

**CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA**  
**CLASS 7**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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**UNIT I - HISTORY**

**CHAPTER 1**

**THE GREAT MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN INDIA (10 Marks)**

**EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Medieval period of Indian history ranges from AD 700 to 1700 AD.
2. The defeat of the Rajput king Prithviraj Chauhan, at the hands of Muhammad Ghori brought India under the rule of the Slave Dynasty.
3. Jahangir who succeeded Akbar, was a pleasure loving man.
4. Monuments and buildings often provide information about the period which they were built.
5. Coins are pieces of metal that are used as money.

**B. True or False.**

1. The Turks and Mongols had no influence on Indian culture. False.
2. The Cholas and the Pandyas had strong navies. True.
3. Akbar was an emperor belonging to the medieval period. True.
4. In the Medieval Period, symbolic miniature paintings were prominent. False.
5. Jahanjir was the author of Humayunnama. False.
6. Muslims established their kingdom in South India during Medieval times. False.

**C. Answer the following question in a sentence each.**

1. Name a few famous buildings and monuments of the medieval times.

Ans. A few famous building and monuments of the medieval times are Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Qutab Minar.

2. What do literary sources of information include?

Ans. Literary sources of information include chronicles and travelogues.

3. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire?

Ans. Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire.

4. Name two Indian literary sources of medieval history?

Ans. The two Indian literary sources of the medieval history are:

- (i) The Ramayana and
- (ii) The Mahabharata.

**D. Answer the following question briefly**

1. How do coins contribute to the reconstruction of history?

Ans. Coins helps a historian clarify any doubt they have about dates and events that are given in books and other things.

2. Write a short note on the chronicles of Medieval India?

Ans. The chronicles of Medieval India include autobiographies, biographical accounts and memoirs of different kings and rulers. During the Sultanate Period, books were written in Urdu, Sanskrit and regional languages like Punjabi, Assamese. A number of chronicles belonging to the Mughal period have been found such as Humayunnama and Mulfuzat-i-Timuri.

3. Why was Northern India greatly influenced by Muslim culture?

Ans. Northern India was greatly influenced by Muslim culture because the Afghans, the Persians and the Mongols conquered North-India and the rulers imposed Islamic culture upon the Hindus.

## Chapter- 2 NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS (10 Marks)

### EXERCISE

#### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Rashtrakutas ruled over large parts of southern, central and northern India between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
2. Sultan Mohammad Ghori was a general under the Ghori dynasty.
3. It was Muhammad Ghori , after one-and-a-half centuries, who established Muslim rule in India.
4. The Chahamana Dynasty flourished from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Harshavardhana was the last ruler of a large empire in Ancient India.

#### B. True or false.

1. The Rajputs were clans, or social groups, based around Maharashtra. (False)
2. King Bhoja was the most powerful ruler of the Pratiharas. (True)
3. The Palas were the followers of Hinduism. (False)
4. Mahmud of Ghazni did not establish his rule in India. (True)
5. Kavirajmarga is a book written in Sanskrit. (False)

#### C. Answer the following questions in as directed.

1. Write a short note on the Pratiharas.

Ans. It is believed that the Pratiharas set up their dynasty after defeating the Mlecchas, i.e., foreign barbarians. King Bhoja was the most powerful ruler of Pratiharas. His kingdom extended from Kashmir in the North to River Narmada in the South.

Coins of this time proved that he worshipped Vishnu. The Pratiharas were patrons of art and literature.

2. Write a paragraph on the Palas.

Ans. King Gopala established the Pala Dynasty and rescued the state of North India, Bihar and West Bengal. He was succeeded by his son Dharmapala and established his capital at Kanauj. Palas were attacked by the Pratiharas of middle India and Rashtrakutas of the Deccan. During the reign of Pala Dynasty, the Mahayana Buddhism had established the famous Buddhist temples and universities at Nalanda and Vikramashila. After the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Pala empire was destroyed.

3. Who was Mahmud of Ghazni? What was the purpose of his invasions of India?

Ans. Mahmud of Ghazni was the son of the ambitious Turkish chief called Sabuktigin.

The purpose of his invasions of India was to plunder the wealth of India.

