



CLASS - VII - SOCIAL SCIENCE NOTES JULY

2. Inside our Earth

I. TECHNICAL WORDS

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Rocks         | - Rocks are the solid particles made up of a mixture of minerals.  |
| 2. Igneous rocks | - The rocks that are formed by the cooling and solidification of the molten lava.  |
| 3. Sedimentary   | - These are formed by the sediments of other rocks. The sediments get compressed and hardened and form rocks.            |
| 4. Fossils       | - Remains of dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks.   |
| 5. Rock Cycle    | - It is continuous cycle of change of one type of rock.  |
| 6. Minerals      | - These are naturally occurring inorganic substances which have a definite chemical composition and physical properties. |

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between the intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks.

Ans.

| <i>Intrusive igneous rocks</i>   | <i>Extrusive igneous rocks</i>  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These rocks are also called the Plutonic rocks.</li><li>• These are formed when the molten magma cools down deep inside earth's crust.</li><li>• Granite is an intrusive igneous rock.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These rocks are also known as the volcanic rocks.</li><li>• These are formed when the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it cools down and becomes solid to form rocks.</li><li>• Basalt is an extrusive igneous rock.</li></ul> |

2. Name the three types of rocks and explain any one.

Ans. Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic are the three types of rocks, found on the earth's surface.

**Igneous rocks :**

- Igneous word is derived from a latin word ignis means fire.
- These are formed by the cooling and solidification of the molten lava.
- These rocks are also called the Primary Rocks because these are the ancestors of all other rocks.
- They make up 85% or more of the earth's crust.
- These are crystalline in structure.

### 3. What is a rock cycle?

**Ans.** It is a continuous cycle of change of one type of rock to another type of rock.

## III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

### 1. How are the rocks and minerals useful for human beings?

**Ans.** Usefulness of rocks and minerals can be described as under:

- (i) These are very useful for the mankind. They also play a significant role in the development of the mankind.
- These are used for making buildings, roads, bridges, houses etc.
  - Potash and phosphates that are used as a source of chemicals that are found in the sedimentary rocks.
  - Minerals are used in preparing a number of things like, computers, sunglasses, cans, pencils, slates, etc.
  - Coal, petroleum and natural gas are used as fuel.
  - They also provide us precious stones like gems and diamonds.
  - These are also used in industries.
  - These are also used in the field of medicines and fertilizers.

### 2. It is impossible to reach the centre of the earth. Give reasons.

**Ans.** This statement is true that it is impossible to reach the centre of the earth.

The earth's radius is about 6371 km. We cannot go to the centre of the earth.

This is because the central core has very high temperature and pressure. To meet this purpose, we have to dig a hole with the depth of 6000 km on the ocean floor. This is not possible. Depth of the known deepest mine of the world is only 4 km. It is located in South Africa. To get mineral oil, engineers have to dig a hole of about 6 km deep.

## 4. Delhi : 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Century

### I. TECHNICAL WORDS

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Turkish   | - A Citizen of Turkey, Country in West Asia. |
| 2. Sultanate | - The Kingdom of a Muslim ruler.             |

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 3. Client | - A Person who is under the protection of another person. |
| 4. Jizya  | - A kind of tax levied on non-Muslims.                    |
| 5. Kharaj | - Land tax imposed by sultans.                            |

## II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q. 1. Explain the sources of Medieval Indian history.**

**Ans.** The main sources of Medieval Indian history are the histories, the accounts of foreign travellers and court chroniclers or Tawarikh, inscriptions, coins, architecture, etc. The most valuable sources of information of this period are Tawarikh and the accounts of the foreign travellers.

**Q. 2. Write a short note on the 'Bandagons'**

**Ans.** Bandagan is a Persian word used for slaves who were appointed as governors and trained for military service. They held important political offices in the kingdom. The Sultans trusted and relied upon them.

**Q. 3. What were the main functions of the Muqtis?**

**Ans.** The main functions of the muqtis were to lead military campaigns for the Sultan and maintain law and order in their Iqtas. They also collected revenue from their Iqtas as salary.

