



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade VII
SOCIAL STUDIES
SAMPLE PLAN
JUNE & July
2021-22

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Geography Chapter 2

INSIDE OUR EARTH

What is Earth?

- The earth comprises three layers: crust, mantle and core.
- Constant changes take place inside as well as outside the earth.

What is the Interior of the Earth?

- The earth is made up of three concentric layers—crust, mantle and core.
- The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust. It is about 35 km thick on the continental masses and only 5 km thick on the ocean floor. It is made up of silica and alumina and thus called sial.
- The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium called sima. Just below the crust is the mantle to an extent of 2,900 km.
- The innermost layer is the core with a radius of 3,500 km. As it is made of nickel and iron, it is called nickel-iron (nickel and iron). The central core has a very high temperature and pressure.

Rocks and Minerals

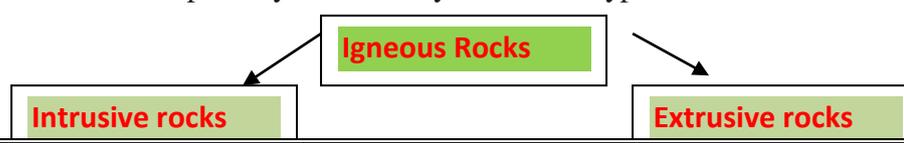
- The earth's crust is made of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.
- There are three major types of rocks; igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.
- When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous or primary rocks. They are of two types, extrusive igneous rocks and intrusive igneous rocks.
- Rocks roll down and break into small fragments and these smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported, compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called sedimentary rock.
- Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is called the rock cycle.
- Rocks are made of different minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.
- The earth is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside. Therefore, it is called a dynamic planet.
- The earth is made up of several concentric layers. The uppermost layer over the earth is the surface is called the crust. It is the thinnest of all the layers.
- The mantle is just beneath the crust.
- The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km.

The central core has a very high temperature and pressure.

The earth's crust is made up of several types of rocks.

There are three types of rocks—igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks. They are of two types—intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks.



Extrusive igneous rocks have a very fine-grained structure. For example, basalt.

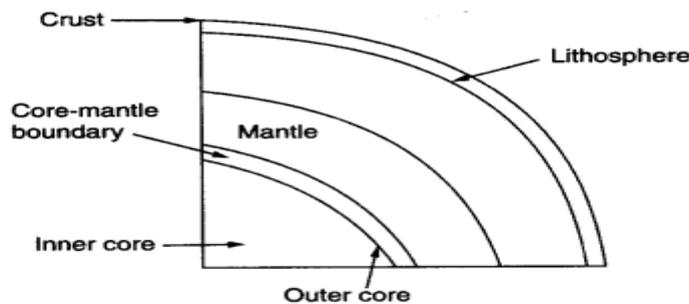
Intrusive igneous rocks are formed deep inside the earth. Granite is an example of this rock.

Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments, which are small fragments of rocks. For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand.

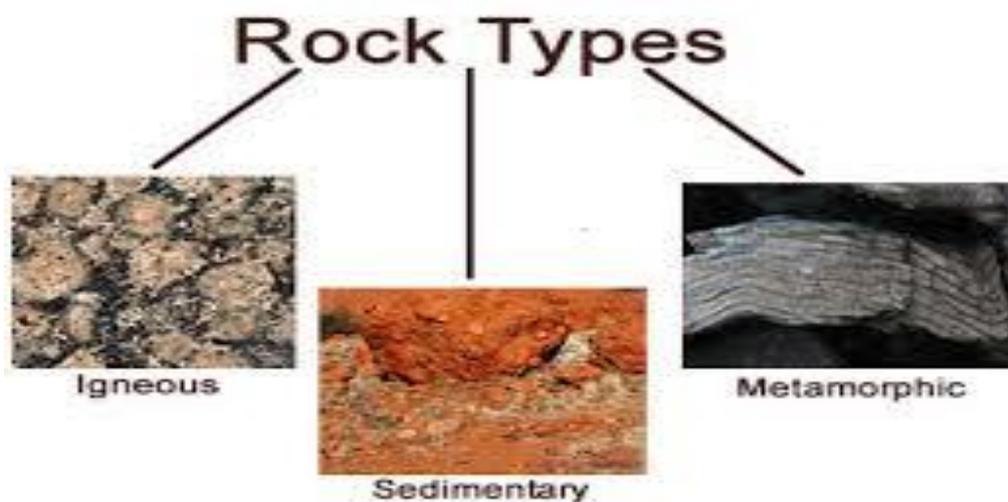
Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. For example, clay changes into slate and limestone into marble.

Hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.

One type of rock changes to another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner. This process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle. Rocks are made up of various minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain



physical properties and definite chemical composition. Minerals are very essential for human beings.



Crust: The uppermost layer over the earth's surface. It is very thin.

Soal: The continental mass of the crust consisting of silica and alumina is called sial (si-silica and al-alumina).

Sima: The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium).

Mantle: This layer is just beneath the crust. It extends up to a depth of 2900 km. below the crust.

Rock: A rock is a natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust.

Igneous rock: These rocks are formed by cooling and solidifying molten magma.

Lava: It is fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface.

Extrusive igneous rock: When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in this way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.

Intrusive igneous rock: When the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust solid intrusive igneous rocks are formed.

Sediments: These are small fragments of rocks.

Sedimentary rock: When loose sediments are compressed and hardened, layers of rocks are formed. These types of rocks are known as sedimentary rocks.

