



## SOLUTION WORLD AROUND US

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### 1. Indian History : Medieval India

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (a)                      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Aryans                      2. numismatics                      3. Punjab  
4. epigraphy                      5. biographies

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)                      2. (X)                      3. (✓)                      4. (✓)                      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

- Buildings and Monuments :** Ancient buildings or monuments include Temples like Sanchi Stupa, Brihadeswara, etc. Mosques like Jama Masjid, Moti Masjid etc., Forts and Palaces like Red Fort, Agra Fort, Jaipur Palace, Tipu Palace, etc.  
Numismatic and Epigraphy Study : The study of coins is called numismatics. Coins gave us the dates of the rulers and their dynasties.  
The study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy. Inscriptions are written on stones, copper plates, rocks and temple walls found in the villages and towns.
- Biography :** Prithviraj Raso by Chandbardai gives information about the life and adventure of Rajpur Ruler Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Ancient History to Modern Times :** Indian history is generally divided into three historical periods :
  - Ancient History or Vedic Age
  - Medieval History or Middle History
  - Modern History
- Caste System at the top of the social hierarchy with Kshatriyas (warriors) to rule and Brahmins (priests and teachers), supported by Vaisyas (farmers) and the Sudras (outcastes).

**(E) Answer the following long Questions :**

- Geological Region :** India covers a vast part of the sub-continent and considered as an independent entity. It was separated from the rest of the continent by some geological factors. It is surrounded by some geological factors like the mountain ranges of Himalayas in the North and with the group of three Oceans like the Arabian Sea in West, Indian Ocean in the South and Bay of Bengal in the East.  
The Asian sub-continent includes countries like India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

2. **The Indus Valley Civilization** : Unlikely other Civilization the Indus Valley Civilization had different periods From Aryavarta race to Bharatvarsha or Bharat to Hindustan. Aryans spoke the Sanskrit language, majority of Indian languages today of Hinduism and created the Caste System at the top of the social hierarchy with Kshatriyas (warriors) to rule and Brahmins (priests and teachers), supported by Vaisyas (farmers) and the Sudras (outcastes).

3. **Literary Source** : Sources such as biographies, autobiographies, religious work and foreign Voyage correspondence of the kings and a lot of information about the social, economic, political and military conditions of that period.

**Biographies** : The biographies are an account of king’s life written by the court writers. Some of the well-known biographies are : Prithviraj Raso by Chandbardai gives information about the life and adventure of Rajput Ruler Prithviraj Chauhan, Humayunnama by Gulbadan Begum Information about the reign of the Mughal, Emperor Humayun, Akbarnama by Abul Fazal describes about the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar.

**Music** : Various schools of music developed during this period. They help us in giving valuable information regarding social and religious customs, food, habits etc. of the medieval people.

4. After the death of Harshavardhana in 18th century, the Rajput’s had established may small states in the whole Northern India and their conflicts among them weakened each other. The disunity among Rajputs allowed the foreigners (Turks), the Afghans and the Mughals to enter into India. The defeat of Prithvi Raj Chauhan at the hands of Mohammad Ghori, in the battle of Tarain 1192, started a new chapter in the history of India. The interaction between Hindus and the Muslims philosophers influenced the lives of the people to a considerable extent.

This gave the rise of Bhakti and Sufi Movements. The movement spread the message of devotion of God and kindness to all human beings.

5. **Autobiographies** : These are the self-written accounts of some important kings of those times which gave us quite a lot of details about Medieval India.

**Krishnadeva** : Raya’s writings, Babur : Baburnama.

**Biographies** : The biographies are an account of king’s life written by the court writers. e.g. Prithviraj Raso by Chandbardai, Humayunnama by Gulbadan Begum.

**F. Match the following :**

**Column A**

1. Study of coins
2. Saptasindhu
3. Krishnadeva
4. Study of inscriptions
5. Humayunnama

**Column B**

- Numismatics
- The land of seven rivers
- Raya’s writings
- Epigraphy
- Gulbadan Begum

**2.**

**Rise of New Indian Kingdoms**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)            2. (b)            3. (a)            4. (c)            5. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Pala      2. Buddhism      3. Amoghavarsha      4. Gazni      5. Agriculture

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)      2. (✓)      3. (✓)      4. (X)      5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. **Battle of Tarain :** In 1191 AD, Ghori attacked Prithviraj Chauhan, the Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer but was defeated in the First battle of Tarain. Ghori escaped, but many of his soldiers were killed. Ghori came again with a larger army and defeated and killed Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain in 1192 AD.
2. **Society :** The society was based on the caste system. The Kshatriyas were a warrior class that ruled over the kingdom. The Brahmins performed the duties of the priests and also gave advice to the king. The Vaishyas comprised the traders and merchants. The Shudras performed all jobs and had no right as such. The position of women declined during this period. Sati and child marriage were practised.
3. **Muhammad Ghori :** Muhammad Ghori was ambitious ruler as he wanted to settle down in India to expand his Empire. He fought the most important battle against Prithviraj Chauhan in the Battle of Tarain in 1191 AD and 1192 AD and he also defeated Jaichandra of Kannauj in 1194 AD.
4. **Chola Inscriptions :** The Chola Inscriptions are the main sources of information to reconstruct the history of Chola Empire. These inscriptions were carved on temple walls and copper plates. They provide details of the rulers, their administration, grants and the revenue system. The Cholas also mention the military achievements of the Chola rulers. Certain inscriptions describe the different functions performed by village assemblies, trade guilds and other offices of the administration.

**E. Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Major Kingdoms of Medieval India :** The powerful kingdoms arose during the medieval times. The three major kingdoms (between A.D. 750 and 1,000), fought with each other and tried to gain control over northern India. Modern Historians prefer to call them 'tripartite (i.e. three parties) or struggle for Kannauj.

**Struggle for Kannauj :** Kannauj was considered a symbol of power and capital of HarshaVardhana in North India which was situated in the heart of the Ganga plains. Thus who-so-ever controlled Kannauj could the whole Ganga valley. The three major kingdoms that fought to take control were –

- (i) Palas Dynasty
- (ii) GujarPratiharas
- (iii) Rashtrakutas

2. **South India : Administration :** The inscription provides information on efficient administrative structure. The Empire was divided into provinces called Mandalams. Princes of the royal household were appointed as governors of mandalams. Mandalams were divided into districts called Valanadus and further divided into a group of villages consisting of peasant families or Vellalas formed the Nadu.

**Economy Development :** The Nadu expanded as kings gave land grants, called brahmedeya. The Brahmins were exempted from paying taxes. They built the network of roads for the purpose of trade and communication. The merchants joined together and formed themselves into guilds which act like banks. The merchants had

a trade route with China, South-East Asia and West Asia. Land revenue was an important source of income and the state's share was fixed to be one-third of the produce.

**Society :** The society was peaceful. The brahmins enjoyed the high position. The cooperation among people was visible. Several committees were formed to look after the administration with regard to education, justice and maintenance of road, water and other activities. Women were educated and held in great honor and enjoyed freedom.

3. After Mahmud's death, Mohammad Ghori made Ghor independent again. Muhammad Ghori was ambitious ruler as he wanted to settle down in India to expand his Empire. He fought the most important battle against Prithviraj Chauhan in the Battle of Tarain in 1191 AD and 1192 AD and after the death of Prithviraj Chauhan; Mohammad Ghori laid down the foundation of Turkish rule in India. He also defeated Jaichandra of Kannauj in 1194 AD. He left the provinces that he had conquered in the hand so the slaves who acted as these regional governors. They set up the Delhi Sultanate or Real Founder of the Muslim Empire in India.
4. **Rashtrakutas :** The Rashtrakutas were chieftains in central India. They rose to the position of most powerful empire under the founder Dantidurga after defeating the Chalukyas. The Rashtrakutas kingdom was located in the northern Deccan and its capital was at Malkhed. Malkhed was not only a beautiful, but also a prosperous city in the Deccan. Dantidurga also built the Kailasa Temple at Elora. They were known to be able administrators and had a huge army. Govinda III and Amoghavarsha were the well-known kings of Rashtrakutas kingdom.
5. **Rajaraja I :** Rajaraja I was a very powerful ruler in the south. He defeated the Pandayas at Madurai, Cheras at Thiruvananthapuram, and the Chalukyas in the Deccan and expanded his empire. With the help of a strong navy, he captured most of Sri Lanka and several islands in the Bay of Bengal. He was an excellent administrator and ruled the empire quite efficiently. He constructed the beautiful temple and carved the Cholas Inscriptions on the wall of Brihadeshwara Temple of Shiva in Thanjavur.

**Rajendra Chola :** Rajendra Chola succeeded his father Rajaraja I and also carried the same policy. He extended his empire further and completed the conquest of Sri Lanka. Rajendra Chola crossed the river Ganga and defeated Mahipala, the ruler of Bengal. He assumed the title of 'Gangaikonda' or the conqueror of the Ganga.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Harsha Vardhana	Kannauj
2. Devapala	Mahabodhi Temples
3. Somnath Temple	Rebuilt by Nagabhatta II
4. Chalukya nobles	Tailapa of Taila
5. Bronze Sculptures	Cholas

### 3.

### Invasions to Sultanate Rule

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Iltutmish    2. successor    3. token      4. Timur      5. Lodi

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)      2. (X)      3. (X)      4. (✓)      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. Shams-ud-din Iltutmish created a group of forty powerful Turkish nobles known as the Chalisa or the Forty to overcome the enemies and re-established control over territories that had slipped out from Turkish hand after the death of Aibak.
2. One of the experiments to increase his revenues, Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq ordered his officials to increase the taxation in Doab (fertile region in the Ganga and the Yamuna). Another experiment of Sultan was the exchange of currency called token currency. Token Currency was made of copper and was introduced to exchange with gold and silver coins from the treasury.
3. Raziya Sultana ascended the throne as she was nominated by Iltutmish. She was very brave and dressed up like a man while going in the battle fields. Being a woman she had to face great opposition and rebellions from the nobles. They spread rumors about Raziya and Jamal-ud-Din Yaqutan African Siddi slave, that made Altuniya jealous who then led a rebellion against Raziya which resulted in death of Yaqut and capture of Razia by Altunia. With time they cleared their misunderstandings and got married and with constant support of Altuniya that led Raziya to rule the Sultanate successfully.
4. Jalal-ud-din established the Khilji dynasty. He captured the throne at a very old age by murdering the last two successors of Balban. He was assisted by his nephew, Alla-ud-Din Khilji. During his time the country was attacked by Mongols. Moreover he had to spend most of his time suppressing internal rebellions and fought bravely and defeated them.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. Qutab-ud-din-Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori. After the death of Muhammad Ghori, his territories were divided among his Turkish Slaves. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak took control over the northern territories of India. He took the title of Sultan and made Delhi his capital. He established the dynasty called as Slave or Mamluk Dynasty. He defeated Yaloz the ruler of Ghazni, and freed Punjab from him. During his period he consolidated his existing territories.
2. Alauddin is also famous for economic reforms. He fixed the maximum retail price of the goods of daily use. He also introduced grain storage and rationing system. There were market places of different commodities which helped control the market. Severe punishment was given to those who cheated the buyers in any way.
3. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was made the sultan after the death of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq as he had no son. Firoz Shah's main aim was to consolidate the kingdom. After becoming the Sultan he adopted the policy of appeasing the nobles, Ulemas a body of Muslim scholars who were recognized as having specialist knowledge of

Islamic sacred had the law strengthen his positions. He imposed Jazia on other religious people and also granted high post to the Ulemas. A remarkable Feature of his region was his passion for public works. He built the city of Hissar, Jaunpur and Firozabad etc. He also constructed canals, dams, mosques and madarsas. After Firoj Shah's death in 1388, the Tughlaq dynasty last for 26 years.

4. Nasir-ud-Din Tughlaq was the last Tughlaq ruler. The downfall of the Tughlaq dynasty was made by Timur's invasion in AD 1398. He heard the famed wealth of Delhi. Timur Lung ruler of Balkh in Central Asia and Khizr Khan, a Sayyid from Multan joined him to invade India. Nasir-ud-din did nothing to resist him. Thus he sacked and plundered Delhi. He went back with his loot and before leaving Delhi he appointed Khizr Khan as his deputy in India.

The Timur appointed him the governor of Multan and Lahore. He was ruling in name of Timur. The Tughlaq dynasty came to an end in AD 1414 when Khizr Khan occupied Delhi and established the Sayyid dynasty.

5. Sikander Lodi was the greatest king of the Lodi Dynasty. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra so that he could control the kingdom better. He suppressed the rebellious chiefs. He abolished corn duties and patronized trade and commerce. He was a poet of repute, composing under the pen-name of Gulruk. He was also patron of learning and ordered Sanskrit work in medicine to be translated into Persian.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Quwat-ul-Islam mosque	Ilutmish
2. Last Khilji ruler	Khusro
3. Muhammad-bin Tughlaq	Taxation in Doab
4. Daulat Khan Lodi	Babur
5. Khizr Khan	Sayyid Dynasty

## 4.

## New Era of Mughal Empire

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)            2. (b)            3. (c)            4. (a)            5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Daultan Khan    2. Khanwah            3. 47            4. Aurangzeb            5. Bairam Khan

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. Akbar, the elder son of Humayun succeeded the throne at the age of 13 years, under a regent Bairam Khan strong personality and a successful general, who helped the young emperor to expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India. Akbar was minor at that time and he was unsafe. Bairam Khan managed the Mughal Empire for four years.
2. Nur Jahan occupied an important place in the history of Jahangir. She was the widow of a rebel officer SherAfgan whose actual name was Ali Quli Beg Istajlu. He had earned the title "SherAfgan" (Tiger tosser) from Emperor Akbar. Jahangir married



the extremely beautiful and intelligent Mehr-un-Nisaa (better known by her subsequent title of Nur Jahan). Jahangir consulted her in all the matter related to government and also played a major role in court politics. She and her family members held important posts in the administration. Coins were struck in her name and also gave land grants.

