Anga = 1500 km
Avanti is 200 km before Anga, so total distance = $1500 - 200 = 1300$ km
Speed = 25 km/day
Time taken for journey = $1300 \div 25 = 52$ days; It will take 52 days for this delivery.
3. **English:** Diary Entry

Dear Diary,

Today I continued my journey along the Dakshinapatha which I am undertaking to transport some goods and sell them in the southern cities. I am carrying fine cotton fabrics and spices to trade in distant cities. I passed through bustling towns like Pratishthana and Ujjain, where markets were full of activity.

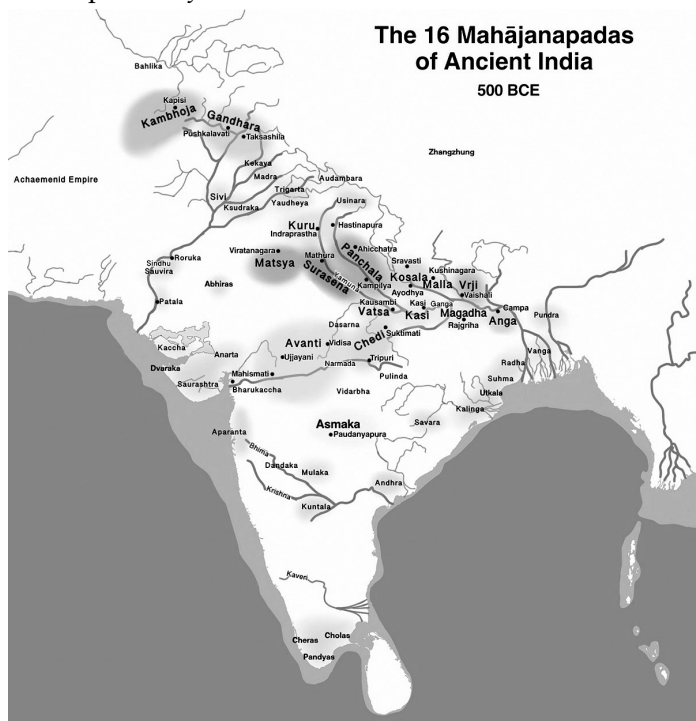
This journey takes months, sometimes years! The roads are long and at times, dangerous. Bandits and harsh weather make travel difficult. Yet, the hope of good

profit keeps me going. Many traders who I meet along the way, are on a similar journey- together, we set up camps and exchange stories and goods.

This journey is tiring, but it brings new experiences every day.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do it Yourself. Answers may vary.
2. Map Activity:



Mark rivers like Ganga, Yamuna and nearby forests/hills.

3. Answers may vary. For example, one such report is as follows-

“New Punch Marked Coins Introduced for Trade”

Rising trade in major cities across the Subcontinent has made it necessary for a standard currency to be introduced. We have been reporting incidents of theft and deception for months now and there is immense uproar and distrust among merchants and consumers. To aid transition and proper trade, the ruler of a Mahajanpada came up with the idea of standard currency or coins issued by a central authority- which will be used as intermediaries while buying or selling something. A merchant will sell his product in exchange of these coins (the value of which will be predetermined and same everywhere) and these coins will buy him other goods and services from anywhere in the region. He will be able to send his goods to other Mahajanpadas and buy from them too. These coins will be made of silver for now and will have a special mark for identification. They will be accepted by all shopkeepers, merchants

and other sellers. They will also be accepted by sellers from far away lands with minor modifications.

“Sale for Iron Weapons at town market today!”

Citizens will be able to buy high quality iron weapons and agricultural equipment at lower prices in a special offer all day today. These weapons have been especially produced to be exported/used by royal armies and forces. The offer will never be repeated again!

Chapter-5

NCERT Questions

1. Some features of an Empire are as follows-
 - (a) A large territory which covers many regions and peoples
 - (b) Governed by an emperor with centralized administration to make laws and issue standard currency
 - (c) Hosts residents or citizens with diverse cultures, languages, and religions; encourages art and religions
 - (d) A strong army for expansion and security of the citizens
 - (e) Officials/Governors to manage distant areas
 - (f) Maintain communication networks and other infrastructure
 - (g) Controlled access to resources etc

A kingdom has a smaller territory which shelters a more homogeneous group of citizens as compared to that of an Empire. It is ruled by a king and its administrative setup is less elaborate and complex. Power is often limited to a specific region in a kingdom. A kingdom may or may not have a military of its own- it might still have police and some soldiers depending upon its size. An empire is much larger, more diverse, and more organized than a kingdom. It requires stronger administration and military control.

2. To transition from Kingdoms to Empires, following factors change -
 - (a) Military strength (for more conquests and expansion)
 - (b) A more elaborate and efficient administration
 - (c) More economic resources to manage agriculture, trade and commerce
 - (d) Strategic alliances with neighbouring kingdoms
 - (e) Strong leadership

Other factors include people to people relationships,



soldiers with more skills to fight and conquer far off lands, intercountry trade and commerce to fulfill needs, decentralised government with capable officials to rule over as representatives. The ruler of an empire encourages art, literature and religions and centres of learning along with regulated access to resources.

3. Alexander the Great is an important king because -

- (a) He created one of the largest empires of the ancient world by conquering far-off lands from Memphis in Egypt to Hydaspes in Asia.
- (b) He spread Greek culture across Asia and encouraged trade and cultural exchange.
- (c) His campaigns connected the Eastern and the Western Worlds.
- (d) He was a brave and exceptional warrior and campaigned against the Persian Empire to avenge earlier Persian invasions of Greece.
- (e) He opened new avenues for explorers and traders by travelling to new lands.

4. Importance of the Mauryas & Kautilya's Ideas in early Indian history can be described using the following points -

- (a) It was the first large empire in India which united its territories.
- (b) It established a strong centralized governance in the subcontinent.
- (c) It promoted trade, roads, and administration.

Some of Kautilya's key ideas are-

- (a) Strong state and strict law enforcement
- (b) Importance of spies and intelligence
- (c) Efficient taxation system
- (d) Welfare of people is a ruler's ultimate duty

Kautilya's Saptang (seven features of an ideal kingdom) must create a settled, well-protected and prosperous kingdom to be maintained through warfare and through alliances for peace. He was focused on the significance of law and order in society. He was aware of the perils of corruption and wanted kings to maintain strict laws to prevent it.

Most of his ideas are still relevant today. Some of these are-

- (a) Governments using intelligence agencies for espionage and security
- (b) Efficient Tax systems
- (c) Public welfare policies for promoting the well-being of the citizens in society

(d) Strong Government putting the welfare of the citizens first - to gain legitimacy

5. Ashoka and his empire stands out in Indian history. This is because he transformed from a conqueror to a ruler guided by peace and morality at the sight of destruction and bloodshed. He displayed an emotional maturity and intelligence like no other ruler in history. After the Kalinga War, he was deeply affected by the suffering caused by war. Instead of continuing expansion, he adopted Dhamma (moral governance), emphasizing non-violence, compassion, and justice.

Ashoka focused sincerely on the welfare of his people. He built roads, hospitals, rest houses, and planted trees. He also appointed special officers called Dhamma Mahamatras to look after public welfare and moral conduct. He was very transparent and communicative with people. He used edicts and inscriptions which were carved on rocks and pillars to dispel information, motivate citizens towards brotherhood and peace and spread information about dharma. These were written in simple language so common people could understand them. Ashoka also showed religious tolerance. He respected all religions, including Buddhism, Brahmanism, Jainism, and others. Instead of forcing one belief, he encouraged mutual respect.

His influence continues in modern India. The Ashoka Chakra in the Indian national flag and the Lion Capital of Sarnath as the national emblem reflect his legacy. His ideas of non-violence and tolerance still inspire leaders and societies worldwide.

6. After reading this edict, I concur that Ashoka was tolerant of all religious sects, values and beliefs.

The edict clearly proves that he was supportive of all religious sects, and appointed officers to look after the needs and requirements of different communities. He encouraged harmony rather than conflict and respected every school of thought equally. He appointed officers of Dhamma for all sects, Buddhism, Brahmins, Ajivikas and the Jains.

This proves he respected diversity and promoted peaceful coexistence.

7. Answers may vary. Do it Yourself.

You can take hints from this sample.

The Brahmi script is one of the earliest writing systems in India. It was used in various Ashokan inscriptions as a means to communicate his instructions and messages to his subjects.

It is written from left to right.

It also forms the basis for many modern scripts like

Devanagari, Tamil and Bengali.

To decorate your report/project - you can use the following-

- (a) Brahmi letters in various colours and styles
- (b) A short visual comparison with modern alphabets
- (c) Pictures of Ashokan edict- focus on the symbols or letters

8. If I were to undertake a journey from Kauśhāmbī to Kāveripattinam (3rd century BCE), I would have to travel by foot, bullock cart, or river boats because no new modes of transport have been invented yet. It would take about more than 3 months depending upon the weather, rainfall and terrain with some stretches consuming more time than others.

I would have to cross forests, agricultural fields, rivers and deserts. I would also have to face wild animals, stretches of vegetation and follow ill-defined trade routes through cities and forests. I would have to stop at towns, inns, or monasteries to rest at night due to the fear of robbers and bandits.

I would take this route as a solo person travelling-

Kauśhāmbī → Central India → Deccan Plateau → South India → Kāveripattinam

Exercises

A. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Chandragupta Maurya
- 2. Pataliputra
- 3. Ashoka
- 4. Mundaka Upanishad

5. Kautilya

B. Match the Following

Column A	Column B
1. Ashoka	c. Kalinga War
2. Porus	e. Purshottam
3. Bindusara	b. Royal Road Builder
4. Chandragupta Maurya	a. First Mauryan Emperor
5. Dhamma	d. Moral Code by Ashoka

C. True / False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. d. Chandragupta Maurya
- 2. c. Porus
- 3. c. Magadha
- 4. c. Ethical living and tolerance
- 5. a. Magadha became a huge empire because of its suitable climatic conditions

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire. He came to power by overthrowing the Nanda dynasty with the help of Chanakya and established a strong empire in Magadha.
- 2. An empire is a large territory ruled by one emperor. It can consist of many kingdoms, regions, people, and cultures under a centralized administration.
- 3. Chanakya became a political and military advisor to Chandragupta and guided him to overthrow Nandas, the established rulers of the time. He planned strategies to defeat enemies, and helped establish a strong administrative system.
- 4. The Maurya Empire extended across most of India, from present-day Afghanistan in the northwest to Karnataka in the south, and Bengal in the east.
- 5. Ashoka spread Dhamma through:
 - (a) Rock and pillar edicts
 - (b) Officials (Dhamma Mahamatras)
 - (c) Public welfare works
- 6. The Kalinga War caused massive destruction, which made Ashoka realize the horrors of war and adopt peace and non-violence.
- 7. Alexander the Great respected Porus because of his bravery and dignity. Porus asserted that he be treated like a king even when he was defeated by Alexander. This made him respect Porus.
- 8. Guilds (śpēaīs) were groups of craftsmen or traders popular in ancient India. Benefits of creating a guild were-
 - (a) Members received protection.
 - (b) Maintained Equality among merchants and traders
 - (c) Ensured fair trade and just treatment
 - (d) Provided support during hardships or emergency situations

Application-Based Questions

- 1. If I were an advisor to Alexander like Chanakya was to



Chandragupta Maurya, I would give him the following advices -

- (a) Understand your soldiers, their skills and their willingness to support your campaign : This will help him understand their physical and emotional limits. He will know and understand when to motivate them to fight and when to support them emotionally or mentally, resulting in a better, balanced and more successful conquering campaign
 - (b) Limit unnecessary wars and destruction of cities: Replacing destruction with political upheaval by establishing a decentralised government with Satraps as rulers
 - (c) Respect local culture and customs to earn legitimacy and popularity as a ruler- loyal subjects reduce the cost of running an empire (reduced coups and wars)
 - (d) Invest in economic growth and development for the territories conquered by your military in order to maintain your rule for a longer period
 - (e) Promote unity through diplomacy instead of terror and fear through violence and control
2. As an architect in Magadha, several important factors must be considered by Rajkumar while constructing a stupa-
- (a) Geographical and religious relevance of the location: The stupa should be built at a sacred site which is suitable and accessible for the pilgrims.
 - (b) Design and structure: It should have a hemispherical dome, a central relic chamber, and a surrounding pathway for circumambulation. Thus, it should be built in an open ground.
 - (c) Resilient and Sustainable materials: Strong and durable materials like bricks and stone should be used.
 - (d) **Stability:** A strong foundation is necessary to ensure the long life of this structure.
 - (e) **Symbolism:** The structure should reflect Buddhist ideals such as peace and enlightenment.
3. (a) If I were emperor, for tax collection, I would-
- Appoint honest officials to collect taxes
 - Fix fair tax rates based on production of crop and goods
 - Maintain proper records regularly to avoid corruption

- Ensure taxes are not a burden on people- that they are not increased during natural disasters or periods of crop failure

(b) for delivering messages, I would-

- Use trained messengers and horses to relay messages promptly and regularly
- Build better, all weather roads for quick communication and connectivity
- Use written messages and symbols

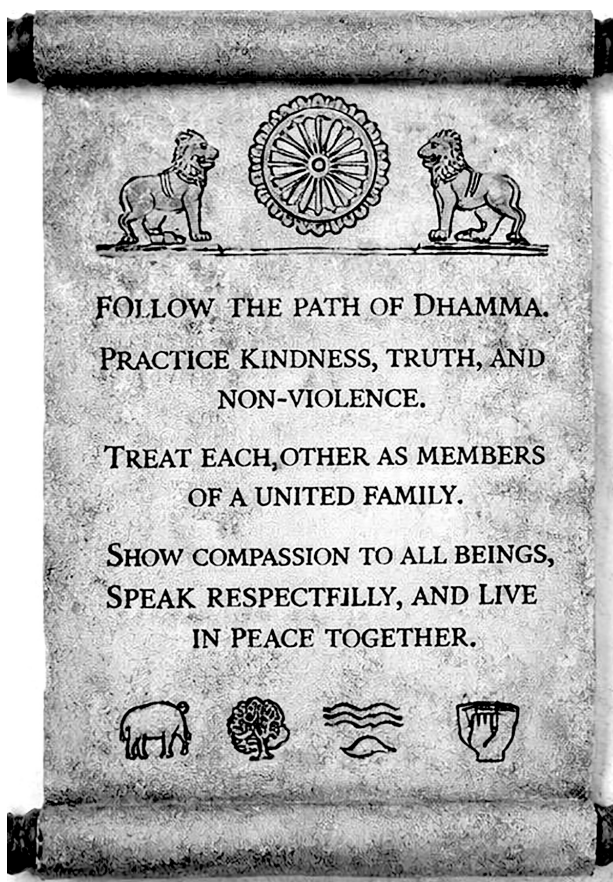
(c) for monitoring far-off regions, I would-

- Appoint talented and loyal Satraps or commanders to administer such territories
- Ensure the subjects of such regions are well-governed by keeping a constant checks; surprise inspections
- Encourage the decentralised government appointed in the territory to come up with better solutions for local problems
- By allowing the local citizens to rise up the ranks- ensure no resentment is building in their hearts

Ashoka used a highly organized administrative system. He appointed officials and used rock and pillar edicts to communicate directly with people. His system was efficient, moral, and focused on welfare. On comparing my system with his, I realise that his method of communicating and keeping his citizens informed of his choices, his actions and his values was better. I would like to improve my own methods and take inspiration from him.

Art-Integrated Activity

1. Students can create a scroll resembling Ashoka's edicts and write messages such as: "Respect all religions/ Practice kindness and non-violence/Protect Animals and All Beings/Never Hurt Others/Promote Peace and Harmony. Decorate with ancient-style borders and symbols.



2. You can design a coin showing:

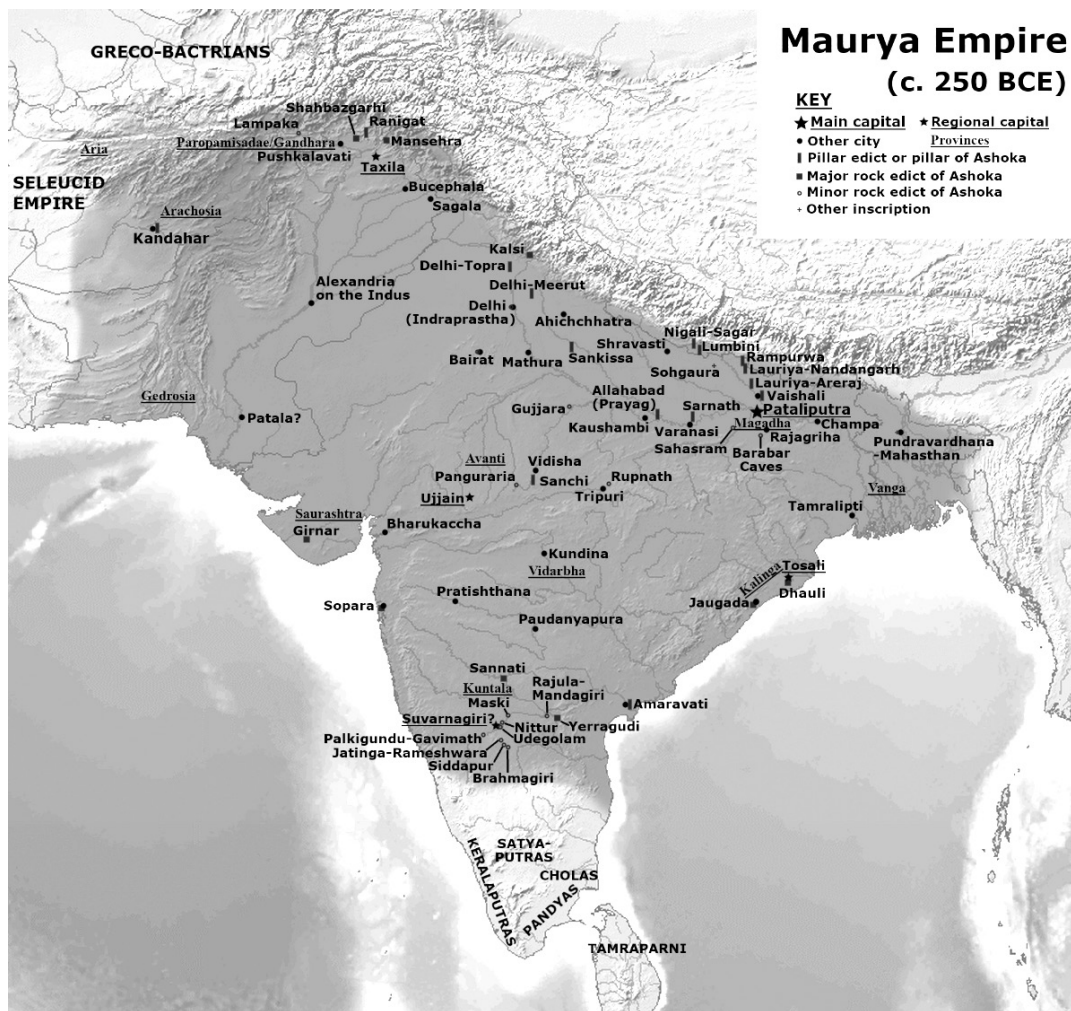
- Other relevant symbols like lion, elephant, or tree
- Punch-mark style patterns
- Emperor's authority through symbols



3. Students can draw the map of India marking the Mauryan Empire including

- Key cities: Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjain
- Trade routes connecting regions
- Battle sites like Kalinga
- Mark sites of stupas, edicts using special symbols





HOTS Activity

1. In ancient India, śpēāīs (guilds) played an important role in organizing artisans and traders. They ensured fair trade, maintained quality of the goods produced, and protected the interests of their members. If such guilds existed today for app developers or social media creators, they would need to follow these rules and values-
 - (a) Members must create original content and avoid plagiarism.
 - (b) Creators should receive proper payment and credit for their work. In turn, they would give proper credits of the work/products they use too.
 - (c) All the content/products produced should meet certain standards to ensure reliability and user safety.
 - (d) No spreading of misinformation, harmful content, or unethical advertising.
 - (e) Members should help each other grow and share knowledge.

Ancient guilds emphasized unity, discipline, mutual trust, and collective responsibility. They also regulated
- trade and ensured fairness. Modern creative professionals must take inspiration from ancient guilds by promoting cooperation, protecting creators' rights, and maintaining ethical standards in the digital world.
2. Geography had a significant influence on the development of professions in ancient times. This can be understood using the following points-
 - (a) Availability of natural resources, climate, and location determined the type of occupations people pursued
 - (b) Professions such as shipbuilding, fishing, and salt-making were common/more in demand in coastal areas. Easy access to the sea in port cities enabled more maritime activities.
 - (c) Saltwater was readily available for producing salt

Inland areas developed professions like ironworking, agriculture, and silk weaving due to:

 - Easier availability of minerals like Iron ore
 - Fertile land for farming
 - Forests providing raw material

Thus, natural surroundings and geographical location

shapes economic activities and lead to specialization in different regions, contributing to the overall development of the economy.

3. As a royal official in the Maurya Empire, governing a distant province with different languages and customs would require a fair and sensitive approach. I would,
 - (a) Ensure that I respect the traditions, customs, and beliefs of the people to gain their trust.
 - (b) Appoint local translators or learn local language for better communication with the subjects of the province
 - (c) Involve local chiefs or elders in administration to ensure smooth governance- reframe some laws based on local customs and beliefs to gain popularity and respect of the people
 - (d) Ensure that laws are applied fairly without discrimination
 - (e) Maintain proper tax collection and law enforcement without oppression, taking into account the production, expected and received rainfall etc.
 - (f) Build roads, irrigation systems, and provide facilities for people's well-being.

