

Dynamic : Social Studies-7

Unit-1 History

1

Where, When and How?

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions :

- Literary and Archaeological sources are the sources of the medieval period.
- Monuments and coins are the two examples of archaeological sources.
- Abdul Hamid Lahori wrote Padshahnama.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- iv. all of these
- ii. Sapta Sindhu
- i. Kalhan

3. Cancel the wrong option :

- All Arabic and Persian literature refer the Indian subcontinent as Hind/Bharatvarsha.
- The late/early period extends till the reign of the Mughals.
- Prithivirajraso/Akbarnama was written by Chandbardai.
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi is an autobiography of Jahangir/Babur.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The medieval period is divided into the **early** and **late** periods.
- India was also known as **Bharatavarsha**.
- The study of coins is known as **Numismatics**.
- Akbar** and **jahangir** were great lovers of painting.
- Rajatarangini** records the history of Kashmir.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- The Middle period means the period that lies between the Ancient and the Modern period.
- During the Vedic Age, India was called Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. These rivers were the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and the mythical Saraswati. Sindhu was the Sanskrit name for the Indus.
- Ibn Battutah, Marco Polo, Abdul Razzaq, Bernier and Tavernier are some of the foreign travellers. Their accounts throw light on the political and socio-economic conditions of this period.

- d. Paintings are considered an important source of Medieval period. Literary works have an added attraction. Those which are illustrated with beautiful paintings, are doubly useful. They throw light on the development of art and others during medieval period.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. The literary sources of the Medieval Period are religious works and commentaries on the previous classical texts such as Smritis, Puranas and on the works of medicine, astronomy and other sciences. Kathasaritsagar, Brihatkathakosha, Rajatarangini, Prithvirajraso are some of the important literary sources of this period. Rajatarangini was written by Kalahana. It records the history of Kashmir. Prithvirajraso throws light on the military, political and social conditions of this period. It was written by Chandbardai.

Muslim rulers also patronised the writing of history of their period mainly in Persia. Famous books written during this period Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari by Fazl, Tahkik-i-Hind by Alberuni, Muntakhabul Twarikh by Badauni and Padshahnama by Abdul Hamid Lahori.

The autobiographies or memoirs, written by some rulers, also give a vivid account of the history, society and culture of the period. The autobiographies of Babur, Firoz Shah Tuglaq, Jahangir, Humayun and Shah Jahan, also narrate stories of ruler and dynasties in particular. Some of the famous autobiographies of this period are Tuznk-i-Baburi by Babur, Futhat-i-Firozshahi by Firoz Shah Tughlaq and Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri by Jahangir.

The accounts of foreign travellers also give a vivid and true picture of the events that happened during the reign of a particular ruler.

- b. **Inscriptions :** The Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica contains inscriptions which throw light on the events of early medieval history. These inscriptions were engraved on stones, rocks and copper plates. They tell us about the extent of the empire of the rulers, important dates and other administrative measures. In addition, a lot of inFormative is derived from the writings found on skins, birch leaves and barks of trees.

Coins (numismatics) : Coins of the rulers of medieval India throw light on chronology (i.e. important dates), political events and about the rulers' relations with other kingdoms.

Activity

Do yourself



2

Emergence of New Kingdoms

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. Prithviraj Chauhan won the first battle of Tarain.



- b. Rajaraja chola and Rajendra chola were the two greatest rulers of the Chola empire.
- c. **Internal Conflicts** : After the fall of the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire, there arose small independent powers like Parmaras in Malwa, the Chalukyas in Gujarat, the Chauhans in Ajmer and the Tomars in Delhi. Busy in conflicts with each other, they posed little resistance to any external attack.

Superior Military Technology : Another important reason for the success of the Turks was their superior military technology and art of warfare. They used horses in war with greater skill. They used iron stirrup and horseshoes that improved their striking power and sustained the stamina of the cavalry. On the other hand, the Rajputs fought the battles in the traditional way with slow moving elephants.

Lack of Unified Command : Contemporary sources mention that Indian forces consisted of feudal lords. Each military contingent was under the command of its immediate overlord or chief and not that king. Thus, the army lacked unity of command.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. ii. Gopala
- b. iv. Cholas
- c. i. 1025 CE

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. The main cause of tripartite struggle was to possess the city of **Kanauj**.
- b. **Prithviraj Chauhan** was the most powerful Chauhan ruler.
- c. In 1018, Mahmud attacked the cities of **Mathura** and **Kanauj**.
- d. Rajaraja Chola was succeeded by his son **Rajendra Chola**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- a. True
- b. False
- c. False

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. **Paramaras of Malwa** : Bhoja Paramara was a powerful ruler. Dhar was the capital of the Paramara kings. The Nilakantheshwara Temple at Udaipur was built by the Paramaras.
- b. Mahmud was the ruler of the kingdom of Ghazni, now in Afghanistan. He wanted to make Ghazni the most powerful kingdom in the region. For this he needed a large army but did not have enough money to maintain it. He had heard about the wealth of India. So he decided to raid India to raise money to build a powerful army.

In a span of 25 years (1000-1025 CE), Mahmud invaded India 17 times.

- c. The Rajputs were clans, or social groups, based around present-day

Rajasthan. They claimed descent from the Kshatriyas. The Rajputs created large empires and resisted the advance of the Arabs and Turks. Their contribution to the politics and culture of India between the 8th and 12th centuries was so immense that this period of Indian history came to be called the Rajput period.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

a. Since the time of King Harshavardhana, Kanauj had assumed great strategic importance. Its location was such that whoever held Kanauj could control the entire Ganga valley. Since the eighth century, the Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas were involved in a struggle to conquer and hold on the Kanauj. This struggle, which lasted for over two centuries, weakened all the three dynasties.

b. Mahmud og Ghazni

Mahmud was the ruler of the kingdom of Ghazni, now in Afghanistan. He wanted to make Ghazni the most powerful kingdom in the region. For this he needed a large army but did not have enough money to maintain it. He had heard about the wealth of India. So he decided to raid India to raise money to build a powerful army.

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Muhammad Ghori

Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori ascended the throne of Ghazni after the death of his brother Ghiyasuddin in 1202 CE. After the death of Prithviraj Chauhan, Muhammad Ghori became the master of the Delhi region and eastern Rajasthan and laid the foundation of Turkish rule in India. He also defeated Jaichandra of Kanauj in 1194 CE. Between 1192 CE and 1206 CE, Turkish rule was extended over the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, Bihar and Bengal.

c. The Chola king was very powerful. He supervised the administration, looked after justice and led troops in battle. The kingdom was divided into provinces called mandalams which were looked after by governors. The mandalams were further divided into valanadus. Each valanadu consisted of a number of villages. The village or nadu was the lowest administrative unit. Local self-government was a distinguishing feature of Chola administration. Each village had two assemblies known as the ur and the sabha. The ur was the general assembly of the village. The sabha was a gathering of male adults. All affairs of the village such as collection of taxes, settlement of disputes, allocation of water, etc were looked after by small committees.

Land and trade were the two main sources of revenue for the Cholas. There was a flourishing trade with other regions.

Activity

Do yourself

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The Slave dynasty, the Khalji Dynasty, the Tughlaq Dynasty, the Sayyid Dynasty and the Lodi Dynasty are the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.
- By the 12th century, Delhi became the capital of Tomar Rajputs.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- Slave dynasty
- Baha-ud-din

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The city of Firozabad was built by **Firoz shah Tughlaq**.
- Alauddin Khilji was an able **commander** and an excellent **administrator**.
- The Tughlaq dynasty was followed by the **Sayyid** dynasty.
- The land was called **iqta** and its holder **iqtdarr** or **muqti**.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- Qutubuddin Aibak founded the slave dynasty after the death of his master Muhammad Ghori in 1206 CE. He extended the Muslim empire in many parts of the northern India. Due to his generosity, he came to be known as lakh-baksh (giver of lakhs).
- Historians regard Iltutmish as the first real ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. Iltutmish tried to tackle the problems being faced by the Sultanate. When the Shah of Persia was being pursued by the Mongol ruler, Chenghiz Khan, he fled towards India in search of shelter. Iltutmish politely refused to give him refuge and thus saved his kingdom from the danger of a Mongol invasion.
- Timur was the ruler of Balkh in Central Asia. He invaded India in 1398 CE and attacked and looted Delhi. He also ordered a massacre in which thousands of people were killed. He went back to Central Asia with the loot. There, he beautified his capital, Samarkand with elegant buildings, palaces and mosques.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- The 14th century African traveller Ibn Batuta held that Alauddin Khalji deserved to be considered 'one of the best sultans'. But he was also known to be a cruel and resolute ruler. Alauddin Khalji's ambition was to conquer the world like Alexander the Great, but he could not fulfil his wish.

Administrative Reforms : Alauddin Khalji was an able commander and an excellent administrator. He increased the size of the army to protect his empire. To meet the expenses of maintaining this huge army, he had to find ways to add to his revenue. He confiscated all the rent-free landholdings that had been given to priests and government officials. The officials were forbidden to collect extra taxes from peasants. The peasants paid revenue in kind directly to the state. The land revenue was raised to half the total produce. In this way he was able to build a rich treasury. The Sultan also put a check on the price of commodities, so that the soldiers could live within their income.

Alauddin transformed the markets of Delhi. He set up different markets for food grains, horses, cattle and imported goods. The weights and balances of the merchants were checked regularly. Alauddin also made arrangements to store large quantities of grain to be used in times of need.

- b. Prince Jauna Khan, son of Ghiyas-ud-Din, ascended the throne of Delhi as Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, was a generous and a great scholar. He was well-versed in Arabic, Persian, mathematics and religious literature. He was liberal in religious outlook and his ideas were sensible and rational. He was miserly as well as generous.

Much of the informative about his reign has come down to us from the account of a traveller, Ibn Batuta who occupied an important position in the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq. Another chronicler, Ziyauddin Barani also criticizes the Sultan for appointments of the low and base born to high administrative offices in the kingdom.

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's reign is known for many ambitious schemes. These schemes failed and brought ruin to the empire. For failure of his schemes and his strange behaviour, some historians have called him mad and some others 'wisest fool' in medieval history of India.

Activity

Do yourself



4

The Mughal Empire

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Humayun was defeated in two battles of Panipat by Sher Shah.
- Akbar was married to Hindu princess 'Jodha' Bai'.
- Jahangir (Nurud-din Salim) was Akbar's son who rebelled against Akbar.



2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. ii. Rana Sangha
- b. iii. Portuguese
- c. ii. Mansabdars

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Akbar started a new religion **Din-i-Ilahi**.
- b. **Todar mal** was the revenue minister who very efficient in revenue management during Akbar's time.
- c. The Second battle of Panipat took place between **Akbar** and **Hemu**.
- d. Nur Jahan was the wife of **Jahangir**.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. Babur or Zahir-ud-din Muhammad was the first Mughal ruler in India.
- b. Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa in 1539 CE. In 1540 CE, Sher Khan dealt Humayun a final blow in the Battle of Kanauj. Humayun fled to Sind, and then to Persia, where he remained in exile for 15 years. His son, Akbar was born during this exile in Sind. In 1555CE Humayun returned and made a second attempt to regain Delhi.
- c. In 1580 the emperor started a new faith called Din-i-Ilahi (Divine Religion). It contained the best principles of different religions, such as honesty, truth, justice and peace. Unfortunately, not many people were attracted to the new faith.
- d. During the reign of Jahangir, the conflict between the Sikhs and the Mughals was triggered because he had sentenced their Guru to death. As a result, the Sikhs became annoyed and their sixth Guru, Guru Hargobind, started giving training to his followers in the martial arts. Aurangzeb arrested the ninth Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur and his five followers and brought them to Delhi. He was asked to embrace Islam. When Guru Teg Bahadur refused to do so, he was beheaded in 1675 in Chandni Chowk.
- e. Mansabdari system was an important feature of the Mughal administration. Mansab was a rank given to every officer a noble who was called a mansabdar. His rank varied from 10 to 5,000 and later on it increased to 7,000.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. Sher Shah Suri was a good general and an even better ruler. He re-organized the civil and military administration and introduced numerous reforms in land revenue administration. He encouraged trade by introducing a new currency, reducing custom duties and building an excellent network of roads. Many of the reforms introduced by Sher Shah were continued by Akbar.