3. The Portuguese, various Europeans travellers came to India during the reign of Jahangir. The East India Company came to India in AD 1600. It sent his two ambassadors Captain William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe to Jahangir's court to secure trade concessions from India. In AD 1612, Jahangir gave them permission to set up a trading factory at Surat.
4. The Sikhs became his bitter enemy when Aurangzeb killed Guru Tegh Bahadur and his five followers, when they refused to embrace Islam. Consequently, the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh who was determined to fight against the cruelty of Aurangzeb and transformed his Sikh brother into Khalsa (military brotherhood).

#### **E. Long Answer Questions :**

1. **Campaign against the Rajputana and Rajputs :** Akbar defeated many Rajput rulers. He allowed most Rajput kings to continue ruling over their territories. In AD 1562, Akbar entered into matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs. Raja Bhar Mal of Amber (Jaipur) whose daughter Jodha Bai got married with Akbar and became a strong ally of the Mughal Empire.

In AD 1576, Akbar invaded Mewar. His troops were led by Raja Man Singh and Asaf Khan. Maharana Pratap was defeated. Akbar conquered Gujarat and took control over the sea-trade with Arabs and Portuguese. With the conquests of Kashmir, Kandahar and Sind in AD 1595, the entire north-west India came under his rule. Akbar also brought some Deccan kingdoms under the Mughal control.

2. Shah Jahan brought about the improvement in the administrative system and opened up trade in Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Ahmadnagar through a well laid network of road. The stability of the empire also encouraged artistic traditions. Shah Jahan shifted his capital to Delhi and made a new city known as Shahjahanabad (old Delhi). Some notable monuments constructed during his reign included the Taj Mahal in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan – a golden throne with a canopy supported by twelve emerald pillars, each pillar bore two gem-studded peacocks that gave the throne its name.

3. **Sher Shah Suri (AD 1540-1555) :** Sher Shah Suri, real name Farid, was the son of the noble of Jaunpur. Sher Shah Suri was an excellent administrator, warrior and great general. He organized his army and took personal interest in recruitment of the soldiers. He paid to his army (both soldiers and the officers) salaries in cash. He also started the Postal System by using horses.

Sher Shah Suri built the excellent network of roads called the Sadak-i-Azam which is now known as Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta (Kolkata in India) to Peshawar (in Pakistan). The roads were lined with the shady trees, wells and rest houses. The rest houses or sarais were also used as Dak Chauki.

Sher Shah Suri Empire was divided into 47 divisions called Sarkars and had two chief officers. One took care of law and order and other land and revenue. Sher Shah took every care to see that the peasants were not exploited by the official. Sher Shah also

expanded the trade and commerce by abolishing the customs duty at road and at places of sale of goods etc.

4. **First Battle of Panipat (AD 1526)** : In AD 1524, Babur was invited by Daulat Khan Lodi to invade India. Babur marched toward India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi in AD 1526 at the Battle of Panipat. Babur's main advantage was his use of artillery fire or Gun powder technique in the war, which created panic in Lodi's army. The elephants got frightened and trampled their own soldiers.

**Second Battle of Panipat** : In AD 1556, the Afghans organized themselves under Adil Shah, the nephew of Sher Shah who wanted to re-established Afghan rule in Delhi. Though Afghans had much larger army, Akbar under the regent of Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat and the Afghan threat to Akbar's throne was permanently removed.

5. **Rebellions against Islamic law** : In AD 1669, the Hindu Jat peasants of Bharatpur around Mathura rebelled and created Bharatpur state but were defeated. In 1672, the Satnami, a sect concentrated in an area near Delhi, under the leadership of Bhirbhan, took over the administration of Narnaul, but they were eventually crushed by Aurangzeb. Maharaja Chhatrasal was a medieval Indian warrior from Bundela Rajput clan, who fought against the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, and established his own kingdom in Bundelkhand, becoming a Maharaja of Panna. In AD 1689, Aurangzeb's armies captured Shivaji's son Sambhaji and executed him. But, the Marathas continued the fight and it actually started the terminal decline of his empire.

**F. Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
1. Red Fort and Jama Masjid	Shah Jahan
2. Sher Shah Suri	Grant Trunk Road
3. First Battle of Panipat	Babur
4. Jalal-ud-din Mohammad Akbar	Second Battle of Panipat
5. Akbarnama	Abul Fazl

## 5. Medieval Architecture in India

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (b)            4. (a)            5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Monumental    2. buildings            3. Fatehpur            4. gardens            5. Yamuna

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (✓)            3. (✓)            4. (X)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. **Regional Architecture** : Many regional rulers of the Medieval Period also constructed some fine pieces of buildings. The kingdom of Bengal, Gujarat and the Deccan and the Nawabs of Lucknow also developed their unique architectural styles. The Rajput rulers not only patronized architecture but also built many excellent



temples, forts and palaces etc. The Kailas Temple at Ellora marks the beginning of temple architecture.

2. **Vesara Style :** Vesara style temples show combination of Nagara Style, northern Shikhara (Peak) and Dravidian Style, southern Vimana (multi-pyramid shaped tower). Ornamentation : Miniature decorative towers and ornamentation of walls in Chalukya temples show combination of both Nagara and Dravidian style. One example of the Vesara Style of architecture is Dodda Basappa temple at Dambal,
3. **Decline of Mughal Architecture :** During the Aurangzeb's reign, the Mughal architecture went into a rapid decline. Aurangzeb was more concerned in expanding the Mughal Empire territories. He spent a lot of time trying to conquer the Deccan. In fact, he withdrew patronage to artisans and the arts. However, there were some structures built during his reign, but not as fine as his father's fine architecture. The Safdarjung Tomb in Delhi was a famous structure.

**E. Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Nagara Style :** The Nagara style architecture was the popular form of architecture in the north India. Nagara style generally had a Sanctum (a sacred place where the image of God or Goddess) was placed. The paradakshina allowed devotees to walk around the temple and the sanctum. The sanctum is surrounded by Mandapas or hall for various ceremonies and temples rites. Rising high above the sanctum is a bee hive shaped Shikhara (Peak) above the temple. The temples in North India is the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple of Khajuraho, the Sun Temple at Konark.

**Dravidian Style :** In the south Indian temples the Sanctum (a sacred place where the image of God and Goddess was placed) in a chamber and the paradakshina moving around a sacred image. These temples also featured multi-pyramid shaped tower called Vimanas. In the front there was a Mandapas or hall. Highly ornate entrance called gopurams or gateway. The temples in South India are the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram, and the Meenakshi Temple at Madurai.

2. After the arrival of the Turks and Afghans in India, they introduced Persian and Arabic Styles and techniques of architecture. They blended these styles with the existing Indian styles and also gave several elements and ideas of Hindu designs. These styles of architecture borrowed certain elements of the Indian architecture such as courtyards, surrounded by balconies supported by brackets. This resulted in the growth of a new style of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

The style brought by the Turkish rulers included domes, arches, motifs, mosaics, minars and minarets. The Muslim mosques and Tombs had domes, beautiful minars and minarets. They had arched roofs or ceilings called vaults. Building surfaces were decorated with Hindu motifs, like bells, swastika and lotus.

Examples are the Quwwat-ul-Islam in Delhi and Adhi din-ka Jhonparin in Ajmer, the construction of Qutub Minar.

3. **Hindu Temple Architecture :** The Hindu Temple Architecture was built in between 7th and the 14th centuries. Hindu Temple Architecture is mainly divided into these forms of architecture building or styles — Nagara Style, Dravidian Style and Vesara Style.

The Nagara style architecture was the popular form of architecture in the north India. Nagara style generally had a Sanctum (a sacred place where the image of God or Goddess) was placed.

In the south Indian temples the Sanctum (a sacred place where the image of God and Goddess) was placed in a chamber and the paradakshina moving around a sacred image. Vesara style temples show combination of Nagara Style, northern Shikhara (Peak) and Dravidian Style, southern Vimana (multi-pyramid shaped tower).

**4. The Mughal Architecture :** Mughals brought a new era in the architecture. The architecture of Mughal style was started in the reign of Akbar. The Mughal architecture used plenty of white marbles in addition and used bricks as the stones were not easily available. The builders of Kashmir used plenty of wood in their construction. Geometrical designs, jalis and glazed tiles, intricate stone carvings, mingling of Persian and Rajput styles were used to decorate the monuments.

- (i) During the reign of Akbar the first building of this rule was Humayun's Tomb built with red stone by his widow Hamida Banu Begum at Delhi.
- (ii) Akbar also built Agar Fort and a new city near Agra called Fatehpur Sikri. This city was built with red sandstones.

**5. Golden Period of Mughal Architecture :**

- (i) Shah Jahan period was the Golden Age of Mughal architecture. His buildings are—Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid etc. Some other memorable monuments built by Shah Jahan are Rang Mahal and Moti Masjid. It is also called the Pearl Mosque.
- (ii) The famous monument the Taj Mahal an octagonal tomb with a beautiful dome and four minarets set in a Mughal style garden. This magnificent structure of white marble was built in Agra.
- (iii) He built the Red Fort. It is rectangular in shape and situated along the river Yamuna. It has two main gates— Delhi Gate and Lahore Gate. Inside there are several notable buildings :Diwan-i-Khas, it was here that the famous Peacock Throne, made of solid gold was placed.
- (iv) The Jama Masjid is the largest mosque in India. It was built on a raised platform to impart a sense of grandeur.
- (vi) He laid some of the famous gardens such as Shalimar Garden near Lahore, the Talkatora Bagh and Shalimar Garden at Delhi. Beautiful gardens also lay to decorate the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Kailas Temple	Gopuram
2. Vitthaldeo Temple	Krishnadeva Raya
3. Qutub Minar	Iltutmish
4. Tomb of Akbar	Jahangir
5. Shah Jahan	Taj Mahal

## **6. Towns-Craftsmen, Industry and Traders**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (c)            5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Somnath    2. Trunk    3. Lahore    4. Vijayanagara    5. Krishna

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)    2. (✓)    3. (X)    4. (✓)    5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

- 1. Pilgrimage Centers :** Many towns developed because of religious significance. Some of the towns developed as pilgrimage centers. Rulers, merchants and nobles used to donate huge amounts to the temples. Hence many temples became store house of wealth. Many people used to visit these temples and gradually, priests, artisans, garland makers and traders, and many other people associated with the temple activities settled near the temple. Some pilgrimage centers gradually urbanized into townships.
- 2.** The temple of Somnath at Kathiawar was an example of a wealthy temple of Medieval History. Towns such as Bodh Gaya, Sanchi, Haridwar, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Mathura, Banaras, DwarkaPuri, Tanjavur, Madurai, Tirupati and Somnath became essential temple towns or Pilgrimage Centers.
- 3. Inland and Foreign Trade Link :** The value of Indian exports exceeded the value of imports during the Ancient and Medieval History. There were a number of sea ports on the East Coast of Bengal, Gujarat and Deccan. Traders from several European countries came to India. India had trade relation with France, Holland, Portugal, Africa, Arabia, China, Egypt, Persia and many European countries. The Indian spices and cloth were in great demand and were purchased by Italian traders. They eventually reached Europe and European traders were drawn to India.
- 4. Commercial Port Towns :** India had developed internal and external trade on a large scale. Indian merchants were very busy in trade carried on land-routes and Sea routes. This led to the development of the Commercial Port Town along essential trade routes. Some of the trade was carried on through land routes and as well as sea routes while trading with foreign countries. On the western coast of India, Cambay, Surat, Cochin (now Kochi), Goa had become very important sea ports. Tamluk, (now in West Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (now in Andhra Pradesh) were the major sea ports through which India maintain their commercial relation with south-eastern countries.

**E. Answer the following long questions :**

- 1. Industries :** The most famous and the largest industry of India was the Cloth Industry. India produced a variety of cotton, silk and woolen cloth in large quantities which brought enormous wealth in India. Bengal was famous for its Silk Industry. Gujarat was also known for the production of silk cloth of good quality. Kashmir produced carpets, silk cloth and woolen cloth. Silk cloth was colored in different shades. Woolen Industry was prosperous in Kashmir and Punjab. The Sugar Industry was well-developed in Bengal, Gujarat and Punjab. Jaunpur and Gujarat were known for a large variety of perfumes. Deccan produced its world famous muslin, malmal. The Glass Industry flourished at Fatehpur Sikri and Berar. Pearls were taken out of the sea and it was a well-developed industry near the seacoast of South India.
- 2. Towns :** A town is commonly defined as a living place where people, instead of farming, are engaged in different types of activities to earn their livelihood. These settlements grew into villages and due to increasing economic activities many

villages turned into towns. These towns flourished as Court – Towns or Capitals, some as Pilgrimage Center, some other as Commercial Port Towns or Center.

**Court towns or Capital Towns :** The places where the rulers of medieval history held their court grew rapidly into towns. These were also centres of administration. These places attracted people from all over.

