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SOCIAL SCIENCE

N-213

**Chapter wise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

N.I.O.S. Class – X
National Institute of Open Schooling

By : Gaurav Sahni



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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

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Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Social Science - X

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :** (i) All questions are compulsory and carry marks as indicated against each question.
(ii) For multiple choice questions, four options are given. You have to choose right option and indicate it in your answer book.
(iii) Attach the map with answer book.

Q. 1. Which of the following conditions regarding temperature is correct when one moves towards the equator?

- (a) It increases (b) It decreases
(c) It remains stable (d) It fluctuates

Ans. (a) It increases.

Q. 2. Which of the following awards/titles is not given by the Government of India to its citizens?

- (a) Bharat Ratna (b) Padma Vibhushan
(c) Rai Bahadur (d) Ashok Chakra

Ans. (c) Rai Bahadur.

Q. 3. In which of the following years were the Indian states reorganized on linguistic basis?

- (a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

Ans. (d) 1956.

Q. 4. In which of the following years free and compulsory education act was passed in Indian parliament.

- (a) 2009 (b) 2010
(c) 2011 (d) 2012

Ans. (a) 2009.

Q. 5. Mention any two functions of *iqtadar* of the Sultanate period.

Ans. In the Delhi Sultanate, military commanders were assigned territorial units known as *iqtas*. These territories were transferable.

1. The assignees of these *iqtas* were not given ownership of the land but only control over the revenues collected from them.

2. This revenue was to be used by the *iqtadar*, that is, the assignee to meet his own requirements as well as for the maintenance of his troops

Q. 6. Explain any two characteristics of northern plains of India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 82, 'The Great Northern Plains'.

Q. 7. Write any two aims of Directive principles of state policy given in the Constitution of India.

Ans. The particular aim of these Directive Principles is to make India a Welfare State by introducing

measures of socialism in economic sphere, to provide social security and better standards of sanitation and care for all, to emphasize duty towards women and children and the obligations towards the backward and tribal classes.

Q. 8. Differentiate between natural and human made environment.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-26, Page No. 211, Q. No. 2 'Natural Environment' and 'Manmade Environment'.

Q. 9. Describe the contribution of Servetus and William Harvey in the field of Medical science during the Renaissance.

Ans. Michael Servetus, a Spanish doctor, discovered the circulation of blood. William Harvey, an Englishman explained the function of the heart in purifying blood and its circulation through veins.

Q. 10. Explain the system of alliances which developed in Europe before the First World War.

Ans. A system of alliances developed in Europe before the first world war. In 1882, Germany, Austria and Italy signed the Triple Alliance pledging mutual military assistance against rival powers. England, Russia and France signed the Triple Entente in 1907. Emergence of two mutually opposed groups divided Europe into hostile camps leading to tension and conflicts among European powers. These countries competed with one another in producing deadly weapons which led to a race for armaments. Conflicts and confrontations for more colonies prompted the imperial powers to look for allies which participated in the first world war.

Q. 11. How did the reform movements affect the Indians? Explain any four ways.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 63, Q. No. 2.

Q. 12. Explain the contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar in the field of education.

Ans. The major contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was in the field of education. He encouraged the study of Sanskrit and Bengali literature. He also introduced the study of Western thought in the Sanskrit college to inspire the Indians to shake off their

age-old beliefs and modernize their ideas. He believed that condition of women could be improved only through their education. His efforts in this direction were praise worthy. He helped in opening approximately 35 girls' school in Bengal. He was a champion of women's education. The admission of non-Brahmin students in the Sanskrit College was made possible through his efforts.

Q. 13. Explain four reasons why the peasants revolted against the British rule.

Ans. Colonial economic policies, the new land revenue system, the colonial administrative and judicial systems and the ruin of the handicrafts leading to the over-crowding of land, transformed the agrarian structure leading to the over-crowding of land, transformed the agrarian structure and impoverished the peasantry.

