

**CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA**  
**CLASS - 7**  
**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE 2<sup>ND</sup> TERM 2020**

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**UNIT I: HISTORY**

**CHAPTER - 4**  
**THE LIFE STYLE DURING THE SULTANATE PERIOD (6 Marks)**

**EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks**

1. The Sultanate rulers were far more **autocratic** than any previous Indian ruler.
2. **Qazi** the chief judge was the Sultan's advisor on religious issue.
3. The **aristocracies** were the highest class in Islamic society.
4. **Education** at the primary level was conducted at the temple or mosque.
5. **Guilds** were still very active and continued to remain an integral part of the economy.

**B. Identify the Person or Persons**

1. **They were the in charge of foreign affairs:**

Ans. Diwan-I-Rosalat.

2. **They assisted the governor to run the administration in the provinces:**

Ans. Ulemas.

3. **He was the chief judge:**

Ans. Qazi.

4. **They were the tiller of the soil and the last stratum in society:**

Ans. Peasants.

5. **He was the Sultan's advisor on religious issues:**

Ans. Qazi

1. **How did the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate mark the beginning of a new era in India's cultural history?**

Ans. The Sultans brought to India a completely new form of governance. The Sultanate rulers were far more autocratic than any previous Indian ruler. They exercise a large amount of authority and their word was law. Society of this time was undergoing some changes with a fusion between the Indian and Islamic culture.

2. **What was the division of society during the Sultanate period?**

Ans. The society during the Sultanate period was divided into four main social groups:

- (i) **Aristocracy:**

They were the powerful ruling class. This class comprised the Sultan, his relatives, nobles, Hindu princes and landlords.

- (ii) **Priestly class:**

This group included the Ulemas, Maulvis, Qazis and Brahmanas. The Ulemas and Brahmanas held important positions in the administration.

- (iii) **Town dwellers:**

The town dwellers consisted of officials, artisans, crafts persons, merchants, slaves and domestic servants.

- (iv) **Peasantry:**

The peasants were exploited, had to pay many taxes and led a miserable life.

3. **What was the condition of women during the Sultanate period?**

Ans. The condition of women during the Sultanate period was miserable. Sati, child marriage and the purdah system were widely prevalent. The purdah system was strictly followed by the Muslim women.

**4. What kind of trade did India enjoy?**

Ans. India was a prosperous country during the Sultanate period. Guilds were still active and continued to remain an integral part of the economy. India enjoyed trade in textile industry, specially manufacture of cotton; wool and silk as well as dyeing; metal, stone and brick, and sugar industry. India had flourishing trade relations with several countries.

**5. Write a short note on the development of Persian literary during the Sultanate period?**

Ans. The rise of Persian-speaking Sultans to the throne resulted in the spread of the Persian language in India. Persian was the official language. Persian and Hindi fused and gave birth to a new language called Urdu. Literature consisted of translations and original works. Sanskrit works too were translated into Persian.

**6. What were the distinguishing features of Sultanate architecture? Give two examples.**

Ans. The distinguishing features of Sultanate architecture were:

- (i) The Sultanate period brought to India Arabic and Persian architecture styles.
- (ii) The Sultan introduced two new architectural features- the dome and the pointed or 'true arch' arch.

**The two examples are:**

- (i) Qutab Minar and
- (ii) Jamali Kamal Mosque.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **THE VIJAYNAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS (8 Marks)**

#### **EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded by two brothers, Harihar and Bukka Rai.
- 2. Muhammad Shah III (AD 1443-1482) was another important ruler of the Bahmani kingdom.
- 3. A problem faced by the Bahmani kingdom was the continuous conflict between two factions of the nobility the Deccani and the Pardesi or foreign nobles.
- 4. The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur shows the skill of architecture of the Bahmani sultans.
- 5. One of the splendid temples of the time is the famous Harasa Rama Temple at Vijayanagar built in the reign of Krishna Deva Raya.

**B. Answer the following questions briefly**

**1. Name two rulers each of the Bahmani and the Vijayanagar kingdoms.**

Ans. Two rulers of the Bahmani kingdoms were:

- (i) Muhammad Shah-I and
- (ii) Muhammad Shah-II

**Two rulers of Vijayanagar kingdoms were:**

- (i) Krishna Deva Raya and
- (ii) Sada Shiva.