To ensure loyalty to the emperor, I would-

- (a) Promote the emperor's policies and values in his name
- (b) Maintain peace and order and keep my subjects happy
- (c) Reflect through my actions that the empire works for the benefit of all

Picture-Based Questions

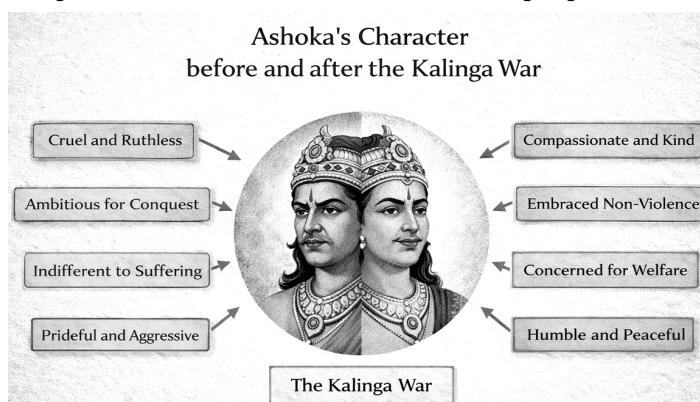
- (a) The picture shows the Lion Capital (top part) of an Ashokan pillar.
- (b) Through these inscriptions, the ruler tried to spread among his subjects-
 - the significance of Moral values (Dhamma)
 - Need for Non-violence and compassion
 - Religious tolerance
 - Welfare of people
- (c) Stone pillars were used instead of paper to spread the king's message because-
 - Stones are long-lasting and remain the same for long periods of time.
 - They can be used to relay information/convey messages to a large public at the same time. Less resources were wasted in conveying individual messages.
 - Stone pillars are easily visible to a large number of

people.

- They cannot be easily damaged.

Value And Life-Skill Based Questions

1. Ashoka's transformation from a ruthless conqueror to a compassionate ruler teaches us that true greatness lies in compassion, self-realization, and positive change. Before the war, Ashoka was an ambitious and aggressive king who only focused on conquest and expansion. The suffering and destruction caused by the Kalinga War affected his psyche and caused him to give up violence. After this, he adopted a policy of Dhamma, promoting peace, non-violence, and welfare of the people.



2. Students can apply Ashoka's values in their lives (both school and home) by applying them in following ways-
 - (a) Resolve conflicts peacefully instead of arguing or resorting to violence
 - (b) Help classmates in studies or activities
 - (c) Respect diversity in opinions, religion, and culture
 - (d) Be kind and respectful to your family members
 - (e) Take responsibility for household tasks
 - (f) Care for animals and the environment- fulfill your dharma as a human being

For example, If two students are fighting in class, instead of supporting one of them or ignoring their conflict, students should act as mediators, listen to both sides, and help them find a peaceful solution, just like Ashoka promoted harmony. Another example is, if students have a pet at their house, they should take care of their food, their exercise and wellbeing instead of neglecting their care.

3. As a group leader, I would handle disagreements fairly and calmly by following these steps-
 - (a) Listen to all members and their perspectives patiently
 - (b) Remain neutral and unbiased

- (c) Encourage healthy and open discussion
- (d) Find a solution acceptable to all
- (e) Promote teamwork and cooperation

Ruler Dhana Nanda of the Nanda Dynasty was considered harsh and unpopular. His leadership style was biased and cruel. His subjects were not happy with him. He considered his interests to be more significant than his subjects'.

My leadership style would instead be fair, compassionate, inclusive, and respectful.

Values required as a fair leader are as follows-

- (a) Patience
- (b) Fairness
- (c) Empathy
- (d) Communication skills
- (e) Decision-making under immense pressure
- (f) Respect for others
- (g) Alliance building

Case-Based Questions

1. A road will improve trade and economic growth. It will help farmers transport goods easily and enable faster movement of soldiers. It will help connect different parts of the empire. It promotes communication and unity among the subjects of a kingdom.
2. Some challenges faced by the general during road-building are as follows-
 - (a) Difficult terrain (mountains, rivers, forests)
 - (b) Weather damage (rain, floods)
 - (c) High construction and maintenance costs
 - (d) Disturbance to local people
 - (e) Ensuring sustainability while assuring development and longevity.
3. In the given case, the emperor aims to achieve economic development, administrative efficiency and proper communication. He wants to ensure the well-being and welfare of people. He wants to ensure a strong and united empire.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Report can be built based on these findings-

The Maurya Empire was known for its advanced engineering and architecture. Engineers built strong forts and efficient water systems to support administration, defense, and daily life.

Forts were built using stone, mud bricks, and timber. High walls and watchtowers were constructed for protection while Moats (water-filled ditches) surrounded forts to prevent enemy entry. Gates were heavily guarded and strategically designed.

Wells were dug using circular designs for strength. Bricks or stones were used to line the walls to prevent collapse of water structures. Step-wells allowed easy access to water. Drainage systems ensured clean water supply. Iron tools such as chisels, hammers, and spades were used. Measuring instruments were also used for planning while ropes and pulleys were used for lifting materials.

Knowledge and skills required by Engineers and Construction workers for this-

- (a) Understanding of geometry and measurement
- (b) Knowledge of soil types and water levels
- (c) Skills in architecture and construction techniques
- (d) Planning for durability and sustainability

Maths : Distance to be travelled by an army = 1,200 km

Speed = 40 km/day

Days = $1200 \div 40 = 30$ days

The march will take at least 30 days.

English:

I am a merchant travelling across the vast Mauryan Empire. As I move along the long roads, I witness both prosperity and destruction. In some regions, markets are full of life, while in others, battles after battles have left behind silence and sorrow. Burnt houses and wounded soldiers remind me of the harsh realities of conflict. I see fields burnt and destroyed- crops on the ground, trees decimated and temples ruined. I see people trying to bring back their houses- picking up ruins and bricks to rebuild their homes and the local temple.

Yet, I also see hope in the rebuilding of roads and the determination of people to restore their lives. I believe peace will bring prosperity once again.

SDG-Based Questions

1. Protecting animals and forests is important because:
 - It maintains ecological balance and prevents climate change from affecting the local environment.
 - It preserves biodiversity.
 - It ensures resources for future generations.

Ashoka's ideas remain relevant as environmental protection is essential today.

2. Schools and communities can-

- Celebrate different cultures and festivals with equal respect and zest
- Encourage respect for all religions and tolerance for all schools of thought including the lack of
- Prevent discrimination and bullying
- Promote equal opportunities for all groups

3. Cities should include:

- Clean water and sanitation
- Green spaces and trees
- Efficient transport systems
- Waste management
- Safe and planned housing

Suggested Project Ideas

1. You can take inspiration from the following events-

Nanda Empire (Before Mauryas)

- c. 4th century BCE – Rise of the Nanda dynasty in Magadha; Rule of Mahapadma Nanda
- Dhana Nanda becomes the last ruler; Growing unpopularity due to heavy taxation and harsh rule
- c. 322 BCE – Defeat of Dhana Nanda by Chandragupta Maurya; Chandragupta Maurya establishes the Mauryan Empire

Capital established at Pataliputra

- Reign of Bindusara, who further expanded the empire
- c. 268 BCE – Ashoka becomes emperor
- c. 261 BCE – Kalinga War fought; Ashoka is deeply affected by war and adopts Dhamma
- c. 185 BCE – End of Mauryan Empire

2. Kind of goods produced during Ashoka's time-

- (a) **Textiles:** Silk, Cotton, Other natural fabrics - mostly earthy and dyed using natural colours
- (b) Grains and Spices
- (c) Ornaments using marbles, stones and precious metals- necklaces, amulets, bracelets, hair combs etc
- (d) Wood, Ivory etc

Report:

"Welcome, respected buyers! Step into the finest marketplace of the Mauryan Empire!

We offer the best quality goods from across the empire—from the fertile fields of Magadha to the distant forests

and mountains!

- Fresh grains and spices for your daily needs
- Soft cotton and fine silk fabrics for comfort and elegance
- Beautiful ornaments crafted by skilled artisans
- Strong and sturdy- furniture of wood and ivory items for your homes

All our products are:

- ☐ Carefully selected
- ☐ Fairly priced
- ☐ Of the highest quality

Travel far or near—our goods will meet your needs!"

3. Do it Yourself

Chapter - 6

NCERT Questions

1. The period after the decline of the Maurya Empire is known as the era of reorganisation because during this period, the Indian subcontinent experienced major reorganization in various ways-

- (a) Political power became fragmented and new kingdoms emerged in different parts of India.
- (b) In the absence of a strong central rule, any regional powers such as the Shungas, Satavahanas, Indo-Greeks, and Kushanas rose to prominence.
- (c) These kingdoms reorganized the administration, trade, and cultural life according to their needs.
- (d) This period also saw expansion of trade networks and development of new artforms, literary works, architectural marvels, and schools of thought.

Thus, it was a time when India reorganized itself politically, economically, and culturally.

2. Sangam literature is a collection of ancient Tamil texts which were composed in South India between the 2nd and 3rd centuries. These works possess valuable insights into the political, social, and economic life of the time.

They were written by poets and scholars who gathered in assemblies known as Sangams; the term Sangam was derived from the word Sangha meaning association. They comprise poems that describe the lives of kings, warriors, traders, and common people highlighting themes such as love, war, bravery, and nature.

Sangam literature also gives significant information about India's intercontinental trade with countries like Rome, Egypt, Indonesia and describes the prosperity of cities and ports. These works mention important



dynasties like the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas. They are important historical sources that help us understand early South Indian society, culture, and traditions in great detail.

3. Rulers of the Satavahana dynasty included their mother's name in their titles. This dynasty exhibited matrilineal influences inside a patriarchal structure. For example, rulers like Gautamiputra Satakarni, Vashishthiputra Pulumavi inherited their throne from their fathers but they frequently adopted their mother's names.

This was done to give importance to the mother's lineage, to show respect and legitimacy and to also highlight royal family connections and alliances forged by matrimony.

4. Answers may vary.

Out of the many kingdoms mentioned in the chapter, I found the Kushanas the most interesting. The Kushan Empire, one of the most influential kingdoms from the post-Maurya period, was founded by the Kushanas, who originally belonged to Central Asia. The Kushan Empire included vast parts of present-day India, Pakistan, and Central Asia. Its strategic location made it an important center for trade along the Silk Route, connecting India with China, Rome, and Central Asia. This led to great economic prosperity.

One of its greatest rulers was Kanishka who was known for his patronage of Buddhism. He supported the spread of Mahayana Buddhism and organized a Buddhist council. The dynasty's reign also saw remarkable developments in art and culture, especially the Gandhara school of art, which combined Indian and Greek influences. The Kushanas issued gold coins, showing their economic strength and advanced trade system. Their rule encouraged cultural exchange between different regions.

Reasons for my choice:

I chose them because this dynasty played a major role in connecting India with countries and regions across the globe and promoted cultural and religious growth. Its contributions to trade, art, and religion make it a significant part of history

- 5/6. Name of Kingdom: Nyaygarh

Royal Title: Nyayveer Chakravarti

Royal Emblem and reasons behind my choice: Wheel of time with a pair of scales (to represent law and order, justice and peace)

Values promoted by my rule in my kingdom

- (a) Peace and Non-violence

- (b) Equality and Justice
- (c) Respect for all religions and Tolerance
- (d) Environmental protection

Important Rules and Regulations prevalent in the kingdom-

- (a) All citizens equal in the eyes of law
- (b) Free education and basic healthcare
- (c) Strict punishment for injustice, corruption and stealing
- (d) Protection of nature and animals

Some unique features of my kingdom:

- (a) Green cities with trees and clean water
- (b) Advanced roads and communication systems
- (c) Public welfare would be the top priority
- (d) Encouragement of art and culture

7. Map Activity

On an outline map of India, you can mark the following-

- (a) Sanchi Stupa (Madhya Pradesh)
- (b) Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)
- (c) Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) – Art center
- (d) Taxila (Pakistan region) – Education and trade
- (e) Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra) – Rock-cut architecture

You can use symbols like:

- (a) Circle → Stupa
- (b) Square → City
- (c) Star → Important site

Exercises

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Pushyamitra Shunga
2. Vanji (Karur)
3. Karla
4. Silk
5. Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice)

B. Match the Column

Column A	Column B
1. Kanishka	c. Kushana Emperor
2. Shunga Art	a. Bharhut Stupa
3. Karikala	b. Grand Anicut Water System
4. Satavahana Architecture	e. Karla Caves
5. Gandhara Art	d. Indo Greek Influence

C. True / False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. An assembly or gathering
2. d. Coins depicting ships
3. d. Śhakas (Indo-Scythians)
4. d. Red Sandstone
5. c. Vāsudeva

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. After the decline of the Maurya Empire, political unity broke down and many regional kingdoms emerged. These kingdoms reorganised administration, economy, and culture, leading to growth in trade, art, and regional identities.
2. The Satavahana dynasty benefited greatly from sea trade with Rome and Southeast Asia. Ports facilitated export of goods like textiles, spices, and metals, increasing wealth and economic prosperity.
3. Two features of Gandhāra and Mathurā art are-
 - (a) Gandhāra School of Art
 - ☐ Strong Greco-Roman Influence
 - ☐ Use of grey stone; figures resemble greek gods, muscular bodies and realistic drapery
 - (b) Mathurā School of Art
 - ☐ Indigenous Indian Influence on the school
 - ☐ Use of red sandstone and Sublime expressions
4. Gautamī Βαλασκήρῑ, μητηρ οφ Γαυταμῑπτρα Σᾱτακαρῑ, was an influential and strong queen who was known for donating land to Buddhist monks. Her steps to improve administration and other actions in her kingdom were mentioned in an inscription in Nashik.
5. Indika, written by Megasthenes, describes Indian society, the administration, geographical features, economical resources, social customs and culture prevalent during the Mauryan period.
6. The statue of Kanishka shows him as a powerful and confident ruler, dressed in heavy Central Asian and Indian attire, reflecting strength, authority, and a

multicultural identity. His rule must have marked an extensive period of cultural intermixing.

7. The Chera kingdom was located in present-day Kerala and parts of Tamil Nadu in South India.
8. The Shaka Samvat calendar was developed in 78 CE. It was adopted as the Indian National Calendar in 1957.

Application-Based Questions

1. The interaction between Greek and Indian cultures (during the rule of the Kushanas) led to the development of new artistic styles, especially the Gandhāra School of Art. Its features were-
 - (a) Greek techniques like realism, proportion, and detailed drapery blended with Indian themes such as Buddhism, customs and Culture
 - (b) Sculptures reflected both Indo-Greek cultures depicting detailed portrayal of human figures
 - (c) Sculptures had curly hair, well-built bodies and expressive faces.
 - (d) Buddha was shown in human form for the first time. These features heavily influenced later artistic traditions.
2. Ancient rulers used inscriptions, coins, and monuments to communicate with their subjects. If I were a ruler today, I would use modern tools like social media posts, messages and public communication methods in the following ways-
 - (a) To promote peace and tolerance, I would share messages of respect for fellow humans, peace and harmony everyday.
 - (b) I would organise various public campaigns like conferences, meet ups and workshops using social media to launch awareness programs on equality and non-violence.
 - (c) I would use videos, podcasts, and blogs to educate people. I would provide updates, policies, and public services through a unique application or portal made for the city development.
 - (d) This platform would be interactive. It would encourage dialogue and feedback from citizens. It would also help establish modern decision making bodies and train future leaders for a better tomorrow.
 - (e) Such tools would help reach a larger audience



quickly and effectively.

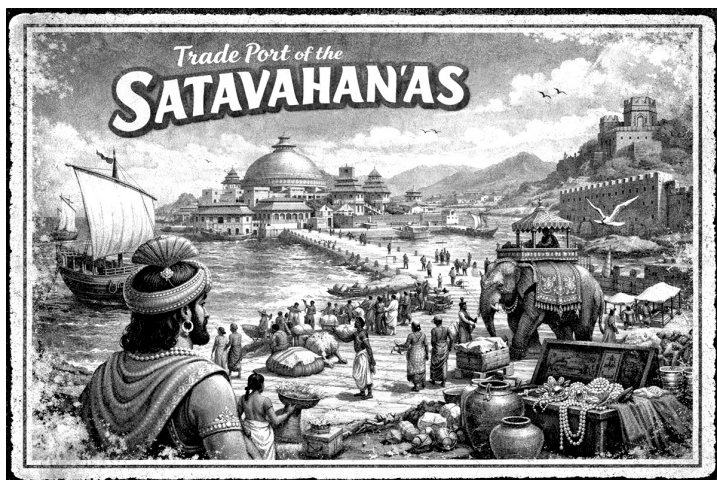
3. As a ruler in the 2nd century CE, I would use trade as a powerful tool to expand my kingdom's influence. Some of my strategies are-

- (a) Develop and maintain safe trade routes- both land and sea, to allow passage of all kinds of goods and crops produced in my region.
- (b) Build ports and marketplaces to attract traders; link traders directly to producers and consumers through mandis
- (c) I would also encourage production of high value significant goods like spices, textiles, and metals.
- (d) I would also try to establish trade relations with foreign regions using stamps, seals and other goods.
- (e) I would also ensure that the overseas merchants receive insurance against disasters, divide in political order and other circumstances. I would also provide protection and support to consumers in case of quality or supply issues.

Trade boosts the economy and helps in expanding cultural and political influence peacefully.

Art-Integrated Activity

1. An example of a postcard is given here-

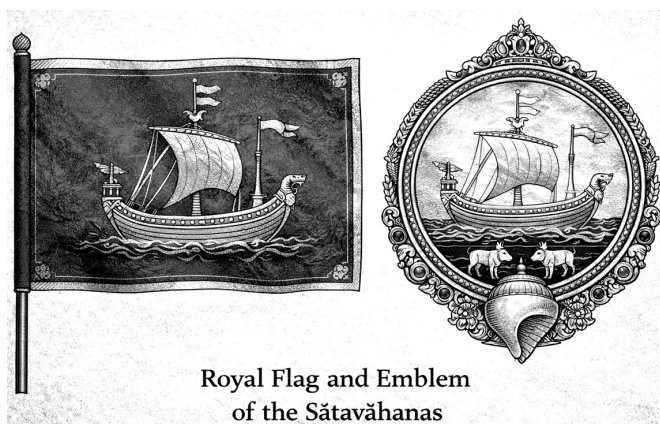


The message at the back could be, for example-

"Greetings from a thriving port! Trade is flourishing, and our kingdom prospers through the unity and hard work of workers, merchants and consumers."

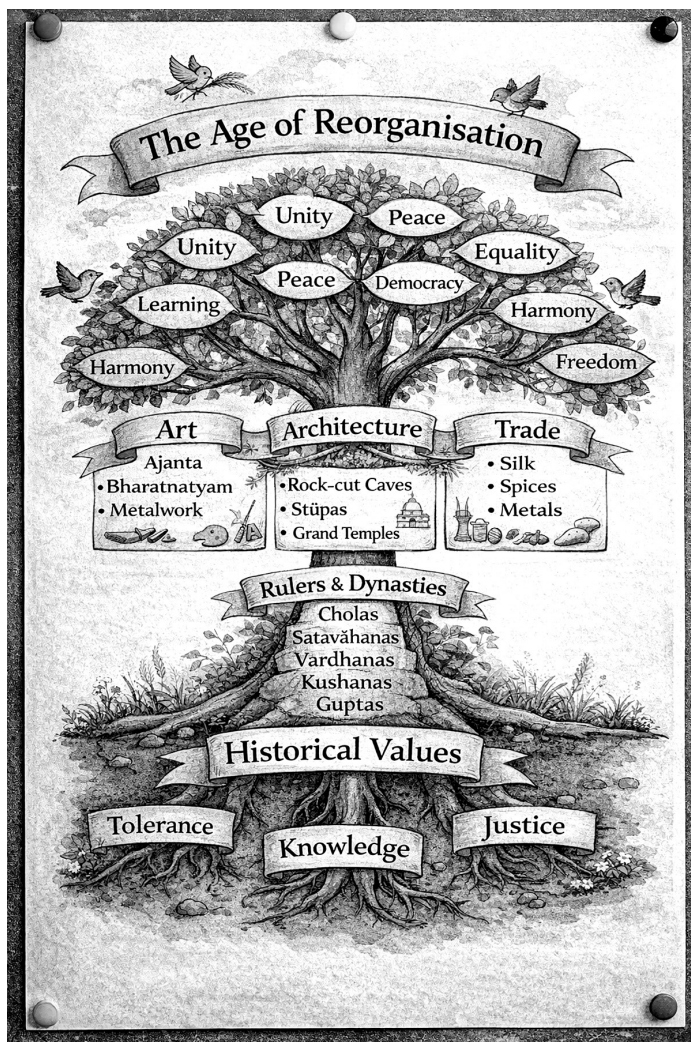
Answers may vary.

2. An example of Royal Flag and Emblem is given here-



Royal Flag and Emblem of the Sātavāhanas

3. The "Age of Reorganisation" Tree



Hots Activity

1. The presence of multiple rulers and dynasties after the Maurya Empire led to great diversity in cultural and political practices.
 - (a) Under different rulers, each kingdom developed its own administrative systems, traditions, and artistic styles.

