

SOCIAL STUDIES-7

Chapter 1: What, Where, How and When?

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)
(e) (ii) (f) (ii)
2. (a) History is the story of people and events from the past. It helps us understand changes and how the present came to be.
(b) Periodisation of history refers to the process of dividing history into different periods for better understanding and study.
(c) Neighbouring countries include Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, and Bhutan.
(d) Archaeology is the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.
(e) The term Hindustan is derived from the Persian word Hindū, which refers to the land beyond the Indus River, and was used by the Arabs to refer to the northwestern subcontinent.
(f) Tuzuk-i-Baburi, also known as Baburnama, was written by Babur.
3. (a) History is the account of past events and human affairs. It teaches us about the development of societies, cultural practices, major conflicts, and notable personalities that shaped our present. It also provides lessons from the past, helping us make informed decisions for the future.
(b) The two main sources of history are literary and archaeological sources. Literary sources include written documents such as books, letters, and diaries that provide first-hand accounts of past events. Archaeological sources consist of material evidence such as tools, ruins, and artifacts, which help in understanding the lifestyle and activities of people in different eras.
(c) The Medieval period in India saw the rise of major empires like the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire, significant architectural achievements, and the spread of both Bhakti and Sufi movements. This period also marked economic prosperity, leading to increased interest from European nations.
(d) Terms used for the Indian subcontinent over time include Jambudvipa, Bharatavarsha, Aryavarta, Inde, Tien Chu, Yin Tu, Hindustan, and India. These names reflect the historical and cultural influences from both indigenous and foreign sources.
(e) Coins are valuable in historical reconstruction because they carry dates, images, and inscriptions that provide information about the rulers and the era they belonged to. They also reveal trade relations, economic conditions, and political changes, offering a quantitative measure of historical narratives.
4. (a) Medieval (b) Buddhist (c) 5,000 (d) history
(e) Epigraphy
5. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) True
6. (a) (iv) (b) (v) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)
(e) (i)
7. (a) Historian (b) Aryavarta (c) Archaeology (d) Numismatics
(e) India
8. Qutub Minar Red Fort Tughlaqabad Fort

- (c) Balban strengthened his position by reorganizing the military, instituting a centralized administrative system, and creating an efficient espionage system. He also enforced strict law and order by executing robbers and rebels.
 - (d) The wazir in the Sultanate administration was the chief minister who managed the empire's finances, supervised revenue collection, controlled expenditure, and maintained records of state income and expenditure.
 - (e) Alauddin Khalji's revenue system involved rigorous assessment and collection methods, including direct measurement of cultivated land. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, however, implemented a system based more on crop-sharing, attempting to make revenue demands more reflective of actual agricultural yields.
- 3.**
- (a) Alauddin Khalji maintained his army by centralizing the control over all military resources, standardizing salaries, and introducing strict regulations for the recruitment and maintenance of cavalry. He ensured that all horses were branded and soldiers were registered to prevent any form of corruption or dilution of military strength.
 - (b) Iqta was a form of land grant assigned to officials as a part of their salary for services to the state. Agrarian policies of the Delhi Sultans included reorganizing agricultural land, promoting cultivation, introducing land measurement and revenue assessment reforms, and supporting irrigation works to increase agricultural output.
 - (c) Firoz Tughlaq was a Sultan of Delhi who reigned from 1351 to 1388. He took several measures to improve administration, including founding new towns, establishing charitable trusts, building canals for irrigation, and reforming the tax system. He also attempted to codify laws and implemented welfare policies, including employment for the underprivileged.
 - (d) The First Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 between the forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. It was fought because Babur was invited by dissatisfied nobles of the Lodi dynasty to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi. The battle marked the beginning of Mughal rule in India.
 - (e) Jizya, a tax on non-Muslims, was first prominently implemented in India by the Delhi Sultanate, though it had historical roots in Islamic jurisprudence. The implementation of jizya under rulers like Firoz Tughlaq helped consolidate the ruler's financial resources and symbolized Islamic hegemony, but it also led to resentment and alienation among the non-Muslim populations.
- 4.**
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| (a) Mamluks | (b) tanka | (c) Alauddin Khalji | (d) Jizya |
| (e) Charai | (f) Al-Biruni | | |
- 5.**
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) False | (b) True | (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) False | | | |
- 6.**
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| (a) (iii) | (b) (i) | (c) (ii) | (d) (v) |
| (e) (iv) | | | |

Chapter 4: The Creation of an Empire

- 1.**
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|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) (ii) | (b) (iii) | (c) (iii) | (d) (i) |
| (e) (ii) | (f) (iv) | (g) (ii) | (h) (ii) |
- 2.**
- (a) Nur Jahan was given the title of Padshah Begum by her husband, Emperor Jahangir.
 - (b) Rajput rulers revolted against Aurangzeb primarily due to his policy of religious intolerance, reimposition of the jizya tax on non-Muslims, and the destruction of Hindu temples, which strained his relations with these traditionally loyal supporters.

- (c) Jahangir faced challenges including consolidating power amidst internal family rebellions, particularly from his son Khusrau, and managing the ongoing conflict with the Sikh community led by Guru Arjan Dev whom he eventually executed.
- (d) During Jahangir's reign, Mughal relations with Europeans, particularly the British, began to develop as he granted them permission to establish a trading post in Surat. This was a significant step in opening India to European trade networks, particularly the English East India Company.
- (e) Akbar expanded his empire through military conquests, strategic marriages, forming alliances with various Rajput chiefs, and implementing administrative reforms such as the Mansabdari system that integrated military and governance functions.
- 3.** (a) Akbar's greatness stemmed from his exceptional administrative skills, his establishment of a centralized bureaucratic system, and his policy of religious tolerance, which included the abolition of the jizya tax on non-Muslims. His diplomatic marriages and patronage of arts also contributed to a culturally rich and politically stable empire.
- (b) Sher Shah Suri is considered a great ruler and visionary for his administrative reforms, including the introduction of a standardized currency and the development of an efficient postal system. His infrastructure projects, such as the Grand Trunk Road, significantly enhanced trade and mobility, laying the groundwork for future governance in India.
- (c) The Mughal Court was known for its opulence and formal rituals that emphasized the emperor's authority. It featured a complex administrative structure with specialized roles, such as the Diwan (finance officer) and Mir Bakshi (military commander). The court was also a center of cultural patronage, fostering the development of Mughal art and architecture.
- (d) Upon ascending the throne, Aurangzeb faced numerous challenges, including opposition from his brothers in a brutal war of succession, resistance from regional kingdoms unhappy with his conservative Islamic policies, and the administrative difficulties of governing a vast and culturally diverse empire.
- (e) Shah Jahan's military campaigns included attempts to consolidate Mughal control in the Deccan, successful campaigns in the northwest to defend against the Uzbeks, and a prolonged but ultimately unsuccessful effort to recapture Kandahar from the Persians. These campaigns were part of his broader strategy to secure the Mughal borders and assert control over strategic territories.
- 4.** (a) True (b) False (c) Flase (d) Flase
(e) True (f) True (g) False
- 5.** (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (v)
(e) (ii)
- 6.** (a) Jahangir (b) Abul Fazal (c) Thomas Roe (d) Todar Mal
(e) Salim
- 7.** Abul Fazl Faizi Tansen Raja Birbal
Raja Todar Mal Raja Man Singh Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana
Fakir Aziao-Din Mulla Do Piazza
- 8.** (a) Babur vs. Ibrahim Lodi 1526
(b) Maharana Pratap vs. Akbar (led by Man Singh) 1576
(c) Babur vs. Rana Sanga 1527
(d) Sher Shah Suri vs. Humayun 1539