**2. Mention the farthest extent of the territory of Vijayanagar.**

Ans. The farthest extent of the territory of Vijayanagar included the whole of Southern India up to Cape of Comorin.

**3. Name the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom.**

Ans. The greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom was Krishna Deva Raya.

**4. Who was Hasan Gangu?**

Ans. Hasan Gangu was the founder of the Bahmani kingdom.

**5. Name the last ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom.**

Ans. Sada Shiva was the last ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom.

**6. Name any two travelers who visited Vijayanagar in AD 1420 and AD1443 respectively.**

Ans. Two travelers who visited Vijayanagar in AD 1420 and AD1443 respectively were:

- (1) Nicolo Conti and
- (2) Abdul Razzak.

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

**1. Describe briefly the causes of conflict between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdoms.**

Ans. The causes of conflict between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdoms were:

- (a) Both the kingdoms claimed the Raichur Doab, lying between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra Rivers due to its fertility and rich produce.
- (b) Both the kingdoms wanted take Golconda because of its richness in the diamond mines.
- (c) Both the kingdoms were interested to control the whole Peninsula.

**2. Who was Krishna Deva Raya? Give an account of his administration.**

Ans. Krishna Deva Raya was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom. The empire was divided into kattams (district) and tehsils. They were 200 kattams and were under the control of the Governors. The tehsils comprised a group of villages, and there was a panchayat system in the villages. The king was the highest of appeal. The land was the main source of income. The entire money was spent for the prosperity of the kingdom.

**3. Write a note on Mohammad Gawan.**

Ans. Mohammad Gawan was the Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah III of Bahmani Kingdom. He was a gifted administrator and a skilled general. The kingdom expanded under his leadership. He captured Goa, which was of strategic importance to the Vijayanagar Kingdom. Land revenue was improved. He encouraged education and also gave scholarship to the poor students.

**4. Discuss the causes of the downfall of the Bahmani rulers.**

Ans. The causes of the downfall of the Bahmani rulers are the following:

- (1) The continuous conflict between two factions of the nobility- the Deccani and the Pardesi.
- (2) After the death of Mahmud Gawan, the Bahmani kingdom gradually split into five independent kingdoms.
- (3) The five kingdoms namely, Berar, Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda were constantly at war with one another.

**5. Write a short note on the administrative system of the Bahmani rulers.**

Ans. The administrative systems of the Bahmani rulers are:

- (a) The king was all- powerful, but in practice the king depended to a great extent on the strength of his army.
- (b) Nobles were very strong.
- (c) For effective administration, the empire was divided into provinces, each under a governor.
- (d) The governors collected revenue as well as supplied troops to the king.

**6. Mention the major features of the art and architecture of the Vijayanagar Empire.**

Ans. The major features of the art and architecture of the Vijayanagar Empire are:

- (1) In temple building they continued the traditions and styles of the Chalukyas, Cholas and Pandyas.
- (2) The Vijayanagar temples are large structures built of hard stone with spacious mandapas and lofty gopurams.
- (3) The famous Harasa Rama Temple has four central pillars which are finely polished and decorated with beautiful sculptures, panels of the entire life of Rama. Episodes from Ramayana were delicately sculptured on the exterior of the temple. It does not have a gopuram.
- (4) The temple of Vithala is a gigantic structure dedicated to Vishnu. It has axial mandapas and small shrines and gopurams. It has a highly ornamented main mandap with intricate compositions painted on the ceiling. It also has exquisitely carved pillars and massive solid granite rathas with three huge wheels in the open courtyard.

## CHAPTER 6

### THE MUGHALS (8 Marks)

#### EXERCISE

##### A. Fill in the blanks

1. The main source of information about Babur's life is his memoirs (autobiography) or Baburnama.
2. In AD 1524, Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to invade India and help him oust Ibrahim Lodi.
3. In May 1529, Babur defeated the Afghan chiefs in Bihar and Bengal at Ghagra as they posed a threat to Babur's authority.
4. Sher Shah died in AD 1545.
5. Sher Shah divided his empire into forty-seven provinces or sarkars which were headed by Afghans chiefs.

