

VII - Social Science Class Work Notes

4. The Mughal (16th to 17th century)

I. Technical Words

1. Sarkar - The provinces under Mughals
2. Wazir - Diwan or Prime Minister
3. Suba - Province
4. Zabt - Revenue fixed according to continuity of cultivation and quality of soils
5. Imperial - Pertaining to the emperor
6. Jagir - Revenue assignments under Akbar
7. Dogma - A system of belief
8. Firman - Order of an emperor

II. Short answer type questions:

1. **The Mughals emphasised their Timurid and not their Mongol descent. Give reasons why.**

Mughals were descendents of Mongols from their mother side while they were successor of Tumurid ancestry from father's side they felt proud of their Timurid ancestry only, so they emphasised on it only

2. **What was the relationship between a mansabdar and his jagir?**

Mansabdar performed both civil and military functions. They received their salaries as assignment of land called Jagir. The mansabdars only had rights to the revenue of their assignments. They collected it through their servants.

3. **Discuss the role of a Zamindar in Mughal administration.**

Zamindars or powerful chieftains of village collected tax from the peasants for the king in the Mughal administration. They were link between the king and the peasants. They were very powerful in Mughal administration.

4. **Write a short note on the Mughal emperor, Babur.**

Babur established Mughal dynasty in India in 1526. He became the master of north India after defeating Rana Sanga, the greatest Rajput king of Mewar. He established his control over Delhi, Punjab and the Ganga plain as far as Bihar. He was brilliant military general, a poet and writer with an excellent

style in Turkish. He wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish.

5. Discuss Mughal relations with the Rajputs.

The Mughals, especially Akbar and Jahangir adopted the policy of matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs. They did so to strengthen their position. Akbar married the daughter of Raja Bharmal of Amber (Jaipur). After this, other Rajput families followed the path of matrimonial alliances with the Mughals and got high positions in the empire. Jahangir married a Rathor princess, daughter of the Rajput king of Marwar (Jodhpur). But all Rajput rulers did not accept matrimonial alliances with the Mughals. The Sisodiya Rajputs did not accept the Mughal authority for a long time.

III. Long answer type questions:

1. Why was land revenue very important for the stability of the Mughal Empire?

The income from Land revenue was very important to the stability of the Mughal empire. This was because the Mughal court was the symbol of pomp and luxury. This luxury required more and more money that could be fulfilled mainly by the land revenue. So, the peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal empire, Tax on agricultural produce was main source of income of the Mughal rulers.

2. Why did the Mughals recruit mansabdar from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis.

The Mughals recruit mansabdar from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the mughal empire expanded to include different regions. This influenced many kings and chieftains. So, they got nobility and loyalty of diverse groups and they ensure that there was no challenge from these groups to their empire.

3. What steps were taken by Akbar to improve agriculture?

Akbar brought many reforms in the land revenue system. His land revenue minister Todar Mal introduced a land revenue system known as Todar Mal's Bandobast. He made a survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated. On the basis of the data obtained, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles, these circles fixed its own revenue rates for each crop.

4. Peasants were vital to the economy of the Mughal Empire. Justify this statement.

The statement is apt as the tax on the agricultural produce was the main source of income of Mughal rulers. Money which the mughals needed for their luxury could be had mainly by land revenue. Therefore, the peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal empire as all the functions of states linked with peasants' revenue.

5. Describe the Mansabdari system.

The Mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar. The term, Mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab i.e., a position or rank in the official hierarchy. All those who joined the Mughal service were enrolled as Mansabdars. This was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (a) rank (b) salary and (c) military responsibilities. The rank and salary of a Mansabdar were determined by a numerical value, called Zat. The mansabdars were recruited from diverse backgrounds. The Mansabdars performed both civil and military functions. They received their salaries generally as assignments of land, called Jagirs. The Mansabdars had rights to the revenue of their assignments.

IV. Picture Study

This is the picture of the first Mughal Emperor of India. Answer the following questions with respect to the picture



1. Identify the picture.

Babur.

