

New Era Public School

Class: 7th

Subject: S. st

Solved Assignment of Term 2nd

Lesson no: 9

Topic: Flowering
of Regional Cultures.

Q: Key words on page 91

C: Tick the correct option:

i: Kalkana

ii: Medu

iii: Jansen

iv: 647

D: Match the following:

5 , 4 , 1 , 2 , 3

E: True or false:

i: True ii: True iii: False iv: True

v: True vi: True vii: True viii: True

F: Fill in the blanks:

1. Rajasthani and Pahari

2. Raj Tarangini

3. Twelfth

4. Meidang

5. Jyoti-Babri.

Lesson no: 10

Topic: India in
The Eighteenth Century

A. Answer the following questions:

2. The successors of Aurangzeb were known as Later Mughals.

3. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the third time in 1761. This time it was an attack on the Marathas met at Panipat. In this battle, Marathas lost 28,000 soldiers and were defeated. The Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao died of shock at this defeat.

4. i Bengal:- The Governor of Bengal, Mirshid Quli Khan, founded the independent State of Bengal, which included Bihar and Orissa.

ii: Awadh (Oudh):- In 1723, Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Ali Khan founded the Muslim State of Oudh.

iii: Hyderabad:- The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1724.

iv: Rohilkhand:- Ali Muhammad Khan

Rohilla laid the foundation of an independent kingdom of Rohillas in 1721. This came to be known as Rohilkhand.

5. The Kingdom of Mysuru was practically independent after the downfall of the Vijayanagara Kingdom. But its ruler Krishna Rai was a mere puppet in the hands of his general Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali became the virtual ruler in 1760 CE. He defeated the English in 1769. He was a great administrator and a brave warrior. He ruled over Mysuru till his death. After his death, he was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan known in Indian history as the "Tiger of Mysuru". He made Mysuru a progressive state. He introduced reforms which were novel at that time. He was a true secular ruler and died fighting the English troops like his father Hyder Ali.

6. The most effective reason for the Marathas to come into power in Maharashtra was the role played by Saints and Philosophers of Maharashtra who invoked the national spirit of Marathas. They included Jnaneshwar and Namdev (13th and 14th centuries)

and Ramdas (17th century).

7. a. Jat Revolt: - The Jats first rebelled against the Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb. The rebellion of Gokala was suppressed in 1669, that of Raja Ram in 1688. The Jats under Bhajja became troublesome again between (1705 - 1707). Bhajja's son Churaman continued the struggle against the Mughals. The Satnamis were peasants from Mathura who also revolted against Aurangzeb but were suppressed. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Jats succeeded in establishing an independent state.

b. Sikh Revolt: The tenth Sikh Guru, Gurind Singh fought Aurangzeb all his life. After his death, the Sikhs were divided into Misl. Each was led by powerful chiefs. They were reunited by Ranjit Singh who founded the first Sikh Kingdom on the eastern side of the river Sutlej and named it Punjab.

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Misl is the political group among Sikhs, each having its own leader.

2. The ministers under the Marathas are known as Peshwas.

3. The council of eight ministers under Shiwaji is known as Akhatabradha.

C: Tick the correct option;

1. (iv)

2. (ii)

3. (iii)

4. (i)

5. (i)

D: Match the following

4, 3, 2, 5, 1

E: True or False:

1. False

2. False

3. True

4. False

5. False

6. False

F: Fill in the blanks:

1. Aurangzeb.

2. Ranjit Singh.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk.

4. Rohilkhand.

5. Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas.

civicsLesson no : 5Topic: Gender Relations.