4. Write who were the participants and what was the result of:

(i) The First Battle of Tarain

Ans. The First Battle of Tarain was fought between Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan.  
The result was that Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammad Ghori.

(ii) The Second Battle of Tarain

Ans. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohammad Ghori.  
The result was that Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.

**D. Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. Who were the Rajputs? Why is the period between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD known as the Rajput period of Indian history?

Ans. The Rajputs were clans, or social groups, based around present day Rajasthan. They claimed descent of the Kshatriyas. They were staunch Hindus.

The period between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD is known as the Rajput period of Indian history because the Rajputs created large empires and resisted the advance of the Arabs and Turks. They protected their land and religion with fierce patriotism.

2. Who were the Pratiharas? Describe how and where they came to power, and how their kingdom ended.

Ans. The Pratiharas were an Indian dynasty that ruled a large kingdom in Northern Indian from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> centuries.

It is believed that they set up their dynasty after defeating the Mlecchas, i.e., foreign barbarian. Their kingdom ended when King Bhoja attacked Rashtrakutas and was defeated by King Dhruva.

3. Write an essay on the Rashtrakutas dynasty outlining how they built their empire.

Ans. The Rashtrakutas ruled over large parts of southern, central and northern India between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The Rashtrakutas came to power under the leadership of Dantidurga. Krishna 1 succeeded Dantidurga. The rock-cut Kailashnath Temple at Elbra was built during his rule.

During the rule of a later Rashtrakuta ruler, Dhruva Dharavarsha, the empire expanded further to become a pan-Indian power.

4. Write a brief note on Chalukya Dynasty.

Ans. The Chalukya Dynasty ruled large parts of south and central India. Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> Century AD, they were the rulers of the Deccan. They ruled as three individual dynasty – ruled from Vatapi, ruled from Kalyani and ruled from Vengi.

5. 'The Kakatiya period was rightly called the brightest period of Telugu history'.

Ans. The Kakatiya period was rightly called the brightest period of Telugu history because the entire Telugu speaking area was under the kings who spoke Telugu and Telugu was encouraged. They also established administrative order with military accent and built forts.

6. Write a summary on the military victories of Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola.

Ans. Under Rajaraja Chola I and his son Rajendra Chola I, the dynasty became a military, economic and cultural power in South –East Asia. The power of the new empire was proclaimed to the eastern world by the expedition to the Ganges which Rajendra Chola I undertook. They occupied the cities of the maritime empire of Srivijaya. They also sent ambassadors repeatedly to China.

7. Write a brief history of the Pandyan, Chera and Pallava Dynasties.

Ans. Pandyan Dynasty

Pandyan dynasty was an ancient Tamil dynasty. It was well known since ancient times, with contacts, even diplomatic, reaching the Roman Empire. The Pandyan kings were called either Jatavarman or Maravarman Pandyan. From being Jains in their early ages, they became Shaivaites after some centuries of rule.

Chera Dynasty

Chera dynasty ruling from before the Sangam Age, was one of the most ancient ruling dynasties in India, and rules over an area corresponding to modern-day Kerala. They were also referred to as Cheraman.

Pallava Dynasty

The members of the Pallava dynasty originated as indigeneous subordinates of the Satavahanas in the Deccan, moved into Andhra, and then to Kanci. The first group of Pallava was mentioned in Pakrit.

### Chapter 3

#### THE DELHI SULTANATE (10 Marks)

##### EXERCISE

**A. Fill in the blanks with suitable word/ words.**

1. Khilji dynasty was replaced by the Tughlaq dynasty.
2. Ghiyasuddin was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
3. Mohammad-bin- Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
4. Mohammadbin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
5. Qutabuddin Aybak started the construction of the Qutab Minar and Iltutmish completed it.

**B. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.**

1. Carefully study the given information and identify the ruler.

(a) He was the first Sultanate ruler to turn to the Deccan.

Ans. Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultanate ruler to turn to the Deccan.

(b) He constructed 'Hauz Khas' at Delhi.

Ans. Alauddin Khilji constructed 'Hauz Khas' at Delhi.

(c) He transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.

Ans. Mohammad-bin- Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.

(d) He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat.

Ans. Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat.

(e) He completed the construction of the Qutab Minar.