When the peasants could take it no longer, they resisted against the oppression and exploitation; and, they found whether their target was the indigenous exploiter or the colonial administration, that their real enemy, after the barriers were down, was the colonial state.

Q. 14. Define the term bio-diversity. Mention its different types.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 103, Q. No. 1 (Terminal Questions).

Also Add: Diversity among organisms includes both genetic diversity and species diversity. Genetic diversity may be defined as differences in genetic makeup between individuals of the same species. Species diversity may be defined as the number of different species in a given ecosystem.

Q. 15. Describe the geographical conditions required for the production of wheat in India.

Ans. Wheat : In India, wheat is the second most important cereal. In certain parts of the country e.g. Punjab, Haryana and U.P. It is a staple food of the people. The total production in 1950-51 was 6.4 million tonnes which has risen to 75.57 million tonnes in 1999-2000. The average per hectare yield is 2553 kg.

Geographical Conditions for Growth : In India, wheat is a Rabi or winter crop. It is sown October-November and harvested in February to April. It needs temperatures between 15°C and 20°C during the growing season and 25°C to 28°C at the time of ripening. A little rainfall i.e. 50 to 100 cm before ripening of the grain is needed to improve its quality and yield. Silt clay and loamy soils are most suitable for its growth.

Area of Production : The main regions of wheat production in India are U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P. Punjab, and Haryana together produce more than 66 % of total wheat of the country.

Q. 16. "Some areas of India have dense network of railways, whereas some area have sparse or no railways". Support the statement with examples.

Ans. Some areas of India have dense network of railways, whereas some areas has sparse or no railways. The construction of railways is very difficult and costly in mountainous region whereas it can be easily done in areas of flat land. Therefore, India has dense

railway network in the Gangetic plain where as desert, hills, marshy regions, flood prone areas, dense forest, areas with rapids and rivers have not been developed much. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana, are well connected by railways because these states are located in the plains. Regions which are densely populated and have more movements are definitely well connected with railways.

Q. 17. Justify with four examples 'Population as a resource'.

Ans. People of the country produce and develop various facilities and services to make their lives comfortable. The facilities, whether these are means of transport and communication, schools, colleges, hospitals, electricity producing units, infrastructure for irrigation and others, play a significant role in the development of a country. For producing and developing all such facilities and converting them into useful resources, human beings play the role of the best resource. Without human beings, other resources cannot be developed and utilized properly. Therefore, the number as well as the quality of people, collectively, is the real and ultimate resource of a country. For example, an educationist, a doctor, a soldier and an entrepreneur are some valuable human resources, who work and serve for the country. Besides the consumer of various products and services are also important human resources who contribute to a country's economy.

Q. 18. Describe any four obligatory functions of a Village Panchayat.

Ans. The Village Panchayat or Gram Panchayat is the executive committee of Gram Sabha. It is the most important unit of rural local self-government. All the major functions of Gram Panchayat are related to the welfare and development of the village. With a view to fulfill the needs and requirements of the villagers every Gram Panchayat has to perform some important functions such as provision of safe drinking water, paving of streets, developing and maintaining good drainage system, ensuring cleanliness of the village, upkeep of street lights, dispensary, etc. These functions are known as obligatory functions.

Q. 19. Explain 'Discretionary Powers' of the Governor of an Indian state.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-19, Page No. 161, 'Discretionary Powers'.

Q. 20. Explain the Emergency Powers of the President of India.

Ans. The President has various executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers. Over and above these powers, he/she has important powers that are exercised during abnormal situations. These are known as emergency powers. The Constitution has made provisions for these powers to meet three specific extraordinary or abnormal situations arising in the country. These situations may be:

(i) War, External Aggression or Armed rebellion: A 'proclamation of emergency' is made by the President, if he/she is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

Based on: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING - X

MODULE-1

INDIA AND THE WORLD THROUGH THE AGES

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE



SUMMARY

The phrase social science is given to the study of human society as well as of individual relationships both in and to society. It may refer to a scholarly or scientific discipline dealing with such areas of study that are usually regarded as including psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, history and political science.