Chapter 5: Social Change—Mobile and Settled Communities

1. (a) (iii) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (iv)
(e) (ii)
2. (a) Two itinerant groups mentioned are Banjaras and Jogis.
(b) The existence of Gond kingdoms in the 13th and 14th centuries is evidenced by historical records of their rule and interactions with other regional powers. Architectural remains and contemporary accounts also provide evidence of their governance and cultural contributions.
(c) Swargadeos were the kings of the Ahom kingdom in Assam. This title was used by Ahom rulers who were considered representatives of divine authority on Earth.
(d) Two features of the caste structure during the Medieval period were the rigid hierarchy that determined social status and occupation by birth, and the practice of untouchability, which marginalized certain communities, relegating them to menial and undesirable tasks.
(e) The Ahoms, a Tai group from Yunnan Province, China, migrated to Assam around 1228 AD, establishing the Ahom kingdom. They successfully resisted Mughal expansion under leaders like Lachit Borphukan, especially noted for the Battle of Saraighat. Their administration was notable for its unique structure, including the position of Swargadeos as kings. Their dynasty ruled Assam for nearly 600 years until their decline in the 18th century due to internal and external pressures.
3. (a) The Ahoms had a unique administrative structure with kings known as Swargadeos who ruled with the help of governors called borphukons. The kingdom was divided into provinces, and governance issues were decided by a council of ministers known as patra mantris. This decentralization, however, led to palace intrigues and contributed to the eventual decline of their power in the 18th century.
(b) In North India, women faced a decline in status, marked by practices like sati and purdah. Conversely, South Indian women enjoyed a relatively higher status, evident from their education in various arts and participation in cultural life.
(c) The period saw a rigid caste system with the segregation of communities. Social evils like purdah and sati were prevalent. This era also experienced the integration of various cultures, introducing new social classes and diversifying societal structures due to invasions and migrations.
(d) The Ahoms' decline was due to internal strife, exacerbated by palace intrigues among the ruling elite. Additionally, external threats like the Burmese invasions weakened their hold, eventually leading to the establishment of a puppet king by the Burmese, followed by the British takeover after the First Anglo-Burmese War.
4. (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False
(e) Fakse
5. (a) (v) (b) (i) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)
(e) (iii)
6. (a) Patra mantris — Council of ministers in the Ahom administration.
(b) Khel — Clans in Ahom society.
(c) Sukapha — Founder of the Ahom kingdom.
(d) Sati — Practice where a widow immolates herself on her husband's funeral pyre.
(e) Garh — A unit of administration or a fortified place in the Gond kingdom.

Chapter 6: Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv)
(e) (iii) (f) (i) (g) (i)
2. (a) Shankaracharya was the propounder of the Advaita (non-dualism) philosophy, born in Kerala in the 9th century. He taught that salvation was possible through devotion to God, strengthened by knowledge.
(b) The Alvars were devotees of Vishnu, while the Nayanars were devotees of Shiva.
(c) The sacred book of the Sikhs is the Adi Granth, compiled by Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru.
(d) Mirabai was a prominent figure in the Bhakti Movement, known for her deep devotion to Krishna. She was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar.
(e) Shankaracharya taught the philosophy of non-dualism (Advaita), emphasizing the unity of the soul (Atman) and the ultimate reality (Brahman), and advocated for a life of righteousness and devotion to God.
3. (a) The Bhakti movement emerged in South India through the teachings of the Nayanars and Alvars, who were devoted to Shiva and Vishnu respectively. Their devotional hymns expressed in local languages appealed broadly, emphasizing personal devotion over ritualistic practices, and later influenced other parts of India.
(b) The Bhakti and Sufi movements significantly impacted Indian society by promoting spiritual democracy, discouraging ritualistic and dogmatic religious practices, and emphasizing personal union with God. These movements fostered a sense of community among followers, transcending social norms like caste, and contributed to the development of regional languages through poetry and song.
(c) Kabir's teachings focused on realizing the oneness of God, who is neither bound by form nor confined to religious distinctions. He advocated for a direct, personal devotion to God, emphasized simplicity, and spoke against the caste system and religious hypocrisy, promoting a universal approach to spirituality.
(d) Sufi saints were organized into orders or silsilahs, each centered around a master or pir. These orders often lived communally in spiritual retreats known as khanqahs, where they engaged in practices aimed at achieving direct personal experience of God, such as meditation, chanting, and spiritual conversation.
4. (a) Quran (b) Suf (c) Kirtanas (d) weaver
(e) Saguna or Nirguna (e) Hindi
5. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
(e) Fakse (f) True
6. (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (vi) (d) (ii)
(e) (iv) (f) (v)
7. (a) Pir - A Pir in Sufism is a spiritual guide or teacher who is responsible for initiating and guiding individuals on the Sufi path. The Pir plays a crucial role in the spiritual development of disciples (murids).
(b) Silsilah - This term refers to a spiritual lineage in Sufism that traces the chain of teachers back to the Prophet Muhammad. Silsilahs are important for maintaining the integrity and teachings of the Sufi orders.
(c) Nirankara - In Sikhism and some schools of Bhakti, Nirankara refers to the concept of a formless God, emphasizing an omnipresent divine force without a physical manifestation.

were instrumental in the establishment of educational institutions like Nalanda and Vikramashila, which became centers of learning.

- (e) The Mughal era was a golden age for culture and literacy in India. Emperors like Akbar and Shah Jahan promoted the arts, literature, and science. The period saw the compilation of vast libraries, the translation of many classical texts into Persian, the development of the biographical Akbarnama, and the flourishing of poetry and prose in languages such as Persian and Urdu. The Mughal patronage of the arts also led to the synthesis of Indo-Persian culture, evident in architecture, painting, and literature.
4. (a) Tikkanna (b) poet (c) Daswant and Basawan
(d) Nataraja (e) Qawwali (f) rabab and sarangi
5. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) False
(e) False (f) Flase
6. (a) Kathasaritasagar (b) Kamban (c) Abdul Hamid Lahori
(d) Dara Shikoh (e) Al-Biruni (f) Geet Govinda
7. (a) This image is a classic example of a Mughal miniature painting. It depicts a royal hunting scene, which is a common theme in Mughal art. The top half of the image typically shows the royal encampment where figures in regal attire can be seen, perhaps the emperor himself observing or preparing for the hunt. The tent-like structure suggests a temporary setup for the hunting party.
The bottom half of the painting usually portrays the action of the hunt. The chaotic and dynamic nature of this scene, with various animals and hunters in motion, captures the intensity and danger inherent in such royal pursuits. The artwork is rich in detail and color, typical of Mughal miniatures, which often included scenes of court life, mythology, and royal activities like hunting.
The lavish attire of the figures, the presence of attendants, the use of elephants, and the structured chaos all reflect the power and grandeur associated with the imperial court. This painting would likely have been commissioned by royalty as a celebration of the hunt, a symbol of the emperor's prowess and his dominion over nature.
- (b) The Baburnama is the autobiography of Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. It details his personal life, military campaigns, and the cultural and political milieu of his time.
- (c) Babur himself wrote the Baburnama. It was written in Chagatai Turkish, Babur's mother tongue, and is considered one of the most important works of the period.
- (d) An autobiography is a self-written account of the author's own life, often providing a personal insight into the author's thoughts, feelings, and experiences. A biography, on the other hand, is written by someone else about another person's life, and may include interpreted or second-hand information.
- (e) The Mughal rulers who notably patronized literature include Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan. Akbar established a library and promoted the translation of classical texts, while Jahangir and Shah Jahan continued to support literary and artistic endeavors.