- (b) The Sātavāhanas, Kuṣhāṇas, and Indo-Greeks followed different policies based on their regional needs and cultural influences.
 - (c) The significance of architecture and its evolution reflected the priorities of rulers. For example, through caves (e.g., Udayagiri, Karla), the rulers showed support for religion and trade, as they served as monasteries and resting places.
 - (d) Stupas (e.g., Bharhut) indicated patronage of Buddhism and religious devotion.
 - (e) Rulers also developed irrigation systems (e.g., Grand Anicut) to reflect focus on agriculture and public welfare.
 - (f) Architecture was functional as well as a symbol of rulers' values and priorities.
2. The Indo-Greek Kingdom and Kushan Empire adopted Indian deities and traditions because -
 - (a) They wanted to connect with local people and gain acceptance.
 - (b) This indicates that the Indian society was open and inclusive. Cultural exchange was encouraged. These dynasties had a strong influence on Indian art.
 - (c) They brought with them several artistic techniques, themes and features which changed the landscape of Indian art and architecture.
 - (d) However, foreign rulers adapted rather than imposed their culture. This reflects the strength of Indian traditions and the spirit of tolerance in society.
 3. The use of names like Gautamīputra shows that women held an important position in society. It indicates the following -
 - (a) Respect for maternal lineage
 - (b) Recognition of women's identity as a significant individual identity in ancient Indian society
 - (c) Importance of mothers in politics and legitimacy of the court and royal lives.
 - (d) This highlights that women, especially royal women, had influence and status in the society. However, women from vulnerable classes and less affluent backgrounds might have had no access to education and prosperity. They have had to work hard at the fields or other sectors to support their own lives and their families.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a). Two masts are visible in this picture.
- (b). This design indicates that the following were popular

during ancient India-

- Advanced shipbuilding skills
 - Use of sails for navigation
 - Ability to travel long distances using ships and other modes of transportation for trade and tourism.
- c. Rulers chose to depict ships on coins-
 - To show importance of trade
 - To highlight naval strength
 - To promote economic prosperity

Value And Life Skill–Based Questions

1. Answers may vary. Do it Yourself.
2. When we interact with people having different beliefs, we learn tolerance and understanding. For example, working with classmates from different cultures teaches respect and cooperation. It helps us grow into more open-minded individuals.

Once, I was partnered with my class John on a project on the Solar System. One day, he invited me to his house to celebrate Christmas with him. We decided to discuss our strategy for the presentation and the model and have dinner together. As I reached, I was surprised to find his house was decorated to the nines with wreathes, lights and bells. I had never seen such a decoration before. He told me about the significance of each of these symbols and his mother told me a story about the birth of Jesus Christ. His father fed me homemade pie as we sat near the Christmas tree exchanging stories about our cultures and customs. We also drank hot chocolate and discussed how India was a diverse country which held us all together despite our different beliefs and cultures. That day, I learned that it was important to respect and value all cultures and their thoughts. I learned to be tolerant and accepting of different points of view just like Indo-Greek rulers adopted local traditions.

3. Large projects like stupas and caves required cooperation between rulers, artisans, and workers. These were huge infrastructural projects which would not have been possible without hordes of workers, artisans and craftsmen to give it shape. Teamwork combines different skills, improves efficiency and leads to better results. Thus, teamwork is essential for achieving great success.

Case-Based Questions

1. It shows that justice systems could sometimes be flawed, with decisions made without proper investigation. It also highlights that a ruler was the ultimate source of justice in a kingdom. His decision was final.
2. As a ruler, I would conduct proper investigation by-
 - (a) Hearing both sides without any prejudices



- (c) Promoting equal opportunities in education and governance
 - (d) Challenging stereotypes about gender roles
2. The Satavahana dynasty promoted maritime trade with regions like Rome and Southeast Asia. This trade supported livelihoods by-
- (a) Creating jobs for merchants, sailors, and artisans
 - (b) Boosting production of goods like textiles, spices, and metals
 - (c) Increasing wealth through exchange of valuable goods
 - (d) Encouraging development of ports and infrastructure

Ports act as hubs of international trade and generate employment. They support industries and economic growth and improve connectivity between countries.

Just like in ancient times, ports continue to play a vital

role in economic development and global trade.

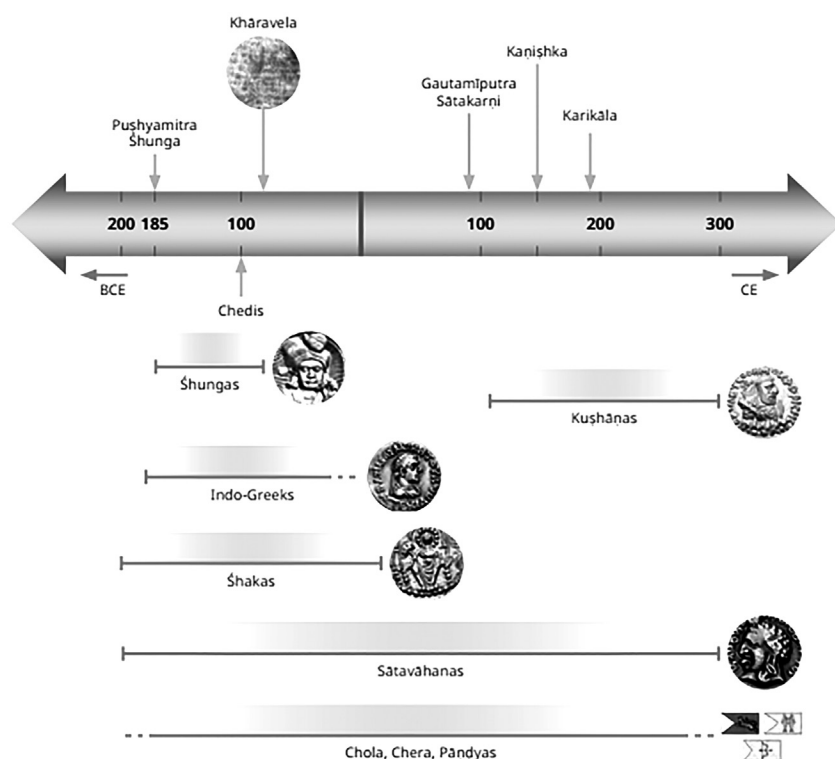
3. The Kallanai (Grand Anicut) built by Karikāla Chola is an excellent example of sustainable engineering. It has functioned for nearly 2,000 years, showing the durability and efficiency of ancient water management systems. It is sustainable because it is built using natural materials, designed to regulate water flow without harming the environment and supports agriculture by distributing water efficiently. We can take the following lessons from this endeavour for solving modern issues-
- (a) Use of eco-friendly but sturdy materials to build structures of importance
 - (b) Focus on long-term sustainability rather than short-term solutions
 - (c) Manage water resources wisely
 - (d) Adapt traditional knowledge to modern challenges

Suggested Project Ideas (Detailed Guidance)

1. Digital Timeline (2nd century BCE – 3rd century CE)

Students can include-

- (a) **Rulers:** Kanishka, Satavahana kings, Indo-Greek rulers
- (b) **Dynasties:** Shungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas
- (c) **Events:** Trade expansion, art development, cultural exchanges.



2. Replica Coins Picture

REPLICA COINS OF MAJOR ANCIENT INDIAN DYNASTIES

INDO-GREEK PERIOD (c. 2 nd Century BCE – 1 st Century BCE)	ŚHAKA PERIOD (c. 1 st Century BCE – 2 nd Century CE)	KUSHĀNA PERIOD (c. 1 st – 3 rd Century CE)	SĀTAVĀHANA PERIOD (c. 2 nd Century BCE – 3 rd Century CE)
 Menander (Milinda) I (c. 165–130 BCE) Obverse: King Menander standing with spear & shield Reverse: Athena Alkidemos (Goddess of Wisdom & War)	 Maues (Mahākṣatrapa) (c. 120–100 BCE) Obverse: King Maues with bow Reverse: Ardoksho (Goddess of Fortune) seated on throne	 Kaniṣka I (c. 127–150 CE) Obverse: King Kanishka standing with sacrificial symbol Reverse: Oesho (Shiva) holding trident, with bull (Nandi)	 Gautamiputra Śātakarṇi (c. 106–130 CE) Obverse: King on horseback with Brahmi legend Reverse: Chaitya (Buddhist shrine) & Ujjain symbol
 Apollodotus II (c. 80–65 BCE) Obverse: Bust of King with diadem Reverse: Zeus seated (King of Gods)	 Nahapana (Kṣatrapa) (c. 1st Century CE) Obverse: King's bust with Brahmi legend Reverse: Lakshmi (Goddess of Wealth) standing on lotus	 Huvishka (c. 150–190 CE) Obverse: King with fire altar Reverse: Nana (Goddess of War) with lion	 Vāsiṣṭhiputra Pulumāvi (c. 130–159 CE) Obverse: Ship symbol (Trade & Maritime Power) Reverse: Lakshmi seated on lotus

COMMON DEITIES & SYMBOLS SHOWN ON THESE COINS

								
Athena (Greek Goddess of Wisdom)	Zeus (Greek King of Gods)	Ardoksho (Goddess of Fortune)	Lakshmi (Goddess of Wealth)	Oesho / Shiva (Hindu God of Destruction)	Nana (Goddess of War)	Chaitya (Buddhist Shrine)	Ship (Trade & Commerce)	Ujjain Symbol (Sacred Symbol)

Note:

- Coins are replicas for educational & display use
- Features ruler names, deities & symbols
- Based on historical coinage records

3. Visual Biography- Here is an example for students.

Samudragupta



Timeline of Events

- Courage and Leadership
- Art and Music
- Political Unity

Prince of the Gupta Empire



Honored for courage and talent.

Becomes Emperor, Expands Gupta Empire



Wins many battles and extends his realm across northern and central India

Unites his empire



Promotes peace and cooperation across different regions

Important Achievements

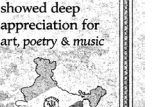
Known as the "Napoleon of India" for his military successes



Issued gold coins to celebrate his victories



Promoted and showed deep appreciation for art, poetry & music



Chapter - 7

Ncert Answers

1. Greetings from Pāṇaliputra! Life here is vibrant and full of excitement. Just yesterday, I witnessed a grand gathering in our royal court. Scholars, poets, and artists had assembled to share their knowledge and skills with the courtiers. Curiosity and creativity filled the durbar, as learned men discussed subjects like astronomy, mathematics, and medicine.

These days, our town is abound with traders from distant lands who carry silk, spices, and precious stones with them. As a result, the streets are always noisy and markets are full of life. However, people live peacefully, and there is a strong sense of order under the king's rule. Taxes are reasonable, allowing prosperity to flourish. Crime is controlled and treatment meted out to wrongdoers is deterring and proportional.

There is a lot of emphasis on education. Many students travel far to study at famous centres of learning. I have seen young learners studying scriptures, science, and literature under wise teachers. Art and architecture has been thriving. Monuments are beautifully built. People are also creating a lot of intricate sculptures these days.

Festivals are celebrated with great joy. Just a couple of weeks ago, we welcomed the harvest season with drums, dance and merriment. Music and theatrical performances are common during such occasions. Religion has a central role in our lives!

I would say that this is an age of progress and harmony. I feel fortunate to live in such a glorious time. I hope one day you may visit and witness this splendour yourself.

Warm regards,

Raghu- a citizen of Patliputra

2. Chandragupta II was also known as Vikramaditya because of his military conquests and to signify his bravery and success in expanding the Gupta Empire.
3. Periods of peace, like during the Gupta Empire, directly support various elements of socio-cultural life including literature, culture and knowledge. Since the empire was stable and well-governed, people did not have to protect themselves from attacks or worry about their livelihoods or scarce resources. They could focus on education, art,

and scientific discoveries instead of conflicts.

During this age,

- (a) Various works of art including Literature were composed (e.g., works of Kalidasa)
- (b) Advances were made in mathematics (concept of zero, decimal system)
- (c) Astronomy and medicine developed significantly
- (d) Marvellous monuments including temples, sculptures, Ajanta paintings were constructed. Architecture reached great heights.

Thus, peace allowed creativity and intellectual growth, making the Gupta period a "Golden Age."

4. A Scene from a Ruler's Court during the Guptas

Characters: A King, Minister, Scholar, Poet; **Setting:** Royal Court

King: Welcome, learned scholars. I have been meaning to meet you all. There are various questions plaguing me. What new information do you bring for me?

Scholar 1: Your Majesty, I present new findings in astronomy. Scientists have found that Earth rotates on its axis. It takes a fixed amount of time to do it.

King: How does that change what we already know?

Scholar 1: Well, we can now calculate the length of day and night. We can predict the time of sunset and sunrise.

Minister: What? We will be able to plan our days based on these calculations. It will be greatly helpful for our marches and tours. This knowledge will also help in agriculture. Our country will be prosperous.

King: That's wonderful. Have my nobles prepare a report for me to read and understand. Scholar, kindly help my nobles with its preparation. Here is your reward and my appreciation for your hard work. Let's move on.

Poet: O King, I offer a poem praising your just rule and wisdom.

A crown is heavy, but his heart is strong,

Knowing the right, and correcting the wrong.

He does not boast of power's might,

But guides his people into light

His greatness lives in quiet peace,

Making the prosperity of his land increase.

King: Wonderful! Let knowledge and art flourish in our kingdom. Reward him generously!

5. Match the two columns:



Column A	Column B
1. Kaanchipuram	(d) Known as 'a city of a thousand temples'.
2. Ujjayini	(e) A prominent centre of learning in ancient India.
3. Udaygiri	(b) Famous for rock-cut caves featuring intricate carvings of Hindu deities, especially Vishnu.
4. Ajanta	(a) Known for vibrant cave paintings that depict the Jataka tales
5. Paataliputra	(c) Capital of the Guptas

6. The Pallava dynasty was an ancient South Indian dynasty which ruled mainly over parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, with their capital at Kanchipuram. They were known for their contributions to temple architecture, especially in the construction of rock-cut temples.
7. I recently visited the Udaygiri Caves in Madhya Pradesh with my teachers and classmates. There are about a cluster of 20 rock-cut caves of great historical importance (protected by ASI) denoted to Hindu Gods Vishnu and Shiva from 3rd-5th century BC. One of the caves is a Jain temple. The construction is impressive, with detailed carvings and strong stone structures that have stood for centuries.

These caves have been associated with Gupta Emperor Chandragupta II from the inscriptions it exhibits and preserves. This site offers an insight into the political, social and religious life in the Gupta Empire.

Inside, we observed artefacts such as sculptures and inscriptions with iconography of Hinduism and Jainism. Udayagiri's enigma extends to its role as a meeting point for influential dignitaries. Aptly dubbed the 'sunrise mountain', this place has been a bastion of religious reverence for ages. Traces of its illustrious past linger in archaeological relics like the Udayagiri Lion Capital, hinting at the erstwhile presence of a Sun Temple on this hallowed ground.

We traversed the labyrinthine corridors, marvelling at the architectural ingenuity and artistic finesse of the monument. Ruins, inscriptions, and ingenious water systems stand as witnesses of the craftsmen's brilliance. At the zenith, we viewed a panoramic vista which made us wonder about the stories and narratives told and enshrined within these hallowed halls.

This visit helped me understand history better, as I could see real examples instead of just reading from books and

imagining the caves. I could see real-life examples from ancient India- their lifestyle, practices and customs. It made learning more interesting and meaningful. I realized how important it is to preserve such heritage sites for future generations.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Prabhāvatī Gupta
2. Pātaliputra
3. supremacy (sovereignty)
4. Brihat Samhita
5. Sri Lanka

B. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Kālidāsa	(c) Poet of Meghadutam
2. Āryabhata	(e) Rotation of Earth
3. Samudragupta	(d) Veena Player
4. Prabhāvatī Gupta	(b) Built temples in Ramgiri
5. Udayagiri	(a) Rock-cut Caves

C. State true/false.

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. Harisena
2. d. Golden Age
3. d. Vishnu
4. a. Land tax
5. b. Buddhism

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Iron Pillar in Delhi was erected during the reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).
2. Two scientific contributions made by Aryabhatta are-
 - (a) He proposed that the Earth spins on its axis which explains the falling of day and night.
 - (b) He gave the length of a year as 365 days, 6 days, 12 minutes and 30 seconds- very close to the accurate/ accepted value. He also gave formulas to calculate the motion of the sun, moon and the planets.

3. The title Mahārājadhirāja means “King of Kings.”
It signified that Gupta rulers were supreme emperors ruling over many subordinate kings. They had a large authority which was earned through conquest, wars, alliances and other methods.
4. The Prayāga Prasasti is an inscription carved on the Allahabad Pillar. It was composed by Harisena, the court poet of Samudragupta- the most powerful and successful of all Gupta rulers. It describes Samudragupta’s achievements, military conquests, and qualities as a ruler.
5. It is called the Classical Age because -
 - (a) It exhibited great progress in the fields of art, literature, science, and mathematics.
 - (b) Works of scholars like Kālidāsa and Āryabhata were composed during this period.
 - (c) Peace and prosperity ensued due to a stable rule. It encouraged creativity and innovation.
6. Chandragupta II, also known as Vikramaditya, was a powerful Gupta ruler who expanded the empire and promoted art, culture, and trade.
7. India traded the following goods during the reign of the Gupta dynasty -
 - (a) Spices, silk, cotton textiles
 - (b) Precious stones and metals
 - (c) Ivory and perfumes
8. The Gupta rulers supported innovation and creativity, patronized scholars and universities and supported the construction and functioning centres like Nalanda etc.
They encouraged study of science, mathematics, literature, and religion. Many foundational works were composed during this period.
- (g) Inclusive society with no discrimination
2. If Samudragupta were ruling today, he would use modern tools like diplomacy and media in the following ways-
 - (a) He would negotiate treaties and agreements with foreign nations to maintain alliances and blocs with them to unify the world into one global kingdom. He would also wage wars for the same ideology.
 - (b) He would try to increase India's prestige and influence in the world economy by becoming a strong military, responsible government, and powerful trading partner.
 - (c) He would use social media and platforms to communicate achievements, discuss India’s victories, the richness and diversity of Indian culture and assert his military capabilities and dominance across the world.
 - (d) He would patronise brilliant artisans and poets and support their compositions and skill building. Since he was a skilled Veena player himself, he would also use art, architecture and culture to expand his kingdom etc.
3. Modern education would look different if we were still using the methods used at Nalanda University. This can be proven using the following points-
 - (a) Just like at Nalanda, modern educational institutions would offer multiple subjects including Science, Philosophy and Arts.
 - (b) Institutions would use discussion, debate, and logic-based learning as methods of instruction instead of book based learning.
 - (c) They would encourage experimentation and critical thinking along with inclusive social and cultural instructions.

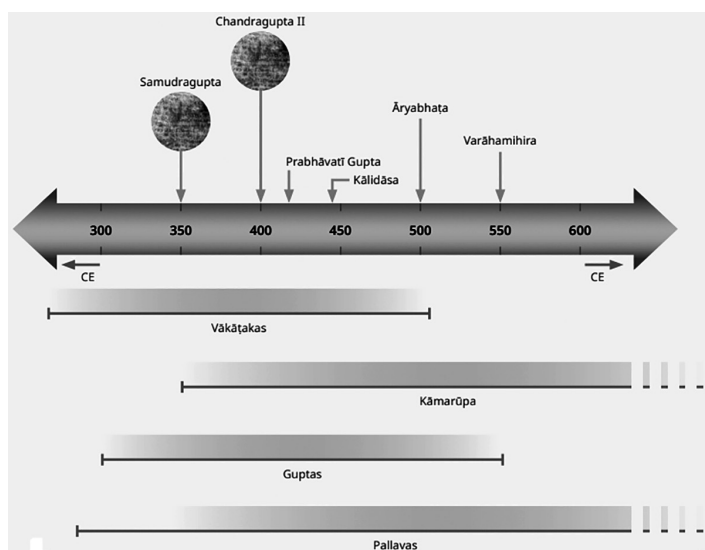
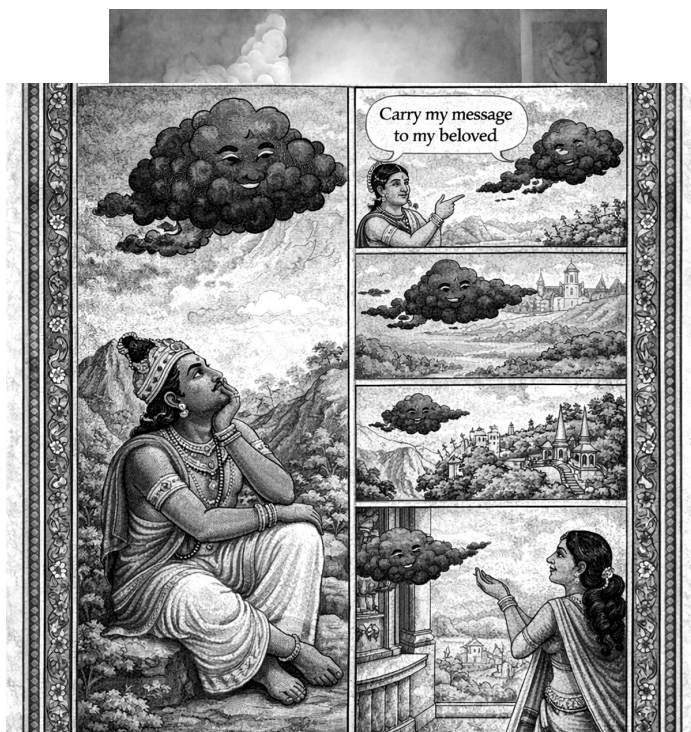
Application-Based Questions

1. If I were an architect, I would design a city and include the following based on Faxian’s observations-
 - (a) Well-planned roads and drainage systems which are well connected to each other
 - (b) Free healthcare in hospitals; supper houses and rest houses established by the King for the residents and the travellers- charity based dining places etc
 - (c) Temples and Educational centres like Nalanda
 - (d) Peaceful law and order where punishments are given to deter and rehabilitate rather than to punish and hurt the criminals
 - (e) Good salaries for all the workers and unemployment benefits;
 - (f) Large homes with sprawling gardens

Art Integrated Activities

1. Students can use the following pictures to make their own poster.



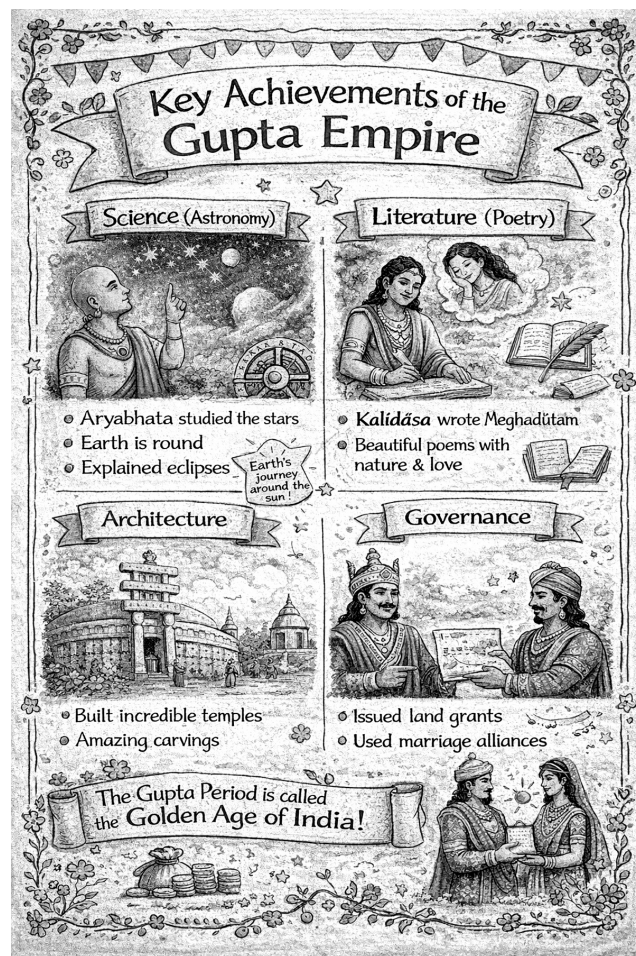


2. Coin Issued by Samudragupta - Students can use them to create their own coins in class.



3. This is an example of a timeline. Students can decorate it using symbols, pictures and other important events.

4. Students can create a similar photograph.



HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

- Samudragupta's military strategies reflected his ambition of unifying this country in the following ways-
 - He conquered many kingdoms across India and

brought them under his control by appointing their original rulers as his subsidiary..