A social scientist is thus used to describe a person who is an expert in the area of study of personal relationship and human society.

The key difference between social sciences and the arts and humanities is that social sciences have a tendency to give importance to using scientific methods in order to study humanity. These include both qualitative and quantitative methods. They were traditionally described as soft sciences. Fields like the natural and physical sciences on the other hand were referred to as hard sciences.

The social science has a wide scope. The social sciences comprise academic disciplines concerned with the study of the social life of human groups, animals and individuals including anthropology, archeology, communication studies, cultural studies, demography, economics, human geography, history, linguistics, media studies, political science, psychology, social work and sociology.

Mathematics, and study of history, poetry or politics had no difference in the past. With the development of mathematical proof the people perceived the difference between scientific disciplines and others. Aristotle

studied poetry and planetary motion at the same time with the same methods, and Plato mixed geometrical proofs with his demonstration on the state of intrinsic knowledge.

The study of social sciences is considered as vital for the future of the society through out the world and provides many degrees in the respective fields.

The Public Administration, one of the main branches of political science, can be described as the development, implementation and study of branches of government policy. The non-government organizations (NGO's) are working for the betterment of the society throughout the world.

The social sciences are sometimes criticized as being less scientific than the natural sciences in that they are seen as being less rigorous or empirical in their methods. This claim has been made in the so-called science wars and is most commonly made when comparing social sciences to fields such as physics, chemistry or biology in which corroboration of the hypothesis is far more incisive with regard to data observed from specifically designed experiments. Social sciences can thus be deemed to be largely observational, in that explanations for cause-effect relationships are largely subjective. A limited degree of freedom is available in designing the factor setting for a particular observational study. Social scientists however, argue against such claims by pointing to the use of a rich variety of scientific processes, mathematical proofs, and other methods in their professional literature.

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The modern world is making progress by leaps and bounds and the social sciences have its vital role in the development of the world. The following main branches of social science deal with the main issues facing by the modern world.

The main reason why it is important to study the social sciences is because a knowledge of the social sciences can help us improve our societies.

When we study the social sciences, we are studying how people put their societies together and we are looking at the impacts of their decisions about how their societies should be run. By studying these things, we are becoming better informed about how societies should be put together.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 0.1 _____

Q. 1. List the main subjects that build up the knowledge area of Social Science.

Ans. The social sciences are a group of academic disciplines that study human aspects of the world. They diverge from the arts and humanities in that the social sciences tend to emphasize the use of the scientific method in the study of humanity, including quantitative and qualitative methods.

The main social sciences include:

Economics	Communication
History	Cultural studies
Law	Education
Psychology	Human geography
Social psychology	Linguistics
Social work	Political science
Sociology	

Q. 2. Do you think studying History is necessary and important? Give two reasons for your stance.

Ans. Knowledge of history satisfies human craving to know our past. All human beings, by nature are curious about their pasts and the events in the past that made them what they are today. Knowledge of past gives an opportunity to learn our mistakes and improve ourselves.

Secondly, the knowledge of history can only help us to a certain extent in solving our societal problems. The societal problems, today are very different from what they were in past.

Q. 3. Give one difference between History and Archaeology.

Ans. History is a recollection of past events and goes into details about what or never happened. Archeology is a branch of History which goes into searching for fragments of the past like ancient civilizations.

Q. 4. List five sources which can help us to study our past.

Ans. The sources like inscriptions, coins, monuments, seals and caves all helped in learning about the past.

Q. 5. Find out at least four archaeological sites in India other than those mentioned in the text.

Ans. Dwarka, Nalanda, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, etc.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 0.2 _____

Q. 1. Can you explain how geography contributes to the understanding of History?

Ans. Geography is important because it is a major factor in why people choose to live where they do, how battles are fought, and in how much the people come into contact with others outside their area. Most of the early settlements were on level, high ground near a river. Farming would be successful because the silt left behind would create fertile soil. Roads leading to the area would bring trade of items that were not made locally and make it possible to sell locally made items. The concern for what is right or wrong in politics leads, initially, to the task of ethical recommendation.

