



(ANSWER KEY)

LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH

**MCQs**

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. c) Sketch                   | 2. c) Equator       |
| 3. b) Prime Meridian           | 4. a) Post Office   |
| 5. c) Southwest                | 6. b) Scale         |
| 7. b) 2 pm                     | 8. a) Europe        |
| 9. c) Latitudes and Longitudes | 10. c) Madhya Rekha |

**Picture Based Questions**

- Picture A is a globe while Picture B is a map.
- Globe is used when we study Earth as a whole. While Map is used when we study a part of the Earth.
- Globes are considered better than maps for representing the Earth because globes show the Earth's shape and distances more accurately without distortion.

**Fill in the Blanks**

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Northern and Southern   | 2. Political map |
| 3. Ujjayini                | 4. Meridians     |
| 5. International Date Line |                  |

**Match The Following**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. E |
| 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. B |      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.

**Case Study Based Question**

- |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| a. Greenwich, London.  | b. 82.5°E. |
| c. 5 hours 30 minutes. |            |
- The Survey of India, a government body, has the authority to fix a set of symbols for maps of India.
  - When crossing the International Date Line from West to East, a day gets reduced.
  - All imaginary lines that run east to west parallel to the equator (0°) to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.  
All imaginary half circles (semi circles) which run from north pole to the south pole are termed meridians of longitude.
  - Latitudes are imaginary horizontal lines parallel to the Equator, measuring distance north or south; longitudes are all half circles running from pole to pole, measuring distance east or west.
  - We need symbols and colours on a map to make it easier to represent the real features of the Earth. Symbols represent different features like cities, rivers, police stations and temples while colours help show different areas like countries, forests and oceans.





6. Co-ordinates are two numbers or sometimes a letter and a number that locate a specific point on a grid. Latitudes and longitudes are referred to as two coordinates of a place on a map. They provide systematic network of lines (grid lines) upon which the position of various surface features of the Earth can be represented, located and identified. Both latitudes and longitudes intersect only on one point. By combining these two coordinates and identifying the point of intersection of latitudes and longitudes one can mark and locate any place on the earth.

7. Local time and standard time are related to longitude because the Earth is divided into time zones based on lines of longitude.

**Local Time :** This is determined by the position of the sun in the sky, which changes with longitudes because the Earth rotates, and different places see the sun at different times.

**Standard Time :** This is a uniform time used across a large area, like a country or region, to make it easier to coordinate activities. Each time zone has a standard time, which is usually set to match the local time at a central point within that zone.

As we move east or west, the local time changes by 1 hour for every 15 degrees of longitude, because the Earth rotates 15 degrees each hour.

8. The main components of a map are:
- Distance :** It is represented by the scale, which shows the ratio of distance on the map to the actual distance on the ground.
  - Direction :** It is indicated by cardinal directions (north, east, south, and west) and intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).
  - Symbols :** They represent features like buildings, roads, and natural elements standardized in different countries.
9. Maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' on the upper right side.
- This arrow shows the North direction. It is called the north line.
  - With this, moving clockwise we find other directions east, south and west called cardinal points.
  - Other intermediate directions are: North-East (NE) South East (SE), South-West (SW) and North-West (NW). With these, we can locate any place more accurately.
  - One can also know the directions with the help of the instrument called Compass.
10. A map is a representation or drawing of an area. The different types of maps are-
- Physical maps, which mainly show some natural features such as mountains, oceans and rivers.
- Political maps, which show details of countries or states, boundaries, cities, etc. Thematic maps show a specific kind of information.





(ANSWER KEY)  
OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

**MCQs**

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. c) Pacific Ocean                                   | 2. b) Europe          |
| 3. b) Antarctica                                      | 4. b) Greenland       |
| 5. b) West  | 6. a) Indian Ocean    |
| 7. b) Earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea |                       |
| 8. b) Five inhabited continents                       |                       |
| 9. d) IV, II, III, I                                  | 10. c) Southern Ocean |
1. The shape of the Pacific Ocean is circular
  2. The statement is correct
  3. The emblem of the Indian Navy motto invokes the deity Varuna.
  4. The statement is correct
  5. The statement is correct

**Picture Based Question**

1. Continents - North America, South America
2. Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
3. North America - Northern Hemisphere  
South America - Southern Hemisphere,  
Both North & South America are located in the Western Hemisphere.

**Match The Following**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D |
| 3. E | 4. A |
| 5. B |      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

1. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. c) A is true, but R is false.

**Case Study Based Question**

- a. A tsunami is a huge and powerful wave generally caused by a strong earthquake or a volcanic eruption at the bottom of the ocean.
- b. The purpose of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System is to detect tsunamis early and help protect lives and property.
- c. Cyclones.

**Practice time**

1. The Tsunami of 26 th December, 2004 led to the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System.
2. The seawater is unfit for drinking because it is salty and contains minerals unsuitable for human consumption.





3. The oceans that lie in northern hemisphere are Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean and Arctic ocean.
4. On 8th June every year we celebrate World Ocean Day to remind us all of the major role the ocean plays in our everyday life. They serve as the lungs of our planet, a major source of food and medicine and a critical part of the biosphere.
5. Continents are large landmasses surrounded by oceans, while islands are smaller pieces of land surrounded by water.
6. Human activity has led to the pollution of oceans.
1. **Plastic pollution** -Throwing of several million tonnes of plastic wastes every year leading to choking of marine life.
  2. Excessive fishing i.e. overfishing has led to decline in marine life, Chemicals, fertilisers etc used in industries and agriculture plus trash are intentionally dumped into ocean.
  3. **Warming:** Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere trap energy from the sun. The oceans absorb much of this energy, causing ocean waters to warm whereby there is less available dissolved oxygen for native sea life which negatively impacts the biological process.
7. Oceans are large bodies of saltwater that dominate the Earth's surface, including the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Ocean. They cover nearly three-fourths of the Earth's surface, leaving just over one-fourth covered by land. The oceans are interconnected systems without real separations, playing a crucial role in climate regulation, supporting diverse marine life, and facilitating global water cycles.
8. Yes all the five Oceans are interconnected.  
Some are connected via the Arctic Ocean. Example: the narrow water body named Bering Strait connects the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean.  
Still others are connected by the narrow gap between the land masses of South America and the Antarctica.
9. Oceans regulate the Earth's climate and provide rainfall. They also influence weather patterns and are crucial for the water cycle.  
They produce more than half the world's oxygen thus supporting marine biodiversity.  
They facilitate trade and travel, they provide food, and shape coastal cultures
10. The different ways continents are counted and the most widely accepted number is--  
Four continents: Africa-Eurasia, America, Antarctica, Australia.  
Five continents: Africa, America, Antarctica, Australia, Eurasia.  
Six continents: Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Eurasia, North America, South America.  
Seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America (most widely accepted).