Chapter 8: New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

1. (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (i)
(e) (i) (f) (iii) (g) (ii) (h) (i)
2. (a) Raja Ranjit Singh was the founder of the Sikh Empire in the early 19th century, known for uniting the Sikh misls into a powerful state. He became the first Sikh ruler in 1801 and established a consolidated and secular kingdom in the Punjab region.

- (b) The succession states emerged due to the decline of central authority and the weakening of the Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb's death. This allowed local governors and nobles to usurp power and establish their independent or semi-independent states.
- (c) The relations deteriorated primarily due to the policies of Aurangzeb, which alienated the Rajput states of Marwar, Mewar, and Jaipur through his religious intolerance and heavy taxation, leading to resistance against Mughal authority.
- (d) The rulers of Bengal reorganized the administrative structure and encouraged the growth of agriculture, trade, and industry. They also provided loans to poor cultivators and collected revenue regularly, removing corrupt and inefficient jagirdars.
3. (a) Shivaji was succeeded by his son Sambhaji, who continued his father's legacy but was captured and executed by the Mughals. His brother Rajaram then took over, and after his death, Rajaram's widow Tarabai led the Maratha resistance. In 1707, Shahu, another of Shivaji's descendants, was released by the Mughals and claimed leadership, with the significant support of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath.
- (b) The Sikhs, under leaders like Banda Bahadur, initially clashed with the Mughals, striving for autonomy. This relationship was marked by prolonged conflicts and resistance against Mughal dominance. Eventually, as Mughal power waned, the Sikhs established a significant territorial foothold in Punjab, forming a semi-autonomous region.
- (c) Shivaji's rise was fueled by his effective leadership, military innovations, and the establishment of a disciplined and mobile army. He capitalized on the disarray within the larger Mughal empire and employed guerrilla tactics that allowed for swift and strategic strikes against larger forces, gaining territory and resources.
- (d) The Maratha administration was characterized by a centralized system of governance with a council of eight ministers (Ashtapradhan). It was divided into provinces, districts, and villages, each managed by appointed officials. Revenue systems such as 'Chauth' and 'Sardeshmukhi' were instituted to fund the administration and military.
4. (a) Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan (b) Purandhar (c) guerilla
(d) Sambhaji (e) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
5. (a) **Chauth:** A tax levied by the Marathas, amounting to one-fourth of the land revenue paid by local chiefs in exchange for Maratha protection and non-aggression.
- (b) **Sardeshmukhi:** An additional tax of 10% over and above the chauth claimed by the Marathas as their hereditary right.
- (c) **Peshwa:** The title of the prime minister in the Maratha Empire, who later became the de facto leader and chief administrator.
- (d) **Misl:** A term used in the Sikh community to describe an independent sovereign state, often part of a confederacy in the context of historical Punjab.
- (e) **Later Mughals:** Refers to the Mughal emperors following Aurangzeb, generally perceived as weaker rulers under whom the empire significantly declined.
- (f) **Succession States:** Independent or semi-independent states formed by regional leaders or governors after the weakening or collapse of a larger empire, specifically after the decline of the Mughal authority.
6. (a) (iv) (b) (v) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)
(e) (i) (f) (vii) (g) (vi)
7. Bahadur Shah I (his son) Jahandar Shah (his son) Farrukhsiyar (his nephew)
Azim-ush-Shan (his cousin) Shah Alam II (his son) Bahadur Shah II (last Mughal emperor)

Chapter 9: Our Environment

1. (a) (iv) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)
2. (a) Understanding the inter-relationship between the physical and human environments is crucial because it helps in managing natural resources effectively, planning sustainable development, and mitigating environmental impacts caused by human activities. This knowledge enables societies to adapt to environmental changes, preserve biodiversity, and ensure the sustainability of ecosystems for future generations.
(b) The biosphere is the global ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationships, including their interactions with the elements of the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere. The biosphere is vital because it supports life through the integration of air, land, and water with the living organisms that inhabit our planet.
(c) A sustainable environment refers to the maintenance of natural resources and ecological systems in a way that supports current life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It involves managing physical and biological resources responsibly to prevent degradation and ensuring long-term environmental health and ecological integrity.
(d) Three Harmful Effects of Deforestation:
Loss of Biodiversity: Deforestation can lead to the extinction of many species as it removes the habitats that wildlife depend on.
Climate Change: Removing trees contributes to increased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere, exacerbating global warming.
Soil Erosion: Without trees to anchor fertile soil, erosion can occur and degrade land quality, leading to less arable land and increased pollution and sedimentation in rivers and lakes.
(e) Different Kinds of Pollution Other Than Noise and Light Pollution:
Air Pollution: Emission of harmful gases such as carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.
Water Pollution: Contamination of water bodies through chemicals, waste products, and other harmful substances.
Soil Pollution: Degradation of the earth's surface caused by the disposal of hazardous waste and improper use of chemicals.
(f) Three Examples of the Harmful Impact of Human Modification of the Environment:
Water Pollution from Industrial Waste: Factories discharging pollutants directly into water bodies without proper treatment harm aquatic life and pollute water resources.
Urban Sprawl: Expansion of urban areas into natural habitats disrupts ecosystems and decreases biodiversity.
Agricultural Runoff: Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers can lead to runoff that pollutes water bodies and harms both aquatic and terrestrial life.
3. (a) soil erosion (b) physical (c) Humans (d) pollution
(e) Global warming
4. (a) Physical and Biological Environment:
The physical environment includes non-living components such as soil, water, and air, whereas the biological environment consists of living organisms and their interactions.
(b) Ecology and Ecosystem:
Ecology is the study of relationships between organisms and their environment, while an ecosystem is a community of living organisms and the non-living components of their environment interacting as a system.