Q. 2. List the main components of Political Science.

Ans. The concern for political phenomena—facts, circumstances, experiences—leads to the task of empirical understanding.

Q. 3. What does Sociology as a subject focus on?

Ans. Sociology as the subject mainly focus on the study of human groups.

Q. 4. What does the study of economics deal with?

Ans. Economics is the study of the production, distribution and consumption of wealth in human society.

Q. 5. How do you think subjects like Political Science, Sociology and Economics help you to understand the functions of the society better?

Ans. These all subjects are inter-related to each other in every aspect. If we study all of them together they will give us the correct picture of our society and surroundings.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 0.3 (a) _____

1. Why were the early humans called nomads?

Ans. Actually, the ancient man has given the name of nomads because they move from one place to another in search of their livelihood.

2. Write two differences between the tools of Old Stone Age and New Stone Age.

Ans. Simple stones were used as hammers, stones were chipped leaving sharp flakes used for cutting, and by the end of the period early humans had begun forming simple axes from large stones in Old Stone Age. And in New Stone Age tools were become sharper and polished.

Q. 3. Mention two important discoveries of the Neolithic Age.

Ans. Two essential discoveries of the Neolithic age are the discoveries of wheel and mixed farming.

Q. 4. Describe three ways in which the discovery of wheel was significant for human civilization.

Ans. The reason that the discovery of wheel was so important was that now humans were able to move greater weights around. This was the foundation to carts for hauling everything from dirt to wood to food supplies around with greater ease.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 0.3 (b)

Q. 1. Why do we say that the tools made during the Chalcolithic age were better than the tools of the Stone Age?

Ans. 1. The tools in the chalcolithic era are far better than the tools of the Stone Age. The tools used in this age are sharper and they are more advanced as well.

Q. 2. Enlist the basic factors which led to settled life of early age humans. What is the importance of those factors today?

Ans. Few of the factors which are responsible is listed below:

- Discovery of fire
- Discovery of wheel
- Discovery of metal
- Practice of agriculture

One cannot ignore their importance even in the modern era. All of these discoveries are really essential for the humankind.

Q. 3. How did community life and religion shape the functioning of society in the early age?

Ans. Religion played a very important role in the daily life of ancient man. The religion was centered on Gods and explanations for events usually involved the Gods in some way or another. The early man believed that gods controlled their lives and, as a result, spent a great deal of their time worshipping them.

Q. 4. List the changes in the life of early humans brought by the discovery of iron.

Ans. It made them able to make strong tools and weapons enabling us to do things that we weren't able to

before—use your imagination on why axes/hammers etc are important to humanity.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 0.4

Q. 1. Identify two features from every stage of human development.

Ans. 1. Throughout the Paleolithic, man was a food gatherer, depending for his subsistence on hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting wild fruits, nuts, and berries.

Old Stone Age, the earliest period of human development and the longest phase of mankind's history. It is approximately coextensive with the Pleistocene geologic epoch, beginning about 2 million years ago and ending in various places between 40,000 and 10,000 years ago, when it was succeeded by the Mesolithic period. By far the most outstanding feature of the Paleolithic period was the evolution of the human species from an apelike creature, or near human, to true Homo sapiens.

In New Stone Age the term neolithic is used, especially in archaeology and anthropology, to designate a stage of cultural evolution or technological development characterized by the use of stone tools, the existence of settled villages largely dependent on domesticated plants and animals, and the presence of such crafts as pottery and weaving.

Q. 2. How was the hunting for animals for food by the humans different from the hunting practices of human today?

Ans. Now-a-days people used to hunt as a leisure. It is becoming an adventurous for many of those. But this is really a shameful practice. On the other hand, in the earlier age, man killed animal for their living. They use to eat those animals to survive.

