

Chapter 1. Locating Places on Earth

NCERT

1. If 2.5 cms is equal to 500 kms as ground 10cms will be $500 \text{ km} \times 4 = 2,000 \text{ kms}$.
2. It is 5.30 pm in India when it is 12 pm or noon in London because the two cities are on different longitudes and follow different time zones.
 - London is located at 0° longitude, (the Prime meridian).
 - In India 82°E longitude is standard meridian and time on this meridian is standard time in India (IST).
 - Time in India is ahead of London. Time difference is 4 minutes for every 1° of longitude towards east.
 - Hence in India – $82 \frac{1}{2}^\circ \div 4 \text{ minutes} = 330 \text{ minutes}$
i.e. $330 \div 60 = 5 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes}$
3. Symbols and colours are unique identification marks on a map. They work as a guide to important places and help in depicting an area (big or small) on a flat surface which is quite portable too. Moreover, these symbols help in saving a lot of space and colours too provide a unique mark to different items like water bodies, etc. The Survey of India, a government body, has fixed a set of symbols and colours for maps of India.
4. Hints: Eight Directions
East, Southeast South, Southwest, West, Northwest, North and Northeast
5. Local time is based on the local meridian passing through that place. The places lying North and South on the same meridian will have a common local time. On the other hand the places lying East or West of that meridian will have different local times.
Standard time is local time of a meridian of longitude which is considered applicable for the whole country. This meridian is called Standard Meridian of the country. Example in Indian Standard Meridian is $82 \frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$ and time on it is Indian Standard Time (IST).

6. There will be no difference in local time of the two cities Delhi and Bengaluru as both are almost on the same meridian of longitude as longitudes mark time and define time zones not latitudes.

7. True or False

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

8. Solved the Crossword

Across

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

Down

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

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Thematic
2. Symbols
3. The Equator
4. West to East
5. The legend (key)

B. Match the Following

1. Latitude – e. Runs east to west
2. Frigid Zone – c. Beyond 65° in both hemispheres
3. Meridians – b. Runs north to south
4. Longitude – a. Can be used to determine local time
5. Indian Standard Time – d. 82.5°E

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Miniature model of the earth
2. (c) Equator

3. (d) 0° longitude
4. (c) 5
5. (b) Latitude

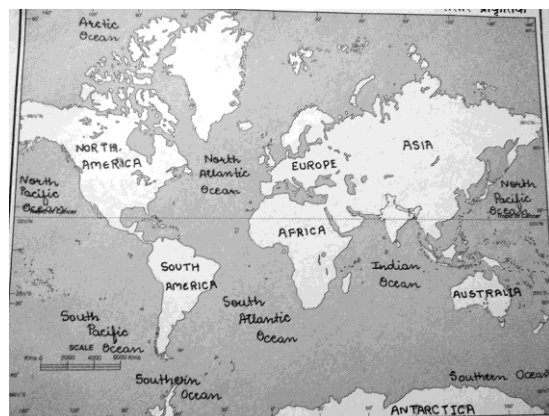
E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are three types of heat zones (five zones in total, since two types occur once in each hemisphere): the Torrid Zone, between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S), which is hot and receives the most direct sunlight; the Temperate Zones (North and South), between the tropics and the polar circles (66.5°N/S), which have a moderate climate; and the Frigid Zones (North and South), beyond the polar circles up to the poles, which are the coldest.
2. Parallels of latitude are imaginary lines running east-west, parallel to the Equator, used to measure distance north or south of the Equator. Meridians of longitude are imaginary half-circle lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole, used to measure distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.
3. The International Date Line lies at approximately 180° longitude, directly opposite the Prime Meridian. Crossing it while travelling eastward, a day is subtracted; travelling westward, a day is added. It is not perfectly straight, since it bends in places to avoid splitting a country across two different calendar dates.
4. A globe is a true-to-scale spherical model of the Earth. Because both the globe and the Earth are spherical, a globe represents geography more accurately than a flat map. Like maps, globes can be physical (showing natural features such as mountains and rivers) or political (showing countries, boundaries and cities).
5. Local time changes continuously with longitude, so it would be inconvenient for every place in a country to follow a slightly different clock. A country therefore adopts one standard time based on a single reference meridian. India follows Indian Standard Time (IST), based on 82.5°E, which is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

