



My Social Studies

7

Teacher's Manual

Vidyalaya Prakashan

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Class-7

Unit-1 History

When, Where and How

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) 700-1700 AD (ii) (d) All of these (iii) (b) Gulbadan Bano Begum (iv) (c) Harshvardhana (v) (b) Ajmer (vi) (b) Mahmud Ghaznavi

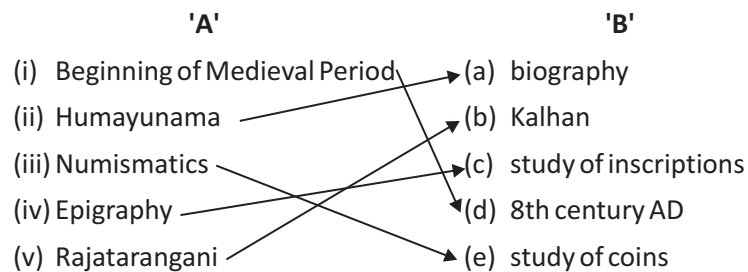
2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Buddhists (ii) 8th (iii) Moti Masjid (iv) Jahangir (v) Kalhan

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) False

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short:

- (i) There are three phases of history :
❖ Ancient
❖ Medieval
❖ Modern



(ii) During the ancient time the Indian subcontinent was known by different names—

- ❖ The Puran describes it as Bharat Varsha.
- ❖ The Buddhist texts describe it as Jambudvipa.
- ❖ The Aryans called it Aryavarta.
- ❖ The Parsis called it Sapta Sindhu.
- ❖ The Greeks called it Indus (India)
- ❖ The Persians, Turks and Afghans called it Hindustan.
- ❖ Arabs called it Hind.
- ❖ The British called it India.

(iii) The Indian subcontinent comprises India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. These countries are also called neighbouring countries of India. Indian subcontinent is located in Southern Asia and extends into the Indian ocean from the Himalayas. It is a large land mass that has distinct political, geographical and cultural identity.

(iv) **Coins :** In ancient times coins are used as a medium of exchange for buying anything. These coins were made of gold silver and copper. Coins have engraved writings regarding the rulers and kings, their period economic, social, political and cultural activities of that time.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Pieces of writing inscribed on pillars, rocks, walls of temples and copper plates that describe about various rulers and kings are called inscriptions. These inscriptions give information about the period of dynasty economic social and political conditions of their kingdoms.
- (ii) **Paintings :** Paintings also play an important role in knowing the medieval period of India. Paintings show different themes like palaces and court scenes, hunting

scenes and mythological tales. Miniature paintings made during the Mughal Period show court life, methods of warfare, jewellery, dresses, etc. Most of religious books, have illustrations of miniature paintings.

Sculptures : Many sculptures are related to the medieval period which are mostly figures of kings, queens, gods and goddesses. These sculptures were made of bronze, wood and stone. Most famous sculpture of dancing Shiva belongs to Chola bronzes.

- (iii) Several foreign travellers visited India during medieval period and mentioned many facts about contemporary history. Muslim writers like Al-Biruni, Al-Masudi and Al-Idrisi gave medieval historical accounts in their books. English traveller Nicolo conti from Venice during Krishan Dev Rai; William Hawkins & Sir Thomas Roe from England during the reign of Jahangir, Ibn Battuta, a moor traveller during Muhammad-Bin-Tughalq Al-Biruni along with Mahmud Ghaznavi came to India and described about Indian in his book Tarikh-UL-Hind.



The Regional Kingdom-I (700 AD to 1200 AD)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) Naghabatta-I (ii) (c) Assam and Kalinga (iii) (a) Rashtrakuta (iv) (b) Mumbai (v) (a) First battle of Tarain (1191 AD) (vi) (c) Somnath

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) 885 (ii) Dharampala (iii) Ellora (iv) Prithviraj Chauhan



(v) Sultan

3. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Mahabodhi Temple | (a) the capital of the Parmars |
| (ii) Kannauj | (b) was founded by the Tomars |
| (iii) Dhar | (c) the capital of the Pratiharas |
| (iv) Delhi | (d) Chander Bardai |
| (v) Prathviraj Raso | (e) Bodh Gaya(Bihar) |

4. Say true or false:

(i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True (v) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The Rajput kings of Gujarat were the founder of Gurjar Pratihara dynasty. Its main rulers were : Nagabhata I (730-760 AD) was the first ruler. Mihir Bhoja (836-885 AD) was the greatest ruler, After him his son Mahendra Pal I (885-910 AD) became the ruler.
- (ii) Vasudev was the founder of the Chauhan dynasty. Gubak I, Vigraharaja II, Ajayraj, Vigraharja IV, Vishal Deve and Prithviraj II had been the main rulers of this dynasty. Prithviraj III or Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty who ruled from 1179 to 1192 AD over Delhi and Ajmer. Chandra Bardai was his court poet and he wrote the Prithviraj Raso a book of poems of bravery of Prithviraj Chauhan.
- (iii) The tripartite struggle for supremacy was a three way struggle between the Pratihara empire, the Pala empire and the Rashtrakuta empire to take possession over Kannauj and Gangetic valley region.
- (iv) The Pala dynasty ruled for about 400 years. After the death of Harshavardhana Gopala founded the Pala dynasty in Bengal. Dharampala was the most powerful

ruler and believed in Buddhism. He made a monastery at Vikramshila. His son Devapala got built the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. The Palas rulers also contributed for the development of Nalanda University.

- (v) Ghori was also a small kingdom of Afghanistan. His real name was Muizzuddin Muhammad. He conquered Multan, Peshawar and Lahore. He fought two battles of Tarain against Prithviraj Chauhan in 1191 and 1192 respectively. In 1194 in the Battle of Chandawar he defeated the king Jaichand of the Gahadavala dynasty and killed him.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The Rajput kings of Gujarat were said to be the Pratiharas and ruled over Avanti and parts of southern Rajasthan in the beginning of the 8th century AD. Nagabhata I (730-760 AD) was the first ruler of this dynasty. Mihira Bhoja was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He extended his empire from the Punjab in the north to the Narmada in the south. He captured Kannauj and declared it his capital. After him, his son Mahendra Pal I (885-910 AD) became the king. The rulers of this dynasty worshipped Lord Vishnu.

Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Kannauj in 1018-19 AD and defeated the Pratiharas and their rule came to an end in 1018 AD.

- (ii) The Pala dynasty ruled for about 400 years. After the death of Harshavardhana Gopala founded the Pala dynasty in Bengal Dharampala was the most powerful ruler and believed in Buddhism. He made a monastery at Vikramshila. His son Devapala got built the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. The Palas rulers also contributed for the development of Nalanda University.



- (iii) The Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled over the Deccan, the area around the modern Maharashtra. This dynasty was founded by Dantidurgha in 8th century. He captured the kingdoms of Kanchi, Kosala, Kalinga, Malwa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Krishna I, Govinda II, Govinda III Amoghvarsha and Indra III were other rulers of this dynasty. Krishna I got built the famous rock-cut temple (Kailash Temple) at Ellora and rock-cut Elephanta Caves (Mumbai) near Aurangabad in Maharashtra. The rulers of this dynasty were the followers of the Hinduism but they patronized the Shaivism and Vaishnavism. They also encouraged the Jainism, the Buddhism and the Islam.
- (iv) Mahmud Ghazni was the sultan of the Ghazni, a small kingdom of Afghanistan. He being an ambitious ruler attacked king Jaipal and Anangpal and defeated them and got a large tribute from them. He plundered India 17 times and gathered a lot of wealth. He attacked the Somnath Temple in 1026 AD and looted it mercilessly. He also looted the temples of Mathura and Kannauj. He died in 1030 AD.



The Regional Kingdoms-II

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) 610 to 642 AD (ii) (c) Taila II (iii) (c) Narshinghavarman I (iv) (c) Dandi (v) (a) Nageshwara Temple (vi) (a) Pallavas (vii) (b) Mahabalipuram



2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Pulakesin I (ii) Pulakesin II (iii) Samants (iv) Vijayalaya
(v) Gangai Konda

3. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (i) Bronze sculpture | → | (a) northern part of Sri Lanka |
| (ii) Kanchi | → | (b) Rajendra Chola |
| (iii) Mummadi | → | (c) the king of Malwa |
| (iv) Gangaikonda | → | (d) Lord Shiva (Natraja) |
| (v) Munja | → | (e) capital of the Pallavas |

4. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Chalukyas of vatapi were also known as chalukyas of Badami. Ranaraga succeeded his father Jayasimha who was the first ruler of this dynasty. Then Pulakeshin I ruled from 535 to 566 AD and made Badami his capital. Pulakeshin II was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. Later he was defeated by Pallava king Narsimha varman I and vatapi was destroyed.
- (ii) Vijayalaya founded this dynasty. He defeated the Pallavas and the Pandyas. After Vijayalaya, Aditya I and Parantaka I became the rulers. Rajaraja I (985-1016 AD) was the most powerful and greatest king of this dynasty. He won the territories of Mysore, Travancore, Coorg and Sri Lanka (Singhal Island). He built a powerful navy and controlled various islands like Lakshadweep and Maldives. The northern part of Sri Lanka under his control was known as Mummadi Chola mandalam.

Rajendra Chola (1016-1044 AD) : After his father, Rajendra Chola or Rajendra I became the ruler of the Chola dynasty. He was known as Gangaikonda Chola and



Uttama Chola. He was a great warrior and administrator. He extended his kingdom by capturing the whole Ceylon (Sri Lanka, Maldives, Kerala, Pandyas and Bengal). He founded a new capital at Gangaikonda-Cholapuram near the Kaveri river.

- (iii) Temples were the main centres of education and literature. Sanskrit and Tamil were spoken and studied. Numerous literature was created in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages. Pampa, Panna and Ranna were the three jewels of this literature.
- (iv) The Pandyas ruled in the regions of modern districts of Madurai and Tinnevely. They made Madurai their capital. Nedunjeliam I was the first king of the Pandya dynasty. He ruled during the second century of the Christian era.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang says that the Chalukyas belonged to the Indian Kshatriya dynasty and Hariti was their ancestor. The Chalukyas had two branches and they ruled from 6th to 8th and 10th to 12th century.

(a) Chalukyas of Vatapi : They were also known as Chalukyas of Badami. The first ruler was Jayasimha and he was succeeded by his son Ranaraga and he was succeeded by Pulakesin I who ruled from 535 to 566 AD. He made Badami his capital. He performed the Ashvamedha Yajna. The Pulakesin II was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kannauj. He defeated Mahendera Varman I, the Pallava king and established friendly relations with Pallava, the Cholas, Pandyas and Keralas. The Pallava king defeated Pulakesin II many times and

destroyed Vatapi. Pulakesin-II was killed in the battle by the Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava dynasty.

(b) Chalukyas of Kalyani : The founder of this dynasty was Taila II or Tailapa II who ruled from 973 AD upto 997 AD. He conquered Chedi, Nepal, Odisha and Kuntala. He killed Munja, the king of Malwa of the Paramara dynasty. Other rulers like Satyashraya, Dasavarman, Vikramaditya V, Jayasimha I and Jagadekamalla had been its kings.

- (ii) The Pallavas were powerful Rajput rulers of South India during the medieval period. After the fall of the Satvahans, the Nagakings, the samants of the Satvahans became the rulers in southern India. They were known as Tondaiyar. They made Kanchi their capital.

Singhvisnu, Mahendravarman-I, Narsinghvarman were the famous rulers of this dynasty. They were lover of art and literature. Narsinghavarman I got built the Rath Temple in Mahabalipuram near Chennai and Narsinghavaman II got built the Kailashnath, Vaikuntha Perumal temple at Kanchi and the shore temple at Mahabalipuram.

- (iii) The king was the central pivot of the administration who was helped by ministers. The whole empire was divided among mandalam and each mandalam was further divided among Valanadus and Valanadus were divided into a number of districts called Nadu. Under these Nadus, there were a number of villages known as Kuramas and Kuramas known as administrative units. Each village was administered by three assemblies:

(a) The Ur : Consists of common villages.

(b) The Sabha : Consists of learned Brahmanas.

(c) The Nagram : Consists of merchants, artisans and traders.

The main function of all these three assemblies was to collect taxes for the development of sanitation, irrigation, temples and education.

- (iv) The Hinduism was the main religion of the Cholas. They used to worship Shiva and Vishnu. Besides this the Buddhism and the Jainism were also flourishing in their reign. Followers of the Islam and the Christianity were free to develop their religions.

Apart from the rulers, the royal family, the court members, the Brahamins and the merchants got most respect in the society. The farmers and landless labourers in villages were treated as lower class people. The shudras were treated badly and were considered as untouchables. Women were respected at various important occasions.



The Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 AD)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (ii) (c) Iltutmish (iii) (a) Balban
(iv) (a) Ala-ud-din Khalji (v) (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(vi) (b) Bijapur (vii) (b) 1398 AD (viii) (c) Harihara and Bukka
(ix) (c) ruins (x) (c) Iran

2. Fill in the blanks :

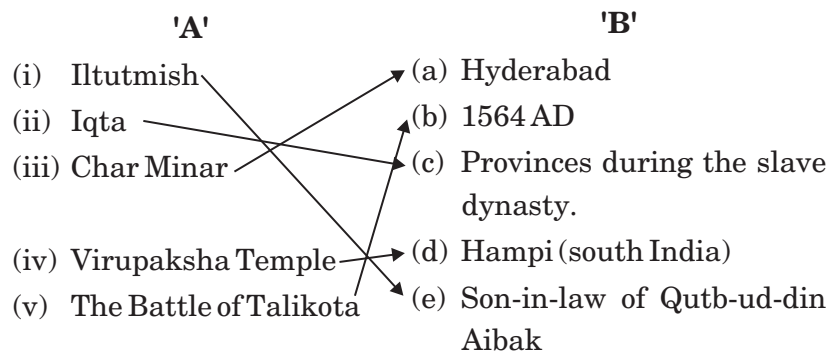
- (i) Delhi, Iltutmish (ii) Mongols (iii) Jalal-Ud-din-Khalji
(iv) 1526, Babur, Ibrahim Lodi (v) Vijaynagar
(vi) Sikandar Lodi



3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) True (vi) True

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Qutb-ud-Din-Aibak was the first Turkish slave ruler of Delhi Sultanate. He built the Qutub Minar and Quwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhonpara in Ajmer.
- (ii) Iltutmish was the son in law of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. After the death of Qutb-ud-din he became the sultan of Delhi sultanate. He suppressed many local kings. He organised Turkan-i-Chahalgani to control over the reign. He also completed the construction of Qutub-Minar.
- (iii) Razia sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish. She sat on the throne of Delhi sultanate as her brothers were not capable to rule. The nobles revolted against her and she was killed by her own brother.
- (iv) **Ala-ud-din Khalji** : He was the most powerful and ambitious ruler. He wanted to win all India. He was the defence minister and Iqtadar of Kara (Allahabad) and Oudh during the reign of his uncle Jalal-ud-din Khalji. His market arrangement was of unique type. He appointed qualified, skilled and honest inspectors to have control over shopkeepers under their

superintendent known as Shahna. The shopkeepers were given punishments for measuring or weighing less or realising prices more than fixed for a definite item. Daily information of market was given to the sultan. the sultan himself visited the condition of the market. Grain supply was given to the markets from these godowns in the time of famine. He was the first sultan to start the Public Distribution System.

- (v) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban was one of the Chalisas. He fought against the local rulers and defeated many of them. He also protected the north-western borders from the Mongol attacks. He was the most powerful ruler of the Slave dynasty. He abolished the chalisa. He introduced two Persian customs Paibos and Sijadh. In Sijadh, the visitor had to kneel and touch the ground with his forehead to pay respect to sultan while paibos was the practice in which the visitor had to kiss the feet of the Sultan. He liked justice in every condition.
- (vi) He was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. In 1503 AD, he founded the city of Agra and made it his capital. He improved agriculture and controlled prices of essential commodities. He was an intelligent administrator. He died of sickness and was buried in Delhi. His tomb is in Lodhi Garden in New Delhi.
- (vii) Mahmud Gawan, an Iranian reached India and settled down in Deccan. He went into the court service of Bahmani ruler and became his Wazir. Being anti-Hindu he started anti-Hindu movement.
He was a good scholar of Urdu. He got built the famous Madrasa and College of Bidar.
- (viii) Battle of Panipat was between the forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodi in which Ibrahim Lodi was killed the Babur got victory. This battle led to fall of the Delhi Sultanate.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Jauna Khan alias Muhammad-bin Tughlaq murdered his father Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq became the Sultan of Delhi in 1320. His plans were farsighted but he was egoist and got furious at trifles.

(a) Transfer of Capital : He transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daultabad) in south in 1327 AD to have control over the southern states. The Mongols' attacks were the constant threat to Delhi and Devagiri was safe from this view so he transferred his capital from Delhi. Many people died on the way. The Sultan realised his folly and reordered to return to Delhi.

(b) Token Currency Introduction: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced token currency policy in 1329. The currency of the Delhi Sultanate during the Tughlaq rule was in silver coins and the production of silver in the world had fallen so the Sultan ordered to move copper coins in place of silver coins of equal value without any government seal. Ultimately the Sultan changed the copper coins with silver coins and the state economy was ruined. Thus, he was totally failed in his plan and he realized his mistake. He became restless and died in 1351 AD.

- (ii) Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of the Tuluva dynasty of the Vijayanagar empire. He ruled from 1505 to 1529 AD. He defeated the rulers of Bahmani and Odisha and also captured the fertile land of Raichur doab between the Krishna and the Tungbhadra rivers. He was also a great scholar and illustrious ruler of Deccan. He encouraged learning and art during his reign. He wrote the 'Amuktamalyada' in Telugu.

- (iii) Hampi was the capital of Vijayanagar kingdom where the ruler got built the beautiful buildings and temples such as the Vittalaswami Temple, the Virupaksha Temple and the Hazara Rama Temple.

The rulers of this kingdom encouraged the use of south Indian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and

Sanskrit. Krishnadeva Raya was also the great scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit. Madhav Vidarak and Sayan were his court poets. Allasani was the great Telugu poet in his kingdom.

- (iv) Ala-ud-din Khalji was the son in law of Jalal-ud-din-Khalji. He killed him and sat on the throne of Delhi sultanate. He was the most powerful and ambitious ruler. For the expansion of his empire he conquered Gujarat and Malwa with the help of his large army. To make correct estimate of land Ala-ud-din-Khalji introduced the measurement system by *gaj*. Revenue was collected in the form of produce in place of rupees. He was the first sultan to start Public Distribution system. Ala-ud-din Khalji got built the Alai Darwaja, the Palace of Thousand Pillars and Siri Fort in Delhi. He also got built the Hauz Khas (a huge tank).
- (v) **The Battle of Talikota (1564 AD- 1565 AD)** : The Muslim rulers of the Deccan viz. : Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bijapur organised a union under the leadership of Ibrahim Kutubshah of Golconda against the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar. They attacked the city of Talikota on the bank of the Krishna in 1565 AD. The army of Vijayanagar faced them led by Ramaraja. Ramaraja was defeated and killed. The victorious armies of the Muslims set fire to Vijayanagar. Thus, the kingdom of Vijayanagar ended.
- (vi) **The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)** : Khizr Khan founded the Sayyid Dynasty and sat on the throne of the Delhi Sultanate. He ruled from 1414 to 1421 AD. After him Mubarak Shah Sayyid his son became the Sultan and ruled upto 1434 AD but could not rule well due to the unrest among nobles. After him Muhammad Shah Sayyid his nephew sat on the throne and ruled upto 1443 AD and was a powerful ruler. After him he was succeeded by Ala-ud-din Alam Shah Sayyid and ruled

upto 1451 AD. He was the last ruler of this dynasty. He died in 1451 AD and this dynasty was ended by the ruler of Lodi dynasty.



The Mughal Empire

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (d) Babur (ii) (c) 1539 (iii) (c) Mohammad Lohani (iv) (d) Sher Shah Suri (v) (c) Akbar (vi) (a) Painter (vii) (b) subahs (viii) (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Rana sanga (ii) Humayun (iii) in 1539, Chausa
(iv) Suleh-e-kul (v) Mansab

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) False

4. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| (i) Humayun | → | (a) Chain of Justice |
| (ii) Akbar | → | (b) 1527 AD |
| (iii) Jahangir | → | (c) Battle of Chausa |
| (iv) Ist Battle of Panipat | → | (d) Battle of the Haldighati (1576 AD) |
| (v) Battle of Khanwa | → | (e) 1526 AD |

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Babur was a Turk of Afghanistan and son of Mirza Umar Sheikh. Babur was invited by Daulat Khan Lodi to settle his disputes with Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. Babur desired

conquest and expansion and Indian riches were well known and that time the ruling sultanate in India was weak which gives Babur an opportunity to rule the country.

- (ii) After the death of Babur, his son Humayun sat on the throne. At that time he had to face many difficulties and the Afghans and even his brothers Mirza Kamran, Hindal and Askari. The power of the Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri in Bihar and Bahadur Shah in Gujarat were also in his way. His father Babur left a weak empire and empty treasury.
- (iii) Sher Shah Suri was the son of Hasan, a Jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar. His real name was Farid Khan. Sher Shah ruled over a short period from 1540-1545 AD.

Works of Public Welfare :

- (i) He got built the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) from Peshawar to Calcutta (Kolkata). Besides it he got built several highways by which communication and trade reached its zenith during his reign.
- (ii) He issued the coin called 'Rupia' and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire.
- (iii) He got planted the trees on both the sides of the roads for fruits and shadow, inns for rest and got dug the wells for drinking water.
- (iv) He established Madarsas and Maktabas for the development of education.
- (v) He founded the city of Sherpur near Delhi.
- (iv) Akbar appointed 9 learneds known as Nav-Ratnas (nine gems) in his court. They were Abul Fazal, Faizi, Todarmal, Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Mirza Aziz Koka, Raja Man Singh, Raja Birbal Das, Fakir Aziao-Din, Mullah Do Piyaza, Tansen and Birbal.
- (v) William Hawkins, a representative of East India company reached India in 1608 AD and another British

ambassador Sir Thomas Roe came to India during the rule of Jahangir and got permission of Jahangir for trade between England and India.

- (vi) Aurangzeb was an orthodox Sunni Muslim emperor. He was called Zinda Peer or as living saint. He hated the Hindus so he demolished their temples and turned them into mosques. He converted the Hindus into the Muslims forcefully. He imposed Jazia and pilgrim tax on non-Muslims and Zakat on the Muslims. Aurangzeb called the Hindus Kafirs. He gave all the high posts to the Muslims. He therefore lost the sympathy of the Hindus. The Rajputs and Sikhs revolted against him due to his religious policies.

Aurangzeb did not allow the Hindus to celebrate their festivals and put ban over lighting the markets on the eve of Diwali. Idol worship and pilgrimage were totally banned during his reign.

- (vii) Aurangzeb's Deccan policy was an aggressive strategy to extend Mughal control over the Deccan sultanates and bring them under direct Mughal rule. His policy included—
- (a) He launched military campaigns against the Delhi Sultanates.
 - (b) He imposed Sharia laws on Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims who did not follow his views.
 - (c) Aurangzeb encouraged the destruction of architectural features.
 - (d) He also waged a long war against Marathas.
- This Deccan Policy contributed to the downfall of his dynasty.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Alam Khan, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi, Daulat Khan and Rana Sanga, the governor of Punjab and the ruler of Mewar invited Babur to end the rule of the Lodhi's. He

reached India and ended the rule of Lodhi dynasty by fighting the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD.

His Achievements : He defeated Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar in the Battle of Khanva 1527 AD near Agra. Next year in 1528 AD, he defeated the Rajputs in the Battle of Chanderi (M.P.) which was fought by Medini Roy Khangar from the side of the Rajputs. In 1529 AD, he defeated the joint armies of Bengal and Bihar in the Battle of Ghaghara near Gorakhpur (UP). Babarnama or Tujuk-i-Babari is his autography. He died in 1530 AD.

- (ii) After the death of Babur, his son Humayun sat on the throne. At that time he had to face many difficulties and the Afghans and even his brothers Mirza Kamran, Hindal and Askari. The power of the Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri in Bihar and Bahadur Shah in Gujarat were also in his way. His father Babur left a weak empire and empty treasury.
- (iii) **Administration :** Sher Shah Suri was an efficient administrator. He divided his kingdom in 47 sarkars and each sarkar into paraganas and each paragana into number of villages. Each paragana or sarkar was headed by a trusted officer. The head of the sarkar was Shikdar-e-Shikdaran and head of the paragana Shikdar and head of the village was chief; he had patwari and Chaukidar for his help. He introduced rupaiah made of silver which had been used in the Mughal empire and the rule of East India Company till 1835.
- (iv) Mansab was a rank or position in the army and his incharge was Mansabdar. He had to manage a definite number of soldiers, elephants, horses, carts, camels, etc. There were thousands of Mansabdar in the whole Mughal army. They were government officers and servants and they were paid salaries through jagirs. It was not hereditary. In case of death of a Mansabdar, his jagir was taken back. Ranks of the Mansabdars varied

from a Mansabdar having 10 horses to a Mansabdar having 10,000 horses. Each Mansabdar had to supply troops to the emperor.

- (v) The reign of Shah Jahan is called the Golden age of the Mughal dynasty due to the development of art and architecture. Shah Jahan is called the 'Engineer Emperor' and he got built many historical buildings like the Taj Mahal and Pearl mosque at Agra. He got built the Red Fort, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas in it and Jama Masjid in Delhi.



Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

(i) (c) four (ii) (c) Punjab (iii) (d) Cheros (iv) (d) Cheros
(v) (b) Entertainers (vi) (c) China

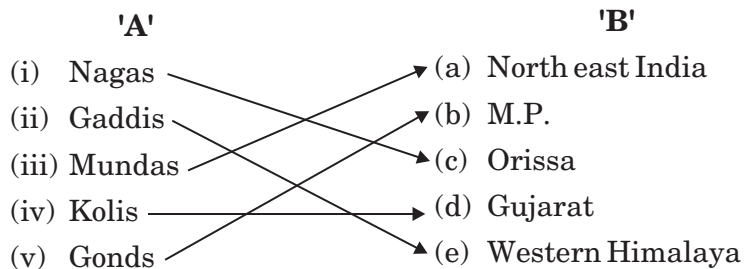
2. Fill in the blanks :

(i) tribal groups (ii) agriculture (iii) Hindu (iv) Santhals
(v) Shifling farming

3. Say true or false:

(i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False (v) True

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The main occupation of the tribal people was agriculture. The tribals living in the forest often exchanged their products like honey, ghee, wool, lac, wax, medicinal herbs for cotton, utensils, jewelleryes and furniture of the villagers.
- (ii) Each tribal group had its own distinct beliefs, customs and lifestyle. Among these groups some were small, some were large and powerful and ruled several territories.

The Baluchi tribe in the north-west, the Khokhars and the Ghakkars in the Punjab were strong and powerful. The Bhils and the Kolis were dominant in the peninsular region of India. The Gonds were the rulers in Central India. The Cheros, Mundas, Santhals, Khasis, Nagas, Gaddis of eastern Himalayas. Ahoms were the main tribal groups of eastern India. The Todas, Karagas, Maravars, Vetars and Badagas belonged to tribal groups of south India. In Chhattisgarh, Gonds live on a large scale. More than 20% of Gonds tribe occupies the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh.
- (iii) The Banjaras were the most important traders who used to transport grains on their buuocks to the city markets. They also transported grains for the Mughal armies during wars.
- (iv) Dalpat the son of Sangram Shah married to princess Durgawati, the daughter of a Rajput king of Mahoba. Dalpat died early and Rani Durgawati sat on the throne and ruled on behalf of his son. Later, Akbar had attacked her kingdom and defeated her.
- (v) Jats became the basis for organizing society in medieval India as people are seperated into groups based on caste, background and occupation to avoid discrimination. Jats were socially organized into tribes that were self sufficient.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The Gonds were one of the largest tribes of central India. They were spread in the regions of M.P., Odisha, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh. They speak Gondi an unwritten language of the Dravidian family. They earned their bread by shifting farming besides fishing and hunting. They worshipped nature gods and spirits along with Hindu gods and goddesses.
- (ii) The Ahom was a tribal group who came to Assam from Yunnan State of China in the 13th century. Sufaka was the first ruler who established a small independent kingdom in Kamarupa (Assam) in 1228 AD. Ahoms defeated the local rulers and ruled from 13th to 19th century. They also attacked the kingdom of Bengal and Mughals but they were defeated in the wars and became vassals of the Mughal empire. In 1818 the Burmese attacked Kamarupa and defeated Ahoms and they were forced to leave the kingdom.
- (iii) Indian tribals are called Adivasis (forest dwellers). Vanvasi or Girijans were also known as adivasis. They were not divided among castes like of the settled communities. Nomads are tribal groups moving from place to place in search of food and shelter. They lived in remote areas of dense forests, hills, mountains and deserts. Hunter-gatherer, pastoral and peripatetic nomads are different kinds of nomads. They earn their bread by trading or crafts moving among the settled communities. They worship nature gods and their ancestors and spirits. The main occupation of the tribal people was agriculture. They cleared the forest land by cutting trees, plants and shrubs of a piece of the land. They maintained the fertility of the land by burning the

cultivation. The tribals living in the forest often exchanged their products .

Just like of them, itinerates like craftsmen, pedlars and entertainers travel from place to place, practising their different types of occupations.



Religious Ideas and Movements

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) Vishnu (ii) (b) Maghar (iii) (c) Shankaracharya
(iv) (d) Maharashtra (v) (b) South India (vi) (b) Mecca
(vii) (a) Ajmer (viii) (d) Wool (ix) (c) Ramcharitmanas
(x) (b) Talwandi

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) 8th century (ii) Adi Shankaracharya (iii) Madhavacharya
(iv) devotee (v) Nadia (vi) Krishna

3. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) False

4. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| (i) Langar | → | (a) Nizam-ud-din Auliya |
| (ii) Ajmer | → | (b) South India |
| (iii) Delhi | → | (c) Vallabhacharya |
| (iv) Alwar | → | (d) Moin-ud-din Chisti |
| (v) Telengana | → | (e) Guru Nanak |
| (vi) TamilNadu | → | (f) Ramanuj |

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) ♦ Belief in one God.
 - ♦ Treat all people equal without caste, class and creed.
 - ♦ To gain true knowledge through guru worship.
 - ♦ Belief in purity of heart, mind , love and affection.
- (ii) Kabir was the greatest social reformer of the Bhakti movement. He was born at Maghar near Varanasi in UP in 1398 AD. His teachings are included in the 'Bijak' and the 'Kabir Granthavali'. He was the disciple of Bhakti saint Ramanand. His couplets are famous in Hindi Literature.
- (iii) Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism who was born at Talwandi in western Punjab (Pakistan) in 1469 AD. Since his childhood Guru Nanak had been interested in the company of Sufis and Sadhus. He visited Mecca, Madina, Baghdad and SriLanka besides roaming all over India. He started 'Guru Ka Langar' or Public Kitchen to remove casteism and religious discrimination. Everybody is permitted to taste langar. Teachings of the Sikhism are collected in the Guru Granth Sahib, a holy book of the Sikhs.
- (iv) She was born in 1498 AD in the home of Jasoda Rao Ratan Singh Rathore of Mewar Kingdom (Rajasthan). She was married to Bhojraj Singh Sisodia. She was the true devotee of Lord Krishna and expressed her full devotion for Krishna through her lyrical compositions and hymns in the form of Padavalis.
- (v) 'Khalsa' means pure. Five identification marks of the Khalsas are— Kesh (hair and beard), Kangha (comb), Kada (iron bracelet), Kechera and Kirpan.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines:

- (i) Love and devotion towards God is called the Bhakti. Its motive was to remove the evils of the society. The Alwar

saints stated the Bhakti movement in 8th century in South India. Bhakti preached love and reverence through their hymns. Their teachings were based on Bhakti Purana and the Bhagwad Gita. Some of the main teachings of Bhakti movement which helps to remove the social evils of the society are—

1. Belief in the God
2. Treat all people equal without caste, class and creed.
3. To gain true knowledge through Guru worship.
4. Belief in purity of heart, mind, love and affection.

(ii) **Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti** : Hazrat Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti was one of the greatest Sufi saints who founded Sufi Silsila, Chisti. He reached India from Central Asia in 1192 AD. He spent some time in Delhi and Lahore and in the end settled in Ajmer. He died in 1213 AD in Ajmer and buried there. His Tomb is called the Dargah of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti. Thousands of people visit his dargah every year.

Nizamud-din-Aulia : He was also a Sufi saint of Chisti Silsila. He lived in Delhi along with his disciple Nasir-ud-din Chirag-Dehlavi. His dargah is in Delhi which is visited a large number of devotees everyday. An Urs is held in his honour every year.

(iii) **Adi Shankaracharya** : He was born in Kerala in the 8th century and he founded the philosophy of Advaita (non-dualism). According to this philosophy, God is unique and created world. According to his preachings salvation can be achieved only through devotion of God, strengthened by knowledge which is known as Jnan Marg.

Ramanuja : He was born in the 11th century in South India (Tamil Nadu). He says when the human soul becomes one with the supreme God, it maintains its

own identity. He further says that salvation is possible through devotion of God Vishnu only. He propounded the Doctrine of Vishistadvaita.



Cultural Development During The Medieval Period

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (b) Geet Govinda (ii) (c) Rajatarangani (iii) (c) The Ramayana (iv) (c) Kathak (v) (a) Urdu Poet (vi) (b) Amir Khusro (vii) (b) Abul Fazal (viii) (d) Jahangir

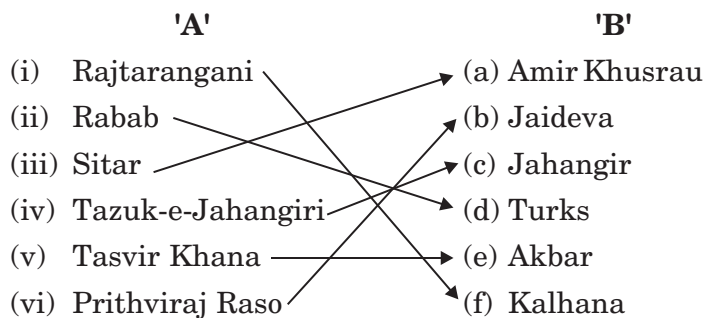
2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Persian (ii) Gurjar Pratihara (iii) Prithvirajraso
(iv) Kannada (v) Kangra (vi) Mughal period

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False (v) True

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) **Literature and Language in Northern India** : The Rajput kings took much interest in learning and literature. Raja

Bhoja of the Gurjar Pratihara dynasty himself was a great scholar and he wrote books on grammar, astronomy, medicine and religion.

Many regional languages like Gujarati, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi developed from the dialects spoken by the common people.

Literature and Language in Southern India : The Cholas patronised Tamil. The Nayanars and the Alvars created literature in Tamil between the 7th and 9th centuries.

Telugu and Kannada were also two south Indian languages spoken in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the early medieval period.

- (ii) The Indian classical music was based on the ragas. It was of two types-the Hindustani and Carnatic school of music. Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri, Padma, Tappa and Dhamar are six forms of the Hindustani music. The Carnatic school of music includes the Kriti of the musical training of Purandaradasa, Thyagaraja and Muthuswami.
- (iii) Miniature paintings during the early medieval period were made on palm leaves. The Rajasthani School and the (Pahari) Kangra school of painting. Subject of these paintings were based on Krishna's life. Kangra is a district in Himachal Pradesh. The Kangra style is also known as Basholi.
- (iv) Peers were religious leaders with supernatural powers who acted as teachers. The Mughals introduced pirs to Bengal to promote religious enlightenment and formed communities around them. The pirs in Bengal developed a cult known as the pir cult of Bengal.
- (v) Do yourself.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) During the Mughal period the official language was Persian. Although the use of Turkish and Hindi was in

practice. The Akbarnama by Abul Fazal, Babarnama by Babur, Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri by Jahangir poems of Faizi in Persian, Couplets in Hindi by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Humayunnamah by Gulbadan Begum, etc. were great works of this period. Dara Shikoh, the son of Shah Jahan was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Persian. He translated Upnishads and the Bhagwad Gita. The Mahabharata, Ramayana, Panchtantra and Leelawati were translated from Sanskrit into Persian. Farishta, Badauni and Abdul Hamid Lahori, were excellent historians. The Beejak by Kabir, the Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas, the Sursagar, Sar Saravali and couplets of Rahim were created during the Mughal period. Besides above Urdu became a popular language during this period.

- (ii) The intermixing of regional cultures is influenced by number of factors :
1. **Migration** : When people move from one region to another, they bring their culture with them and share it with local population.
 2. **Globalization** : The increased connectivity and exchange of ideas, goods and services.
 3. **Local traditions** : Regional cultures are often the result of local traditions intermixing with the ideas from other parts.
- (iii) Many illustrated manuscripts during the period of Hussain Shahi can be seen which suggest about the development of visual art. The Bengali paintings are the excellent mixture of the contemporary. The Delhi Sultanate periods.

Music : Jaidev, a great Bengali poet created devotional songs of Radha-Krishna in this work the Geet Govind in Dhrupad. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularised devotional songs which were sung by chorus and

accompanied by instrumental music. It is called Kirtan which is popular in Bengal even today.

Development of Architecture : During the medieval period, temples and mosques were built.