(ANSWER KEY)  
**LANDFORMS AND LIFE**

**CHAPTER**

**3**

**MCQs**

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. b) Height above sea level | 2. b) Volcanic activity |
| 3. b) Tibetan Plateau        | 4. d) Mountains         |
| 5. b) Rivers                 | 6. a) Mount Kailash     |
| 7. b) Yamuna                 | 8. b) Anamudi           |
| 9. d) Deccan Plateau         | 10. c) Avalanche        |

**Picture Based Questions**

- The picture is of a Plateau
- Plateaus are called 'storehouses of minerals' as the soil of the plateaus are enriched with various types of minerals.
- The plateaus differ from plains in terms of their surface features as plateaus have at least one side with a steep slope, while plains are vast undulating land.

**Fill in the Blanks**

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Gold and diamond | 2. Hills  |
| 3. Snow             | 4. Desert |
| 5. Cherrapunji      |           |

**Match The Following**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D |
| 3. E | 4. A |
| 5. B |      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

**Case Study Based Question**

- Tourism is beneficial because it provides income, jobs, and supports local businesses. However, excessive tourism can harm the fragile mountain environment by causing pollution, deforestation, waste problems, and pressure on natural resources.
- Promoting eco-tourism and regulating the number of visitors. Encouraging responsible practices like waste management, use of renewable energy, and conservation of natural habitats.
- Pilgrimages attract people for spiritual reasons and help preserve cultural traditions, boosting local hospitality services.

Adventure sports like skiing or paragliding attract thrill-seekers, encouraging infrastructure development such as ski resorts and equipment rentals.

Both, together diversify the sources of income for mountain communities.

**Practice time**

- The hot and cold deserts of the world are-  
Hot deserts – the Sahara Desert in Africa and the Thar Desert.  
Cold deserts – Gobi Desert in Asia.







2. Valley is a lower area between hills or mountains, often with a river or stream flowing through it.
3. Precipitation is water from the atmosphere reaching the ground in any form — rain, snow and hail are the most common forms of precipitation
4. Terrain is a piece or stretch of land, from the point of view of its physical features
5. Confluence is the meeting point of two or more rivers .For e.g. The Triveni Sangam at Prayagraj (Allahabad) is the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati rivers.
6. Mountains have steep slopes, plateaus have flat surfaces.  
Mountains are higher in altitude, plateaus are comparatively lower.
7. Mountain forests are types of forests found in mountainous regions, characterised by coniferous trees like pines and firs.

These forests are commonly found in the Himalayas and other high-altitude areas around the world. At higher altitudes only grasses, mosses and lichens are found.

Some typical animals found in mountain habitats are: the Golden eagle, Peregrine falcon, Canadian lynx, Snow leopard, Ibex, Himalayan tahr, Mountain hare, Yak, Grey fox and Black bear.

8. Gangetic plains are densely populated because of the easy availability of water, fertile soil and favourable climate.

They are ideal for growing crops of all kinds-Food crops such as rice, wheat, maize, barley and millets and Fibre crops such as cotton, jute and hemp.

The major occupations of people in this region include river fishing and agriculture.

As plains have a gentle slope, river navigation is easy and supports a lot of economic activities.

Besides this, numerous festivals, ceremonies and rituals are conducted near the river.

9. Human adapt and become resilient to challenges in various landforms in the following ways
  - (a) Mountains - People have adopted the method of terrace farming. To protect from snow, houses in mountains have slanting roofs.
  - (b) Plains-Earlier agriculture was rainfed but now new irrigation facilities are developed to reduce dependence on rainfall.
  - (c) Plateaus Plateaus are not very fertile landforms. So, People are engaged in mining activities as plateaus are a storehouse of minerals.
  - (d) Deserts People in deserts are nomadic, they move from one place to another in search of water and other resources.

10. Challenges of life in the Mountains:

**Avalanches :** The sudden fall of snow, ice or rocks from a mountainside, often occurs when the snow starts melting. It destroys homes and blocks access.

**Landslides :** The sudden collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountainside is triggered by heavy rain, earthquakes, or human activity. It can damage infrastructure and hinder travel and farming.

**Heavy Snowfall :** Large snow accumulations can isolate communities, disrupt travel, and damage buildings.

**Cloudburst and Flash Floods :** A sudden local flood, often caused by a cloudburst. It can wash away homes and livestock.





(ANSWER KEY)  
**TIMELINE AND SOURCES OF HISTORY**

**MCQs**

1. c) 12
2. d) Palaeontologists
3. c) Years before the common era.
4. c) Homosapiens
5. a) 10 years
6. b) Newspapers
7. d) They neither had beliefs about the natural elements nor notion of afterlife.
8. a) Add the dates but subtract 1
9. b) The birth of Jesus Christ
10. d) All of the above

**Picture Based Question**

1. It shows beginning of a settled life as man practising agriculture by the river side can be seen in the picture
2. i) Rise of temperatures  
ii) Settlements near water
3. Craftwork, trade (Any other relevant point)

**Who am I?**

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. Historian       | B. Epigraphists |
| C. Anthropologists | D. Geologists   |

**True/False**

1. False. Early humans lived in temporary camps, rock shelters or caves.
2. The statement is correct
3. False. The branch of biology that studies how, in plants, animals or humans, certain features and characteristics get passed down from one generation to the next is called Genetics.
4. False. Historians rely on written documents, oral, archaeological and artistic sources also for their studies.
5. The statement is correct

**Match The Following**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. E |
| 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. B |      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

1. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- i. A time when it was very cold and much of the Earth was covered with ice is referred to as Ice Age.
- ii. The last Ice Age lasted from over 100,000 (one lakh) years ago to around 12,000 years ago.
- iii. When the climate warmed up, this ice partly melted, and the resulting waters swelled the existing rivers and eventually drained into the oceans.