##### B. Give one-word answers for the following:

1. The biography of Humayun written by Gulbadan Begum:

Ans. Humayunnama.

2. The last Lodi Sultan of Delhi:

Ans. Ibrahim Lodhi.

3. Humayun's greatest architectural creation:

Ans. Purana Qila.

4. He looked after the revenue collection in the district during the reign of Sher Shah:

Ans. Munsif-i-Munsifan.

5. He was the head of Pargana:

Ans. Shiqdar-i-Shiqdaran and Munsif-i-Munsifan.

6. The fort built by Sher Shah:

Ans. Rohtasgarh.

7. These delivered posts during Sher Shah's reign:

Ans. Dak Chaukis.

8. On its ruins, Sher Shah built imposing buildings and walls:

Ans. Purana Qila.

##### C. Answer the following questions briefly

1. Who invited Babur to invade India?

Ans. Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to invade India.

2. What were the significant results of the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans. The significant results of the First Battle of Panipat were:

- (a) End of the Delhi Sultanate and beginning of the Mughal rule in India.
- (b) Demonstrated the power of artillery for the first time in India.
- (c) Demonstrated the usefulness of small, but disciplined army with an advanced technique of warfare.
- (d) Showed the weakness of Indian rulers and their vulnerability to invaders.

3. Why is the Battle of Khanwa considered more significant than the battle of Panipat?

Ans. The Battle of Khanwa is considered more significant than the battle of Panipat because the battle of Khanwa made Babur the supreme ruler of Central India. He removed the major obstacle that is the Rajputs.

**4. When and between whom was the Battle of Ghagra fought?**

Ans. In May 1529, the Battle of Ghagra was fought between Babur and the Afghan chiefs in Bihar and Bengal.

**5. Name the two main rivals of Humayun.**

Ans. The two main rivals of Humayun are:

- (1) Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- (2) Sher Shah Suri of Bihar.

**6. How did Sher Shah defeat Humayun at Chausa?**

Ans. After three months of peace negotiations, Sher Shah launched a sudden attack on Humayun and completely defeated him in battle on the banks of the Ganga in Chausa in AD 1539.

**7. Give two features of Sher Shah's revenue administration.**

Ans. Two features of Sher Shah's revenue administration are:

- (i) Revenue was fixed at one-third of the produce which could be paid in cash or kind.
- (ii) Taxes were reduced during natural calamities or war. Loans were also granted.

**8. What did Sher Shah introduce in military reforms?**

Ans. Sher Shah introduced the following military reforms:

- (i) He personally appointed the soldiers and fixed their salaries according to their skills and abilities.
- (ii) He divided the army into units placed under commanders.
- (iii) He had a trained infantry, cavalry and equipped artillery.
- (iv) He had organized an efficient, strong and large standing army.

**9. How was Sher Shah's provincial administration set up?**

Ans. Sher Shah's provincial administration was set up by dividing his empire into forty-seven provinces or sarkars which were headed by Afghans chiefs. Districts or parganas were administered by Shiqdar-i- Shiqdaran and Munsif-i- Munsifan. Shiqdar-i- Shiqdaran looked after law, order and general administration whereas Munsif-i- Munsifan looked after revenue collection and civil cases.

**10. Name two architectural achievements of Sher Shah.**

Ans. Two architectural achievements of Sher Shah are:

- (i) Purana Qila and
- (ii) Rohtasgarh.

## CHAPTER 7 AKBAR AND SHAH JAHAN (8 Marks)

### EXERCISE

**A. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. Humayun died suddenly due to an accidental fall from the stairs of his library in AD 1556.
- 2. In 1556 Akbar's guardian Bairam Khan defeated Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat.
- 3. Akbar died in AD 1605.
- 4. The Portuguese again practiced piracy in the Bay of Bengal from their base at Hugh.
- 5. Shah Jahan constructed the Taj Mahal in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

**B. Answer the following question in briefly**

**1. Name any two important officials of the Akbar's court.**

Ans. Two important officials of the Akbar's court were:

- (i) The Wazir and
- (ii) The Mir Bakshi.