Chapter 2. Oceans and Continents

NCERT

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



4. Crossword

Across

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

Down:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 2. Greenland | 4. Tsunami |
|--------------|------------|

- 5. Australia
- 7. Pacific
- 9. Island

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Earth
- 2. Continent
- 3. Pacific
- 4. Tsunami
- 5. Islands

B. Match the Following

- 1 Bay of Bengal – c. Monsoon origin
- 2. Arctic Ocean – e. Smallest Ocean
- 3. Maitri – a. India's Antarctic research base
- 4. Eurasia – b. Combined landmass of Europe and Asia
- 5. Indian Ocean – d. India

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. (b) Islands
- 2. (b) Dakshin Gangotri
- 3. (b) Arabian Sea
- 4. (b) Cyclone

- 5. (b) National Disaster Management Authority

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by water (oceans), while the remaining 29% is land. This is why the Earth is often called the "Blue Planet" when viewed from space.
- 2. Oceans are helpful as they regulate climate, provide food and other marine resources, drive the water cycle through evaporation, support trade and transport, and sustain a vast diversity of marine life. They can be harmful when they cause natural disasters like tsunamis and cyclones, or when pollution and rising sea levels damage coastal ecosystems.
- 3. Tsunamis are usually formed by a sudden disturbance under the ocean, such as an undersea earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide, which displaces a huge volume of water and generates powerful waves. These waves travel fast across the ocean and grow enormous in height as they reach shallow coastal waters, causing severe flooding and destruction along coastlines.
- 4. Islands are small areas of land completely surrounded by water on all sides, while continents are very large, continuous landmasses that are far bigger in size and often contain many countries.
- 5. Oceans hold the largest share of Earth's water. Heat from the sun causes surface water to evaporate and rise as vapour, which later cools, condenses into clouds, and falls back as rain or snow — this continuous exchange forms the water cycle.

Chapter 3. Landforms and Life

NCERT

- 1. Hints: Plains/ Mountains/ Desert/any other relevant point
- 2. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India which covers much of Jharkhand state, adjacent parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha,

West Bengal and Bihar.

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

Almora lies in the beautiful Kumaon mountain range.

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

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

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

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

5.

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

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

- Landform
- Terrace
- Plateaus
- Deccan
- Plateaus

B. Match the Following

- Terrace Farming – b. Mountain Slopes
- Mount Everest – e. Sagarmatha
- Tibetan Plateau – d. Roof of the World
- Nile – a. Africa
- Gobi – c. Cold Desert

C. State True/False

- True
- True
- False
- False
- True

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- (c) Mount Everest
- (c) Ganga
- (a) mountains, plateaus, plains
- (b) Tableland
- (c) Agriculture

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- Tourists often go trekking, mountaineering, skiing, camping, and sightseeing in mountain regions; many also visit hill stations for their pleasant climate and scenic beauty.
- Mountains rise sharply high above the surrounding land, with steep slopes and pointed peaks, usually formed by movements of the Earth's crust. Plateaus are large, flat-topped landforms standing above the surrounding area; unlike mountains their tops are broad and level, and they are often rich in minerals.
- Plains are large stretches of flat or gently rolling land at low elevation. They are mostly formed by rivers, which carry and deposit fertile silt over time, making plains well suited for agriculture.
- Plains have fertile soil and flat land, ideal for farming, so they support dense populations and intensive agriculture. They also have well-developed transport networks, and many major cities have grown up in plains regions due to easy availability of water and rich farmland.
- As altitude increases, forests gradually give way to grasslands, and eventually to bare rocky or snow-covered terrain near the peaks, where cold and thin air make tree growth impossible.

