

Subject :- Social Science

Class - VII

Chapter 1

Where, When and How

Question and answer

A. Short answer question.

Q.1 What are the..... country?

Ans. Different names of our country

Bharat varsha or bharat: derived from the name of bharata, who was the son of dushyanta and shakuntala. Hindustan: It basically means a place where hindus live. Jambudvipa : it means land of jamun trees Nabhivarsha: It was named after Nabhiraja son of agnidhara the ruler of india India : this name is taken from French word 'inde'.

Q.2 Which.....India?

Ans: The great Himalayas in the north always acted as a barrier against the foreign invasion. But the mountain passes like Khyber and the bolan allowed travelers and invaders to enter India through the North West. The main invading tribes who came to India were the Turks, Afghans, Persian and the Mongols.

Q.3 How.....Period?

Ans: Coins from Medieval period gives us information about the different ruler of that time their interest and achievement. They study of coins is called Numismatics.

Q.4 Name.....Examples?

Ans: Ibn Battuta: A traveler from Morocco who wrote about Muhammad-bin-tughlaq' rule in his travelogue 'Rihla'. Sir Thomas Roe: An ambassador of British king James I, stayed at the court of mughal Emperor 'Jahangir'. Domingo Paes: he was a Portuguese traveller who visited Vijayanagar Empire around the year 1520 AD.

B. Long Answer question

Q.1 What.....detail?

Ans: The archaeological sources can be classified into various types

- Monuments: Monuments includes temples, mosques, forts, tombs, etc. They not only tells about the religious practices but also about the society its architecture, economic and political conditions.
- Inscription: The Inscriptions or epigraphs are the wrings engraved on hard surfaces.
- Coins: coins from medieval period give us information about the different rulers of that time, their interests, achievement.
- Paintings: paintings are very important sources of history. They tell us about the customs, rulers and socio-political life of the period.

Q.2 HowPeriod?

Ans: These were created within the country, these include manuscripts and chronicles.

- The manuscripts were mainly written on palm leaves, cloth, brick bark and later, on paper as well.
- The chronicles were the record of rule of kings and their kingdoms.
- Bards were appointed by the kings for this purpose.
- They used to record all the proceedings at king's court, thus giving valuable information about the administration of that period.
- The languages used in these chronicles were mostly Persian and Turkish.

Q.3 What.....Period?

Ans: Major historical developments during the medieval period

- Many political groups emerged. Muslim invaders like Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori and other Turks, founded the Delhi Sultanate.
- Mughals were the most powerful Mongol rulers who uprooted the rulers of Delhi Sultanate and gave a kind of political stability to our country for a very long period of time.
- Changes were made at the social and economic levels. Extension of agriculture was marked by the gradual clearing of forests.
- Castes or jatis and sub caste gained prominence during this period.

C. Give reasons

Q.1 Writing.....Information.

Ans: The account of foreign travelers proved to be an important source to know about the life of ordinary people. Some of the known travelers were Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Sir Thomas Roe, Abdur Razzaq.

Q.2 Changes.....period.

Ans:

D. Distinguish Between

1. Northern region and Southern region

Northern region	Southern region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The great Himalayas in the north, always acted as a barrier against the foreign invasion. • The passes like Khyber and Bolan allowed travelers and invaders to enter India through the north-west. • The main invading tribes who came to India were the Turks, Afghans, Persian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vindhyas and the Satpuras acted as a barrier. • There are very few rulers in the Deccan and the South who developed their own unique culture. • The territories of the Cholas and the Pandyas had long coastlines, therefore they developed strong navies and

and the Mongols	established their empire across the Indian oceans.
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2. Early medieval period and late medieval period

<p>Early Medieval period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early medieval period start from 700ad to 1200ad • The early Medieval Period is marked by the presence of powerful dynasties like Palas, Partiharas, rashtrakutas, Cholas and Rajputs. 	<p>Late Medieval Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late medieval period started from 1200ad to 1700ad • The late medieval period marked the rise of dynasties of the Delhi sultanate which was established by the turks followed by other dynasties and finally by Mughals
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Chapter 2 New kings and Kingdoms

A. Short answer question

Q.1 Write.....Bhoja-I?