- b. Generally, the Mughal administration was based on both the Indian and Persian systems. The two main features were— (i) the absolute authority of the emperor, and (ii) the strength of the army. The administration was assisted by a number of officials directly appointed by the emperor. The two most important ministers were the wazir and the mir bakhshi. Raja Todar Mal was the famous wazir of Akbar. Sadar-i-Sudar was the chief adviser of the emperor in religious matters. He was also in charge of disbursement of imperial aid to religious institutions as well as for educational and charitable purposes. He was also ranked second after the emperor as the chief judge. Mir bakhshi was the Paymaster-General. He also looked after the military affairs and administrative works of the army. The Qazi was the officer incharge of the judicial department.
- c. During Akbar's reign, the main source of income was through peasantry. The Mughals had given the term zamindars to those who had the responsibility to collect taxes from the village headman, chieftains and rural elites. These zamindar would exploit the peasants and try to extract as much revenue as they can.

Todar Mal, Akbar's revenue minister carried out a survey of crop yields, prices for a period of 10 years. Revenue circle were divided in each province with differing revenue rates for different crops. This was known as zabt. This method was witnessed in all Mughal periods to keep a careful account of revenue and tax. However, this was not possible in Gujarat and Bengal.

- d. Akbar died in 1605. Jahangir was the son of Akbar. He had named Nurud-din Salim as his heir-apparent. Salim was 36 years old when he ascended the throne. He took the title of Jahangir. The new ruler of Mewar, Rana Amar Singh, like his father Rana Pratap, had not submitted to the Mughals. So, Jahangir led a campaign against him. The Rana was defeated in 1614 CE but because Rana had provided refuge to Jahangir when he had revolted against his father Akbar, he was given liberal terms. Thereafter, he remained loyal to the Mughal emperor.

Only five months after Jahangir ascended the throne, his son Khurram revolted. He was defeated and imprisoned. Many of his followers were put to death. The Sikh Guru Arjun Dev, who gave blessings to the rebellious prince, was fined heavily. The Guru refused to pay the fine. He was arrested and tortured to death. Jahangir wrote his own biography, known as Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.

Activity

Do yourself

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Qutub-uddin Aibak built the Qutub Minar.
- Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal.
- Jama Masjid is the largest mosque in India.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- iv. Solankis
- iv. gopuram
- ii. Akbar

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The Qutub Minar was completed by **Iltutmish**.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva temple is dedicated to **Lord Shiva**.
- Fatehpur Sikri**, near Agra, was built by Akbar as his new capital.
- Humayun's tomb was built by **Hamida Banu Begum**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a. True | b. True | c. False |
| d. False | e. False | |

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Rang Mahal, Jodha bai's Palace and the House of Birbal are the five buildings built by Akbar.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Qutub minar | • Alai Darwaza |
| • Quwwat ul-Islam mosque | • The tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din |
| • Feroz shah Kotla | • The tomb of Lodi kings |
- The architectural forms used in the buildings of this period were the true arch and the dome. These two forms dispensed with the need to construct pillars to support the roof. Some buildings also used minaret.
- Qutub Minar was constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in 1207 AD.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- During the reign of the Chandellas, the Chalukyas or the Solankis of Gujarat, the Paramaras of Malwa and others, many temples were built. Sun Temple at

Modhera in district Maherua of Gujarat was built by the Solankis in 1026 CE. Besides, Girnar and Shatunjay are known for Jain temples.

The Chandella rulers built Khajuraho temples to the southeast of Jhansi. They are known for their beautiful images, excellent carvings and fine representations. The temples belong to Shaiva and Vaishnava sects were built over a period of about 100 years (950-1050 CE). It is said that there were 85 temples built in Khajuraho. Of these only 20 exist today. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is a unique example. Standing on a broad terrace, the temple consists of entrance porch, hall and sanctum (garbha griha).

- b. Turks and the Afghans introduced new styles and techniques of architecture in India. These, when mixed with the existing Indian, styles, gave birth to a distinct style of architecture, called the Indo-Islamic style of architecture. Numerous palaces, mosques, forts and towers were constructed in this new style.

Feature : The architectural forms used in the buildings of this period were the true arch and the dome. These two forms dispensed with the need to construct pillars to support the roof. Some buildings also used minaret.

Monuments

The Delhi Sultans built many fine buildings. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak at Delhi is one of the earliest monuments of the Delhi Sultanate. Later Qutab Minar, Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq, Feroz Shah Kotla and tombs of Lodi kings at Delhi were built.

- c. The Taj represents all that is beautiful, delicate symmetrical and elegant against the perfect backdrop of the river Yamuna. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, the wife of Shah Jahan. It is made of glistening white marble, and took 22 years to build (1632-1654 CE). The overall design is more Persian than Indian. It was modelled on Humayun's Tomb but with many refinements. The whole structure is square in shape, placed on a high platform. The central dome is bulbous. At four corners of the dome are small kiosks. These are believed to reflect an Indian influence. On the four corners of the platform, slim minarets are placed in striking contrast to the massive central dome. The walls are covered with profuse pietra dura (inlay). Inside the Taj in the central hall lie the cenotaphs of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan. The chamber is lit by sunlight filtering in through marble trelliswork screens. In a simple chamber below the cenotaphs lie their unadorned graves.

Activity

Do yourself

6 Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- We get information about medieval towns from travellers' accounts and others.
- Merchant travelled in caravan called guilds during medieval period to protect their goods. The merchant guilds were the source of trade with other countries and helpful in the Indian economy growth.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- i. Fatehpur Sikri
- i. Bengal
- iv. All of them

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Akbar** and **Jahangir** preferred Agra to Delhi as court town.
- Masulipatnam stands on the mouth of River **Krishna**.
- Kasim Bazar** in Bengal was an important trading town for cotton.
- Hampi was the capital of the **Vijaynagar** empire.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- Certain towns developed as pilgrimage places for the Hindus, in Buddhists, the Jains, the Muslims and the Sikhs. Some of them attract men of all religions alike such as the darghas of Moin-ud-din Chishti at Ajmer, Khwaja Salim Chishti at Fatepur Sikri, Golden temple at Amritsar and Vaishno Devi temple near Jammu.

Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Sanchi, Nalanda and Amaravati are famous Buddhist places. The notable pilgrimage centres of the Jains are Shravan Belgola in Mysore, Mahaviraji in Rajasthan and Shikharaji in Bihar. The Sikhs go on pilgrimage to Panja Sahib, Nankana Sahib, Amritsar, Patna and Anandpur. Pilgrimage centres of the Hindus are at Haridwar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mathura-Vrindaban, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Jagannath Puri, Dwarka, etc.

- During the Medieval period, many other towns became prominent. We may, therefore, categorise different types of urban centres as under :
 - Court towns or Capital towns
 - Pilgrimage centers
 - Industrial and Trading towns
 - Sea ports

3. Answer the following questions in detail :

- The Architectural glory of Hampi are :**

- a. The construction of Vitthaldeo Temple was started by the king Krishnadeva Raya and was continued by his successor Achyuta Raya. Its pillars are carved with sculptures. Besides the temple of the main deity Vitthal or Lord Vishnu, there are separate shrines for other deities. It has pillared halls called Kalyana Mandapam and an open pavilion.
- b. At Hampi, we also come across a 21 feet high statue of Ugra Narasimha. It is located near Virupaksha Temple.
- c. The House of Victory is another building found here. It was built by Krishnadeva Raya, after his victory over the king of Odisha. The Navaratri and Dussehra celebrations were organised on a grand scale at this place. King's presence added glory to these festivals.
- d. The Queen's Bath, the Lotus Mahal, and the stables for elephants were a few other grand structures at Hampi.

The Karnataka Government annually organises 'Vijayanagar Festival' to remind us of the bygone glory of this Empire. Hampi has been designated as a World Heritage Site.

- b. Surat is a port city located in Gujarat. In the thirteenth century, Surat was just a hamlet, but gradually it emerged as an important trading town. It was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. The city was famous for its cosmopolitan character and its zari-bordered cotton textiles which had a ready market in West Asia, Africa and Europe. It was also called 'the gate of Mecca, or 'the blessed port' as many ships sailed for pilgrimage from there. Surat had several magnificent buildings, rest houses and parks for the people.
- c. Masulipatnam is located in Andhra Pradesh in the eastern coast of India also called the Coromandal Coast. It was also known as Machilipatnam. The city got its name from a gateway to the city decorated with the eyes of fish (machli). It stands on the mouth of River Krishna. The city was founded in the fourteenth century by Arab traders and it was an important medieval port. As early as the period of the Satvahanas, it was an important port city. The city was captured by Narsimha of the Vijayanagar Empire after defeating the Gajapatis of Odisha. The place rose into prominence in the seventeenth century because the Europeans wanted to trade with India and the Southeast Asian countries. In 1605, the Dutch opened negotiations with Goloconda and established factories at Masulipatam. Very soon, the English also set up their centres at Masulipatam. In 1686, the Dutch seized the town, but because of the farman (order) of the Mughal emperor, the English were allowed to reopen their factories. Later, Masulipatam was captured by the French, but soon it was passed on to the British. During the course of the eighteenth century when the Company traders moved to Bombay (Mumbai), Masulipatam lost its old glory and prosperity.

7 Mobile and Settled Communities

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. The Ahoms belonged to the Shan tribe of southern China and South-East Asia. They migrated into the Brahmaputra valley in the thirteenth century. By the sixteenth century, they conquered the local tribal kingdom and won control over the entire eastern part and a section of the western part of the valley.
- b. The Gonds were the largest tribe in central India. They were spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, northern Andhra Pradesh and western, Orissa. This area came to be known as Gondwana, because of the concentration of the Gonds in this area in large numbers.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. ii. wandering people
- b. i. banjaras

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks :

- a. India has one of largest **tribal** populations in the world.
- b. **Banjaras** were the most important trader-normals.
- c. The **Gands** were the largest tribe in Central India.
- d. The Ahoms belonged to the Shan tribe of **southern China** and **South-East Asia**.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. India has one of the largest tribal populations in the world. There are currently 60-65 million adivasis in India. During medieval times, some of the prominent tribes were the Gonds, Bhils, Ahoms, Gujjars, Banjaras and the Santhals.

The Gujjars, Khokars and Bhattis lived in the hills north of the Jhelum. They were frequently at war with the Delhi Sultans. The Banjaras were a tribe of nomads who moved out of Rajasthan and spread out over most parts of the country. The people of the Ahir tribe were traditionally cowherds and shepherds. They were found in the Kutchh area of western Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Nepal. The Bhils were one of the largest tribes of western India, living in parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

- b. The pastoral nomads travelled from one place to another with their herd of animals. They survived on milk products and exchanged ghee, wool, etc. with farmers for grains, cloth, utensil, etc. They bought and sold these goods and moved then from one place to another on their animals.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. The Gonds were the largest tribe in central India. They were spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, northern Andhra Pradesh and western, Orissa. This area came to be known as Gondwana, because of the concentration of the Gonds in this area in large numbers.

Gondwana, the land of the Gonds, was home to several Gond kingdoms from the 15th to the mid-18th century. Until the Mughal period the Gonds rarely figured in contemporary chronicles. As such, very little informative is available about the early Gonds. But the ruins of the forts ascribed to the Gond rajahs, suggest that they had founded large kingdoms. In the 13th and 14th centuries and contracted matrimonial relations with the contemporary Hindu rajahs.