Nobles, craftsmen, scholars, musicians, artists and soldiers settled at the centres to serve the rulers. Their needs to create a demand for goods, such as clothes, weapons, paper and other items required by the people. To meet these demands, factories and shops were set up in these towns. Hence many craftsmen have migrated to these cities. All these led to the rapid urbanization at the capital town.

- (i) During the Buddhist period these kingdoms had own court towns or capital town like Kaushambi the capital of the Vatsa kingdom, Ujjaini of the Avanti Kingdom.
- (ii) Under the Rajputs Delhi, Ajmer, Chhillin, and Tripuri developed as the court towns of different Rajput dynasties.

3. **Hampi** is located in northern Karnataka, along the bank of Krishna-Tungabhadra basin. Hampi was the capital and the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Architecture, Cultural, and Trade center of Hampi was distinctive.

**Fortified City-Architectural structure :** Hampi was located with the river on one side and granite ridges on the other three sides and no mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of these walls and the technique followed was to wedge them together by interlocking. The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls with niches for holding sculptures.

**Pilgrimage Center-Cultural Activities :** Temples were the hub of cultural activities and devadasis (temple dancers) performed before the deity, royalty and masses in the many-pillared halls in the Virupaksha (a form of Shiva) temple. The Mahanavami festival, known today as Navaratri in the south, was one of the most important festivals celebrated at Hampi.

**Trade Centre :** Hampi was famous for its rich market, beautiful temple and an important trade center for cotton and spices. During the reign of Krishnadeva Raya, Vijaynagar had enjoyed a prosperous trade relationship with the Muslim merchants, Chettis and agents of European traders of foreign countries.

4. **A Gateway to the West : Surat :** Surat in Gujarat was the emporium of western trade during the Mughal period along with Cambay (present-day Khambhat) and somewhat later, Ahmedabad. Akbar captured Gujarat the merchants began to prefer transporting their merchandise through Surat. There were magnificent buildings and innumerable pleasure parks. Surat was a bustling commercial center and the city had an imperial mint where foreign merchants could trade their currency for Mughal coins. There were also several retail and wholesale shops selling cotton textiles. Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.

**Trade Center :** According to the English chronicler Ovington, Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz where on average a hundred ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port at any given time. In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat.

**(F) Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Pilgrimage Centers	Somnath, Banaras etc.
2. The Yadavas	Devagiri
3. Craftsmen	Stone-cutters, Carpenters etc.
4. Muslin, malmal	Deccan
5. Large variety of perfumes	Jaunpur and Gujarat

**7.**

**Social Life of Society : Settled Communities, Tribes and Nomads**

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (c)      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Bhakti      2. Katanga      3. Khel      4. Ahoms      5. Mir Jumla

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)      2. (✓)      3. (✓)      4. (✓)      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. The Rajputs formed the ruling class during this period. They were brave, courageous, loyal, generous, and patriotic. They respected their women and sacrificed their lives to protect them. Women occupied respectable position in the society and also given higher education. To save their honors, they would perform Jauhar or mass sacrifice in the Rajput's society. They were very religious and spent their time in reading stories from the epics.
2. The society was divided into four major groups– the aristocrats, the priests, the town people and the peasants. The first was the aristocrats, which formed the ruling class. It was consisted of the Sultans, the nobles, the landlords and the Hindu Rajas and Princes. The caste rules were strictly followed in marriages. The women did not enjoy much freedom. The Purdah System became very common. The Delhi Sultans also maintained a vast retinue of slaves in the social life of Sultanate Period.
3. The Society was divided into three main groups. The king, nobles and the landlords formed the upper class and lived a life of luxury. The nobles consisted of Turks, Iranis, Afghans and a few Rajputs. The other group was that of middle class consisting of traders, the government officers etc. and they lived a simple life. The third was the lower class consisting of farmers, artisans and laborers. They were poor people who worked hard to earn their livelihood.
4. **Tribal Society and the Nomads :** There were tribes and nomads who lived simple life. They lived in forests, hills, deserts. The people of primitive families are referred to as tribes and their society is called Tribal society. They are believed to be the earliest settlers in the Indian Peninsula. Some of the tribal societies led to a settled life while other led a nomadic life. The tribes like Gonds Kingdom and Ahoms Kingdom were two nomad groups who built and rose to considerable establishment of their own independent kingdoms during the Medieval History.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Social Life under the Mughals :** The religious freedom under the Mughals brought the Hindu and the Muslims closer. Their food habits, dresses, languages, and other family pursuits were like to those of Hindus. This increased Hindu-Muslim friendship. By the influence of their customs the Sufi Saints had many Hindu followers. The Bhakti Movement also laid stress on common bonds on humanity. The Bhakti reforms, too, attracted followers both from the Hindus and the Muslims. The Society was divided into three main groups. The king, nobles and the landlords formed the upper class and lived a life of luxury.

2. The Gonds are the largest tribal communities in the Central India. The name 'Gond' probably comes from the Telugu word 'Konda' which means hill. They are spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, northern Andhra Pradesh and Western Odisha.

The Gonds live in small villages and hamlets consisting of 20 to 50 families. These are generally located near rivers or other source of water. Houses are generally built with mud, bamboo, timber and thatch. The village consists of a headman and a council that upholds Gond customs and followed their customs quite strictly. They marry at a young age. Men are usually dressed in a white loin cloth. Women wear cotton saris. Men and women like to wear silver ornaments and also tattoos on their bodies.

3. **North India :** In North India the social life of a Hindu society was already divided into the caste system and the society followed a very rigid and cruel caste system. This caste system was called as the Varna System. They were divided into four major castes, the Brahmins were highly respectful, the Kshatriyas were the ruling class, Vaishyas were the traders and Shudras were treated as low caste people and even the shadow of a Shudra was considered to pollute a noble person. The women were not given high status. Inter caste marriages were generally not permitted. The Sati System, child marriage and polygamy were in practice.

**South India :** In the Chola dynasty too, the Brahmins enjoyed an honorable position in the society. The traders and artisans enjoyed great esteem in the society. Women were also held in great honors and given a lot of freedom. The different sections of the society cooperated with each other for common purposes. They were also imparted education in different branches of learning, especially fine arts. The laborers and the peasants formed the working class but they were very poor. The Shudras were treated as untouchables.

4. The Ahoms were the tribal communities who migrated to Assam from Yunan state of China and they ruled it for nearly 600 years. The main motive of their fighting was against outsiders of Assam to defend their territories from rulers in neighboring regions. They established a powerful kingdom in the region of Assam, which was earlier known as Kamarupa. Sukaphaa is considered the founder of Ahom kingdom.

**Society –Administration :** The Ahoms were divided into seven social groups called the Satgharia Ahoms or Seven Houses of the Ahoms. These were the royal family, the aristocracy, four priestly groups and the remaining subjects of the kingdom came under the system of labor called the Paik System. The duty of paik was to provide services to the kingdom and in return he received about two acres of land that was neither hereditary nor transferable.

**Economy :** The Ahoms introduced wet rice cultivation in Assam. They used irrigation, built embankment and canals and thus able to transform the region



considerably. The Ahoms had a tribal setup and the village community was very powerful and had the power to allot land to farmers on the basis of their needs.

**Religion :** The Ahoms were attracted towards the teaching of Shankara Deva's religious movement and some Ahoms adopted Hinduism as their religion. Although they adopted Hindu customs yet they did not give up their tribal language or custom, like burying the dead.

5. **Downfall of Gond Kingdom :** In AD 1565, the Mughal attacked Garh Katanga and annexed most of the Gond territory and crushed all the rebellions of Gond kingdom. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Gond Kingdom regained independence. The Gond Kingdom survived for a long time, but gradually lost their power after the defeat from Marathas who took over some of their territories. In the nineteenth century the English finally took over Gondwana.

**Downfall of Ahom Kingdom :** When the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb ascended the throne he sent his general Mir Jumla to attack the capital and captured it. Although Mir Jumla failed to resist the kingdom in the Battle of Saraighat, Ahom ruler around the middle of 19th century, the British defeated the Burmese in the First Anglo-Burmese War after which Ahoms was converted into principality and also led to the end of Ahoms rule.

**(F) Match the following :**

**Column A**

1. Jauhar or mass sacrifice
2. Ahoms
3. Gond
4. Rani Durgavati
5. Sukaphaa

**Column B**

- Rajput's Society
- Paik System
- Konda
- Jabalpur
- Founder of Ahom kingdom

## 8. Religious Beliefs and Movements

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (c)            4. (a)            5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Kalady    2. Gobind    3. Islam    4. Amir    5. Mughals

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)    2. (X)    3. (✓)    4. (✓)    5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. **Difference between Alvars and Nayanars.**

Alvars	Nayanars
They were the devotee of Lord Vishnu	They were the devotee of Lord Shiva
There were 12 Alvars who came from divergent background	There were 63 Nayanars who belonged to different caste background
Periyalva, Andal, and Nammalvar are well known Alvars Saints.	Appar, Sambandar, sundarar, and Manickavasagar were well known Nayanar Saints.

2. **Ramanujacharya** : Ramanuja was born in Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. He belonged to a Tamil Brahmin family and followed the Vaishnava tradition. Ramanujacharya teachings were simple and treated all human beings as equal.  
**Madavacharya** : Madhava was born near the village of Udipi in Karnataka. Madava preached the Vedanta philosophy during the medieval period. He propounded the philosophy of Tattvavada which is also known as Dvaita or Dualistic school of Hindu Philosophy. According to him he believed that the world was a reflection of God.
3. **Kabir** : Kabir was one of the most influential Bhakti Saints in north India and a devotee of Ramananda. According to legends, he was abandoned on the banks of river in Banaras by his real parents and was raised by a poor Muslim weaver couple Niru and Nema. He had no formal education and adopted the profession of his parents. He believed that there was one God and that people could connect to God through love and devotion.
4. **Sikhism Movement** : Guru Nanak Dev was one of the great saints of the medieval history who played a vital role in the Bhakti Movement. His philosophy combined treads from Hinduism and Islam. Having been attracted to Sufism, he went a long pilgrimage to Hindu and Muslim centers of worship and these spiritual aspects led to an idea of formation of Sikhism.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Teachings of the Bhakti Saints** : The teachings of Bhakti Saints were simple and were mainly from Bhagvat Gita and Bhagvat Purana. Their main teachings were as follows :
  - (i) Bhakti Saints believe that God is one.
  - (ii) Attaining true knowledge through guru worship.
  - (iii) All human beings are equal.
  - (iv) Selfless love and devotion bring a person close to God.
  - (v) Purity of heart and mind is important.
  - (vi) Religious rites, rituals and ceremonies are useless. One can reach God only through absolute surrender to him.

**The two Saints of North India**–Ramananda and Kabir.

**The two Saints of South India**–Govindapada and Adi Shankaracharya.

2. **Sufi Movement** : The Sufi Movement originated as a mystical movement in Persia (present day–Iran). Like the saints of the Bhakti Movement, the Sufi believed in simple rituals. They believed that people could connect to God through love and devotion. To become a Sufi, a seeker needed to find a teacher who was known as Pir. The Pir or the teacher would act as a spiritual guide and would be succeeded by one of his disciples. Sufi saints organized themselves into religious order known as silsilahs. Each religious order lived in a khankah, which was the center of Sufi activities.

**The two Sufi Saints**–Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti and Shaikh Salim Chisti.

3. **Religious Belief of Guru Nanak Dev in Sikhism** : Guru Nanak Dev was the first Guru of Sikhs. Guru Nanak Dev was born in AD 1469 in Talvandi (now called as Dera Baba Nanak in Pakistan). Since his childhood Guru Nanak was interested in the religious and spiritual aspects of life.

He was very happy in the company of Saints and Sufis. Guru Nanak composed Japjior the holy prayer. After his death his idea led to the formation of Sikhism. His followers came to be known as Sikhs which is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Shisya' which means disciple.

**Teachings of Guru Nanak Dev :** He advised people to recite the word Satnam or the True Name, he taught religious tolerance and believed in the equality of all religions. True knowledge could be attained only under the guidance of a Guru.

Guru Arjun Dev compiled the Adi Granth now known as the Guru Granth Sahib which contains the hymns of gurus and many of its own hymns.

4. **Sufism in India :** Sufism developed within the religion of Islam and entered India with the Turkish rulers. Most of the Sufi Saints that came to India belonged to the religious order of Christi, Suhrawardi, and Niqshbandi. One of the most important associates to spread Sufism in India was Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti of the Christ-isilsilah. He interacted with people of all backgrounds, including lower castes. His Dargah which is located at Ajmer is visited by thousands of people. Shaikh Salim Chisti was a descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti and a well-known Sufi mystic during the reign of the Mughals. Other famous saints who spread Sufism in India were Baba Farid and Shaikh Waliullah. Another prominent Sufi Saint was Nizamuddin Auliya, he was a disciple of Baba Farid.
5. (i) **Adi Shankaracharya :** Adi Shankaracharya was born in Kalady, Kerala. At a very young age, he left home in search of his guru. It was believed that he travelled 2000 kilometre to the banks of river Narmada when he met his guru Govindapada. He is one of the first Hindu saints to have re-examined the Vedic philosophy. He spent four years in the services of his guru and mastered the Vedic scriptures. Adi Shankaracharya preached the philosophy of the Upanishads known as the Advaita System in the South India.
- (ii) **Islam :** The religion of Islam was founded in Arabia. Its founder was Prophet Muhammad. The teachings of Islam are contained in Quran which is the holy book of Muslims. Islam means submission to God will. The Muslim does not worship idols or images of god. They offer prayers or namaz five times a day.
- (iii) **Sikhism** means that Guru Granth Sahib would be the ultimate authority of all Sikhs. He asked his followers to practise the 5 Ks: Kesh (Long Hair), Kangha (Comb), Kada (bracelet), Kirpan (Sword), and Kachha (Shorts).  
The Sikhs go to Gurdwara and chant the Gurbani which comprises the saying of the gurus and other saints. Many Sikhs also perform a variety of jobs in Gurdwara like cleaning, cooking and washing as an act of piety.