- Bhoja-I was the most famous and able ruler of Gurjara-pratihara dynasty. He ruled from 836-885 AD.His empire stretched from Kashmir to Narmada and from Gujrat to Bengal.
- He captured kannauj and made it his capital. He adopted the title of ‘Adivaraha’.

Q.2 Discuss.....Dynasty?

- Ans: The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala.His capital was at Pataliputra.’Dharamapala’ and ‘Devapala’ were the famous rulers of this dynasty.
- They ruled around the regions of Bihar, Bengal and parts of Orissa.
- The pala were great patrons of learning and religions

Q.3 State.....nagabhatta-1.

- Ans; NAgabhatta-I ruled from 725-750 AD in 738 AD he defeated the arab Muslims of Sind and pushed them back.
- Gurjara-partihara rose to power in area of Avanti or rajasthan and gujarat under him.

Q.4 How.....History

Ans: The defeat of Prithviraja Chauhan in second battle of Tarain is considered to be the turning point in Indian history because it resulted in the foundation of muslim in India.

Q. 5 What.....Rashtrakutas?

Ans: Rashtrakuta rulers not on;y patronized Shaivism and Vaishnavism but also Jainism, Buddhism and Islam. In the field of literature they equally patronized Sanskrit , Prakrit ans kannada Language. The kailasa temple at ellora built by Krishna-I in 9th century is an Unrivalled and Magnificent piece of art.

Q.6 Name.....dynasty?

Ans: Types of land

Vellanvagai, Brahmadeya, Shalabhoga, Devadana, Pallichchhandam

Q.7 What.....Rajputs?

Ans: Causes for the defeat of the rajputs:

- They were always fighting with each other for the supremacy. These battle made them weak.
- The Turks were military superior to the Rajputs.
- The rulers had no standing armies. They had to depend on their feudal lords.

B. Long answer question

Q.1 How.....Period?

Ans

Q.2 Describe.....?

- Ans: The rulers belonging to the gurjara-partihara, Pala and rashtrakutas dynasties often fought especially for the control over Kannauj.
- Kannauj was a symbol of sovereignty, it was well situated in the northern plains.
- As a result whoever captured kannauj, could control the Ganga valley.
- Since there were three parties in this conflict, historians describe it as a 'Tripartite Struggle'.

Q.3 How.....?

- Ans The Deccan was being ruled by the Rashtrakutas. They were initially subordinate to the Chalukyas.
- Dantidurga a Rashtrakuta chief declared independence from his Chalukya overlord, they performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha. Dantidurga became the founder of this dynasty. His capital was at Manyakheta or Malkhed.
- Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna-I. He extended his kingdom up to Karnataka. Later his son Dhruva ascended the throne.
- Dhruva succeeded by Govinda -III they extended the empire further. Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III defeated the Chola ruler. His armies reached up to Rameshwaram.

Q.4 Who.....?

- Mahmud of Ghazni was sultan, ruled from 997-1030. He extended his control over parts of central Asia, Iran and the north-western parts of the sub-continent.
- He raided the sub continent 17 times between 1000-1027 AD. He attacked mainly temples and towns in northern India.
- This is because he had heard that there was a lot of gold and jewellery kept in the temples of India.
- Some of his famous campaigns were against Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura and Kannauj.
- His 15th invasion against the Somnath temple in Gujarat was the most disastrous one.

Q.5 Give.....?

- The village council had several administrative function including dispensing Justice and collecting taxes.
- Rich peasants of the Vellala caste exercised considerable control over the affairs under the supervision of the central government.
- The chola kings gave titles like Muvendavelan, Araiyar tp some rich landowners as markers of respect and entrusted them with important offices of the stae at the centers.

C. Give reasons

1. Clash.....?

Ans: In the first battle of Train(1191), prithviraja chauhan defeated Muhammad of Ghori. Later on Jaichand's refusal to help Prithivirajain the second battle of Tarain 1192 was a major reason for the chauhan king's defeat at the hands of ghori.