Rock cycle: The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle.

Mineral: Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition

Tick the correct answer.

(i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is

- (a) Igneous
- (b) Sedimentary
- (c) Metamorphic.

(ii) The innermost layer of the earth is

- (a) Crust
- (b) Core
- (c) Mantle.

(iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are example of

- (a) Rocks

(b) Minerals

(c) Fossils.

iv) Rocks which contain fossils are

(a) Sedimentary rocks

(b) Metamorphic rocks

(c) Igneous rocks.

(v) The thinnest layer of the earth is

(a) Crust

(b) Mantle

(c) Core.

Answer:

(i)—(a), (ii)—(b), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(a), (v)—(a).

Q. 3. Match the skill:

(i) Core

(ii) Minerals

(iii) Rocks

(iv) Clay

(v) Sial

(a) Earth's surface

(b) Used for roads and buildings

(c) Made of silicon and alumina

(d) Has definite chemical composition

(e) Innermost layer

(f) Changes into slate

(g) Process of transformation of the rock

Ans. (i)—(e), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(f), (v)—(c).

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are the three layers of the earth?

Answer Three Layers of the Earth

1 Crust

2 Mantle

3 Core.

2 What is a rock?

Answer Rock

A mass of mineral matter that makes up the crust of the earth is called rock.

Or

Aggregates of minerals are termed as rocks.

2. Name three types of rocks.

Three Types of Rocks

Igneous Rocks

Sedimentary Rocks

Metamorphic Rocks.

3 How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Formation of Extrusive and Intrusive Rocks

- Due to extreme heat in the interior of the earth, rocks are found in the form of molten material called magma.
- When magma comes out on the surface of the earth, it cools down and turns into solid rocks. Such rocks are termed as extrusive rocks.
 - **Examples:**
 - ★ Basalt.
 - ★ Deccan Trap is built of basalt.
- When the molten magma cools down within the interior of the earth, it becomes solid to form intrusive rocks.
 - **Examples:**
 - ★ Granite.
 - ★ Gabro.

4 What do you mean by a rock cycle?

Ans: Igneous rocks change into sedimentary rocks, igneous and sedimentary rocks under heat and pressure change into metamorphic rocks, metamorphic rocks into igneous rocks or sedimentary rocks due to melting or wearing down. This process is called the rock cycle.

5 What are the uses of rocks?

Uses of Rocks

- Hard rocks are used in making buildings and barrages.
- Houses and buildings are built of rocks (stones, slates, granite, marble).
- Stones are used in numerous games:
- Seven stones (phitthoo).

6 What are metamorphic rocks?

- When under heat and pressure igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks change their form and more precious rocks are formed to be known as metamorphic rocks.

Examples:

- ★ Granite into granite gneiss.
- ★ Coal into slate.
- ★ Slate into schist.
- ★ Limestone into marble.

Ch- 3 (Geography) Our Changing Earth

*Key words

Endogenic force, Exogenic force, Earthquake, Focus, Epicenter, Erosion, Meander, Floodplain,

*Define the terms

(1) **Focus-** The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

(2) **The landscapes** are continuously worn away by two forces, weathering and erosion.

(3) **Weathering** is the breaking down of the rocks on the earth's surface.

(4) **Erosion** is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

(5) **Deposits** The eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited.

Points to be remember

- The lithosphere is broken down into a number of plates known as the Lithosphere plates.
- Sudden movements like earthquake and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.
- A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.
- The vibration in the plates of earth is called a earthquake.
- The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

*Answer in one words

1. Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves?

Ans Cliff

2. Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth?

Ans. Volcano

3. Where are Mushroom rocks

found? Ans Deserts

4. How do the lithosphere plates move?

Ans Just a few millimeters' each year.

5. Name the two process of erosion and deposition create?

Ans Weathering and erosion

Answer in one sentence

1. What is a volcano?

Ans: A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly

2. What are called sea caves?

Ans Due to seawaves, hollow-like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.

3. What are called sea arches?

Ans. As cavities become bigger in size, only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches.

4. Define the stacks.

Ans The erosion further breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called stacks.

5. What is sea cliff?

Ans. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.

Answer in brief

1. What are sand dunes?

Ans. In sandy deserts, when the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing, the sand particles fall and get deposited in low hill-like structures called sand dunes. They are temporary landforms.

How are beaches formed?

Ans. The erosion and depositional activities of sea waves give rise to different coastal landforms. A beach is one such coastal landform. It is formed when the sea waves deposit sediments along the seashore. People love spending time on the beach.

Answer in detail

Q.1 What are ox-bow lakes?

Ans. An oxbow lake is a crescent-shaped river formed by a meandering river. During its journey through a plain, a river twists and turns to form meanders. An *oxbow lake* is a U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water. This landform is so named for its distinctive curved shape, which resembles the bow pin of an *oxbow*.

Erosion and deposition occur constantly along the sides of a meander, causing its ends to come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off crescent-shaped ox-bow lake. It is called so because of its shape.

2. What are exogenic and endogenic force?

Ans. The earth's movements are divided based on the forces which cause them. The forces that work on the earth's surface are called exogenic forces while those that work in the earth's interior are called endogenic forces. Endogenic forces sometimes cause sudden movements and at other times produce slow

movements. The erosional and depositional activities of wind, water, sea waves, and glaciers are examples of exogenic forces. Earthquakes, landslides, and volcanoes are examples of sudden movements of endogenic forces and they cause mass destruction on the surface of the earth. Mountains are formed due to slow movements of endogenic forces.