The Bengali architecture had outer walls of temples decorated with terracotta tablets, ornamental tiles and paintings. Most architectural monuments were built in Gour and Pandua



India in Eighteenth Century

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (d) Lucknow (ii) (b) Nizam-ul-mulk (iii) (a) Jahandar Shah
 (iv) (a) Guru Govind Singh (v) (c) Delhi (vi) (b) Nadir Shah
 (vii) (d) 1722 (viii) (c) military

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Gobind Singh (ii) 1674, Chhatrapati (iii) Jaipur
 (iv) Bharatpur (v) military

3. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Nadir Shah | (a) the subedar of Awadh in 1722 AD |
| (ii) Ahmad Shah Abdali | (b) a Sikh leader |
| (iii) Saadat Ali Khan | (c) an Afghan ruler |
| (iv) Banda Bairagi | (d) the nawab of Bengal |
| (v) Alivardi Khan | (e) founder of Khalsa |
| (vi) Guru Govind Singh | (f) a Persian ruler. |

4. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True (v) True (vi) False
(vii) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The later Mughals were the Mughals emperors who ruled after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. Later Mughals ruled for almost 150 years from 1707 to 1857. Some notable rulers include:
1. Bahadur Shah : succeeded Aurangzeb and tried to improve relations with the Sikhs and Marathas.
 2. Jahandar Shah : After Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah sat on the throne but he was killed by his nephew Farukhsiyar.
 3. Farukhsiyar : Ruled for four months with the help of Sayyid brothers but was deposed and executed by them.
 4. Bahadur Shah II : The last ruler of Mughal Empire.
- (ii) After Farukh Siyar, Mohammad Shah Rangila sat on the throne. He was a man of jovial nature; he enjoyed the company of lady dancers with music and wine so he was famous as Mohammad Shah Rangila. He removed the Saiyyad brothers from his way with the help of some colleagues but they took its advantage and declared themselves independent.
- (iii) The third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas under Sadashiv Rao Peshwa of Pune. The war led to a power vacuum which later led to the British conquest of India.
- (iv) Maharaja Ranjeet Singh reorganised the different group of the rulers of the Punjab and established the Sikh Kingdom with its capital at Lahore in 1799 AD, covering the whole area west of Satluj river but the small

kingdoms of Patiala, Nabha and Kapurthala located on the eastern side of the Satluj were ruled by different Sikh powers.

- (v) It divided into three parts— 1. Swarajya (Own kingdom) which had to pay 2/5 of the produce. 2. Mulk-e-Qadim (Old territory) and 3. Mughl-ai (adjent Mughal territories) had to pay Chauth (1/4) of the total land produce to the ruler and Sardeshmukhi was an additional tax 1/10 of the land revenue, collected as a tribute to the kingdom.
- (vi) A treaty was signed between the Mughals and Shivaji, known as the Treaty of Purandhar. According to it Shivaji went to the Mughal court and put under house arrest however he managed to escape from there. He succeeded an independent kingdom in the Deccan. He possessed Konkan and large parts of Mysore. He died in 1680.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Shivaji was born on 20 April 1627 with his parents Shahji Bhonsle and Jijabai at Poona. His father was a chief at the court of the king Bijapur. His guardian tutor and guide was Dada Konddev. His mother used to tell him stories of bravery of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and created patriotism in him. At the age of twenty Shivaji annexed many forts by using Guerilla Tactics. He was crowned as Chhatrapati at a grand Darbar held at Raigarh fort near Pune in 1674 AD.
- (ii) The Mughal empire appointed Saadat Khan, the governor of Awadh. During this period the Zamindars of Awadh became powerful and rebellious so they were not ready to pay revenue and other taxes to the emperor but Saadat Khan suppressed them. After him his son-in-law Safdar-Jung became the nawab.

After him his son Shuja-ud-Daula became the nawab of Awadh. Lucknow was their capital and ruled skillfully.

- (iii) Watan Jagirs were the jagirs given to the Rajput kings of Amer and Jodhpur by the Mughals who were allowed to enjoy their rulership freely. Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amer and Governor of Malwa and Ajit Singh the ruler of Jodhpur was also the governor of Gujarat. Ajit Singh annexed Nagaur and some regions of Bundi annexed by Jai Singh and he made Jaipur his capital and became subedar of Agra in 1722.
- (iv) Many Rajput rulers of Amber and Jodhpur had served the Mughals with distinction. In exchange they were permitted to enjoy considerable in their watan jagirs. They formed alliances with the Mughals, serving as their trusted vassals and military commanders.



Unit-2 Geography

Our Environment

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (b) surroundings (ii) (b) Ecology (iii) (b) biotic and abiotic components (iv) (d) atmosphere (v) (d) all of these
- (vi) (b) road (vii) (a) growing population

2. Fill in the blanks :

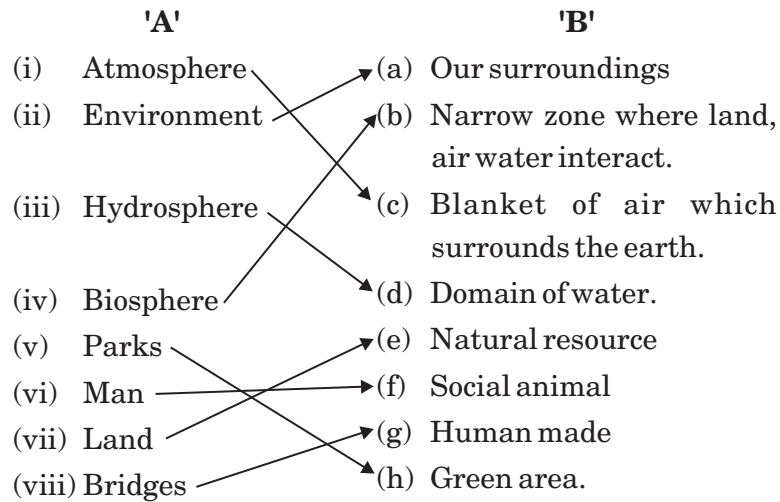
- (i) biotic-abiotic (ii) early man (iii) water (iv) Biosphere
- (v) surrounding

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True (v) False



4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The Earth is divided into four spheres : land, water, living things and air. Lithosphere is known as land, hydrosphere is covered with water, biosphere consist of all living beings and atmosphere is envelope of air.
- (ii) Natural environment includes biotic and abiotic components. Biotic component comprises animals and plants while abiotic components comprises air, water and land.
- (iii) Humans have modified the natural environment to meet their needs. Some of the main causes which leads to modification of natural environment by humans are-farming and herding, building houses, irrigation, Industrialization, etc.
- (iv) Our forests, rivers, oceans and soils provide us with the food we eat, the air we breathe, the water we irrigate for crops. We rely on them for numerous other goods and services. Therefore it is important to study the natural environment as it enables us to understand the

causes and consequences due to natural and man induced disasters like flood, earthquake, land slide, cyclone and pollution and measures to minimize the effect.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The major spheres of natural environment are as follows:
1. Lithosphere 2. Atmosphere 3. Hydrosphere
 4. Biosphere
1. **Lithosphere** : It is the solid, outermost surface layer of the earth which is called the crust. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
 2. **Atmosphere** : The envelope of air surrounding the earth is called atmosphere. It consists of various gases like nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-dioxide, ozone, helium, hydrogen and water vapour.
 3. **Hydrosphere** : The domain of water is referred to as hydrosphere which covers the earth's surface by water. Water is stored in various water bodies like oceans, seas, bays, lakes, rivers, glaciers, ice, snow and underground water.
 4. **Biosphere** : Biosphere consists plant and animal kingdom together. It is supported by air, water and land. Living beings (plants and animals) include microscopic organism like virus, bacteria, etc, trees, animals and humans.
- (ii) The early man used to live in the forests or caves so he adapted himself to the natural surroundings. He fulfilled his requirements of food and shelter from nature. He invented fire and wheel due to which his ways of transportation, farming, food and living began to change rapidly. New means of transportation and

communication grew trade and contact. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. Types of food, cloth and shelter appeared in the new form. The human environment consists of family, community, religion, education, economic and political situations.

- (iii) (a) Natural environment includes biotic and abiotic components. Biotic component comprises animals and plants while abiotic components comprises air, water and land.

The early man used to live in the forests or caves so he adapted himself to the natural surroundings. He fulfilled his requirements of food and shelter from nature. He invented fire and wheel due to which his ways of transportation, farming, food and living began to change rapidly. New means of transportation and communication grew trade and contact. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. Types of food, cloth and shelter appeared in the new form. The human environment consists of family, community, religion, education, economic and political situations.

- (b) **Lithosphere** : It is the solid, outermost surface layer of the earth which is called the crust. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. About 71% of the total area of it is covered by water and the remaining 29% is land where forests, grasslands, agriculture and human settlement are found.

Hydrosphere : The domain of water is referred to as hydrosphere which covers the earth's surface by water. Water is stored in various water bodies like oceans, seas, bays, lakes, rivers, glaciers, ice, snow and underground water. It supports life of living

beings. Water is found on the earth in three forms- liquid, solid and vapour (gaseous form). Clouds contain water in the form of water vapours which turn into rain drops through condensation.



Structure of the Earth (Interior, Movements and Land forms)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

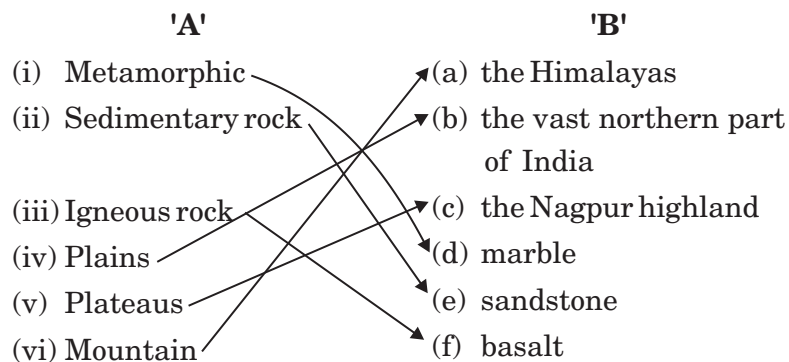
1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (c) igneous (ii) (c) crust (iii) (d) sedimentary rocks (iv) (a) 50 km to 5 km (v) (b) metamorphic rocks (vi) (b) 5000 km

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Mantle (ii) outermost (iii) igneous (iv) granite (v) Glass
(vi) Sedimentary (vii) Silicon, aluminum.

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) True (vi) True
(vii) False

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The earth is made up of three layers :
 - 1. **The crust** : It is outermost layer of earth called lithosphere which is solid and made up of rocks, minerals and soil.
 - 2. **The Mantle** : The layer below the crust. It is made up of rocks—silicon & magnesium.
 - 3. **The Core** : It is the innermost layer of the earth which is divided into inner core and outer core. The inner core is made up of iron and nickel in the liquid form.
- (ii) Rocks which are made by cooling molten magma inside the earth's crust are called Intrusive Rocks. Granite is its best example. These rocks are also called Plutonic Rocks.
- (iii) Sometimes igneous and sedimentary rocks, are changed due to great heat and pressure and become quite different from the original rocks and these are called Metamorphic Rocks. Examples are granite changed from coal, slate, changed from clay.
- (iv) Do yourself
- (v) The rocks below the earth's crust have a very high temperature but the pressure is high and so these rocks remain in the semi solid form. If the pressure goes down, some rocks change into liquid which is called Magma. This magma makes its way into cracks of the crust. When it reaches the earth's surface it forms volcanoes and lava (lava is super heated molten rock material); forming a hill, conical in shape with a funnel shaped hollow at its top called a Crater. The lava flows out through a volcanic pipe cools and solidifies.

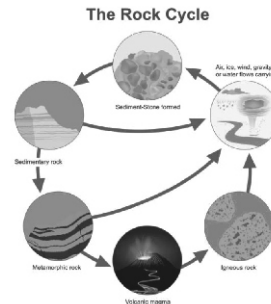
6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Different types of rocks are found in the crust of the earth which are—

1. **Igneous Rocks** : 'Ignis' means fire Rocks which are formed by cooled molten magma are called igneous rocks. These rocks are also called Primary Rocks.
 2. **Sedimentary Rocks** : Rocks which are made by the natural agents such as wind, air, water, sun etc. For example : sandstone, limestone.
 3. **Metamorphic Rocks** : Sometimes igneous and sedimentary rocks, are changed due to great heat and pressure and become quite different from the original rocks and these are called Metamorphic Rocks. Examples are granite changed from coal, slate, changed from clay.
- (ii) According to Suess, the earth has three parallel layers which are as follows:
1. **Sial** : The outermost layer of the earth is made up of silica and aluminium (Si + Al); so it is called Sial. Its depth varies from 50 km to 300 km. It is made of granite shells.
 2. **Sima** : It is found below the sial layer and made up of silica and magnesium (Si + Mg); so it is called Sima. Its depth varies from 1000 km to 2000 km which is made up of basalt shells and lava of volcano is poured from it.
 3. **Nife** : This layer lies below Sima and is made up of Nickel and Ferrous (Ni + Fe); so it is called Nife. Its diameter is about 7000 km.
- (iii) The rocks are useful to us in the following ways.
1. In ancient times, the early man used to make tools and implements of stone.
 2. Rocks provide raw material to manufacturing, cement, glass, pottery and chemical industries.
 3. Hard rocks are used to build roads, banks of the railway lines and buildings.

4. Glass is made of silica, a mineral found in rocks.
5. Mineral water and hot springs are found in igneous rocks.
6. Diamond, quartz, etc. are useful in making ornaments and jewellery.