2. Whom did he defeat in his fifth expedition to India?

Ibrahim Lodi.

3. What event took place in the Battle of Khanwa?

Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar was defeated.

4. Which areas of India did he conquer?

Punjab, Delhi and the Gangetic Plains as far as Bihar.

3. How the State Government Works

I. Technical Words

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Unicameral | - | State legislature having only one house, the vidhan sabha. |
| 2. MLA | - | Member of Legislative Assembly. He is elected directly by the people. |
| 3. Majority | - | A situation when more than half the people are in a favour of a decision. |
| 4. Constituency | - | Areas in which a state / country is divided for the purpose of elections. The voters living in a constituency choose their representative. |

II. Short answer type questions:

1. List the eligibility conditions for becoming an MLA.

To be an MLA, a person must be a citizen of India and must not be less than 25 years of age. He must possess some other qualifications as may be prescribed on that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

2. Discuss the nation-state relations in India.

There is division of power between the central and state governments. But the central government has a large number of powers and resources. The state look towards the centre for financial assistance.

3. How do some MLAs become ministers? Explain

A political party whose MLAs won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. Majority party elects its leader who becomes the Chief Minister on the Governor's invitation; and the Chief Minister selects other MLAs as Ministers from the party.

III. Long answer type questions:

1. Discuss how the state legislature makes laws.

The state legislature makes laws related to the state list given in our constitution

- A proposal to pass new law or to change an existing one is called bill
- A bill on subject under the state list can be introduced in either of the Houses.

- But, in the case of Money Bill, it can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly.
- The bill is discussed and debated in three stages. Then, it is put to vote in the respective Houses.
- If the majority of the members present in the House vote for the bill, it is sent to the other house. There also, it goes through a similar process
- When bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent to the governor for his consent. It becomes law after the Governor's signature.
- The Governor may return the bill to the legislature with suggestions. The legislature may or may not accept the suggestions and send it back to the Governor for the signature. This time, the Governor has to sign it.

2. How does the state legislature exercise control over the state executive?

The state legislature exercises control over the state executive. They can question the policies and working of the executive.

- During the fixed hours in the daily routine of the assembly or the council, members can question the ministers of the state executive and draw their attention to the important issues.
- If the minister does not satisfy the legislature with their answer, the Vidhan Sabha may pass a vote of non-confidence against the minister. Then, the council of ministers has to resign.
- The state legislature can move an adjournment motion to discuss an urgent issue.
- The State Legislature participates in the election of the President of India and elects members of the Rajya Sabha. In this way, we find Legislative Assembly is more powerful than the Legislative Council in the State.

3. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

Powers and functions Chief Minister are as follows:

- The Chief Minister is the real head of the state
- He/she supervises the working of the entire council of ministers.
- He/she distributes portfolios to the ministers of the state council of ministers
- He/she can exclude and include anybody in the council of ministers.
- He/she presides over the meeting of the cabinet and council of ministers and communicates all decisions taken to the Governor.
- He/she is responsible for the success or failure of the government.
- Resignation by the Chief Minister is treated as the resignation of the

entire council of ministers.

4. Who is an MLA and how is he elected?

Member of the Legislative Assembly is called an MLA. The MLAs are directly elected by the people of the state. For the purpose of election, the state is divided into different areas or constituencies. A constituency is the particular area from which all the voters living there elect their representative. For each constituency, the people elect one representative who becomes an MLA. So, the MLAs belong to different political parties.

5. Describe the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers.

Powers and functions of Council of Ministers are as follows:

- The Council of Ministers is the real executive of the state. Each department in the state government is headed by a cabinet minister or minister of state. It is his/her responsibility to run the administration of the department smoothly.
- It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- It is the responsibility of the council of ministers to maintain law and order and ensure security of life and property of the people in the state.
- All major appointments of the state are made by the Governor on the advice of the council of ministers.
- It discusses on disputes with other states.