- (c) Air and Water Pollution:
Air pollution involves contaminants in the atmosphere, while water pollution involves contaminants in water bodies.
- (d) Hydrosphere and Lithosphere:
The hydrosphere encompasses all water bodies on Earth, whereas the lithosphere includes the crust and upper mantle of the Earth.
5. (a) Diverting water affects natural water courses, reducing water flow in streams and impacting aquatic ecosystems.
- (b) Changes in the physical environment, like climate or habitat alterations, directly affect the conditions and resources available for biological entities, influencing their survival and behavior.
- (c) The biosphere is a system where physical elements like water, air, and soil support life forms; these organisms, in turn, contribute to and modify their physical surroundings, showcasing a dynamic interaction.
6. (a) M (b) M (c) M (d) N
(e) M (f) N

Chapter 10: Interior of The Earth

1. (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iv) (d) (i)
2. (a) Rocks are crucial for various human activities and natural processes. They serve as the primary material for construction (buildings, roads, and bridges), and are critical in manufacturing processes (cement, tiles, and decorative items). Minerals extracted from rocks are vital for electronics, automobiles, and appliances. Additionally, rocks preserve fossils, which help scientists understand Earth's history and past life, contribute to soil formation, and influence landscapes that define our environment.
- (b) "Sial" and "Sima" refer to layers of the Earth's crust. Sial constitutes the upper layer of the Earth's crust and is richer in silicon and aluminum; it forms the continental crust, which is lighter and thicker than oceanic crust. Sima, made up of silicon and magnesium, forms the oceanic crust and is denser and thinner than continental crust. This composition difference explains why continents are more buoyant compared to the oceanic crust, which is more prone to subduction.
- (c) The innermost layer of Earth is called the "core." It is divided into two parts: the solid inner core and the liquid outer core. The core is primarily composed of iron and nickel, making it very dense. The inner core is solid despite its high temperature due to immense pressures that prevent it from melting. The outer core is liquid and its movement generates Earth's magnetic field.
- (d) Rocks are solid aggregates of minerals, which are naturally occurring, crystalline substances with a specific chemical composition. Minerals are the building blocks of rocks and are an essential part of the Earth's crust. Each type of rock, whether igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic, is composed of different minerals and formed through various geological processes. Understanding rocks and minerals helps in studying Earth's structure and the processes shaping it.
- (e) Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of ancient organisms embedded in rocks, providing evidence of past life on Earth. They are crucial for understanding evolutionary history. Petroleum is called a fossil fuel because it forms from the remains of ancient marine organisms that, over millions of years, have been buried under layers of sediment and subjected to heat and pressure, transforming into oil and gas. This organic origin links it directly to fossils.
- (f) Sedimentary rocks are formed through the deposition and compaction of sediments. These sediments can be fragments of other rocks, minerals, or biological materials, which accumulate in layers at Earth's surface or underwater. Over time, these sediments are compacted under the weight of overlying

materials and cemented together by minerals precipitated from solution. This process forms various types of sedimentary rocks, which often contain fossils and provide significant information about Earth's history.

3. (a) Pangaea (b) the asthenosphere (c) building or construction
(d) the solid core (e) 30 to 50 km

4. (a) Core and the Crust:

The core is the innermost layer of the Earth, composed mainly of iron and nickel, extremely hot and primarily solid in the inner core and liquid in the outer core. The crust is the outermost solid layer of the Earth, composed of various rock types and much cooler and thinner compared to the core.

- (b) Rocks and Minerals:

Minerals are naturally occurring, homogeneous inorganic substances with specific chemical compositions and structures. Rocks are heterogeneous solid materials consisting of one or more minerals.

- (c) Igneous and Sedimentary Rocks:

Igneous rocks form from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Sedimentary rocks form from the compaction and cementation of sediments.

5. (a) Metamorphic (b) Sedimentary (c) Igneous (d) Igneous
(e) Metamorphic (f) Sedimentary
6. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True
(e) True (f) False
7. Do it yourself.

Chapter 11: Changing Surface of The Earth

1. (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii)
(e) (i)
2. (a) A fissure eruption is a type of volcanic eruption where lava flows from long, linear cracks in the earth's surface. This contrasts with more centralized eruptions from a single point or vent. Earthquakes are caused by the sudden release of stress accumulated in the earth's crust. This release of energy can result from tectonic activities such as the movement of plates, volcanic activity, or man-made factors like mining and reservoir-induced seismic activities.
- (b) Earthquakes are primarily caused by the movement of tectonic plates. This can occur at three types of boundaries: convergent (plates collide), divergent (plates move apart), and transform (plates slide past each other). Additionally, volcanic activity can cause earthquakes when magma moves beneath the surface, creating pressure and stress on the earth's crust. Human activities, such as mining, large construction projects, and reservoir-induced seismicity, can also trigger earthquakes.
- (c) Gradation involves two main processes: aggradation and degradation. Aggradation is the raising of lowlands through the deposition of sediments carried by agents like rivers, winds, and glaciers. This results in the build-up of landforms such as deltas and alluvial plains. Degradation involves the wearing down of highlands through processes like erosion and weathering. This reduces elevations and modifies landscapes, creating features such as valleys and canyons.
- (d) During a volcanic eruption, various materials are expelled, including lava, volcanic ash, gases (such as steam, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide), pyroclastic materials (including pumice and volcanic bombs), and sometimes crystalline materials. These materials can affect large areas surrounding the volcano, impacting the environment and human settlements.

- (e) Running water, primarily through rivers, shapes the landscape by creating numerous features. These include meanders, river valleys, waterfalls, gorges, flood plains, oxbow lakes, and deltas. These features are formed by the continuous process of erosion, transportation, and deposition of sediments by the flowing water.
- (f) Volcanoes are classified into three types based on their eruption frequency:
- Active volcanoes erupt regularly. An example is Mount Stromboli in Italy.
 - Dormant volcanoes have not erupted in recent history but may become active again. Mount Vesuvius in Italy is an example.
 - Extinct volcanoes have not erupted in historical times and are unlikely to erupt again. Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania is an example.
3. (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False
(e) False
4. (a) lava plateau in South Africa (b) extinct volcano in Tanzania
(c) funnel-like vent of a volcano (d) Indonesia
5. (a) Do it yourself.
(d) Do it yourself.

Chapter 12: Air Surrounding The Earth

1. (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii)
(e) (i)
2. (a) Troposphere: The closest layer to Earth, where all weather phenomena occur. It extends up to about 12 km and temperature decreases with altitude.
Stratosphere: Extends from the top of the troposphere up to about 50 km. It contains the ozone layer which absorbs and scatters the solar ultraviolet radiation.
Mesosphere: Reaches up to about 85 km above Earth. It is the coldest layer and where meteors burn up upon entry.
Thermosphere: Extends from 85 km to 600 km. Temperature increases with height and it contains the ionosphere which is important for radio communication.
Exosphere: The outermost layer where the atmosphere merges into space. It extends from the top of the thermosphere to 10,000 km.
- (b) The atmosphere is crucial for several reasons: it contains oxygen and other gases necessary for life; protects Earth from harmful solar radiation through the ozone layer; helps regulate Earth's temperature; and facilitates weather and climate, which are essential for the water cycle and other processes vital to life.
- (c) The ionosphere, part of the thermosphere, plays a critical role in atmospheric science and Earth's communication systems. It contains ions and free electrons which reflect and modify radio waves used for communication and navigation. This makes it essential for radio communications, GPS systems, and other forms of long-distance communications.
- (d) Depletion of the ozone layer is alarming because it protects life on Earth by absorbing the majority of the sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Decreased ozone concentration increases the amount of UV-B reaching the earth, which can cause skin cancers, cataracts, and other harmful effects on living organisms including crops.
- (e) Air travel is safest in the lower stratosphere due to the absence of weather disturbances and optimal balance of air density for flight efficiency. Most commercial airplanes fly at altitudes in the lower

stratosphere to avoid turbulence and weather-related phenomena present in the troposphere, ensuring a smoother and more fuel-efficient ride.