Taking full advantage of the decline of the Delhi Sultans, many Gond kingdoms—both small and large—came into being. Among the Gond kingdoms, Garha Katanga was quite important.

According to the Akbarnama, it had as many as 70,000 villages under its domain. From administrative point of view this kingdom was divided into local units called 'garhs'. Each 'garh' was held by a particular Gond clan. Each 'garh' had about 84 villages under it and they were called 'Chaurasi'. This unit of chaurasi villages was further subdivided into local units called 'barhops' which had 12 villages under it.

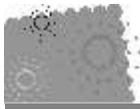
- b. A tribe is a group united by a common name and a common ancestor. The members take pride in a common language, a common territory and a feeling that all who do not share this name are outsiders. Members of each tribe are united by kinship bounds.

The tribes believed in social equality. They usually lived in forests, hills, deserts and in places where it was difficult for others to reach.

Our knowledge is vague about the origin and subsequent history of the numerous tribes of India in the absence of sufficient archaeological data. The tribes preserved rich customs and oral traditions. These were passed down from one generation to the next. Of late, historians have started using such oral traditions to write tribal histories.

Activity

Do yourself



Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. Mirabai, the Rajput princess was a devotee of Krishna.
- b. The verses of Kabir are called dohas.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. i. 63
- b. ii. Ramananda
- c. i. Nayanars

3. Correct the following statements :

- a. Nayanar and Alvar saints used **Tamil** for preaching and composing their hymns.
- b. Ramanuja was born in **Tamil Nadu** in the 11th century.
- c. The Marathi saint-poets **condemned** all types of renunciation.
- d. The sufis preferred to put on **woollen clothes rather than silk or cotton**.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Guru Nanak's teachings are contained in **the Adi Granth**.
- b. Chaitanya was a great devotee of **Lord Krishna**.
- c. Alvares were worshippers of **Lord Vishnu**.
- d. The Dargah of Khwaja Salim Chisthi is in **Fatehpur Sikri**.
- e. The main work of Tulsidas was **Ramcharitmanas**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- a. True
- b. True
- c. True
- d. True

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. The religion of Islam was founded in Arabia in the 7th century CE. 'Islam' means submission to God's will. Its followers are called Muslims. Its founder is Prophet Muhammad. The teaching of Islam are contained in the Koran, which is the holy book of the Muslims.

The Sufis originally came from Persia. In course of time, they settled in different parts of India and attracted many followers because of their teachings of meditation, true love of God, tolerance and respect for human beings. The Sufis believed in the equality of all human beings whether they



were Sunnis or Shias or followers of any other religion. They led a simple life and believed in giving alms to the poor.

- b. The Sufis originally came from Persia. In course of time, they settled in different parts of India and attracted many followers because of their teachings of meditation, true love of God, tolerance and respect for human beings.
- c. The Nathpanthis sect practised nirguna bhakti. Most Nathpanthi preachers were low-caste professionals such as tanners, washermen, oilpressers, cobblers and fishermen. They drew followers from all castes. They stressed on meditation and on mental and physical discipline through yoga (a system of Exercise for mental and physical control). They were also called siddhas (those who have attained complete awareness or knowledge).
- d. Of all the Bhakti saints, Kabir is believed to have had the greatest influence on people and society. Kabir was a great mystic, a great teacher and a religious reformer who transcended all barriers of caste and creed. Through his sakhis (moral precepts), dohas (sayings in two lines, or couples) and bhajans, he preached to the world a life of devotion, dispassion and love for all.
- e. The Bhakti Movement began in South India around the seventh century in the Vishnu and Shiva temples of Tirupati and Kanchi. It was begun by the Alvar saints, who were Vaishnavas (devotees of Lord Vishnu), and the Nayanar saints, who were Shaivas (devotees of Lord Shiva). These saints promoted caste equality. Some of them also preached the equality of men and women. All this helped to reduce social evils.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. All the Bhakti Saints focused purely on devotion to the Supreme Being. They rejected the complex rituals and the caste system which created divisions among people.

The idea of bhakti was popular in India long before the Turks arrived. Ancient religious texts like the Rig Veda, the Katha Upanishad and the Bhagavad Gita, all mention devotion to God. The Bhakti Saints revived these ideas by promoting devotion to one God.

- b. In south India, the Shaiva Nayanar saints and Vaishnava Alvar saints played an important role in spreading the doctrine of bhakti among different sections of the society. Many of these saints came from the lower castes and some were woman. They spread their message and composed their songs in Tamil language and not Sanskrit. All these gave the Bhatki Movement a popular character.
- c. Guru Nanak was born at Talwandi, later called Nankana Sahib (now in Pakistan). Son of an accountant, he became a great Bhakti saint and a religious teacher. Nanak, who founded the Sikh religion, was educated through the generosity of a Muslim friend. His teachings and verses were later written down to form the holy book—the Adi Granth. Nanak taught that

the only way to God was to love God. He disapproved of caste system and insisted that his followers must eat in a common kitchen called langar. These teachings laid the foundations of new religion called Sikhism. It became very popular in Punjab and a powerful force during Mughal period.

- d. Kabir had no formal education. But as a result of his interactions with his guru, and his own experiences, his dohas express the most profound ideas in simple language. Kabir believed in one supreme being. He believed that God was everywhere and in everything. He asked people to show their love for God by loving all god's creations.

Kabir did not believe in the distinctions of religion. He taught that love for God was the basis of all religion. By saying this, Kabir struck at the apparent differences between Hinduism and Islam and brought out the essential similarity between all religions. Kabir was equally revered by the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.

Activity

Do yourself



9

The Making of Regional Culture

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Kannada language is spoken in Karnataka.
- Jayadeva wrote Gita Govinda.
- Odissi is the famous dance of Odisha.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- iv. All of these
- i. Kathak
- i. Rasamanjari
- i. Akbar
- i. A story

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Malayalam script in the ninth century was based on **Tamil** scripts.
- The local people made a wooden image of the deity, which originally a local God came to be identified with **Vishnu**.
- The rulers of Bengal were great patrons of **architecture**.
- In the early medieval period, miniatures depicted **religious** themes.
- The Gita Govinda was written in the **Jayadeva**.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. The ancient Chera dynasty of Kerala had links with the Pandya and Chola dynasties of ancient Tamil Nadu. Till about the eighth century, Malayalam, the local language of Kerala, was influenced by Tamil, the language of Tamil Nadu. After this, Brahmans, mainly from Karnataka, migrated to Kerala in large numbers. They built temples which became centres of Sanskrit culture.
- b. In late 15th century to late 19th century, Bengal even witnessed a temple building spree. Many rulers got temples and religious structures built to show their power and earn their piety. Many low social groups like Kolu and Kansari worked for building of brick and terracotta temples in Bengal.
- c. Classical dance is a dance which is based on definite rhythms and expressions. This dance requires a high degree of training for a fairly long period.

There are six dance forms that are recognised as classical, namely Kathak (North India), Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali (Kerala), Odissi (Odisha), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh) and Manipuri (Manipur).

- d. Hindustani music was promoted by different gharanas, such as Gwalior gharana, Agra gharana and Delhi gharana. Each gharana had its own style. Akbar patronised some 30 musicians, of whom the most well-known was Tansen. Thumri, khayal, tappa were different styles of Hindustani music.
- e. Bengali literature, in fact, began in the form of musical composition known as 'Charya'. We get an early account of 'Charya' in Sangeetratnakar, a noted musical treatise by Shrangadev who lived in the 13th century.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. The Malayalam language was originally a dialect of Tamil. but later, it acquired an independent status. The Cheras who ruled over parts of present-day Kerala introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions. Most of the early literature was in the oral tradition in the form of ballads. Early literature was also deeply influenced by Sanskrit. The manipravalam tradition created works which combined both Sanskrit and Malayalam. The earliest literary composition in Malayalam was the Ramacharitam of the 12th century CE. Cherruseri Nambudiri wrote the Krishnagatha, a beautiful poetic narration of Krishna's life.
- b. Kathak was the style that the Mughals favoured. It gets its name from the word katha, which means 'story' in Sanskrit. Kathak was originally used to dramatise stories from the epics. It involved intricate and fast movements of the feet and a variety of bhaavs or facial expressions. Soon the nawabs of the regional kingdoms also patronised it. Different gharanas of Kathak also patronised it. Different gharanas of Kathak evolved, such as the Lucknow, Jaipur and the Benaras gharanas.
- c. In late 15th century to late 19th century, Bengal even witnessed a temple building spree. Many rulers got temples and religious structures built to show their power and earn their piety. Many low social groups like Kolu and



Kansari worked for building of brick and terracotta temples in Bengal. It opened new avenues. The social and economic position of many families improved. Local deities that were worshipped in thatched huts, were now worshipped in temples. The double-roofed (Dochala) and four-roofed (Chauchala) structure of thatched hut was copied by temples. It was a typical style of Bengali architecture. In comparatively four-roofed structure, four-triangular roofs were placed on the four walls to converge on a curved line or point. Temples were usually made on a square platform. While the interiors were plain, other walls of temples were decorated by ornamental tiles, terracotta tablets and paintings. In areas like Ankura district of West Bengal such decoration achieved a high degree of excellence.

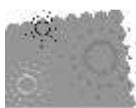
- d. In the medieval period, many rulers and wealthy people promoted the painting of miniatures (small-size paintings). These paintings were made on various materials such as paper, cloth, wood, ivory and leather. The paints used were natural dyes made from vegetables, and minerals including gold and silver.

In the early medieval period, miniatures depicted religious themes. The Palas of Bengal patronised the use of miniatures to illustrate Buddhist texts, while in western India miniatures were used to decorate Jain manuscripts.

The Muslim rulers of medieval India patronised Persian-style miniatures. During the Sultanate period, miniatures were used in book illumination (decoration of the pages of books).

Activity

Do yourself



10

Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The rulers who ascended the throne of Delhi after Aurangzeb are called the 'Later Mughals'.
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber built the city of Jaipur.
- Guru Arjun Dev Singh provided shelter to Jahangir's rebellious son Khusrau.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- ii. Bahadur Shah
- ii. Rangeela

- c. ii. Guru Gobind Singh

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The third Battle of Panipat was fought in **1761** between **Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas**.
- Nadir Shah** invaded India in 1739 CE and took back the Peacock Throne with him.
- The capital of Awadh was **Lucknow**.
- The independent state of Bengal was founded by **Murshid Quli Khan**.
- Guru **Gobind Singh** established the Khalsa, a militant sect of the Sikhs.