**2. Who was the in charge of the land revenue system under Akbar?**

Ans. Raja Todar Mal was the in charge of the land revenue system under Akbar.

### 3. Who wrote Akbar Nama?

Ans. Abul Fazal wrote Akbar Nama.

### 4. Name the religious path of Akbar.

Ans. The religious path of Akbar was Din-i-Ilahi.

### 5. Name any two buildings built by Shah Jahan.

Ans. The two buildings built by Shah Jahan are:

- (1) Taj Mahal and (2) Moti Mahal.

## C. Answer the following questions in detail

### 1. Explain the major features of Akbar's administration.

Ans. The major features of Akbar's administration are:

#### (a) Central Administration:

All the powers of the empire were centralized and headed by the king. He had a Council of Ministers to help him.

#### (b) Mansabdari System:

The literal meaning of the word Mansab is 'office' or 'rank of dignity'. In this system every officer or a noble was called a Mansabdar.

#### (c) Army:

Akbar maintained a regular standing army of his own which was directly under his control.

#### (d) The officials:

The emperor ruled with the help of officials, headed by the emperor himself. The Wizar and the Mir Bakshi were the two most important officials. The Wizar was the head of the revenue system. The Mir Bakshi was the paymaster of the army. The emperor used to hold meetings with his senior officers in the Diwan-i-Khas.

### 2. Explain the growth of literature during Akbar's reign.

Ans. The growth of literature during Akbar's reign was encouraged. Akbar's court had two literary gems-Abul Fazal and Faizi. Abul Fazal wrote Akbar Nama, i.e., an account of Akbar's life. Akbar got the Ramayana and the Mahabharata translated from Sanskrit to Persian. Hindi poet was also encouraged. Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas is read with reverence even today.

### 3. Write a short note on Akbar's religious policy.

Ans. Akbar's religious policy:

- (i) Akbar held liberal views on religion.
- (ii) He believed in the basic unity of all religion.
- (iii) He wondered why it was not possible for people following different religions to live in peace.
- (iv) Akbar's religious path was named Din-i-Ilahi.
- (v) Under Din-i-Ilahi, Akbar became the spiritual guide of his people.

### 4. "Shah Jahan constructed a number of beautiful buildings". Explain by giving examples.

Ans. "Shah Jahan constructed a number of beautiful buildings".

- (a) All his buildings were studded with jewels, pearls, gems, gold and silver.
- (b) These buildings are the finest mixture of Persian and the Indian art and architecture.
- (c) He constructed the Taj Mahal.
- (d) He also constructed the new city of Delhi, named as Shahjahanabad.

### 5. Mention any three buildings built by Akbar with one feature of each.

Ans. The by Akbar with one feature of each are:

- (i) Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. In many buildings, Islamic types of arches appear alongside Hindu pillars.
- (ii) The Buland Darwaza. It is a symmetrical structure and is topped by large free standing kiosks, which are the chhatris.
- (iii) Humayun's Tomb was built on a raised platform. It has many domes and arches.

**6. Who was the great Mughal Emperor? What were his chief achievements?**

Ans. Aurangzeb was the great Mughal Emperor.

**His chief achievements were:**

- (a) In the north-east, the Ahoms were defeated.
- (b) Campaigns against the Yusufzai and the Sikhs were temporarily successful.
- (c) Mughal intervention in the succession and internal politics of the Rathor Rajputs of Marwar.
- (d) Aurangzeb sent armies against the Deccan Sultans.

## **UNIT II: GEOGRAPHY**

### **CHAPTER 14**

#### **THE TYPES OF ROCKS ON THE EARTH (6 Marks)**

#### **EXERCISE**

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

- 1. Earth is made up of rocks and minerals.
- 2. When metamorphism of bed rocks takes place over a very large area, it is called regional metamorphism.
- 3. Sandstone is formed by the consolidation of coarse particles of loose sand.
- 4. Silt stones are formed from the deposits of silt.
- 5. Change of rocks from one type of the other is called rock cycle.