3. (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Ionosphere (d) Ion
(e) Exosphere
4. (a) Atmosphere (b) Water vapor (c) Mesopause (d) Stratosphere
(e) Oxygen (f) Oxygen
5. (a) The atmosphere makes life possible on earth because it provides essential gases for life, protects from harmful solar radiation, and moderates Earth's temperature.
(b) Mesosphere has high night-shining (noctilucent) clouds because it is cold enough to freeze water vapor around dust particles, creating visible clouds at high altitudes.
(c) Temperature decreases with altitude in the troposphere due to the decrease in air pressure, which causes air parcels to expand and cool as they rise.
(d) The air resting over the poles is dense and heavy because colder temperatures cause the air to contract and increase in density.
(e) All weather phenomena take place in the troposphere because it contains the majority of the atmosphere's mass and moisture, enabling the formation of weather systems.
(f) Air temperature increases in the stratosphere due to the absorption of ultraviolet radiation by the ozone layer, which raises the temperature of this layer.

Chapter 13: Weather and Climate

1. (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (i) (d) (ii)
(e) (i)
2. (a) Temperature is influenced by factors such as latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, cloud cover, and ocean currents. For example, temperatures decrease with altitude, as seen in higher mountain regions being cooler. Coastal regions tend to have milder temperatures than inland areas due to the moderating effects of the sea.
(b) The Earth is divided into three heat zones based on latitude: the Torrid Zone, which includes the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the Temperate Zones, which lie between the Tropics and the Polar Circles in both hemispheres; and the Frigid Zones, which are found from the Polar Circles to the poles. These zones experience different amounts of sunlight and thus have different climates.
(c) Humidity varies primarily due to changes in temperature, as warmer air can hold more moisture. Other factors affecting humidity include seasonal changes, proximity to water bodies, and prevailing weather patterns. For instance, humidity tends to be higher in summer and in regions close to the ocean.
(d) Clouds, fog, and dew all result from the condensation of water vapor in the atmosphere. Clouds form when moist air cools and condenses at higher altitudes. Fog occurs when air near the ground cools and water vapor condenses into tiny droplets, similar to clouds but closer to the ground. Dew forms when objects on the ground cool down at night, causing water vapor in the nearby air to condense on their surfaces.
3. (a) Shimla is cooler than Ludhiana because it is at a higher altitude, resulting in cooler temperatures due to the altitude effect.
(b) Smog is formed in polluted cities and towns due to a mixture of air pollutants and fog, exacerbated by industrial and vehicle emissions.

- (c) Mumbai has a moderate climate due to its coastal location, which moderates temperatures via sea breezes and mild ocean currents.
- (d) Delhi experiences an extreme type of climate because it is inland, leading to greater temperature variations between summer and winter.
- (e) Temperature on Earth is unevenly distributed due to variations in solar radiation received at different latitudes, geographic features, and ocean currents.
- 4. (a) Saturated and Unsaturated Air**
Saturated air contains the maximum amount of water vapor it can hold at a specific temperature. When air holds its maximum water vapor capacity, it is said to be saturated. Unsaturated air does not hold its maximum water vapor capacity, meaning it can still absorb more moisture.
- (b) Weather and Climate
Weather refers to the short-term atmospheric conditions in a specific area, which can change frequently and includes phenomena like temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, visibility, and wind. In contrast, climate is the average pattern of weather over a longer period, typically studied over 30 years or more, and gives a more sustained view of atmospheric conditions.
- (c) Relative and Absolute Humidity
Absolute humidity is the actual amount of water vapor present in the air, measured in grams of water per cubic meter of air. Relative humidity, on the other hand, is a percentage measure of the current absolute humidity relative to the maximum humidity that air can hold at that temperature. Relative humidity, therefore, depends on the air temperature and the pressure of the air.
- (d) Fog and Dew
Both fog and dew are forms of condensation but occur under different conditions. Fog is essentially a cloud that forms close to the ground when air is cooled to its dew point near the surface. Dew forms when water vapor condenses directly onto cooler surfaces, like grass or car windows, typically during the night when surface temperatures drop due to radiational cooling.
- (e) Thermometer and Thermograph
A thermometer is an instrument used to measure temperature, either in Celsius or Fahrenheit. A thermograph is a recording device that continuously records temperature changes over time, producing a graphical representation of temperature data. It is useful for observing trends and recording fluctuations rather than just single temperature readings.
- 5. (a) Frigid (b) humidity (c) sublimation (d) frost**
(e) normal lapse rate of temperature
- 6. (a) Evaporation (b) Mist (c) Hygrometer (d) Climate**
- 7. (a) Highest: 33.0°C in June Lowest: 19.0°C in December**
(b) Annual Range = Highest Temperature – Lowest Temperature = 33.0°C – 19.0°C = 14.0°C
(c) Total Rainfall = 1.2 + 2.8 + 3.4 + 7.1 + 13.2 + 29.0 + 32.3 + 33.4 + 26.6 + 15.2 + 10.0 + 5.6 = 180.0 cm

Chapter 14: Human Environment Interaction

- 1. (a) (ii) (b) (iv) (c) (iii) (d) (iii)**
(e) (i)
- 2. (a)** The Amazon Basin exhibits a tropical climate characterized by high heat and humidity throughout the year, with temperatures around 27°C. It experiences significant rainfall ranging from 150 cm to over 400 cm annually, leading to almost daily rainfall. This climate supports the extensive Amazon rainforest, known for its biodiversity.