2. Match the columns:

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| a. Jahandar Shah | iv. was succeeded by Farrukhsiyar. |
| b. Ahmad Shah Abdali | iii. invaded India in 1761. |
| c. Bahadur Shah Zafar | vi. was the last Mughal emperor. |
| d. Hyder Ali | i. established an arsenal . |
| e. Shivaji | i v. defeated Afzal Khan and Shaista Khan. |
| f. Balaji Baji Rao | ii. was the last Peshwa. |

3. Answer the following in short:

- Awadh was a prosperous region as it controlled the Ganga plains and was on the trade route between Bengal and the north. Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan was appointed as the governor of Awadh by the Mughal emperor. Later, he founded the autonomous state of Awadh. Saadat Khan exercised political (subedari), Military (faujdari) and financial (diwani) powers himself.
- Farukh Siyar ascended the throne in 1713, with the help of the Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan. The emperor took severe action against the Sikhs and crushed the power of Banda Bahadur. The Sikh leader, Banda Bahadur was captured and tortured to death in Delhi in 1716 CE. When Farrukhsiyar tried to get rid of the Sayyid brothers, they had him murdered.
- During Balaji Baji Rao reign, the Maratha armies reached as far as Bihar and Odisha in the east and Delhi and Punjab in the north. The kingdoms of Mysore and Hyderabad were forced to cede territories and pay tribute. Under him, the Maratha power was at its peak.
- In 1739 Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia (Iran) defeated the Mughal army at Karnal. He then proceeded to Delhi. The incompetent Mughal Emperor offered his entire treasure to the invader. Nadir Shah's occupation of Delhi resulted into a slaughter of thousands of innocent people of Delhi. Nadir Shah returned home laden with immense treasure including the famous Peacock

Throne and the Kohinoor diamond.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. A Maratha general, Vishwanath, had greatly helped Shahu in suppressing his enemies. Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as his Prime Minister or Peshwa. Shahu gradually withdrew from the day-day-day administration and left all the powers of the state in the hands of Balaji Vishwanath. By dint of his ability, Balaji became the real master of the Maratha administration. He made Pune the capital of his kingdom. Shahu himself retired to Satara, away from the capital and was now ruler of the state in name only. Vishwanath reorganised the Maratha government on sound lines. He also resumed his fight against the Mughals. He entered into a treaty with the Sayyid brothers who held real power in the Mughal kingdom. By this treaty (i) Shahu was recognised the ruler of all those territories which once belonged to Shivaji, (ii) Shahu also got the right to receive Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the six Mughal Subas of Deccan, (iii) In return, Shahu agreed to pay to the Mughal emperor an annual tribute of ten lakh rupees. He was also required to maintain 15,000 horsemen to help the Mughals in time of need. The Marathas now devoted their energies in making new conquests in the north. Balaji Vishwanath made the Marathas the most formidable power in India. He also made the position of the Peshwa very strong. Balaji Vishwanath died in 1720.

- b. Another important power that emerged in South India during the 18th century was Mysore. Under Haider Ali the once weak and divided state of Mysore became one of the leading Indian powers in the south. Haider Ali rose from a petty officer in the Mysore army to the rank of commander-in-chief. In 1761 he overthrew Nanjaraj and established his authority over the whole of the Mysore state.

Haider Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan, who was a capable general. He modernised his army and also built a modern navy. The English looked upon him as their most dangerous enemy.

- c. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the governor of the Deccan under the Mughals. As the Mughal power crumbled, he moved back to the Deccan and founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724 CE. He never formally declared his independence from the Mughals, but he ruled like an independent ruler in practice. Asaf Jah's successors were called the nizams. The nizams of Hyderabad set up an efficient administration and tried to bring the powerful zamindars under their control. They also tried to curb them in the Deccan.

- d. The Maratha polity was essentially a centralised autocratic monarchy but an enlightened one. The king was at the helm of affairs. To assist the king, there was a council of state ministers known as *ashtapradhan*.

Shivaji divided the territory directly under his rule into three provinces, each under a viceroy. He further divided the provinces into prants, each of which was subdivided into *parganas* and *tarafs*. The lowest unit was the village and



each village had its headman or patel.

The assessment of revenue was made after a careful survey and classification of the lands according to their quality and yield. The share of the state was fixed at two-fifths of the gross produce. The cultivator was given the option of paying either in cash or in kind. Besides the land revenue, Shivaji had other sources of income, of which the most important were the *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi*.

Activity

Do yourself

Unit-2 Geography



1

Our Environment

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The lithosphere, with the average thickness of about 100 km, provides us many things. For instance, it gives us land to settle. It provides soils for plants. The lithosphere is a source of rich mineral wealth.
- The hydrosphere comprised of water bodies such as lakes, river, ponds, sea and ocean.

2. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- ii. Plant
- iv. Biotic and abiotic
- ii. three

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The physical environment comprises of **two** components.
- Human-made** environment is formed by human beings.
- The **lithosphere** is a source of rich mineral wealth.
- Carnivores** are second level consumers.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- True
- True
- False
- True

3. Differentiate between the following:

- Physical environment comprises of the non-living or **abiotic components** like land, water and air. It is also known as the habitat of the organism. Biological environment comprises of the **biotic components** like human

beings, plants, animals and even the microbial organisms.

b. **Atmosphere :**

The thin layer of air which surrounds the Earth is called atmosphere. Atmosphere consists of air which constitutes of a mixture of gases—Nitrogen (78.1%), Oxygen (20.9%), Carbon dioxide (0.03%) and other gases (1%).

Hydrosphere :

The hydrosphere is the part of the Earth's surface which consists of water bodies such as lakes, rivers, seas and oceans.

4. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. We should protect our environment to make our life well. The life can not go without environment.
- b. Pollution is the contamination and unfavourable alteration of environment caused by various activities of man.
- c. Life on Earth exists in a narrow belt, a little below and above the surface of the land and in water and air. This narrow belt of living organisms, both plants and animals, is called biosphere. This sphere thus includes parts of atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere.

5. Answer the following questions in detail :

- a. Natural environment includes an organism's physical and biological environment. Physical environment comprises of the non-living or abiotic components like land, water and air. It is also known as the habitat of the organism. Biological environment comprises of the biotic components like human beings, plants, animals and even the microbial organisms.
- b. Environment can be classified into four major spheres — lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.

Lithosphere

The lithosphere is the solid part of the Earth's surface which comprises of rock materials. The rock materials extend both over the continents and oceans basins.

The word 'lithos' means rocks. The rocks found over the continents are rich in silica and aluminium, called sial. The rocks rich in silica and magnesium, called sima, are found in the ocean basins. The Earth's crustal part consists of a variety of rocks.

Atmosphere

The thin layer of air which surrounds the Earth is called atmosphere. Atmosphere consists of air which constitutes of a mixture of gases—Nitrogen (78.1%), Oxygen (20.9%), Carbon dioxide (0.03%) and other gases (1%). Atmosphere has a layer called ozone layer, which protects the Earth from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Hydrosphere

The hydrosphere is the part of the Earth's surface which consists of water

bodies such as lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. More than seventy per cent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. A continent is like a vast island floating in the ocean, while oceans are major links between landmasses.

Biosphere

Life on Earth exists in a narrow belt, a little below and above the surface of the land and in water and air. This narrow belt of living organisms, both plants and animals, is called biosphere. This sphere thus includes parts of atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere.

Activity

Do yourself



2

The Interior of the Earth

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Sima stands for silica and magnesium.
- Sediments are the small particles of rocks.

2. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- iii. crust
- i. geologists
- ii. magma

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The word metamorphic means **changed** or **altered**.
- The mantle extends up to depth of about **2,900** km.
- The innermost layer is also known as **the core**.
- In spite of its high temperature, the innermost part of the Earth's core is **solid**.

2. Distinguish between the following:

a. **Sedimentary rocks**— The deposition of broken rock materials in the layers form the sedimentary rocks.

Metamorphic rocks— The metamorphic rocks are formed due to excessive heat pressure inside the Earth.

b. Rocks and Minerals

Rocks are solid particles of the Earth's crust. Rocks could be as hard as granite and marble or as soft as particles of clay, gravel, etc. **Minerals** are chemical substances available in nature **minerals** comprise of fixed chemical compositions and physical attributes.



3. Answer the following questions in short:

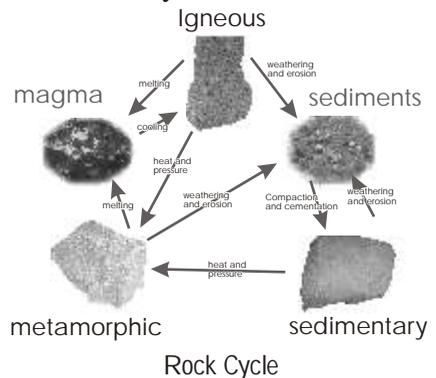
- a. The Crust, the Mantle and the Core are the different layers of the Earth.
- b. Rocks are the solid particles of the earth crust. The different types of rocks are Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks and Metamorphic rocks.
- c. Metamorphic rocks change their original structure due to intense heat or pressure. The process of this change from one type of rock into another is called metamorphism. Thus, limestone change into marble.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. The rocks found in any area change their physical and chemical forms. The pre-existing rocks undergo a cycle of change due to changing weather conditions and forces of nature like wind, rivers, glaciers, volcanic activity and the Earth movements. The rocks are continuously being formed, destroyed and reformed.

Igneous and metamorphic rocks when break and decay, form materials for sedimentary rocks.

When sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are exposed to tremendous heat and pressure, or contacted with lava, it can change into igneous rocks. Igneous and sedimentary rocks which are subjected to extreme heat or pressure will form metamorphic rocks. Hence, this cycle of change from one type of rock to another is called rock cycle.



- b. The uppermost layer of the Earth is known as the crust. The crust is very thin, with an average thickness of about 35 km. The upper part of the continental crust, which is rich in silica and aluminium, is called sial (si is for silica and al is for aluminium). The lower part of the continental crust and the whole of the oceanic crust are composed mainly of denser materials rich in silica and magnesium. They are together called sima (si is for silica and ma is for magnesium).
- c. The word 'igneous' is derived from the Latin word 'ignis' meaning fire. The molten material inside the Earth is called magma. Magma flows out in the form of molten lava in a volcanic eruption. So when this molten material solidifies the rock formed are igneous. They are very hard. Majority of rocks available in the Earth belong to this category. Instances of igneous rocks are basalt, dolerite and granite. These rocks provide building materials. In some cases, the molten material finds its way up from the interior of the Earth's crust but does not reach the surface. It solidifies below the surface creating Intrusive rocks (also known as plutonic rocks.)

Activity

Do yourself



Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The two types of plate movements are vertical and horizontal.
- A volcano is a vent or opening in the Earth's crust suddenly through which molten matter erupts from the interior of the Earth. When it solidifies, it forms lava.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- i. Mt Fujiyama
- i. Earthquake
- iv. Tanzania

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Faulting is caused due to **tension**.
- Vertical** movement causes land to uplift or subside or both.
- The study of **earth quake** shocks and its effects is called seismology.
- Volcanoes are divided into **three** types.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. False | b. True |
| c. False | d. True |

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- Horizontal movements which can result in the Formative of mountains, trenches in the sea and widening of water bodies. Such movement can cause both folding and faulting of structures.
- Active volcanoes are those that have erupted recently. Mt. Etna and Mt. Stromboli of the Mediterranean Sea are the most significant examples of this category.
- Flood plains are formed because of the sub merging of large under water due to floods. Such plains contain quite fertile soils.
- The map of world is like a Jigsaw puzzle. If you see it carefully you will find that continents and islands fit into other. This phenomenon was first observed by a German scientist Alfred Wegener. According to him, millions of years ago single vast continental 'Pangaea' existed. Pangaea broke into pieces due to internal force. These pieces started drifting away from each other about 250 million years ago. This theory is known as continental drift theory.

4. Answer in the questions in detail:

- a. Tectonic plate movements are mainly of two types:
 - a. Vertical movements which causes land to uplift or subside or both. This can cause the Formative of new plateaus or plains or dift valleys.
 - b. Horizontal movements which can result in the Formative of mountains, trenches in the sea and widening of water bodies. Such movement can cause both folding and faulting of structures.
- b. Folding is caused by compression when block is of land come closer to each other and form wrinkles or folds on Earth's surface. A simple fold mountain has 'downfolds' or valleys called syndines and 'upfolds' or ridges called antidines. This causes the Formative of fold mountains; e.g. Rockies of North America, Andes of South America, Alps of Europe and Himalayas of India. These are young fold mountains formed of sedimentary rocks. They are still existing.
- c. **Causes of Earthquakes**
 1. **Faulting** : Probably the principal cause of major earthquakes is 'faulting'. As you know 'faulting' may result in horizontal or vertical displacement of one great body of rock. This would cause vibrations, which would spread far from centre of disturbance. The Assam earthquakes of 1897 and 1950 are good example in this respect.
 2. **Volcanic Eruptions** : Earthquakes are also caused by volcanic eruptions. The earthquakes, due to Krakatoa volcanic eruption in 1883 is a good example of this type.
 3. **Landslide etc.** : Big landslide and avalanches in the mountainous areas also cause minor earthquakes. Several earthquakes of Bihar in 1934, and the Quetta (Pakistan) earthquake in 1935 were of this type.
- d. Volcanoes are divided into three types based on their frequency of eruption—active volcanoes, dormant volcanoes and extinct volcanoes.