- (b) He used all ways and methods to unify the country-through warfare, marital alliances and diplomacy.
 - (c) By allowing defeated rulers to remain as tributaries, he demonstrated smart governance.
 - (d) He patronised artists and poets from across the world making them feel welcomed and respected in his kingdom.
2. Prabhāvatī Gupta, the daughter of Chandragupta II, became a regent ruler of the Vākātaka kingdom for her son, after her husband's death. Her reign reflected that ancient India had strong and powerful women who could hold political authority and govern effectively, even in a largely patriarchal society. She issued royal grants and inscriptions in her own name, indicating real power. She maintained political stability and administration of the kingdom.

She demonstrated that women could be capable rulers, not just supporters. Her rule challenges the belief that women had no role in governance and highlights that women's leadership existed in early Indian history.

Other examples which show that women in ancient and early medieval India defied social norms and contributed to politics, philosophy, and governance are-

- (a) **Gargi Vachaknavi** – A philosopher who participated in debates in the Vedic period
 - (b) **Maitreyi** – A learned scholar known for her knowledge of philosophy
 - (c) **Razia Sultan** – The only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate
 - (d) **Didda of Kashmir** – A powerful queen who ruled effectively
3. Meghadūtam, written by Kālidāsa, is a lyrical poem in which a Yaksha (a celestial being) sends a message to his beloved through a cloud. The content of the poem reveals both Kālidāsa's poetic brilliance and his deep geographical knowledge. The poem also presents an insight into the cultural and geographical landscape of ancient India. This shows how well Kālidāsa understood India's landscape as he gives accurate references to places like the Vindhya ranges, rivers, and central India and shows awareness of climate patterns, landscapes, and routes. His poetic style was characterized by-

I. Rich use of imagery and descriptions of nature

(clouds, rivers, mountains).

- II. Deep expression of emotions, especially love and longing
- III. Use of metaphors and similes, making the poem vivid and musical.
- IV. Smooth and elegant language, showing mastery over Sanskrit literature.

Picture Based Questions

- (a) The ruler featured in the coin is Samudragupta
- (b) This coin shows the ruler playing Veena which reinforces the significance of art and architecture in the Gupta kingdom. Culture was used as a tool to make the kingdom rich and diverse.
- (c) These coins reflect the values and morals of the kingdom - today, a similar role is played by national symbols, documents and momentos.

Value and Life-Skill Based Questions

1. The Gupta rulers promoted religious tolerance and respect for different schools of thought. This promotes important values such as respect for diversity, tolerance, harmony, unity and open-mindedness.

These values are essential for building a peaceful and inclusive society even today.

2. The Skills Faxian required to travel across the country are as follows- :

- (a) **Observation skills** – to carefully study places and people
- (b) **Curiosity and an Open mind**– to learn about new cultures
- (c) **Recording and writing skills** – to document his journey
- (d) **Courage and patience** – to travel long distance
- (e) **Communication skills** – to interact with people
- (f) **Adaptability and survival skills** - to bare with difficult weather and geographical conditions

Students can inculcate these skills today by reading books and exploring different cultures, practice writing journals or diaries, improving observation through projects and field visits and developing confidence by presentations and discussions.

3. If I were to write about my society, I would include:
- Our Daily life and Developing Technology (AI, IoT, Wifi, Sustainable Technology)



- Our education system (schools, conferences and workshops, digital learning)
- Diverse Culture and varied festivals celebrated to commemorate various occasions including those belonging to different religions and communities
- Government and laws
- Social issues and progress

Case Based Questions

- The excerpt shows that Gupta cities were-
 - Well-organized and clean
 - Economically prosperous and wealthy
 - Inhabited by people who were tolerant, kind and helpful to people of all communities and religions
 - Active centres of trade and commerce
- Two social services available in Gupta reign are-
 - Hospitals and medical care for the sick
 - Charity houses providing food and help to the poor, orphans, and needy
- The Gupta Empire earned revenue in various ways. Some of them are-
 - The state collected a portion of the agricultural produce (land tax) from farmers.
 - Farmers cultivating royal land paid tax in the form of grain.

Multi-Disciplinary Activities

Science : Do it Yourself

Ayurveda describes three doshas- Vata (air) – movement, Pitta (fire) – digestion and Kapha (water) – structure.

Upon Comparison with modern science-

- Ancient ideas focused on balance of energies while modern science explains the body through organs, systems, and cells. However, both emphasize health and balance.

Maths : Do it Yourself

Hint: Include all achievements (about planets, mathematics and astronomy); lifestory, birth and death.

English:

Dear Diary,

Today I attended the grand court of our emperor Samudragupta. The court was filled with scholars,

poets, and ministers discussing matters of the kingdom. Traders from distant lands brought fine goods like silk and spices, making our markets lively. Life in this court is peaceful and prosperous- everyday, I get up and go to my fields. I water them and take care of my crops. Thereafter, I go to the court and attend the daily events/sessions. On Mondays, citizens come forward with their complaints against other citizens and the King decides the punishment.

Ruler Samudragupta ensures justice, and people of different religions live together in harmony. Education is highly valued, and many students come to learn from great teachers. I feel proud to live in such a glorious empire where art, knowledge, and trade flourish together.

SDG-Based Questions

- Institutions like Nalanda and Ghatikas contributed to the inclusive educational development in ancient India in the following ways-
 - Provided education to students from different regions
 - Encouraged varied subjects appealing to mind, emotion and logic- math, science, art, philosophy, astronomy etc
 - Promoted intellectual exchange

Scholars like Varāhamihira contributed by sharing knowledge, making education accessible and diverse. They set precedents by going behind what they believed even when the society disapproved or questioned their ideas and opinions.

- Faxian's account shows that some groups faced social discrimination and exclusion in ancient India. He called them Chandalas and wrote that they were regarded as outcastes and forced to live outside of the state.

Modern solutions to such social issues are as follows-

- Promotion of equality and human rights
 - Ensure education for all
 - Create laws against discrimination
 - Spread awareness about inclusion and respect
- Cities like Pātaliputra and Ujjayinī were vibrant and sustainable urban centres because they had the following features-

- (a) Strong trade networks with cities and towns from across the country
 - (b) They were centers of inclusive learning. Information about various subjects including diverse cultures was disseminated freely.
 - (c) Well-planned infrastructure
 - (d) Social services like healthcare and charity
- Such features made them sustainable and prosperous urban centres.

Suggested Project Ideas

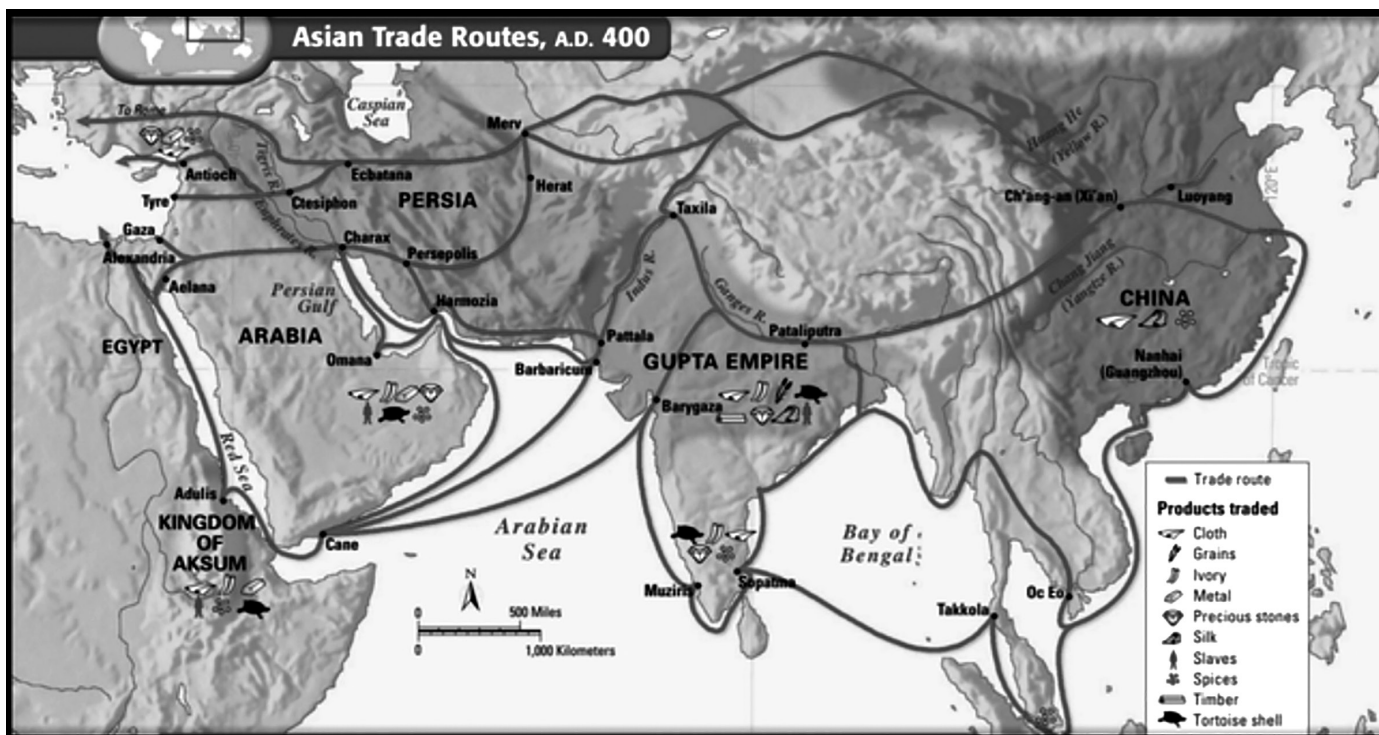
1. Do It Yourself
2. During the Gupta Empire, India was strongly connected to the world through Indian Ocean trade routes. These routes linked India with Africa, Arabia, Southeast Asia,

and even the Mediterranean world.

The Western Routes linked India with the Roman Empire, Arabia and East Africa. Ports on India's west coast (like Bharuch) were very active. The Eastern Routes connected India to Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia) and China.

India exported spices (pepper, cardamom), Cotton and silk textiles, Ivory and precious stones and imported precious metals like Gold and silver, Horses and Luxury goods.

Trade led to economic growth, cultural and technological exchange. Knowledge of astronomy, medicine, and mathematics spread. Indian Ocean trade made India a global hub of commerce and culture, connecting it to distant lands and influencing world history.



3. Do it Yourself

Chapter - 8

NCERT Answers

- 1+2. David Suzuki's statement as given in the question emphasizes that our perception of nature determines our behavior toward it. If we begin to consider natural elements like mountains, rivers, and forests as sacred or living entities rather than just products of nature or resources, we will develop a sense of respect, responsibility, and care toward them. For example, if a

river is seen as a goddess of an essential vein of land through which water (essential for sustenance like blood) flows, we will avoid polluting it. Similarly, if forests are viewed as sacred groves, we will think about protecting them rather than cutting them for timber. Thus, humans will begin to see themselves as part of nature, not just its user or master. Its implications are as follows -

- (a) **Air:** Humans will endeavour to reduce pollution and protect atmospheric balance.
- (b) **Water:** We will prevent contamination and conserve water resources.
- (c) **Land:** Avoid overexploitation and maintain soil fertility

- (d) **Trees:** Promote afforestation and prevent deforestation
- (e) **Mountains:** Humans will work hard to protect ecosystems from mining and destruction by avoiding excessive and unnecessary construction.

3. **Answers may vary.**

Sacred Sites and their Stories

In my neighborhood, there are various sites revered as sacred. Some of these sites include hills, temples, rivers, and ancient groves that are deeply respected by our community. These places are considered sacred because people believe that divine powers or spiritual energies reside there. Various legends, myths, and historical events are associated with these sites, often passed down through generations. For example, a temple located on the Giri hilltop is linked to local gods (in the form of stones which appeared overnight), while the river flowing alongside is worshipped as life-givers.

Elders in the community often narrate stories of miracles and traditions connected to these places. Sacred groves located close to my neighborhood are also protected, as cutting trees there is considered disrespectful to our community god. Ladies and Gents in our community tie sacred threads around a Mahua tree and pray for prosperity and wellbeing of their families. Such groves also serve as centers for festivals, rituals, and gatherings, bringing people together.

This practice helps preserve cultural heritage and environmental balance. By respecting these sacred places, people maintain a strong connection with their traditions and nature, ensuring their protection for future generations.

4. Natural elements like rivers, mountains, and forests are considered sacred because they are essential for life and survival. All of these elements are sources of resources significant for human sustenance. For example, rivers provide water for drinking, agriculture, and daily use. Forests offer oxygen, medicinal plants, and shelter for wildlife. Mountains influence climate, store water in glaciers, and act as natural barriers.

In many traditions, these elements are seen as divine or living beings, deserving respect and reverence. This belief helps prevent their overexploitation and promotes conservation by human beings. Thus, their sacred status ensures that people treat them with care, recognizing their importance in maintaining ecological balance and sustaining human life.

5. People visit a tirtha (pilgrimage site) for spiritual and cultural reasons. A tirtha is believed to be a place where

the earthly and divine realms meet. When humans visit such places, they seek blessings, peace, and spiritual growth for themselves and their families. Pilgrims perform rituals, prayers, and offerings to express devotion and gratitude. Many believe that visiting tirthas helps cleanse sins and bring inner peace. It also allows people to connect with their cultural roots and traditions.

Additionally, pilgrimages often involve journeys that encourage discipline, reflection, and exchange of ideas, cultural practices and beliefs among each other. Ancient pilgrimage routes played a significant role in improving the local economy and promoting trade in the region. As pilgrims traveled long distances, they created demand for food, shelter, and goods along the way. This led to the growth of markets and towns along these routes. Merchants would use these routes to sell items like textiles, spices, and handicrafts. Travelers from different regions also led to the exchange of ideas, culture, and technology among themselves.

Sacred sites continue to boost local economies today by attracting tourists and supporting businesses such as hotels, shops, and transport services.

6. Sacred places strongly influence the culture and traditions of nearby communities in the following ways-
- (a) They become centers for religious festivals, rituals, and ceremonies that are celebrated with great enthusiasm.
 - (b) They also inspire unique artforms, music, dance, and architecture. For example, a blend of temple designs, sculptures, and devotional songs often develop around sacred sites.
 - (c) They help preserve traditions, strengthen social bonds, and create a shared identity among people. Over time, these practices become an integral part of the community's cultural heritage.
7. Answers may vary. Do it Yourself. Students can add the following details in this project-
- Location of the site
 - Nature of the site
 - Significance of the site in terms of its religious relevance, social and cultural values
 - Beliefs or values of people who visit
 - Economic importance
 - Cultural and Social significance
 - Perspective of people/what they gain from this

travel

8. 'A tīrthayātrā (pilgrimage) has two important aspects:
- (a) It helps individuals develop faith, devotion, and inner peace. Pilgrims seek blessings and spiritual purification.
 - (b) It promotes unity, cultural exchange, and understanding. People from different regions meet, share traditions, and strengthen social bonds.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Varanasi
2. Dargah or Ajmer Sharif
3. Pilgrimage (tīrthayātrā).
4. Velankanni
5. The Māori

B. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Sanchi Stupa	(d) Buddhism
2. Velankanni Church	(a) Christianity
3. Takht Sri Kesgarh Sahib	(b) Sikhism
4. Mount Abu	(e) Jainism
5. Toda tribes	(c) Tamil Nadu

C. State true/false

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Prayagraj
2. b. Pilgrimage
3. c. Lord Shiva
4. c. Rivers
5. c. Kumbh Mela

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A place becomes sacred due to-
 - (a) People's Religious beliefs (associated with their community beliefs, gods and customs)
 - (b) Historical significance (linked to incidents from the past)
 - (c) Natural features (rivers, mountains, forests seen as

divine)

(d) Cultural practices and rituals followed there

2. People undertake pilgrimages to seek spiritual peace and blessings, fulfill religious duties and connect with their roots, communal beliefs and traditions. Pilgrimages shape the identity of these places as economic, religious and cultural centres, attracting people from different regions. These places become famous and representatives of their religion and schools of thought.
3. Shared sacred spaces (like Ajmer Sharif) are important in India. They-
 - (a) Promote unity and harmony among religions (people from all religions and faiths also visit these places)
 - (b) Encourage mutual respect among all faiths and communities
 - (c) Reflect India's diverse yet inclusive culture
4. Shakti Pithās are sacred sites dedicated to Goddess Shakti across the Indian subcontinent. According to beliefs, after immolation, the pious body parts of Goddess Sati fell at these places, making them holy. This is why they are worshipped as temples of shakti.
5. Sacred beliefs about nature and geography prevent people from harming the elements of nature. For example, when forests, rivers, and mountains are preserved as holy, humans hesitate to pollute them. They revere them and preserve them. Thus, sacred geography promotes conservation and sustainability.
6. Tribal communities live closely with nature and maintain the ecological balance by worshipping forests, animals, and land and by using resources sustainably. For example, the Bishnoi community protects trees and wildlife, helping maintain ecological balance.
7. Pilgrimages facilitate the growth of local trade and economic development in the following ways-
 - (a) They increase tourism at the site and promote trade. Tourists (often merchants and traders) visit such places and buy local goods to sell in foreign regions. They also bring goods with them to sell in local markets.
 - (b) They create jobs in the region. More shops and hotels open up at such places. This also boosts local businesses.
8. Tirthankaras are spiritual teachers in Jainism who guide people toward liberation (moksha).



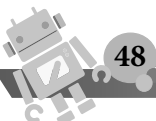
Application-Based Questions

1. A newly discovered religious site can have significant effects on the local community, economy, and environment. These are-
 - (a) The discovery may increase a sense of pride and unity among the people, strengthening cultural identity.
 - (b) It may also lead to overcrowding or conflicts if not managed properly.
 - (c) The site may attract visitors and pilgrims, which can boost local businesses.
 - (d) An increase in visitors may lead to pollution, waste generation, and damage to natural surroundings.
 - (e) Proper management is required to maintain cleanliness and sustainability.

If a sacred site is threatened by development, citizens can take several steps to protect it. They can raise awareness among the public, approach authorities, and seek protection through courts. Proper documentation of the site's cultural and historical importance can also help in its preservation.
2. Modern technology like Google Maps or VR apps plays an important role in promoting awareness of sacred geographical regions.
 - (a) They can help people locate such sites and provide information such as directions, images, and reviews.
 - (b) Virtual reality (VR) allows people to explore these places digitally, which can spread awareness and education about these sites. These applications are especially helpful for those who cannot travel.
3. In a shared sacred space, it is important to maintain mutual respect and harmony among visitors from different religions. I will suggest these measures-
 - (a) Clear rules and guidelines should be established regarding behaviour, dress, and conduct of the visitors from all communities. These guidelines should be approved and acceptable to all communities. .
 - (b) All visitors must be treated equally without any discrimination.
 - (c) Awareness programmes can be organised to educate people about different beliefs and traditions.
 - (d) Separate spaces for specific rituals can be provided while maintaining common areas for all.
 - (e) Conflict resolution through a proper system is important.
 - (f) By promoting understanding, tolerance, and cooperation, such sacred spaces can become symbols of unity and harmony in society.