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

**1. What is meant by rock?**

Ans. A rock is an aggregate of minerals.

**2. Name the different types of igneous rock.**

Ans. The different types of igneous rock are:

- (a) Intrusive Igneous Rocks.
- (b) Extrusive Igneous Rocks.

**3. Give examples of metamorphic rocks.**

Ans. Examples of metamorphic rocks are marble, slate and quartzite.

##### **C. Define the following**

**1. Metamorphic rocks**

Ans. Metamorphic rocks are rocks of igneous and sedimentary rocks which had changed so greatly in appearance and in composition due to high pressure and high temperature that they had entirely lost their original character.

**2. Plutonic rocks**

Ans. Plutonic rocks are deep-seated rocks of large –sized crystal formed at greater depth due to slow rate of solidification of magma.

**3. Foliation**

Ans. The repetitive thin layer in metamorphic rocks which may be as thin as a sheet of paper or over a metre in thickness is called foliation.

##### **D. Answer in detail**

**1. Describe how sedimentary and igneous rocks are formed with examples.**

Ans. Sedimentary rocks are rocks formed by the sediments, particles, grains or fragments of rocks deposited in layers over a long course of time due to pressure of their own weight and cementation. For example, sandstone is formed by the coarse particles of loose sand. Igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of the hot and molten matter or magma, which lies in the interior of the earth. There are two types of igneous rocks:

- (i) Intrusive Igneous Rocks. Examples are dolerite and granite.
- (ii) Extrusive Igneous Rocks. Example is Basalt.

## 2. How are rocks important to us?

Ans. Rocks are important to us in the following ways:

- (i) Rocks, after disintegration by mechanical and chemical processes turn into valuable soils.
- (ii) Rocks are the store houses of a great variety of minerals which are used in various ways in manufacturing industries.
- (iii) Rocks are also a source of fuel-minerals.
- (iv) Rocks supply different types of stones which are of great use in constructing houses and roads.
- (v) Rocks are the source of precious metals like gold, silver, etc., which are used for making ornaments and show pieces.

## 3. What is rock cycle?

Ans. The change of rocks forming the crust of the earth from one type to the other due to various processes is called rock cycle.

# CHAPTER 15

## THE ATMOSPHERE (10 Marks)

### EXERCISE

#### A. Fill in the blanks

1. The atmosphere is composed primarily of nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%).
2. Solid particles of organic nature found in the atmosphere are pollen from plants and various kinds of bacteria.
3. Air is neither an element nor a compound; it is a complex mixture of gases and there are also a number of non-gaseous substances present in it.
4. In Greek the word Tropos means turbulence or mixing.
5. One of the most important causes for the depletion of the ozone layer is the use of chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons.

#### B. Answer the following questions briefly

##### 1. What are the chief gases found in the air?

Ans. The chief gases found in the air are oxygen and nitrogen. Oxygen constitutes about 21% and nitrogen about 78% by volume of pure dry air.

##### 2. What is the importance of Stratosphere?

Ans. The importance of Stratosphere is that it contains the ozone layer which absorbs harmful ultra-violet radiation from the Sun.

##### 3. Describe the climate of Mesosphere.

Ans. In the Mesosphere, temperature decreases with increase in height. The top of the mesosphere is the coldest part of earth's atmosphere.

##### 4. Why the thermosphere has extremely high temperatures?

Ans. The thermosphere has extremely high temperatures because there is very little or no gases above this layer to absorb the heat from solar radiation.

##### 5. What are the main causes of destruction of Ozone layer?

Ans. The main causes of destruction of Ozone layer are:

###### a) The Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs):

One of the most important causes for the depletion of the ozone layer is the use of chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons. These chemicals used in spray cans and as refrigerants react with the ozone layer and destroy it.

###### b) Radioactive Substances:

Radioactive Substances like uranium, thorium, etc. also deplete the ozone layer. These radioactive substances are used in power station and nuclear explosion.

###### c) Air Pollution:

Air pollution is also responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer. The depletion of the ozone layer will influence climate conditions adversely and its result will be global warming.