Chapter 4. Timeline and Sources of History

NCERT

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

- Millennium – b. A period of 1,000 years
- Fossils – d. Help in studying ancient life forms

C. State True/False

- False
- True
- True
- False
- False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- (b) Timeline
- (c) Gregorian Calendar
- (b) Geologist
- (c) Birth of Jesus Christ
- (c) Pollen analysis

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- History is the systematic study of past events, especially those concerning human societies. It is important because it helps us understand how the present has been shaped and learn from earlier generations' achievements and struggles.
- Historians study written records and documents; archaeologists excavate and examine physical remains like tools and pottery; palaeontologists study fossils to understand ancient life forms; geologists study the Earth's physical features to understand its history.
- A timeline is a visual representation of events arranged in the order they occurred, usually along a line marked with dates. It helps us see the sequence of events and the time gaps between them.
- Early humans faced challenges such as finding food through hunting and gathering, protecting themselves from wild animals and harsh weather, making tools for survival, and finding safe shelters like caves.
- A pañchāṅga is a traditional Hindu calendar/almanac based on the positions of the sun and moon, used to determine dates for festivals, religious ceremonies and auspicious occasions.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

- Gregorian
- History
- Fossils
- Panchāṅga (Hindu calendar)
- Forests, grasslands and caves

B. Match the Following

- Year – c. A period of 365 or 366 days
- Decade – e. A period of 10 years
- Century – a. A period of 100 years

Chapter 5. India, That Is Bharat

NCERT

- The quotation indicates that the principles that form the foundations of India's spiritual and cultural unity were laid down. In ancient India itself and were followed down the centuries as a way of life for all.
- True or False?**

a. False	b. True	c. True
d. True	e. False	f. False
g. False		
- Answers will vary.
- People travelled for reasons pertaining to:
 - Trade activities
 - Religious activities
 - In search of knowledge
 - Driven by the spirit of adventure
 - Desire to explore new places

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

- 17 years
- Jambudvīpa
- Bhārata
- Indoi
- Hindu

B. Match the Following

- Sapta Sindhava – e. Land of the seven rivers
- Bhārata – a. Country of the Bharatas
- Indoi – d. Greek name for India
- Jambudvīpa – c. Island of the jamun tree
- Xuanzang – b. Chinese Buddhist monk

C. State True/False

- False
- False
- False

4. False

5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- (c) Sapta Sindhava
- (a) Mahābhārata
- (b) Island of the jamun tree
- (b) Indoi
- (c) Yindu

E. Short Answer Type Questions

- 'Bhāratavarṣha' first appears in the Mahābhārata and later texts like the Viṣṇu Purāṇa as the name for the entire Indian Subcontinent, derived from 'Bharata,' a Vedic clan name. It became the common name for the whole region and is the source of India's official name 'Bharat' today.
- Persian speakers adapted the word 'Sindhu' (the Indus River) into 'Hindu,' dropping the initial 's' sound. This gave rise to the names 'Hindustan' and, through the Greek version 'Indoi,' eventually 'India.'
- Xuanzang was a Chinese Buddhist monk who travelled to India in the 7th century CE, visited many parts of the country, met scholars, and collected Buddhist texts. After returning to China after 17 years, he translated these texts, and his travel account remains a valuable historical source about India at that time.
- 'Hindustān' refers to the land of the people living around/beyond the Sindhu (Indus) river — that is, the Indian Subcontinent — the term being the Persian version of 'Sindhu.'
- It formally connects modern India with its ancient historical and cultural identity, since 'Bharata'/'Bhāratavarṣha' has described this land for over two thousand years in texts like the Mahābhārata and the Viṣṇu Purāṇa.

Chapter 6. The Beginning of Indian Civilisation

NCERT

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. The Harappans would be surprised at the following:

First and foremost the use of electric appliances

will come as a complete surprise as these ceased to exist during the Harappan civilisation.

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

Use of gas stoves or induction stoves.

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

5. Bangles, beads, Namaste pose, objects like mirrors.

6. Looking at the system of reservoirs at Dholavira one can perceive the following about the civilisation:

- a. Advanced Engineering Skills: The manner in which the reservoirs were built, clearly shows how proficient the people of the civilisation were with regard to their engineering skills.

- b. The reservoirs also display the importance that the people of the civilisation attached to sanitation.