IV. Picture Study

This is a picture of a rally organised by people against some government policies. Answer the following questions in this respect.



1. What is the importance of people's participation in a democracy?

Importance of people's participation in a democracy:

- People elect their representatives.
- They address their issues to the MLA of their constituency.
- Participate in political discussions and can express their honest opinion on the functioning of government.
- Can also organise rallies, dharanas, strikes, signature campaign, press conference etc. to get their voices heard
- Can force a government to review or change their decisions.

2. In what other ways can people raise their voice against the government?

People can raise their voice against the government by organising Dharanas, strikes, signature campaigns, press conferences, etc.

3. What is the Question Hour and why is it important?

The opposition parties raise questions and analyse the working of the government during the Question Hour. It is important as issues of public importance are discussed during this hour. In a democracy, the government is accountable to the people.

3. Our Changing earth

I. Technical Words

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Endogenic forces | - | The forces which act in the interior of the Earth. |
| 2. Earthquake | - | An earthquake is a sudden vibration in the earth's crust that originates due to a natural cause. |
| 3. Till | - | Rock material transported by a glacier. |
| 4. Seismic waves | - | The waves generated by an earthquake. |

II. Short answer type questions

1. What do you mean by erosion and deposition?

Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice. While deposition refers to the fill up of the depression of the earth's surface.

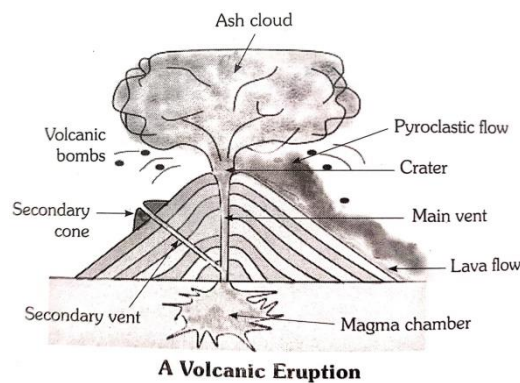
2. Discuss the endogenic and exogenic forces.

Endogenic Forces: The forces that act inside our earth are known as the endogenic forces. These forces can be sudden or slow. Sudden forces produce sudden movements and slow forces cause slow movements of the lithospheric plates.

Exogenic Forces: The forces that work on the surface of the earth are known as the exogenic forces. These forces give rise to a great variety of landforms. These forces are also known as the external forces.

3. Write a short note on the volcanoes. Also, draw a diagram of a volcano.

Volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly. Volcanoes bring hot gases, ash, solid rock materials, steam etc. from the earth's interior. The opening of a volcano on the earth's surface is called a vent. While the funnel shaped basin surrounding the opening area or vent is termed as a crater.



4. How are the floodplains formed?

Floodplains are the depositional landforms of the rivers. Rivers in their lower course carry huge quantities of fine soils and other materials called sediments. During the floods, these sediments are spread over the adjacent areas. A layer of sediments deposited in the plain areas form a flat fertile floodplain.

5. What are ox-bow lakes and meanders?

Ox-bow lakes: More circular meanders give birth to the ox-bow lakes. In this process, erosion take place on the concave side while deposition on the convex side of a meander. Slowly this process forms the ox-bow lake.

Meanders: Due to the irregularities of ground force the river swings into various loops that are called the meanders.

III. Long answer type questions

1. Explain the erosional and depositional landforms formed by the oceanic waves.

Oceanic waves are the most powerful agents of coastal erosion. The erosional and depositional works of the oceanic waves give birth to a variety of coastal landforms.

Erosional Landforms

- **Sea Caves:**

These are formed due to the gradual erosion of weak and strongly jointed rocks by sea waves. These joints are widened into large hollows that are called the sea caves.



Sea Caves

- **Sea Arches:**

When two caves approach one another from either side of a headland and unite, they originate an arch. In an arch, only roof of the caves remains.



Sea Arche

- **Sea Stacks:**

Further erosion by the ocean waves will finally lead to the total collapse of the arch and break the roof. Then, seaward portion of the headland will remain as a pillar, that is known as a stack.