Ans. Shamsuddin Iltutmish completed the construction of the Qutab Minar.

2. Carefully study the given picture and answer the following:

(a) Name the city where you will find this structure?

Ans. The city where we will find this structure is in Delhi.

(b) Who started constructing this structure?

Ans. Qutabuddin Aybak started constructing this structure.

(c) Who completed this structure?

Ans. Shamsuddin Iltumish completed this structure.

**C. Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. What is the Sultanate Period?

Ans. Delhi Sultanate refers to the various dynasties that ruled India from AD 1206 to 1526.

2. Who was the first ruler of the Slave Dynasty?

Ans. Qutabuddin Aybak was the first ruler of the Slave Dynasty.

3. Name the ruler with whom the policy of 'Blood and Iron' was associated. How did he claim himself to be the representative of God?

Ans. The ruler Ghiyasuddin Balban was associated with the policy of 'Blood and Iron'. He claimed himself to be the representative of God by taking out his sword and used it against all the rebels, thieves etc.

4. Iltumish had to face many problems. Mention any two:

Ans. Two problems Iltumish had to face are:

(i) Since Iltumish was a slave and had no hereditary claim over the throne, his position was challenged from all quarters.

(ii) The high Turkish nobles did not accept the rule of a slave.

5. Name the female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. Razia Sultana was the female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.

6. Name the ruler who followed the 'Blood and Iron' policy.

Ans. The ruler who followed the 'Blood and Iron' policy was Ghiyasuddin Balban.

7. Name the Delhi ruler who took various steps to control the prices and the market.

Ans. Alauddin Khilji was the Delhi ruler who took various steps to control the prices and the market.

8. Who were 'Ulemas'?

Ans. The Ulemas were the scholars of Islamic learning who were generally orthodox in their outlook.

9. Name the ruler of the Sultanate Period who had built 'Sarais'.

Ans. Firoz Shah Tughlag was the ruler of the Sultanate Period who had built 'Sarais'.

10. Who was Timur?

Ans. Amir Timur was a great conqueror from Central Asia who invaded India and brought great miseries to the people.

11. Who founded the Lodhi Dynasty?

Ans. Bahlul Lodhi founded the Lodhi Dynasty.

12. Who was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. Ibrahim Lodhi was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.

**D. Answer the following questions in detail.**

1. What problems did Balban have to face in order to consolidate the Sultanate? How did he overcome these problems?

Ans. In order to consolidate the Sultanate, Balban had to face a number of difficulties. His own Turkish chiefs, called "The Forty", became his enemies. Rajputs and Mongols were also not totally suppressed. To face the dangers, he adopted the policy of a stern man, which is known as the policy of Blood and Iron.

He overcame these problems by killing all the rebels, traitors, thieves, etc. by his sword.

2. What measures were taken by Alauddin Khilji to keep the prices under control?

Ans. The measures taken by Alauddin Khilji to keep the prices under control were:

- (i) He exercised supervision over the market.
- (ii) He fixed the prices of all the commodities from top to bottom.
- (iii) Market officers were appointed to keep a check on the prices.
- (iv) The defaulters were heavily punished.
- (v) Land revenue was fixed and the grain was stored in government granaries.

3. Alauddin wanted to become a second Alexander and conquer the world. What steps did he take to achieve his aims?

Ans. The steps Alauddin took to achieve his aims are:

- (i) After conquering Gujarat, he turned towards the Rajput states.
- (ii) He captured Ranthambhor.
- (iii) Later on he was successful in conquering Chittor, and Malwa.
- (iv) The Deccan expeditions brought Alauddin wealth, power and prestige.
- (iv) For a very brief period he ruled over an empire almost as large as that of Ashoka.

4. 'Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq's reign is known for many ambitious schemes'. Explain any two.

Ans. The two Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq's schemes were:

- (i) To get more money for his military expeditions, he increased the land revenue of the fertile area of Doab to half of the produce.
- (ii) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devgiri. His plan was good, but he did not foresee the invasions of the Mongols on Delhi.