- (b) In the Amazon Basin, cultivation is primarily done through slash-and-burn agriculture, also known as shifting cultivation. This method involves clearing forest patches by cutting down trees and burning them to enrich the soil with ash. This allows for the cultivation of crops like bananas, yams, tapioca, and sweet potatoes on a rotational basis, letting the land recover over time before replanting.
 - (c) The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin extends across several states in India, including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Assam. This extensive reach contributes to its significant impact on the regional ecosystems and economies.
 - (d) The Ganga-Brahmaputra valley is characterized by a vast alluvial plain, which is highly fertile due to the silt deposited by the rivers. Key features include natural embankments, floodplains, meanders, and oxbow lakes. The delta region, especially the Sundarbans, is noted for its rapidly growing delta, the largest in the world, supported by the enormous load of silt brought by the rivers
 - (e) The three main cropping seasons in the Ganga-Brahmaputra valley are 'kharif', harvested in summer; 'rabi', harvested in winter; and a third crop season that spans from April to June, contingent on sufficient water availability. This diversity of seasons supports varied crops across different parts of the valley.
 - (f) Yes, the slash and burn method is useful in tropical regions for several reasons. It clears land for agriculture while simultaneously fertilizing the soil with nutrients from the ash of burnt vegetation. This method involves cutting down the natural vegetation, burning it, and using the enriched soil for farming. However, it is sustainable only when done on a rotational basis with adequate fallow periods to allow ecosystems to recover.
- 3.**
- (a) The vegetation in rainforests of Amazon basin is known as Selvas. These dense forests are extremely humid, with a variety of trees forming a thick canopy that blocks sunlight, making them referred to as the "lungs of the earth".
 - (b) People in the Amazon practice slash and burn agriculture. This method involves clearing forest land by cutting and burning trees and plants to create fields for cultivation.
 - (c) The Ganga river rises from the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas.
 - (d) The two countries over which the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta extends are India and Bangladesh.
 - (e) The occupation commonly practiced in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region is agriculture, which is a major economic activity due to the fertile soil and sufficient water supply from the rivers.
- 4.**
- (a) The Ganga-Brahmaputra region is thickly populated because of its fertile alluvial soil, flat land, and sufficient water supply, making it ideal for intensive agriculture and supporting a high population density.
 - (b) Agro-based industry has developed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region due to the abundant production of agricultural products which supply raw materials for industries such as jute, sugar, and tea.
 - (c) The climate of the Amazon basin is inhospitable because of its extremely high heat and humidity, combined with heavy rainfall that occurs almost daily.
 - (d) Lumbering is difficult in the Amazon basin due to the dense growth of trees, inhospitable climate, and the wide variety of tree species, which complicates commercial timber operations.
 - (e) Clearing of forests poses a serious threat to the Amazon forests as it leads to habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, and disruption of ecological balance. Deforestation has been driven by logging, mining, and agricultural expansion.
- 5.**
- (a) Regions which lie approximately between 20°N and 20°S latitudes are called the Tropical regions, receiving maximum sunlight throughout the year due to their proximity to the equator.
 - (b) Region drained by a single river and its streams is known as a river basin.

- (c) Vegetation of the Sundarban delta adapted to saline water includes mangroves like Sundari and Gurjan.
- (d) A method of shifting cultivation practised in Amazon rainforest is known as slash and burn agriculture.
- (e) Woody vines coiling around the trees in the Amazon rainforest are called lianas.

Chapter 15: Why Democracy

1. (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)
(e) (iii) (f) (i) (g) (iii)
2. (a) In representative democracy, the size of the population influences how many representatives are elected to ensure that all groups are adequately represented. Larger populations may necessitate more representatives or more detailed electoral systems to manage diverse interests effectively.
- (b) The 'rule of law' means that everyone, including government officials, is subject to and must adhere to the laws that are fairly applied and enforced. It ensures justice and protects the rights of citizens by preventing the arbitrary use of power.
- (c) Three significant events that contributed to the development of modern democracy are the Magna Carta, which limited the power of the king in England; the American Revolution, which led to the formation of a new democratic government; and the French Revolution, which promoted the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- (d) A Constitution is needed to provide a legal framework that defines the government's structure, powers, and the rights of citizens. It ensures stability, order, and protection against the misuse of power. It also guides the country's legal system and governmental actions.
- (e) A democratic government is based on the principle of elected representatives and ensures that all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions affecting their lives. In contrast, a monarchical government is typically hereditary, where a monarch rules, often for life, with varying degrees of power depending on the country.
3. (a) The Magna Carta, signed in 1215, established the principle that everyone, including the king, is subject to the law, laying a foundational concept for modern democracies. The French Revolution, starting in 1789, propagated ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which significantly influenced democratic thoughts and constitutional designs around the world.
- (b) The Indian government has enacted several laws to promote equality, including the Reservation Act, which provides quotas in education and government jobs for underprivileged communities, and the Right to Education Act, which mandates free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, ensuring educational equality.
- (c) The Constitution typically defines the structure of the government, delineates the powers and duties of government entities, and guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens. It serves as the supreme law of the land, ensuring checks and balances among the branches of government and providing a framework for law and order.
- (d) Democracy supports the participation of the general public in government, ensuring that leadership is responsive and accountable to its citizens. Additionally, it provides mechanisms for peaceful transitions of power and upholds freedoms and rights, contributing to a stable and inclusive society that can adapt to changes and diverse opinions.
- (e) The Indian Constitution enshrines provisions like equality before the law (Article 14), prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth (Article 15), and abolition

of untouchability (Article 17). These provisions ensure that all citizens have equal rights and opportunities, promoting social justice and inclusivity.

- (f) **Monarchy:** A form of government where a monarch (king or queen) holds significant authority, often hereditary, with varying degrees of power.

Oligarchy: A government where power rests with a small number of people distinguished by royalty, wealth, family ties, or military control, often excluding lower classes from power.

4. (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a fervent advocate for the rights and equality of Dalits because of his own experiences with caste-based discrimination. He dedicated his life to eradicating social injustices against Dalits, playing a crucial role in framing the Indian Constitution that enshrines equality for all and specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste.
- (b) Elementary schools offer cooked lunches to children to ensure they receive proper nutrition, which is crucial for their physical and cognitive development. This practice aims to reduce child malnutrition, enhance school attendance rates, and improve academic performance, particularly among students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds.
- (c) The Constitution is regarded as the highest law of the land, ensuring that all other laws and policies conform to its dictates. This supremacy guarantees that governmental actions remain within the legal framework established by the Constitution, thus protecting individual rights and maintaining the rule of law.
- (d) Over half of the world's nations are democracies because democracy ensures effective representation and accountability, supports individual freedoms, and promotes the rule of law. These qualities make democracy a desirable system of governance, as it tends to lead to more peaceful and prosperous societies.
- (e) A tolerant attitude is crucial for resolving conflicts as it promotes understanding and respect for diversity. Tolerance allows societies to function more harmoniously by encouraging dialogue and peaceful resolutions, thus avoiding violence and fostering coexistence among different social, ethnic, and religious groups.
5. (a) Democratic government (b) Constitutional monarchy
(c) Authoritarian regime (d) Absolute monarchy
6. (a) 1776 - Year of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, marking the birth of a new nation based on democratic principles.
- (b) 1787 - Signing of the U.S. Constitution, establishing the framework for federal governance and democratic rule.
- (c) 1789 - Start of the French Revolution, a pivotal event that promoted ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- (d) 1990 - Significant global political shifts, including the fall of communist regimes in Eastern Europe.
- (e) 1991 - Dissolution of the Soviet Union, marking the end of the Cold War and significant geopolitical changes.
7. (a) Aung San Suu Kyi - Leader of the National League for Democracy in Myanmar, known for her role in the pro-democracy movement.
- (b) Nelson Mandela - Anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.
- (c) Abraham Lincoln - Led the United States during the Civil War, which preserved the Union and led to the abolition of slavery.
- (d) Adolf Hitler - Nazism in Germany.
- (e) Martin Luther King - Civil Rights Movement in the United States, advocating for equality and justice for African Americans.