*Activity-

* **Flow learning chart (Movement of the Earth)**

History Chapter 2

New Kings And Kingdoms

The Emergence of New Dynasties

- By the 7th century, there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent.
- Existing kings often acknowledged them as their samantas or subordinates.
- They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords and provide them with military support.
- The main ruling dynasties were Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas and Chahamanas in North India and the Chola, Pandyas and Chalukyas in South India.

Administration in the Kingdoms

- The kings at apex adopted big titles like Maharaja-adhiraja.
- The kings shared power with their samantas, and with an association of peasants, traders and Brahmanas.
- Resources were obtained from the producers who were persuaded to surrender part of what they produced.
- These resources were used to finance the king's establishment and construct temples and forts.
- Functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from influential families.

Prashastis and Land Grants

- Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as valiant and victorious warriors.
- The kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land. These were recorded on copper plates, which were given to those who received the land.

Warfare for Wealth

- For centuries Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala's dynasties fought for control over Kannauj.
- The long drawn conflict is known as a tripartite struggle as three parties were involved in it.
- Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni raided the subcontinent seventeen times between AD 1000—AD 1025. His sole purpose was to plunder the wealth of India. He looted temples like Somnath, Gujarat, Mahmud entrusted a scholar named al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent.
- Other kings engaged in warfare were Chauhan, who ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer.
- Chauhans were engaged in conflict with Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western UR. Prithviraj III was a popular Chauhan ruler who defeated Afghan ruler Ghori in 1191 but lost to him in 1192.

The Cholas

- Cholas were from a small family of Uraiyur. The successors of Vijayalaya conquered neighbouring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power.
- Rajaraja I was considered the most powerful Chola ruler and expanded control over most of these areas.
- His son Rajendra I, conquered Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia.
- Cholas were big temple builders. Two famous temples were in Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram.
- Agriculture was well developed along with various methods of irrigation.
- Settlements of peasants called or became prosperous with the spread of irrigation in agriculture. The village council and the Nadu performed several administrative functions
- Association of traders known as nagarams also performed administrative functions in the town.
- Inscriptions also mention about sabha. The Sabha had separate committees to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc.
- Brahmanas were also rewarded by grants of land.
- Kalhana's long poem in Sanskrit recorded the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir. He usually used a variety of sources, including, inscriptions, documents, eyewitness accounts, and earlier histories, in order to present his accounts.
- Ruling Dynasties were based in a particular region.
- Kanauj was a prized area in the Ganga valley. There was a tripartite struggle among Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties over Kanauj.
- Rulers used to build large temples in order to demonstrate their power and resources. So temples were the first target of when one ruler attacked over the other. One prominent reason for this was that the temples were often very rich.
- Sultan Mahmud Ghazni of Afghanistan (997—1030) extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iraq and the north-western part of the subcontinent. During his attacks he targeted wealthy temples, of which the temple of Somnath in Gujarat was the most prominent.
- Al-Baruni's Kitab al-Hind, an Arabic work written on the request of Sultan, is an important source for historians. al-Baruni also consulted the Sanskrit scholars while preparing this book.
- Some other notable kings engaged in war were Chahamanas, later known as Chauhans, ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer and made efforts to expand their control to the west and the east. They were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and Gahadavalas of Uttar Pradesh.
- Prithviraja III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192, was the most popular of the Chahamanas.

Muttaraiyar, the subordinates to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram, held power in the Kaveri delta.

Vijayalaya, a member of the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta

- Rajaraja I was the most famous and powerful Chola ruler who became king in 985 and thereafter expanded control over most of these areas. He was known also for his reorganization of the administration of his empire. His son Rajendra I also The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural marvels. added to the glory of his father.
- The temples of Cholas were the nuclei of settlements that grew around them. They were also centres of craft production and were also endowed with land by rulers as well as others. .

Match the following:

Gwjara-Pratiharas	–	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	–	Bengal
Palas	–	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	–	Tamil Nadu

Answer:

Gurjara-Pratiharas	–	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Rashtrakutas	–	Western Deccan
Palas	–	Bengal
Cholas	–	Tamil Nadu

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was Dantidurga?

Answer: Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who turned out to be a kshatriya after performing a ritual known as hiranya-garbha.

2. What was called 'rent'?

Answer: Resources obtained from the producers were called 'rent'.

3. Who paid revenue?

Answer: The traders paid revenue

4. What were 'prashastis'?

Answer: Prashastis were the details depicting the rule and personality of the rulers

5. Who were the writers of Prashastis?

Answer: The learned brahmanas were the writers of the Prashastis.

6. What was 'tripartite struggle'? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The tripartite struggle was a long drawn conflict among the rulers of Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj.

7. Who wrote Kitab al-Hind?

Answer: A great Arab poet al-Baruni wrote Kitab al-Hind

8. Who was Prithviraja in ?

Answer: Prithviraja III was a famous Chauhan ruler of Delhi and surrounding regions during 1168-1192.

9. Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?

Answer: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a ruler of Afghanistan, destroyed the temple of Somnath.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Trace out the emergence of the new class of rulers.

Answer: During the seventh century a new class of rulers emerged. They were the subordinates or samantas under the influence of big landlords or warriors. Later they themselves gained power and wealth and declared themselves to be maha-samantas, maha-mandaleshvara (the great lord of a circle or region)

2. Who was Dantidurga? How did he become a kshatriya?

Answer: Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief in Deccan. Initially, Rashtrakutas were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. Dantidurga, in the mid-eighth century, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual known as 'hiranya-garbha'. It was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrificer as a kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.