(F) **Match the following :**

**Column A**

1. Shankaracharya, Ramanuja
2. Ramananda, Mira Bai
3. Fatehpur Sikri
4. Tenth guru
5. Prophet Muhammad

**Column B**

- Bhakti Saints in South India
- Bhakti Saints in North India
- Mausoleum of Shaikh Salim Chisti
- Guru Govind Singh
- Islam

## 9. The Flowering of Regional Cultures

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)                      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. temples    2. Shah Jahan    3. Sikandar    4. Uttar Pradesh    5. Chandbardai

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)    2. (✓)    3. (X)    4. (X)    5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. **The famous works of the period of Rajputs are** Bilhana's–Vikraman ka devacharita, Somadeva's –Katha Saritsagara and Kalhana's–Rajatarangini. Among the collection for stories Jayadeva's–Geet Gobinda and Katha Sarita Sagar. The Autography of Prithviraj Chauhan was composed by Chandbardai.
2. In western India and Bengal, the art of painting, miniatures developed. As the name suggests, miniatures are small paintings, mostly done in color on cloth or paper. Themes such as court scenes, battles and ceremonies, which linked to royal life, were introduced.
3. The Rajput's painting can be divided into two major schools – the Rajasthani School and the Pahari School. The Rajasthani School of art flourished in Rajasthan and Central India. The rulers of Himalayan State of Kullu, Mandi, Jammu and some other cities were patrons of Pahari School.
4. India has a rich heritage in the field of painting. Painting was an important art form during the medieval period. The ancient art of painting murals remained popular throughout the period. Murals were widely used to decorate the walls of palaces and temples.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. The Turks spoke the Persian language and made it the official language of the Delhi Sultanate court. Amir Khusro, a great poet, historian and musician of the time, wrote in Persian as well as in Hindi. During the Sultanate reign, several Sanskrit works were translated into Arabic, Persian and other regional languages. This gave birth to a new language called Urdu, meaning 'Camp' evolved in the army camp due to the mixing of Persian and Hindu languages. Urdu came to be widely used specially in towns and cities. Among the great works are Padmavat in Hindi by Malik Mohammad Jayasi, Mirabai's Dohe and the poems of Vidyapati in Maithili.
2. Persian was the official language of the Mughal Empire. The Mughal emperors who wrote their autobiographies in Persian language were Babur–Tuzuk-i-Baburi and Jahangir–Tuzuk-i-Jahangir respectively. Gulbadan Begum, the daughter of Babur, wrote the Humayunnama. Akbar's court had many scholars. Abul Fazl was the most accomplished writer of this reign who wrote the Ain-i- Akbari and Akbarnama. Some poets of great renown were Abdur Rahim, Khan-i-Khana and Faizi. Jahangir patronized scholars like Abdullah Dehlavi. Mahabharata was translated into Persian language. Shah Jahan was a great patron of scholars. Shah Jahan could read and converse languages like Turkish, Persian, and Hindi.
3. The Turkish rulers brought the musical traditions from Central Asia, Arabia and Iran. They introduced new musical instruments like the Sarangi and Rabab in India. Amir Khusro developed a new musical Sufi style called Qawwali. Some sources believed that he also invented the Sitar, and the Dholak. The Bhakti Saints and Sufis who had started musical gathering also began to flourish under the patronage of rulers which laid the foundation of a rich musical tradition in India. Hindustani music was promoted by different Gharanas, such as Gwalior Gharana, Agra Gharana

and Delhi Gharana. Each Gharana had its own style. Firoz Shah Tughlaq translated the musical work of Rag–Darpan into Persian language. Lahjat-i-Sikander Shahi, a musical work was written in the time of Lodi ruler Sikandar Lodi.

4. Music in Mughal period was flourished during the reign of Mughals. All the Mughal rulers except Aurangzeb were fond of music. Milan Tansen was one of the nine gems in Akbar’s court. Tansen composed some famous rags like Raga Darbari and Raga Deepak. There were 36 musicians in Akbar’s court. Classical music was revived as a result of the Bhakti Movement. The music art forms like Thumri, Khayal and Ghazals were developed.

5. Dance is an important part of Indian Culture. Some of the regional dance cultures in India are mentioned below :

**Bharatnatyam :** Bharatnatyam dance form was originated in Tamil Nadu. It is the oldest dance form of India. It was patronized by the Chola rules. Bharatnatyam was performed in temples by devadasis (temple dancers).

**Kathakali :** Kathakali dance form was originated in Kerala. The performers wear a unique dress, crown and heavy facial make up is required. Its theme is taken from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. This dance form required rigorous body and foot movement.

**Kuchipudi :** Kuchipudi dance form was originated in Andhra Pradesh. It is in fact the dance drama which derives its themes from epics and mythology. The dancer dances to the tune of Carnatic music.

**Kathak :** The origin of this dance form is in Uttar Pradesh. The term Kathak is derived from Katha which means a story. From there it spreads in many parts of India–like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kashmir. Kathak developed because of the legend of the divine love of Radha and Krishna.

**Odissi :** It is the famous dance form of Odisha. Devadasis performed this dance in temples. The dancers perform to the rendering of Jayadeva’s Geet Govindam.

**Manipuri :** Manipuri is a classical dance of the North eastern region. These dancers use a costume which is unique and rich. The theme of the dance is Rass Leela or the stories of Shiva and Parvati.

(F) Match the following :

Column A	Column B
1. Turkish word for camp	Urdu
2. Painting of animals and birds	Ustad Mansur
3. Jayadeva’s Geet Govindam	Odissi
4. Maithili	Poems of Vidyapati
5. Kathakali	Kerala

## 10. Political Formation in the 18th Century

(A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)                      5. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Hussain Ali            2. 1857            3. Saadat Khan            4. Tipu Sultan            5. Bijapur

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (✓)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short answer questions :**

1. The Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali held the posts as the Wazir and Mir Bakshi respectively in the Mughal Empire. They are known as the 'Kingmaker', which shows that the emperor was no longer the supreme authority. The Sayyid brothers removed Jahandar Shah from the throne and made Farrukhsiyar the next Mughal ruler in AD 1713.
2. Marathas raised a great mighty force under Shivaji the great Maratha who lived in the hilly parts or region now forms Maharashtra. Shivaji was ambitious and dreamt of building a Marathas Empire. He received training in state craft and warfare under Dadaji Konda Dev. Shivaji challenged the powerful empire of the Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb and laid the foundation and establishment of the Maratha state. Aurangzeb sent Jai Singh to persuade Shivaji to meet the Mughal Emperor but was tricked and was imprisoned. He managed to escape from the prison and declared himself an independent ruler. Shivaji established a Hindu state in AD 1674 and took the title Chhatrapati.
3. Shivaji had a council of eight ministers, called the Ashtapradhan to advise him. These advisers were Peswa (Head of council and Incharge of administration), Senapati (Commander in chief of the Army), Nyayadhish (Justice), Amatya or Majumdar (Finance), Pant Sachiv (General Secretary), Sumanta (Foreign Affairs), Mantri (Head of Intelligence), Dandadhyaksha (Religious Matter).
4. Shuja-ud-Daulah, was the Nawab of Awadh and the Wazir of the Mughal Empire. Shuja-ud-Daulah was defeated by the British in the Battle of Buxar in AD 1764. He not only lost Kara and Allahabad but had to pay a huge war indemnity. Shuja-ud-Daulah then had to sign the Treaty of Banaras with Warren Hastings. Under this treaty Kara and Allahabad were sold back to the Nawab. The Nawab had to maintain a British troop at Awadh for which he paid a subsidy to British.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Reason for the Decline of Later Mughals :** Because the king was a mere puppet and the administration was controlled by Sayyid brothers, the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiya tried to get rid of the Sayyid brothers but he was murdered. In the same year they chose Muhammad Shah, a nephew of Bahadur Shah I in (AD 1719–1748) as the king. He managed to become powerful and killed the Sayyid brothers. However, Muhammad Shah was also an ineffective ruler and the invasion of Afghan ruler, Nadir Shah, who sacked and plundered Delhi, sealed the fate of the Mughals. By that time Ahmed Shah Alam II (AD 1748) became the next Mughal emperor and the English East India Company had also started to capturing territories in India. In the Battle of Buxar, Shah Alam II had to give the British the right to collect the revenue of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This was a huge blow to the prestige of the empire. Some other Mughal rulers came to throne but none of them was able to combine the country into one unit. The Mughal Empire came to an end, when the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar participated in the Revolt of AD 1857 against the British. He was exiled to Rangoon (Burma) by British Raj. His departure as Emperor marked the end of more than three centuries of Mughal rule in India.
2. Haider Ali was a great army general. He won many battles and stopped the encroachment of the British, the Marathas, and the Nizams of Hyderabad to Mysore.



In the First Anglo-Mysore war (AD 1767-AD 1769), he defeated the English. He went up to Madras (now Chennai) and had a tough fight with the British. He showed his worth even during the Second Anglo-Mysore (AD 1780- AD 1784).He died in AD 1782 while the war was still going on.

Haidar Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan (AD 1782- AD 1799) who was a great ruler. He was crowned as the Tiger of Mysore. He introduced many reforms in the army, trade, coinage, weights, measurements etc. During his reign, trade and industry were encouraged and farmers were looked after well. During his rule, he modernized his navy and maintained international trade relations. He fought two battles against the British and died in AD 1799, while defending his fort at Seringapatam.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk was one of the most trusted and powerful nobles under the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. He helped the Mughal Emperor Mohammad Shah to overthrow the Sayyid Brothers. Nizam-ul-Mulk was made as governor of the Deccan to suppress the opposition and to establish an efficient administration. In AD 1720, he becomes the Wazir of the Mughal Emperor. Mohammad Shah and conferred on him the title of AsafJah. As the Mughal power crumbled, he moved back to Deccan and thereafter in AD 1724, he became virtually an independent ruler who established the State of Hyderabad. He crushed the revolt of Zamidars and put an end the corruption in the revenue system. The State of Hyderabad progressed under his administration. AsafJah's successors were called as Nizams. They also tried to curb the growing power of the Marathas in the Deccan.
4. In the eighteenth century, the ruler of Amber Sawai Jai Singh and the ruler of Jodhpur Ajit Singh claimed the political control of Malwa and Gujarat. The prominent Rajput ruler Sawai Jai Singh founded the city of Jaipur in Rajasthan. It was a planned city built on a grid with intersecting roads. Jaipur was also known as the Pink City due to large number of pink-coloured buildings. He also built astronomical observatory called Jantar Mantar at various places like Delhi, Jaipur, Banaras, Ujjain and Mathura.
5. (i) **Jats**—The Jats were a prosperous agriculture community who consolidate their power during the late 17th and early 18th Century. They were mostly from the region of Haryana, Punjab, the eastern Rajputana and the western region of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab. In AD 1669, the Jats rebellion began under the leadership of Gokula, a Jat zamindar. The rebellion started as a reaction to Aurangzeb's order against Hindus. Under the leadership of Churaman, the Jat acquired control over territories west to the city of Delhi. Raja Badan Singh, a powerful Jat chief, organized the Jat force to carve out an independent kingdom. He was followed by his son-in-law Suraj Mal, the Jat hero who extended his authority over vast and dominated the region between the two cities of Delhi and Agra in AD 1680. Later on, the Jats set up an independent kingdom at Bharatpur and made this city as capital.
- (ii) **Sikhs**—Guru Govind Singh took over as the tenth guru of the Sikhs, started the Khalsa Movement, which organized the Sikhs into a military unit. Guru Govind Singh fought many battles against the Mughal rulers and the Rajputs. After his death, Banda Bahadur took over as the leader of Sikhs. Under the leadership, the Khalsa established its administration between the Sutlej and Yamuna. After Banda Bahadur's death, the Sikhs organized themselves into troops called

Jathas and this group came to be known as Misl, which were twelve in number which carried their activities within their territories and cooperated with one another. One of the chiefs named Maharaja Ranjit Singh who was courageous, strong and powerful ruler had conquered the areas of Kashmir, Peshawar and Multan and established an independent Sikh state with its capital at Lahore. Punjab flourished under the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(iii) **Peshwas**—The Peshwas concentrated all the powers in their hands and the king became just a figure head. In AD 1713, Shivaji's grandson Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as his Peshwa or Chief Minister. They extended the power of Maratha kingdom to include Malwa, southern Gujarat and parts of Bundelkhand and also captured Salsette and Bassein on the Konkan Coast from the Portuguese. The Maratha armies reached as far as Bihar, Orissa, Delhi and Punjab. However in AD 1761, the Third Battle of Panipat against Ahmed Shah Abdali and the Marathas ended the dream of establishing an all-Indian empire.