- c. The building of reservoirs was a collective task. This shows the kind of united society that prevailed in this civilisation.

7. The implications of regularly maintained wells in Mohenjo-daro are as following:

- a. Planned structures: The extensive network of 700 wells indicates advanced urban planning and an emphasis on decentralised water supply.

- b. Making water as resources available to all: It was ensured that everyone had access to water. This highlights the Harappans' understanding of the necessity of a consistent water source for urban life.

- c. Efficient administration: As the wells were maintained regularly it shows that an efficient administration prevailed. This set up was capable enough of managing public utilities.

8. The above statement is true in its complete sense. This is understood by the town planning

and the sanitation facilities that prevailed in this civilisation. The well-planned layout of Harappan cities, with wide streets and a standardised drainage system, indicates a high level of civic sense and concern for urban living conditions. Moreover the efficient drainage system reflects how sanitation was an important consideration for the administration.

Comparison with Modern Indian Cities:

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

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Haryana
2. Dholavira
3. The Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilisation
4. Cotton
5. Lothal

B. Match the Following

1. Mohenjo-daro – e. Sindh region of Pakistan
2. Kalibangan – a. Rajasthan
3. Rakhigarhi – d. Haryana
4. Carnelian – b. Semi-precious stone
5. Steatite – c. Material for seals

C. State True/False

1. True
2. True

3. False

4. True

5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Advanced stage of human society
2. (a) Ghaggar
3. (c) Punjab region of Pakistan
4. (c) Mohenjo-daro
5. (b) Outdated

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Well-planned cities with grid-pattern streets, standardised weights and measures, developed drainage and water management systems, a script, specialisation of labour and trade, and organised social structures.
2. Seals, often made of steatite, were likely used to mark ownership of goods, in trade transactions, and possibly for administrative or religious purposes; many bear animal motifs and undeciphered script.
3. Harappan cities had well-planned layouts with streets intersecting at right angles, houses built of standardised baked bricks, covered drains along streets, and public structures like the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro showing advanced engineering knowledge.
4. Agriculture provided a stable food supply, allowing people to settle permanently, produce surplus food, and free some people to specialise in crafts, trade and administration — laying the foundation for civilisation.
5. Possible causes include changes in river courses (such as the drying up of the Sarasvati river), climate change and reduced rainfall, floods, and decline in trade, though scholars continue to debate the exact reasons.

Chapter 7. India's Cultural Roots

NCERT

- Possible Answers:
 - Is every human being reborn as a human only or in some other form?
 - How are one's karmas evaluated?
 - Do hell and heaven really exist?
 - Why is death unknown?
- Following were the central ideas of Buddhism:
 - Ignorance and attachment are the source of human suffering.
 - The ideology of ahimsa or non-violence.
 - Sincere inner discipline.
- The quotation implies that one cannot become pure only by bathing in rivers. What's important is one's heart, one's intentions towards others. One's purity of thoughts and actions are also important to lead a life of right karmas.
- Following were the central ideas of Jainism:
 - Jain teachings include ahimsa, anekāntavāda and aparigraha.
 - Anekāntavāda means that truth has many aspects and cannot be fully described by any single statement.
 - Aparigraha means 'non-possession' and advises detachment from material possessions, limiting oneself to what is truly necessary in life.
 - Jainism also insists on the interconnectedness and interdependence of all creatures.
- As per André Bêteille's, each tribe used to follow their own religion influenced by Hinduism. Similarly as per his views, Hinduism as a religion was also influenced by the tribal religious customs and traditions.
- Diwali**- Diwali celebrates the return of Lord Rama, Goddess Sita, Lord Laxmana after 14 years of exile.

Ganesh Chaturthi- This festival celebrates the

birth of Lord Ganesha.

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

Janmashtami- Janmashtami celebrates the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna.

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

- Gonds, Bhils, Santhal, Munda and the Great Andamanese Tribes.