(iv) The process of transforming of one type of rock to another type is called the Rock Cycle. The molten magma cools and forms the igneous rock. The wind and water change it into sediments to form sedimentary rocks, these are changed into metamorphic rocks due to great heat and pressure. The metamorphic rocks again melt down to form molten magma and this cycle goes on continuously.



(v) **Effects of Earthquake**

Destructive

1. It kills a large number of people and animals.
2. It destructs buildings, dams, railways lines, roads, hills.
3. It causes fires by rupturing of electric wires and spreading fuels.
4. It changes the ways of rivers and causes floods.

Constructive

1. It results in formation of gulfs due to the land sitting and so natural ports facilities are available.
2. Lakes are originated by damaging the river ways.
3. By studying seismic waves, the internal structure of the earth is known.

(vi) **Landforms of the Earth**

1. **Mountains** : The land surfaces of great height and sharp sloping surfaces are called mountains. The

top mountain is called its peak. The Himalayas, the Aravalis, in India and the Rocky and the Andes in America.

2. **Plateaus** : Between hills (mountains) and plains the large area of the surface is called plateaus. These are levelled lands and also called the tablelands.
3. **Plains** : The low flat and levelled land is called a plain which has gradual slope. These are made up of silt brought by rivers and storms. Due to their fertility, crops are grown on them.



Air and Atmosphere

Answer the following questions :

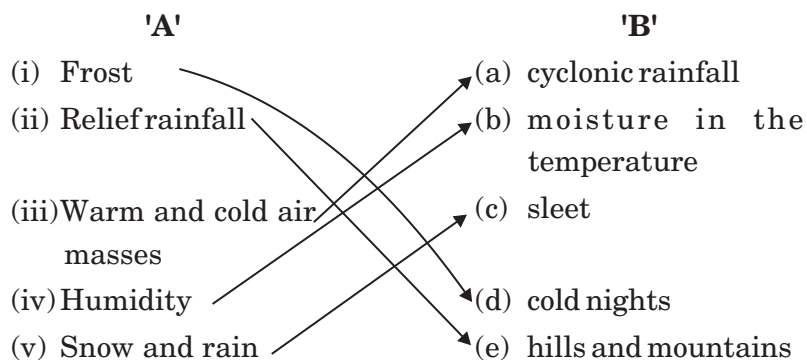
1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

(i) (b) stratopause (ii) (d) percentage (iii) (a) trap (iv) (a) solar energy (v) (a) Wind vane (vi) (a) sleet

2. Fill in the blanks :

(i) Mesosphere (ii) Fog (iii) convection (iv) Tropical (v) air current (vi) wind wave

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) False (vi) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Basic and important elements of weather and climate are winds, pressure, temperature, humidity, sunshine, precipitation and cloud density.
- (ii) The atmosphere is heated by the radiation from the sun. It is the process of convection. It is the process by which heat travels through water, gas, air or other liquids.
- (iii) The process in which water vapour changes into water is called condensation.

Too heavy droplets of water floating in the air coming down to the surface of earth is known as precipitation.

- (iv) Following are the forms of condensation.

Clouds : Droplets formed by condensation of water vapour are clouds in the sky.

Fog : It is formed due to the condensation of water vapour on suspended dust particles in the atmosphere.

Dew : Small drops of water seen on the grass or leaves in the early hours of the summer morning are known as dew.

Frost : If the dew point is below 0°C the air freezes, it is called frost. It destroys the crops.

Mist : When the fog becomes thick it is called the mist.

- (v) When the wind blows from the land towards sea due to low air pressure in the night time is called Land Breezes. Wind blow from the sea towards the earth surface and more air pressure is exerted on the sea during day time is called Sea Breezes.
- (vi) The force exerted by the vertical column of air per unit of area is called atmosphere pressure. It is measured by barometer. The atmospheric pressure is not equal

because the heating of atmosphere is not equal due to air pressure, moisture and altitude.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) (a) **Air Pressure** : Air pressure is influenced by air pressure. If the air is cold, the pressure will be greater due to heaviness and if the air is hot the pressure will be less.
- (b) **Moisture** : Air which consists of moisture is heavier and so it exerts greater pressure than that of dry air.
- (c) **Altitude** : Air pressure decreases with increasing height and is highest at sea level.
- (ii) (a) **The Convictional Rainfall**: The ground air becomes very hot due to the sunrays during the day time and it becomes light and rises up; get saturated and begins to rain with thunder and lightning.
- (b) **The Relief Rainfall** : It is also called the Orographic Rainfall. When the warm moist air from the sea strikes a mountain or plateau, is forced to rise. On reaching a definite height, it gets saturated and condensation gets started and heavy rain falls.
- (iii) 1. **Troposphere** : The layer lies nearest the earth's surface is called Troposphere which extends upto the height of 13 km. It is the densest and weather phenomenon occuring layer. Dust particles and water vapours sustain in this layer. It's upper limit is called Tropopause.
- 2. **Stratosphere** : The layer above the troposphere is called Stratosphere which extends upto the height of 50 km. It's temperature remains constant and is fit to fly aroplanes. It also has a layer of ozone which protects us from the ultraviolet rays of the sun. The upper limit of it is called Stratopause.
- (iv) The atmosphere is important for earth because—

- (a) The atmosphere contains oxygen which is necessary for life.
 - (b) It protects life from ultraviolet radiation from the sun.
 - (c) The atmosphere traps heat to warm the planet and keeps temperature habitable.
 - (d) It creates the pressure that allows liquid water to exist on Earth's surface.
 - (e) Atmosphere regulates weather.
- (v) Humidity varies from time to time because the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is determined by temperature. Factors that affect humidity are—
- (a) The pressure of the system affects humidity.
 - (b) Warmer air causes evaporation, which increases the moisture in atmosphere.
 - (c) During heavy rainfall, the water vapour content in the atmosphere determines how much rainfall.
- (vi) Wind is created by pressure differences in the Earth's atmosphere, which are caused by temperature differences. There are three types of wind—
1. Seasonal winds 2. Local winds 3. Regular winds
1. **Seasonal winds** : Winds which blow seasonally are called seasonal winds such as the Monsoons which blow briefly over India. These winds originate in tropical areas briefly over India.
 2. **Local winds** : Special types of winds which blow in certain areas (small region) during a particular period of the day or a year are called Local winds. The 'loo' is hot and dry local wind blowing in the vast northern plains of India during May and June.
 3. **Regular winds** : Regular winds are also known as the prevailing or planetary winds which blow in a definite system throughout the year between permanent high pressure belts.



Water and Its Circulation

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

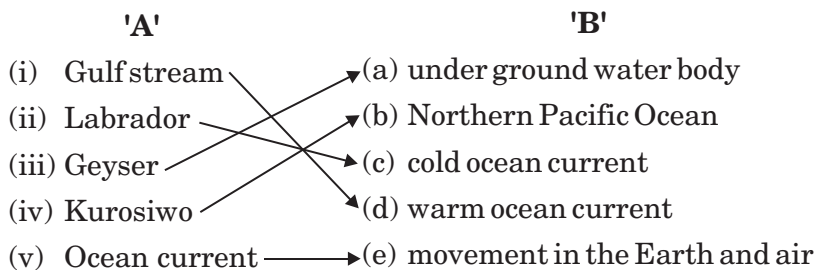
1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (c) Low tide (ii) (a) Neap tide (iii) (a) Drift (iv) (d) All of these (v) (c) Atlantic ocean (vi) (a) crest (vii) (b) 71% (viii) (d) Fog

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) on/above (ii) 0.49% (iii) gravity (iv) neap tide (v) Currents

3. Match the following correctly :



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) About 0.68% water of the world is underground water which is fresh. The rain water is observed by the soil or land surface which reaches inside the ground. Underground water comes out of the ground through wells, artesian wells, springs and geysers.



- (ii) The melting of snow on the mountains give birth to rivers. These flow from higher places to lower and carry soluble and insoluble impurities with them from one place to other.

Lakes are stagnant water bodies found on the earth surface. Lakes contains rainwater. Lakes of the world contain 0.0019% water of the world.

(iii) **Difference Between Warm and Cold Currents**

Warm Currents		Cold Currents	
1.	These have higher temperature.	1.	These have lower temperature.
2.	These are helpful in navigation.	2.	These are not helpful in navigation.
3.	These currents flow from equatorial region.	3.	Flow from cold region like-polar areas.
4.	Gulf stream is its good example.	4.	It's good example is Labrador current.
5.	These raise the temperature of coastal regions.	5.	These reduce the temperature of coastal regions.
6.	These cause heavy rainfall in coastal regions.	6.	These cause little rainfall.

- (iv) The alternate rise and fall of sea water due to earth's gravitational force is called Tide. Types of Tide are—
- (a) The rising of sea water is called **High Tide**.
 - (b) The falling of sea water is called **Low Tide**.
 - (c) Tides with higher magnitude are called **spring tides** which occur when the earth, the moon and the sun are in a straight line.

- (d) The tide produced when the sun or moon are at 90° to the earth is Neap tide.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) (a) When warm and cold currents are mixed, moderate temperature is generated which is good for fishing because it produces plankton, a sea food for fish. Grand Banks in Canada are good fishing regions.
- (b) Warm currents reduce the danger of icebergs on sailing routes in the oceans.
- (c) Currents affect the climate of a region through which these currents flow. The Gulf Stream, a warm current rises the temperature of the surface from where it passes. Cold currents turn the region into snow. For example, Labrador current flows along the shores of Greenland.
- (d) Currents affect the trade. Warm currents flow provide navigation the whole year while cold currents prevents it.
- (e) Currents also affect the rainfall. Winds blowing over the warm currents are humid which cause rainfall on the coastal areas while cold currents cause little rain.
- (f) Currents affect the weather. Where warm and cold currents meet, the thick fog is produced which is dangerous for ships.

(ii) **Major Ocean Current of the World**

Northern Atlantic Ocean: North Equatorial, Gulf Stream, Canary Current, Labrador, Sargasso sea.

Southern Atlantic Ocean Currents : South Equatorial Current, Equatorial Counter Current, Brazilian Current, Falkland Current, South Atlantic Drift, Benguela Current.

North Pacific Ocean Currents : North Equatorial Current, Kuroshio Current, Peruvian Current, Antarctic Drift.



South Pacific Ocean Currents : South Equatorial Counter Current, East Australian Current, Peruvian Current, Antarctic Drift.

Northern Indian Ocean Current : Summer monsoon drift, Winter monsoon drift, equatorial counter current.

Southern Indian Ocean Current : South Equatorial Current, Mozambic Current, Agulhas Current, West Australian Current.

- (iii) **Tides** : The alternate rise and fall of the sea water is called Tide. Which is caused by earth's gravitational force or attraction of the earth-surface. As the moon is closed to the earth then the sun causes tides in the sea/ocean. Wind is not related to tides. The rising of sea-water is called the High Tide while the falling of sea-water is called the Low Tide or Ebb Tides.

Tides with higher magnitude are called Spring Tides which occur when the earth, the moon and the sun are in a straight line. These tides are stronger due to the attraction of the moon and the sun on the days of the new and full moon. When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the sea water is pulled diagonally in opposite directions by the gravitation of the sun and earth and low tides occur and this is called Neap Tide.



Human Environment (Settlements)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :
 - (i) (b) food (ii) (c) settlement (iii) (b) Linear settlement
 - (iv) (a) streets (v) (b) compact (vi) (b) close to one another



(vii) (a) Himalayas

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) linear settlements (ii) permanent (iii) Circular (iv) igloos
(v) primary occupations

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False

4. Match the following correctly:

'A'	'B'
(i) Permanent Settlement	(a) hills and forests
(ii) Temporary Settlement	(b) Towns and cities
(iii) Compact Settlement	(c) River Valley
(iv) Circular Settlement	(d) Mountain caves

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Settlements where people lived for a short period and move to a new spot in search of food are temporary settlement. Hunters, Nomads and shifting farmers lives in temporary settlement.
- (ii) The early man made his hut by using leaves, branches and trunks of trees. As the time passed, he started to build houses by using mud, wood, straw and bamboo and these houses are called the kuchcha houses which can be seen in some remote villages of India.
- (iii) **(a) Scattered Settlements :** This settlement is found in hills and forests and houses are spread over a large area. Worship or a market place is meeting place of people. Distance between the two houses is more. Villages of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are its examples.
- (b) Compact Settlements:** In this settlement houses are built close to one another. Streets are narrow and winding. These houses are found in the river valleys of Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

- (iv) Settlements of towns and cities where people's main occupations are trade, industries, commerce, transport, government and non government jobs are called Urban Settlements. Market places have different types of shops. Houses are pucca built of cement, bricks, iron rods, steel, stone, glass, wood, bakelite, etc. This type of houses are strong, durable and good looking.
- (v) In cold regions the Eskimos built their houses with ice blocks called igloos.
- (vi) Capital cities of countries and states are called Administrative towns such as New Delhi, Mumbai, London, etc.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) As the time passed, early man began to live a settled life. He started to fix his houses near the river-valleys from there he might do farming and trade on the site to which he selected on the basis of favourable climate, availability of water and fertile soil.