5. Explain the causes of the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. The causes of the decline of the Delhi Sultanate are:

- (i) Most of the Sultans were intolerant towards the Hindus. They were forced to pay Jazia, a religious tax for the practice of their religion.
- (ii) Most of the Sultans were pleasure loving and weak rulers.
- (iii) The vastness of the empire was also the reason to make it difficult to control.
- (iv) There was no definite system of succession.
- (v) The Mongols also made the Delhi Sultanate weak by their continuous invasions.

**UNIT-II GEOGRAPHY**  
**Chapter 12**  
**THE MOTHER EARTH (12 Marks)**

**EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The earth is the third planet away from the sun.
2. Copernicus, a Polish astronomer, in 1543 published a book wherein he stated that the earth is round and rotates on its axis and revolves around the sun.
3. The shape of the earth is visible at the time of lunar eclipse as its shadow is cast on the surface of the moon.
4. The layer of rocks on the surface of the earth is called the lithosphere.
5. All organisms in the biosphere are linked together through food chains.

**B. Answer the following questions in brief.**

1. Name the scientist who calculated the correct circumference of the earth.

Ans. Erastosthens calculated the correct circumference of the earth.

2. Name the three main gases present in the earth's atmosphere.

Ans. Oxygen, nitrogen and carbon-dioxide are the three main gases present in the earth's atmosphere.

3. Why is the earth called a 'watery planet'?

Ans. The earth is called a 'watery planet' due to the abundance of water.

4. Why is human and plant life present on the earth?

Ans. Human and plant life present on the earth because it is at the optimum distance from the sun, and also the atmosphere has water and all the essential gases which are necessary for sustaining life.

5. Mention three indirect evidences to show the spherical shape of the earth.

Ans. The three indirect evidences to show the spherical shape of the earth are:

- (i) If one looks at a ship at sea from a distance, the top of the ship is seen first of all and as the ship come closer its lower part starts coming into view.
- (ii) The shape of the earth is visible at the time of the lunar eclipse as its shadow is cast on the surface of the moon.
- (iii) It has also been observed that all heavenly bodies such as sun, moon and other planets are spherical in shape.

**C. Give reasons.**

1. The temperature on Jupiter never rises above  $-105^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Ans. The temperature on Jupiter never rises above  $-105^{\circ}\text{C}$  because of the increased distance from the sun.

2. The top of the ship is seen first when it is approaching the harbor and then the rest of the ship.

Ans. The top of the ship is seen first when it is approaching the harbor and then the rest of the ship because the earth is not flat.

3. Sunrise and sunset occur at different times in different parts of the world.

Ans. Sunrise and sunset occur at different times in different parts of the world because it proves that the earth is a spherical body.

4. The equatorial diameter of the earth is more than the polar diameter.

Ans. The equatorial diameter of the earth is more than the polar diameter because the shape of the earth is spherical.

**D. Define the following.**

1. Ecosystem

Ans. An ecosystem is a functioning system comprising of the physical environment and the organisms in which the food chains and energy flows produce a typical pattern of life.

2. Biosphere

Ans. Biosphere is the zone, which comprises of the combination and interaction of the three realms, which makes life possible on earth.

3. Spheroid

Ans. The earth is slightly bulged on the equator and slightly flattening at its poles, and due to this, the earth is called a spheroid.

4. Autotrophs

Ans. An autotrophy is the plants that can produce its own food.

**E. Distinguish between the following.**

1. Herbivore and carnivore

Ans. The animals which consume plants to meet their energy requirement are called herbivore whereas the animals which consume herbivorous animals to obtain energy are called carnivore.

2. Lithosphere and hydrosphere

Ans. Lithosphere is the stony or the rocky part of the earth's crust whereas hydrosphere is the rivers, lakes and other water bodies on the earth's surface.

3. Temperate and tropical climate.

Ans. In temperate climate regions, temperature is relatively moderate whereas in the tropical region i.e. the zone surrounding the earth's equator, the mean temperature is above 18° Celsius.

4. Circumference and diameter

Ans. The circumference is the perimeter or distance around the circle whereas the diameter is the length or distance across the circle at its widest point passing through the center.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail.**

1. Describe the factors which have made life possible on earth.

Ans. The factors which have made life possible on earth are as follows:

(a) Right Distance from the Sun.

The distance of the earth from the sun is just at an optimum distance. Due to this factor life for humans and different animal species has been possible on earth.