2. Rastrakutas?

Ans: Rastrakuras rulers not only patronized shaivism and Vaishnavism, but also Jainism, Buddhism and Islam. The kailasa temple at Ellora built by Krishna-I in 9th century is unrivalled and magnificent piece of art.

D. Distinguish between

1. Rastrakutas ans Palas

Rastrakutas	Palas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Rashtrakutas dynasty was founded by Dantidurga. His capital was at Manyakheta or malkhed.• They ruled over deccan. They stretch their empire upto Rameshwaram.• The rulers of rashtrakutas patronized shaivism and vaishnavism but also Jainism, Buddhism and islam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The pala dynasty founded by Gopala.his capital was at Pataliputra.• They ruled around the region of bihar, Bengal and parts of Orissa.• During the pala regin the fame of Nalanda university spread all over the world.

B. Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori

Mahmud of ghazni	Muhammad Ghori
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ruled from 997-1030. He extended his control over parts of central asia Iran and north-western parts of the sub-continent.• He raided the sub continent 17 times between 1000-1027 AD.He heard that there was a lot of gold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shahabuddin Muhammad ghori was the ruler of a small kingdom of ghor in Afghanistan.• He invaded India not just to plunder the wealth of India but also to establish Muslim rule in India.• He was defeated by Prithiviraja chauhan in first battle of tarain but in

<p>and jewellery kept in the temples of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of his famous campaigns were against Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura and kannauj. His 15th Invasion against the somnath temple in Gujarat was the most disdtrous. 	<p>1192 he defeated prithiviraja chauhan and led the foundation of sultanate in delhi.</p>
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Geography
Chapter :- I
Our Environment

Distinguish between----

1. Physical and Human Environment----

Physical Environment	Human Environment
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The physical or abiotic environment is the prevailing natural conditions. Which comprises of land, water and air. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The human environment is concerned with people who live in different environment. Their activities and the environmental features such as building, bridges, roads etc. which they have created.

2. Lithosphere and Hydrosphere-----

Lithosphere	Hydrosphere
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is the solid outer layer of the earth, comprising the rocks crust and a thin layer of soil above it. It includes such as mountains, plains valleys etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrosphere re is earth's surface which is covered with water. It includes all the water bodies such as oceans, seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.

3. Biosphere and Ecosystem----

Biosphere	Ecosystem
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1.	It is the narrow zone of the earth where land ,water and air interact with each other to support life.	1. It is a combination of two words,ecology and system.
2.	It is a unique feature of our earth.	2. It is the study of the interaction between living and non living things in a specific area.ex.water,soil,weather,sun,climate.

II. Short answer questions----

Q.1. What do you mean by environment?

Ans.

1. Environment is our basic life support system.
2. It is made up of different components.
3. They can be broadly classified into two groups-**a)**Natural environment **b)** Human environment.

Q.2. What is an ecosystem?

Ans.

1. Ecosystem is a combination of two words, ecology and system.
2. It is the study of the interaction between living and non living things in a specific area.
3. An ecosystem includes all of the livings things and non living things.

Q.3. What is the relationship between environment and human beings?

Ans.

1. Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs.
2. Early humans adopted themselves to the natural surroundings and lived in harmony.
3. Human environment is the environment that is created by man for his better existence and growth

Q.4. Give two examples for each of the following----

Ans. 1 . Abiotic Environment—Land,water

2.Biotic Environment---Plant,animals

3.Human Environment---Bridges roads

Q.5 Name any five ecosystems.

Ans.

1. Freshwater Ecosystem.
2. Marine Ecosystem
3. Tropical rainforest Ecosystem
4. Desert Ecosystem
5. Grassland Ecosystem

Q.6 What is biosphere?

Ans.

1. The narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life is called biosphere.
2. It is a unique feature of our earth.
3. Because of this zone that life can exist and flourish on the earth.

III. Long answers questions---

Q.1. Explain how is oxygen useful to us?

Ans.