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

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

True/ False:

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

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

- R̥ig Veda
- Gautama Buddha
- Vaishali
- Gupta
- Knowledge

B. Match the Following

- Second Council of Buddhism – d. Vaishali
- Fourth Council of Buddhism – e. Kashmir
- First Council of Jainism – c. Pataliputra
- The Founder of Jainism – b. Rishabhadeva
- Nachiketa – a. Asked Yama about life after death

C. State True/False

- True

2. False
3. False
4. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (d) Rig Veda
2. (a) Kathakali
3. (b) Ahimsa
4. (d) Lumbini

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Jainism teaches the path of liberation through Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truthfulness), Asteya (non-stealing), Brahmacharya (self-restraint) and Aparigraha (non-possession); by following these vows and practising austerities, a soul can free itself from the cycle of birth and rebirth.
2. Aparigraha means limiting one's possessions and not being attached to material wealth. In today's consumer-driven society, it reminds us to live simply, avoid greed and overconsumption, and be mindful of how much we truly need.
3. The Upanishads are philosophical texts attached to the end of the Vedas that explore questions about the nature of the self (Atman), the universe (Brahman), and their relationship, representing the reflective, philosophical dimension of Vedic thought beyond ritual.
4. Buddha taught the Four Noble Truths: that suffering exists, it has a cause (desire/craving), it can be ended, and there is a path to its end (the Eightfold Path), involving right speech, right action and right thought.
5. Both religions place great emphasis on non-violence towards all living beings. In Jainism, Ahimsa is the highest virtue and central vow guiding all conduct; in Buddhism, it forms part of the Eightfold Path (right action) and reflects compassion towards all life.

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

NCERT

1. **Quotation 1:** Rabindranath Tagore expresses his strong desire to find unity within diversity.
He wants to feel the divine essence in the varied forms of life, seeking harmony even in diversity without losing sight of oneness.
Quotation 2: Unity in diversity has been an essential feature of India since ages. This feature of unity in diversity is deep rooted in the Indian culture.
2. The National Anthem of our country, "Jana Gana Mana," is a perfect example of 'unity in diversity'. The anthem describes the varied regions of India from all directions. Various landforms and sacred water bodies from different regions are also talked about in our national anthem. Through this it highlights the geographical vastness and varied landscapes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Answers will vary.

5. Hints:

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

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

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

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

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

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Pongal (Tamil Nadu) and Magh Bihu (Assam)
2. Kauravas
3. 325
4. Cultural

B. Match the Following

1. Sari – b. Traditional garment
2. Pāṇḍavas – c. Characters in Mahābhārata
3. Dharma – d. Concept of righteousness

4. Unity in diversity – e. Concept explaining India's variety

5. Pañchatantra – a. Collection of stories

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) Wool
2. (b) Rāmāyaṇa
3. (d) All of the above
4. (a) Documenting languages
5. (b) Makara Sankrānti

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These two epics are retold and adapted in regional languages, folk versions, tribal versions, and art forms throughout India, and even abroad; despite India's diversity, nearly every region has its own version of these stories, creating a shared cultural thread across languages and traditions.
2. The sari is a traditional garment worn by women in most parts of India, though styles, fabrics and draping methods vary by region — reflecting both local diversity and a shared thread of dress culture across the country.
3. Different regions have distinct cuisines, ingredients, and cooking styles based on local produce, showing diversity; yet common threads, such as shared festival foods and similar spices, show an underlying unity.
4. Festivals like Makara Sankrānti are celebrated across India under different regional names (Pongal, Magh Bihu, etc.), showing how the same occasion is marked by diverse customs, showcasing both India's variety of traditions and its shared cultural calendar.
5. The Panchatantra, a collection of animal fables originally composed in India, has been adapted into about 200 versions in more than

50 languages worldwide, showing how Indian literature has influenced storytelling traditions

far beyond India.

Chapter 9. Family and Community

NCERT

1. a. Being respectful towards each other.
b. Assist each other on a daily basis and in times of emergency.
c. Have individual and shared responsibilities.
All these are important for ensuring the existence of a peaceful family and community at large.
2. Some rules like gender discrimination, caste discrimination are often unfair as these hamper the unity in society and also the self-esteem of the individuals subjected to these.
3. a. During natural disasters: People have contributed in varied ways to help the victims of natural disasters.
b. Bringing about reforms in the society: People raise their voices against injustice helping victims to achieve their self-esteem in the society.
c. Environment protection campaigns- People have come up with various initiatives to save the environment from pollution.