Active volcanoes are those that have erupted recently. Mt. Etna and Mt. Stromboli of the Mediterranean Sea are the most significant examples of this category.

Dormant volcanoes are those that have been quiet for a long time but show signs that they could erupt again. Their vent is often blocked with a plug of solidified lava. When dormant volcanoes erupt, they often do so very violently. Mt. Vesuvius is an excellent example of a dormant volcano. It erupted in 79 CE with terrible force, destroying the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Extinct volcanoes, like Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Africa, show no indication of future eruption. The craters of some extinct volcanoes fill with water to form lakes called calderas. However, no volcano can be called extinct with complete certainty.

Activity

Do yourself

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Air has weight and it exerts its weight as pressure on the surface of the Earth. This weight of the air is called atmospheric pressure.
- Torrid zone, Temperate zone and frigid zone are the three temperature zones of the Earth.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- ii. barometer
- ii. Troposphere
- ii. drizzle

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The atmosphere is held in its place due to the **Earth's gravity**.
- The third layer of the atmosphere is called **Mesosphere**.
- Atmospheric pressure** decreases with increasing latitude.
- Humidity** depends on temperature..

2. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- False
- True
- False
- False

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, humid, warm or cold. It changes very often (even within 24 hours). It is experienced over a small area.
- The ozone layer protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays.
- Precipitation is the process of descending down of moisture from the clouds in the form of rain, snowfall, hail or sleet. The most common form of precipitation in the world is rain.
- The amount of moisture present in the air is called humidity. When water from the water bodies and land evaporates, it gets converted into water vapour. Humidity depends on temperature.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- The atmosphere is composed of the following gases :
 - Nitrogen (about 78%) and oxygen (about 21%)
 - Other gases argon, carbon dioxide, ozone, hydrogen, helium, etc. (about 1%)

The lower layers contain water vapour and dust particles. Their level is not definite.

The heavier gases like oxygen are found in the lower layers. The proportion of these gases in the atmosphere varies from place to place.

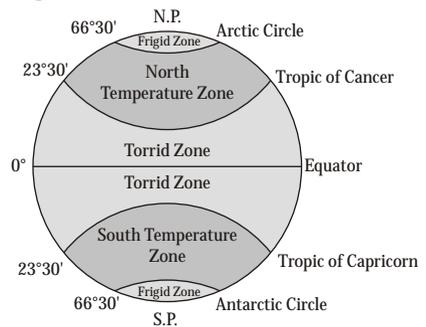
- b. The temperature generally decreases as one proceeds from the equator towards the poles. As such, different temperature zones are found on Earth. These zones are shown in the figure given alongside :

i. Torrid zone : This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) and the Tropic of Capricorn ($23^{\circ}30'S$). The Sun remains overhead throughout the year in this zone, keeping temperatures at high levels. This zone is said to have a tropical climate.

ii. Temperate zone : It lies between $23^{\circ}30'$ and $66^{\circ}30'$ latitudes in both the hemispheres. It has a moderate climate. In the Northern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle.

iii. Frigid zone : It lies between $66^{\circ}30'N$

and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between $66^{\circ}30'S$ and South Pole. These are two polar regions and extremely cold throughout the year.



- c. When the condensed water vapour in the clouds falls down in the form of water drops, it is known as rain. When the drops of rain are very small it is called drizzle. The instrument used to measure rainfall is called a rain-gauge. These are three types of rainfall—convectionally relief and cyclonic rainfall.

1. Convectional Rainfall : When the warm, moist air rises up in the convection currents, it loses its heat in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The cooling of the air results in condensation and Formative of cumulus clouds. Heavy rainfall takes place with thunder and lightning.

2. Orographic Rainfall : When the relief features, such as mountains come in the way of a moist wind, then the wind is forced to rise up the mountain. These clouds then bring rainfall largely on the windward side.

3. Cyclonic Rainfall : Cyclones are the centres of low pressure. When the air converges from all directions towards the low pressure, it is forced to rise up.

Rain even comes in the form of snow, sleet and hail. Rainfall is very essential for the survival of plants and animals. It brings fresh water to the Earth's surface. If there is no rainfall, there be water scarcity and drought. On the other hand if the rainfall is in excess, floods take place.

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The Sun and the moon exert a strong gravitational force on the Earth. The strength of this force creates a regular rise and fall of water in oceans known as tides.
- A tsunami is a very long wave caused by a sub-marine or coastal earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption. As it nears the coast, it builds up in height. When it crashes onto the shore, it causes enormous destruction.
- The factors which give rise to ocean currents and modify their courses are :
 - action of planetary winds on the surface of ocean waters
 - shapes of coastlines
 - rotation of the Earth
 - variations in the density of ocean waters due to differences in temperature and salinity

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- ii. 22 March
- iv. pressure
- both i. and ii.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Water is found as ice sheets in **glaciers**.
- Water** is an essential source for survival.
- Cold currents flow from the **Polar** regions.
- The return of water vapour into the atmosphere is called **transpiration**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- True
- True
- True
- True

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- A tsunami is a very long wave caused by a sub-marine or coastal earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption. As it nears the coast, it builds up in height. When it crashes onto the shore, it causes enormous destruction.
- Sea water is saline because of the presence of a large number of salts in it.
- Spring tides and Neap tides are the different types of tides.
- The action of winds causes waves.

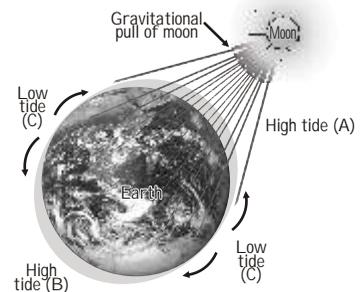
4. Answer the following questions in detail:

a. The processes taking place in water cyclic movement are evaporation, condensation and precipitation. Sunlight falling on the surface of the ocean causes sea water to evaporate. Evaporation also takes place from all creatures in the biosphere. The return of water vapour into the atmosphere by plants is called transpiration. For evaporation to take place, the temperature should remain below the boiling point. When water vapour rises in the atmosphere, condensation starts. This occurs because the temperature decreases with altitude. At higher levels due to cooling, air has less capacity to hold water vapour. During condensation, vapours are changed into tiny water droplets or ice crystals. They rise further up water droplets of ice crystals join together to form bigger droplets. When the air is not capable to hold them, they fall down on Earth in the form of precipitation.

b. Utility of Tides

- Tides help in navigation. Ships come into harbour during high tide as the water in the harbour becomes deeper at this time.
- Low tides are used by fisherfolk to go out into the open sea for fishing. They return to land with the incoming high tide.
- Tidal power can be used to generate electricity.
- Tidal action helps mix up nutrients and makes coastal regions rich in marine life. Such regions are excellent fishing grounds.
- During high tide, when the water gushes in towards the land, a lot of fish comes along with it. This helps fisher folk get an abundant catch.
- Tides keep the mouths of the rivers free of sediments by carrying the sediments far away into the sea.

c. If the Sun, the moon and the Earth come in one line, as seen on a new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called **spring tides**. Even on half-moon nights, the Sun and the moon create a right angle with the centre of the Earth. The gravitational forces, thus, gets balanced and the tides are not so high. These tides are called **neap tides**.



How tides are caused

d. The horizontal movement of masses of ocean water in the form of broad streams in definite directions is called ocean currents. The factors which give rise to ocean currents and modify their courses are :

- action of planetary winds on the surface of ocean waters
- shapes of coastlines
- rotation of the Earth
- variations in the density of ocean waters due to differences in temperature and salinity

The influence of currents on life on Earth :

- Ocean currents influence the climate of coastal regions. In fact, winds blowing from the sea often carry the influence of ocean currents far inland.
- Cold currents make a place colder than other places on the same latitude. Warm currents make a place somewhat warmer.
- Ocean currents also influence rainfall. Winds passing over warm currents pick up moisture and cause heavy rainfall. Eastern USA and the western coast of Europe receive such rainfall. On the other hand, winds passing over cold currents become cool and dry, and bring hardly any rainfall. Hence, deserts are found near the western coasts of continents, along which cold currents generally flow. The Atacama Desert in South America and the Namib Desert in Africa are examples of such deserts.

Activity

Do yourself



6 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. The natural growth of plant life from the smallest grass to the tallest tree is called natural vegetation.
- b. Plants in desert are scarce, but adapted to extreme drought conditions by developing succulent stems and long roots and leaves are reduced to spines.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. i. rice cultivation
- b. ii. Elephant grass
- c. iii. Rosewood

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Ladakh is a **cold** desert.
- b. Rainfall is not enough in the **deciduous** for the growth.
- c. Nature is very **diverse**.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. **Temperate Evergreen Forests** : Areas with low temperatures but sufficient



rainfall have mixed forests of deciduous trees in the plains and coniferous forests on the higher lands. These forests are found on the eastern coast of countries situated in the eastern coast of countries situated in the temperate regions south-eastern USA, southern China and south-eastern Brazil, Uruguay, south-eastern Australia and the eastern coast of South Africa. Oak, eucalyptus, pine, spruce, bamboo and mulberry are found here. Deer, monkeys, bears, antelopes, wolves, foxes, and a great variety of birds constitute the wildlife of this region. The panda is a species native to China.

- b. Tropical Deciduous forests are found in monsoon Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand), Central America, parts of Brazil, East Africa and northern Australia.
- c. In the hot deserts, thorny bushes and shrubs are common. Cactus and acacia are the main species. Date palms are found near the oases. Hares, rodents, desert foxes, hyenas, snakes, lizards and different types of insects. Yak is found in the cold Tibetan Plateau.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

a. Vegetation of tropical evergreen forests

- Due to humid climate, these forests have maximum variety and number of plants.
- Trees grow close to each other, therefore, sunlight cannot penetrate the forest floor. This also results in absence of grass in these forests.
- The trees are tall with thick canopy or leaf cover and larger trunks.
- Mahogany, ebony, teak, sal, rosewood are some of the common trees.

Wildlife of tropical evergreen forests :

Gorillas, leopards, apes, monkeys, elephants, crocodiles, hippopotamuses, snakes, like the python and anaconda and an endless number of birds are also found here.

b. Difference between Evergreen and Deciduous forests

Evergreen forests	Deciduous forests
1. They remain green throughout the year.	They shed their leaves in the dry seasons.
2. They require rainfall above 200 centimetres and high temperature throughout the year.	They require rainfall between 100 to 200 centimetres and warm temperature.
3. They are found on the slopes of western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and parts of west Bengal, Orissa, etc.	They are found in pockets in the area extending from the western Ghats in the south to Shivalik hills in the north.

4. Tree like mahagong, rose wood and ebony are found in these forests.	Tree like sal, teak, sisham, sandal wood, mahua and bamboo are found in these forests.
------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

c. **Tropical grasslands :**

Areas: These grasslands are found in the tropical zone on either side of the rainforests in Africa (Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Chad, Niger, Mali, Ghana, Senegal and (Guinea), in the Brazilian Highlands, parts of Bolivia, Paraguay and Venezuela and in northern Australia. In Africa, tropical grasslands are known as savanna and in South America, they are known as llanos in Venezuela and campos in the Brazilian Highlands.

Characteristics: Tall and coarse grasses are found here. One can find smaller trees scattered throughout the region. A good example is the baobab tree which looks like a bottle, Many parts of these grasslands are used for grazing and farming.