Art Integrated Activity

1. Students can use this map as an example.



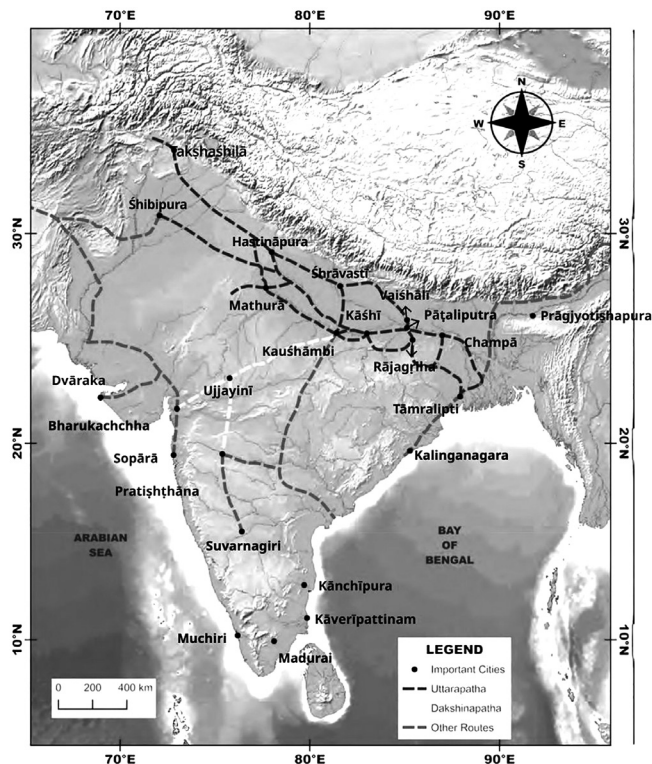


Fig. 5.5. Some important trade routes from about 500 BCE onward and major cities marked on them. Notice the Uttarapatha and the Dakshinapatha routes.

- Students can place their articles, pictures and cuttings from the magazines and newspapers in the following manner to make a poster.



- Students can create a poster using this example.



Hots Activity

1. Certain natural sites become sacred over time because when generations continue to respect and worship these places, they gain sacred status. For example, the Ganga River is considered sacred because it sustains life and has been linked with spiritual beliefs over ages.

The Himalayas have been considered divine for centuries due to their grandeur and association with gods. However, before they were understood and discovered, people were scared of their magnanimity and newness.

Sacred groves in tribal areas are protected because they are believed to house spirits. Thus, sacredness emerges from a combination of nature's importance, cultural memory, and shared belief systems.

2. Shared sacred spaces, where people from different religions visit, play an important role in promoting unity in diversity. Such sites, for example Velankanni Church, are significant in India because they celebrate the heterogeneity and diversity of Indian culture. Such sites-

- (a) Encourage mutual respect among communities
- (b) Provide opportunities for interaction and understanding among groups from different religions and communities

- (c) Highlight shared human values like faith, compassion, and peace
- (d) Reduce social divisions by creating common cultural spaces

Some challenges associated with such sites are-

- (a) People might feel that their religious site is being taken over by members of other communities. Conflicts over ownership or control are bound to arise.
- (b) Differences in ritual practices can affect the camaraderie and harmony in such places.
- (c) Overcrowding and mismanagement
- (d) Political or social tensions

Some solutions to such challenges include establishing clear rules and guidelines for all visitors, ensuring equal access and respect for all traditions, promoting awareness and education about diversity and proper management by authorities to avoid disputes.

3. Yes, a place can lose its sacredness over time if people stop respecting its cultural or spiritual value or pollute it completely. Some other factors are-

- (a) Pollution and environmental damage
- (b) Excessive Commercialization (focus on profit over spirituality)
- (c) Loss of traditional practices and beliefs
- (d) Neglect or lack of maintenance
- (e) Conflicts or misuse of the site

To restore the sacredness of such sites, following actions can be taken-

- (a) Promoting awareness about cultural and religious importance
- (b) Encouraging community participation in preservation
- (c) Preventing pollution through cleanliness and conservation efforts
- (d) Regulating tourism and prevent overexploitation
- (e) Reviving traditions and rituals respectfully

Picture Based Questions

- (a) The tree in the center represents a peepul tree or a species of the fig tree.
- (b) They are carved so close to the tree to represent how this tree provides food and shelter to animals and birds. This indicates their ecological and cultural significance.

- (c) The tree (which has been found on a Mohenjodaro seal) appears to be worshipped and revered across ages. This shows that nature has always been an important element revered and worshipped in Indian culture and society.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

- Visiting sacred places helps people experience diverse cultures, beliefs, and traditions firsthand. When individuals see how others worship, celebrate, and express faith, they develop-
 - Empathy** – understanding others' emotions and beliefs
 - Tolerance** – accepting differences without conflict
 - Respect** – valuing traditions even if they are diverse and different from their own
 - Such experiences reduce prejudice and help people realize that all religions promote similar values like peace, kindness, and compassion.
- India is home to many religions, so tolerance is essential to maintain peace and harmony, avoid conflicts over sacred places and promote our foundational value of unity in diversity. Some values required to handle conflicts of cultural and social nature are Respect, Patience, Open-mindedness, Equality of all faiths, religions and communities and Cooperation.
These values help people resolve conflicts peacefully and coexist harmoniously.
- The idea of sacred geography teaches that nature is valuable and worthy of respect, not just a resource. It helps students develop environmental awareness, promote conservation of nature and act responsibly toward ecosystems. If someone disrespects a sacred place, one should politely inform and educate them, explain its cultural or religious importance and avoid violent or aggressive conflict but encourage responsible behaviour.

Measures to balance pilgrimage and heritage preservation are as follows -

- Limit the number of visitors to sacred sites at a time
- Create designated paths to avoid damage and chaos
- Observe strict rules against touching carving
- Use eco-friendly and sustainable infrastructure
- Regular maintenance and monitoring

- Tourism and development must be balanced with ecological conservation by limiting construction and maintenance to only the most necessary and limited places. Only a limited number of tourists must be allowed to visit and must be reminded to carry their waste with them or throw it in proper waste disposal bins. Street vendors must not be allowed within a certain perimeter to prevent the destruction of ecosystems etc.
- Balancing devotion and environmental protection is significant. This can be achieved by taking the following measures-
 - Encourage clean and responsible pilgrimage
 - Promote plastic-free zones
 - Raise awareness that protecting nature is also a form of devotion
 - Use sustainable practices like waste management
- To educate pilgrims about conservation, these measures will prove helpful-
 - Install information boards and signboards
 - Use guides to explain importance of preservation
 - Awareness campaigns and announcements
 - School and community programs
 - Fines can be imposed for damaging heritage
 - Awareness drives, digital campaigns and Volunteer groups for cleanliness must be arranged

These ensure both faith and heritage are protected together.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Many plants, animals and birds in India are considered sacred because of their religious, cultural, and ecological importance. They have been worshipped and revered across ages by different communities and religions. Ancient humans worshipped elements of nature out of fear and respect for the universe. This practice continued over centuries as a force of habit and belief.

Modern science also confirms that these plants have strong medicinal properties, showing the wisdom of ancient traditions.

Plant Name	Religious Significance	Medicinal Properties
Peepal (Ficus religiosa)	Worshipped in Hinduism and Buddhism	Improves respiration, helps cure skin diseases

Case Based Questions



Neem (Azadirachta indica)	Considered purifying and protective of fauna around it	Antibacterial, boosts immunity, treats infections
Tulsi (Holy Basil)	Sacred plant in Hindu homes	Treats cold, cough, stress; improves immunity
Banyan Tree	Symbol of longevity and stability	Used in diabetes treatment, strengthens immunity
Bel (Bael)	Associated with Lord Shiva	Aids digestion, treats stomach disorders

Mathematics:

Given the total number of people who visited- 660 million = 660,000,000

Area required per person = 2 m^2

Total area required (in m^2) = $660,000,000 \times 2 = 1,320,000,000 \text{ m}^2$

$1 \text{ km}^2 = 1,000,000 \text{ m}^2$; $1,320,000,000 \div 1,000,000 = 1320 \text{ km}^2$

English: Today, I finally visited Mahabodhi Temple in Bodh Gaya. I had heard about this religious site since childhood. As I approached the place, I felt a deep sense of peace and devotion. The site has a long history. The tree is directly a descendant of the original tree under which the Buddha attained enlightenment. It is also called Bodhi tree due to this reason.

The surroundings were filled with pilgrims from different parts of the country. Some were offering prayers, while others were quietly meditating. The sound of bells and chants created a spiritual atmosphere that touched my heart. As I watched people pay their respects and take in the atmosphere, I felt a strong connection with my culture and beliefs. The experience was not just physical but also emotional and spiritual. I reflected on my life and felt grateful for everything I have.

Visiting this sacred place has strengthened my faith and taught me the importance of respecting traditions. It was a journey that I will always cherish.

SDG-Based Questions

1. Ancient cities like Varanasi and Madurai continue to thrive because of their strong connection between culture, economy, and daily life. They teach us the importance of cultural heritage preservation, integration of religion, economy, and daily life and sustainable living with community participation. Markets, homes, and

temples coexist, making cities lively. Traditional practices support local resources and livelihoods.

2. We can preserve sacred sites & biodiversity while promoting sustainable tourism in the following ways-

- (a) Protect forests and rivers through awareness campaigns, innovative ecological practices like vertical gardens etc.
- (b) Limit human interference
- (c) Encourage eco-friendly practices (reducing the use of synthetic and plastic goods)

Sacred geography encourages respect for nature, helping biodiversity conservation. Sacred beliefs prevent cutting trees or harming wildlife. Groves act as natural biodiversity reserves and encourage respect for ecosystems and natural balance.

3. Maintaining cleanliness at religious places can be performed in the following ways-

- (a) Proper waste management systems
- (b) Awareness campaigns
- (c) Ban plastic and synthetic usage which does not biodegrade or sustain with local ecosystems
- (d) Regular cleaning drives
- (e) Public cooperation

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do It Yourself

Students can ask the following questions-

- (a) What is the history of this site?
- (b) Why is it considered sacred?
- (c) Are there any stories or miracles associated with it?
- (d) What values does this place promote?
- (e) How do people from different communities interact here?
- (f) What are your experiences with similar sites from your childhood?
- (g) Have you known any sacred site which no longer exists?

2. Do It Yourself

Students can take hints from these points-

- (a) Choose 2-3 local sacred places (temple, mosque, church, river, grove)
- (b) Research about their rituals (customs, prayers, offerings) and natural surroundings (trees, water, hills)

- (c) Local myths or stories from elders

Suggested Structure - Introduction – Main Content by showing each place and discussing about it in brief through pictures and videos – Conclusion (Importance of preserving sacred sites)

You can use narration, folk Indian music, short and clean slides edited using Canva or Capcut.

3. Do It Yourself

Chapter - 9

NCERT Answers

1. The different types of government that we've studied in the chapter are:

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) Theocracy

2. India has a Democratic Government. The form of government prevalent in India is called a democracy because-

- (a) It is understood as 'rule of the people' where people elect the government and are sources of power and authority.
- (b) The elected government works for the people and by the people.
- (c) The term Democracy comes from 'Demos' meaning people or citizenry while 'Kratia' means rule, power or authority.
- (d) In a democracy, citizens have rights and freedoms. The government is given powers by the Constitution which is a social contract made by the people. Thus, power ultimately lies with the people.

3. An independent judiciary is significant in a democracy and important because:

- (a) It protects the Fundamental Rights of its citizens and ensures that their rights are not violated by the government.
- (b) An independent judiciary enables judges to give decisions without the pressure or influence of the government.
- (c) It prevents the executive and legislature from acting unfairly or illegally. This maintains justice, equality, and rule of law.

4. Yes, a democracy is considered better than other forms of government because-

- (a) People have the right to choose their government. This makes the government popular and widely accepted. Decisions taken by the government are accepted without much resistance.
- (b) It ensures freedom, equality, and citizen participation.
- (c) The government remains accountable to the people and policies are made keeping citizens' interests in mind instead of their selfish motives.
- (d) Decisions reflect the needs and opinions of citizens.

5.

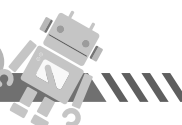
S. No	Practice in the country	Type of Government
I	All citizens are treated equally before law	Democracy
II	The government refers to the religious leaders for each and every decision it takes.	Theocracy
III	After the queen's death, her son became the new king.	Monarchy
IV	The ruler is not bound to follow any constitution. He makes all the decisions as per his choice.	Dictatorship

6. Countries and the types of government they have-

S. No	Country	Type of Government
1	Bhutan	Constitutional Monarchy
2	Nepal	Federal Democratic Republic
3	Bangladesh	Democracy
4	South Africa	Democracy
5	Brazil	Democracy

7. Some hurdles faced in a democracy in achieving its values and ideas are-

- (a) Corruption and arbitrary misuse of power by leaders
- (b) Citizens' lack of awareness of their duties and rights
- (c) Inequality among citizens, groups and communities
- (d) People from different backgrounds, class, caste, religion and gender are treated differently.



- (e) Since democracy involves decision making through majority/consensus, the process is slow and time consuming, due to debates and procedures
- (f) People do not vote or engage in decision making since they do not know much about issues, processes and procedures of governance

These hurdles can be overcome in the following ways-

- (a) Promotion of education and awareness among the citizens
 - (b) The government must enforce strict laws against corruption in office. This can help reduce nexus building and loss of accountability.
 - (c) Ensure equality and justice for all
 - (d) Encourage active citizen participation by forming decision making groups closer to the citizens- through online forums, workshops, local self-government posts etc.
 - (e) Improve transparency and accountability in the decision making process.
4. Differences among Democracy, Monarchy and Dictatorship are as follows-
- (a) In a democracy, power lies with the people and leaders are chosen through elections. Citizens have rights and freedom in a democracy.
 - (b) In a monarchy, all political power lies with a king or queen. The position of the head of government is hereditary. People have limited role in decision-making
 - (c) In a dictatorship, power lies with one ruler. There are no popular elections held. Citizens have limited freedom in a monarchy. People's rights are often restricted.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Direct
2. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary
3. Prime Minister
4. Monarchy
5. Lok Sabha

B. Match the following -

Column A	Column B
1. Citizens vote and choose leaders	(b) Representative Democracy
2. Religious leaders control the state	(c) Theocracy

3. One person holds all power	(e) Dictatorship
4. Rich families make all decisions	(a) Oligarchy
5. Citizens take decisions directly	(d) Direct Democracy

C. State true/false.

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Free and fair elections
2. d. Prime Minister
3. c. Theocracy
4. b. Oligarchy
5. b. All adults can vote.

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Most modern nations prefer representative democracy over direct democracy because-
 - (a) Large populations make direct participation of citizens in decision making extremely difficult. It is easier to have a few representatives for consensus building.
 - (b) Having representatives make policy decisions is more practical and efficient.
 - (c) Decisions might take a long time in direct democracy if they were taken by the public directly- due to contradictions in interests, choices and aspirations.
 - (d) Large democracies are often heterogeneous. They have citizens from different religions, communities and sects who are not experienced in governance or politics. Thus, people elect representatives who can make informed decisions which ensures smooth governance in large and diverse countries
2. The key features of an oligarchy are-
 - (a) Power is held by a small group of rich or influential people. Such groups may be based on wealth, family, or social status.
 - (b) Common citizens have little or no participation in an oligarchy.
 - (c) Decisions are made to benefit the ruling group.

3. Elections are important, but democracy also has other defining features like-
 - (a) Free speech and expression
 - (b) Fair laws and equal rights for all groups and communities
 - (c) Independent judiciary
 - (d) Authority stems from the public
 - (e) Decisions about policy and governance are open to public opinion and acceptance.
4. Democratic governments protect minority voices in the following ways-
 - (a) Fair laws made to ensure equal rights for all
 - (b) Each vote has equal value- there is no discrimination based on caste, class and creed
 - (c) Representation of minorities in government and other decision making bodies is ensured so that all interests are represented and protected
 - (d) Independent courts protect the rights of citizens.
5. Some monarchies like United Kingdom are constitutional monarchies, where-
 - (a) The King/Queen has limited powers and the government is elected by people. The King/Queen has nominal powers.
 - (b) Such countries are governed by popular governments in reality despite having a hereditary head of state.
 - (c) The Constitution imparts legislative authority in such cases to the parliament.
6. Citizens can check misuse of power in a democracy in the following ways-
 - (a) Through voting in elections
 - (b) Raising voice through social media and peaceful protests
 - (c) Using courts and legal rights
 - (d) Participating in public discussions
7. Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Germany (Nazi regime). He was appointed as a chancellor in 1933 and later, passed a law to eliminate his opposition. He held absolute power. He wanted Germany to dominate the world and in order to do that, he decided to remove all races which he considered inferior (Jews, Romans, Non-Aryans etc.,) through extermination and holocaust. He was also responsible for the second world war.
8. The essential features of democracy are-

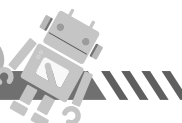
- (a) Free and fair elections
- (b) Rule of law
- (c) Protection of rights
- (d) Equal and Active Participation of citizens
- (e) Accountability of government

Application-Based Questions

1. In my opinion, the best method to run the programme Indian Food Day is for students from each class to vote to choose representatives, as it ensures fair participation and representation of different interests and opinions. Each option represents or indicates a type of government-
 - (a) A teacher decides everything → Dictatorship
 - (b) A group of students and teachers decide → Democracy
 - (c) Principal selects a few students → Oligarchy
 - (d) Students from each class vote for representatives → Representative Democracy
2. If my school imposed strict rules where all students must dress, speak, and behave in a certain manner, it would limit their freedom and individuality largely. Students would not be able to express their opinions or creativity. They would lose their freedom of expression.
This could lead to dissatisfaction, fear, and lack of confidence. Such a system would discourage independent thinking and make the environment less enjoyable and less democratic. This may go against democratic values like freedom, justice, equality and respect for diversity. Students would not feel safe and may even stage a coup due to oppression. The school environment would become less inclusive and less supportive.
3. If only the students of Grade 8 were chosen in a committee, this practice would be undemocratic. This is because democracy is based on equality and fair representation of all groups and sections. Selecting only Grade 8 students excludes other grades and does not give equal opportunity to all to participate in decision making bodies. A democratic system should include students from all grades so that everyone's voice is heard and everyone's interests are considered.

Art Integrated Activity (Textbook Explanation)

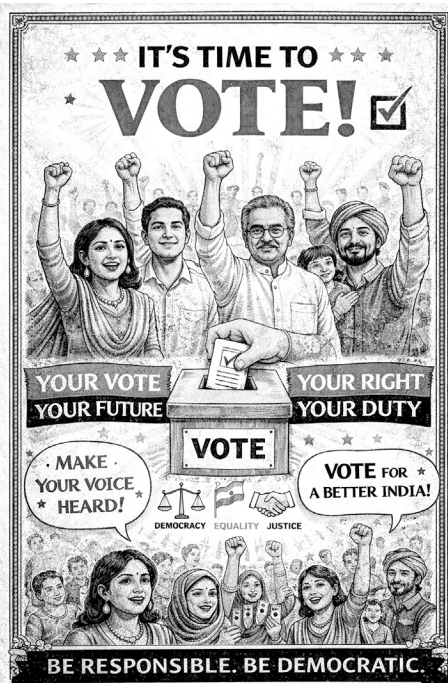
1. Do Ur Yourself
Students can perform a role-play showing how different governments respond to the same situation-
 - (a) **Democracy:** Discussion, voting, and collective decision
 - (b) **Dictatorship:** One person decides without consultation



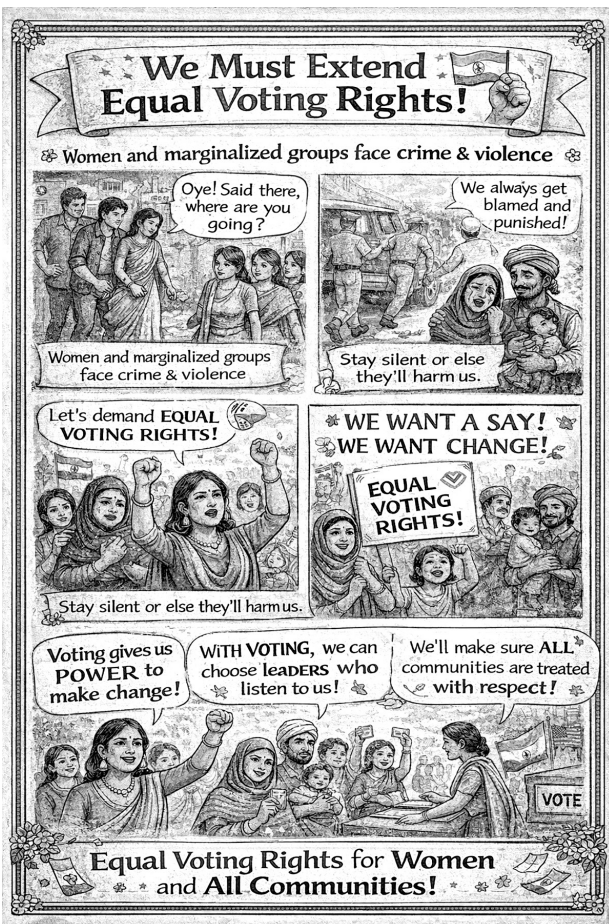
(c) **Monarchy:** King or queen takes the final decision

(d) **Oligarchy:** A small group decides for everyone

2. Students can make a similar poster on voting-



3. Poster for Equal Voting Rights for Women



HOTS Activity

1. No, a country cannot be truly democratic if it restricts free speech and dissent even after holding free and fair elections regularly. Democracy requires not only elections to be considered successful but also the freedom to express opinions, criticize the government, and participate in decision-making. Without these freedoms, elections lose their meaning. A true democracy enables all political power to be given to the citizens of the country whose rights are supreme and transcendental.
2. Yes, sometimes democracies can gradually become oligarchies if power gets concentrated in the hands of a few powerful individuals or groups and remains in their hands long enough for them to establish their nexus with other elements. Accountability and responsibility decreases over time and ministers begin to consider themselves extremely powerful.