(Students can add extra points to this answer based on their observation)

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Nuclear
2. School communities
3. Respect, sharing and cooperation
4. Joint
5. RWAs (Resident Welfare Associations)

B. Match the Following

1. Jāti – b. Subdivision of society
2. Cooperation – a. Working together
3. Tenzing's story – e. Meghalaya

4. RWAs – c. Urban communities
5. Joint Family – d. Multiple generations

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Number of generations living together
2. (b) As 'brothers' and 'sisters'
3. (b) The presence of underprivileged children
4. (b) Tau
5. (b) Halma for water conservation

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Members share household responsibilities, childcare, financial resources and emotional support; elders guide younger members, and everyone contributes according to their ability, creating a strong support system.
2. Interdependence means community members rely on one another for skills, resources, and support, which builds cooperation and trust, allowing the community to solve problems together more effectively than individuals could alone.
3. (This refers to a specific story not included in the extracted file, so I can't confirm the exact detail— let me know if you have that page and I'll add it.)
4. Through community initiatives like Halma, people voluntarily came together to build water conservation structures, helping recharge groundwater and address the local water crisis through collective effort.

5. Noticing underprivileged children in his neighbourhood, Kamal Parmar started teaching them football, giving them a constructive

activity, discipline, and opportunities they may not otherwise have had.

Chapter 10. Governance

NCERT

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

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

2. The three organs of the government are:
 Legislature: This organ is responsible for framing laws for the running of the government and country or state. (The Parliament).
 Executive: This organ executes the rules and

laws (Civil servants like IAS and IPS officers) which are made by the legislatures.

Judiciary: This organ is responsible for upholding the constitutional laws and solve disputes. (District Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court).

3. India is a vast country and is extremely diverse in many forms. The existence of the three tiers of the government enhances the efficiency of the government and delivery of services, as each tier has different set of roles and responsibilities.
4. The Central government was responsible for the following:
- Implement the Lockdown.
 - Arranging quarantine and isolation centres.
 - Providing testing facilities.

The state/ local government was responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that all norms of the lockdown are followed.
- Coordinating with the Central government for ensuring maximum protection of the citizens against the virus.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

- Representatives
- Democracy
- Separation of powers
- Legislature
- Defence

B. Match the Following

- Separation of Powers – e. Ensuring balance among branches
- Democracy – a. Rule by the people

3. Vidhan Sabha – d. Creates laws for respective state
4. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam – c. Missile Man of India
5. Judiciary – b. Interprets laws

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Citizens aged 18 and above
2. (c) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
3. (c) Local Government
4. (b) The Central Government
5. (b) President

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Central (Union) Government handles national matters like defence, foreign affairs and currency; State Government handles state-level

subjects like police and public health; Local Government (Panchayats and Municipalities) manages local issues like sanitation, roads and water supply.

2. Government is divided into three branches — Legislature (makes laws), Executive (enforces laws) and Judiciary (interprets laws) — so that no single branch becomes too powerful, ensuring checks and balances.
3. Known as the "Missile Man of India" for his pioneering work in missile and space technology, he later served as President of India, inspiring generations of young Indians through his vision and dedication to science and education.
4. MPs are representatives elected by citizens to the national Parliament; they debate and pass laws, represent their constituency's concerns, and hold the government accountable.
5. State governments handle subjects like police, public health, agriculture, and education within their state, implement state-level policies, and work with the central and local governments to address regional needs.

Chapter 11. Local Government in Rural Areas

NCERT

1. The three tiers are:
Gram Panchayat— at village level, Block Panchayat/Panchayat
Samiti/Mandal Parishad—at the block level
Zila Parishad—District level.
The Key Functions of The Gram Panchayat:
 - Providing healthcare, sanitation and education facilities.
 - Providing clean water, collection and disposable of garbage and maintaining sanitation in the village.
 Block Panchayat / Panchayat Samiti / Mandal Parishad:

Prepare developmental plans and collect details across Gram Panchayats

Zila Parishad: Make development plans for the entire district.