1. Timeline is a convenient tool to mark events as it shows a sequence of dates and events covering any particular period.
2. A Panchanga is a book of tables which precisely predicts events like solar and lunar eclipses, timings for sunrise and sunset, etc.
3. Millennium is any period of 1,000 years. We are currently living in the 3rd millennium CE, which began in 2001 CE and will go up to 3000 CE.
4. Understanding history helps us to comprehend the present. It provides insights into human development, cultural evolution, and societal changes.
5. A small settlement or small village is called a hamlet.
6. In early human communities, chieftains played a key role in leadership and decision-making. They were responsible for settling disputes, organizing hunting or food gathering, and protecting the group from external threats. They also led religious or social ceremonies and managed resource distribution to ensure the well-being of their community.
7. The archaeological sources can be divided into three parts- Inscriptions which include manuscripts, copper plates and coins.  
Structures which include monuments and mounds.  
Excavations which include fossils, tools, weapons, figurines, ornaments, pottery, toys, habitations and burials.
8. Scientific studies of ancient climates, chemical studies of excavated materials and studies of the genetics of ancient people have provided fresh insights to the study of the past. When historians study recent history, they use newspapers and more recently electronic media like television, internet are also being used.
9. After the last Ice Age, living conditions improved for humans as temperature rose, they started settling down and cultivating cereals and grains.  
They also domesticated animals such as cattle, goats, etc.  
With more food available, these communities grew in size and number, and often settled down near rivers because of the availability of water and fertile soil.  
As communities grew, so did their social complexity. Leaders or 'chieftains' were responsible for the well-being of the people, and everyone collectively worked towards the community's welfare.
10. Each society and culture has had its own ways of measuring time.  
Major events, such as the birth of an important person or the start of a ruler's reign, have often marked the beginning of a new era.  
At present, the Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide; side by side, Hindu, Muslim, Jewish, Chinese and other calendars are also used for calculating the dates of festivals and other auspicious events.  
A timeline is a convenient tool to mark such events, as it shows a sequence of dates and events covering any particular period.  
To understand longer durations of time we use the terms like decade (a period of ten years), century (any period of 100 years) and millennium (any period of 1,000 years).







(ANSWER KEY)  
INDIA, THAT IS BHARAT

**MCQs**

1. c) Sapta Sindhava
2. b) Island of the jamun tree
3. b) Greeks
4. a) The land north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains
5. c) Bengal
6. b) Tamil literature
7. b) The Himalayas
8. a) English
9. c) Vishnu Purana
10. a) Land of the seven rivers

**Picture Based Question**

1. Jambudvipa
2. The term literally means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree'.
3. It suggests that he ruled over a vast empire which included today's Bangladesh, Pakistan and parts of Afghanistan

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. Persians
2. Constitution
3. Sindhu, Indus
4. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan
5. Rig Veda

**Match The Following**

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. E

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

1. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- i. Ancient names include 'Sapta Sindhava', 'Bhâratavarcha', and 'Jambudvîpa'.
- ii. Foreign visitors derived names like 'Hindu', 'Indoi', and 'Yintu' from the word 'Sindhu', referring to the Indus River.
- iii. The phrase 'India, that is Bharat' reflects the historical continuity of the name 'Bhârata' in Indian culture and tradition.
1. The Hindi version of the Constitution mentions 'Bhârat arthâth India'.
2. The ancient names were 'Jambudvipa' and 'Bhratvarsha
3. It means 'heavenly master' and reflects respect for India.
4. The term Jambudvipa' means 'the island of the jamun tree fruit.'
5. Various sources mentioned for studying India's past- include excavated sites, inscriptions, coins, sculptures, pottery, burial sites, architectural remains like palaces, temples, forts and literary works.
6. Xuanzang was a Chinese traveller who visited India in the 7th century CE.





For 17 years he visited many parts of India, met scholars and collected Buddhist texts.

After returning to China, he translated the Sanskrit manuscripts into Chinese, thus promoting Indian knowledge in China.

7. Sapta Sindhava (Vedic period): “Land of seven rivers,” highlighting the Indus and its tributaries. Bharatavarcha (Mahabharata): “Land of the Bharatas,” used to describe the entire subcontinent. Jambudvipa: “Island of the jamun tree,” symbolizing India in ancient literature. The name is also mentioned by Ashoka.

8. The phrase “India, that is Bharat,” reflects the dual identity of India: its ancient cultural and historical heritage (Bharat) and its modern democratic nationhood (India).

It also represents continuity from the past while affirming its status as a democratic and sovereign state.

9. In Rig Veda, the term ‘Bharata’ refers to one of the main Vedic groups of people.

In later literature, several kings named ‘Bharata’ are mentioned.

A few centuries later, ‘Bhârata’ became the name generally used for the Indian Subcontinent.

At present, ‘Bharata’ in north India, is generally written as ‘Bharat’, while in south India, it is often ‘Bharatam’.

10. People travelled for

**Trade :** India was famous for its spices, textiles, and other goods.

**Spiritual Learning :** Many came to study Indian philosophies, Buddhism, and other spiritual traditions.

**Knowledge Exchange :** Scholars sought Indian advancements in science, medicine, and mathematics.

**Cultural Exploration :** Travellers wanted to experience India’s rich art, culture, and heritage.

**Pilgrimage :** Religious seekers visited holy sites, such as those associated with the Buddha or Hindu deities.





(ANSWER KEY)

THE BEGINNINGS OF INDIAN CIVILISATION

MCQs

1. b) Efficient water management and drainage systems
2. b) Climatic changes and drying up of the Sarasvatî River
3. c) Large dockyards
4. c) Advanced urban planning
5. d) All of these
6. b) For water management and cleanliness
7. b) Upper town
8. b) The city of Harappa was the first to be excavated
9. c) Bronze
10. c) Large natural or artificial water storage.