1. Oxygen is a life supporting gas and it is used by all living things.
2. Human beings and animals inhale oxygen during breathing.
3. Plants breathe and absorb oxygen during night.
4. During the day they give off oxygen by photosynthesis.
5. Oxygen cylinders are used by patients having breathing difficulty.
6. It is also used by mountaineers and divers in the sea.

Q.2 . Write the significance of the biosphere?

Ans.

1. It is the narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
2. It is a unique feature of our earth.
3. Because of this zone that life can exist and flourish on the earth.
4. This zone provides us all our necessities.
5. Outside the limits of the biosphere, life is not possible.

Q.3. What is the hydrosphere comprised of?

Ans.

1. The domain of water is referred as Hydrosphere.
2. It is the part of the earth surface which is covered with water.
3. It includes all the water bodies such as oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and streams etc.
4. It also includes ice sheet in the polar.
5. High mountains regions, underground water and water vapours in the air.

Q.4. Briefly explain different constituents of natural environment?

Ans. Land (Lithosphere), water (Hydrosphere) and air (Atmosphere) along with plants and animals (Biosphere) are the different constituents of our natural environment.

IV Give reason for the following----

1. Man modifies his environment. For his better existence and growth.
2. Biosphere affects climate.
Due to exchange of green house gases in biosphere.
2. Imbalance in our environment.
Is due to environmental pollution.

Chapter - 2

The Earth's structure

Distinguish between-----

1. Intrusive and Extrusive Igneous Rocks---

Intrusive	Extrusive
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. These rocks are formed when magma take place Below the earth surface.2. These rocks are very coarse grained.3 Ex. Granite, dolerite.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. These rocks are formed when the cooling of magma is extruded or forced out, onto the surface of the earth.2. These rocks are very fine grained.3.Ex. Basalt, andesite.

2. Rocks and Minerals---

Rocks	Minerals
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rock is a big piece of stone, hard and resistant.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Minerals are natural inorganic compounds found in the earth's

<p>2.Rocks do not have definite chemical composition.</p> <p>3.They are solid part of the earth's surface.</p> <p>4.Rocks are made up of minerals.</p>	<p>crust.</p> <p>2.They have a definite chemical compositions and physical properties.</p> <p>3.They contain one or more elements.</p> <p>4.Minerals vary in colour, texture, hardness and lustures</p>
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3. Magma and Lava---

Magma	Lava
<p>1.Magma is the molten material inside the earth.</p> <p>2.When magma cools and solidifies,it forms a very Hard rock known as Igneous rock(Intrusive).</p>	<p>1. It is molten material that comes to the surface of the earth during volcanic eruptions.</p> <p>2.When lava cools down and solidifies,it forms a very hard rock known as igneous rock (Intrusive).</p>

II. Short answer questions-----

Q.1. Name some minerals found in sedimentary rocks?

Ans. Minerals are—

1.Sandstone

2.Shale

3.Limestone

4.Gypsum

5.Conglomerate

Q.2. What do you understand by sial,sima,nife?

Ans.

Sial—The main menerals constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is called Sial.

Sima --- The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium, it is therefore called sima.

Nife----The core is made up of heavy metals like iron and nickel, and is called nife.

Q.3. Define fossils.

Ans. Sedimentary rocks may contain remains of animals and plants, which sometimes get trapped in the layers of sediments. They are called fossils.

Q.4. How rocks and minerals are formed?

Ans. The rocks are formed when magma is extruded or forced out, onto the surface of the earth and becomes lava and form minerals in it form very small crystals and thus these rocks very fine grained.

Q.5. How rocks and minerals are useful to us?

Ans.

1. Some rocks contain useful minerals from which metals like iron, copper and gold can be extracted.
2. Rocks like marble, granite, basalt and sandstone are good building materials.
3. Without minerals, there would be no cars, trains or planes.
4. We would not be able to clean our teeth or wash our clothes without minerals.
5. Soil is formed from rocks.

III. Long answers questions---

Q.1. Briefly describe the layers of the earth.