Wildlife: The tropical grasslands are home to a variety of wildlife. Herbivorous animals like deer, antelopes, giraffes, zebras, buffaloes and elephants are common. Carnivorous animals include lions, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas and jackals. Large flightless birds are found here, such as asses, leopards, wolves, wild dogs and rabbits. Marsupials and the flightless bird like the emu are found in Australia.

Temperate grasslands :

Areas : These grasslands are found in the **interiors of continents in the mid-latitudes**. Temperate grasslands are known as **prairies** in North America, **pampas** in South America, **steppes** in Eurasia, **veld** in South Africa and **downs** in Australia.

Characteristics : These regions do not receive adequate rainfall for the growth of trees. So, short grasses grow here with few scattered trees like willow, alder and poplar. The temperate grasslands are most suitable for cattle and sheep rearing. Some of them are utilised for extensive wheat and corn farming.

Wildlife : The wildlife of these grasslands consists of antelopes, horses, giraffes, wild asses, leopards, wolves, wild dogs and rabbits. Marsupials and the flightless bird like the emu are found in Australia.

Activity

Do yourself

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Rural and Urban settlement are the two types of settlement.
- Rural settlements are the backbone for economy in an area.
- A Ship is used for transporting cargo and passengers.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- ii. settlements
- iii. Plymouth
- iv. North America

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Communication** is the process of transmitting a message to the other.
- Settlement can even be classified as **permanent** and **temporary**.
- Mining towns are found in large mining areas like **Rajsamand** in Rajasthan.
- Both **rural** and **urban area** are dependent on each other.
- The Suez canal connects the **Red Sea** and the **Mediterranean Sea**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- False
- True
- False
- False
- True

3. Give reasons for the following:

- Rural and urban settlements are complementary to each other. The village supply foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, and agricultural raw materials. The towns supply industrial goods needed in the villages.
- Railway are cheaper than airways because railways require less maintenance than airways.
- Airways are the best mode of transport to reach remote areas because it is the fastest means of transport.
- Science has revolutionised transports and communication because technologies are making the means of transports and communication better day by day.

4. Answer the following questions in short:

- A settlement is a place where people live and carry out a variety of activities.
- In Nucleated settlements, the dwellings are close together in one area. They are mostly found in river valleys and fertile plains, where the land is flat and accessibility is good.

- c. Administrative towns are towns from which the governments of a state or nation functions. National capitals, federal state capitals or provincial capitals can be considered examples— London, Paris, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar and New Delhi are some examples.
- d. Four types of transport are:
 - i. Roadways
 - ii. Railways
 - iii. Waterways
 - iv. Airways
- e. **Railways** are the swiftest means of transport and can handle more load while **Airways** is the fastest means of transport and connects far-flung, remotest and inaccessible areas.
- f. The world has today become a small place. Distances have shrunk, information is at our with the help of mass media. Fingertips and communicating with anybody, anywhere in the world is just a click of a button away through mobile phones and e-mails.

5. Answer the following questions in detail :

- a. Transport and communication had played a major role in the progress of settlement. In the ancient times the early man used to stay in one place. He used to fulfill all his necessities from his surroundings only. With the passage of time, he started developing various means to go from one place to another. He developed the means such as carts, boats etc. This helped the early man to develop some settlement patterns. Slowly and gradually, the settlement patterns grow in size and soon villages and thereafter cities came up. In this regard the development in the means of communication also played a major role. The advanced means of communication helped man to settle at one place and led a civilized life.
- b. Early human settlement developed in river valleys as agriculture was possible—fertile land and water was easily available. With the increase in population and diversification of human activities, settlements also increased in size.
- c. The rural patterns are classified as under :

Nucleated Settlements : In these settlements, the dwellings are close together in one area. They are mostly found in river valleys and fertile plains, where the land is flat and accessibility is good.

Scattered Settlement : They are found in hilly or forested regions. The space between each dwelling, therefore, depends on the amount of land required to grow enough food. Thus, only a few houses can be built closer together. They are thus far apart or on different levels.

Linear Settlement : Settlements built along a road or along a railway track are called linear settlements.

Circular Settlement : In level countryside, a pond, a bank etc. houses are built around such a feature that they develop a circular shape.

Radial Settlement : Settlements which emerge and radiate from a central point and form a radial or star-shaped pattern are called radial settlements.

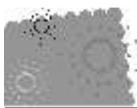
- d. Western Europe and East-central USA have the densest network of railways. This is because these are the most heavily industrialised regions of the world with a high rate of economic development and a large number of urban centres. The railway networks of South America, Australia and Africa had been developed to connect the areas rich in agricultural or mineral resources to the urban centres and ports. Today, the Pampas of Argentina, the coffee-producing regions of Brazil and the east, southeast and southwest coasts of Australia have dense networks of railways.

There are a number of transcontinental railways in the world that link one part of a continent to another. The Trans-Siberian Railway in St Petersburg and Moscow in the west to Vladivostok in the east. The Canadian Pacific Railway connects Halifax in the Atlantic coast to Vancouver in the Pacific coast. The Trans-Andean railway line links Buenos Aires in Argentina with Valparaiso in Chile. The Trans-Australian railway line runs between Sydney and Perth.

- e. Communication is the process of transmitting a message to the other. Different modes of communication are being used to provide inFormative, to educate as well as to entertain. With the help of newspapers, radio and television we can communicate with a large number of people. They are thus known as mass media. The satellites have made communication even faster. Now we make use of electronic mails or e-mails through Internet, wireless telephonic communications through cellular phones. Internet provides us with worldwide inFormative and interaction and makes our lives even more comfortable. It is, so far, the cheapest mode of communication. The Internet has become a vital link for exchanging knowledge and ideas.

Activity

Do yourself



8

Life In Desert Regions

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world. It is located in North Africa.
- The Nile is the main river of the Sahara.
- Leh is the commercial and political capital of Ladakh.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- iv. Ladakh
- iv. Lake Chad



Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Camel is called the ship of the desert.
- The highest point in the Sahara Desert is **Emil Koussi** in the **Tibesti** Range is **the highest peak**.
- Camel is the most important animal of a desert.
- The annual rainfall in the Ladakh region is less than **10** cm.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- True
- False
- True
- False

3. Match the following:

A

- Sand dunes
- Date palms
- Camel
- Leh
- Karakoram Pass

B

- Sahara desert
- Useful trees
- Ship of the desert
- Important town
- Ladakh region

4. Answer the following questions in short:

- (i) A hot desert- the Sahara in Africa.
(ii) A cold desert- Ladakh in India.
- Ladakh is famous for Buddhist Gompas.
- Around the springs, many green spots are found where people settle down. These green spots are called oasis.
- Yaks, goats and sheep are reared in Ladakh.

5. Answer the following questions in detail:

- The land of the Sahara does not have uniform relief. Much of it is plain but there are a few mountain ranges and plateaus. Emi Koussi (3415 m) in the Tibesti range in the highest peak. The Ahaggar is another important range. Sahara is dotted with several oases where water is available. Bilma and Kufra are some of the larger ones. The Nile and Niger rivers flow along the eastern and southern borders of the desert respectively. Lake Chad on the southern border, is the only fresh water lake in this desert.
- Life in the Sahara Desert is difficult and the natives have to adapt their lifestyle according to the physical conditions. They wear loose and light cotton clothes to protect themselves from heat and dust.
Their houses have thatched roofs and are thick-walled, with small windows to prevent heat. When travelling over long distances they carry water in containers made from goat or camel skin which keeps the water cool. In recent times, mining activities and oil exploration have enabled them to develop their economy and import their requirements from other countries.



The life or the people in the Sahara is gradually changing to a more modernised one.

- c. The hot and dry climatic conditions are not suitable for the growth of plants in the Sahara Desert. However, the plants which have long roots; tiny, waxy and leathery leaves; can grow in some areas. The main species of plants are cactus, acacia, baobab trees, etc. Palm trees grow widely near the oases.

The animal species found in the Sahara include the sand fox, jerboa, gerbil, jackal, gazelle, oryx, camel, sheep, etc. Reptiles include lizards, cobras, chameleons, etc. Many birds like ostriches, desert eagles, owls, etc. are also found here.

d. **People's life in sahara :**

People in the Sahara Desert region have adjusted themselves to live in the harsh climate. However, the density of population is very low. The Sahara desert is home to nomadic tribes namely Bedouins and Tuaregs. They practise nomadic herding, moving from place to place with their animals in search of foods and water. They rear sheep, goats, camels, and horses. These animals provide them milk, hides, wool, etc. These trades locally in dates and rugs. These desert stretches of North Africa are rich in oil. Algeria, Libya and Egypt have large reserves of oil. Other minerals in the Sahara desert are iron, manganese and uranium.

People's life in Ladakh :

The people in this cold desert have evolved methods of meeting the challenges posed by their inhospitable environment. The government has made several plans to improve the life-style of the people, which include:

Improvement of communication facilities.

Tapping of potential resources for the Development of hydroelectric projects.

Introduction and development of irrigation facilities

Development fodder production—as animals have to be stall-fed for about six months.

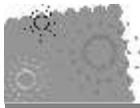
Plantation of traditional trees like poplars and willows to meet the needs of fuel-wood.

Improvement in the local breeds of livestock.

Further development of tourist industry.

Activity

Do yourself



Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The Amazon Basin lies in the tropical zone, on both sides of the Equator, up to 15°N and S latitudes.
- Wheat and Rice are the two main crops of the Ganga- Brahmaputra region.
- Bhagirathi and Alaknanda are the two head streams of the Ganga river.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- i. Alaknanda
- iii. Narmada

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks :

- The Amazon basin is also known as the **equatorial** region.
- The tropical rainforests in the Amazon basin are called **selva**.
- The Ganga river is formed by the merging of **Bhagirathi** and **Alaknanda**.
- The Brahmaputra river is known as **Tsang-Po** in Tibet.
- The subcontinent is **densely** populated.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- The thick rainforest of a Amazon is known as selva. Hardwood trees like ebony, mahogany rosewood and cinchona (quinine, an anti-malaria medicine, is made from its bark) are found here.
Gorillas, leopards, apes, monkeys, elephants, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, snakes like pythons and anaconda and exotic birds like toucans and macaws are found in these forests and the marshy tracts.
- The inhabitants of Amazon Basin are mainly tribals. They survive by hunting and gathering in the thick jungle. Some tribes, which are more settled, practise slash and burn or shifting cultivation. In this type of cultivation, they clear a patch of forest by cutting down and burning the trees.
- The Amazon basin is sparsely populated. Primitive tribes live in the core forests. The tribal people live in thatched huts, some of which are shaped like beehives. Houses are also built on stilts. Some of the tribes who have been exposed to modern ways of living, stay in grouped apartment-like houses called 'malocas', which have steeply slanting roofs to enable rain water to glide down. They use the timber provided by the forests for constructing these houses.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- People's life in Amazon Basin :** The Amazon basin is sparsely populated.



Primitive tribes live in the core forests. The tribal people live in thatched huts, some of which are shaped like beehives. Houses are also built on stilts. Some of the tribes who have been exposed to modern ways of living, stay in grouped apartment-like houses called 'malocas', which have steeply slanting roofs to enable rain water to glide down. They use the timber provided by the forests for constructing these houses.

Even today, many of the people here are foragers and depend on the food gathering, hunting and fishing. While the men are involved more in hunting and food gathering, the women grow crops. Most of them practice 'Slash-and-Burn' agriculture, which is a form of shifting agriculture. They clear a patch of forest by cutting down and burning the trees. They then grow crops in the clearing, the ash from the burnt trees acting as fertiliser. Tapioca, sweet potato, pineapples, banana and yam are some of the crops. Cassava is a staple food.