(F) **Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
1. Murshid Quli Khan	Governor of Bengal
2. Tipu Sultan	Tiger of Mysore
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah	Hyderabad
4. Jantar Mantar	Sawai Jai Singh
5. Shivaji	Chhatrapati

## 11.

## Structure Core of Planet Earth

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)

(B) **Fill in the blanks :**

1. mantle                      2. asthenosphere                      3. rocks                      4. ignis                      5. weapons

(C) **Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (✓)                      4. (X)                      5. (X)

(D) **Answer the following short questions :**

- The earth's structure and interior is based on the density of material and the behaviors of Earthquake waves. Its interior consists of a central core with several concentric layers surrounding it. The core is the denser part, with the outer layer being the least dense. The shock waves generated by earthquake have their origin at the focus inside the earth. The earth interior is made of three layers – Crust, Mantle and Core.
- Our Earth crust or the Lithosphere is made mostly of rocks. The rocks are composed of Mineral combined in different ways and having various properties. Rocks can be classified into three forms – Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

**Intrusive Igneous Rocks :** Granite, **Extrusive Igneous Rocks :** Basalt, **Sedimentary Rocks :** Sandstone, and **Metamorphic Rocks :** marble.

3. Minerals are natural inorganic substances which contain one or more elements and which have definite physical and chemical properties. The common material occurring inside the earth are iron, silver, gold, mica and lead.
4. When Igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to excessive heat and pressure change the color, texture, and hardness of the original rocks, this complete change in their characteristics and form. Such rocks are called Metamorphic Rocks. Metamorphic is a slow process and takes hundreds of years to transform. These rocks are very hard and have a high specific gravity.

**E. Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Crust :** It is the uppermost layer of the earth's surface and thinnest among all the layers. It is also called the Lithosphere. It is 5 km from the ocean floor and 35 km from the continental mass. Crust is formed from the 0.5% of the total earth's surface and it is less than 1 % of earth's volume. The earth crust is fragmented with many plates which float on the mantle. When these plates come closer and get hit, it results in an earthquake. There are two types of crust—continental crust and the oceanic crust.

**Continental Crust (under the land) :** This layer is also known as sial where si refers to silica and al refers to aluminium as they are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass.

**Oceanic Crust (under the ocean) :** The Oceanic Crust is denser than the Continental Crust. The ocean crust is made of Silica and magnesium, hence it is also known as Sima.

2. It is the inner most layer of the earth and known as Core. It has the radius of about 3,500 km. It is also known as Barysphere. It is made of nickel and iron and called knife. It has a very high temperature and pressure. It covers 83% of the total volume on the earth. It contains the heavier mineral material of higher density. The core is divided into two types – the Outer Core and the Inner Core.

**Outer core :** It mainly consists of nickel, iron and the earth converted the solid rocks into molten state. The temperature of outer core is about 2,200°C. Sometimes the hot material, called as Lava comes out through cracks or joints. Earth's magnetic field is created in this core.

**Inner core :** It is the earth's innermost part and has a temperature of about 5,000°C. It is in solid form. It has the radius of about 1,200 km.

3. The word Igneous is derived from the Latin word Ignis meaning fire. These rocks are formed when magma breaks through the crust as a result of volcanic eruptions and reached the surface of the earth in form of lava. This molten magma is either inside or outside earth crust and these forms of rocks are known as Intrusive Igneous rocks and Extrusive Igneous rocks.

**Intrusive Igneous Rocks :** The rocks that cool below the earth crust and cool slowly close under the crust forming rocks. Due to the slow cooling, it solidifies into rocks with large crystals. Granite and Dolerite rocks are some examples.

**Extrusive Igneous Rocks :** The rock that cools on the surface of the earth is called as Extrusive Igneous rock or Volcanic rocks. Due to rapid cooling, the crystals are fine grained. Basalt and obsidian are good examples of such rock.

4. Sedimentary rocks are the small pieces of rocks formed by the breakdown of existing rocks due to running water, wind, rain etc. As more and more sediments accumulated, they become compressed in layer and harden to form rocks over long period usually on

the floor of ocean, rivers, lakes etc. Such rocks are called Sedimentary or Stratified rocks. Sandstone, limestone, clay, shale, chalk are some examples of Sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary rocks constitute about 70% of the all the rocks exposed on the earth's surface. Sometimes, the remains of plants and animals get buried and trapped under the layers over a period of time get converted into coals, oil and natural gas. That is why these are called Fossil Fuels. They are a great source of energy.

5. **Rock Cycle**—The rock on the Earth's surface and constantly changing from one form to another. This change of one type into another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner is known as the Rock Cycle.

**Uses of Rocks**—Rocks are useful in many ways – Soil is formed from rocks. In ancient times, rocks were used to make tools and weapons, rocks are extensively used in the construction of building, etc., rocks contain fossil fuels which are the main source of energy.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Sedimentary Rocks	Rocks formed from sedimentary
2. Metamorphic Rocks	Rocks after complete change
3. Core	Nife
4. Mesosphere	Asthenosphere

## 12. Ecosystem and Environment (Living and Non-living)

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (c)            4. (a)            5. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. water        2. losses        3. environ        4. lithosphere        5. ultra-violet

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)        2. (X)        3. (✓)        4. (X)        5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

- All the living beings are interdependent on each other and depend on their surroundings. Ecosystem health depends on the balance in the transfer of energy and matter among the different components. This is known as Ecological Balance.
- In an ecosystem, the living organisms adapt themselves in their environment. The Environment includes abiotic factors or Physical environment (non-living) such as light, air, water, soil, etc. and biotic factors or biological environment (living) like human beings, plants, animals, microbes, etc.
- The term 'Environment' can be defined from the French word "Environ" meaning "surrounding". Our surrounding or environment is the sum total of conditions in which an organism has to survive or maintain its life process. These surrounding environments according to the growth and development of living forms through earth domains or spheres make natural environment.
- The planet earth is often called the water planet or blue planet because of abundance of water on its surface. The water bodies cover 71% of the earth surface. Water

supports all forms of life on earth. Fresh water apart from its domestic uses is used to generate electricity.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. The term 'Ecosystem' means the interaction and relation between all living organisms amongst themselves and as well as with the physical environment forms a complex system. The size of the ecosystem varies greatly and most of the ecosystems have complex system in physical environment. Ecosystem can be as large as rainforests, grasslands, deserts, lakes and rivers or as small as ponds. A typical pond ecosystem contains fish, frogs, algae, water lilies and other species that live in and around the pond.
2. The mixture of gases that surrounds the earth is called the Atmosphere. These gases include nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), argon (0.9%), carbon dioxide and other gases (0.1%). The gravitational pull of the earth holds the atmosphere around it. The changes in climate and weather are due to the presence of the atmosphere. The atmosphere helps us in many ways :
  1. It helps us breathe.
  2. Its ozone layer protects us from the harmful ultra-violet rays of the sun.
  3. It controls the extremes of temperature during day and night.
  4. Carbon Dioxide helps plant to produce food in the presence of sunlight.
  5. We also obtain water from the atmosphere.
3. The water on the earth is found in all the three forms—solid (glaciers), liquid (Water bodies and underground water) and gas (water vapour in the atmosphere) which is referred to as Hydrosphere. It refers to the mass of water which is present in oceans, lakes etc. The planet earth is often called the water planet or blue planet because of abundance of water on its surface. The water bodies cover 71% of the earth surface. Water supports all forms of life on earth. Fresh water apart from its domestic uses is used to generate electricity. Industries need it for manufacturing while farmers need water for their crops.
4. The narrow zone where the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere meet and interact is called the Biosphere. It constitutes all life on earth and all living beings exist only in the biosphere. Most of the living organisms like plant, animal and microbes present on the earth are found on or near the earth's surface. The earth is full of diversities. Human Beings are an important part of biosphere. There is diversity in land, soil, plants and animals. This process of diversification has occurred largely over long period of time resulting in the emergence of new species of plant and animals. These changes together are described as bio-diversity. In the Biosphere, there are two important categories of living beings– Autotrophs (Producers) and Heterotrophs (consumers).

**Autotrophs (producers) :** These organisms produce their own food directly from the environment e.g. plant.

**Heterotrophs (consumers) :** These organisms depend on plants and animals for their food. e.g. Human beings and animals.

5. **Human or Man-made Environment**—Human beings, as an important part of the environment, are well-equipped to exploit, consume or utilize different plant and animal. Human Beings have continuously adapted and also affected it since the earliest time of their physical environment. Human beings have influenced the

environment in both positive and negative ways. For example, human have cleared forests (negative) to make buildings to live in and work (positive).

**Effects of Man-made Environment**—Human beings have not only used nature to fulfill their needs but has also exploited it to a certain extent e.g. pollution, deforestation, framing grazing, mining, lumbering, transport and construction are some human activities that have changed the environment. Though these activities, human exploited and misused the environment to such an extent that they have disturbed the natural balance of the environment. Many species of birds and animals have been extinct due to deforestation and hunting. Deforesting also increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air which in turn has led to global warming.

**F. Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
1. Lithosphere	Land
2. Biosphere	Living organisms
3. Atmosphere	Mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide and other gases
4. Hydrosphere	Glaciers, liquid and gas
5. Man-made environment	Overpopulation and deforestation

## 13.

## Movements Inside the Earth

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)            2. (c)            3. (c)            4. (a)            5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. exogenic    2. earthquake    3. faulting    4. dormant    5. Africa

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

1. The seven Tectonic Plates of the earth's crust are the Indo–Australian Plate, Eurasian Plate, Pacific Plate, North American Plate, South American Plate, African Plate and Antarctic Plate. These plates are moving continuously, though their movement is extremely slow.
2. There are three types of Plates movement—Convergent Plate Movement, Divergent Plate Movement and Transform Plate Movement.
3. **Folding**—Folding is a wave-like uplift of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal force from two opposite sides. This is happened when a part of the crust pushed against each other. The folding of mountain may be upfold or ridge is known as anticlines and the down fold or valley is known as synclines.

**Faulting**—Faulting is breaking or fracture of two plates of the earth crust. Often, when there are two almost parallel faults and the land between them is either uplifted or left standing forms Block Mountain or horst or a part of the crust cracks and sinks down and forms a Valley or Graben.



4. **Transform Plate Movement**—Transform Plate Movement occurs when two tectonic plates horizontally slide and past each other. This leads to tremendous friction which results in Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes. A transform fault boundary is also formed.

**E. Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Continental Drift**—In 1912, Alfred Wegener, a German meteorologist proposed the Theory of Continental Drift to explain the present day distribution of continents and oceans. He proposed that our earth was one huge landmass and that there was only one super continent called the Pangaea.

These Pangaea broke and there was a horizontal displacement of the continents into two separate land masses – Laurasia and Gondwanaland. These landmasses began to disintegrate and movement continues till the earth reached its present day position.

2. **Volcanic Eruption**—Volcanoes are openings in the earth's crust through which molten materials, ashes, and hot gases are thrown out. The top of the volcanic opening is in shape of a cone called as Crater. This happens due to the internal pressure which pushes the molten material inside the earth called Magma. The magma, that reaches the earth's surface, is called Lava and the passage through which the magma travels to the surface of the earth is called Vent. This whole process is known as the Volcanic Eruption.

Volcanic Eruption may take place either explosive as well as quiet. An explosive eruption occurs at a point through a narrow vent. The erupted molten material or lava gradually piles up and cool layer after layer over the years and form a cone-shaped mountain called Volcanic Mountain. Whereas in quiet eruption, the lava oozes out through several narrow cracks called fissures in earth's crust. It spreads over large area, forming layers of lava sheets.

3. There are three types of volcanoes based on their activities – Active, Dormant and Extinct.

**Active Volcanoes**—Active Volcano is one that erupts frequently. In such volcanoes eruption can take place any time and throughout from these volcanoes the lava, ashes, gases and rocks came out. Example: Mt. Stromboli in Italy.

**Dormant Volcanoes**—Dormant Volcano is one that has not erupted for a very long time. They are also known as Sleeping Volcanoes. However, it may erupt at any time. For example : Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.

**Extinct Volcanoes**—Extinct Volcano is one that has no record of eruption and there is no likelihood of its eruption in the near future. They are also called Dead Volcanoes. The extinct volcanoes are Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa.

4. **Earthquake**—Many factors, such as volcanic eruptions or two lithosphere tectonic plates when slide past each other produce vibrations or tremors that cause the surface of the earth shake. These sudden shaking of the earth's crust is called Earthquake.

The point where the earthquake originates is called the Focus. The focus lies within the earth. The vibration of an earthquake begins from the focus and spread out in all directions from the focus. The point exactly on the surface of the earth vertically above the focus is called the Epicenter. The intensity of earthquake vibration makes maximum destruction at the epicenter.

5. A powerful earthquake of magnitude 7.9 on Richter scale struck western Gujarat at 8:46 am on January 26, 2001 when the people of India were preparing to celebrate their Republic Day Celebration.

The epicenter was at Bhuj. It was resulting in close to 13,823 deaths and extensive damage to property in Gujarat, India. Damage to a lesser extent also occurred in the adjoining states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in India and in Sindh province, Pakistan.

**Major Cause of Earthquake**—The earthquake was caused due to the convergent plate's movement between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate boundary.

These push together and cause the earthquake. However as Bhuj is in an interplate zone, the earthquake was not expected, this is one of the reasons so many buildings were destroyed – because people did not build to earthquake resistant standards in an area earthquakes were not thought to occur.