2. Hints::
Follow format of a formal letter
Elaborate the problem and its consequences- (The number of plastic bags lying on the roadside has been increasing day by day. It has become a serious threat to health and environmental to people and animals alike) Expected solutions.
3. A member of the Gram Panchayat must possess qualities like; honesty, hardworking, impartial, quick thinker, visionary and emphatic.
4. There may be several options to solve the issue

of crossing the highway:

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

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

Students can raise this issue through school authorities by making poster, writing letter and raising awareness.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Sarpanch
2. Tarangfal (Solapur district, Maharashtra)
3. Gram Panchayats (villages)
4. Women
5. A tiered administrative structure from village to regional capital (units such as sangrahaṇa, kārvaṭika, droṇamukha, and sthānīya)

B. Match the Following

1. Gram Panchayat – e. Local village issues
2. Panchayat Samiti – a. Larger block-level projects
3. Zila Parishad – b. District-wide development
4. Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative – c. Encouraging children's participation
5. Patwari – d. Managing land records

C. State True/False

1. False

2. False

3. False

4. True

5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) Bal Panchayat
2. (b) Organizing meetings and maintaining records
3. (c) Implementation of rainwater harvesting and tree planting
4. (c) Addressing local village issues
5. (d) District Collector

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Managing local village affairs such as sanitation, drinking water supply, maintenance of roads and streetlights, resolving local disputes, and implementing development schemes at the village level.
2. It coordinates development projects across a group of villages at the block level, acting as a link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
3. The Zila Parishad oversees district-level planning and development, coordinating the work of all Panchayat Samitis within the district and managing larger projects like district roads, hospitals and schools.
4. Through Bal Panchayats and Bal Sabhas, children get a platform to express concerns about their wellbeing; in Maharashtra, for example, Bal Panchayats have worked to eliminate child labour and child marriage and bring children back to school.
5. With one-third of seats reserved for women, their participation ensures issues like health, sanitation, and education get proper attention and representation in local governance decisions.

Chapter 12. Local Government in Urban Areas

NCERT

1.
 - a. Reporting to elders.
 - b. Contact local authorities through helpline numbers.
 - c. Collect evidence of the problem and share it with the concerned authorities.
2. Hints:
 - a. Role of person in the body.
 - b. How do you address issues?
 - c. Whom do you approach if providing solution is beyond your control?
 - d. How can young minds support municipal bodies?
 - e. What are your plans to make your ward the best area?
3.
 - a. All opinions to be heard and addressed.
 - b. Earliest solutions to the issues
 - c. Regular supply of clean water
 - d. Proper infrastructure
 - e. Some cultural activities on important event days
4.
 - a. Addresses public opinions
 - b. Is non-judgemental / unbiased
 - c. Tolerant towards diversity
 - d. Citizen centric
 - e. Conducive environment for all
5. Similarities:
 - a. Both the Panchayati Raj System and urban local governments are forms of decentralised for local areas like villages and cities respectively.
 - b. Members are chosen through elections held after five years.
 - c. One-third seats are reserved for women.
 Differences:
 - a. Panchayati Raj is a three- tier system looking at the need of people in rural areas, whereas

urban local bodies are either single or two-tier structure looking at the administration of urban areas.

- b. The resources available for Panchayati bodies are less as compared to urban bodies.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Participatory
2. Madras
3. Municipality (Urban Local Body)
4. Indore
5. Urban Local Bodies

B. Match the Following

1. Ward committees – c. Local issues management
2. Participatory democracy – a. Citizen involvement
3. Municipal Council – e. 1 to 10 lakh population
4. Fort St. George – b. Chennai
5. Urban Local bodies – d. Responsible for collecting tax and fines

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

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

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. They bring governance closer to city residents,

allowing decisions about local issues like waste management, roads, water supply and sanitation to be made and implemented at the city level itself.