Early Settlements : The early man used to live in caves because he was quite unknown about building houses. Since he had to move from one place to another in search of food so he was a wanderer and could not live in a fixed place.

The early man made his hut by using leaves, branches and trunks of trees. As the time passed, he started to build houses by using mud, wood, straw and bamboo and these houses are called the kuchcha houses which can be seen in some remote villages of India.

Settlements of towns and cities where people's main occupations are trade, industries, commerce, transport, government and non government jobs are called Urban Settlements. Market places have different types of shops. Houses are pucca built of cement, bricks, iron

rods, steel, stone, glass, wood, bakelite, etc. This type of houses are strong, durable and good looking.

(ii) **Types of Towns/Cities**

1. **Administrative Towns** : Capital cities of countries and states are administrative towns such as New Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Washington DC, Cairo, London, etc.
2. **Industrial Towns** : Towns where heavy industries are settled are called Industrial Towns such as Jamshedpur, Bokaro Gurgaon, New York, Pittsburgh, etc.
3. **Cultural cum Religious Towns** : Towns of religious activities are called cultural cum religious Towns such as Jerusalem, Mecca, Haridwar, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Katra (J & K), Khatu Shayam, Ajmer, etc.
4. **Defence Towns** : Towns of defence activities and manufacturing defence arms, etc are called Defence Town such as Meerut Cantt, Delhi Cantt, Muradnagar in UP (Ordnance Factory), Bengaluru, etc.
5. **Junction Towns** : Towns where roads and railways lead to two or more towns are called Junction Towns such as Chicago, Delhi, Lucknow, Mughal Sarai, Moscow, etc.



Life in the Tropical and Sub-tropical Regions

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :



- (i) (d) The Amazon (ii) (c) American Indians (iii) (d) Argentina (iv) (d) Narmada (v) (d) All of these (vi) (d) The Ganga and Brahmaputra basin

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) tributaries (ii) fertile (iii) gatherers (iv) Sundari Trees
(v) Terrace (vi) Tajmahal (vii) Atlantic

3. Match the following correctly:

'A'		'B'
(i) Amazon	→	(a) a type of wood
(ii) Abnoos	→	(b) a special kind of bird
(iii) Toucans	→	(c) is a type of coal
(iv) Peat	→	(d) is a Buddhist pilgrimage
(v) Sarnath	→	(e) is a wildlife sanctuary
(vi) Kaziranga	→	(f) River

4. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False (v) False (vi) True
(vii) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The Amazon basin lies around the equator 10° North and 10° South latitudes. These are known as tropical regions. The Amazon Basin also falls under this region which is located in south America. Due to heavy rainfall the basin is full of green dense forests. The main trees are mahogany, rubber, abnoos, bamboos, etc.
- (ii) Animals like apes, sloth, ant eating tappers, pythons, gorillas, chimpanzees, snakes turtles, alligators and fish are found in this region.
- (iii) In the Brahmaputra Basin farmers grow jute, rice, cotton, tea, etc as the land is wet while in the fertile land of the Ganga Basin farmers grow wheat, gram, maize barley, sugarcane, pulses, vegetables, fruits, rice

on a large scale. Good condition of farmers is due to ample water supply from rivers and rainfall in this basin.

- (iv) Terrace farming, also known as step farming is practised in hilly regions to prevent soil erosion, conserve water and to do more intensive cropping.
- (v) Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi, Dhaka (Bangladesh), etc are famous for cotton textile. Varanasi is famous for its Banarasi Sarees while Meerut is famous for its scissors, sports goods and books publishing, Assam is known for oil refineries, natural gas and tea industries. Varanasi, Prayagraj and Sarnath (Buddhism) are religious places for pilgrims while the Tajmahal (Agra), Imambara (Lucknow), Hastinapur (Meerut), Kaziranga and Manas National Parks (Wildlife) in Assam are famous tourist spots.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Tribals are food gatherers and hunters. Men hunt and catch fish while the women are engaged in crop farming. People domesticate dogs, goats and chickens. People live in thatched houses and Maloca large apartments with a steeply slanting roof.
In modern time the life style of the people of the Amazon Basin is changing rapidly. Trans Amazon Highway built in 1970, airways, railways and waterways are providing remarkable services for the development of the region. Belem (Brazil) and Manaus on river the Negro are important ports.
- (ii) People mainly do farming but some people do other occupations and they are known as carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers, shopkeepers, vendors, weavers, etc. Farmers grow wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane; and catch fish. Terraced farming is done in hilly areas of the Himalayas like Himachal Pradesh. J & K, Ladakh and Uttarakhand. Some people rear cows, buffaloes, sheep,

goats, etc for milk, hide and meat. Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi, Dhaka (Bangladesh), etc are famous for cotton textile. Varanasi is famous for its Banarasi Sarees while Meerut is famous for its scissors, sports goods and books publishing, Assam is known for oil refineries, natural gas and tea industries. Varanasi, Pryagraj and Sarnath (Buddhism) are religious places for pilgrims while the Tajmahal (Agra), Imambara (Lucknow), Hastinapur (Meerut), Kaziranga and Manas National Parks (Wildlife) in Assam are famous tourist spots.

- (iii) In Ganga Brahmaputra Basin the main occupation of people is agriculture. The main mode of agriculture in the basin is terrace farming. The population is very dense in the plains where the soil is fertile and land is suitable for human habitation. The basin is home to a variety of wildlife including elephants, tigers, monkeys, deers, etc. The basin has a varied topography with mountains and foothills in the north and plains in the middle.
- (iv) In these regions the rainfall is heavy and abundant. Here summers are very hot while winters are cold. Climate is of Monsoon type. The monsoons bring rain from July to September.

Minerals : Peat(coal) is found in some part of this basin.



Life in the Desert Regions

◆ The Sahara ◆ The Ladakh

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

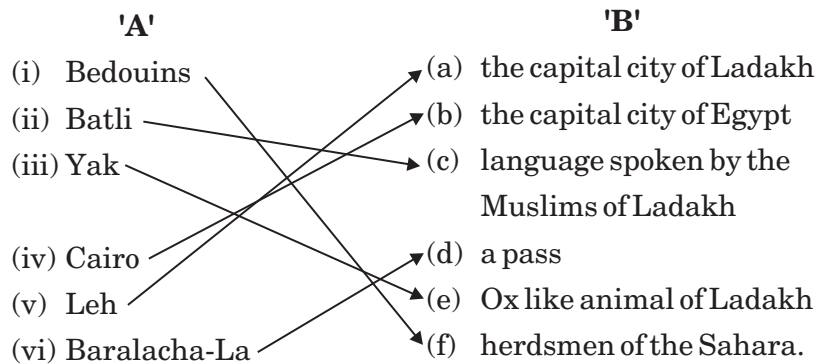


- (i) (b) deserts (ii) (d) Jammu and Kashmir (iii) (a) The Sahara
 (iv) (a) The Sahara (v) (d) Zoji-la (vi) (c) Bhutan (vii) (a) Balti

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) cotton, rice (ii) oasis (iii) Oymyakon (iv) Karakoram Highway, Zojila (v) KKH (vi) hot, dry

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) **Climate** : The climate of the Sahara is very hot and dry. Loo blows in the afternoon. The day temperature may rise upto 50°C and night temperature may go down upto 0°C. So the days are very hot and nights are very cold. The average rainfall is below 25 cm annually.
- (ii) **Natural Vegetation** : The vegetation is very scanty. In few parts only thorny bushes or trees are found. Cactus, acacia, baobab, palm, etc are found here. The palm grow widely near the oasis.
- (iii) Agriculture in Ladakh is primarily of subsistence type and only few crops are grown because of cold arid climate, high altitude and absence of market. The major crops cultivated are barley and wheat.

- (iv) Yak is the most important animal which is domesticated by people. Wild goats, sheep, yak and special kind of dogs, birds like Robins, redstorks, tibetan Snow-cocks raven and hoopoe are found here in abundant. The yak provides them milk, meat, wool and hide. Hides of yak, sheep and goat are used to make warm garments. Pashmina is got from goats which is used to make shawls.
- (v) Oasis are a vital resource for survival in the desert, providing water for drinking and agriculture and a place to find food and shelter. Settlements includes nomadic camps and small caravans.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) People like Bedouins and Tuaregs are nomadic herders who rear goats, sheep, camels and horses which provide them milk and hides. People make belts, slippers and water bottles from the leather obtained from hides. Hair of animals are used to make carpets, clothes and blankets. Some people grow dates, palms, rice, wheat, barley and beans, The good quality cotton of Egypt is famous all over the world.
- (ii) Majority of the people belongs to the Buddhism, but the Muslim are also found here. Buddhist monasteries are located here which are called 'gompas'. The Buddhists speak Ladakhi and the Muslims speak Balti. People rearing sheep and goats get milk meat and hides. Pashmina is obtained from goats which is the main income source in Ladakh. Some people are engaged in tourism which is an important industry of Ladakh.
- (iii) Climate : The climate of the Sahara is very hot and dry. Loo blows in the afternoon. The day temperature may rise upto 50°C and night temperature may go down upto 0°C. So the days are very hot and nights are very cold. The average rainfall is below 25 cm annually.
- (iv) Some effort being made to improve the living conditions of people in Ladakh

- (a) The Indian Army has built roads, bridges schools and a telecommunication network.
- (b) Water treatment plant has been constructed.
- (c) Solar power heating systems has been installed to reduce emissions and improve air quality.
- (d) PMAY has provided housing to beneficiaries in Ladakh.



Life in the Temperate Regions (The Prairies and The Velds)

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) low (ii) (a) Prairies (iii) (a) U.S.A. Prairies (iv) (c) Canadian Prairies (v) (b) Sheep (vi) (a) South Africa (vii) (d) grazing

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Prairies (ii) Rocky Mountains (iii) Grainaries
- (iv) grasslands (v) (vi) Kimberlay

3. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|-------------------|---|
| (i) Mississippi | (a) is known for diamond mining |
| (ii) Limpopo | (b) a wild animal of the velds |
| (iii) Kimberley | (c) a river flowing through the Prairies |
| (iv) Johannesburg | (d) a river flowing through the Velds |
| (v) Kudu | (e) language spoken by the people of the Velds. |
| (vi) Zulu | (f) is known for gold mining |

4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) True (vi) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) A farming that involves growing crops and raising livestock on the same farm is called mixed farming.
- (ii) The minerals found here are gold, silver, zinc, copper, coal and mineral oil.
- (iii) **Vegetation** : High veld is covered with grasses with scattered trees like acacia and maroola.

Wildlife : Animals like lions, leopards, cheetahs and Kudus are found in these grasslands.

- (iv) **People and Their Occupations** : Most of the people do farming. Around the towns and cities, the farmers call it market-gardening. Being availability of vast grasslands some people rear animals like cows which give milk and bread that is called Mixed Farming. During farming (milk production) and agri- products are the basis of food processing industries. The Red Indians living in the prairies do hunting, gathering and primitive farming. Some people get employment by pumping out mineral oil and natural gas which are supplied to refineries set up in USA and Canada.
- (v) People speak English, Zulu, African Swahili, Bantu and other dialects. Johannesburg is the largest city. Pretoria is the central capital of South Africa. Harare is the capital of Zimbabwe.
- The web of roadways, waterways, railways and airways are well developed.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Summers are short and hot while winters are cold and dry. Rainfall is generally low but maximum during summers. Temperature varies 5°C to 10°C. July is the coldest month.

Gold, diamond, uranium, coal, platinum, chromium and iron ores are mined here.

Besides farming and mining, the sheep rearing is the main occupation of the people living in the velds. They rear Marino sheep which produce decent quality of wool. Woollen industries all over the world manufacture good quality woollen clothes and garments with it.

Dairy farming is also other important occupation of some people.

- (ii) **People and Their Occupations :** Most of the people do farming. Around the towns and cities, the farmers call it market-gardening. Being availability of vast grasslands some people rear animals like cows which give milk and bread that is called Mixed Farming. During farming (milk production) and agri- products are the basis of food processing industries. The Red Indians living in the prairies do hunting, gathering and primitive farming. Some people get employment by pumping out mineral oil and natural gas which are supplied to refineries set up in USA and Canada.

- (iii) Besides farming and mining, the sheep rearing is the main occupation of the people living in the velds. They rear Marino sheep which produce decent quality of wool. Woollen industries all over the world manufacture good quality woollen clothes and garments with it.

Dairy farming is also other important occupation of some people. Dairy products are exported to foreign countries.