Q. 3. What factors were responsible for the formation of towns?

Ans. Following are few of the factors which are responsible for the formation of the towns:

Towns have better transport facilities.

Towns are mainly near the water bodies.

There are better facilities to perform the industrial development.

Q. 4. How did writing help to contribute towards human progress?

Ans. A writing system is a system of visual symbols recorded on paper or another medium, used to represent elements expressible in language. Every human community possesses language, which man regards as an innate and defining condition of mankind. However, the development of writing systems, and the process by

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which they have supplanted traditional oral systems of communication, has been sporadic, uneven and slow.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 0.5_____

1. Make a list of some problems which you face in your society which are not listed in this lesson.

Ans. Some of these problems are violence against the weaker section of the society, education status of the girls, child marriage, etc.

2. Discuss how subjects in Social Science can help you in finding solutions to your problems.

Ans. Social science or soft science studies the human aspects of the world. It includes an in-depth study and evaluation of human behaviour by using scientific methods in either quantitative or qualitative manner. It measures the social developments of the society and finds the emerging drawbacks too. The work of social science is to watch where the society has been heading and what more can be done to benefit the entire race.

3. “With the progress of human civilization, the problems also increased”. Can you identify some problems which have arisen with urbanization and industrialization.

Ans. Industrialization and urbanization had several negative effects, on being that at the international and global level; industrialization empowered the nations of Western Europe and North America at the expense of the rest of the world.

Another negative aspect of industrialization and urbanization was the affect it had on the environment. Mostly the environmental changes took place in the towns. The towns boomed with population growth. These rapid growth changes created overcrowding and inadequate municipals services which created severe problems.

ACTIVITY 0.1_____

Major cities such as Agra, Nasik, Patna and Kolkata are developed on the banks of big rivers. You will be surprised to find that history has been virtually created on them. Provide three reasons for the growth of these cities as major centres of trade and administration

Ans. Agra is a commercial and industrial center for the surrounding agricultural area. The city has an extensive trade in cotton, grain, tobacco, salt, and sugar. Factories are engaged in food processing and the production of cotton textiles, carpets, iron and steel and leather goods.

In 1869 Nashik city was made a full-fledged district with its present talukas. With the return of peace Nashik

city flourished into prosperity. Reasons, political, religious, as well as commercial led to its rapid development. With the construction of the railway, going from Bombay to north-east, from very near the city, religious minded devotees came to be attracted to.

ACTIVITY 0.2_____

Imagine that you are visiting a place where there is no electricity. It is a cold winter night and you are scared. Recall what the early humans must have done to keep themselves warm. Now write three different ways in which you could keep yourself warm.

Ans. To keep them warm early man use to lie the fire with the help of two stones. We can keep ourselves warm by lighting the fire, by taking hot drink, by wearing more and more clothes.

ACTIVITY 0.3_____

As you read along you must have realized how human beings progressed steadily from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic Age. Compare the situation of the Early Humans of the past with your situation today. Use the given clues:

Fire, tools, agriculture, mixed farming, wheel, religion, harmony with nature.

Ans. In reviewing characters and lifestyles of modern man and early man, some interesting and contrasting differences are notable.

Early Man	Modern Man
Simple lifestyle	Complex lifestyle
Physical barriers mattered for distribution	Physical barriers were conquered by developed transportation means
Oriented towards the natural products	Oriented more towards artificial than natural products
Preferred to hunt and sustainable utilization of the natural resources	Downward trends on hunting, but livestock management for meat, milk, fur, etc

ACTIVITY 0.4_____

Make a list of some religious rituals that we perform. Discuss these rituals with your family and friends. Based on these discussion write a letter to your friend living in another city about the new things about the rituals that you have learnt. Identify also the relevance of these rituals in today’s life.

Ans. For many households, the day begins when the women in the house draw auspicious geometric de-