Sea Stack

- **Sea Cliff:**

The steep rocky coast rising vertically above sea water is known as a sea cliff.



Sea Cliff

Depositional Landforms

- **Beaches:**

The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores that form beaches. Marina beach on Tamil Nadu is a famous beach of India.



Beaches

- **Bars and Barriers:**

The embankments of sands formed by sedimentation through sea waves parallel to the coastline is known as bar, whereas the larger bars are termed as the barriers.



2. Give a brief account of the landforms formed by wind.

Wind is also an important geomorphic agent of erosion. Wind is the most significant and powerful agent of erosion in the desert areas. Let us know more about its erosional and depositional landforms.

Erosional Landforms

- **Mushroom Rocks:**

The rocks having broad upper part and narrow base is called the mushroom rock. It resembles the shape of a mushroom. These are formed due to the excessive erosional work of wind in the lower section of rock as compared to its upper part.



- **Demoiselles:**

These are the rocks pillars having relatively resistant rocks at the top and soft rocks below. Wind erodes the soft rocks while the hard rocks remain standing as a pillar, which are known as the demoiselles.



Depositional Landforms

- **Sand Dunes:**

These are the hills of sand formed by the accumulation of sand and shaped by the movement of wind. Dunes are formed when wind deposits sand in the form of a low hill.



- **Loess:**

The fine dust blown beyond the desert limits is deposited on the neighbouring land in large areas called loess.



3. What is a glacier? Which landforms are formed by the glaciers?

Glaciers are rivers of ice. The moving ice mass down slope under the impact of gravity is called glacier. They generally give birth to the erosional landforms in the highlands, whereas the depositional landforms in the lowland areas.

Glaciers erode their valleys by plucking stones and soils. Let us discuss about the erosional and depositional landforms of the glaciers.



Erosional Landforms: U-shaped valley is the most significant erosional landform of the glaciers. The glaciers on its downward journey, carve out deep, wide, steep sided and flat floored valley, that is known as the U-shaped valley. Horn, cirque, tarn, tail, crag etc. are the other erosional features of glaciers.



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Depositional Landforms: Moraines, drumlines, ester etc. the important depositional landforms of the glaciers. Moraines are formed when the materials

carried by the glacier such as rock big and small sand and silt gets deposited.



4. Why do mushroom rocks have broad tops and narrow bases ?

Wind is a geomorphic agent of erosion. It is comparatively minor agent because of low density of air as compared to the rock and water. Wind works as an active erosional agent in desert areas and form erosional landforms. and depositional landforms. Mushroom rocks are the 'erosional landform'. They have broad top and narrow base due to the excessive erosional work of the wind in the lower section of rock as compared to its upper part. It resembles the shape of a mushroom.



5. Sea caves are turned into stacks. Give reasons.

Sea or ocean waves and currents are the most powerful agents of coastal erosion. The erosional and depositional works of the sea waves give birth to coastal landscapes. Sea caves are formed due to the glacial erosion of weak and strongly jointed rocks by sea waves. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks, cracks develop and over time they become cave like structure called sea cave, but further erosion by the ocean waves will finally lead to the total collapse of the arch and breaks the roof. Then, seaward portion of the headland will remain as a pillar (stack) like image. In this way sea caves are turned into stacks.

6. Earthquakes and volcanoes lead to huge loss of life and property. Explain

The earthquakes and volcanoes are the sudden and natural hazards. They can occur any time of a year. These natural hazards are caused due to the sudden movements in the lithospheric plates. They cause extreme destruction on the earth's surface following are the major impacts of the natural hazards called

the earthquakes and volcanoes.

- They cause huge loss of the life and property.
- They affect animals and birds.
- They also affect the quality of soil and land.
- They also adversely affect the environment.
- They cause the risk of global warming by producing harmful gases
- In this way, earthquakes and volcanoes carry great loss not only for the human beings but for the environment also.