Picture Based Questions

- a. It is a Seal
- b. Seals were used for trade activities.
- c. The seals were generally made of steatite. They measure only a few centimeters. They generally depict animal figures with a few signs.

True/False

1. The statement is correct
2. False. The Sarasvati river is mentioned in the Rigveda as both a goddess and a river.
3. The statement is correct
4. False. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro possibly served as a public bath or a location for religious rituals.
5. The statement is correct

Match the Following

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. E |
| 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. C |      |

1. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- i) The presence of reservoirs and wells indicates the Harappans' focus on efficient water management and their high civic sense.
- ii) Trade was important for the Harappans to exchange goods and resources, such as importing copper and exporting beads and cotton.
- iii) A reservoir is a large natural or artificial storage space for water.
1. The first city of the Harappan civilisation to be excavated was Harappa.
2. The crops grown by the Harappans were barley, wheat, millets etc.
3. The purpose of the dockyard at Lothal is to receive and send boats for transportation of goods.
4. Civilisation refers to an advanced stage of human societies, characterized by urban planning, governance, agriculture, trade, and cultural development.





5. The cities of Sarasvatî basin are Rakhigarhi in Haryana and Ganweriwala in Pakistan.
6. After Harappan cities emptied around 1900 BCE, their culture didn't vanish. Rural settlers kept using their farming tools, like ploughs, and practised crafts like pottery. Traditions, seen in bangles or stories like the thirsty crow, passed down too. Though the government dissolved, these skills and ideas flowed into India's next phase, proving, their ways outlasted the urban decline.
7. Housing area in Dholavira had perpendicular streets whereas in other cities streets were oriented to the cardinal directions. It had three distinct zones-Upper town, Middle town, Lower town, not two as in other cities. Also, the foundations of most buildings were made with stones whereas in other cities they were made with bricks.
8. The following factors contributed in the development of the Harappan civilisation.

The Harappan civilisation developed in the fertile plains of the Indus and Sarasvati rivers, which provided ample water for agriculture and supported a growing population.

The availability of raw materials, the development of trade networks and advancements in metallurgy and craftsmanship contributed to its growth.

The society had a form of governance to manage urban planning, trade and public utilities, which further facilitated the civilisation's development.

#### 9. Cultural Legacy :

A bronze figurine from Mohenjo-daro, The "Dancing Girl", where her bangles cover an entire arm, a practice still visible in parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

A terracotta figurine seated in a 'namaste', depicting the greeting style still followed in India.

A design on a pot which seems to tell the story of the thirsty crow, who finds a clever way to drink water at the bottom of the pot (from Lothal). A story still told in modern times.

#### Technological Legacy :

Advanced drainage systems, water reservoirs, and bronze metallurgy influenced later Indian societies.

They made farming tools like the ploughs, continue to be used by modern day farmers.

Then as now, the cities could survive only if enough agricultural produce from rural areas reached them on a daily basis.

10. **Rural Transition :** Around 1900 BCE, this Sindhu-Sarasvatî civilisation, began to fall apart. The cities were abandoned one by one. If any inhabitants remained, they adopted a rural lifestyle — it appears that the earlier government or administration no longer existed.

**Climatic Changes :** 2200 BCE onwards reduced rainfall and a drier climate made agriculture difficult, reducing food supply to cities.

**Drying of Sarasvati River :** This led to the abandonment of cities along its basin, like Kalibangan and Banawali.

**Lack of Evidence for Invasion :** Archaeological findings do not suggest warfare or external invasions as causes.





(ANSWER KEY)  
INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS

**MCQs**

1. b) Knowledge
2. d) Mahavira
3. a) Truth is one, but sages call it by many names
4. c) Vedanta
5. a) Donyipolo
6. a) Ignorance and attachment
7. b) Non-possession
8. b) Indian culture has multiple roots including the Indus, Harappan and Sindhu-Sarasvati civilisations.
9. b) Materialism and denial of life after death.
10. b) It symbolizes interconnectedness and longevity.

**Picture Based Question**

1. Lord Jagannath
2. Orissa
3. In eastern India, the Mundas & Santhal tribals worship Singbonga, a supreme deity who created the whole world.  
Toda tribals of the Nilgris, Tamil Nadu worship mountain peaks.

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. Rig Veda
2. Lumbini
3. Sabha and Samiti
4. Ascetic
5. Rishis and rishikas .

**Match the Following**

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. C

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

1. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- i. The concept of brahman, the divine essence that is the source of all existence.
- ii. The banyan seed, though appearing empty, contains the potential for a massive tree, symbolizing that brahman is the subtle essence behind all creation.
- iii. It signifies that the individual self (atman) is ultimately one with the universal essence (brahman).







1. The Vedas are ancient Indian texts composed of hymns, prayers, and songs, which were recited orally.
2. UNESCO recognized Vedic chanting as a significant part of humanity's oral and intangible heritage.
3. The Sangha is a community of monks and nuns dedicated to practicing and spreading the Buddha's teachings
4. 'Jain' derives from 'jina,' meaning 'conqueror,' referring to conquering ignorance. Karma is the principle of cause and effect in actions .
6. Early Vedic society had janas, or clans, like the Bharatas and Purus, each tied to northwest regions. The Rig Veda names over 30 such groups. They had kings (raja) and gatherings called sabha and samiti for decisions. People worked as farmers, weavers, potters, or priests, showing a simple, clan-based life shaped by Vedic hymns and community.
7. Vardhamana, born in the 6th century BCE near Vaishali, left his royal life at 30 to seek wisdom. After 12 years of tough ascetic practice, he gained infinite knowledge, becoming Mahavira, or 'great hero.' Known as a jina—conqueror of ignorance—he shared Jain teachings, influencing India with ideas of non-violence and truth from Bihar's plains.
8. Folk and tribal traditions in India have interacted with major philosophical schools through the exchange of deities, rituals and concepts. For instance, tribal deities and mother-goddess worship have influenced mainstream religions. Similarly, Hindu deities have been incorporated into tribal beliefs, creating unique versions of epics like the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. This interaction has enriched both folk and philosophical traditions, reflecting a dynamic cultural exchange.
9. Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha) and Jainism was founded by Mahavira. Both religions emerged around the same time and share some core ideas, but differed in their approaches.

Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism include non-violence (ahimsa), karma (the principle of cause and effect) and rebirth, aiming to overcome suffering and ignorance.

Buddhism teaches that following the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path leads to Nirvana, or enlightenment. It emphasises a balanced approach known as the middle way, avoiding extremes. Whereas Jainism focusses on strict ascetic practices and renouncing material possessions. It introduced ideas like *anekantavada* (the belief that reality is complex and cannot be captured by a single perspective) and *aparigraha* (non-possessiveness), which are less emphasised in Buddhism.

10. The Upanishads are significant as they build upon Vedic concepts and introduce profound philosophical ideas. They explore the nature of *brahman* (the divine essence) and *âtman* (the Self), emphasizing the interconnectedness and unity of all existence. Key teachings include:

**Brahman and Atman :** The Upanishads teach that *brahman* is the ultimate reality and that the *âtman* within every being is one with *brahman*. This is expressed in mantras like “*aham brahmâsmi*” (“I am *brahman*”) and “*tat tvam asi*” (“You are That”).

**Rebirth and Karma :** They introduce the concepts of rebirth and karma, explaining how actions and their consequences shape life.





**Unity and Interdependence :** The texts highlight the interconnectedness of all beings and the importance of universal happiness, as seen in prayers like 'sarve bhavantu sukhinah' (may all creatures be happy).

**Philosophical Inquiry :** The Upanishads encourage questioning and deep exploration of life's mysteries, as illustrated in stories like Ehvetaketu's learning about brahman and Nachiketa's quest for knowledge about life after death.

These teachings form the foundation of Vedanta and have deeply influenced Indian philosophy, spirituality, and culture.





(ANSWER KEY)

UNITY IN DIVERSITY, OR 'MANY IN THE ONE'

**MCQs**

1. b) 4635
2. c) Rice, wheat, millets, and pulses
3. c) K.S. Singh
4. b) Makara Sankranti
5. c) A long poem narrating heroic stories
6. b) It caused economic losses to local textile industries
7. c) Change in landscape, food, dress, and language
8. d) All of the above
9. c) Types of saris
10. c) Irula

**Picture Based Questions**

- a. Sari
- b. Sari is being used as a baby carrier or a make shift swing.
- c. It can be used as a sheet for sleeping or as a shed to protect from sunlight or dust or as a small bundle to carry water pots on their heads.

**True/False**

1. False. Festivals like Makar Sankranti mark the beginning of the harvest season in many parts of India.
2. The statement is correct
3. The statement is correct
4. False. The Panchatantra is a collection of stories featuring animal characters.
5. The statement is correct

**Match The Following**

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Stone relief of a woman in a sari                  | d. Vaishali                   |
| 2. Pancha Pandavar,a carved stone                     | e. Nilgiris,Tamil Nadu        |
| 3. Stories of heroes who fight to re-establish dharma | a. Ramayana and Mahabharata   |
| 4. Festivals  | b. Makara Sankranti,Magh Bihu |
| 5. Chintz   | c. Finest printed cotton      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- a) a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- (i) The Panchatantra's influence extends beyond India, reaching South-East Asia, the Arab world and Europe. It has inspired new collections of stories and has been adapted into approximately 200 versions in over 50 languages.
- (ii) The wide range of adaptations of the Panchatantra shows how one set of stories can become many different versions but still keep the same main ideas.
- (iii) A significant feature of the Panchatantra stories is that they teach important life skills.





1. Coexistence of different cultures, traditions, and languages within a single nation.
2. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two long Sanskrit poems which narrate stories of heroes re-establishing Dharma.
3. Indian food offers a wide variety of flavors, spices, and ingredients. From vegetarian curries in the south to rich butter curries in the north, there's something for everyone.
4. Tribal communities such as the Bhils, Gonds and Mundas have their own versions of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata
5. The People of India project.
6. Festivals like Makara Sankranti are celebrated with regional variations such as Pongal in Tamil Nadu and Lohri in Punjab, showing unity through shared celebration.
7. People in hot, humid regions like the South prefer light weight cotton clothes like lungis and dhotis, In colder regions like Kashmir, woolen shawls and pherans are common.
8. Many tribes have oral traditions linking their regions with visits from epic heroes like Rama or the Pandavas.
9. Panchatantra is a collection of delightful stories, with animals as the main characters, it teaches us important life skills.

The original Sanskrit text is at least 2,200 years old, but its stories have been adapted in almost every Indian language.

In fact, they have travelled all the way to Southeast Asia, the Arab world and Europe, inspiring new collections of stories on the way

It is estimated that about 200 adaptations of the *Pañchatantra* exist in more than 50 languages. This illustrates how 'one' collection of stories has become 'many'.

10. The 'People of India' project aimed to document the diversity within India by surveying 4,635 communities across all states.

It found that India has 325 languages using 25 scripts.

It highlighted the significant number of Indians living away from their birthplace or original community.

This project illustrated the country's rich cultural and linguistic diversity and provided insights into the various communities and their unique identities..





(ANSWER KEY)  
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

**MCQs**

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. b) Social security         | 2. b) Rural areas              |
| 3. c) School                  | 4. b) The oldest person        |
| 5. c) Cooperation and harmony | 6. b) Joint                    |
| 7. c) Family                  | 8. c) Family                   |
| 9. b) Respect others          | 10. c) In family and community |

**Picture Based Questions**

- Kamal's-Footpath School.
- Kamal Parmar's story reflects community values through his dedication to help underprivileged children. His selfless act of teaching these children shows how one individual can make a positive difference in the lives of others.
- Kamal Parmar's Initiative reflects values like selflessness, service, leadership, responsibility towards society, community spirit and emphasis on education.

**True or False**

- False. A nuclear family includes only parents and children.
- False. During the Jhabua water crisis, the Bhil community planted trees, dug trenches and created other water harvesting structures to conserve rainwater.
- The statement is correct.
- The statement is correct.
- False. Shri Mahesh Sharma is associated with Shivganga movement.