For example, in various Indian towns, when wealthy groups or influential families dominate politics and decision-making, common people may lose real control. As a result, political representatives become authoritarian and begin taking selfish decisions. This weakens democracy and makes it function like an oligarchy.

3. Direct democracy does not work in large countries like India because:
 - (a) Huge population makes participation difficult
 - (b) Diversity of languages and regions complicates decision-making
 - (c) Practical and economic issues in collecting opinions from everyone and collating it to reach a decision
 - (d) Heterogeneity making it harder for groups to align their interests and opinions with each other
4. If a school is ruled by a few powerful students, this situation resembles an Oligarchy, where power is held by a small influential and rich group. Students in such a system would feel ignored and excluded and unfairly treated. There might be a lack of freedom and participation. This would create dissatisfaction and weaken unity among students.

Picture Based Questions

- (a) The symbols in the mural stand for democracy.
- (b) This mural was painted by the painter Vedder in 1896. It was called 'Government'. It is placed in the Library of Congress, USA.
- (c) The idea of a good and responsible government is represented by the plaque that says, "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" in this mural.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Values that are reflected in fair elections & universal adult franchise are-
 - (a) Equality
 - (b) Freedom
 - (c) Justice
 - (d) Participation from all people irrespective of their caste, class, creed and gender
- (e) Responsibility and Accountability
2. Respect for all voices is important in a society because it ensures inclusiveness and prevents arbitrary use of power and domination by a few people. It promotes fair and just decision-making.

Students can practise democratic values in school by-

- (a) Listening to classmates' opinions without prejudices and discrimination
 - (b) Voting for class decisions considering diverse interests
 - (c) By respecting differences
 - (d) By participating in discussions
3. Ancient ideals like rājadharmā can teach present day rulers to
 - (a) Act with justice and fairness
 - (b) Serve people selflessly
 - (c) Protect the weak and preserve their interests
 - (d) Encourage everyone to voice their opinions, deliver unprejudiced justice and remain accountable

Bhīṣma advised rulers to be honest and responsible, ensure welfare of citizens and maintain moral values in governance. He also taught Yudhishtira to observe Dharma as his priority. Rulers of today can learn not to get attached to power or foster ego or corruption. Modern leaders can learn to be ethical, accountable, and people-focused.

Case-Based Questions

1. The king showed respect, equality, and dignity for all citizens including those from lower social groups.
2. This represents an early form of democratic or participatory governance.
3. It shows that democracy values including equality before law, accountability of rulers, participation of people and respect for individual rights.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Democratic values like freedom and equality encourage scientific development. Some points to focus

are-

- (a) Freedom of thought allows scientists to explore new ideas
- (b) Equality gives opportunities to all talented individuals
- (c) Open discussion leads to innovation and discoveries.
- (d) Science grows best in societies where people are free to think, question, and experiment.

Maths: Do It Yourself

English: Good morning everyone,

I like democracy because it gives people the power to choose their leaders. It ensures freedom, equality, and justice for all. In a democracy, everyone's voice matters, and decisions are made for the benefit of the people. It also allows us to express our opinions and bring change when needed. Democracy teaches us responsibility and respect for others. It teaches us to treat everyone the same without any prejudice. Democracy is not just a system of government. It can be considered a way of life that values fairness and participation. Thank you.

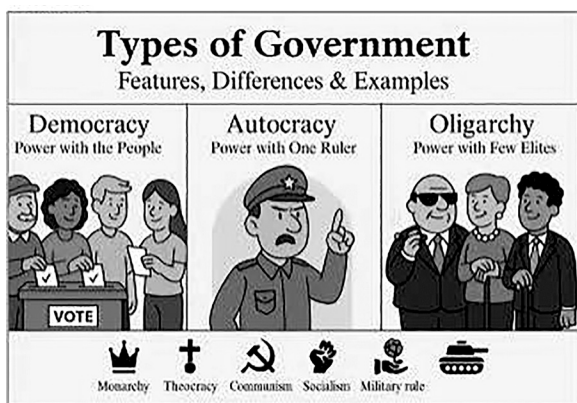
SDG-Based Questions

1. Democracy supports SDG 16 by ensuring justice through laws and courts, by promoting peace through fair governance and by building strong institutions that are accountable.
2. Equality promotes gender justice and inclusive growth in the following ways-
 - (a) Equal rights promote gender equality.
 - (b) It helps reduce discrimination and differential treatment to people.
 - (c) It encourages participation of all groups and inclusive development of all communities.
 - (d) It levels the playing field for all communities but also allows the government to provide extra support to those who need more help to grow.

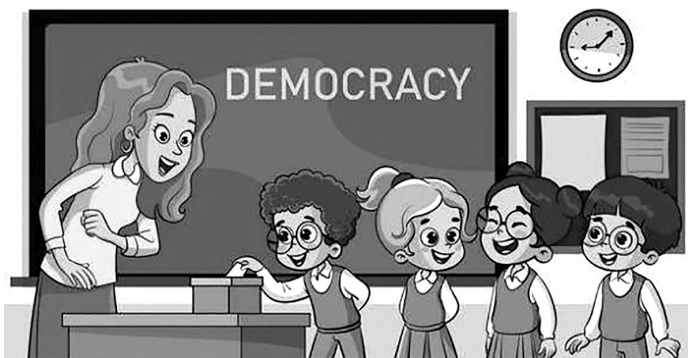
Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do It Yourself





2. Simulate an election in class



3. Family Interview Project- Students can ask the following questions in their interview -

- What do you think democracy is?
- What is your favourite type of government? Why?
- How does Democracy differ from other types? Do you know a theocratic country or a monarchy?
- Do you think monarchies are more successful than democratic nations?

Ch-10 Seasons and Weathers

NCERT Answers

1. The Constituent Assembly of India consisted of representatives from different regions, communities, religions, languages, and social backgrounds. It was important to have a diverse set of representatives because-

- It ensured that the Constitution reflected the aspirations and needs of all sections of Indian society.
- It helped include different viewpoints, prevented domination by any one group, and promoted the idea of unity in diversity.
- Because its makers were heterogeneous, the Constitution became more inclusive, democratic,

and representative.

2.

- Reflects Universal Adult Franchise (Right to Vote)
- Reflects Equality of all and Secularism
- Reflects Right to Education for every child
- Reflects Equality and Non-discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, creed or gender

3. The statement "All citizens are equal before the law" is a fundamental value/principle enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It entails that every individual is subject to the same laws, regardless of their caste, religion, gender, or social status in India. No one is above the law, and all are entitled to equal protection of the law.

However, in practice, inequalities and discrimination may still exist in society. Political, social and economic disadvantages affect vulnerable sections of society. They have limited resources and opportunities for growth and development. This affects their capacity to demand for justice and fair treatment in front of the law. However, several measures have been taken to increase their access and improve their conditions- including affirmative action, availability of free legal counsel etc. Therefore, while it is a constitutional ideal, continuous efforts are required to ensure that it is fully realised in everyday life.

4. India adopted Universal Adult Franchise from the very beginning of its Independent existence because it strongly believed in the principles of equality and democracy. Every adult citizen, irrespective of caste, gender, education, or wealth, was given the right to vote and to assert their claims of citizenship in the country. This decision reflected that the supreme power in Indian democracy rested with the citizens of the country irrespective of their social stature. It also reflected the trust of the leaders in the people and their commitment to creating an inclusive political system. It also ensured that all sections of society had a voice in governance.

5. The Indian Constitution was greatly influenced by our freedom struggle which called for the inclusion of values such as freedom, equality, justice, and self-rule (swaraj) in it. Indians fought against colonial oppression and suffered centuries of exploitation, oppression and violence to the hands of the British. As a result, their core objective post Independence was to live in a country which was free of discrimination, oppression and allowed for their growth and development as a society. They demanded basic human rights from their political

leaders that later became part of the Constitution as fundamental rights.

India's civilisational heritage also played an important role. Ancient ideas such as dharma (duty and justice), tolerance, and respect for diverse beliefs, schools of thought and customs influenced the framing of the Constitution. Secularism and significance of diversity were deeply ingrained in the fabric of Indian society and constitution.

Thus, the Constitution reflects a blend of modern democratic ideals and traditional Indian values.

6. India has made significant progress in achieving the ideals of the Constitution, but these goals have not been fully achieved. Problems such as inequality, discrimination, corruption, and lack of social, political and economic awareness among citizens still exist.

As responsible citizens, we can contribute by-

- (a) Respecting others' rights and dignity
- (b) Following laws and performing our duties
- (c) Promoting equality and harmony
- (d) Participating actively in democratic processes
- (e) Speaking out against injustice

7. Across

2. Legislature
7. Fundamental Duties
8. Supreme Court
9. Republic
10. Amendment

Down

1. Constituent Assembly
3. Preamble
4. Constitution
5. Helium
6. Fundamental Rights

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 1950
2. Helium
3. Constituent
4. Panchayati Raj system
5. Preamble

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
DPSP	(b) Guidelines for the state
Amendment	(e) Additions to the Indian Constitution
Fundamental Duties	(d) Added in 1976
Prem Behari Raizada	(c) Calligrapher
Image of Nataraja	(a) Constitution

C. True / False

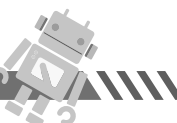
1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. DPSPs
2. c. Property
3. b. Provincial legislature
4. c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. a. Article 14

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian Constitution was greatly influenced by our freedom struggle which called for the inclusion of values such as freedom, equality, justice, and self-rule (swaraj) in it. Indians fought against colonial oppression and suffered centuries of exploitation, oppression and violence to the hands of the British. As a result, their core objective post Independence was to live in a country which was free of discrimination, oppression and allowed for their growth and development as a society. They demanded basic human rights from their political leaders that later became part of the Constitution as fundamental rights.
2. Separation of powers divides authority among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This ensures no concentration of power or its arbitrary usage. Separation ensures proper checks and balances and protection of citizens' rights. It encourages fair and efficient governance.
3. Fundamental Duties are important because they-
 - (a) remind citizens of their responsibilities toward the nation
 - (b) promote discipline, unity, and patriotism



- (c) encourage respect for the Constitution and national symbols along with the environment and other citizens
- 4. Two key features of the Constitution are as follows -
 - (a) **Federalism**- In India, political and legislative power is divided between central and state governments, ensuring efficient governance.
 - (b) **Secularism**- The state treats all religions equally and does not favour any religion.
 - (c) **Justice and Equality** - The Constitution ensures social and economic justice is meted out to the citizen through various laws and policies.
- 5. The Preamble is the introduction to the Constitution and acts as a guiding principle for laws and governance. It promotes values such as-
 - (a) Justice (social, economic, political)
 - (b) Liberty (freedom of thought and expression)
 - (c) Equality (equal opportunity)
 - (d) Fraternity (unity and brotherhood)
- 6. The Constitution reflects India's heritage through-
 - (a) Values of tolerance and diversity
 - (b) Concept of dharma (justice and duty) enshrined in various articles
 - (c) Respect for different cultures and traditions
 - (d) Emphasis on peaceful coexistence and secularism
- 7. Three important sources of the Indian Constitution are-
 - (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) British Constitution
 - (c) American Constitution
- 8. The Constitution is called a living document because-
 - (a) It can be amended to include new subjects by the Parliament.
 - (b) It adapts to changing needs of society.
 - (c) It remains relevant over time instead of becoming stale.

Application-Based Questions

1. Each student can select a value such as Justice, Liberty, Equality, Secularism, Sovereignty, or Fraternity and explain it in simple terms. Answers may vary.
 - (a) **Justice** – Fair treatment for all
 - (b) **Liberty** – Freedom of thought and expression
 - (c) **Equality** – Equal opportunities and rights

(d) **Secularism** – Equal respect for all religions

(e) **Fraternity** – Unity and brotherhood

For example, Liberty means the freedom of individuals to think, speak, and act according to their own wishes, as long as they do not harm others. It is an important value in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and ensures that every citizen has the right to express their opinions, follow any religion, and live their life freely. This freedom is not absolute and must be used responsibly within the limits of law.

Real-Life Examples

- When Liberty is Protected: People in India can freely express their opinions through speech, social media, or peaceful protests. For example, citizens raising their voices about environmental issues or bad policy decisions shows liberty in action.
- When Liberty is Violated: False imprisonment, unequal treatment based on religion, caste or class, police removing peaceful protestors, domestic slavery or trafficking of individuals are all examples of violation of liberty.

Liberty is essential for a democratic society. It allows individuals to grow, express themselves, and participate actively in the nation's development.

2. Do It Yourself

3. In this situation, the following values from the Preamble are being ignored-
 - (a) Every individual should be treated equally without discrimination. Excluding someone based on caste violates the principle of equality.
 - (b) Caste-based exclusion is a clear denial of social justice.
 - (c) Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood and unity among all citizens. Leaving a student out breaks this spirit of togetherness.
 - (d) Although mainly related to religion, secularism also promotes respect for diversity and discourages discrimination.

If I were the group leader, I would take the following steps-

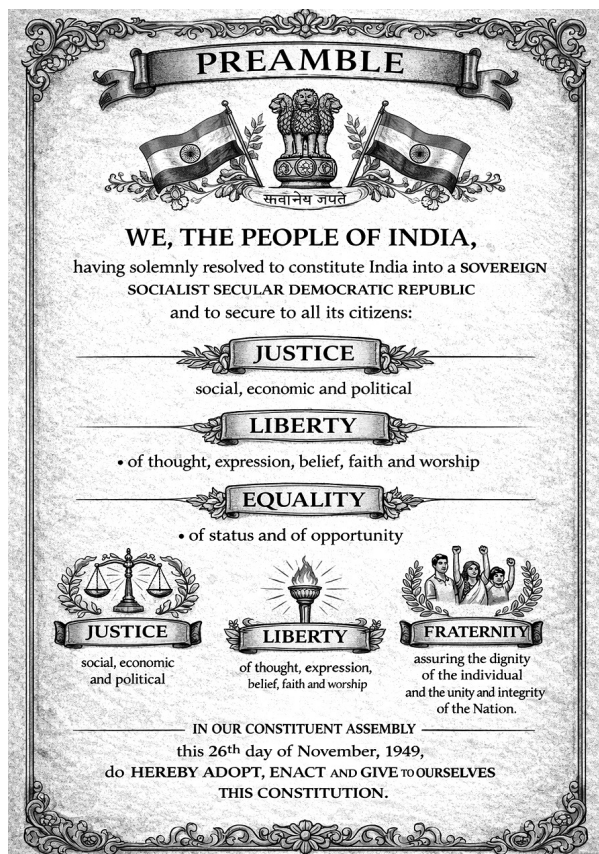
- (a) I would bring all group members together and discuss how everyone deserves respect and equal participation.
- (b) Without placing any blame, I would point out that

excluding someone based on caste is unfair and against our constitutional values.

- (c) I would help students to understand their errors and encourage team building exercises. I would also assign meaningful tasks to every member, including the excluded student.
- (d) I would encourage respectful communication, helping each other and focusing on the common goal. I would explain in detail that discrimination is wrong and against constitutional values.

Art Integrated Activity

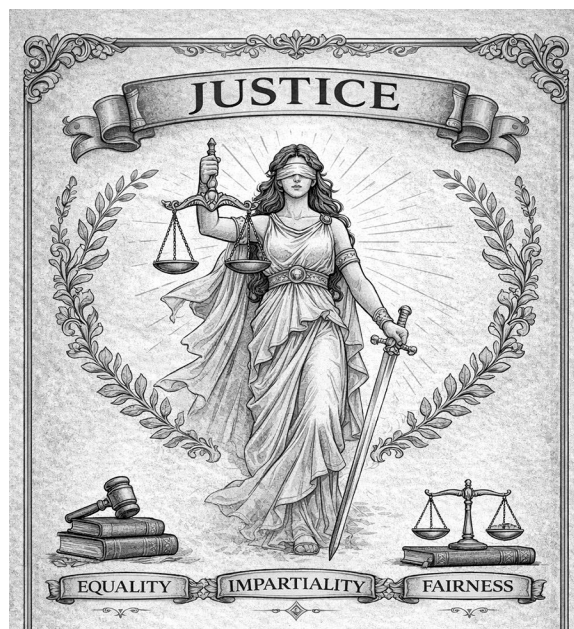
1. Mural on Preamble values



2.



3. Given below is an example of the poster-



Students can draw other symbols representing other values and add a central message.

Hots Activity

1. If people stop following the Constitution one day, the law and order would break down in the country. People would violate each other's rights and crimes would be at their peak because there would be no checks and balances.

Conflicts and injustice would increase. The country will experience anarchy where the majority will exploit the minority and a few will profit at the cost of other's development and growth.

The Government would become weak or unfair.

This is why the Constitution (rules and regulations) is essential for maintaining peace, order, and justice in a nation.

2. It is important because-

- (a) It reflects the will of the people living in the country instead of a supreme ruler or a foreign power. It would consider the interests and opinions of the citizens of this country only when it is passed by popularly elected representatives.
 - (b) It represents diverse sections of society instead of representing a group of powerful people.
 - (c) If representatives will write and pass a constitution, they will ensure democracy and fairness in the laws. Autocratic rulers will only ensure their selfish benefits.
 - (d) A democratic process of writing a Constitution headed by the citizens of a country prevents imposition of exploitative laws and rules by external or autocratic forces.
3. A Constitution needs amendments because society and technology change over time which requires new laws and rules to be made in order to tackle challenges arising from the invention of new subjects, technological devices and matters.

Laws must remain relevant to the state of the country. They should not become stale or irrelevant over time. For example, if students have stopped using slates and chalks to study, a scheme providing them with free chalks and slates will prove useless. Instead, they would require new age technology to fulfill their needs. The Constitution should be flexible enough to accommodate and support such changes over time.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a) The announcement represents a popular monthly radio programme hosted by the Prime Minister of India to address citizens in national and social issues fostering a direct dialogue. This programme encourages public participation and community driven development.
- (b) The Constitution must remain flexible because-
 - (a) Society changes over time
 - (b) New challenges and needs arise
 - (c) Laws must adapt to modern conditions
 - (d) Amendments help keep the Constitution relevant and effective
- (c) The picture reflects accountability because this radio programme encourages public participation and community driven transparent growth. This reflects that the leaders of the country are answerable to the people. Decisions are made transparently.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. It is important to treat all people equally, regardless of caste, gender, or religion, because it ensures justice, dignity, and respect for every individual. Equality helps in building a harmonious and united society where no one feels excluded or discriminated against. It also reflects the constitutional value of equality before law.

Answers may vary.

For example, "In an accident, I saw a lady being left out on the road after her accident because of her background. I made sure people tended to her and took her to the hospital as well. I ensured they cared for each injured equally without discriminating or doing injustice to anyone. I made sure people fulfilled their civic duty."

2. A responsible citizen can-
 - (a) Raise awareness
 - (b) Support the person emotionally
 - (c) Report injustice to authorities
 - (d) Encourage legal action
3. Ancient Indian traditions and folk tales reflect values such as:
 - (a) Respect for women in Indian society and polity
 - (b) Recognition of women's wisdom and knowledge
 - (c) Equality in learning and participation
 - (d) No discrimination based on gender

This is why Began Aizaz Rasul said that equality for women was not a new value in India. Various women scholars like Gargi and Maitreyi, rulers like Rani Jhansi and Nur Jahan were respected for their intelligence and ruled their provinces with complete freedom. They were not considered less important or insignificant due to their gender. These values show that gender equality has deep roots in Indian culture.

4. Values of an inclusive Constituent Assembly are as follows -
 - (a) Equality
 - (b) Representation and Inclusivity
 - (c) Respect for Diversity
 - (d) Justice
 - (e) Unity in diversity

Case-Based Questions

1. Students are fulfilling their fundamental duty to protect and improve the environment and promote harmony and cooperation.
2. Constitutional values reflected in their teamwork are-

- (a) Responsibility
 - (b) Cooperation and Fraternity
 - (c) Civic sense, duty as a citizen
 - (d) Respect for environment
3. Various small actions can contribute to national development in the following ways-
- (a) Improvement of cleanliness and health
 - (b) Creation of awareness
 - (c) Encouragement to responsible citizenship
 - (d) Support to sustainable development

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Helium is used to preserve the Constitution because it is an inert gas. It does not react with paper or ink, preventing damage caused by oxygen and moisture. This helps in preserving the document for a long time.

Maths: The Indian Constitution has grown over time with more Articles, Parts, and Schedules added through amendments. This shows its flexibility and ability to adapt to changing needs of society.

Feature	Initially	At Present (till date)
Number of Parts	22	25
Number of Articles	395	448
Number of Schedules	8	12
Members of Constituent Assembly	299	—
Number of Amendments	—	106

Students can create a bar graph based on this data.

English: Poem on Fraternity (a Constitutional Value)

*Together we stand, hand in hand,
Different hearts but one land.
No matter the caste, the creed, the name,
We are equal, we are the same.
In joy we share, in pain we care,
A bond of unity everywhere.
With kindness, love, and respect so true,
Fraternity lives in me and you.*

SDG-Based Questions

1. The Constitution of India ensures justice—social, economic, and political—through several provisions-
 - (a) **Right to Equality (Articles 14–18):** Guarantees

equal treatment before the law and prohibits discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, etc.