IV. Picture Study

This is a picture of a volcano. Answer the following questions with respect to the picture.



1. Define a volcano

A volcano is an opening (vent) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

2. Volcanoes are a result of sudden movements inside the earth.

3. Volcano is derived from Latin word 'volcanus' which means Roman God of Fire

4. Define crater and vent with respect to a volcano.

Crater: It is the funnel-shaped basin surrounding the opening area or vent

Vent: It is the opening of a volcano on the earth's surface.

4.Air (Atmosphere)

I. Technical Words

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Atmosphere | - | The total mass of air surrounding our earth. |
| 2. Sleet | - | Rain that contains some ice. |
| 3. Troposphere | - | This is the layer of the atmosphere that immediately surrounds us. |
| 4. Exosphere | - | This is the uppermost layer of the earth. |
| 5. Rainfall | - | Deposition of moisture from the atmospheric pressure. |

II. Short answer type questions

1. Give a short account of the structure of the atmosphere

Our atmosphere has layered structure as the concentration of different gases varies with the height from the earth's surface, denser and heavy gases found near the earth's surface while lighter gases are found at higher altitude. Based on temperature, the atmosphere is divided vertically into five layers—troposphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, stratosphere and exosphere.

2. Why is the atmosphere important for us?

Atmosphere is very important for us because it provides protective shield against extreme heat. It acts as greenhouse by keeping the earth warm. Atmosphere gives us air to breathe and protects us against falling debris from the space and other weather phenomena are also provided by atmosphere.

3. Write a short note on the atmospheric layers of the earth.

The atmospheric layers of the earth are as follows:

- Troposphere—which immediately surrounds us.
- Stratosphere—lies above the troposphere.
- Mesosphere—this is the third layer of the atmosphere
- Thermosphere—it extends from mesosphere to exosphere.
- Exosphere—upper most layer of the earth

4. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Weather	Climate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weather relates to the daily atmospheric changes and conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate represents atmospheric condition over a longer period of time (about 35 years).
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It can change many times a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It remains constant for long period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weather changes occur over a small region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate changes relate to a larger area

5. Name the elements of weather and climate. Explain any one of them.

Elements of Weather and Climate:

Temperature, pressure, moisture and winds are the elements of weather and climate. They affect our atmosphere at a large scale.

Temperature:

The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is temperature. The sun is the main source of heat on the earth. All parts of the earth do not get the same amount of heat. Temperature changes from place to place and time to time due to latitude, altitude, distance from the sea and prevailing winds.

III. Long answer type questions

1. Differentiate between troposphere and stratosphere.

Troposphere	Stratosphere
<ul style="list-style-type: none">This extends from earth's surface to an average height of 13 km. The air we breathe exists here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This lies above the tropopause and extends up to 50 km
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Due to the presence of Dust particles and water vapour at lower level, all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog, hailstorm take place in this layer of atmosphere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The temperature of this layer increases with height after about first 20 km.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exchange of heat and moisture takes place in this layer because ocean currents play a significant role in climate condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In this first 20 km there is high concentration of ozone. It has formed its own layer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temperature generally decreases with attitude at the rate of 0.65°C from every concentration in atmosphere also decreases with height.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ozone is a form of oxygen; and its chief function is filtering ultraviolet rays of the sun reaching the earth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The layer ends at the tropopause where temperature is generally about 57°C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This layer is most ideal for flying aeroplanes because of the absence of cloud and weather conditions.

2. What do you mean by global warming? What are its consequences?

Greenhouse effect rises the problem of the gradual rise in temperature of the earth's atmosphere, this is caused by an increase of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air surrounding the earth which traps the heat of the sun, this heating of earth's is termed as greenhouse effect. Any of the gases that are thought to cause the greenhouse effect is called greenhouse gas. The outgoing heat is blocked by carbon dioxide layer and water vapours present in the air. The excess pollutants in atmosphere have formed this layer. On account of this trapped energy the earth is getting gradually warm, it is known as global warming. The Global Warming is causing climate change. It may be led to extinction of some plants and animals in the long run. Many glaciers on high mountains like the Himalayas and the Antarctic ice sheet, are melting at a faster rate on account of global warming. As a result, the sea level rises, causing floods in the coastal areas.