2. Ward committees represent smaller localities within a city, allowing residents to directly raise neighbourhood-specific issues and get them addressed by the local municipal body more efficiently.
3. Citizens can vote for ward representatives, attend ward committee meetings, report civic issues, and participate in decision-making to

help urban local bodies function effectively and remain accountable.

4. Initiatives such as door-to-door waste collection, a "garbage café," and strong community involvement helped Indore achieve its top ranking under the Swachh Survekshan scheme multiple times.
5. They manage schools, hospitals, libraries, parks, public transport (buses), water supply, sanitation, roads, and street lighting in large cities.

Chapter 13. The Value of Work

NCERT

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

transactions. For example, a life insurance agent earns a commission on sales.

- d. Profit: Earnings from running a business, after deducting expenses. For example, a shop owner makes a profit from selling goods.
- e. Fees: Payments for professional services. For example, a lawyer charges a fee for legal advice or representation.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Wage
2. Van Mahotsav
3. Value
4. Non-economic
5. Fee

B. Match the Following

1. Payment in Kind – b. Receiving mangoes as wages
2. Volunteering – e. Cleaning parks together
3. Non-Economic Activity – d. Parents cooking dinner
4. Municipal Work – a. Operating a bulldozer
5. Economic Activity – c. Selling vegetables

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) Non-economic activity
2. (b) Non-economic activity
3. (b) Community Participation
4. (a) Economic activity
5. (b) Non-economic activity

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Economic activities involve producing goods or providing services in exchange for money or other payment, while non-economic activities

are done without expecting monetary payment, often for personal, family, or social reasons.

2. They generate income, create employment, produce goods and services that meet people's needs, and contribute to a country's overall economic growth and standard of living.
3. Community members voluntarily come together to plant trees, helping forest conservation, raising environmental awareness, and strengthening collective responsibility towards nature.
4. The labour market is where people offering their skills and services are matched with those who need them, determining wages and employment based on demand and supply of particular skills.
5. Goods or services are exchanged directly for other goods or services without using money — for example, a farmer might exchange grain for someone else's labour — which remains common in some rural settings for informal transactions.

Chapter 14. Economic Activities Around Us

NCERT

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

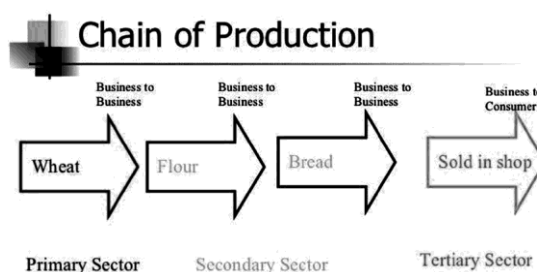
The secondary sector companies are those that are involved in manufacturing, construction and processing.

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

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

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

3.

**TIME FOR EXERCISE****A. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Tertiary
4. Tertiary
5. Cooperative

B. Match the Following

1. Primary sector – d. Mining coal

2. Amul's cooperative – c. Transporting milk
3. Interdependence – e. Connection among sectors
4. Secondary activity – a. Processing milk into butter
5. Recycling paper – b. Reduces environmental impact

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) It affects the interconnected sectors
2. (c) Manufacturing goods
3. (b) Sectors rely on each other for resources and services
4. (c) Teaching in a school
5. (b) Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Kurien

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Primary sector activities involve directly extracting or obtaining resources from nature, such as farming, fishing, and mining. Secondary

sector activities involve transforming these raw materials into finished goods, such as manufacturing cars or processing milk into butter.

2. It allows farmers to pool their milk production, get fair prices directly without middlemen, access shared processing and marketing facilities, and benefit collectively from profits.
3. The primary sector supplies raw materials to the secondary sector, which processes them into finished goods; the tertiary sector supports both by providing services like transport, banking, and marketing needed to move and sell these goods — so all three sectors depend on each other.
4. It takes raw materials produced by the primary sector (such as milk, cotton or ore) and processes or manufactures them into usable finished products through industrial or craft processes.
5. Cooperatives allow small farmers to combine their resources and produce, gain better bargaining power, access shared infrastructure, and receive fairer prices than they might get individually.