**F. Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
1. Block Mountain or horst	Faulting
2. Theory of Continental Drift	Alfred Wegener
3. Anticlines & Synclines	Folding or Fold Mountains
4. Active, Dormant and Extinct	Volcanoes
5. Internal forces	Endogenic Movement

## 14. Movement on Earth Surface and Landforms

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)                      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. weathering      2. moving ice      3. source      4. flood plain      5. sea cliff

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (✓)                      4. (✓)                      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

- Exogenic Movement**—Exogenic processes include geological phenomena and processes that originate externally to the Earth's surface. They are genetically related to the atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere, and therefore to processes of weathering, erosion, transportation, deposition, denudation etc.
- Transportation or removal of rocks is not involved in the process of weathering. It is done by various agents of erosion. The main agents of erosion are running water (river), moving ice (glacier), sea waves and wind.
- When the water of a river falls steeply down the valley, almost vertically a waterfall is formed. Due to down-cutting erosional work of river it forms a number of narrow valleys and shaped like V-Shaped valley. A very deep and narrow erosional work results in widening and deepening of the river valley forms Canyons or Steep Gorges.
- Large landforms made by wind are found in the Pampas region of Argentina, the Mississippi basin in USA and China. Another landforms formed by wind is mushroom rock. Sand-laden winds strike against the rocks and erode the lower part of the rock. Such rocks have narrow bases and broad tops shaped like mushroom and hence called mushroom rocks.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

- 1. First Stage**—The first stage is the youth stage. The river flows swiftly down the slopes of steep mountains with maximum erosion taking place. In the mountain areas, where the slope of the land is steep, there is no deposition. When the water of a river falls steeply down the valley, almost vertically a waterfall is formed.

**Middle Stage**—In the middle stage, as the river enters the plains, it comes to the Stage of Maturity. Here the volume of water increases and the slope of land decreases, resulting in slow speed of the river. The main work of the river here is to transport the sediment and start depositing the eroded material on the river bed and river banks. The river in the middle stage develops some typical landforms like flood plain, meanders, and ox-bow lakes.

**Last Stage**—The last stage of the river begins before it reaches the sea. Towards the end of its journey, the river becomes large and sluggish and gets divided into several distributaries. The river thus due to its sluggish movement deposits all the sediments, sand and silt over a large area near its mouth. This large deposition helps in the formation of Delta.

- 2.** The process of disintegration or decomposition of rocks is called weathering. In weathering, the disintegration refers to the breaking of rock into fragments, while decomposition is the decay of rocks due to chemical reactions.

Weathering is generally followed by Erosion. The rocks on the surface of the earth constantly break into pieces and decay. The broken or damaged rock materials do not shift from their places on their own.

- 3. Landform made by Glaciers**—The mass flow or movement of ice is called as Glaciers. Due to this movement and the heavy load the Glaciers do the work of erosion, transportation and deposition just like the other agents of nature. When a glacier passes through a valley, rock pieces fall into it from the mountain slopes. It also picks up pieces of rock from the floor of the valley. These glacier rocks erode the valley floor and create a U-shaped valley. This U-shaped valley has a flat bottom and vertically sloping sides are called glacial trough. The Glaciers loaded with rocks debris are called moraines. It is this material that becomes the tool of erosion as well as the material for deposition. The moraine is finally deposited at the Glaciers and is called the Snout. There are many smaller troughs with steep walls called cirques. When the glacier melts, cirques are filled with water and form lakes; such lakes are known as tarns. Huge masses of ice, which cover large areas of a continent, are called Continental Glaciers, like Antarctica and Greenland.

- 4. Landforms made by Sea Waves**—Sea waves perform the task of erosion and deposition of eroded material. Sea waves are large bodies of water that form a ridge and move forward on the water surface. The continuous striking of sea waves breaks the rocks. The erosional action of sea waves leads to the formation of marine or sea cliffs, sea waves, inlets and sea arches. A marine or sea cliff has a steep-sided vertical rock slope wall facing the sea. Sea cliffs are seen at a few places near the coast. These waves break at the foot of these cliffs. The continuous striking of the sea waves causes the rocks to disintegrate further forming sea caves.

- 5. Landforms made by Wind**—Wind acts as an important agent of erosion in the regions where there is little rainfall and meagre vegetation. The loose rock particles are easily blown away by this strong wind. Thus the wind is also an agent of erosion. The action of wind is common in desert regions because abundance of sand

and dust particles act as its ready tools. The deposition of sand particles occurs when the speed of the wind reduces or there is some obstruction on the way. These depositions of sand form by the wind are sand dunes or crescent-shaped dunes and also called as barchans. A sand dune is a low hill of sand. Wind also carries the grains of sand which are very fine and light and carries over very long distances from the desert and deposit them in humid regions, this formation is called loess. The color of loess is yellowish-grey in color.

**F. Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
1. Mass movement of ice	glacier
2. River flows in a leisurely manner	meanders
3. Two caves on opposite sides meet	sea arches
4. Yellowish-grey in color	loess
5. Low hills of sand	sand dunes

## 15. Earth's Atmosphere : Composition and Structure

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (a)                      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. unique                      2. mesosphere                      3. respiration                      4. six                      5. sunlight

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)                      2. (X)                      3. (✓)                      4. (✓)                      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

1. Atmosphere refers to the gases surrounding planetary body held in place by gravity. A body is more likely to retain an atmosphere over time if gravity is high and the temperature of the atmosphere is low. An atmosphere is also a unit of pressure. One atmosphere (1 atm) is defined to be equal to 101,325 pascals.
2. **Structure of Atmosphere**—The density and temperature of atmosphere varies from place to place. The atmosphere's layer structure is divided six layers viz. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Ionosphere and Exosphere.
3. In the troposphere, the air gets thinner and therefore, the temperature drops. The rate at which the temperature drops is 1°C for every 165 m. This loss of temperature due to increase in height is known as the lapse rate.
4. **Ionosphere**—Ionosphere is the lower layer of the thermosphere. As the name suggests, this layer contains ions particles that are electrically charged which reflect radio waves back to the earth and thus facilitate wireless communication.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Composition of the Atmosphere**—The air which we inhale is not a single gas, but a mixture of number of gases. Air is a mixture of gases, water vapors, dust particles and smoke. The atmosphere of earth is composed of Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, Carbon Dioxide and other gases. The atmosphere helps to protect living organisms from genetic damage by solar ultraviolet radiation, solar wind and cosmic rays.

**Nitrogen**—It occupies 78% of the total volume in the air. Nitrogen is fixed by bacteria and lightning to produce ammonia used in the construction of nucleotides and amino acids. Plants absorb nitrogen through the soil.

**Oxygen**—It makes up about 21% of the air. Oxygen is used by most organisms for respiration, whether human beings or animals inhale oxygen from the surrounding air to stay alive.

**Carbon Dioxide and other Gases**—Carbon dioxide and other gases like Argon, Helium, Hydrogen, Methane and Ozone constitute a very small percentage i.e. 1% of the air. Carbon dioxide is an important gas in maintaining the life cycle of plants and algae for photosynthesis.

- 2. Troposphere**—This is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, about 18 km high at the equator and about 8 km high at the poles. All weather changes take place in this layer. Water vapour and dust particles are found only in this layer. These include cloud formation, rain, snow, hail storms, lightning, thunder etc. As we go higher in the troposphere, the air gets thinner and therefore, the temperature drops. The rate at which the temperature drops is 1°C for every 165 m.
- 3. Stratosphere**—This is the layer that lies just above the troposphere, and this layer is calm and clean air which is called stratosphere. The estimated height of the stratosphere is 50 km above the surface of the earth. The total absence of dust particles and water vapours in this layer prevents the formation of clouds. Thus, it provides visibility at the finest. In stratosphere, the temperature starts increasing with increasing height. So, the higher we go, the warmer it is. Aircrafts which fly at a high altitude, fly in the lower part of the stratosphere. The stratospheric region has the highest ozone concentration, a special form of oxygen (about 90%) and is commonly known as the ozone layer which absorbs the harmful ultraviolet radiation of the sun.
- 4. Mesosphere**—Above the stratosphere lies another layer known as mesosphere. It extends up to 80 km above the surface of the earth. In this layer, the temperature of air decreases with increase in height and reached about (–100°C) at the height of 80 km. This is a protective layer as most meteors from space burn out while passing through this layer due to friction with the atmosphere. The uppermost layer of the mesosphere is called as mesopause, which separates mesosphere from the thermosphere.
- 5. Exosphere**—The uppermost layer of the atmosphere is called exosphere. It extends up to about 1,600 km and merges into inter-planetary space. This layer is extremely rarefied because of lack of oxygen. Very light gases, like hydrogen and helium, are found in this layer. The temperature in this zone is estimated to be beyond 5500°C.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Stratosphere	Ozone Layer
2. Mesosphere	Temperature decreases with height
3. Thermosphere	Temperature increases with height
4. Exosphere	The uppermost layer
5. Nitrogen	Fertility of Soil

## 16.

## Earth's Elements : Wind and Water

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (b)                      5. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. anemometer      2. low                      3. three                      4. regular                      5. fishes

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (✓)                      4. (X)                      5. (X)

### (D) Answer the following short questions :

1. Air that moves in the horizontal movement or stream along the surface of the earth is called wind. The vertical movement of air rises up or sinks to the earth from above is called air current. Wind can be broadly classified as—Planetary Winds, Periodic Winds and Local Winds.
2. **Periodic Winds**—Besides the regular constant winds, there are many other seasonal winds which blow during the particular season. They are called as Periodic Winds. They are caused by unequal heating and cooling of the surface of the earth and difference in atmospheric pressure.
3. **Evaporation**—The most important form of the moisture in the atmosphere is water-vapour. Evaporation is the changing of water into water vapour or gas due to heating. It depends on temperature that is why evaporation is higher in summer than in winter. Water is continuously evaporating from the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and other water bodies into the atmosphere.
4. **Usefulness of Tides**—Tides are very useful to us in many ways –
  - (i) During high tides, the water level near the coast rises. This allows big ships to enter and leave the harbour.
  - (ii) During the high tides fishes come near the coast. This helps fishermen to catch a good amount of fish.
  - (iii) Tidal energy is being used to produce electricity.

### (E) Answer the following long questions :

1. **Planetary Winds**—The winds, which blow throughout the year in a particular direction, are called Planetary Wind. There are three types of planetary winds – the trade winds, the westerlies and the polar winds.

**Trade Winds**—The winds which blow from the subtropical high pressure belts to equatorial low pressure belts in both the hemispheres are called trade winds. They blow from the northeast in the northern hemisphere and from the southeast in the southern hemisphere.

**Westerlies**—The winds which blow from the subtropical high pressure belts to the sub-polar low pressure belts in both the hemispheres are called Westerlies. They blow from the southwest in northern hemisphere and from the northwest in the southern hemisphere.

**Polar Winds**—The winds which blow from the polar high pressure belts to the sub-polar low pressure belts in both the hemispheres are called Polar Winds. They blow from the northeast in the northern hemisphere and from the southeast in the southern hemisphere.



2. **Condensation**—Condensation is the process in which water vapour in the air changes into water. It happens when warm, moist air rises and cools in the upper atmosphere. The temperature at which condensation takes place is called dew point. There are three forms of condensation – Fog and mist, Clouds, Dew and Frost.

**Forms of Condensation—**

**Fog and Mist :** When condensation takes place at the lower layer of the atmosphere close to land or above water bodies, fog is formed.

**Clouds :** Clouds are formed in the same way as fog and mist but in the upper atmosphere.

**Dew :** It is formed in cold winter nights or early mornings; when moist air comes into contact with cold ground surface. Water vapour then condenses into water which we see on the leaves of plants and grass.

**Frost :** On cold night when temperature drops below the freezing point, dew or water vapour condenses to form ice crystals or thin ice sheet called frost.

3. **Tides**—The sea water rises and falls twice a day at regular intervals. This periodic rise and fall of the sea water or ocean water is called Tides. These are caused due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun for the occurrence of the tides on the surface of the earth. The rise of water level is called the flood or high tide, while the fall of water level is called ebb or low tide. Sometimes there is a strong current at high tide which is powerful enough to pull away things and even people called the tidal current. There are two extreme positions – Spring Tide and Neap Tide.

**Spring Tide**—On Full Moon and New Moon, the sun, the moon and the earth are almost in a straight line. The sun and the moon exert a combined gravitational pull on the earth. Thus the high tide is higher than the normal level which is called as Spring Tide.

**Neap Tide**—On a half-moon day, the sun and moon make a right angle to the earth. Thus, the pull of the moon is opposed by the pull of the sun. This result in a very small rise or fall in sea water is called as Neap Tide.

4. **Ocean Currents**—The movements of ocean water in form of stream in a definite direction on the ocean surface are called Ocean Currents. Ocean currents move within the ocean and can be horizontal or vertical. Swift, narrow and deep ocean currents are called Deep Currents. This is a horizontal movement. Slow, wide and shallow ocean streams are called Surface current or Drifts. This is a vertical movement.
5. There are two types of ocean currents; they are differentiated on the basis of temperature and the region in which they flow. The ocean currents moving from the equatorial regions towards the polar region are called warm currents and those moving from Polar regions towards equatorial regions are called cold currents. The various factors that cause ocean currents are rotation of the earth, difference in temperature, salinity of ocean water and planetary winds.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. New Moon	Spring Tides
2. Drift	Ocean Current
3. Water Cycle	Hydrological Cycle
4. Periodic Winds	Monsoon winds, land and sea breezes
5. Neap tide	Half moon day

# 17.

## Climate and Weather : Its Components

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)                      5. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. weather                2. globe                3. hygrometer            4. rainfall                5. insolation

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (X)                      4. (X)                      5. (✓)

### (D) Answer the following short questions :

1. **Climate**—The average weather condition of an area over a long period of time is known as climate. The time period could be twenty to thirty years. For example – when we refer to India’s climate we say India has a tropical monsoon climate, whereas when we talk about the climate of Antarctica, it has a polar climate.
2. **Atmospheric Pressure**—We know that air occupies space and weight which exerts pressure on everything on the earth’s surface. This weight of air is called Atmospheric Pressure. The atmospheric pressure is measured by an instrument called Barometer and the unit in which air pressure is measured is called mill bars (mB).
3. **Atmospheric Temperature**—Atmospheric temperature refers to how hot or cold the air is at a place. The sun is the source of heat and light energy. The heat we receive on the earth is called solar radiation. The earth’s surface absorbs the maximum solar radiation during the day. At night the heat which was absorbed during the day is radiated back. This is called terrestrial radiation.
4. **Weather**—The condition of the atmosphere at a particular area over a short period of time is known as Weather. Weather is not constant; it is ever-changing from place to place and from time to time in a short span of time. The components of weather are atmospheric pressure, atmospheric temperature, winds, precipitation and humidity.