**C. Give reasons:**

**1. Composition of air is fairly uniform in the lower layers of the atmosphere.**

Ans. Composition of air is fairly uniform in the lower layers of the atmosphere because of the presence of moisture.

**2. Troposphere is an area of turbulence containing much water vapour and dust.**

Ans. Troposphere is an area of turbulence containing much water vapour and dust because this layer is subjected to intense mixing of water vapour and clouds in both horizontal and vertical circulation.

**3. Ionosphere is of great help in wireless communication.**

Ans. Ionosphere is of great help in wireless communication because the electrically-charged particles ions reflect the radio waves back to the earth surface.

**4. Ozone is considered a form of oxygen.**

Ans. Ozone is considered a form of oxygen because ozone has the same elements as that of atmospheric oxygen but have different molecules. Ozone has three molecules of oxygen while atmospheric oxygen has two molecules of oxygen. Ozone is produced when high energy radiation from the sun strikes some molecules of oxygen.

**D. Define the following**

**1. Global Warming:**

Ans. The increase of a gradual rise in the earth's average temperature is called Global Warming.

**2. Greenhouse Effect:**

Ans. The effect of trapping sun heat energy radiated by the earth due to presence of excessive layer of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is known as Greenhouse Effect.

**3. Atmosphere:**

Ans. The atmosphere is considered as the mixture of gases surrounding the Earth held in place by gravity.

**E. Distinguish between:**

**1. Maritime and Continental Climate:**

Ans. In a Continental Climate, the climate does fluctuate, such that the summer can be hot and winter very cold. Whereas in a Maritime Climate, there is less of a temperature variation, such that summer can be cool and the winter is not very cold.

**2. Temperate and Torrid Zone:**

Ans. Torrid Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn whereas temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere, and Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere.

**3. Weather and Climate:**

Ans. Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time whereas climate refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years).

**4. Thermosphere and Exosphere:**

Ans. Thermosphere is the layer of earth's atmosphere directly above the mesosphere and below the exosphere. Whereas exosphere is the upper-most layer of the earth's atmosphere.

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

**1. Describe the different layers of the atmosphere.**

Ans. The different layers of the atmosphere are:

**(i) Troposphere:**

Troposphere is the lowest layer of the earth's atmosphere. Here most weather phenomena such as cloud, rainfall and hailstorm take place. Most of the weather phenomena such as cloud, rain, rainfall and hailstorm occur here.

**(ii) Stratosphere:**

The next atmospheric layer lying above the troposphere is the stratosphere. The stratosphere contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.

**(iii) Mesosphere:**

The mesosphere is the part of the earth's atmosphere between the stratosphere and the thermosphere. In this layer, the temperature decreases with increase in height.

**(iv) Thermosphere:**

The thermosphere is the layer of earth's atmosphere directly above the mesosphere and below the exosphere.

**(v) Exosphere:**

Exosphere is the upper-most layer. This extends to a height of 1,600 kilometers and gives way to interplanetary space.

**2. What is the significance of atmosphere for the Earth?**

Ans. The significance of atmosphere for the Earth is that it has life-sustaining gases like oxygen. It protects us from the harmful ultraviolet and infrared rays of the sun. The atmosphere not only moderates temperature, but also helps in the circulation of water vapour, the source of rainfall.

**3. What is the significance of Ozone and what are the effects of its depletion?**

Ans. The significance of Ozone is that it prevents the harmful ultraviolet radiation of the sun from reaching the Earth's surface. The effects of its depletion are:

- (a) About 99% of the solar energy is screened out by the ozone layer. Ultraviolet radiation can cause different kinds of skin ailments like cancer, eczema, etc.
- (b) It has an adverse effect on plant life. Crops are affected and also other organisms on the earth.
- (c) A high rate of mutation takes place in the micro organism because of the high sensitivity of the DNA to ultra violet light.
- (d) The pollination function of most insects is disturbed as they 'see' ultraviolet light and depend upon it for free movement and navigation.