(b) Presence of Atmosphere



The presence of atmosphere around the earth is perhaps the most important factor making its environment suitable for living organisms.

(c) Presence of Water

Abundance of water is also a unique feature of the earth. Water covers about 71% of the surface of the earth. It also helps in keeping the temperature of the earth moderate.

2. Describe the Bedford Canal Experiment.

Ans. An experiment conducted many years ago in the Bedford Level Canal area in Britain.

Three poles were fixed at 5 km distance from each other rising to the same height from the level of the water. On seeing through a telescope, it was found that the middle pole appeared higher owing to the curvature of the Earth.

3. Describe food chains of the biosphere.

Ans. Food chains are a means of energy flow in the biosphere. Through these linkages, the energy synthesized by plants is passed on to the herbivores, which in turn pass it on to the carnivores. Upon their death, carnivores become food for decomposers. This flow of energy is the basis of maintenance of life in the biosphere.

## **Chapter 13**

### **THE STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH (10Marks)**

#### **EXERCISE**

##### **A. Answer the following questions in brief**

1. Why is the Lithosphere very important to human beings?

Ans. The Lithosphere is very important to human beings because people build their houses on it and most of the food supply also comes from this sphere only.

2. Why is the Mesosphere stronger and in a solid state even though the temperature is quite high?

Ans. The Mesosphere is stronger and in a solid state even though the temperature is quite high because of pressure of the overlying layers which keeps both the Mantle and the lower parts of the crust in a solid state.

3. Mention two characteristics of the core of the earth.

Ans. The two characteristics of the core of the earth are:

(i) The temperature at the core may be more than 5000°C.

(ii) Because of the presence of tremendous overlying pressure, the melting of rocks has been hindered.

4. (i) What is the Plate Tectonic Theory?

Ans. The plate tectonics theory states that the outer solid lithosphere is made up of several plates. The high temperature and pressure below the earth's crust produces a trace of melting, which allows the plates to move on this layer.

(ii) Name the two types of forces responsible for the movement of plates.

Ans. The two types of forces responsible for the movement of plates are friction and gravity.

**B. Give reasons.**

1. The centre of the earth is found in a semi-molten state.

Ans. The centre of the earth is found in a semi-molten state due to the tremendous overlying pressure inside.

2. SIAL is lighter than the SIMA.

Ans. SIAL is lighter than the SIMA because SIAL consists of silicates of aluminium with average density 2.7 whereas SIMA consists of silicate and magnesium with average density 3.0 to 3.5.

3. Mantle is in a solid state even though the surrounding temperatures are very high.

Ans. Mantle is in a solid state even though the surrounding temperatures are very high because the pressure of the overlying layers keeps both the Mantle and the lower parts of the crust in a solid state.

4. Isostasy restores the equilibrium of the earth.

Ans. Isostasy restores the equilibrium of the earth by maintaining gravitational equilibrium between the earth's lithosphere and asthenosphere. The tectonic plate movement is restored to its equilibrium due to gravitational force of the earth.

5. Barysphere is also called "Nife".

Ans. Barysphere is also called "Nife" as its rocks are rich in iron and nickel.

**C. Define the following.**

1. Earth's crust.

Ans. The topmost or the outermost layer of the earth is called Earth's crust.

2. Asthenosphere.

Ans. The intermediate layer between lithosphere and mesosphere is called Asthenosphere.

3. Nife.

Ans. The Barysphere where rocks are composed of iron and nickel is called Nife.

4. Isostasy.

Ans. Isostasy refers to the state of gravitational equilibrium between the Earth's lithosphere and asthenosphere.

5. Mantle.

Ans. Mantle is the layer below the Lithosphere. Its thickness is about 2,900km and its temperature is quite high.

**D. Answer the following in detail.**

1. What do you mean by Lithosphere?

Ans. The solid crust of rocks forming the surface of the earth is called lithosphere. The word 'Lithos' means rock or stone and the term lithosphere can be translated as 'rock- sphere'. All visible landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, etc. are part of lithosphere. Lithosphere is very important to human beings. We not only build houses on it but most of the food supply also comes from this sphere.