**Fill in the Blanks**

- Nuclear
- water and grazing lands.
- love, care, co-operation and interdependence.
- Residents' Welfare Association
- Co-operation

**Match the Following**

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1 – d | 2 – c |
| 3 – b | 4 – a |
| 5 – e |       |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- Grandfather
- Sharing and respect for elders
- By sharing responsibilities like cooking, studying, and household work







### Questions

1. Families depend on communities for education, healthcare, jobs, and security.
2. Halma is a tradition of coming together in the Bhil community to support any individual or family in times of crisis.
3. The family
4. To promote unity, joy, and social bonding among members.
5. Relationships among family members are based on love, care, cooperation and interdependence.

### JOINT FAMILY

Several generations live together-  
grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts,  
brothers, sisters and cousins.

They share expenses and responsibilities.

Children grow up with strong family  
values - sharing, sacrifice, care etc

### NUCLEAR FAMILY

Is limited to a couple and their children and  
sometimes one parent and children.

They bear all expenses and household  
responsibilities.

They have more privacy.

7. To ensure all children have access to education, society should prioritize investing in free or affordable schooling, scholarships, community learning programs, and improving educational infrastructure, particularly in underprivileged areas.
  - Free textbooks, midday meals, and transportation support should be provided.
  - Issues like barriers related to gender, disability, or socio-economic status should be addressed to create equal educational opportunities.
8. RWA is Residents' Welfare Association.

It is a new type of community that has emerged in the last 30 or 40 years in many urban areas.  
They make their own rules and regulations. Those could be rules about waste management, cleanliness of common areas, taking care of pets, and so on.  
People living in the community participate in making such rules and regulations.
9. Communities provide social support, help in times of need, and promote cooperation among people.

They organize events and festivals, encourage participation, and offer emotional bonding.  
Community institutions like schools and clubs help in education and development.  
Overall, they create a sense of identity and belonging.
10. Harmony ensures peaceful living, cooperation, and mutual respect.

In families, it reduces conflicts and strengthens bonds.  
In communities, it promotes unity, development, and collective progress.  
Harmony helps individuals feel secure and supported, which is essential for a happy and balanced life.





(ANSWER KEY)  
**GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY – PART 1**  
(GOVERNANCE)

**MCQs**

- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. b) Governance                      | 2. c) Legislature          |
| 3. b) Members of Legislative Assembly | 4. b) Truth alone triumphs |
| 5. b) Executive                       | 6. c) Central Government   |
| 7. b) Greek                           | 8. b) President            |
| 9. b) India                           | 10. c) People directly     |

**Picture based Questions**

- Ministry of Railways
- By Maintaining Cleanliness
  - Following the rules/practices prescribed by the government for the safety & security of passengers (Any other relevant point)
- The people should first approach the local government, specifically the Municipal Corporation of their city

**Rewrite the incorrect statements correctly**

- False. The legislature, or Parliament, is the body primarily responsible for making laws.
- The statement is correct.
- False. The President is the nominal head of India.
- The statement is correct.
- False. All Indian citizens above 18 years have voting rights.

**Match the Following**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D |
| 3. E | 4. A |
| 5. B |      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

**Case Study Based Question**

- Local, State, and Central governments.
- Because the flood affected multiple States and required larger resources like army and national relief.
- Example: Central Government's role in managing the COVID-19 pandemic across India.

**Practice time**

- Hard work and determination are essential for achieving goals.
- Grassroots democracy empowers ordinary citizens to participate directly in decision-making, unlike traditional democracy where citizens elect representatives to make decisions for them.
- The Supreme Court's motto is Yato Dharmastato Jayah, or, "Where there is dharma, there is victory."





4. The Indian legislature comprise of the two houses- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the national level and either Legislative Assembly(Vidhan Sabha) or both Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council(Vidhan Parishad) at the State level.
5. Separation of powers means dividing the government into three organs—legislature, executive, judiciary – so that each can check and balance the other, preventing misuse of power.
6. Rules are necessary - To maintain order and harmony.  
To prevent disputes and conflicts.  
To ensure fairness and discipline in daily life.
7. **Direct democracy** : People directly vote on decisions.It is suitable for small countries.It is more transparent.  
**Representative democracy** : People elect representatives who make decisions on their behalf. It is suitable for large countries. It is less transparent.
8. Digital technologies have created new group of criminals who, are using digital ways like internet, smartphones, WhatsApp call, Telegram, Artificial Intelligence etc, of stealing people's money. They emotionally fool and threaten the people in giving up their money.
9. The Executive is the organ that implements or executes the laws.  
The functions of Executive are- e.g.  
Defence of the country  
Maintaining law and order  
Implementing national and state policies etc.
10. MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly) are elected representatives at the State level, responsible for addressing regional issues and concerns. MPs (Members of Parliament) are elected representatives at the national level, responsible for addressing national issues and concerns.  
Both MLAs and MPs play crucial roles in the democratic process. They represent citizens' interests, participate in legislative debates and discussions, vote on laws and policies, hold the government accountable and address Constituencies concerns. They serve as bridges between citizens and the government, ensuring that voices are heard and represented.





(ANSWER KEY)

GRASSROOTS AND DEMOCRACY (PART 2)

**MCQs**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. b) Gram Panchayat | 2. c) People's participation in governance  |
| 3. d) Zila Parishad  | 4. a) Village level                         |
| 5. b) Gram Sabha     | 6. c) The head of the Gram Panchayat        |
| 7. b) Block          | 8. b) Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis |
| 9. b) Maharashtra    | 10. b) Child participation in governance    |

**Picture Based Questions**

Study the picture and answer the questions that follows.

- Children's Parliament.
- The Children's Parliament is a group of children of a particular village, neighbourhood, or region who express their ideas and opinions on matters that concern their well being.
- It empowered underprivileged children through education and democratic participation. They actively addressed issues such as access to education, sanitation and social equality, contributing to community development.