- b. Many of the people here in Amazon Bali foragers and depend on the food gathering, hunting and fishing. While the men are involved more in hunting and food gathering, the women grow crops. Most of them practice 'Slash-and-Burn' agriculture, which is a form of shifting agriculture. They clear a patch of forest by cutting down and burning the trees. They then grow crops in the clearing, the ash from the burnt trees acting as fertiliser. Tapioca, sweet potato, pineapples, banana and yam are some of the crops. Cassava is a staple food.
- c. Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin lies to the south of the Himalaya Mountains, and extends of the Himalaya Mountains, and extends for about 2,500 km from Satluj river in the west to the Brahmaputra River in the east. Its width varies from about 100 km in Assam to about 400 km in the Ganga plains.

All over the world the alluvial plains have supported great civilization. Both the Indus and the Ganga civilizations started and progressed in the Northern Plains of India. The growth and success of these civilizations were due to surplus agricultural civilization supported by fertile soils, suitable climate and enough water supply.

Activity

Do yourself



10

Life in Temperate Regions

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. Maize (corn) is the main food crops in the veld.



- b. The large cattle farms in the prairies are known as ranches.
- c. Almost all the activities are carried out with the help of machines in the prairies.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. iii. December and February
- b. ii. bison
- c. i. summers

3. Correct the following statements :

- a. A characteristic feature of grasslands is the **absence of trees**.
- b. In the prairies, farming is **commercial** in nature.
- c. The veld lies in the **Southern** Hemisphere.
- d. **Droughts** are common in veld.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. **Johannesburg** is the gold capital of the world.
- b. The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the **Stepper**.
- c. The local wind that blows in the Prairies is known as **Chinook**.
- d. The veld is rich in **minerals**.
- e. South Africa has rich deposition of **gold** and **diamonds**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- a. True
- b. False
- c. True
- d. False

3. Match the following:

A

- a. Veld
- b. Prairies
- c. Johannesburg
- d. Kimberley

B

- ii. temperate grassland of South Africa
- iv. temperate grassland of North America
- i. gold capital of the world
- iii. diamond mines

4. Give reasons for the following:

- a. The veld is closer to sea. The climate gets cooler as the elevation of the land increases.
- b. The prairies produce a huge surplus of wheat, which is exported. Hence, this region is often called 'the granary of the world'.

5. Answer the following question in short:

- a. The climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures. The summers are warm with temperatures of around 20°C, while in winters around -20°C

has been recorded. In winters, a thick blanket of snow covers this region.

- b. The word 'Prairie' is derived from Latin word 'priata' meaning meadow. It is a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land. Mostly the areas are treeless but, near the low-lying plains, flanking river valleys, trees can be found.
- c. Big blue stamp, Prairie drop seed and Porcutine grass are the type of species of grasses of the prairies.
- d. The veld is closer to the sea than the prairies of North America. So, the climate here is more moderate than that of the prairies. Summers are short and warm, and winters are long and cool. The climate gets cooler as the elevation of the land increases. Rainfall is generally low in the veld.
- e. The veld is rich in minerals. The high reserves of coal and iron has led to the growth of the iron and steel industries. South Africa also has rich deposits of precious minerals like gold and diamond. Gold is produced in Witwatersrand (i.e., the ridge of the white waters) a mountain ridge which runs across the high veldt. Johannesburg is the gold capital of the world. Kimberley is known for its diamond mines.

6. Answer the following questions in detail:

a. Climate of the prairies

Being in the interior, this area has continental climate-severe winters (-20°C) with snow covering the entire region and warm summers (21°C). The average annual rainfall is less than 40 cm which is just sufficient for the growth of lush grass. A striking feature of the winter here is the chinook winds that blow over the Rockies from the Pacific side, sink down as warm winds and blow over the Canadian prairies, melting the snow very rapidly. This makes pastures available for grazing and the Canadian prairies ready for wheat cultivation in early spring seasons.

People in prairies

A large population is engaged in agriculture or allied activities. Farmers use scientific techniques of farming, especially for wheat cultivation. Combined harvesters and tractors are widely used. Prior to export, the wheat is stored in tall steel towers called silos. The prairies yield large quantities of wheat and are therefore referred to as the 'Granaries of the world'.

b. Climate of the Velds

The region has a mild climate being close to the sea and high altitude. Summer (November-January) is warm and wet while winter (june-August) remains cold and dry. Most of the rainfall is in summer, about 20 to 35 which is sufficient to support only grass.

Flora and Fauna of Velds

The vegetation is very scanty because of poor rainfall. Only a variety of grasses and clumps of acacia trees are found. The wildlife comprises lions, leopards cheetahs and a native antelope called kudu.

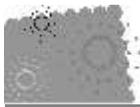


- c. The prairies in North America are located in Canada and the USA. They lie between the foothills of Rocky Mountains in the west and the Great Lakes and the Appalachian Highlands in the east. The Canadian prairies include the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and western Ontario. In the USA, the prairies cover mainly North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin states. Parts of some other states like Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas also fall within the region.

Activity

Do yourself

Unit-3 Civics



1

Equality : The Soul of Democracy

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Equality means everyone should be treated equally. There should not be discrimination on the basis of wealth, cast, birth creed, religion, colour, status, property or sex.
- The midday meal scheme is one such scheme which the government has introduced to improve the lives of the poor.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- iii. Tamil Nadu
- i. in USA
- iii. franchise

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Best food is served to **boys** as compared to **girls**.
- Education imparts **knowledge** and **skills**.
- The **Mid-day meal** scheme has encouraged children to attend school.
- Economic inequalities are mainly due to **poverty and illiteracy**.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- The inequality based on caste is quite predominant in India. Members of castes which face social discrimination call themselves Dalit (broken, or crushed) to show that they have been and still are humiliated and ill-treated.
- The Midday meal is a programme which promotes equality in India.



- c. All through the ages women on the basis of gender have been discriminated in almost all the societies of the world. Sexual difference is biological but gender difference is sociological. In India, there are various factors which perpetuate gender inequality and keep the status of women low. The discrimination begins from the very young age.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. The midday meal scheme is one such scheme which the government has introduced to improve the lives of the poor. This programme has been introduced in all government elementary schools. Under this programme, children are provided with cooked food during their school hour. This programme proved to be advantageous from several points of view. Previously, the poor children avoided to go to school. But now they have become very regular in attending school. They don't need to go home during the recess for lunch. Once they come in the school in the morning, they stay there till the school time is over.
- b. The concept of equality is not as simple as it appears. In all the democratic nations of the world, despite, the concept of equality, there remains some amount of inequality. The United States of America and the European nations have their own share of inequalities. For example, in the USA, people from the southern states of Texas and Georgia were treated as lacking in social ways and culture. In Britain too, the people from the aristocracy look down upon other wealthy people.

In a democratic country, Equality plays an important role and is the key feature of it. There is no means of democracy without equality. All person should be treated equally in all aspects. The democratic government should provide equal opportunity to all citizens of the country.

- c. Franchise is the right to vote granted to the citizens of a country by the government. The right to vote and elect one's representative is one of the most basic feature of a democracy. Most modern democracies now practice universal adult franchise, which means that all adults have the right to vote irrespective of their race, sex, religion, economic or social status. In India, for example, the Constitution ensures that anyone who has attained the age of 18 has the right to vote.

But as a matter of practice, in a country like India it is not so much successful. There are various reasons for it. Illiteracy and poverty are the prime factors which make people in India to experience inequality in different ways even though they have the right to vote.

Activity

Do yourself



Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- The levels of government in India are the Central, the State and the local bodies.
- In the legislatures.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- iii. The legislature
- iv. Not less than 35 years
- ii. Chief Minister

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- The Governor is a **state** executive head.
- Most states in India have a **unicameral legislature**.
- The Legislative Assembly is also called **vidhan sabha**.
- The members of the Vidhan Sabha are called **MLAs**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. True | b. False |
| c. True | d. True |

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- Chief minister is the real head and the Governor is the nominal head of the state government.
- The most important function of the state legislature is to make laws.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- The Governor of a state Exercise legislative, executive, judicial and discretionary powers. He is answerable to the President and on many occasion executes the order of the President.

A governor is only the constitutional head of a state—he or she does not have any actual say in the running of the government. The governor appoints the leader of the party that gets maximum seats in the assembly as the chief minister. On the advice of the chief ministers, the governor appoints the Council of Ministers, certain high officials, etc. It is the governor who convenes or prorogues the assembly session. On the opening day, the governor addresses the joint session of the legislature to brief them about the policies of the government.

The judicial power of the governor includes reducing judicial punishments. The governor has discretionary powers like recommending president's rule

in the state. President's rule is imposed in a state when no political party has majority support in the assembly, or if the ruling party is dismissed from the government for mismanaging the state. If president's rule is imposed in the state, it is the governor, who runs the state on behalf of the president.

- b. The chief minister is the real head of the state executive. He heads the state's council of ministers. He chooses the ministers and coordinates their work.

Functions and Powers of the Chief Minister

The duties of the Chief Minister of a state in India are exactly the same as those of the Prime Minister of India at the centre. The difference is only of jurisdiction. While the Prime Minister operates in the entire country, the area of operation of a Chief Minister is the state concerned.

The Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister. He has no choice but to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Assembly as the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister occupies an important place in the formation of his cabinet. He can ask for the resignation of any minister. He presides over the meetings of the cabinet and distributes the portfolios to his ministers as he desires. He also occupies an important place in the State Legislature as well. He is the leader of Vidhan Sabha. He is the prime spokesman of the government. So long as he enjoys the confidence of the State Legislature, he is the master of his state. Only in emergency the Governor can override his advice, otherwise not.

- c. A proposal to pass a new law or to change an existing one is called a bill. A bill introduced in any house of the legislature is discussed and debated in three stages. Then it is put to vote. If the majority of the members present vote for the bill, it is sent to the other house. There it goes through a similar process.

Before signing a bill, the governor can return it to the legislature with suggestions before sending the bill back for the governor's signature. This time, the governor has to sign it.

Activity

Do yourself



3 Working of the State Government

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. The two types of health services are (i) Public health services (ii) Private health services.
- b. In villages, the health centres are called sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre.

- b. In India, health is a matter of concern. There are strange contrasts so far as medical facilities in India are concerned. These may include:

India has the largest number of medical colleges and produces over 15000 doctors in a year. It is ironical that most of these doctors settle in urban areas and people of rural areas have to travel long distances to find a doctor.

In 1950, India had 2,717 hospitals which have grown to 18,218 hospitals now. Still however, about 5 lakh people die from tuberculosis every year while 2 million cases of malaria are reported.

c. **Public Health Services**

The public health services are provided by the government in the form of government hospitals and healthcare centres in the rural and urban areas. These are called public health services. All these services work together to provide treatment for all kinds of illness from common ailment to specialised treatments. Our public healthcare policy envisages a three tier structure comprising the primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities to bring these services within the reach of the people.

Private Health Services

Besides public health services, various private health services are also available. Many doctors run their own clinics. There are also many privately run hospitals and nursing homes. The private health services are good, but are found mostly in cities.

In urban areas many doctors specialised nursing homes and offer laboratories for special facilities like x-ray, etc. In addition, a large number of medicinal shops are available. In rural areas private doctors operate as Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP). Unlike public health service private health services are expensive and people have to pay a hefty amount for treatment, tests and medicines.

Activity

Do yourself



4

Media and Advertising

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- a. Media has become an integral part of our daily lives. It is difficult to imagine our life without media. Newspapers, television and internet help us to know what is happening around the world.

- b. Advertising usually seeks to find a unique selling proposition (USP) of any product and communicate it to the user.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. i. Life Insurance
- b. i. Daily
- c. iv. All of these

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. **Electronic media** is an important part of the mass media.
- b. Press makes people politically more **conscious**.
- c. Advertising is a means of communication between **the seller** and the **buyer**.
- d. An advertisement should not be **obscene** and **immoral**.
- e. There is nothing **good** or **evil** about advertising.