3 How was the financial position controlled in these states? [V. Imp.]

Answer: These states were closely associated with peasants, traders, and Brahmanas. The resources were obtained from peasants, cattle-keepers, and artisans who were the producers. They were compelled to surrender part of what they produced. The traders had to pay revenue. The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally from influential families or from the close relatives of the kings.

4. Who was Prithviraja III? Who defeated him?

Answer: Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a Chahamanas, later known as Chauhan ruler. He ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer. He defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori, an Afghan conqueror in 1191. But only one year after it in 1192 he was defeated by Ghori. It was the end of his rule and life both.

5 What was the role of temples during Chola kingdom? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The Chola rulers like Rajaraja and Rajendra built two great temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram respectively. Temples were the nuclei of settlements during this period. They were the centres of craft production and also controlled the financial aspects related to them. Hence they were not only the religious centres but also the hub of economic, social, and cultural life as well.

6 Describe the irrigation system of the Chola kingdom. [Imp.]

Answer: The irrigation system during the Chola ruler was much improved. A variety of methods were applied to it. Many wells were dug; huge tanks were also constructed to collect water. The kings themselves took interest in organizing labour and resources and extensive planning.

Long Answer Type Questions

1 Write a note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni [Imp.]

Answer: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a ruler of Afghanistan from 997 to 1030. He was an ambitious king and so made all efforts to extend his control over far off regions. He extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran, and the northwestern part of the subcontinent. Almost every year he raided the subcontinent targeting wealthy temples. The temple of Somnath in Gujarat was the worst victim of his raids. Much of the wealth he carried away was used to create a splendid capital city at Ghazni. Ghazni was fond of knowing more about the people he conquered. He entrusted a scholar named al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. The al-Biruni's account, an Arabic work titled as Kitab al-Hind, is still an important source for historians.

2 How did the Cholas rise to power? Trace out the role of Rajaraja I in this rise. [V. Imp.]

Answer: Cholas belonged to a minor chiefly family known as Muttaraiyar that held power in the Kaveri delta. They worked as subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Vijayalaya, a member of the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. 'He took Thanjavur and the temple for goddess Nishambhasudini are some of his great creations. Vijayalaya's successors conquered neighboring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power.

The Pandyan and the Pallava territories to the south and north were made part of this kingdom. Rajaraja I was the most powerful Chola ruler. He became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He was well known for the reorganization of the administration of his empire. His son Rajendra I continued his policies and even

raided the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram built by them are architectural marvels.

History chapter 3

The Delhi Sultans

Very short Answer

1. Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Answer: The Tomara Rajputs were the first rulers who established their capital at Delhi.

2. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Answer: It was Persian.

3. In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Answer: The Sultanate reached its farthest extent during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq.

4. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Answer: Ibn Battuta belonged to Morocco, Africa and travelled to India.

5. What is meant by the 'internal' and 'external' frontiers of the Sultanate?

Answer: The 'internal' frontier means the hinterland of the garrison town.

6. Who defeated the Tomara Rajputs and when?

Answer: The Chauhans of Ajmer defeated the Tomara Rajputs in the middle of the 12th century. The 'external' frontier means the areas beyond the hinterland of the garrison towns.

7. Name the five dynasties that together made the Delhi Sultanate.

Answer:

- Early Turkish rulers (1206—1290)
- Khalji dynasty (1290—1320)
- Tughluq dynasty (1320—1414)
- Sayyid dynasty (1414—1451)
- Lodi dynasty (1451—1526).

8. Why was Raziyya removed from the throne? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Being a woman ruler she was not favoured by anyone. She ruled just for four years and was finally dethroned in 1240.

9. What is a mosque called in Arabic?

Answer: It is called a masjid.

Answer the following questions

1. Who was Raziyya? Why was she not accepted as a Sultan inspite of being talented?

Answer: Raziyya was Sultan Iltutmish's daughter. She became Sultan in 1236. She was very talented. According to the chronicler of the age, Minhaj-i-Siraj, she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But she was not accepted when she became a ruler. Those were the days when women were not allowed to enjoy independent identity. They were supposed to be subordinate to men. This led to her removal from the throne in 1240.

2. What were the four stages in the making of a manuscript?

Answer:

The four stages in the making of a manuscript are:

- Preparing the paper
- Writing the text
- Melting gold to highlight important words and passages
- Preparing the binding.

3 Why did large parts of the subcontinent remain outside the control of the Delhi Sultans? What were the repercussions? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans because they were very far from Delhi. For example, it was difficult to control Bengal from Delhi. This helplessness of the Delhi Sultans paved the way for distant provinces to get independence. Even in the Gangetic plain there were forested areas that Sultanate forces could not penetrate. It was a golden opportunity for the local chieftains to establish their rule in these regions.

4 Why did Alauddin control the prices of goods in Delhi? What did he do for this?

Answer: Alauddin gave great importance to his soldiers because it was they who could defend the Sultanate from outsiders. He decided to pay their salaries in cash rather than iqatas. The soldiers would buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi and it was thus feared that merchants would raise their prices. To stop this, Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. For this Alauddin instructed officers to carefully survey prices. The merchants who did not sell their goods at the prescribed rates were punished.