People speak English, Zulu, African Swahili, Bantu and other dialects. Johannesburg is the largest city. Pretoria is the central capital of South Africa. Harare is the capital of Zimbabwe.

The web of roadways, waterways, railways and airways are well developed.

- (iv) In Prairies Bison or American buffalo, are most found. Rabbits, coyotes, prairie dogs and gophers are also found in these grasslands.

In velds animals like lions, leopards, cheetals and Kudus are found.



Unit-3 Social and Political Life

Democracy Through Equality

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

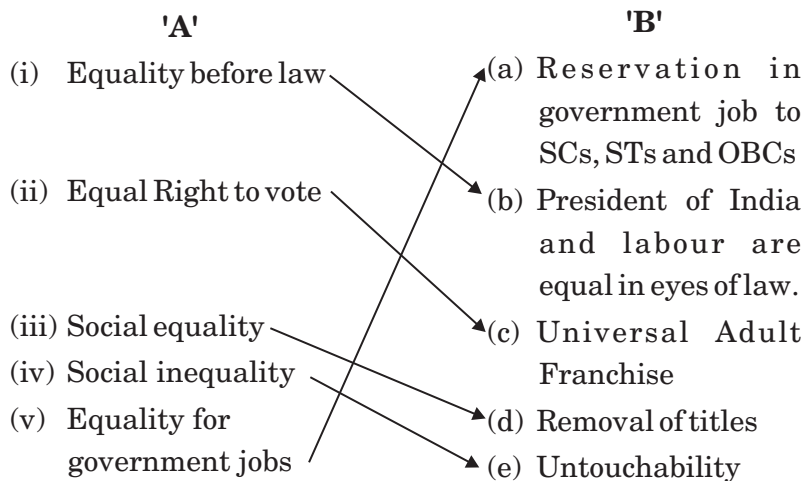
1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (c) Equality (ii) (b) Equality (iii) (d) Central government
(iv) (c) Tamil Nadu (v) (c) Tamil Nadu (vi) (c) Preamble
(vii) (b) Martin Luther King

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) citizen (ii) crime (iii) inequalities (iv) dignity (v) high castes (vi) discrimination

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) False (vi) False

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Every person is free to go to public places such as malls, hospitals, restaurants, stadiums, railway stations, airports, parks, cinemas, schools, colleges, shops, roads, wells, tanks, etc. People will not be treated on the basis of caste, creed, religion, sex (male or female), religious community, etc. Social discrimination is not permitted to any person. The law prevents such low and bad behaviours. Untouchability is declared a crime to eradicate the social inequality.
- (ii) Every citizen of the country is given equal right to vote on the basis of 'Universal Adult Franchise' which means any person who has attained the age of 18 years can of his choice without considering his/her caste, religion and social level.
- (iii) Unequal treatment violates the dignity of the person. You know there are students from different castes and religions in every class of the school. The teachers order the students to sweep the classrooms and office of the school and they obey their order while the students from high castes go on studying. When any guardian of these dalit students passes from there and watches his/her words sweeping the school rooms, he feels hurt his dignity and it also shows the unequal treatment and caste discrimination.
- (iv) Martin Luther king was given the Nobel Peace Prize for Civil Right Movement. The Afro-American children were given equal rights for education in the USA. Afro-American children would no longer have to attend separate schools set up for them.
- (v) Every person is free to go to public places such as malls, hospitals, restaurants, stadiums, railway stations,

airports, parks, cinemas, schools, colleges, shops, roads, wells, tanks, etc. People will not be treated on the basis of caste, creed, religion, sex (male or female), religious community, etc. Social discrimination is not permitted to any person. The law prevents such low and bad behaviours. Untouchability is declared a crime to eradicate the social inequality.

- (vi) During the ancient times, many people of dalit community were not permitted to sit with people of high castes. Even today this practice is followed in some rural areas. Students belong to these communities had to sit separate or behind in the classes of village schools. Thus, we see that people belonging to dalit and tribal communities are treated unequally due to their low caste and poverty.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The state government started the Mid-day meal programme in primary schools.

Tamil Nadu is the first state of India to introduce this programme. This scheme was launched to increase the number of students in schools. Children of all castes sit together and eat the mid-day-meal without any discrimination.

The menu of the meal is different for all the six days of the week. Fruits, milk, dal, tahari, chapatis, rice, etc are given to students in the mid day meal. Attention is paid to the quality, hygiene and freshness of the meal is given.

- (ii) On December 1955 Rosa Parks, an Afro-American woman was travelling in a bus, in the meanwhile an American got into the bus, she refused to leave her seat. From that day a huge agitation started against inequality. The agitation was known as 'Civil Rights Movement'. The 'Civil Right Act 1964' put a ban at discrimination on the basis of national origin and race.

- (iii) During the ancient times, many people of dalit community were not permitted to sit with people of high castes. Even today this practice is followed in some rural areas. Students belong to these communities had to sit separate or behind in the classes of village schools. Thus, we see that people belonging to dalit and tribal communities are treated unequally due to their low caste and poverty.
- (iv) Provisions made by Indian Constitution to bring about equality are :
- (a) Every citizen of the country is given equal right to vote.
 - (b) The law will recognise all the people equal.
 - (c) Untouchability is declared a crime.
 - (d) The state will provide equal opportunities to its citizens to get government jobs.
 - (e) Titles such as sir, Rai Bahadur has been removed to remove the difference between rich and poor.



The State Government and Its Works

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

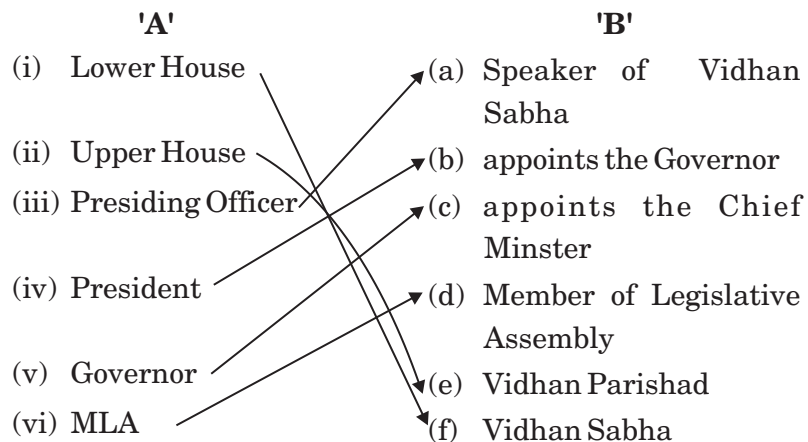
- (i) (c) Vidhan Parishad (ii) (d) Governor (iii) (a) Odisha
(iv) (b) 25 years (v) (d) Governor (vi) (a) the USA

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) bicameral (ii) legislative assembly (iii) members (iv) president's rule (v) blocks (vi) President



3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) False (vi) False

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The chief executive authority of a state rests with the Governor. He is appointed by the President of India for five years and holds office upto the pleasure of the President.

To become a governor of a state the person must be a citizen of India, not below the age of 35 years. He must not hold any office of profit and the member of Parliament and State Legislature. He must not be bankrupt and mentally unsound.

- (ii) It is the lower house of the state legislature like the Lok Sabha at the centre. Its strength depends upon the population of the state but it should not exceed 525 members and not less than 60 members. The members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise and through secret voting. Seats are reserved for SCs, STs as per rules. It is elected for five years but can be dissolved earlier by the governor .

- (iii) The Governor is the nominal head of the state but real powers of the rule are vested in the Chief Minister who heads the council of ministers. Every minister has a secretary, an IAS officer who is assisted by the joint secretaries, deputy secretaries, under secretaries and other subordinate, administrative officers and section officers. These officers are called bureaucrats.

The whole state is divided into divisions which are administered by divisional commissioners (I.A.S. officers). Each division is divided into districts which are administered by district magistrates (D.M.) and each district into tehsil which is administered by tehsildar and each tehsil into blocks which are supervised by B.D.Os (Block Development Officers).

- (iv) To improve the public health, the state government runs hospitals and dispensaries at district, block and village level.

Besides the government hospitals, there are many private hospitals and nursing homes in the country where different types of diseases are cured.

- (v) Only a minister is allowed to introduce Money bill in the Parliament.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The moral duty of the state government is to make arrangement to educate the children.

Children of SCs, STs, OBCs and adivasis leave school before starting their schooling due to backwardness, insecurity, lack of transport, poverty, uneducated guardians and parents. The state governments launched many schemes to attract students towards schools. It gives uniform, shoes, socks, books and school bags free of cost and mid-day-meal to stop drop out of the students.

On the other hand scholarships, stipend and loan facilities from primary, higher and professional degree courses. Some state governments provide free education to girls upto graduation level.

- (ii) ♦ He is the head of the cabinet of the state and cabinet and state ministers are appointed and removed on his recommendations.
 - ♦ He presides over the meetings of the cabinet and controls over the council of ministers.
 - ♦ He performs the role of mediator between the cabinet and the governor.
 - ♦ He distributes departments (portfolios) to the ministers.
 - ♦ He formulates administrative and executive policies of the state.
- (iii) The state government has three organs—
 - (a) **The legislature** : The legislature has two houses- Vidhan Parishad and Vidhan sabha. It controls the council of ministers by asking questions, to make state budget, to make new laws on the subjects, to choose speaker and Deputy speaker are some of the functions of the Legislature.
 - (b) **The Executive** : It consists of Governor, Chief Minister and council of ministers.
 - (c) **The Judiciary** : It is responsible for making and amending laws. It is also responsible for interpreting and passing responsible for interpreting and passing judgements on citizens.
- (iv) Qualifications necessary for becoming members of state legislature are—
 - (a) Be a citizen of India.
 - (b) Be at least 25 years old for legislative assembly and 30 years for legislative.

- (c) Be registered as a voter in the electoral constituency.
- (d) Not hold any office of profit under Govt. of India.
- (e) Not be disqualified under any law made by Parliament.
- (v) **Land Reform** : In Article 39 of the Indian Constitution, the provision is given that the state must make policies for making the means of livelihood and land reforms would be done by the state government. Before Independence, the Zamindari system was in practice. Small farmers used to cultivate their lands for a little produce. Thus, they used to exploit the peasants. Zamindari system was abolished and small and marginal farmers were made the owners of their land. Landless people of the villages were given agriculture land with their ownership.



Health Care Under the State Government

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (b) village (ii) (a) State legislative assembly (iii) (c) 5 lakhs
- (iv) (d) all of these (v) (d) Medical colleges (vi) (d) at very low cost

2. Fill in the blanks :

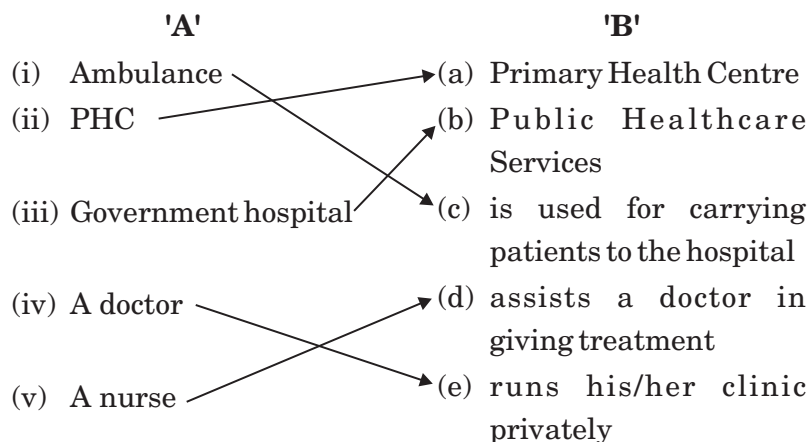
- (i) Citizens (ii) food (iii) adequate (iv) caring (v) villages
- (vi) health

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) True



4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In other words health means our ability to stay free of illness and injuries.
- (ii) Under this category the government provides health facilities to the people in rural and urban areas. At the village level there are health centres where a nurse and a village health worker provide their services. Treatment of common diseases are done by them under the supervision of doctors at Primary Health Centre (PHC). Several villages of rural areas are covered by this centre. At the city and town level there is a District Hospital in every district of the country where doctor of different departments give treatment to the patients. Big cities have many government hospitals and medical colleges with hospitals. In these hospital patients get free or treatment and medicines at a low cost. Secondly, under the public health services the most important function is to check the spread of TB, malaria, jaundice, cholera, chikanguniya, etc. For this the government starts

comparing to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes by awakening the public and fogging.

(iii)

(iv) Many private clinics of doctors, hospitals and nursing homes provide health facilities in India. In every city and town special doctors of various diseases give treatment to the patients. Besides these, there are many medical laboratories in cities for tests, X-rays, ultrasounds, MRI, CT Scan, PET CT, blood banks and medical stores in every city. Private Medical colleges with hospital are also in the country. But the treatment is very costly there. Poor people can't afford their treatment. In villages Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) give treatment at reasonable fees. The government does not have any control over private hospitals, clinics labs and other services.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

(i) In India about five lakhs people die from tuberculosis and two million cases of malaria are reported every year. Communicable diseases like diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis, etc are born by water because there is a dearth of clear drinking water in India. Half of all children in the country do not get adequate food so are malnourished.