Ans. The earth is divided into three concentric layers---crust, mantle and core. Each of these layers have their own characteristics----

Crust---

1. The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust. It is the famous landscape in which we live consists of rocks, soil and seabed etc.
2. It is not uniformly thick at all places.
3. It is thinner under the ocean and thicker under the continents.
4. Sial and sima are some constituents of crust.

Mantle---

1. The next layer is the mantle. It extends upto a depth of about 2,900 km.

2. The mantle consists of two layers-the upper mantle and the lower mantle.
3. The average temperature of the upper mantle is 870 degree C.
4. It is found in a semi solid,plastic stage.
5. The lower mantle has an average temperature of 2200 degree C and it is in solid state.

Core---

1. The innermost layer of the earth is called the core.
2. It is about 3,500 km thick.
3. The core is divided into two parts-the inner core and the outer core.
4. The temperature of the outer core is about 5000 degree C.
5. The core is made up of heavy metals like iron and nicle,and is called nife.

Q.2.What is a rock cycle? Explain with the help of a near labelled diagram.

- Ans.**
1. The rock cycle is a group of changes.
 2. Igneous rock can change into sedimentary rock or into metamorphic rock.
 3. Sedimentary rock can change into metamorphic rock or into igneous rock.
 4. Metamorphic rock can change into igneous or sedimentary rock.
 5. Igneous rock forms when magma cools and makes crystals.
 6. The melted minerals can form crystals when they cools down.
 7. Igneous rock is formed underground where the magma cools slowly and above ground, when the magma cools quickly.
 8. On earth's surface,wind and water can break Rock into pieces.
 9. They can also carry rock pieces to another place.
 10. Usually, the rock pieces are deposited in layers.
 11. Layers upon layers of fine sediments are collected.
 12. After a long time the sediments can be comented together to make sedimentary rock.
 13. In this way,igneous rock can become sedimentary rock.

For the diagram see the pg no.109 'Rock cycle'

Q.3. How intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks formed?

Ans. Intrusive rocks—

1. These are formed when cooling of magma take place below the surface of the Earth.
2. Beneath the surface, the molten rocks cools and hardens slowly.
3. The slow cooling allows us large crystals of minerals to form.
4. These rocks are very coarse grained.

Extrusive rocks—

1. These rocks are formed when magma is extruded or forced out, onto the surface of the earth.
2. The magma that reached the surface is known as lava.
3. As the lava cools down and solidifies rapidly on the surface, the minerals present in it form very small crystals.
4. These rocks are very fine grained.

Q.4. How sedimentary rocks are formed?

- Ans.**
1. Igneous rocks are exposed to the forces of nature such as wind, water and glaciers.
 2. These forces break the rock on the surface of the earth into small pieces.
 3. These small pieces of rocks are called sediments.
 4. These small pieces of rocks or sediments are carried by wind, rivers and glaciers and are deposited on the floors of lakes, seas or oceans.
 5. Layers upon layers of fine sediments are collected.
 6. Due to weight of the overlying layer, heat of the interior and chemical reaction, the sediments are compressed, cemented and hardened.
 7. The rocks formed in this manner are called sedimentary rocks.

IV. Give reasons—

1. Igneous are called primary rocks. Because all other rocks are directly or indirectly formed from them.
2. Sedimentary rocks are also called stratified rocks. Because the deposition take place in layers.

3. Coal and petroleum called fossil fuels.

Because they were formed by the decomposition of remains of prehistoric plants and animals buried under the earth long, long ago.

CIVICS

LESSON 1(DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY)

1. SHORT ANSWERS:

Q1. What is the meaning of the word democracy?

Ans.

1. The word democracy is derived from Greek words, 'demos' means people and 'kratos' means power or rule.
2. It means the rule by the common people.
3. It is a form of government where people elect their own representatives.

Q2. How did the TMS put pressure on the government to redress their problems?

Ans.

1. The Adivasis ,on whose lands the reservoir was created,came together and rallied heavily for the fishing rights.
2. Through massive demonstrations and rallies by TMS ,the government responded to their protest.
3. The government created a committee to analyse this issue.After subsequent recommendations of a state level committee, The Madhya Pradesh Government in October 1996 granted them the fishing rights.