2. Give reasons, why:

- a. We say that cinema is an effective means of mass communication because cinema impress, inspire and influence the people to buy a product of service.
- b. Social advertisement are important because it creates awareness amongst people about a good cause.

3. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. Advertising is the process of publishing a product or service, of trapping to sell a product or service by drawing people's attention to the product.
- b. Print media refers to the sources of inFormative which are printed on paper like Newspaper, Magazine, while Radio, Television, Internet are some sources of electronic media.
- c. Media has become an integral part of our daily lives. It is difficult to imagine our life without media. Newspapers, television and internet help us to know what is happening around the world.

4. Answer the following question in detail:

- a. The various purposes of media are :
 - 1. **Provision of facts :** The press provides facts to the common people on various issues. Though most of the facts are collected by the government agencies these reach the people through press.
 - 2. **Helpful to the government :** The press makes the government feel the pulse of the people and to formulate its policies. The government can change its decision if the public opinion is against it. You might have read government rolling back on its decision especially on increase in price of petroleum products.
 - 3. **Education :** The press educates the masses on various economic, cultural, political and social issues. Various articles published in the press provide base to the public opinion.

4. **Press during elections** : Press plays a very important role during elections. Press makes people politically more conscious. Press is also used by the opposition to highlight the weak points of the present government.

b. **Mass media :**

'Media' refers to the different mediums or channels used to communicate inFormative in the everyday world. The main source of mass media are newspapers, television, letters and post cards, magazines, film, radio, advertising, and the internet.

Some forms of media involve communicating on a one-to-one basis, like talking to someone on the telephone, or reading a book, or chatting with your friend on the internet. However, other media like newspapers and television reach millions of people at the same time. Such means of communication are called mass media.

Electronic Media

In the modern age, electronic media contribute significantly in the formulation of public opinion. Radio and television are both important means of mass media which play a vital role in the Formative and expression of public opinion. Unlike press, the radio and television reach even the illiterates and help them to form their opinion. They listen to all items, especially the news and election results, very carefully and react sharply to them.

Not only radio and television but cinema too helps in the Formative of sound public opinion. Along with stories, music, natural surroundings and lot of entertainment, many social problems are put before the audience and after many ups and downs, these are ultimately solved to their manner that without exerting much pressure, the right message is conveyed to the masses. With a little government check, cinema can help in solving social problems.

- c. 'The Right to InFormative Law' means that the people have the right to know everything that affects their lives directly or indirectly. For example, an aware villager wants to seek inFormative about why he and his co-villagers could not benefit from the amount sanctioned by the central or state government. He might want to know where all the money went and might even ask for inFormative about the expenditure receipts. Similarly, a person involved in a litigation must be provided all the documents pertaining to his case so that he can know the nuances of the charges levied against him.

After this right was passed, the people got the right to inFormative in all the spheres of governance. The people were allowed to obtain certain copies of any document, particularly those concerning records of expenditure like vouchers, bills and muster-rolls. This right gives any citizen an opportunity to personally check the deeds/misdeeds, action taken, of any government agency concerned with him. The right has undoubtedly had a dramatic effect on the prevalent corruption scenario.

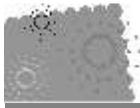
- d. There is a deep link between democracy and advertisement. Advertisements, though they are free creative expressions, exhibit inequality. Most of the advertisements are targeted at the segments that are better off in the society.

The advertisements make us believe that packaged goods are superior in quality to the unpackaged ones. Since people prefer the packaged goods, the sales of smaller businessmen who cannot advertise or package the product is adversely affected and this forces them out of the market.

Though advertising appeals to the personal emotions of the people and have a strong influence on our lifestyles, as citizens of a democratic society we must make independent choices. We must encourage advertisement with social messages and discourage products that highlight the inequalities in society.

Activity

Do yourself



5 Gender and Gender Inequality

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Gender is biological difference between woman and men.
- Some matters in which Indian woman face discrimination are—
(i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Employment

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- i. the family
- ii. inferior

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)** was established to sanctions credit to women.
- The socio-economic relations between men and women are largely **interdependent**.
- A set pattern of a behaviour that a person is expected to follow is called **gender roll**.
- Providing equal opportunities of women in all fields including political, social and economic is known as **gender empowerment**.

2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- True
- False
- True
- True



3. Answer the following questions in short:

- a. Differential treatment of the two sexes is called gender inequality.
There is a traditional theory explaining the emergence of separate roles for women and men. The theory pointed at the fact that there were biologically determined differences between females and males. It can be reduced by gender empowerment.
- b. According to tradition, girls are expected to grow up and marry, have children, do the housework and take care of the family. Hence, girls are brought up to be kind and gentle. And they are usually encouraged to develop skills such as cooking and sewing. Boys are expected to work outside home and earn money to support the family. Hence, boys are encouraged to do well in sports and studies so that they become strong and intelligent. However, these gender roles are not strictly followed. There are many families in which girls are encouraged to pursue studies and work outside home.
- c. The women face discrimination in economic field. Their work is not valued and they receive lesser wages than men for the same amount of work. Generally, women are not hired on the post which requires more intelligence.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. In general, in almost all the societies, women face discrimination and are given a low status in the society. Their work is not valued and they receive lesser wages than men for the same amount of work.
This gender inequality or discrimination has existed since the early times. Probably the reason for this is the biological difference between men and women. Traditionally, men were the bread winners and women were the caretakers. However, in the twentieth century, these ideas underwent a change. Women everywhere demanded to be treated equally and to be given equal wages for the same work. But in India, this progress has been quite slow.
- b. Gender inequality is the result of social conditioning and stereotypes. The work done by women at home is not valued and they are often taken for granted. Women are not seen as breadwinners but are essentially seen as nurturers and care givers. It is this attitude which gives rise to inequalities.

Activity

Do yourself



6

Markets Around Us

Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions :

- a. We need to go to market to buy the products or things, we need for our day-to-day life.

- b. A market is the place, where the sellers and the buyers meet for the purpose of sale and purchase of a product or service for money.

2. Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- a. iii. Customer
- b. iii. wholesale market
- c. ii. intermediary
- d. iv. neighbourhood markets

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Man lives in society for the satisfaction of his various **needs**.
- b. A **consume** is a person who pays a price for a commodity or service and uses it.
- c. **Wholesaler** and **retailer** the main links between the producers and consumers.
- d. **Retailers** represent the end of the supply chain.
- e. The **vendor** brings fruits and vegetables to our very door-step.

2. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. A chemist | v. Medicines |
| b. A wholesaler | i. Large stocks of things |
| c. Credit | ii. Loan |
| d. A grocer | iii. Sugar |
| e. A retailer | iv. Small stocks of things |

3. Answer the following question in short:

- a. A weekly market is held on a particular day of the week. In such a market, temporary stalls are set up for the day. They are taken down after the day's business in a weekly market, and most of the goods sold are not branded.
- b. Retailers sell goods in small lots from fixed locations such as shops, directly to the consumer. There are the shops from which most people buy things for direct consumption.
- c. The three factors which affect the people's access to markets are :
(i) Availability of things. (ii) Quality (iii) Convenience
- d. A **shopping mall** is a large building with shops of different kinds on its many floors **while neighbourhood shops** are found nearby our homes.
- e. **Weekly markets**

A weekly market is held on a particular day of the week. In such a market, temporary stalls are set up for the day. They are taken down after the day's business in a weekly market, and most of the goods sold are not branded.

Shopping Malls

A shopping mall is a large building with shops of different kinds on its many

floors. The malls usually have very good facilities such as air conditioning, good lighting, escalators, storage space, etc. But it costs a lot of money to maintain a shop in a mall.

- f. The government announces a minimum support price (MSP) for every kind of grain. The government buys from farmers at this price, even if the market price is lower. This assures farmer producers of fair earnings.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. We see several types of market around us. Weekly markets, the neighbourhood market place and the shopping mall are all examples of markets.

Weekly Markets

A weekly market is held on a particular day of the week. In such a market, temporary stalls are set up for the day. They are taken down after the day's business in a weekly market, and most of the goods sold are not branded. Hence, the prices are generally low. These markets are more common in villages than in cities.

Neighbourhood Markets

In a large town or city, every neighbourhood usually has a marketplace with permanent shops. In these markets, there are often some temporary stalls too. The owners of permanent shops have to pay rent, electrically bills, phone bills, etc., for their shops. Hence, they charge higher prices. However, the **Shopping malls buyers** can usually make credit purchases.

In large cities we find shopping malls. A shopping mall is a large building with shops of different kinds on its many floors. The malls usually have very good facilities such as air conditioning, good lighting, escalators, storage space, etc. But it costs a lot of money to maintain a shop in a mall. Most of the goods sold are branded and expensive, but the customers get benefits such as credit-card purchase, parking for vehicles, and so on.

- b. The retail price of a product is higher than its whole sale price because the wholeseller sells the product in bulk and got the required profit. A retailer purchases the product from whole seller and sells them in small quantities. The retailer adds the expenditure of convenience as well as his/her benefits. Some retailers sell the articles at high price for getting more benefits due to availability of product and non-awareness of customer.
- c. Retail market is the place where goods are sold directly to the consumers. In this market, we can get every thing of our consumption, e.g. tea, toothpaste, soap, shampoos, rice, wheat, pulses, creams, etc. Thus this market aims fulfilling all sorts of demand of the consumers. Here the consumers feel free in selecting the goods of their choice. The satisfaction of the consumer is the main motto of this market.

Activity

Do yourself



Exercise

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Oral Questions:

- Bilaspur is a small village in Uttar Pradesh which is the hub of the handicraft industry.
- No, the creators of handicrafts do not get their due.

2. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (3) the correct answer:

- i. Manufacturing and consumption
- iv. exporter

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Naeem is a skilled **craftsman**.
- The **Putting-out-system** is an arrangement between the merchants and the weavers.
- The clothes with Chikankari work are in great demand in **Europe** and **America**.
- The powerful foreign businessman earned huge **profits** in the market.

2. Answer the following questions in short:

- Naeem married off his sister. For this he had to take a loan from the local trader. The trader made him promise that he would sell all his chikankari pieces to him at ` 125 per piece. This was ` 30 less than the usual price that the trader paid him. In addition, Naeem still had to pay back the principal and the interest to the trader. Naeem had no choice but to agree to the arrangement.
- Under this system, the weavers work from their home on their looms with the help of their family members for 12-14 hours a day. For many weavers, this system offers certain advantages. They do not have to purchase yarns and hence there is no need to invest money.
- The stringent quality test done by these buyers leads to rejection of pieces even if there is a minor defect. Therefore, Ala, the exporter company, tries its best to produce garments to the liking of Europeans and at the same time cuts its manufacturing costs by spending less on the workers.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

a. **Putting-out-system**

Under this system, the weavers work from their home on their looms with the help of their family members for 12-14 hours a day. For many weavers this system offers certain advantages. They do not have to purchase yarns and

hence there is no need to invest money. They know in advance what to make and hence need not think about the design or the quality of cloth. They also get a ready buyer so they do not have to search for buyers. But the money which they get for their backbreaking work is quite meagre. They do not know to whom those merchants sell those cloths. They also have no means to reach those bigger buyers where they can get higher prices.

- b. Now, it is simply understandable that the powerful foreign businessmen earned huge profits in the market, while the garment exporters remained contented with moderate profit. As far as cotton farmers, weavers and the workers at the garment export factory are concerned, they are extremely exploited lot. They earn hardly enough to fulfil their primary needs. The merchants who are directly associated with the weavers also earn good amount though it is still less than the exporter. Thus, we see that persons involved in this buying and selling business don't gain equally in the market. The businessmen who are rich and powerful always earn maximum profit. Small businessmen don't earn as much. Now we can easily understand why the condition of our farmers is so miserable.

Activity

Do yourself