(ii) Inequality is seen in affording healthcare facilities. Poor people can't afford healthcare facilities provided by private doctors, hospitals or nursing homes and patent costly medicines while rich people afford these services easily as they have a lot of money.

In remote areas and rural area healthcare facilities are not available and they have to face many diseases. On the other hand many tribal and hill areas have few health facilities. Even private health centres and hospital do not take interest to render their services in those areas due to poor residents.

- (iii) Health centres and hospitals must be improved and available at low costs. Number of doctors, hospitals, PHCs and medical staff should be increased. Compulsory services in rural areas for doctor should be made. Cheap medicines should be sold at medical stores. Number of beds in hospitals should be increased.

Besides above government should provide basic services and amenities like clear drinking water, sanitation, nutrition and housing alongwith health education to all children.



Gender Inequality

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (c) helpful work (ii) (b) 914 : 1000 (iii) (a) 1992-93
(iv) (d) 8th March (v) (a) 1827

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) sex (ii) proper (iii) social inequality (iv) society

3. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Gender theory | (a) 24 January |
| (ii) National Girls Child Day | (b) John William Money |
| (iii) Year of empowerment of woman | (c) was against child marriage |
| (iv) Saakshar Bharat Mission | (d) year 2001 |
| (v) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar | (e) improve female literacy |



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Gender refers to the socially constructed characteristics of people such as their roles, behaviours and expressions. Sex refers to biological and physiological characteristics of humans and animals.
- (ii) Gender Role : The society expects the behaviour and different types of roles of boys and girls, men and women. Since ancient times some works are done by men and some by women. In due course, the set of works became certain for women and men. If the work of cooking food is done by men in a family it will be an odd experience and on the contrary if tilling land is done by women then it will be an odd work for them.
- (iii) Do yourself.
- (iv) Sex ratio in our country according to the 2011 census is 914 : 1000. The reason of this difference is due to the poor health care of female children. We see that proper treatment is not provided to the female child in comparison of a male child. In some parts of the country, the girl child is aborted in the womb which is known as prenatal death.
- (v) In ancient times when a women husband died, she was put on his pyre to burn alive which is called Sati system.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The first social inequality is mortality inequality. The number of women is far less than men in or society because mortality rate is much higher comparatively to men.

Since women are not taken as hard worker, so they are less paid. Women are also not permitted to do night duties and duties as guards.

Even today many women are denied to give their share in their parents property.

- (ii) Even today many women are denied to give their share in their parents property while the government has made a law that the property of parents will be divided among their sons and daughters equally. Most of the women do not know their rights and they always live a difficult life without getting their share. They find themselves helpless and neglected in the society.
- (iii) To fight against discrimination and violence against girls, women and social evils campaigns are held time to time. A law was passed in 2006 to protect women against physical and mental harassment in homes as well as at working place. The women folk operates campaigns to protest social evils like eve teasing, infanticide, dowry system, reservations in elections and government jobs and educational institution.



Role of Women in Changing the World

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (c) nursing (ii) (b) women are not fit to become engineers (iii) (b) only a few (iv) (a) girls (v) (b) Ramabai
- (vi) (c) physical and mental violence (vii) (a) awareness among women

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) movements (ii) disobedience (iii) Sons (iv) Ramabai Pandita (v) campaigns



3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True

4. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) A stereo type is a generalized belief or expectation about a group of people often based on characteristics like their age, gender, race or ethnicity.
- (ii) In society the guardians pressurise the boys to study engineering, medical science, computer science so that they may fetch fat packages or good salary. They also tease and bully boys in case of disobedience. If boys deny to study science and maths and want to study history, geography, civics, etc, their parents say them that these subject will not help them to get good jobs and future will be ruined.
- (iii) In a weaver family girls and women supported by spinning and wrapping threads. While they did not weave clothes on the loom.
- (iv) Ramabai Pandita set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were taught and became independent by learning carpentry, printing, etc. Some women wrote over the situation of women in the society. They wrote stories, letters and autographies based on their experiences of inequality.
- (v) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain founded Sakhawat Memorial Girls School with eight students in Calcutta (Kolkata) on March 16, 1911. She defied all obstacles put up by a society that stopped women from pursuing their dreams.

5. Answer the following questions in about 6-7 lines :

- (i) (i) In many parts of India, specially in rural, remote and poor areas, number of schools and teacher is

insufficient. Teachers are not appointed on regular basis.

- (ii) There is great distance between school and their homes.
 - (iii) Lack of transport.
 - (iv) Unwillingness of parents to send their girls to schools.
 - (v) Poverty due to which inability to bear the cost of educating all their children.
 - (vi) Preference to boys than girls.
 - (vii) Discrimination by their teachers and classmates.
- (ii) Ramabai Pandita set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were taught and became independent by learning carpentry, printing, etc. Some women wrote over the situation of women in the society. They wrote stories, letters and autobiographies based on their experiences of inequality.
- Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain founded Sakhawat Memorial Girls School with eight students in Calcutta (Kolkata) on March 16, 1911. She defied all obstacles put up by a society that stopped women from pursuing their dreams.
- (iii) **(a) Raising Awareness :** Important work of women's movements is to raise public awareness on the issues of women's rights. Message regarding these issues has been spread through street plays (Nukkad Nataks), songs and public meetings.
 - (b) Protesting :** When any policy or law acts against the interests of women, their movement raises its voice against it. They draw attention to injustices through public rallies and demonstrations.



Understanding Media and Advertisement

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (a) campaign (ii) (d) consumes the product (iii) (b) electronic media (iv) (d) 2005 (v) (c) conversation
(vi) (b) advertisement

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Media (ii) medium (iii) facts (iv) broadcasted
(v) controversy, conflicts

3. Match the following correctly:

'A'	'B'
(i) Magazine	(a) social ad
(ii) Radio	(b) commercial ad
(iii) Consumer Protection Act	(c) 1986
(iv) Right to Information Act	(d) having both sound and visual part
(v) Smoking is injurious to health	(e) electronic media
(vi) Buy one shirt and get one free	(f) print media
(vii) Audio-visual	(g) 2005

4. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True (vi)
(vii) False

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Mass media has to spend big amount on light, sound recorders, transmission, satellite, news, anchors, programme producers, etc to broadcast news and programmes. To collect money, media charge money to advertise different things particularly branded items such as clothes, cars, trucks, pens, cold drinks.
- (ii) Media should be careful in presenting the incidents and programmes that the information being broadcasted or published should not be misleading. Protection of national security and interest should be the primary functions of media. No controversy should be arisen.
- (iii) **Important Provisions of the Act**
 - ❖ Every public authority (institution or body established, controlled or funded by a government) must maintain all its records in such a way that such records are easily available.
 - ❖ Every public authority must publish information about its organisation, functions, duties, important policies and decisions, planned expenses, and so on.
 - ❖ A person who wishes to get information from public information officers, all its administrative units or offices are liable, to give information to people.
 - ❖ A person who wishes to get information from a public authority must make a request in writing and pay the prescribed fee.
 - ❖ A public information officer who receives a request for information must either supply the information or reject the request within a fixed time limit.
 - ❖ An information commission must be set up at the centre and in every state to receive and look into complaints from the public.
- (iv) It helps to prove the points given in official documents.
It saves the people from exploitation.
It inculcates the moral values of a person to face the various misdeeds of government and private agencies.

It empowers the citizens to check the misdeeds of authorities by examining the details in person.

It helps to remove the corruption and indiscipline created by government employees and private organization through transparency.

- (v) On TV and newspapers we watch and read many commercial advertisements about various commodities. Producers and manufacturers take help of these advertisements to sell their products. Besides it, the classified ads like matrimonials, admissions in various government and private, government recognised institutions, government and private jobs, plots, flats, homes, shops, tour packages, medical services, etc are commercial ads.
- (vi) When commercial ads are shown through various means of advertising to promote the sale of products by companies, the process is called Consumer Advertising.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) The role of media is very important in democracy. People know government policies and programmes through media. If the people dislike the government policies and schemes, they express their protest through newspapers, TV, mobile phones, posters, campaigns, dharnas, strike, etc.
- (ii) Important social issues are advertised to make the public aware of various types such as awareness about fatal diseases like AIDS, cancer, corona, polio, hepatitis-B, dengue, etc, family planning, respect for female child, national incentive disaster management. Beti bachao Beti Padhao campaign, etc.
- (iii) Do yourself.
- (iv) RTI (Right to Information) Act : If a person is suspended from his services without informing in writing the reason or charge, he/she has right to get information

from the appointing authority in writing. It is called the RTI (Right to Information) and this Act was passed in October, 2005 by the Central Government of India.



Markets Around Us

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option from those given below :

- (i) (b) market (ii) (a) retailer (iii) (b) peddlers (iv) (b) retailers
(v) (c) shopping centre (vi) (c) quintals (vii) (b) fair

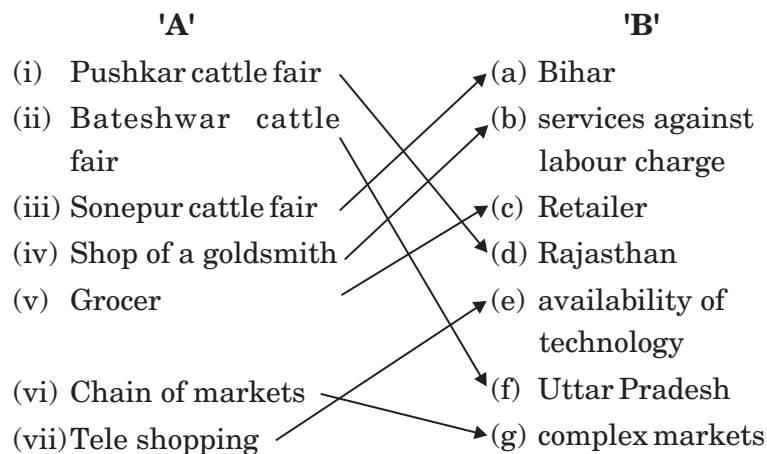
2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) settled shelves (ii) 100 kg (iii) retailers, wholesalers
(iv) wholesalers (v) wholesale (vi) consumers (vii)

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) True (vi) False

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) ♦ Retail markets are scattered here and there in the forms of shops of streets, weekly markets, hawkers, etc.
- ♦ Retailers buy goods from wholesalers at competitive prices.
 - ♦ Customers have direct contact with retailers.
 - ♦ Retailers do not pay taxes like VAT, SAT and sales tax to the government.
 - ♦ Retailers sell goods to customers by money, credit cards, etc.
- Retailers sell goods in small quantities to customers and can borrow goods for sometime.
- (ii) Big cities have malls of three or more floors where groceries, textiles, home furnishing, shoes, stationery are sold. Mostly these malls are fully airconditioned and have branded outlets of various things.
- Goods are sold on cash and digital payments are preferred in this shopping places. Facilities for parking vehicles are provided by malls.
- (iii) ♦ The wholesalers often deal in one or two items.
- ♦ The agent is the link between the manufacturer and the wholesaler.
 - ♦ Wholesalers have to invest money on large scale in the business.
 - ♦ Wholesalers play the role of middlemen between retailers and the manufacturers/producers.
 - ♦ Wholesalers are not linked directly with customers.
 - ♦ Wholesalers pay CGST, SGST tax, etc. to the government.
 - ♦ Wholesalers are provided facilities like loans, overdrafting and stocks.

- (iv) Various cattle markets are held in many places all over India where selling and buying of cattle like cows, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, asses camels, etc are done which is known as Cattle Market. The cattle fair of Pushkar (Rajasthan), Bateshwar cattle fair (Agra UP) Gangapur cattle fair (Rajasthan).
- (v) Products reach the consumers by a complex network, involving production, assembly, sorting, packing, assembly, distribution and retail stages.

6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) Street shopping is a shopping in a designated area of a city or town that is made up of various retail establishments, such as stores, boutiques, restaurants and shopping complexes.
- (ii) The new marketing through online shopping has been developing day by day. Consumers book items of groceries, textiles, shoes, stationery, etc and get goods within two or three days at their home which saves their time and problem of visiting markets. In present times, the availability of technology has made it possible to buy and sell goods without shops.
- (iii) Discrimination exists in market in many forms—
 - (a) **Price discrimination** : A seller offers the same product or service to different buyers at different prices for reasons other than cost.
 - (b) **Inequality in the market place** : When some buyers can't afford basic goods while other can shop for luxury items.
 - (c) Landlord's agent screens out people with disabilities.
- (iv) (a) Markets help determine the prices of goods and services.
- (b) Helps to allocate capital efficiently.