- (b) **Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17):** Removes caste-based discrimination and promotes social justice.
- (c) **Reservations and Affirmative Action:** Provides opportunities in education and jobs for weaker sections like SCs, STs, and OBCs.
- (d) **Directive Principles of State Policy:** Encourage the government to reduce income inequalities, provide fair wages, and ensure social welfare.

2. The Right to Education (Article 21A) ensures that-

- (a) Free and compulsory education is provided to all children aged 6–14 years. It removes financial barriers, especially for poor families.
- (b) Promotes equal access to schooling for boys, girls, and marginalized groups.
- (c) Minimum standards of quality in schools (infrastructure, teachers, curriculum) are maintained.

3. Fundamental Duties guide citizens to act responsibly toward the environment and society. They encourage sustainable living in the following ways-

- (a) Protecting the environment (Article 51A(g)) encourages people to safeguard forests, wildlife, rivers, and natural resources.
- (b) Developing scientific temper (Article 51A(h)) promotes awareness about sustainable practices and rational use of resources.
- (c) Promoting harmony (Article 51A(e)) reduces conflicts and supports peaceful coexistence, which is important for sustainable communities.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do It Yourself
- 2.





3. Do It Yourself

Chap 11

1. The barter system is an ancient method of exchange in which goods and services were directly exchanged without the use of money as an intermediary. During ancient times, when there was no currency or standard unit of measurement and exchange, people exchanged goods and services based on their requirements and needs.

Common commodities used in barter included grains, cattle, salt, spices, clothes, tools, handicrafts and metals. For example, a farmer would exchange his wheat for cloth from a weaver.

2. The barter system had several drawbacks. Some of them are-
 - A) It required a double coincidence of wants, where both parties would have to need each other's goods in order to exchange them. Such double coincidences were hard to arrange all the time.
 - B) There was no common measure of value to measure goods in order to exchange. For example, how much wheat could be exchanged for a buffalo or a coat?
 - C) Goods were often difficult to store and transport. They would perish in the pursuit of a suitable exchange.
 - D) It was difficult to divide goods into smaller units to exchange them. For example, if a person had some

leather, he could not exchange it for a dog because a dog could not be divided or broken down into pieces to facilitate such an exchange.

These limitations led to the development of money as a medium of exchange.

3. Ancient Indian coins had the following salient features-
 - A) Coins were usually made of metals such as gold, silver, and copper. They were standardised to all quantify the same value.
 - B) Coins often had symbols, punch marks, or images of deities, kings and queens. They were also marked with phrases, important statements and names of kingdoms.
 - C) Some coins bore the names or titles of rulers. They represented authority and authenticity of the issuing authority.
 - D) They were used for trade, taxation, and administration.
4. Money has evolved through different stages. They are as follows-
 - A) Barter system (exchange of goods) where there was no common medium of exchange
 - B) Commodity money (where cowrie shells, grains and other everyday items were used as currency to buy and sell goods)
 - C) Metal coins which were standardised and issued by the highest authority (usually the king) in a kingdom
 - D) Paper currency- notes, cheques and demand drafts
 - E) Plastic money- Cards etc
 - F) Digital payments (UPI, online transfers and netbanking)

This transformation has made transactions more efficient, convenient, and secure.
5. To ensure acceptance of Indian coins in foreign trade, ancient rulers likely-
 - A) Maintained standard weight and purity of coins across Kingdoms and provinces to make trade simpler
 - B) Used precious metals to make them attractive and valuable to foreign rulers
 - C) Issued coins with recognizable symbols and inscriptions
 - D) Promoted trade relations with other regions to enable trade through standardised currency

These measures helped build trust in Indian currency.

6. Value of 60 paṇas (Arthaśāstra) was equal to one adhaka of grain per day for a year. So 60 paṇas was equal to 3 kg grains per day for a year.

The statement indicates that one paṇa had considerable value, as it could be exchanged for a significant quantity of grain needed for daily consumption. It shows that money or currency was closely linked to basic necessities required for survival everyday. The fine of 100 paṇas, which was higher than the annual salary of 60 paṇas, indicates that helping others was considered very important. It shows that ancient Indian society encouraged social responsibility, cooperation, and moral values. It discouraged selfish behaviour rooted in exclusive personal behaviour.

8. Do It Yourself

9. The Reserve Bank of India uses various security features such as-

- A) **Watermark:** The Mahatma Gandhi Series of banknotes contain the Mahatma Gandhi watermark with a light and shade effect and multi-directional lines in the watermark window.
- B) **Security Thread:** New notes contain a readable, windowed security thread alternately visible on the obverse with the inscriptions 'Bharat' (in Hindi) etc., but totally embedded on the reverse. The Rs.500 and Rs.100 notes have a security thread with similar visible features and inscriptions 'Bharat' (in Hindi), and 'RBI'. When held against the light, the security thread can be seen as one continuous line.
- C) **Latent Image:** On the obverse side of notes, a vertical band on the right side of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait contains a latent image showing the respective denominational value in numeral.
- D) **Microlettering:** This feature appears between the vertical band and Mahatma Gandhi portrait. It contains the word 'RBI' in Rs.5 and Rs.10. The notes of Rs.20 and above also contain the denominational value of the notes in microletters.
- E) **Intaglio Printing:** The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the Reserve Bank seal, guarantee and promise clause, Ashoka Pillar Emblem on the left, RBI Governor's signature are printed in intaglio i.e. in raised prints, which can be felt by touch, in Rs.20, Rs.50, Rs.100, Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes. A special feature in intaglio has been introduced on the left of the watermark. This feature is in different shapes for various denominations and helps the

visually impaired to identify the denomination. These features help prevent counterfeiting and misuse of currency.

10. Conduct Interviews in groups. Do It Yourself.

Some questions are as follows-

- A) What type of shop/business do you run?
- B) How long have you been in this business?
- C) Which payment method do you prefer: cash or digital? Do you accept UPI payments like Google Pay or PhonePe?
- D) Why do you prefer this method?
- E) What benefits have you noticed from digital payments?
- F) Have you faced any problems (network issues, fraud, delays)?
- G) Do customers prefer digital or cash more?
- H) Do you think digital payments will completely replace cash? Why/why not?
- I) What improvements would you like in digital payment systems?

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks

- 1. barter
- 2. Stone money (Rai stones)
- 3. Mints
- 4. UPI
- 5. paper currency or Banknotes

B. Match the following-

Column A	Column B
1. Alloys	(d) Chemical mixture of various metals and compounds
2. QR Code	(c) Used in digital transaction
3. Durability	(b) Ability to last without getting damaged
4. Portability	(e) Ease of carrying goods everywhere
5. Double Coincidences of Wants	(a) Mutual fulfillment for each other's requirements



C. True / False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. d. Smartphones
2. c. Double coincidence of wants
3. a. Assam
4. b. RBI
5. c. Payments made through a QR Code

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Double coincidence of wants refers to a situation in the barter system where both parties must want what the other has to offer in order to complete a transaction or exchange. For example, a weaver must find someone who is willing to sell him leather for the clothes he produces.
2. In the barter system, people exchanged goods directly. For example, a farmer could give rice to a potter in exchange for pots. The exchange works only when both parties agree on the value of goods.
3. A coin is a piece of money made of metal, issued by an authority, and used as a medium of exchange. Coins are made from metals such as gold, silver, copper, and alloys.
4. Digital money refers to money that exists in electronic form and is used for transactions through devices like mobile phones, cards, or computers. Examples include UPI, debit cards, and online banking.
5. The Jonbeel Mela is held in Assam.
6. Three basic functions of money are as follows -
 - A) Medium of exchange – used to buy and sell goods and other commodities
 - B) Store of value – money can be saved for future use.
 - C) Unit of account – it helps measure the value of goods.
7. Paper money solved problems associated with the use of coins are as follows-
 - A) Paper money is easier to carry (portability) when compared to heavy, metal coins.

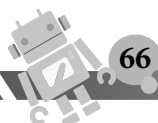
- B) It is easier to carry around in large values instead of heavy coins.
- C) Paper money reduces dependence on metal supply.
- D) Simplified transactions

8. Problem of divisibility and portability of commodities are as follows -

- A) Divisibility: Some goods cannot be easily divided (e.g., a cow cannot be split for trade)
- B) Portability: Some goods are difficult to carry (e.g., large quantities of grain) These problems made barter inefficient.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTIONS

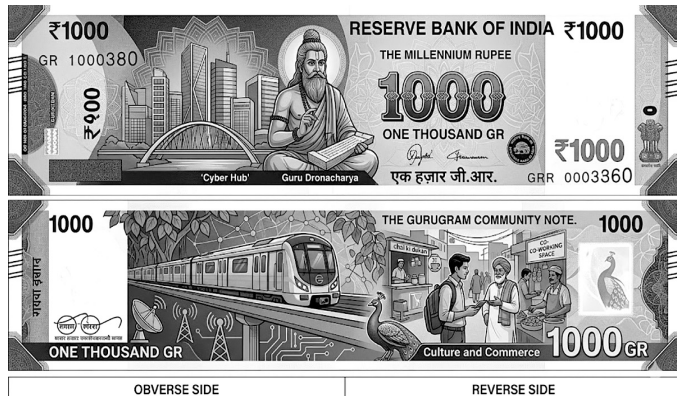
1. If my grandmother were still using cash instead of UPI, I would explain to her, that digital payments are-
 - A) Fast and convenient when compared to cash as the need to store and carry it is reduced.
 - B) Using UPI or net banking for transactions is better as money is stored and transferred digitally
 - C) Can be used for paying bills and shopping - even from remote locations
 - D) Advanced security features like encryption, tokenization and multi-factor authentication are used in digital payments to reduce risk of leakage, theft and corruption.
 - E) Transactions histories and digital records allow users to track their spending and manage budgets without using any extra effort.
 - F) Users often receive cashbacks, special offers and discounts when they pay digitally.
2. Barter continues at Jonbeel Mela in Assam in a digital age because-
 - A) It preserves traditional culture and diverse customs of regional Indian heritage.
 - B) It brings various members of the community together and strengthens community relationships.
 - C) It is simple and feasible for extremely small communities with distinct professionals as members.
3. Sheila should compare the value of soaps and candles to ensure fairness. If the value and the quality of soaps is comparable or if Sheila needs soaps for her personal consumption, then she may think about this barter transaction. Barter may be used only if both parties agree on equal value.



She may instead prefer digital payment because it provides-

- A) A clear value of her goods and efforts
- B) Convenience of measurement and compensation
- C) Wider market access

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY



1. Obverse side: The front of the note represents the historical roots and the modern ambition of the community.

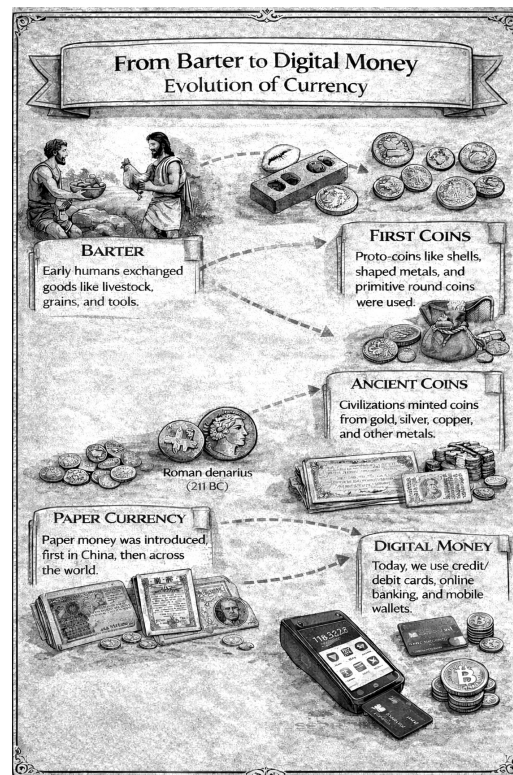
1. Image of Guru Dronacharya (The Sage): According to local heritage, Gurugram (originally Guru-gram or "Village of the Guru") was the traditional site of his ashram, where he trained the Pandava and Kaurava princes.
2. Cyber Hub & Skyline (The Millennium City): This represents Gurugram's rapid transformation into one of India's leading corporate, technological, and "Millennium Cities." It symbolizes growth, integration with the global economy.
3. Security Strip & Currency Unit (GR): The vertical teal strip to the left functions as a modern security feature. It includes micro-text and the currency abbreviation "GR" (Gurugram Rupee).

REVERSE SIDE: The back of the note represents the infrastructure that connects the city and the day-to-day life of its citizens.

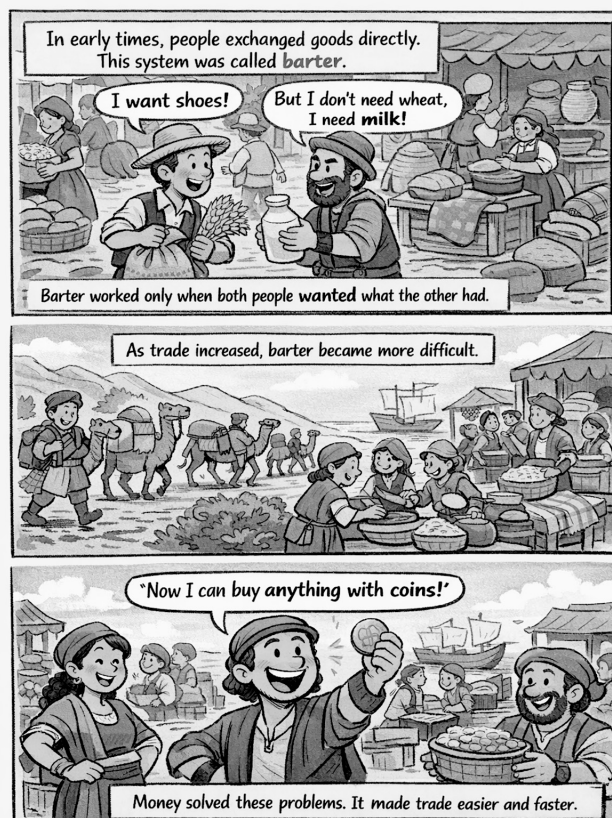
1. Rapid Metro and Modern Transit: The central image is a detailed illustration of the Gurugram Rapid Metro.
2. Culture and Commerce (The Banyan Tree and Market): This section illustrates the interaction between old and new.
3. The Peacock (The Community Spirit): The peacock, India's national bird, is a frequent symbol in Gurugram.
4. The Watermark Window: On the far right, a transparent window (a security feature) contains a

stylized silhouette of the peacock, visible when the note is held to the light.

2. Timeline poster



3. Comic strip



HOTS ACTIVITY

1. If digital money system fails for the day, it will impact the cities and villages in the following ways-

- A) In cities, daily life would be disrupted as small shopkeepers, vendors and vegetable sellers have started accepting digital payments.
- B) People depend upon Google Pay, Phonepe for their daily shopping as carrying a lot of cash everyday is inconvenient.
- C) People will suffer disruptions in services like transportation, shopping and bill payments.
- D) In Villages, less consequences will be felt as the usage of cash is still common. A lot of people still use cash or barter systems to fulfill their needs.
- E) Local markets, transportation and other services will continue to function without disruption.

Digital payments are safer because there is less risk of theft, tracking of transactions and expenditure is possible which improves secrecy and reduces leakage or corruption. Such payments are secure and convenient. There still is risk of cyber fraud, internet and technical failures and excessive dependency on digital infrastructure which could be hacked or affected by various factors.

2. An alternative system without cash could be a fully digital system using secure apps and cards which enables transfers and bill payments (fingerprint/face ID) through biometric details. This would be a government-regulated system which would be secure and easily accessible to all.
3. Yes, barter systems can still play a useful role in local communities which have distinct professionals and follow strict division of labour. This is possible in situations where people want to exchange services (e.g., tutoring for goods). Such systems can also function well in traditional fairs where all factors are favourable (double coincidence of wants, availability of enough resources, no problems with quantifying services and goods in order to exchange them).

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

- a. The symbol represents the Indian Rupee (₹).
- b. It was designed by D. Udaya Kumar in 2010.
- c. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues currency notes, and the Government of India issues coins.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

1. The barter system reflects important values such as-
- A) Cooperation – people work together to fulfill needs

- B) Fairness – exchange is based on mutual agreement
- C) Trust – both parties rely on each other
- D) Collective Benefit and brotherhood
- E) Mutual respect – recognizing each other's needs

2. The continued practice of bartering at Jonbeel Mela teaches us the importance of preserving traditional customs and heritage. It shows that cultural practices can continue even in modern times.

This practice helps communities by-

- A) Strengthening social bonds and relationships
- B) Promoting cooperation and mutual understanding
- C) Encouraging interaction between different groups
- D) Thus, it brings people closer and keeps traditions alive.

3. **Digital money promotes-**

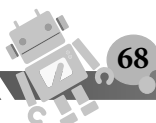
- A) Transparency; transactions are recorded and traceable to allow monitoring of transactions and expenditure.
- B) Financial inclusion – People living across the country (in the remotest parts) can access banking services and financial infrastructure.
- C) Equality – equal opportunity to participate in the economy
- D) It reduces corruption and makes financial systems more efficient and accessible.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. The discovery shows that ancient India had active trade relations with Rome. It indicates that Indian rulers located close to the coast/kingdoms with strong navies maintained strong maritime trade networks and economic connections with foreign regions across the world.
2. Coins helped by:
- A) Providing a standard medium of exchange
 - B) Facilitating trade between different regions
 - C) Spreading information about native art, culture, and symbols across societies
3. Discoveries help historians to-
- A) Understand trade routes and economic systems
 - B) Learn about cultural interactions
 - C) Study political and historical developments

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

Science: Alloys are mixtures of two or more metals (or metals and non-metals). They are used because they



are stronger, more durable and resistant to corrosion.
Examples of metals-

- A) Copper (Cu)
- B) Nickel (Ni)
- C) Zinc (Zn)

Maths: 1 rupee = 16 annas

3 rupees = $3 \times 16 = 48$ annas

Total value of other coins: $3 \times \text{₹}2 = \text{₹}6$

$4 \times \text{₹}5 = \text{₹}20$

$2 \times \text{₹}10 = \text{₹}20$

Total = $\text{₹}6 + \text{₹}20 + \text{₹}20 = \text{₹}46$; 46 rupees will be equal to 736 Annas.

English: Issuing coins helped ancient rulers strengthen their kingdoms both economically and politically. Coins made trade easier and more organized, increasing wealth and economic growth. They also carried symbols and images of rulers, which helped establish authority and identity. Thus, coinage played an important role in building strong and stable kingdoms.

SDG-BASED QUESTIONS

1. UPI/QR payments & small businesses make transactions quick and easy and reduce need for cash handling. They expand their customer base and improve their business efficiency. Such payments enable instant money transfer and help build a larger customer base. This supports modern infrastructure.
2. Importance of banking & financial literacy is as follows -
 - A) Ensures economic inclusion of people from across the country including members of all castes, classes and communities
 - B) Helps people save and invest their surplus money and facilitates capital for entrepreneurs and businesses
 - C) Reduces poverty
 - D) Promotes financial security
 - E) People are able to avoid fraud and corruption due to a transaction chain

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Students can interview a vendor by asking these questions -
 - A) Ask about payment preferences (cash/UPI)- list different types of payment systems
 - B) Note reasons behind their preference (convenience, safety)
 - C) Present findings using graphs and pie charts

2. Do It Yourself

3. Collect old coins/notes, observe features (symbols, material) and compare them with modern currency.

Collect pictures or real samples and describe:

- Year
- Symbols/design
- Material (metal/paper)

Present observations in the form of a report using the following points.

- A) Evolution of money
- B) Historical importance
- C) Changes in economy and design

Chapter 12

NCERT Answers

1. A market is a place where buyers and sellers come together for the exchange of goods and services. The main features of a market are-
 - a) the presence of buyers and sellers
 - b) the practice of buying and selling of goods
 - c) the process of price determination through demand and supply
 - d) Transactions and competition among sellers

Markets can be physical or virtual. They can be of different types and might sell different goods and offer various services.

During a visit to a vegetable market nearby, I observed various features which are reflective of a market. Some significant features include sellers offering similar products but with immense variety. Buyers were comparing prices and quality of goods before purchasing. Bargaining was an important element because both buyers and sellers wanted to maximise their profits. Prices varied slightly from one seller to another. Freshness and quality of goods influenced buyers' choices.

2. The epigraph by Adam Smith which says, "Prosperity emanates from the market that develops when people need goods and services that they can't create themselves" entails that individuals act in their own self-interest and also perform activities which lets them maximise their own profits. Thus, as Adam said, only a market where sellers aim to maximize profits, while buyers seek to purchase goods at the lowest possible price is an efficient market which will develop and



grow very well. This interaction between buyers and sellers leads to the efficient functioning of markets and proper price determination. This will lead to efficient transactions beneficial for both parties which would contribute to longevity of such markets.

3. If a seller is earning a good profit from buying guavas from the farmer, the latter would realise that the demand of his mangoes is increasing in the market. To utilise this opportunity, he would try to increase his production of guavas in the next season. He may buy more land and arrange more resources to grow more guavas.

The farmer will consider the demand for guavas and sell more guavas at a better price too. However, if by looking at him and copying his actions, all the farmers began to increase their production of guavas, the supply may increase exponentially. This may lead to a drastic fall in prices and they might incur a loss.

4. The following markets are marked with their criteria-
 1. Physical market – Requires physical presence of buyers and sellers
 2. Online market – Buyers and sellers meet virtually and can transact at any time
 3. Domestic market – Lies within the boundaries of a nation
 4. International market – Goods and services flow outside the nation's boundaries
 5. Wholesale market – Deals in bulk quantities
 6. Retail market – Serves the final consumers with goods and services
 5. Prices are generally determined by the interaction between buyers and sellers. They are also dependent on the equation between the demand and the supply of goods and services.