## **UNIT III: CIVICS**

### **CHAPTER 20**

#### **THE STATE GOVERNMENT (7 Marks)**

#### **EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. The Governor is the nominal head of the State Government.
- 2. The Governor summons and prorogues the sessions of the State Legislature and addresses the first session of Legislative Assembly.
- 3. Money bill can be introduced only in Vidhan Sabha.
- 4. The Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill.
- 5. The members of the Vidhan Sabha are elected directly by the people.

**B. Answer the following questions**

**1. What are Ordinances?**

Ans. The orders issued by the Governor before the Legislative Assembly can sit and pass required laws are called Ordinances.

## 2. What are the functions of the Governor?

Ans. The functions of the Governor are:

- (i) **Executive powers:**  
The Governor is the constitutional head of the state.
- (ii) **Judicial powers:**  
The Governor has the power to pardon or reduce a sentence.
- (iii) **The chief minister:**  
The Governor appoints the Chief Minister. The real power lies with him.
- (iv) **The state legislatures:**  
If the Governor feels that the particular law passed by a State Legislative Assembly will not benefit state; he can withhold his assent and may send it to the President.

## 3. Explain the terms 'unicameral' and 'bicameral'.

Ans. The state with one house, that is, Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is called Unicameral Legislature. The State with both the houses, namely Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) is called Bicameral Legislature.

## 4. How is the Vidhan Sabha more powerful than the Vidhan Parishad?

Ans. The Vidhan Sabha is more powerful than the Vidhan Parishad in the following ways:

- (a) Money bill can be introduced only in the Vidhan Sabha. Vidhan Parishad has to reject or pass the money bill within 14 days otherwise the bill is considered passed.
- (b) The Vidhan Parishad has little power over ordinary bills too. If the Vidhan Parishad rejects a bill or withholds it for three months, the Vidhan Sabha can pass it again.

## 5. How have state governments played a role in healthcare and education?

Ans. The state governments provide low cost healthcare especially for lower income groups at community health centers. Rural health programmes, local dispensaries are set up to make healthcare more accessible to the people. Free and compulsory education up to Class V in some states and up to Class XII in some other states and free mid-day meals, free uniforms, books etc. have been started as incentives by various states for children.

## 6. Explain the power and functions of the Chief Minister.

Ans. The power and functions of the Chief Minister are:

- (i) The Chief Minister presides over Cabinet meetings and has the power to appoint, dismiss or reshuffle members from the Council of Ministers.
- (ii) The Chief Minister acts as the link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers and coordinates the work of different ministries.

## 7. What are the functions of the Speaker?

Ans. The functions of the Speaker are:

- (a) The Speaker presides over the meetings of the Vidhan Sabha.
- (b) No bills or resolutions can be passed without his permission.
- (c) The Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill.
- (d) The Speaker maintains discipline in the House.

## CHAPTER - 21

### THE ROLE OF MEDIA (7 Marks)

#### EXERCISE

##### A. Fill in the blanks

1. Media tells about the people who are geographically divided.
2. Consumer awareness has increased with globalization.
3. Irresponsible publishing can harm the people's reputations.
4. The Indian Constitution has guaranteed freedom of expression.
5. Advertisers have a moral duty towards society.
6. Radio and television are a part of the electronic media.

##### B. Answer the following questions

###### 1. Why is public opinion important in a democracy?

Ans. Public opinion is important in a democracy because it provides a forum for different sections of society to express their views.

###### 2. How can media play a positive role in society?

Ans. Media can play a positive role in society by helping them to get information about a lot of things, and to form opinions and make judgments regarding various issues. It can keep the people updated and informed about what is happening around them and the world.

###### 3. Why does television have a greater impact than the radio?

Ans. Television has a greater impact than the radio because it provides visuals along with the sound. Even illiterate people can learn many things by watching television.

###### 4. Why should media be accountable to the public?

Ans. Media should be accountable to the public because it informs people about current new affairs and tells about the latest gossip and fashion. It informs about the people who are geographically divided.

###### 5. What impact has globalization had on our country?

Ans. Globalization has resulted in Indians having more disposal income. This has given families more buying powers.

###### 6. What is 'Right to Information Act, 2005'?

Ans. The Act that gives the public the right to ask questions is called 'Right to Information Act, 2005'.

\*\*\*\*\*The End\*\*\*\*\*