**Fill in the Blanks**

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Patwari    | 2. Adult members    |
| 3. Three      | 4. Panchayat Samiti |
| 5. Gram Sabha |                     |

**Match the Following**

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1 – e | 2 – a |
| 3 – d | 4 – b |
| 5 – c |       |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- c) A is true, but R is false
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- To allow villagers to participate in discussions and decisions about local development.
- At least twice a year.
- It shows how people's active participation in local governance leads to practical and beneficial development at decisions.

**Questions Answers**

- It refers to direct participation of people in decision-making at the local level.
- All adult members of the village.
- To look after the welfare and development of the village.
- Sangkhu Radhu Khandu Gram Panchayat village in Sikkim was recognized for child-friendly governance.





5. Dnyaneshwar Kamble, a transgender person who was elected Sarpanch of Tarangfal village in the Solapur district of Maharashtra in 2017 gave the slogan
6. The three levels of Panchayati Raj **are**  
Village Level: Gram Panchayat  
Block Level: Panchayat Samiti  
District Level: Zila Parishad
7. The Gram Sabha monitors and evaluates the work of the Gram Panchayat.  
It approves budgets, and plans.  
It ensures transparency and accountability.
8. The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative creates opportunities for children to express their ideas and opinions on matters that concern their wellbeing.  
Steps are being taken in several States to encourage the participation of children in Bal Sabhas and Bal Panchayats on a regular basis.  
In Maharashtra, for example, a few Bal Panchayats have worked to eliminate child labour and child marriage. They have brought many children back to school.
9. The functions of Gram Panchayat are:
  - Maintenance of village roads, drainage, and sanitation.
  - Implementing government schemes.
  - Registration of births, deaths, and marriages.
  - Organizing health and education programs.
  - Promoting agriculture and welfare schemes.
10. Hiware Bazar, a village in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra, used to be affected by frequent droughts and poor agricultural yield.  
After Popatrao Baguji Pawar became its Sarpanch, he started applying Anna Hazare's model of rainwater harvesting, watershed conservation and massive tree planting of lakhs of trees, all of which contributed to the recharge of groundwater.  
With the collaboration of the villagers, Hiware Bazar became a green and prosperous village in a few years.







(ANSWER KEY)  
**GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY – PART 3**  
**LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN URBAN AREAS**

MCQs

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a) 1688                    | 2. c) 10 lakhs              |
| 3. b) Nagar Panchayat         | 4. c) Passing national laws |
| 5. b) Property tax            | 6. c) 7 years               |
| 7. c) Municipal Corporation   | 8. (a) I and II only        |
| 9. b) Reporting water leakage | 10. b) Mobile Toilet        |

**Picture Based Questions**

- The people are showing the ink mark on their fingers, which means they have exercised their voting rights in an election.
- Voting allows citizens to choose their representatives, ensuring that people actively participate in the decision-making process of the government.
- Citizens can participate by attending Gram Sabha or ward meetings and by reporting local issues like water leakage or garbage problems to authorities.

**Fill in the Blanks**

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Elected            | 2. Greater Chennai Corporation |
| 3. Decentralisation   | 4. Parliamentary Act of 1792   |
| 5. Chennai and Indore |                                |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.

**Case Study Based Question**

- Property tax collection, fire services, waste management (any three).
- Cleanest city in India for seven consecutive years.
- Citizens helped by proper waste segregation, reporting problems, and active participation in campaigns.

**Practice time**

- The three types of urban local bodies are Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation
- Municipal Corporation (Mahanagar Nigam) is for cities with a population above 10 lakhs. Nagar Panchayat is for cities and towns with smaller populations.
- When the citizens actively participate in their country's functioning, whether it is at the rural, regional, urban, state or national level. This is participatory democracy
- Cities and towns are divided into smaller units called 'wards'.
- In a democracy, good governance aims to empower the citizens so they may actively participate in their country's functioning, whether it is at the rural, regional, urban, state or national level.
- Urban local bodies require funds for development. Their revenue comes from:

**Taxes :** Property tax, water tax, professional tax, etc.

Grants from State and Central Governments.





User Charges: Fees for water supply, sanitation, trade licenses, etc.

7. Attend local meetings and raise concerns.

Join Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs).

Use online grievance portals provided by municipal corporations

8. City Life

Cities are busy and crowded, with tall buildings everywhere.

There are so many people rushing around all the time, and its noisy .

People are more independent and often don't even know their neighbours.

Village Life

Compared to cities, villages are quiet.

Everyone knows one another.

The villagers help each other out in the fields and celebrate festivals together.

They even make decisions as a community.

9. Local government structures in urban areas(towns and cities) are called 'urban local bodies'.

Their functions include:

- taking care of the infrastructure, maintaining the burial ground, garbage collection and disposal.
- checking the implementation of government schemes.
- collecting local taxes and fines.

They also have some role in planning for the area's economic and social development.

10. Differences:

### **Rural Local Government**

They govern villages.

They have three tiers - Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

They are less complex and diverse

Their challenges are simple.

They all know each other, a lot more people can participate and discuss all kinds of issues that concerns the village.

### **Urban Local Government**

They govern towns and cities.

They are divided into Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation according to the population.

They are more complex and diverse.

Their challenges are difficult.

People are rushing around all the time, usually leave the work to their elected representatives.





(ANSWER KEY)  
**THE VALUE OF WORK**

**MCQs**

1. b) A lawyer arguing a case and earning a fee
2. b) Selfless service, which contributes to society without expecting anything in return
3. b) A mother helping her children with schoolwork
4. b) ₹ 400
5. b) A doctor treating patients for a fee
6. a) Economic activities involve money, while non-economic activities do not
7. c) Software engineer
8. a) Langar at a gurudwara
9. b) Cleaning public spaces
10. b) Langar

**Picture based question**

- a. The picture shows Van Mahotsav
- b. Its purpose is to promote awareness about the value of trees and the conservation of forests.
- c. People feel responsible and connected to the environment.