However, some products such as luxury cars, designer clothes, and rare artworks remain expensive and maintain their high prices even when demand is low. This is because of their high production cost, brand value, exclusivity, and limited supply. Cars and other important luxury products require a high amount of capital for production and maintenance. Despite their high prices, customers continue to buy them. These goods are often targeted at wealthy consumers and are considered status symbols by society members.

6. The family may have purchased beans from the supermarket despite higher prices due to better quality, proper packaging, fixed prices, and a clean shopping environment. The family may not have been able to trust the cartowner. They might have not enjoyed the process of bargaining. There is a possibility that they did

not have a good shopping experience due to the warm weather.

Factors such as convenience, weather, trust, hygiene, and comfort also influence buyers and their decisions to buy their goods, not just their prices.

7. In certain districts, farmers sometimes throw away tomatoes, because of their excess supply due to large production and conducive environment. This leads to a sharp fall in prices and demand.

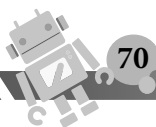
The cost of transporting and storing the produce may be higher than the selling price in some cases which forces the farmers to throw away their produce instead of spending money in storing it.

In such situations, wholesalers can help by purchasing goods in bulk and transporting them to other markets. To reduce wastage, better storage facilities, food processing, and government support should be provided.

8. I recently visited a carnival organised by my school where students had organized-
 - A) Various stalls to sell handmade items and goods
 - B) Activities such as street food stalls including snacks, beverages and soups,
 - C) Fair games including throwing the rings, hitting the targets etc
 - D) Other items

They set prices for their products and sometimes negotiate with buyers to maximize their profits. They may offer discounts or attract customers through creative selling techniques. They may often use boards and interesting performances to attract customers. Such activities help students understand how the market functions and works.

9. 5 Products Observed by the students are as follows-
 1. Milk packet
 - ☐ Certification: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India logo
 - ☐ Ensures food safety and quality
 2. Packaged biscuits
 - ☐ Certification: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
 - ☐ Shows it is safe for consumption
 3. Cooking oil
 - ☐ Certification: Agmark
 - ☐ Indicates quality of agricultural products
 4. Electric iron
 - ☐ Certification: Bureau of Indian Standards (ISI mark)



- ☐ Ensures safety and standard quality
- 5. Gold jewellery
- ☐ Certification: Bureau of Indian Standards (Hallmark)
- ☐ Confirms purity of gold

Some products did not have certification logos, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, local handmade items and other loose/unpackaged goods. There could be various reasons for this including,

- A) Goods are unpackaged or sold loose (no labeling required)
- B) They are locally made or small-scale products.
- C) Certification may not be mandatory for all items
- D) The producer may not have applied for certification

Certification marks help us identify safe and quality products and make informed choices as consumers. We must use our judgment and awareness while buying.

10. A soap label manufactured by students should include -

- A) Product names including a short description, Brand name and logo, all ingredients including additions and toxins, Manufacturing date and expiry date, Price (MRP), Weight, Manufacturer's details, and other usage instructions.
- B) It should also include certification marks and information about the benefits of the soap to help consumers make informed choices.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Market
2. Online
3. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
4. retailers
5. Hampi

B. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. ISI Mark	d. Feeding bottles, Batteries
2. AGMARK	c. Agricultural produce
3. FSSAI	e. Certification for food safety
4. BEE Star Rating	a. Energy efficiency for electronics
5. Online Market	b. Virtual buying and selling

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. d. GDP
2. c. Wholesaler
3. b. Manipur
4. d. Energy efficiency
5. c. FSSAI

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Needs are basic requirements of human beings which are essential for survival, such as food, clothing, and shelter while wants are additional desires that enhance human comfort and improve one's standard of living. For example, potable water is a need while branded goods and luxury items are one's wants.
2. Price negotiation is the process through which buyers and sellers discuss and agree upon a suitable price for an exchange of goods or services. Prices of goods are determined by the equation between demand and supply in the market as well as between sellers and buyers in a transaction. When demand is high and supply is low, prices increase, and when demand is low and supply is high, prices decrease.
3. Wholesalers purchase goods in large quantities from manufacturers and sell them to retailers. Retailers buy goods from wholesalers and sell them in smaller quantities directly to consumers. Thus, wholesalers deal in bulk to retailers and other businesses, while retailers serve end consumers.
4. Government regulation and interference in an economy ensures-
 - a) Fair trade practices
 - b) Protection of consumer rights
 - c) Maintenance of quality standards
 - d) Establish control on prices
 - e) Prevention of exploitation of both consumers and producers.
5. Distributors act as intermediaries between manufacturers and retailers in a market. They facilitate storage, transportation, and timely delivery of goods, ensuring that products reach the market efficiently.



- Consumers can assess product quality by checking labels, certification marks, manufacturing and expiry dates, and by comparing different brands before making a purchase.
- Certification marks are necessary to ensure the quality of the goods. Presence of marks ensure that products meet prescribed safety and quality standards. They help protect consumers from unsafe and substandard goods.
- The Ima Keithel market in Manipur is unique because it is run entirely by women, making it one of the largest women-managed markets in the world.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTIONS

- If I receive a damaged mobile phone, I would first check the product carefully and take clear photographs or videos as proof. Then, I would immediately report the issue on the online shopping platform and request a replacement or refund within the given return period. I would also keep the invoice and packaging safe, as they may be required during the process. If the company does not respond properly, I would register a complaint on the consumer helpline or consumer court portal. As a responsible consumer, I would act quickly, follow the correct procedure, and ensure that my rights are protected while maintaining proper communication with the seller.
- If my friend wants to sell handmade candles, I would advise them to carefully choose between a physical and an online market based on their resources and goals. An online market is a good starting point as it requires less investment, provides a wider reach, and allows selling through platforms like social media or e-commerce websites. However, physical markets such as local fairs or shops help in direct interaction with customers and building trust. Ideally, they can begin online and later expand to physical markets. They should also focus on good packaging, pricing, and promotion. Understanding customer preferences and maintaining quality will help them succeed in both types of markets.
- A local fruit vendor can reduce wastage by adopting better selling and storage practices. He can offer discounts on fruits that are about to spoil or sell them in smaller, affordable bundles to attract more customers. He may also prepare value-added products such as fruit juices, cut fruit packs, or smoothies. Improving storage conditions, such as keeping fruits in a cool and shaded place, can increase their shelf life. Additionally, he can collaborate with nearby shops, restaurants, or juice stalls to sell excess stock quickly. Planning purchases based on demand and maintaining proper stock management

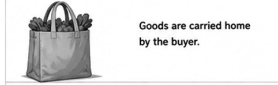
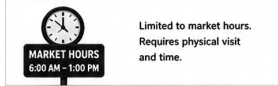
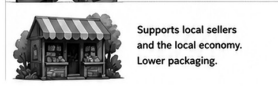
will also help reduce losses and improve his business efficiency.

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1.

TRADITIONAL VS ONLINE MARKETS

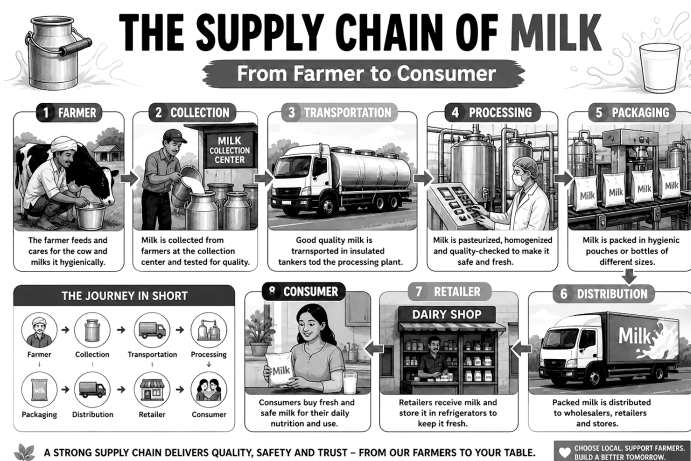
Different Ways, Same Goal – Meeting Our Needs

 Mostly local and seasonal goods. Fresh produce, daily essentials, handmade items.	 GOODS TRADED	 Wide variety of goods from local to global brands. Almost everything is available.
 Price negotiation is common. Buyers and sellers interact directly.	 NEGOTIATION	 Prices are fixed (mostly). No direct negotiation.
 Cash is widely used. Immediate payment and collection.	 TRANSACTIONS	 Digital payments, cards, UPI, net banking, wallets. Secure and cashless options.
 Goods are carried home by the buyer.	 DELIVERY OF GOODS	 Home delivery available. Fast, convenient and often tracked in real-time.
 Limited to market hours. Requires physical visit and time.	 TIME & CONVENIENCE	 24/7 shopping from anywhere, anytime. Saves time and effort.
 Face-to-face interaction. Builds relationships and trust.	 PERSONAL INTERACTION	 Limited or no direct interaction. Reviews and ratings help build trust.
 Supports local sellers and the local economy. Lower packaging.	 IMPACT	 Creates global reach and business opportunities. More packaging and deliveries.

*Both markets are important and useful in their own ways.
Let's choose wisely and support sustainably!*

2. Do It Yourself

3.



HOTS ACTIVITY

1. Some consumers prefer supermarkets even if prices are higher because they offer convenience, comfort, and reliability. Supermarkets provide a clean and organized environment where goods are neatly arranged and labelled. Prices are fixed, which removes the need for bargaining and saves time. Customers can also find a wide variety of branded products under one roof. Moreover, supermarkets often ensure better quality control and provide bills, which increases trust. For many people, especially those with busy schedules, the ease of shopping and assurance of quality are more important than saving a small amount of money through bargaining in street markets.
2. If certification systems like ISI or FSSAI did not exist, it would create serious problems for both consumers and producers. Consumers would find it difficult to judge the quality and safety of products, especially food and electrical goods. This could lead to health risks, accidents, and the spread of substandard or fake products in the market. Honest producers would also suffer because their quality products would not be easily distinguished from inferior ones. Overall, the absence of certification would reduce trust in the market, make trade unfair, and create confusion among buyers. Certification systems are therefore essential for ensuring safety, quality, and reliability.
3. The government can help farmers facing losses due to excessive supply and low demand in several ways.
 - A) It can fix a Minimum Support Price (MSP) and purchase crops directly from farmers to ensure they receive fair income.
 - B) It can also provide storage facilities like warehouses and cold storage to prevent spoilage. Promoting exports and finding new markets can help reduce excess supply.
 - C) Additionally, the government can encourage food processing industries to use surplus produce. Providing subsidies, insurance, and financial support can also reduce farmers' burden.
 - D) Such measures help stabilize farmers' income and protect them from sudden market fluctuations.
4. Checking labels on packaged food is very important as it helps consumers make safe and informed choices. Labels provide essential information such as manufacturing date, expiry date, ingredients, nutritional value, and

certification marks. By reading labels, consumers can avoid expired or harmful products and choose items suitable for their health needs. It also helps in identifying trusted brands and ensuring quality. In daily life, this habit protects us from health risks and prevents us from being misled by false claims. Thus, checking labels is an important responsibility of every consumer and contributes to better decision-making while purchasing goods.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS

- a) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector are observed in the image.
- b) These goods can be sold in retail and wholesale markets because these small objects include vegetables, fruits and other goods including gadgets and clothes which are purchased and brought home by people everyday. They are also consumed everyday because they are perishable. They can also be sold in online markets but some people prefer buying vegetables and fruits after examining them in carts.
- c) These markets often present opportunities for employment. They require sellers, handlers and promoters. Some people try to attract customers by shouting out their discounts etc. They do not demand much knowledge except for skill education.

VALUE & LIFE SKILLS BASED QUESTIONS

1. It is important to shop from trusted sources, especially when buying food, because it ensures safety, quality, and hygiene. Reliable sellers follow proper standards and provide genuine products, reducing the risk of contamination or adulteration. Markets also promote values like trust and cooperation, as buyers depend on sellers for fair pricing and good quality, while sellers rely on customers for their livelihood. Over time, this builds long-term relationships and mutual respect. Trustworthy markets create a positive environment where both buyers and sellers benefit. Therefore, choosing reliable sources is essential for health, safety, and maintaining fairness in trade.
2. If I were in charge of distributing grains and pulses among the poor, I would ensure that the goods are of good quality, hygienic, and reasonably priced. I would check proper weight, storage conditions, and expiry details before purchasing. It is also important to buy from reliable sources and ensure fair distribution so that everyone receives their share equally. I would need



skills such as planning, organisation, decision-making, and responsibility to manage this task effectively. Good communication and empathy would also help in understanding people's needs. Such an approach would ensure fairness, efficiency, and proper utilisation of resources.

3. If a local market closes due to the opening of a new mall, it can negatively affect small vendors and the community. Many small shopkeepers and street vendors may lose their livelihood as they cannot compete with large malls. This can increase unemployment and financial difficulties for families dependent on these businesses. Local markets also serve as social spaces where people interact and build relationships, which may be lost. Additionally, prices in malls are often higher, making goods less affordable for some people. Therefore, the closure of local markets can impact both the economy and the social fabric of the community.

CASE-BASED ANSWERS

1. The government banned single-use plastics because they cause serious environmental damage. These items, such as plastic spoons and straws, are used for a short time but take hundreds of years to decompose. They pollute land and water bodies, harm animals, and clog drainage systems, leading to flooding. Burning plastic also releases toxic gases that affect human health.
2. The ban on single-use plastics benefits both the environment and the public in many ways. It reduces pollution in land, rivers, and oceans, helping protect wildlife and marine life. It also improves cleanliness in cities by reducing waste accumulation and blocked drains. For the public, it leads to a healthier environment with less exposure to harmful chemicals released by plastic waste. The ban also encourages the use of eco-friendly alternatives such as paper, cloth, and biodegradable materials. This promotes sustainable living and raises awareness about responsible consumption. Overall, the decision contributes to environmental protection and improves the quality of life for people.
3. To continue its business legally, the factory should shift from producing single-use plastics to eco-friendly alternatives. It can start manufacturing biodegradable or reusable products made from materials like paper, bamboo, or plant-based plastics. The factory should also follow government guidelines and obtain necessary certifications for its new products. Investing in new

technology and training workers for sustainable production methods will help in this transition.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ANSWERS

Science: Improper storage of vegetables in markets can lead to serious health and hygiene problems. When vegetables are kept in dirty or warm conditions, they may rot quickly and become a breeding ground for bacteria and fungi. This can cause contamination and lead to foodborne diseases when consumed. Poor storage also attracts insects and rodents, which further spread germs. Lack of refrigeration or proper ventilation reduces the freshness and nutritional value of vegetables. Maintaining cleanliness, proper temperature, and storage methods is essential to ensure food safety. Good hygiene practices in markets help protect public health and ensure that consumers receive fresh and safe food products.

Maths: Profit calculation

The wholesaler buys 500 kg of rice at ₹23 per kg, so the total cost price is $500 \times 23 = ₹11,500$.

Cost Price = ₹11,500

Selling Price = ₹32 × 500 = ₹16,000

Profit = ₹16,000 – ₹11,500 = ₹4,500.

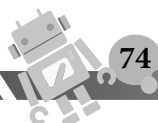
English: Dear Diary,

Today was a difficult day for me as a shop owner. I have noticed that fewer customers are visiting my shop. Many people now prefer buying things online because it is more convenient and often cheaper. This has reduced my daily sales and affected my income. I feel worried about the future of my business. However, I also understand that times are changing, and I must adapt. I am thinking of improving the quality of products I sell, offering better service, and maybe even starting online delivery. I hope that with effort and new ideas, I will be able to keep my business running successfully.

—Ramesh

SDG-BASED ANSWERS

1. Choosing energy-efficient products like 5-star rated refrigerators or air conditioners helps make human lifestyle more sustainable. These appliances consume less electricity, which reduces energy bills and saves natural resources. Lower energy consumption also decreases the demand for electricity generation, which



often depends on fossil fuels. This helps reduce carbon emissions and slows down climate change. Using such products promotes responsible consumption and supports environmental conservation. It also benefits individuals economically in the long run. Therefore, energy-efficient appliances are an important step towards sustainable living and contribute to a healthier environment.

2. Online and local markets can reduce waste in packaging and delivery by using eco-friendly materials and efficient systems. They can replace plastic packaging with paper, cloth, or biodegradable materials. Bulk packaging and reusable containers can also help reduce waste. Efficient delivery planning can minimize fuel use and pollution. For food waste, shopkeepers can donate unsold items or convert them into compost. Buyers can avoid over-purchasing and carry reusable bags. These practices help reduce environmental impact and promote sustainability. Responsible actions by both sellers and buyers are essential for creating eco-friendly markets.
3. Supporting women-led markets like Ima Keithel in Manipur is important for promoting gender equality and reducing income inequalities. These markets provide women with opportunities to earn a livelihood and become financially independent. They also empower women socially by giving them decision-making roles in business. Supporting such markets helps strengthen local economies and preserve cultural traditions. It encourages equal participation of women in economic activities. By buying from these markets, people contribute to inclusive growth and help create a more balanced and fair society.
4. Markets play an important role in connecting rural farmers to urban consumers. Farmers produce crops in villages and sell them in markets, which supply food to cities. This connection helps farmers earn income and improves their standard of living. It also ensures that fresh produce reaches urban areas. By providing access to larger markets, farmers can get better prices for their products. This reduces poverty and supports rural development. Efficient transport and market systems strengthen this connection and benefit both producers and consumers.

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Answers may vary.

The journey of milk from production to consumption involves several stages. It begins at the farm, where cows or buffaloes are milked by farmers. The milk is then collected and transported to a dairy processing unit. At the dairy, it is pasteurised, packaged, and stored under hygienic conditions. After processing, the milk is transported through refrigerated vehicles to wholesalers and retailers. Finally, it reaches local shops or supermarkets, from where consumers purchase it. This flow ensures quality, safety, and timely delivery. Each stage involves different workers, contributing to employment and economic activity. Thus, the supply chain connects rural producers to urban consumers efficiently.

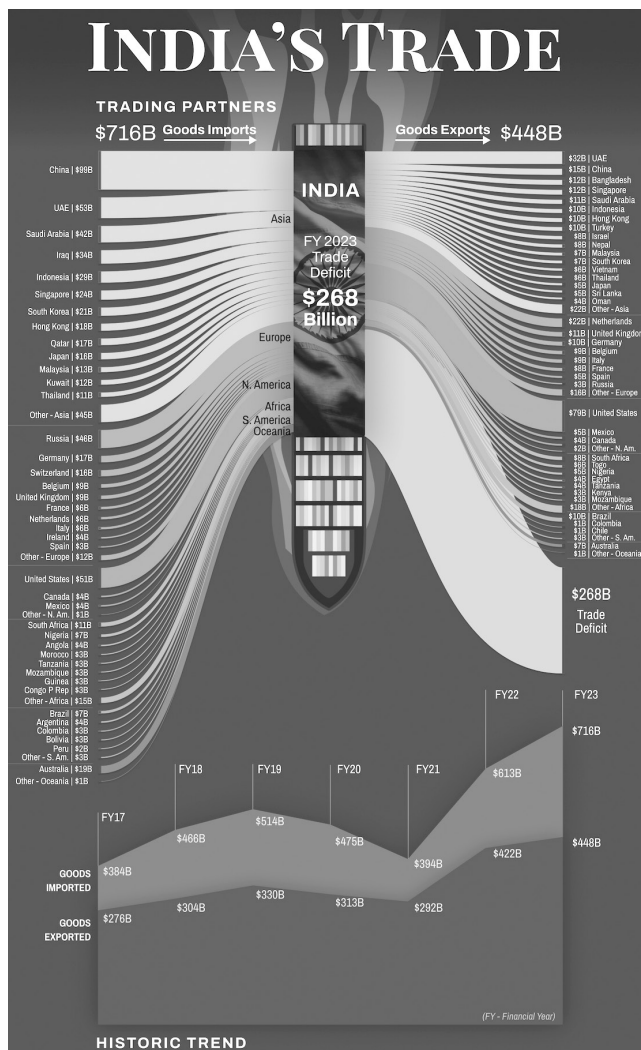
2. Report on Pricing and Its Determination in Markets

The pricing of goods in a shop depends on several important factors. The shopkeeper first considers the cost price, including purchase cost, transport charges, and storage expenses. Then, a reasonable profit margin is added. Demand and supply also affect pricing—if demand is high and supply is low, prices may increase. Competition from nearby shops or online platforms also influences pricing decisions. Seasonal changes and product quality play a role as well. For example, fresh and high-quality goods may be priced higher. Therefore, pricing is not fixed but depends on multiple economic factors that help the shopkeeper balance profit and customer satisfaction.

3. Answers may vary.

India trades with many countries across the world, forming strong economic relationships. Major export partners include countries like the United States, United Arab Emirates, and China, where India exports goods such as textiles, medicines, and machinery. Key import partners include Saudi Arabia and China, from where India imports crude oil, electronics, and machinery. Trade maps can show how goods move across borders. These partnerships help in economic growth, availability of diverse goods, and strengthening international relations. Imports and exports together support India's development and global presence.





4. Conversation between Buyer and Seller

Buyer: Namaste! How much are these Strawberries?

Seller: They are ₹120 per 250 gm. Very fresh and sweet.

Buyer: That seems a bit high. Can you reduce the price?

Seller: I can give them for ₹110, as they are of very good quality.

Buyer: I will take 1 kilogram. Can you make it ₹100 per 250 gm?

Seller: Alright, since you are buying more I will reduce price further. But I will only give them at ₹105.

Buyer: Alright, thank you! Please weigh them properly.

Seller: Here you go. Fresh Strawberries at the best price.

Buyer: Thank you for the discount.

Seller: You are welcome. Please visit again!