## III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q. 1. Mention the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties. Did they want to defy the orders of the Sultans?**

**Ans.** Muqtis were the people who controlled the land given as Iqta. Land was granted to nobles, influential persons for the purpose of collection of taxes. The land was also given to military commanders as governor of some territories of varying size this grant was known as Iqta. So, the muqtis paid their soldiers from the land revenue collected. The land control reflected the governing style of the sultans which helped them to collect revenue. They did not defy generally but to get more revenue they exceed their limit of control.

**Q. 2. What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?**

**Ans.** Mongols invaded India several times during Khalji Rule. Delhi Sultan faced the Mongol onslaught. The Mongol invasion continued; and this kept Sultans busy in the north-west. The Mongols engaged in plundering the Sultanate which resulted in the decline of the Khalji power; and many Mongols embraced Islam during this period and settled near Delhi. Mongol invasions were related to amassing of illegitimate wealth by many of officials of the Sultanate. Thus, it made the sultanate weak.

## 2. Role of the Government in Health

### I. TECHNICAL WORDS

- |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Public                 | - | An Activity organized by the government and meant for all the people of our country.      |
| 2. Private                | - | An Activity done by an individual or organization for profit.                             |
| 3. Medical tourism        | - | The People of country visit another country for availing facilities at low costs.         |
| 4. Communicable diseases- |   | Diseases that are easily spread from one person to another through food, water, air, etc. |

### II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1. Discuss about healthcare in India

**Ans.** The state government is responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring schemes to improve public health. So, they set up health centres, hospitals laboratories for testing, blood bank, ambulance services etc. In India, the government's efforts to improve public health have been focussed on the Five Year Plans, on coordinated planning between the centre and state. Governments expenditure on health is jointly shared by the central and state governments.

#### 2. What are the various ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss.

**Ans.** Public health is the responsibility of the state and central governments. Government encourages and support private initiative. The public health services are provided by a chain of health centres and hospital throughout the country.

- Most of the rural areas have been provided with (Primary Health Centre) PHCs.
- State provides public health services and Health Education
- Besides low cost or free treatment for the poor. States are preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Such as, TB, Jaundice, Cholera, Dengue, Chikungunya, etc.

#### 3. How were the facilities in villages of Kerala affected after 1996?

**Ans.** The Kerala government gave 40% of the entire state budget to the panchayats in 1996. This initiative gave more power to the panchayats. The panchayats could now make proper plans for water, food, education and women development. Focus was laid on proper water supply, working of schools and Anganwadis, improvement of health centres, etc.

### III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1. "Improvement in drinking water and sanitation can control many

**communicable diseases.” Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** Communicable diseases spread from one person to another in many ways such as water, air, food etc. In the absence of control measures, these diseases turn into epidemic and kill many people at the same time. TB, Jaundice, Cholera, Diarrhoea are due to dirty water and can cause epidemic diseases if not controlled on time. Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya are due to bad sanitation condition. Country requires provision of sanitation and Health Services such as ensuring that mosquitoes do not breed on account of garbage on the street, water coolers etc. Pure water should be provided for every citizen.

**2. What are the positive aspects of healthcare in India? Explain.**

**Ans.** Positive aspects of healthcare in India are as follows:

- India has the largest health care services in the world. Consisting of 3 licensed medical practitioners per 10,000 of population. In our country 15,000 new graduate doctors and 5,000 postgraduate doctors are trained every year.
- Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. Primary Health Centres, the cornerstone of rural healthcare system, have grown tremendously. The number of Hospitals in India has grown 2712 (1950) to 18,218 in 2000.
- Medical Tourism and medical outsourcing are the two next big things to happen in India.
- India is the fourth largest producer of medicine in the world. The private pharmaceutical industry receives substantial state patronage for its growth through patent laws, subsidised drugs and protection from MNCs.
- India is also a large exporter of medicines.

**IV. PICTURE STUDY**

This is a picture of a Primary Health Centre in India. Answer the following questions with respect to the picture.

**1. Where are Primary Health Centres (PHCs) mainly found in India?**

**Ans.** In rural areas.

**2. Who works in these Health Centres?**

**Ans.** A nurse and a village health worker work in these health centres.

**3. Who supervises the working of PHCs?**

**Ans.** Senior doctors and District Hospitals supervise the working of PHCs.

**4. List two advantages of PHCs.**

Two advantages of PHCs are as follows:

- People get treatment in the **Ans.** villages itself.
- Treatment is at a very low cost or free of cost.