**Fill in the Blanks**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Education    | 2. Interdependent |
| 3. Kindness     | 4. labourer       |
| 5. Van Mahotsav |                   |

**Solve the puzzle**

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| A. Payment in kind | B. Salary |
| C. Wage            | D. Fee    |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

1. d) A is false, but R is true.
2. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Case Study Based Question**

- a. Working at the Post Office and conducting online classes are economic activities.
  - b. Participating in the tree plantation drive during Van Mahotsav is a non-economic activity.
  - c. Sahil gets some payment for his work in cash, and the remaining part of the payment in the form of mangoes of equal value i.e. payment in kind.
1. Market is a place where people engage in the exchange of goods and services either for other goods or for money.
  2. We attach a great value to people who are engaged in community service activities as it showcases the individual's responsibility towards humanity and the environment.
  3. Money's worth is the monetary value that a person places on an object based on the benefit that they derive from it.





4. Value addition in economic activities is the process of transforming something into another form, adding monetary value.
5. Non-economic activities contribute to social welfare, personal wellbeing, and enhance the overall quality of life
6. Langar at Gurudwaras provides free meals to everyone. Volunteers cook and serve food without expecting compensation. It fosters a sense of unity and selflessness. People feel a sense of satisfaction and gratitude.
7. The goal of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is based on the collective efforts of all Indian citizens to keep their surroundings clean. Individually, we keep our homes and surroundings clean. People also come together to clean up streets, roads, parks and other public places or community areas. Together, these efforts lead to a clean home, neighbourhood, society and nation.
8. Festival preparations are valuable because they involve people working together to decorate, cook, and share food. These activities are done for joy and tradition, not for monetary gain. They help build community spirit, strengthen family ties, and create lasting memories.
9. People are compensated in different ways while performing an economic activity. These are:
  - a) **Wages** : The type of cash payment made to workers for working for a short period.
  - b) **Salaries** : The type of payment made to permanent workers every month is called a Salary.
  - c) **Fee** : The type of payment made to an individual or an organisation in exchange for professional advice or service. For example, a fee charged by a tutor, doctor, or lawyer.
  - d) Payment in Kind is the non-cash payment given for a small work. For example, giving part of the farm output to the labourer working on the farm.
  - e) **Profits** : Big companies earn profits from running a business.
  - f) **Rent** : Landowners earn rent on the land owned by them.
10. Economic activities are those that involve money or are performed in exchange for money or money's worth for the parties involved. For example, a business person selling school bags in the market, a farmer selling produce in the market, a lawyer arguing a case and earning a fee, a truck driver transporting goods from one place to another, workers employed in a car manufacturing factory, etc.

Non-economic activities are those that do not generate income or wealth but are done out of feelings like gratitude, love, care and respect. For instance, parents cooking food for the family or helping their children with schoolwork, youth taking care of the grandparents, family members helping in the renovation of the house, etc.





(ANSWER KEY)  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US

**MCQs**

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. c) Primary                        | 2. a) Retail                            |
| 3. b) Textiles production            | 4. a) Anand Milk Union Limited          |
| 5. c) Manufacturing and construction | 6. b) A baker making biscuit from flour |
| 7. c) They are always profitable     | 8. b) Tertiary sector                   |
| 9. c) Economic activities            | 10. d) Factory                          |

**Picture Based Question**

1. A group of lawyers, Tertiary sector
2. To get justice if any wrong is done to them eg. violation of fundamental rights (any other relevant point)
3. Doctors, pilots, teachers, engineer etc. Their services make our lives easier.

**True or False**

1. False. A place where milk is collected and stored is called Dairy.
2. The statement is correct
3. False. Persons who buy goods from producers and sell them to consumers are middleman.
4. The statement is correct
5. False. AMUL exports its milk products to other countries.

**Match The Following**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D |
| 3. E | 4. B |
| 5. A |      |

**Assertion & Reason Questions**

1. (D) A is false but R is true
2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

**Case Study Based Question**

- a. Amul was set up in 1946 under the leadership of Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Varghese Kurien .
- b. Secondary sector.
- c. It allowed them to earn more by managing milk production and sale collectively.

**Practice time**

1. Cooperative is a group of people who voluntarily come together to meet their economic and social needs in a formal way. They own the cooperative and decisions are taken by the members collectively.
2. Dr. Varghese Kurien was an engineer who was working at a dairy factory in Mumbai. He helped set up AMUL and was a key figure in India's White Revolution.
3. Primary sector refers to the group of activities that involve extraction of raw materials directly from nature such as farming, fishing, forestry, etc.







4. Goods and services that are produced in one country and sold to buyers or consumers in another country is called export.
5. Warehouses are large buildings used for storing products before they are sold, used or rented out to shops.
6. These days used paper is recycled to make new paper. Recycling just one tonne of paper saves 17 trees as well as 2.5 cubic metres of landfill space, where waste is dumped. It also takes 70 per cent less energy and water to recycle paper than to make new paper from wood pulp.
7. The secondary sector depends on the tertiary sector for various services that support its operations, such as transportation, banking, and marketing. For example, a car manufacturing company (secondary sector) relies on transportation services (tertiary sector) to deliver raw materials to its factories and distribute finished cars to dealerships. It also depends on banking services for financial transactions and loans.
8. In the early 1940s, farmers in Anand district either cycled or walked to nearby villages to sell the milk under scorching heat. As milk spoils or curdles very fast in hot weather, the farmers had to sell the milk quickly before it could spoil for a small amount of money. They depended on middlemen, who would buy the milk in bulk at meagre prices from the farmers and sell it in the market at higher prices. So, the farmers felt cheated and harassed by them.
9. Some economic activities share similar characteristics and based on this, they can be grouped together are called economic sectors. The three main types of economic sectors are primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

**Primary sector :** The group of activities that involve extraction of raw materials directly from nature such as farming, fishing, forestry, etc.

**Secondary sector :** The group of activities that involve processing of raw materials derived from primary sector into products for sale or consumption.

**Tertiary Sector :** The group of activities that involve the provision of services which complement both primary and secondary sectors, such as transportation, banking, and management of business.

10. The three types of economic activities or economic sectors play an important role in the process of conversion of natural raw materials into finished products for final consumption. Let us study about AMUL, where we will understand how the three sectors are interconnected and support each other.

**Primary sector :** Farmers milk cows.

**Secondary sector :** Milk is processed into butter, ghee, etc.

**Tertiary sector :** These products are transported and sold in markets.

Thus, each sector relies on the other to complete the economic cycle.