### (E) Answer the following long questions :

1. **Factors Affecting Weather and Climate**—The following are the factors that influence weather and climate i.e. latitude, altitude (height above sea-level) and distance from the sea.

**Latitude**—Temperature of a place depends upon the latitude of a place. Places closer to the equator are hotter as compared with the places away from the equator. This is because the equator and the places near the equator received the vertical rays of the sun.

**Altitude (height above sea-level)**—The atmosphere is not directly heated by sun, but indirectly by the heat of the earth. The layer of air close to the earth’s surface is dense and contains a lot of water vapour and dust particles which absorb the heat. Places at higher altitude are generally colder since the air is thin. Thin air does not trap or absorb the sun’s heat. Therefore, hill stations are cooler than places in the plain.

**Distance from the sea**—Sea has a moderating effect on the climate. Places near the sea are neither too hot nor cold. Land heats up or cools down faster than the sea. During the day, the land is warmer than the sea. The air over the land is hot and becomes lighter and rises and the cool air from the sea comes to take its place. This is known as Sea Breeze. At night the sea is warmer than land. Warm air over the sea becomes lighter and rises and the cool air from the land comes to take its place. This is known as Land Breeze.

2. **Global Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure**—The atmospheric pressure is not the same all over the globe. It varies from place to place. It is greatly modified by the rotation of the earth. There are four major Pressure Belts on the earth which are as follows—Equatorial Low Pressure Belt, Sub-Tropical High Pressure Belt, Sub-Polar Low Pressure Belt and Polar High Pressure Belt.

**Equatorial Low Pressure Belt**—This belt extends 5°N and 5°S of the equator being in the Torrid Zone. The area receives the maximum heat of the sun and therefore, air rises vertically creating low pressure. This belt is nicknamed doldrums because of no surface movement of wind.

**Sub-Tropical High Pressure Belt**—These are located beyond the tropics around 30°N and 30°S latitudes. The air that rises from the equatorial belt cools and sinks down in the belt creating a belt of high pressure. This belt is also known as the horse latitudes and it also has no surface movement of wind.

**Sub-Polar Low Pressure Belt**—This belt is located around 60°N and 60°S latitudes. This is a zone where very cold winds from the polar areas meet with the warm winds blowing from the tropical regions.

**Polar High Pressure Belt**—The polar areas are zone of intense cold throughout the year and therefore, remain areas of high pressure.

3. **Global Distribution of Temperature**—The earth is very small as compared with the sun and is very far away. Therefore it receives only a small part of solar radiation (about 1% in 200 million). The amount of solar energy received by the earth is called insolation. According to the amount of insolation received by the surface of the earth varies from place to place and from time to time. According to the amount of insolation, there are three heat zones – Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone as mentioned below Table :

Heat Zone	Location (Lies in between)	Features
Torrid Zone	The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn	Received maximum insolation. Hottest Zone. Sun falls vertically over this zone.
Temperature Zone	The Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle (In the Northern Hemisphere) The Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle (In the Southern Hemisphere)	Received moderate insolation. Moderate temperature—neither very cold and nor very hot.
Frigid Zone	The North Pole and the Arctic Circle (In the Northern Hemisphere). The South Pole and Antarctic Circle (In the Southern Hemisphere)	Received minimum insolation. Coldest Zone. Received slanting rays of the sun.

4. **Humidity**—Humidity is dependent on temperature. The content of moisture or amount of water vapour present in the air which is very vital for life on earth. This moisture is referred to as Humidity and it keeps varying from time to time and place to place. Thus, when temperature is high, humidity is also high and low temperature

results in low humidity. Hygrometer is used to measure humidity. The terms we use to express humidity are Absolute Humidity and Relative Humidity.

**Absolute Humidity**—The total amount of vapour in an air column is called absolute humidity. This is expressed in grams per cubic metre.

**Relative Humidity**—The ratio between the actual amount of water vapour in an air mass at a particular temperature and the total amount of water vapour that the air mass can hold at that temperature is called Relative Humidity.

5. **Precipitation**—When the condensed particles grow in size and these water droplets become heavy then the air is unable to hold them any longer and start falling down. This process is called precipitation. There are three ways in which rainfall occurs – Orographic or Relief Rainfall, Conventional Rainfall and Cyclonic Rainfall.

**Orographic or Relief Rainfall**—This type of rainfall generally takes place when moisture laden winds from the sea are forced to rise above a hill or mountain range and the moisture cools and condensation and precipitation take place. This is called Orographic or Relief Rainfall.

**Conventional Rainfall**—Such rainfall occurs mainly in equatorial areas where warm moisture laden air rises in the form of air current and reaches to a certain height. The water vapour in the air condenses and cumulus clouds are formed. These clouds cause heavy rainfall that is accompanied by lightning and thunder is called as conventional rainfall.

**Cyclonic Rainfall**—In a Cyclone, winds from the sides blow towards the center causing different air masses strike each other face to face. As cold air is denser, it remains near the ground whereas the warm air rises. As it rises it gets cool resulting in rainfall. This type of rainfall is mostly seen in the tropical and temperate region.

**F. Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
1. Cumulus clouds formed	Conventional Rainfall
2. Insolation	Amount of solar energy received by earth
3. Air masses strike each other	Cyclonic Rainfall
4. Atmospheric pressure	Barometer
5. Humidity	Hygrometer

## 18.

## Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)                      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Mediterranean   2. hardwood   3. silver fox   4. 25 cm   5. tundra

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)                      2. (X)                      3. (✓)                      4. (X)                      5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

1. Wildlife is referred to animals that live on the land and in the watery areas of the earth. Wildlife is a significant part of our environment without which many human

activities are not possible. Animals have adapted themselves as per the climate, relief and vegetation found in a region.

- 2. Forests**—Forests are defined as large areas thickly covered with vegetation in the form of trees and grow in those regions which have hot and humid climatic conditions. Forests can be broadly classified into tropical evergreen forests, tropical deciduous forests, Mediterranean forests and coniferous forests.
- 3. Tropical Evergreen Forests**—These forests are found in the equatorial and tropical zones where heavy rainfall is received throughout the year. These forests are found on both sides of the equator between 10°N and 10°S latitudes and also called equatorial rainforests or selvas. The average annual rainfall ranges between 1,800 mm and 2,500 mm and the temperature is about 15°C to 30°C. The trees are tall and closely spaced and their broad leaves form a canopy at the top.  
**Tropical Deciduous Forests**—Tropical deciduous forests are also termed as monsoon forests. This forest belt receives moderate rainfall and trees shed their leaves in the dry season. The average annual rainfall ranges between 800 mm and 1,800 mm and the temperature is about 20°C to 48°C. Seasonal changes in temperature and rainfall are experienced in this region. These forests thrive between 10°N to  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N and 10°S to  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S latitudes.
- 4. Tundra Vegetation**—The term Tundra refers to those places which lie to the north of the Arctic Circle. The harsh climatic condition does not allow any substantial growth of plants. Winters are very long and cool while the summers are short and cool. That is why this region is called as the cold polar desert.

A large part of this region is covered with snow for most part of the year.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

- 1. Tropical Grasslands**—The tropical grasslands are found in the mid-latitudes in the interior of the continents. These grasslands are found between the hot deserts and the equatorial forests in both the hemispheres. The tropical grassland is also termed as Savanna. The region receives an annual rainfall of less than 100 cm and the temperature remains above 20°C even in winters.

**Areas of Tropical Grasslands :** These grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world, such as Llanos in Venezuela and Colombia, Campos in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, and Rangeland in Australia. These grasslands are also found in either side of the rainforests in Africa and Sahel (Sahara Desert).

**Wildlife in Tropical Grasslands :** These regions are rich in wildlife. These grasslands are home of both wild life animals such as herbivorous – like giraffes, deer, antelopes, zebras, buffaloes and elephants etc. and the carnivorous animals – like lions, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas and jackals. Some of the world’s largest flightless birds are found here, such as ostrich in Africa and rhea in South America.

**Temperate Grasslands**—Temperate Grasslands are found in the mid-latitudes in the interior of the continents and the regions lie between deserts and temperate forests. These regions are drier and colder than the tropical grasslands. In these regions short grasses grow as the rainfall received here is inadequate for the growth of tree. In India the temperate grasslands are located in the mountainous region of the Himalayas.

**Areas of Temperate Grasslands :** Temperate grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world. In Eurasia, they are called Steppes, in South

America they are called Pampas, in South Africa they are called downs, and in North America they are called Prairies.

**Wildlife in Temperate Grasslands :** The animals found in this region are both carnivorous and herbivorous. Temperate grasslands are a home to antelopes, bison, wild asses, wolves, wild dogs and rabbits. Birds like golden eagles, quails and meadow larks are also found here.

- 2. Mediterranean Forests**—These forests grow well in warm temperate regions on the western margins of the continents. These forests receive moderate rainfall about 80 cm during winter season while summers are usually dry. These forests contain broad-leaved evergreen trees and are widely spaced with shrubs in between them. The Mediterranean forests are found in areas around the Mediterranean Sea.

**Areas of Mediterranean Forests :** The main regions constitute southern Europe—Portugal, Spain, south France, Italy, Greece etc., Western Asia – Cyprus, Syria, Israel and Lebanon, north western Africa, California in the USA, Southern Australia and Central Chile in South America etc.

**Vegetation in Mediterranean Forests :** The main trees found in this region are figs, olives, oaks, pines, beeches, myrtle, grapevines and citrus fruits like oranges and lemons. Most of the original trees in the forest have been cleared for the cultivation of crops.

**Wildlife in Mediterranean Forests :** The wildlife constitutes squirrels, rabbits, wild boar, fox, kangaroo, mongoose, leopards and snakes etc. Birds like kites, falcons, hawks, roadrunner, California quail and Cape Sugar bird etc. are also found here.

- 3. Coniferous Forests**—Coniferous forests are found in sub-polar and polar belts lying between 50°N and 70°N latitudes in the northern Hemisphere. These forests are found in regions with long winter and very cool summers. They are also known as Taiga or Boreal Forest. The trees are generally tall, with straight trunks and needle like leaves. Most of the trees have softwood and are light in weight.

**Areas of Coniferous Forests :** The main areas are Alaska, northern Canada, parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Siberia and northern Russia.

**Vegetation in Coniferous Forests :** The major species include spruce, pine, fir, larch, cedar and hemlock. The trees are very useful in making furniture, match-sticks, paper, plywood, news prints, sport goods etc. So these forests are of great commercial value.

**Wildlife in Coniferous Forests :** The main animals found in the coniferous forests are Silver fox, polar bear, grizzly bear, sable, mink, reindeer and beavers etc. Many of these animals are used to extract fur. Crossbills, owl, warblers and grouse are the birds of these forests.

- 4. Desert Vegetation**—Desert is the region receiving scanty rainfall less than 25 cm annually. The vegetation remains very scanty and only plants which can adapt themselves to the hot and dry climate are found here. Deserts can be broadly classified into Hot Desert and Cold Desert. The hot deserts are found in the tropical areas while the cold deserts are found in the temperate and polar areas.

**Wildlife in Desert Vegetation :** The wildlife includes camel, moles, lizards and snakes. The camel is the main animal of the hot deserts and is also called the ship of the desert. Birds include vultures, parakeet and pigeons.



**Hot Deserts**—The hot deserts are mostly present in tropical and sub-tropical regions. These deserts are located on the western margin of the continents where temperature remains very high throughout the year and have extremely low rainfall.

**Areas of Hot Desert :** These deserts include the Thar Desert in India, Atacama Desert in South America, and the Kalahari Desert and Namib Desert in Africa.

**Vegetation in Hot Desert :** Vegetation here includes dates, palms, cactus, thorny bushes, coarse grasses and shrubs. Desert plants have thick stems, long roots and wax coated leaves.

**Cold Deserts**—The cold deserts are mostly found around the Polar Regions where temperature remains below freezing point for the major part of the year. The extremely dry and cold climate does not allow the growth of vegetation, especially trees.

**Areas of Cold Desert :** These deserts are found in the interior of Asia and South America. Examples of Cold desert are the Gobi Desert and the Tibetan Plateau in Asia and the Patagonian Plateau in South America.

**Vegetation in Cold Desert :** The cold deserts are mostly barren, only a few thorny bushes, shrubs and coarse grasses grow.

5. **Tundra Vegetation**—The term Tundra refers to those places which lie to the north of the Arctic Circle. The harsh climatic condition does not allow any substantial growth of plants. Winters are very long and cool while the summers are short and cool.