A. Answer the following Questions:

1. The inequality between men and women in terms of status, wealth, income and treatment is known as gender inequality. There are many reasons for the various types of gender inequality:

a: Gender Inequality in the family:

Like in the society, gender inequality also prevails in families, women are ill-treated or discriminated in the family. The birth of a female child in the family is considered a curse, whereas the birth of a baby boy is always welcomed.

b: Inequality in Basic facilities:

Women are ignored when it comes to providing the basic facilities of life. For example education, which is a basic right of every human being, is not fully provided to women. The opportunities for higher education may be very few for girl children. This discrimination is justified by arguing that higher learning is the domain

of men alone.

c. Professional Inequality:

In terms of employment and promotion in jobs, women often face more hardships than men. It is because of this fact that 'women reservation' quotas are being fixed in employment and professional training.

d. Ownership Inequality:

In many societies, the ownership and inheritance of property can also be very unequal.

e. Inequality in household: In terms of childcare and distribution of domestic work, female children have a miserable lot.

2. No, the division of labour between men and women is not balanced. In rural as well as urban areas, women are more burdened than men. For example, in villages, the women have to work in fields and orchards besides looking after the household. In urban areas they have to maintain their household and look after the children in addition to working outside the home. Men as compared to women are less burdened. They are mainly engaged in earning a livelihood. If they work in

fields they do not participate in household chores. In urban areas, where men work outside homes, they do not lend a helping hand to the women in household chores. So, the division of labour is not in favour of women.

3. If we assess the economic importance of homemaker, we will come to know that even while doing no outside job, she too contributes equally in the economic upliftment of her home. She cooks, washes and maintains the home. In this case if servants are engaged for these, a good amount of money has to be spent on these servants. An educated mother who teaches her children at home saves money paid to the tutors. A working woman who helps her home by earning additional income and making the economic condition better. An unmarried working girl can help her parents save for her own marriage. Therefore, saying goodbye to gender inequality we have to allow our female folk to work shoulder to shoulder with men. Only then our homes and our nation become

prosperous and happy.

4:- After 1947 the government took up many welfare programmes for women's empowerment.

1. It was ensured in the constitution of India through the directive principles of State policy that wages given to women would be equal to that of men for similar nature of work.

2. In many States, women's education is subsidized and female students are granted many incentives.

3. A fixed quota in professional education and employment has been reserved for women candidates.

4. The National Commission for women has the responsibility to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.

5. The Hindu marriage act was amended in 1956 and remarriage of widows was given legal safeguard.

6. Under the Child Marriage Restraint Act it is illegal for a girl child under the age of 18 to be married.

7. Women were given the right to vote.

8. The amendment to the Hindu Law of Inheritance and passing of the Hindu Code Bill paved the way for enactment of Kamala Act.

9. The enactment of Anti-dowry Act

empowered the women against greedy husbands and in laws.

5. Women had a superior status during Vedic ages. But as time passed, their position in the society deteriorated. The following facts speak of 'gender inequality' in Indian society.

- i: Men Superior: Indian society considers men, physically and mentally, superior to women. Women are supposed to run the household and seldom allowed to work outside.
- ii: Discrimination: In many Indian families boys are preferred to girls. Girls are neglected in matters of education and even healthcare.
- iii: Feticide: Female feticide, meaning killing the female child in the mother's womb, despite a ban on this, it is still done in many parts.
- iv: Child Marriage: In the case of child marriage, it is the female child who suffers more. She has to bear the pain of childbirth at a very young age and she has to spend a long life without a partner.
- v: Sati: There was a time when a widow had to burn herself on the funeral pyre of her dead husband.

She had no right to live after the death of her husband. This practice was called 'Sati'.

vi: Remarriage: Till recently, many widows and divorcees were not allowed to marry again. The widows had to spend their whole life.

vii: Inheritance: A Hindu woman was not entitled to inherit her parents' or husband's property.

6: To ban the child marriage the government amended Hindu Marriage Act. Under this act currently the law prescribes the minimum age of marriage is 21 and 18 years for men and women respectively.

B: Tick the correct option:

i, 1950

ii, Low

iii, Gender.

C: Define the following:

i, Foeticide: Female foeticide meaning killing the female child in the mother's womb.

ii, Sati system: There was a time when a widow had to burn herself on the funeral pyre of

her dead husband. She had no right to live after the death of her husband. This practice was called 'Sati'.