Chapter 16: Institutional Representation of Democracy

1. (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (iii)
(e) (i)
2. (a) legislative body. It ensures localized representation so that all regions have a voice in the government.
(b) An election manifesto is a public declaration of policies and aims issued by a political party or candidate before an election. It outlines the actions the party or candidate intends to take if elected, guiding voters on their policy positions.
(c) Election symbols are crucial as they allow voters, including those who are illiterate, to identify different parties and candidates on the ballot. Symbols help simplify the voting process by providing a clear, visual representation of electoral choices.
(d) The opposition party scrutinizes the government's work, providing a necessary check on the power of the ruling party. They also represent alternative policies and voice dissent where necessary, contributing to a balanced democratic process.
(e) This answer would depend on the specific state and the current political leaders associated with the major political parties there. It's best to refer to the latest local electoral rolls or political news sources for the most current and relevant leaders.
3. (a) Elections are processes where citizens vote to choose representatives. In India, elections are held at various levels: national (Lok Sabha), state (Legislative Assemblies), and local (Panchayats and Municipalities). This system ensures representation from different geographical and administrative segments of the country.
(b) The Election Commission of India oversees all aspects of electoral processes, ensuring they are fair and transparent. It organizes, directs, and controls the entire process, including updating electoral rolls, monitoring election campaigns, and setting election dates. It also enforces the Model Code of Conduct to maintain election integrity.
(c) A political party is an organized group of people with common political goals and opinions, seeking to influence public policy by getting candidates elected to public office. In India, major political parties include the Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)].
(d) A bi-party system, like in the USA, has two major political parties dominating the political landscape, simplifying voter choices and often leading to a majority government. A multi-party system, like in India, features multiple parties which can lead to coalition governments, providing representation to a broader spectrum of opinions but sometimes resulting in unstable governments.
(e) National parties have a significant presence across multiple states and play a major role in national politics, like the BJP and INC. Regional parties influence specific states or regions, addressing local issues, like the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK).
4. (a) A coalition government is formed when no single party gains a majority in the legislature, leading multiple parties to collaborate to form a government. This usually involves compromises and shared responsibilities among the coalition partners.
(b) Coalition governments often arise in multi-party systems where many parties compete and no single party manages an outright majority. This necessitates alliances among parties to gather sufficient legislative support to form a government.
(c) NDA stands for National Democratic Alliance, and UPA stands for United Progressive Alliance. These are two major political coalitions in India, typically involving multiple national and regional parties.

5. (a) h (b) b (c) f (d) a
 (e) g (f) i (g) e (h) c
 (i) d
6. (a) National (b) National (c) National (d) National
 (e) National

Chapter 17: The State Government

1. (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (i)
 (e) (i) (f) (ii)
2. (a) President's Rule is a situation where the state government is suspended and the state comes under the direct control of the central government. This is typically invoked when a state government is unable to function according to constitutional provisions.
 (b) An ordinance is a decree or law promulgated by a state or national government without the consent of the legislature, effective immediately. A bill is a draft of a proposed law presented to parliament for discussion.
 (c) Two discretionary powers of the Governor include: (1) the power to appoint the Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority, and (2) the authority to reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the President's assent.
 (d) States where the Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad is present include Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana.
 (e) The composition of Vidhan Sabha typically includes elected members proportional to the population, ranging from a minimum of 60 to a maximum of 500 members. Vidhan Parishad, or the Legislative Council, cannot have fewer than 40 members or more than one-third the membership of the Vidhan Sabha.
3. (a) Steps to pass a bill in the Legislative Assembly involve: (1) Introduction of the bill, (2) discussion and debate on its details, (3) possible reference to a committee for detailed examination, (4) voting on the bill, and (5) sending it to the other house or the Governor for approval.
 (b) Members of the State Legislature must be citizens of India, at least 25 years old for Vidhan Sabha and 30 for Vidhan Parishad, not hold any office of profit under the government, and meet other specified qualifications such as not being bankrupt or a criminal.
 (c) The Chief Minister is the most important functionary of the State Government as they head the executive arm, implement laws and policies, and steer the daily administration and legislative agenda of the state.
 (d) The composition of the Legislative Council involves members who are indirectly elected by the state legislature, elected from amongst graduates and teachers, and some nominated by the Governor for their expertise in specific fields such as literature, science, and social service.
 (e) Four executive powers of the Governor include: (1) appointing the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, (2) granting pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, (3) withholding assent to bills and sending them to the President for approval, and (4) dismissing a government if it cannot prove the confidence of the state legislature.
4. (a) Ordinances (b) Constituencies (c) Unicameral (d) Speaker
 (e) Governor
5. (a) An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in either house of the legislature and requires a simple majority to pass. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the lower house (Vidhan Sabha) and deals with the imposition or abolition of taxes.

- (b) Vidhan Sabha is the lower house or sole house of the state legislature that handles most legislative duties. Vidhan Parishad is the upper house, present only in some states, and acts more as a review chamber for legislation passed by Vidhan Sabha.
- (c) A Bill is a draft of a law that is under consideration and has not yet been enacted. A Law is a bill that has been passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor or President.
6. (a) Opposition (b) Ruling party (c) Opposition
(d) Ruling party (e) Opposition

Chapter 18: Media in Democracy

1. (a) (i) (b) (i) (c) (i) (d) (iii)
2. (a) Public opinion is crucial in a democracy because it ensures that the governance is responsive and accountable to the desires, needs, and interests of the citizens. It guides and informs government decisions, ensures that leaders know what the public expects from them, and serves as a form of feedback on their performance.
- (b) Principles that media should follow include accuracy, fairness, objectivity, and impartiality. They should verify facts before publication, provide balanced coverage, avoid sensationalism, and respect privacy. Ensuring these principles upholds the media's role as a reliable source of information for the public.
- (c) Having adequate information on different issues is important because it empowers people to make informed decisions, participate meaningfully in democratic processes, and hold government and power structures accountable. It also helps in forming educated opinions and fostering a well-informed public essential for a healthy democracy.
- (d) Four features of the Right to Information Act, 2005 include: (1) transparency of information in the public domain, (2) the obligation of public authorities to publish certain categories of data, (3) the provision of timely responses to citizens' requests for government information, and (4) penalties for non-compliance by officials.
- (e) The government has the right to deny access to records and information concerning national security, the economic interests of the State, trade secrets, personal privacy, and information received in confidence from foreign governments.
3. (a) The ruling party cannot disregard the views of the people.
(b) Biased and inaccurate reports of events do have an impact on the views of the people.
(c) The Times of India is a national newspaper of India.
(d) The Right to Information Act is applicable to the whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir.
4. (a) (iii) (b) (ii) (c) (iv) (d) (i)
(d) (v)

Chapter 19: Gender Prejudice — Social Aspects

1. (a) (iv) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (iv)
2. (a) Women's empowerment in all spheres is essential for societal development because it ensures equal access to resources and opportunities in economic, social, and political areas. This promotes fairness and the full utilization of half the world's potential talent and viewpoints, leading to more comprehensive and progressive decision-making and innovation.