5 Describe in brief Tughluq's policy of 'token' currency.

Answer: Tughluq did not control prices of the goods. Instead, he used a token currency, made out of cheap metals, and not of gold and silver. People in the 14th century did not believe in these coins. They saved their gold and silver coins and paid all their taxes to the state with this token currency. This cheap currency could be counterfeited easily.

6 Who was Sher Shah Sur? What do you know about his administration?

Answer: Sher Shah Sur (1540—1545) established a powerful state. He started his career as the manager of a small territory for his uncle in Bihar and eventually challenged and defeated the Mughal Emperor Humayun. Sher Shah captured Delhi and established his own dynasty known as the Suri dynasty. Although the Suri dynasty ruled for only a short period i.e. 15 years, it introduced an administration that borrowed elements from Alauddin Khalji and made them more efficient. The great emperor Akbar followed the techniques of Sher Shah's administration while consolidating the Mughal Empire.

1 Give an account of Alauddin's administrative measures.

Answer: During the reign of Alauddin Khalji Mongol attacks increased. It was a huge administrative challenge for the Sultan. He introduced several administrative measures:

1. Alauddin Khalji raised a large standing army as a defensive measure.
2. He constructed a new garrison town known as Siri for his soldiers.
3. The soldiers had to be fed. This was done through the produce collected as tax from lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Tax was fixed at 50% of the peasant's produce.
4. He paid his soldiers cash salaries rather than iqta. This was done in order to make soldiers able to buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi. It was feared that merchants would raise their prices. In order to stop this Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers and merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished.

2 Give an account of Muhammad Tughluq's administration.

Answer:

1 The early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign faced Mongol attacks, which were curbed by Tughluq's sincere efforts.

2 He took several administrative measures like Alauddin Khalji he also raised a huge standing army in Delhi.

3 He made arrangements for the collection of produce as tax to feed the soldiers. As it was very difficult to maintain a large number of soldiers the Sultan levied additional taxes which coincided with famine in the area. huge standing army in Delhi.

4. He got emptied the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Delhi-i Kunba) in order to garrison his soldiers there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.

Ch.4 (History) The Mughal Empire

*Key words

* Genealogy, Mansabdar, Zat, Jagir, Zamindars, Diwan, Subadar,

*Define the terms

- (1) **Genealogy**-History of generations of one's family in sequence.
- (2) **Manasabdar**- An individual who holds a mansab meaning a position or rank.
- (3) **Zamindars**- The headmen or the local chieftain.
- (4) **Diwan**- The financial officer of a Suba was called as Diwan.
- (5) **Jagir**- Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.

Points to be remember.

***1237- Genghis Khan died.**

*1632- Ahmadnagar was annexed by Shah Jahan.

***1685- Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur.**

* 1569- Akbar seized Ranthambhor.

***1687- Aurangzeb annexed Golconda.**

***Answer in one word.**

1 Who was defeated by the Babur at Chandri?

Ans. Rajputs

2 At what age did Akbar become the emperor of the Mughal Empire?

Ans. At the age of 13.

3 Who was the regent of Akbar?

Ans. Bairam Khan

4 Who fought guerrilla warfare?

Ans. The Marathas

5 Name the battlefield where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur.

Ans. Panipat

***Answer in one**

sentence Who was

Babur?

Ans. He was the first Mughal emperor and reigned from 1526 to 1530.

Who was Genghis Khan?

Ans. He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes , China and Central Asia.

Why was it a difficult task for rulers of the Middle Ages to rule the Indian subcontinent?

Ans. It was because people of diverse backgrounds and cultures lived here.

What was jagir?

Ans. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignment known as jagir.

Who was zat?

Ans. Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat.

Who was the Akbar,s revenue Minister?

Ans. Todar Mal

* Answer in brief

Q.1 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans: The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Ranthambore, Allahabad, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Chittor, Orissa and Deccan . Important officers in these provinces were Subedar, Diwan, Bakshi, Waqa-i-Newis, Qazi and Kotwal. The number of provinces rose to 15 during Akbar's reign, 17 during Jahangir's time and 22 under Shah jahan. The provinces were divided into sarkars, parganas and villages.

Q.2How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

The income from land revenue was the main source of income for the Mughal rulers and hence it was very important. The salaries of soldiers were paid and the welfare for the general public was conducted using the income from land revenue.

In order to run the administration and law and order, the income from land revenue was required.

Answer in detail

Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Ans: It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces. By recruiting mansabdars from diverse backgrounds, the Mughals were able to win the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.

What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration? Ans:

- i. The term Zamindars was used by the Mughals for all intermediaries - whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains. The zamindars collected revenue from the peasants. They acted as intermediaries between the rulers and the peasants.
- ii. They collected tax on the produce of the peasantry which was a source of income for the Mughal rulers.
- iii. In some areas, the zamindars exercised a great deal of power and sometimes zamindars and peasants of the same caste allied in rebelling against Mughal authority.
- iv. These peasant revolts in fact challenged the stability of the Mughal empire from the end of the seventeenth century.

*Activity

****Map skills – On the outline map of India, show military campaigns under Akbar**

Ch- 5 History (Rulers and Building)

*Key words-

Superstructure, Baolis, Shikhara, Arcuate, Chahar bagh, Pishtaq, Architecture, Bangla dome. **Define the terms-**

- (1) **Superstructure-** It refs to the part of a building above the ground floor.
- (2) **Baolis-** They were large stepped –wells.
- (3) **Shikhara-** The top-most point of the temple.
- (4) **Chahar Bagh-** Four gardens.
- (5) **Pishtaq-** The tall gateway.