2. Describe the layers of the earth.

Ans. The layers of the earth are:

(i) The Crust or Lithosphere

The topmost or the outermost layer of the Earth is its crust. It is known as the Lithosphere which means the stony or the rocky crust. Lithosphere has two parts continental crust and the oceanic crust.

(ii) Asthenosphere

The asthenosphere lies below the lithosphere and above the Mesosphere of the earth.

(iii) The Mesosphere (the Mantle)

Below the lithosphere lies the Mesosphere- the Mantle. It is believed to consist of solid ultra-basic rocks, rich in iron and magnesium.

(iv) The Barysphere (the core)

The innermost part of the Earth is known as the 'core' or the Barysphere. It is comprised of rocks rich in iron and nickel.

**UNIT-III (CIVICS)**  
**Chapter 18**  
**DEMOCRACY (5 Marks)**

**EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Athens was the first city state to allow ordinary citizens access to government offices and courts.
2. The Middle Ages was a period of European history from the fall of the Roman Empire.
3. The America Revolution is an important event in history that marks a turning point in democracy.
4. Many present day democratic societies are known as representative democracies.
5. Modern democracies developed throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**B. Answer the following.**

1. What is democracy?

Ans. Democracy is a system in which people decide matters as a group.

2. How was democracy functioning in ancient times?

Ans. All Athenian citizens were eligible to speak and vote in the Assembly which set the laws of the city-state. But in reality, Athens was not a true democracy as women were not included, nor were foreigners, slaves or freed slaves. Both parents must be Athenian citizens for a person to qualify to take part in the Assembly.

3. How is the American Revolution an important event in history that marks a turning point in democracy?

Ans. The American Revolution is an important event in history that marks a turning point in democracy. The first step was the creation of the Declaration of Independence, written by the American President Thomas Jefferson in 1776. In this document many ideas were taken from two famous philosophers of the time, Jean Jacques Rousseau and John Locke, which outlines freedom and equality.

4. What is the Magna Carta?

Ans. The Magna Carta is a historical document that means 'Great Charter' (great paper) in Latin. It was written by the barons of England.

5. What are the benefits of democracy?

Ans. The benefits of democracy are:

- (i) Every adult person regardless of race, religious belief or the gender has the same political rights as another.
- (ii) People living in a democratic society are protected from oppression by laws and limits on governmental power.
- (iii) Democratic governments put laws to protect their citizens and to ensure a safe a society.
- (iv) The people who lead a democratic country have to obey the same laws as everyone else.

## Chapter 19

### Elections in India (5 Marks)

#### EXERCISE

##### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Elections in India are considered to be the backbone of the Indian democracy.
2. An election in India is a daunting affair because of the expanse and the high population of the country.
3. The Election Commission is the apex body that conducts the elections in India.
4. All Indian citizens above the age of 18 are eligible for polling rights.
5. The responsibility of the EC finally concludes with the submission of the results of the election.

##### B. Answer the following.

1. What is the work of the Election Commission?

Ans. The work of the Election Commission is to announce various important dates and deadlines related to the election, including the dates for voter registration, the filling of nominations, counting and declaration of results.

2. General Elections in India is the most important political event in the country. Explain

Ans. The general elections are held once in every five years. The members to the House of the People or the Lok Sabha are elected through the general elections. The executive along with the Council of Ministers is chosen from among the members of the winning party or the ruling coalition.

3. Explain the voting process in India.

Ans. The voting process in India

- (i) The voting day is a declared holiday.
- (ii) The enthusiasm is noted at every sphere of the Indian society who queued up early in the morning in order to cast their votes.
- (iii) The polling is held in government schools and colleges as well as certain other government owned venues.
- (iv) An indelible ink is applied on the finger of the voter once the process is completed.
- (v) The Electronic Voting Machines or EVMs have replaced the traditional ballot boxes in most areas.

4. The announcement of the results is an extremely well-publicized event. Explain

Ans. The announcement of the results is an extremely well-publicized event because the media gets into the scene right from the polling day through conducting the exit polls. Excitement runs high as the picture becomes clear by the end of the day.

5. Why do we say that an election in India is a daunting affair?

Ans. We say that an election in India is a daunting affair because of the country is very big and the population is very high.