- (b) The main cause of the decreasing sex ratio of girls is the cultural preference for male children, which leads to practices like female foeticide and infanticide due to gender-based selective abortions and neglect of female health and nutrition.
 - (c) Social ills practiced against women include gender-based violence, unequal pay, educational disparities, political underrepresentation, forced marriages, and cultural practices like dowry and female genital mutilation.
 - (d) Gender prejudice refers to preconceived opinions or attitudes held about individuals or groups based on their gender. These prejudices can lead to discrimination and social practices that undervalue and limit individuals from achieving their potential.
 - (e) Gender inequality often seems more of a societal perception rather than a concrete reality. However, tangible disparities exist, such as wage gaps, unequal representation in leadership roles, and the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work, which clearly demonstrate that gender inequality is both a real and persistent issue.
- 3.**
- (a) 'Sex' refers to the biological differences between males and females, such as anatomy and physiology. 'Gender,' however, is about the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. This distinction highlights that much of what is assumed about individuals' capabilities and roles in society stems from social constructs rather than inherent biological differences.
 - (b) Labeling women as the 'weaker sex' has historically led to their exclusion from significant areas of public and private life, under-representation in leadership roles, and the perpetuation of discrimination and gender stereotypes. This labeling undermines women's capabilities and rights.
 - (c) Boys and girls are often treated differently within families where boys might be encouraged to pursue competitive sports and study fields like science and technology, while girls might be nudged towards the arts and domestic chores. Such differences can influence their future educational and career choices.
 - (d) Steps to achieve gender equality include enforcing legal frameworks that guarantee equal rights, promoting economic empowerment, challenging gender stereotypes and roles, increasing women's representation in decision-making processes, and education campaigns focused on gender equality.
 - (e) Female foeticide is the practice of aborting a fetus because it is female. This has led to skewed sex ratios in many states, particularly in parts of Asia, resulting in demographic imbalances and societal issues such as increased violence against women and human trafficking.
- 4.**
- (a) Traditionally, a boy child is preferred over a girl.
 - (b) Gender is based on social differences.
 - (c) Parents often treat children differently based on their gender.
 - (d) Different societies and groups have diverse gender roles and attributes.
 - (e) The education system often reinforces gender differences.
- 5.** Do it yourself.
- 6.** (a) human (b) culture (c) gender (d) equality
(e) vulnerable
- 7.**
- (a) It reinforces discrimination by providing different educational opportunities based on gender.
 - (b) It does not directly reinforce discrimination; it shows gender role expectation in household chores.
 - (c) It reinforces traditional gender roles where women are expected to manage home duties regardless of their professional workload.
 - (d) This statement highlights extreme discrimination and violence against women related to dowry, a serious social issue.
 - (e) It shows gender wage disparity, a clear instance of workplace discrimination.

Chapter 20: Role of Advertisement

1. (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (iii)
(e) (ii)
2. (a) Advertisement is a marketing communication that employs an openly sponsored, non-personal message to promote or sell a product, service, or idea.
(b) The advantages of advertising on television include a broad reach, the ability to target specific audiences through various channels, and the impact of visual and audio effects that can enhance message delivery and recall.
(c) Social advertising refers to advertisements that focus on promoting social causes and public welfare activities rather than commercial products. It is designed to inform and educate the public on important social issues or changes.
(d) The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 was passed to protect the interests of consumers, ensure fair trade practices, and address grievances against defective goods and services quickly.
(e) The advantages of radio advertising over magazine advertising include a broader reach, especially in remote areas, lower costs, and the ability to target specific demographics through various stations and times.
3. (a) The basic aims of advertising are to inform the public about products and services, persuade them to purchase these products, and remind them about the ongoing availability of these products.
(b) Means of advertisement include traditional media such as television, radio, newspapers, and magazines, as well as digital media including social media platforms, websites, email, and mobile applications. Each platform offers unique ways to engage with specific audiences.
(c) Advantages and limitations of newspapers as a medium of advertising include wide local reach and credibility (advantages), but also short life span and limited young audience engagement (limitations).
(d) Two drawbacks of advertising are the cost, which can be prohibitively high for small businesses, and the potential to overwhelm consumers with too much information, leading to ad fatigue.
(e) Social advertising differs from commercial advertising in that it aims to promote public welfare and awareness about social issues rather than focusing on commercial gain. Issues often include health campaigns (like anti-smoking), environmental awareness (recycling), public safety (wear seatbelts), and social welfare (education for all).
4. **Social advertising:**
 - (a) Keep our city clean and green.
 - (d) Consumption of alcohol is injurious to health.
 - (e) Say NO to polybags.**Commercial advertising:**
 - (b) Use IVORY soap for a glowing skin.
 - (c) Vital milk makes you grow stronger and healthier.
5. (a) Distribute menus at your doorstep.
(b) Offer opening day discounts or free samples to attract customers.
(c) Create engaging social media campaigns using local influencers to reach a broader audience.
(d) Host a community event that features menu tastings and live entertainment to generate buzz in the area.

Chapter 21: Market and Its Types

1. (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv)
2. (a) Development and reason for development of trade: Trade developed as societies and economies evolved from simple barter systems to more complex economic systems involving currency, laws, and international agreements. It provided a way for people to acquire goods and services not available locally and allowed specialization in production. It was driven by the desire to gain profit and access to resources, leading to economic growth and expansion of civilizations.
(b) Difference between specialty shops and departmental stores: Specialty shops focus on a single type of product or closely related product categories, such as books or clothing, offering a depth in specific items. Departmental stores carry a wide variety of products from different categories such as clothing, household items, electronics, and groceries, providing a broad selection under one roof.
(c) Services provided by retailers: Retailers offer various services including product advice, after-sales service, delivery, product assembly, warranties, returns and exchanges, and sometimes credit facilities or loyalty programs.
(d) Itinerant retailers: These are merchants who carry their goods around and do not have a fixed place of business. They may sell from carts, stands, or directly from their vehicles. An example includes peddlers who travel from place to place, selling items like household tools, crafts, and snacks directly to consumers at their homes or on the street.
(e) Distinguish between wholesale and retail market: Wholesale markets deal primarily with selling goods in large quantities at lower prices, typically to retailers or other businesses, not to the final consumer. Retail markets sell goods directly to consumers in smaller quantities at a markup.
3. (a) (iv) (b) (vi) (c) (v) (d) (iii)
(e) (ii) (f) (i)
4. (a) newspapers - newsstand or convenience store
(b) refrigerators - electronics or departmental store
(c) toiletries - drugstore, supermarket, or general store
(d) vegetables - farmers' market or grocery store
(e) snacks - supermarket, convenience store, or snack shop
(f) crockery sets - home goods store or departmental store
5. (a) Tea - Lipton, Twinings
(b) Noodles - Maggi, Top Ramen
(c) Cold drink - Coca-Cola, Pepsi
(d) Chocolate - Cadbury, Hershey's
(e) Multi retail outlet - Walmart, Target
(f) Shopping mall - Mall of America, Dubai Mall