*Points to be remember-

1) Merchants and others also carried out construction activity. 2) **The technologies used in the monuments are unique.**

3) Under the Mughal ruler, gardens, tombs, and forts were built.

4) **Ruler offered patronage to learned and pious people.**

5) Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque.

Answer in one word-

1. **Name the ruler who won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside delhi-Ikhnna?**

Ans- Sultan Iltutmish

2. **Name the temple built by King Rajarajadeva**

Ans- Rajarajeshvar temple.

3. **Where was Shah Jahan's capital in the early years of his reign?**

Ans- Agra

4. **When was the tomb of Hanumaun built?**

Ans- It was built between 1562 and 1571.

5. **Who destroyed Somnath temple.**

Ans- Sultan Mahmud

***Answer in one sentence**

1. **What were havelis?**

Ans- They were large mansions of the merchants.

2. **To whom Qutb Minar was constructed?**

Ans- Qutbuddin Aybak

3. **Who's ruler built Agra fort ?**

Ans- Akbar

4. What was the special feature of Humayun's tomb?

Ans-It has a central towering dome, and tall gateway.

5. Name the king who invaded Sri Lanka?

Ans-King Shrimara Shrivallabha.

*Answer in brief-

What is a shikhara?

Ans: Shikhara is the tower or spire of an Indian medieval temple. It is the highest roof of the Hindu temples in India and abroad. It is also found on top of the mandapas. The shape of Shikhara is like a small stupika or an octagonal cupola i.e. the Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara amongst the temples of its time.

Q2: What is pietra-dura?

Ans: Pietra-dura is a decorative art, an architectural style in which coloured, hard stones were placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful, ornate patterns. They are usually crafted on green, white or black marble stones. This word is derived from an Italian word meaning 'hard stone' or 'semi-precious stone'. For example, behind the Emperor Shah Jahan's throne, were a series of pietra dura inlays that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute.

*Answer in detail

Q1: What are the elements of a Mughal chahar bagh garden?

Ans: The elements of a Mughal Chahar bagh garden are rectangular walled enclosures, divided into four quarters by artificial channels. The Chahar bagh garden also had a variation that historians describe as the "riverfront garden" in which the dwelling was not located in the middle of the Chahar bagh but at its edge, near the bank of the river. Shah Jahan adapted the riverfront garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal.

Q2: How did a temple communicate the importance of a king? Ans:

- i. A Temple communicated the importance of a king as they were meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.
- ii. It helped the king to appear like a God as the king took the God's name because it was auspicious. For example, in the Rajarajeshvara temple, there is an inscription that mentions that it was built by King Rajarajadeva for the worship of his God, Rajarajeshvaram. The king's name is similar to God's name. Through the rituals of worship in the temple one, God (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram).
- iii. As each new dynasty came to power, kings wanted to emphasize their moral rights to be rulers.
- iv. It also gives a chance to the king to proclaim close relationships with God and come closer to people.

*Activity-Flow learning chart-

CIVICS Chapter 2

Role of Government in Health

Public Health Services

The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. They are linked together so that they cover both rural and urban areas.

1. At the village level, there are **health centres** where there is a nurse and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illnesses and work under the supervision of doctors at the Primary Health Centre (PHC). Such a centre covers many villages in a rural area.
2. At the district level, there is a **District Hospital** that supervises all the health centres.
3. Large cities have many **government hospitals** and also specialised government hospitals.

The **health service is called 'public'** for many reasons as mentioned below:

1. The government has established hospitals and health centres for everyone.
2. The medical facilities are provided at a low cost so that the poor can also seek treatment.
3. **The function of Public health service** is to take action to prevent the spread of diseases such as TB, malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhoea, chikungunya, etc.
4. The government must safeguard the Right to Life of every person. According to our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all.

Multiple Choice question

1 On which of the following does our good health depend?

- (a) Clean drinking water
- (b) Pollution-free environment
- (c) Hygienic food
- (d) All of these

Ans: d) All of these

2 What should be changed weekly to avoid breeding of mosquitoes'?

- (a) T.V. sets
- (b) Water in coolers
- (c) Roof tops
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Water in coolers

3 How much percentage of all communicable diseases are water borne?

- 3(a) 11%
- (b) 21%
- (c) 31%
- (d) 50%

Answer: (b) 21%

4 Which one of the following is a communicable disease?

- (a) Headache
- (b) Cancer
- (c) Sore Throat
- (d) Diarrhoea

Answer: (d) Diarrhoea

5 Which type of healthcare facility is costly?

- (a) Private
- (b) Public
- (c) Both
- (d) Both are same

Answer: (a) Private

Question 6.

Tax money is used to fund which of the activities?

- (a) Education
- (b) Defence
- (c) Police
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 7.

By whom are the public health services run?

- (a) Government
- (b) Private organisations
- (c) Private doctors
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Government

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do people in a democratic country expect the government? [V. Imp.]

Answer: People in a democratic country expect the government to work for their welfare.

2 Where do most doctors prefer to settle?

Answer: Most doctors prefer to settle in urban areas.

3. Name some water-borne diseases.

Answer: Diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis.

4 What problem do rural people face whenever they come in a grip of an illness?

Answer: They have to travel long distances to reach a doctor.

5 What do we need to prevent and treat illnesses?

Answer: We need appropriate healthcare facilities such as health centres, hospital laboratories for testing, ambulance services, etc.