D. True or false:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| i, True | ii, False | iii, False |
| iv, False | v, True | vi, True |
| vii, True | viii, True | ix, True |
| x, True | | |

E. Match the following:

3, 4, 2, 1

F. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1, Patriarchal | 2, Feticide |
| 3, infanticide | 4, seven |
| 5, men | |
| 6, 1956 | 7, 18 |
| 8, Sati | |

Q. Key words on pg 245.

GeographyLesson no: 8Topic: Human Settlements.

Q. Key words on pg 182.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. A settlement where people are engaged in primary activities such as agriculture, fishing, mining, dairy farming etc is known as rural settlement. There are two types of village settlements which are usually seen:

Nucleated: These are settlements with a number of houses built close to each other and the houses are clustered around a community place for e.g. a place of worship or village commons.

Dispersed: This village settlement is of recent origin e.g. The Prairie settlements of North America. There are vast farms and few houses in a dispersed village.

2. Water transport is the oldest means of transport. The invention of the wheel was a turning point in the development of surface transport. The first means of road transport

was the bullock cart. Man used animals for moving his goods from one place to another.

3. The wheels were a huge turning point in history without which so many of the world's greatest inventions would have never been invented. It had a fundamental impact on transport and even on agriculture and industry. The wheel has drastically changed transportation by making cars, trucks, bicycles, planes, trains and many more.

4. Roads are the most important and universal form of communication and transportation. Roads were improved due to the progress in agriculture, the growth of industry and the need for moving large quantities of goods quickly and cheaply. Roads may be categorized into different types:

The most important roads in our country are "national highways". These connect the major cities and the capitals of the States with one another. The Union government directly looks after and supervises the construction and maintenance of these roads.

'State Highways' are roads which connect State capitals with other major cities of the State. The State governments take care of the construction and maintenance of such roads.

District roads connect district centres with important towns. Local bodies are responsible for their maintenance. There are also village roads which connect various villages to the towns in the district.

5: Indian Railway's first train was introduced in April 1853 from Bombay (Mumbai) to Thane, a stretch of 34 kilometres. It was a steam-engine train. Today trains in India cover about 1,09,277 km and it is the largest railway network in the world. Indian railways has divided the whole country into 16 zones.

Kolkata Metro Railway: The Kolkata Metro, India's first underground railway, is the 85th tube service in the world, offering transport which is highly efficient, safe, comfortable, fast and environment-friendly.

Delhi Metro: The Delhi Metro today has 6 lines and a total length of 190 km with 142 stations including 35 underground stations. It is the world's 13th largest metro in terms of length. Its daily ridership is over 27 lakhs.

6. Transmission of words and messages is communication. The first sign of communication as presumed, were through signals only. The second stage of communication could be the phrase when man learnt the art of drawing pictures.

Then came the time when man gave names to the pictures; that was when he invented language. Since the invention of language, communication has come a long way.

Shree Shah Suri in India is said to have evolved India's first system of communication. He built up posts at various places and these posts would function as post offices, receiving and distributing messages. The modern postal service is an advanced form of this system.

7. The internet has turned the whole world into a global village. Sitting

at home, one can get the information about any part of the world. We can send messages through e-mail and can chat with friends and relatives in various parts of the world. Internet has made communication quick and easy.

B. Tick the correct option:

1. Sher Shah Suri 2. 16

3. 1825 4. Samuel Morse 5. 1875

C. Distinguish between:

1. Railways and Roadways.

Railways

1. Indian railways provide the principal mode of transport for passengers.

2. It brings people from the farthest corners of our country.

3. They promote trade, tourism education and

Roadways

1. Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport.

2. They link different parts of our country.

3. They are used by all sections of our

national integrations	country
4. Construction of railway is highly expensive	4. Construction of roads is less expensive.

2. Nucleated and dispersed settlement

Already done.

E: Match the following:

3, 4, 5, 2, 1

F: Fill in the blanks:

1. Rural and urban.
2. Garrison or cantonment.
- 3.
4. Nucleated and dispersed.
5. Administrative towns
6. Water.
7. 1825, Stockton, Darlington.