Q3. What are the two types of democracy that existed in the world?

Ans. The two types of democracies are:

1. **Direct democracy**-In this type of democracy ,people directly participate in managing the state affairs.
2. **Indirect democracy**-In this type of democracy people elect their representatives on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise

Q4. When all human beings are born equal ,then how does society make them unequal?

Ans.

1. Although Indian Constitution provides equality to all the citizens, yet inequalities occur.
2. Our society is still caste ridden which hampers political and economic equality.
3. The caste we are born into, the religion we practice etc. are the things that determined why some people are treated unequally.

Q5. Why did the Adivasis of Madhya Pradesh form the TMS?

Ans.

1. When thousands of the adivasis were forced to shift from their villages due to the construction of TAWA RESERVOIR without engaging them for fishing in the reservoir.
2. The Adivasis, on whose lands the reservoir was created, came together and rallied heavily for the fishing rights.
3. Through massive demonstrations and rallies by TMS, the government responded to their protest.

2. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1. What is Universal Adult Franchise? How it is based on the principal of equality?

Ans.

1. **Universal Adult Franchise** -It refers to the right to vote to all citizens of India who have attained the age of 18 years without any discrimination based on caste, creed, sex etc.
2. The constitution states that all people are equal before the law.
3. Laws are applicable to all, from president to the common man.

Q2. Write a short note about government in India and how people of India participate in democracy?

Ans.

1. India is the largest democracy in the world. The Government of India is established by Constitution of India. Government of India is the governing authority of the union of 29 states and 7 territories, which are collectively called Republic of India.

2. Democracy provides to its people freedom of thought ,speech,expression.
3. People of India have developed mature judgment which is imperative for success of democracy. People cast their votes to elect their representatives.
4. Whenever they find that a particular political party is not serving their purposes, they overthrow it and vote for another party.
5. Nowadays Electronic Voting Machine is used for voting .

Q3. Write a short note on economic equality in India?

Ans.

1. If real democracy is to be established then economic disparity will have to be minimized.
2. Our Government made efforts to minimize economic inequality in two ways i.e.,through the laws and various welfare programmes and schemes.
3. The government is making best efforts to reduce the poverty ratio.
4. Some examples of such government welfare schemes is he Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship, Mid Day Meal scheme etc.

Q4. Explain civil rights movement in USA.

Ans.

1. In USA in 1950s one section of the society called African-Americans raised their voice against unequal treatment done to them
2. The movement started on a minor issue when a lady Rosa Parks(an African – American)was returning home after work by bus. A white man asked her to give up her seat but she refused to do so.
3. This relatively minor incident ,triggered a huge agitation against the unequal treatment meted out to the African –American.
4. This agitation was later known as the CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT in world history. As a result , the civil rights act of 1964 was passed. This act prohibited the discrimination on the basis of religion, birth,race or origin.

3. DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN:

1. Fraternity

1. Democracy is based on the principle of mutual goodwill and fraternity.
2. It promotes national unity for personal betterment.

Liberty

1. It refers to freedom. In a democratic government, citizens are free to express their opinion, practice any religion of their choice.
2. It provides opportunity to strive

2. Social Equality

1. It is the social state of affairs whereby people in the society have equal rights under the law, including right to vote, physical security etc.

Economic Equality

1. Our constitution guarantees all the equality to its citizens. The government made efforts to in two ways, i.e. through laws and through various government welfare programmes and schemes.

4. GIVE REASONS:

1. Mid –day meal scheme in government school.

Ans. This scheme was started to provide food to the undernourished children. This scheme has worked well and as a result there is a decrease in the drop-out rate of children, more enrolment and intermingling at meal times has helped in the reduction of caste prejudice.

2. People are against building dams on river

Ans. Because when dams are built on rivers, thousands of people, animals are forced to shift on other areas. Sometimes whole villages are uprooted and villagers are compelled to go, build new homes, find another source of income elsewhere.