6 Who got costly medical treatment—Aman or Raryan?

Answer: Ranjan got costly medical treatment.

7. What did the court ask the State Government in the Hakim Sheik case?

Answer: The court asked the State Government to give Hakim Sheik the money that he had spent on his treatment.

8 What is the full form of RMPs? Where are they found?

Answer: Registered Medical Practitioners. They are found in rural areas.

9 Where are private services, easily available?

Answer: Private services are easily available in urban areas.

10. Why are poor people more likely to fall ill?

Answer: Poor people are more likely to fall ill because they are not provided basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings, etc.

HORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Define health from broader perspective. [V. Imp.]

Answer: The common definition of health is the ability of a person to remain free of illness and injuries. But health is not only about the disease. It is something more than that. Apart from disease, we need to think of other factors such as safe drinking water, clean surroundings, etc. because they affect our health in various ways. If people fail to get these basic amenities of life, they will fall ill. Being active and in good spirits are also an essential part of health. We also need to be without mental stress, because we cannot be healthy for a long time if we are under mental strain.

2 Mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India. [Imp.]

Answer: Some positive aspects of healthcare in India are:

1. India has a good number of doctors, clinics, and hospitals. It is among the largest producers of doctors.
2. Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. The number of hospitals grew from 11,174 in 1991 to 18,218 in 2000.
3. India gets a large number of medical tourists from several countries. They come for treatment in some of the world-famous hospitals in India.
4. India is the fourth-largest producer of medicines in the world and also a large exporter of medicines.

3 Write down the main features of the public health system.

Answer: The main features of the public health system are:

1. It provides quality healthcare services either free or at a low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment.
2. It takes action to prevent the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice, etc. Time to time it takes up a campaign to see that mosquitoes do not breed in water-codgers, rooftops, etc.
3. This system is available in both rural and urban areas.

4. What did the court say in the case of Hakim Sheik?

Answer: The court said that the difficulty that Hakim Sheik had to face could have cost him his life. If a hospital cannot provide timely medical treatment to a person, it means that the protection of life is not being given. The court also said that it was the duty of the government to provide the necessary health services, including treatment in emergency situations. Hospitals and medical staff must fulfill their duty of providing essential treatment. As various government hospitals refused to admit him, the State Government was asked to give Hakim Sheik the money that he had spent on his treatment.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

. Compare public health services with those of private health services. [V. Imp.]

Answer: (a) Public health services are run by the government while private health services are managed by individuals or companies.

(b) Public health services provide health care facilities either free or at a low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment easily. Thus, money-making is not the goal of public health services. So far private health services are concerned, they are run mainly for profit. They usually prescribe expensive medicines. It is common for private doctors to prescribe unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles when tablets or simple medicines can suffice.

(c) Public health services are found both in rural and urban areas. But private health services are concentrated in urban areas.

(d) We often find huge rush at the government hospitals. People have to wait for hours in a long queue. But private hospitals are maintained properly. People don't face such long queues there.

What is the Costa Rican approach? Explain.

Answer: Costa Rica is a country in North America. It is considered to be one of the wealthiest countries on the continent. The Costa Rican govt gave much importance to the health of its citizens. It took an important decision and decided not to have an army. In this way, it saved money and began to spend this money on health, education, and other basic needs of the people. The Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development and pays sincere attention to the health of its people.

The Costa Rican government provides all the basic services and amenities to all the people of the country. It provides clean drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, and housing. Health education has been made an important part of education and at all levels, students are provided knowledge about health. The Costa Rican approach towards health is praiseworthy and inspiring.

Ch-3 (civics) How the state Government Works

*Key words

Legislative Assembly, constituencies, Opposition, Debate, Ruling party, Political parties.

Define the terms

- (1) **Ruling party-** The political party that has the majority is known as the ruling party
- (2) **Constituency-** It refers to a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representative
- (3) **Majority – A political party whose MLAs have won more half the number of constituencies in a state can said to be in a majority**
- (4) **Political party – These MLAs belong to different political party.**

*Points to be remember-

1. It is the government's duty to provide necessary health services, including treatment in emergency situations.
2. The government should take action to prevent the spread of diseases like TB, Malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhea etc.
3. Clean drinking water and pollution free environment should be provided by the government
4. The government should also invest more in healthcare and ensure that funds are used appropriately for providing the public with healthcare facilities

Answer in one words

Who is the head of the state?

Ans. Governor

How is the Governor of a state appointed?

Ans By the Central Government

Who is the head of the(executive) Government?

Ans Chief Minister

Why are press conferences organized ?

Ans Press conferences are organised to discuss various current issues.

Law for the entire country is made in the which Sabha?

Ans Parliament

Answer in one sentence

The Government works at three levels, Name them.

Ans Local, State, National

How will you define a legislative Assembly?

Ans. A legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs, from the ruling party as

well as the opposition, meet to discuss various things.

Define the term; government'

Ans The terms; government; refers to the government departments and various ministers who head them.

Why do people in a democratic set up organise meeting?

Ans. They do so to their opinions and protest against the government if any of its actions is not in their favour.

Write two measures that the government undertook for controlling diarrhoea?

Ans. Supply of drinking water and creating general awareness through campaign in order to inform people about the steps to prevent diarrhoea.

In the working of the government, n being an MLA and MLA

wexplain the difference between being an MLA and MLA who is also a minister.

Ans. An MLA is responsible only for the development of his constituency while an MLA who is also a minister has to bear dual responsibilities. He is not only accountable for his own constituency but also for the entire state.