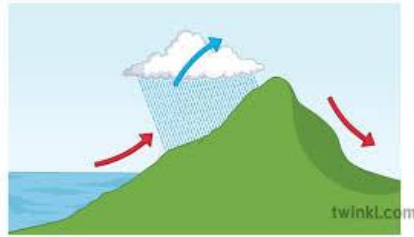
3. Explain the term, moisture. Also, discuss various types of rainfalls with the help of suitable examples.

Moisture: Water vapours present in the atmosphere called the moisture. The amount of moisture present in the air varies from place to place.

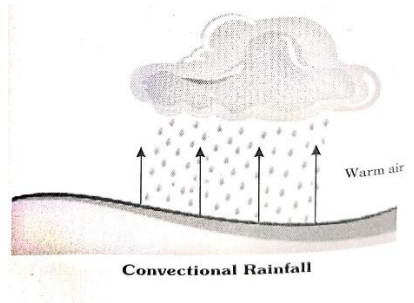
Rainfall: Deposition of moisture from the atmosphere on the earth is called Rainfall. There are three types of rainfall:

- Relief Rainfall:** When moisture bearing winds are forced to rise over a hill

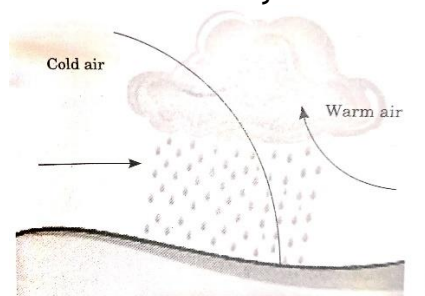
or mountain and shed its moisture in the form of Rainfall. It is called Relief Rainfall or Orographic Rainfall.



- **Convective Rainfall:** When moist air gets heated and rises up in the atmosphere. The air further expands, cools and condenses to form cloud, to bring rainfall. It is called convective rainfall.



- **Cyclonic Rainfall:** When warm and cooled air have different densities, they don't mix then the warm air rises up due to its light weight. While the cold air remains near the surface. In this situation, a front originates. Rising warm air condenses and forms clouds, which finally brings rainfall. This type of rainfall is known as the cyclonic or frontal Rainfall.



4. Write a brief note on the atmospheric pressure. What is its significance for human beings?

Atmospheric Pressure: The weight exerted by the air on the earth's surface is called the atmospheric pressure. The air pressure is the highest at sea level and decreases with height. Apart from the latitude, the air pressure also depends on the temperature of air at a given place. In hot area, air gets heated and rises so it is low pressure areas, whereas cold air creates high pressure area. Atmospheric pressure is measured by an instrument called Barometer and expressed in (mb) millibar.

Its significance for human beings is as under:

Variation in the atmospheric pressure creates wind. It also affects the weather of a place. A place having high pressure, usually experiences — fair weather and vice versa for human beings. It is also responsible for climatic condition and play a significant role in air day-to-day lives.

5. Why do you think that wet clothes take a longer time to dry on a humid day?

Clothes remain wet and take longer time to dry when the atmosphere around them

is damp and wet. Humidity is the amount of moisture or water vapour present in air at any moment in time. On a humid day the air is full of water. As the air gets warmer, its capacity to hold the water vapour increase. As a result, conditions become more and more humid. Hence, wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day.

IV. Picture Study :

Study the picture and answer the questions.

1. Identify different layers of the atmosphere.

The atmosphere is divided vertically into five layers namely the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

2. Name the layer where all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm take place.

Troposphere.

3. Name the layer where meteorites burn up on entering from space.

Mesosphere is the layer where meteorites burn up on entering from space.

4. In which layer do aeroplanes fly?

Stratosphere.