***Answer in brief.**

Q.1- How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

Ans: Every MLA belongs to a political party. Some MLAs become ministers when their party wins more than half the number of constituencies in a state and thus forms the majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition. After the elections, The MLAs from the ruling party can elect the Chief Minister of the state. The Chief Minister then selects a few of the elected MLAs as ministers. Not all elected MLAs can become ministers. The Governor of the state appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers. The Chief Minister and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices.

Q.2-What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

Ans: MLAs can express their opinions and ask questions related to the issue or give suggestions about what should be done by the government in the assembly and pass laws. They form the ruling government. The government departments, run by the chief minister and other ministers, implement the laws made by Legislative Assembly. The work done by the government departments has to be approved by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

***Answer in detail.**

Q.1.What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all?

Ans: The different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are:

It is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare to all.

5. The government could increase the number of hospitals or medical vans in rural and remote places for better access to healthcare.
6. Sanitation facilities and proper drainage system could be improved.
7. With the help of different agencies, the government could provide efficient filters for clean and safe drinking water.
8. Proper garbage dumps and disposable bags should be provided and maintained.
9. Medicines should be available either at free costs or at very low costs.
10. Even proper toilets and washrooms should be provided and maintained at every corner.
11. The government should safeguard the right to life of every person.
12. We need appropriate health care facilities such as health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks etc.

• Activity

Visit an election center in your neighborhood and write about what you saw there.

Ch- 4(Civics) Growing up as Boys and Girls

Key words-

Care- giving , Devalue, Strenuous, Physically demanding, Identity, Equality, Anganwadis

***Define the terms-**

- (1) **'Time-consuming'** means something which takes a long time to be done.
- (2) **Care- giving**-Looking after the family with great sincerity.
- (3) **Strenuous**-Very tough and difficult.
- (4)**Identity**- It is a sense of awareness of who one, a person can be a brother, a pilot, an engineer.
- (5)**Physically demanding**-I t refers to the household tasks which are very tough and demand great physical strength.

***Points to be remember-**

- (1) The work women do is strenuous, time-consuming and demanding.
- (2) Women spend more time working as compared to men in tasks such as cleaning, washing clothes,cooking, taking care of children and the elderly.
- (3) Our Indian society believes that the roles of boys and girls are different and are not valued equally.
- (4) Most domestic workers are women.
- (5) Time-consuming household task. Cooking involves standing for long hours in front of hot stoves.

***Answer in one word-**

1. **In which class boys and girls in Madhya Pradesh in 1960s went to separate schools ?**Ans-VIth (6)

2. **Who are usually Domestic workers?**

Ans- women

3. **Give the name of one activity was not associated with the Samoan children in the1920s?**

Ans- playing cricket important activity on the Samoan

4. **What was a very important activity on the Samoan island in the 1920s?**

Ans- Fishing

5. Why do girls like to do to school together in groups?

Ans- They feel secured

***Answer in one sentence**

(1) Housework commonly involves many different tasks, Name some of them.

Ans- Washing cloth, cleaning, sweeping, cooking.

(2) What do you mean by the term 'double burden'?

DATE _____

Ans-Several women today work both inside and outside at home. This is often referred to as ,doubleburden'

(3) Why are the wages of domestic workers usually low?

Ans. It is because the work that domestic workers do. Dose not have much value.

(4) What is the daily schedule of a domestic workers ?

Ans- A domestic worker's day usually begins at five in the morning and ends at twelve in the night.

(5) What is meant by the terms 'physically demanding'?

***Answer in brief-**

Q.1 Housework is *invisible* and unpaid work, why?

Ans-'Invisible' here means something which is not noticed. A good example will be cleaning the house.It is expected that the house should be clean at all times, however,women have to put in great effort to maintain the cleanliness. Cooking three meals for the entire family is also take for granted and they expect more varieties for every meal.

Q.2- Write in your own words what is meant by the terms 'physically demanding'

Ans-'Physically demanding' means something which requires hard work and physical exertion. An example of this is washing clothes which require physical labour. In rural areas, women and girls carry heavy head loads of firewood. Tasks like cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads require bending, lifting and carrying.

***Answer in detail**

Q1 Our society does not make distinctions between boys and girls when they are growing up.

Ans-False. Our society does make distinctions between boys and girls as they grow up. This can be exemplified as follows: The girls' school was designed very differently from that of the boys. They had a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world. The boy's school had no such courtyard. Boys used the streets as a place to stand around idling, to play and to try out tricks with their bicycles. For the girls, the street was simply a place to get straight home. The girls always went in groups for the fear of being teased or attacked. Girls are usually given toys such as dolls, whereas boys are given toys such as cars, bat and ball etc. As compared to boys, girls spend more time in the kitchen and they are the ones who help the mother in taking care of the requirements of the household. On the other hand, boys are more involved in outdoor activities. They are not shouldered with much responsibility.

Why does our society devalue the work women do inside the home?

Ans- It is a part of a larger system of inequality between men and women. Since our society considers men to be the breadwinners of the family, any work that a woman does is not valued much because it does not contribute to the total income of the family. However, it must be noted that the amount of time women spend in taking care of the household, which involves tasks such as preparing three meals, getting children ready for school, taking care of the general cleanliness of the household, managing rations, dealing with maids or other such domestic help etc., is truly commendable. It is also assumed that this is something that comes naturally to women. It, therefore, does not have to be paid for. And society devalues this work