**Area of Tundra Vegetation :** Tundra vegetation is found in regions around North Pole, Eurasia and North America where the temperature is extremely low. It is bounded by the northern part of Canada and Alaska, southern Greenland and the northern part of Eurasia bordering the Arctic Ocean.

**Vegetation in Tundra Region :** The natural vegetation comprises the small flowering plants, grasses, dry mosses, shrubs and lichens. This vegetation can be seen in the short summer season.

**Wildlife in Tundra Region :** The wildlife constitutes seals, walruses, polar bears, reindeers, musk oxen, hares and lemmings. Birds migrated to warmer regions during the winter seasons.

**F. Match the following :**

**Column A**

1. Tropical Evergreen Forests
2. Tropical Deciduous Forests
3. Desert Vegetation
4. Tundra Vegetation
5. Temperate grasslands

**Column B**

1. Selves
2. Monsoon Forests
3. Cactus, thorny bushes
4. Grass, moss, lichens
5. Golden Eagle

## 19.

## Human Environment : Settlements, Transport and Communication

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (c)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. fertile      2. district      3. Asia      4. satellite      5. airways

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)      2. (X)      3. (X)      4. (✓)      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

- 1. Urban Settlements**—Settlements in which a majority of people engaged in tertiary economic activities, such as trade, industry, commerce, transport, administration and services like education, hospitals and entertainment are called urban settlements.
- 2. Urban-Rural Interdependence**—The rural and urban settlements are dependent upon each other. The villages provide food grains, raw materials, vegetables, fruits, milk etc. to towns. In turn, the town supplies finished products, education, employment and healthcare to the rural people. With development, rural and urban areas, are now well connected by roads and railways and enable to carry out trade activities.
- 3. Airways**—Airways are the most expensive means of transport but it is the fastest means of transport. Airways has reduced distance and converted the world into one unit. Airways can reach the remotest and the most inaccessible areas, where there are no roads and rails. Some important International and Domestic Airports in the world are—New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Paris, Rome, Singapore, Dubai, London, New York, Chicago and Melbourne etc.
- 4. Inland water ways**—Navigable water bodies like rivers, lakes and canals are used as Inland Waterways. Boats and streamers are used as means of transport.

❖ In India, the river Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari, the backwaters of Kerala and river Krishna are used as inland waterways.

❖ The Great lakes between USA and Canada along with St Lawrence River is the largest and the busiest inland waterways in the world.

**Sea Transport**—Sea and ocean transports are the oldest transportation used to transport heavy and bulky goods from one place to another over a long distance. International trade is mainly dependent on the sea routes. Some of the important sea transports are—

❖ **North Atlantic Route** : It connects eastern North America and Western Europe. It is the busiest route in the world.

❖ **Mediterranean and Indian Ocean** : This route connects the countries of Europe with East Africa, South Asia and the Far East.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

- 1. Rural Settlement**—People who are associated with agriculture, fishing, mining and dairy farming etc. live in rural settlement. A rural settlement may vary in size from isolated huts to a cluster of houses. Mostly rural settlements are small, stable and permanent. A rural settlement may include a market, a school, a post office and a primary health care center.

On the basis of shapes and pattern, there are five kinds of rural settlements – compact settlements, scattered settlements, linear settlements, radial settlements and circular settlements.

**Compact Settlements** : In this settlement, houses are closely built with a market area or a cross road as the nucleus and is also called as nucleated settlement. The houses are so compact that one can move from one roof to another.

**Scattered Settlements :** This settlement is common in mountainous or forested regions. It has a few clusters of houses or buildings built far from each other.

**Linear Settlements :** In linear settlements, houses are built on both sides of the road, railway tracks, rivers or canals etc. The rows of houses are built facing each other.

**Radial Settlements :** These settlements have houses built along the streets with a linear road radiate from a common point in all directions.

**Circular Settlements :** a circular settlement where water is scarce, houses are built around an oasis in deserts and in other areas houses are built around lakes and ponds.

- 2. Railways**—Railways are an important mode of transportation for short as well as for long distances, at a comparatively low cost. The Indian railway network is the second largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. It is virtually called the lifeline of a country. As the long distances are difficult to travel by roads, railways provide the most safe, cheap, fast and comfortable mode of transportation for the movement of people and goods.

**Growth and Development of Railways :** The development of the railways depends upon topography of a region, climate conditions, level of economic development and the density of population availability.

The network of railways is dense in the northern plains as it is easy to lay tracks but in mountainous regions or arid regions laying tracks is not easy. With the advancement of technology, fast moving trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi etc. have been introduced.

Also for the local movement of people over shorter distances, railways such as metro in Delhi, Kolkata and some other states also are very popular.

- 3.** On the basis of economic and administrative functions they perform, urban settlements are classified into following groups—administrative towns, cultural towns, defense towns, industrial towns, market towns and resort towns.

**Administrative Towns :** Administrative Towns are the towns' form where the national or state capitals are governed. Such towns or cities include government offices, ministers' offices and public buildings etc.

**Cultural Towns :** They are centers of cultural activities such as—Education centers, Art and religious centers etc.

**Defence Towns :** Defence towns are the military centers for military activities like army headquarters, air base and navel dockyards.

**Industrial Towns :** Industrial towns are the centers of manufacturing and production of goods.

**Market Towns :** They are the collection and distribution centers of various goods.

**Resort Towns :** Resort Towns serve as tourist places. They cater to the recreational, seaside creation, cultural attractions.

- 4. Roadways**—Roadways are one of the fastest and most popular means of transportation used for the movement of passengers and goods for short and long distances. In India, roads are metaled (Pucca) and unmetaled (Kutchra) roads for connecting different parts of the country. Modern highways or national highways are well surfaced metaled roads used for high speed traffic. These roads are wide and smooth which enable easy movement of vehicles in both directions.

### Advantages of Roadways—

1. Roadways are the swift and efficient means of transportation which provide door to door services.
2. Roads help in the transportation of perishable items like fruits and vegetables to distant markets with a speedy movement.
3. A well-developed road transport system reduces the social, political and economic distances among the people of different cultural background.

In India there are five kinds of roads—

- ❁ National Highways : They connect state capital.
  - ❁ Border Roads : These roads maintain the supply line to the remote areas along India's border.
  - ❁ State Highways : They connect major cities within a state.
  - ❁ District Roads : They connect various towns in a state.
  - ❁ Village Roads : These roads run within a village.
5. **Communication**—Communication means the ability to talk, send and receive messages through writing or interact with each other. Communication networks have become very important for exchanging knowledge and ideas which in turn, contribute to the economic development. It helps in developing social relationship and unity. In olden time, people used to communicate through sounds, signals, body movement and even pigeons used to send messages to different places. Human messengers were used to deliver messages over long distances. With the improvement of transport, it became easier to send messages over long distances.

### F. Match the following :

#### Column A

1. Rural Settlements
2. Urban Settlements
3. Mass Media
4. Golden Quadrilateral
5. Railways

#### Column B

- Agriculture, Fishing  
Manufacturing, construction  
Radio, Television  
Connects Metropolitan Cities  
Rajdhani Express

## 20. Government Formations : Democracy and Equality

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)                      5. (c)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. democracies      2. liberty      3. women      4. untouchability      5. absolute

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (X)                      4. (✓)                      5. (X)

### (D) Answer the following short questions :

1. **Military Dictatorship**—In Military Dictatorship, the form of government is rule by the head of the state that has absolute powers and acts as a dictator for decision makings. Generally, he acquires this power by applying force. Here rulers give a lot of importance to nationalism. Important freedoms, such as the right to express opinions

and to form unions are denied to the people. In this type of government, there are more chances of the decisions taken by the ruler against the people.

2. Democracy is as old as the ancient Greek Civilization. It was practised in Athens in Greece in the form of direct democracy. In ancient Greece, states were small like cities today and hence were known as city states. In city states of Greece people could meet in one place to make laws. All citizens (except slaves, women and foreigners) participated in the day-to-day governance. All the male citizens of the city gathered together many times in a year in the people's assembly. In this decisions were taken by the people directly.
3. In the Roman Civilization, a combined government of monarchical, democratic and aristocratic was found. During this period, a political and economic system, called Feudalism, was practised. Roman had three important factors—the Lord (noble), the Vassal (the person who was granted a land by noble) and the Fief (the landless). In the 14th century, feudalism came to an end in Europe. The law and order was enforced and Nationalism and Representative Democracy was developed.
4. **India, Democracy and Equality**—India is considered as one of the most successful democracies of the world. The most influential factor ensuring the success of Indian democracy is the right to vote. In India, every citizen who is 18 years of age or above is entitled to vote in elections, irrespective of caste, class, religion or gender. This is a very important feature of democracy as it forms the basis of all rights and ensures the dignity of the individual. Apart from political equality, everybody should be given equal rights in a democracy.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Absolute Monarchy**—A form of government where absolute and unlimited power resides in the hand of monarch (King or Queen) is called absolute monarchy. It is a hereditary form of government, wherein after the death of the monarch, the power passed to the next person in the royal family. In such a government, there are few laws and there is no legally organized opposition in force. Parliaments under such monarchies are symbolic and can be dissolved by the monarch at will.

**Constitutional Monarchy**—a constitutional monarchy is one wherein the monarch operates within a written or unwritten set of laws that limits his/her power. Most monarchies have parliamentary form of government, with a directly or indirectly elected head of government called the Prime Minister. A constitutionally elected government through a legislature is formed to implement laws in the country. The monarch has only ceremonial power and some reserve power which comes in play only during an emergency.

2. Democracy has been defined as a government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is derived from the Greek word Demo means People and cracy means Power. So, democracy is defined as a system of government in which the power is vested in the hands of people and is based on the principle of Equality which means that all people are equal before the law and each one should be equal in terms of status, rights and opportunities.

The essential feature of a democratic form of government is that it gives power to people to elect their government, control it and remove it from power. It is the form of government in which the people rule themselves either directly or indirectly through their representatives which are generally free and fair. Democracies allow people to choose their representatives through periodic elections for a fixed tenure and ensure that all sections of society have a say in the functioning of the government.

### 3. Principles of Democracy—

- ❖ The basic principles of democracy are liberty and equality.
- ❖ It is based on the general consent of the people which is known as Public Opinion.
- ❖ The government is elected for a fixed period and people vote on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
- ❖ Free and fair elections are the basis of the formation of democratic governments.
- ❖ The power is distributed at all levels of government so no one person or organ of government enjoys absolute power. Hence, everyone has the right to contest an election.
- ❖ Democratic system provides certain laws and rules that ultimately guide the working of the government. This is known as the rule of law.

### 4. Inequalities in Indian Society—

**Caste System Inequalities :** Inequalities in India are based on the caste system in Indian society. The caste system divided the society into different groups. It also dictated the professions that the members of these groups have to do.

**Differentiation in Male and Female :** Similarly there also exist gender inequalities in our society. Females are often treated as the weaker gender. In many areas, people celebrate the birth of a baby boy, while the birth of baby girl is considered a burden on the family. Many girls are made to drop out from the schools to help their mothers with the household work. In some families, women are not allowed to go out to work.

**Discrimination in Society :** The unequal treatment towards the people denies them the right to equality in the society in terms of status, income as well as the access to various facilities, such as education, employment and healthcare.

### 5. Equality is the foundation of Democracy—

Equality is necessary for the proper functioning of a democratic government. The people and the government must follow these rules to work successfully. It outlines for some forms of equality provisions given below.

**Economic Equality—**Economic equality is another important feature of democracy. No one should starve and no one should be denied the basic necessities of life. There should be no gap between the economic sections of the society. Our government tries to provide basic education to all. The Right to Education Bill is trying to give every child between 6 to 14 years proper schooling.

**Social Equality—**Democracy states that all people in the society will be equally treated and protected under the Equality before law means that every citizen of the country is to obey the same law. Even the state and union ministers have to face court of law and can be out behind the bars if they go against the rule or law. There is no discrimination on the basis of caste and creed.

**Religion Equality—**Religion equality is another feature of our democracy. India is a secular country and all religions are given equal importance. Our government cannot discriminate against anyone on the ground of religion.

**Political Equality—**Elections are held from time to time to strengthen our democracy. Indian Democracy is of Parliamentary type in which the citizens enjoy the right to vote by all the adult citizens of a country.



**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Absolute Monarchy	Hereditary
2. Constitutional Monarchy	Equality form of Government
3. Indian Democracy	Parliamentary Type
4. Caste-based discrimination	Untouchability
5. Articles 14 to 18 of Indian constitution	Constitution of India

## **21. India's : Institution Representation of Democracy**

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Political parties    2. electronic    3. representative    4. symbol    5. candidates

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)                      2. (X)                      3. (✓)                      4. (✓)                      5. (X)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

- 1. Universal Adult Franchise**—The right to vote in elections to elect representative is called Franchise. In India, all adult citizens above the age of 18 years irrespective of their discrimination of caste, creed, religion, and gender etc. are given the right to vote and are based on the concept of one man, one vote. This is called as Universal Adult Franchise.
- 2. Elections**—An election refers to the process through which citizens choose or elect their representatives by voting and allow them to form the government. An election is a contest between different Political Parties or Candidates. There are various types of elections—General Election, Midterm Elections and By Elections.  
**General Elections :** The conducting of elections which were held all over the country at the same time are called as general elections.  
**Mid-term Elections :** Sometimes, if a general election had to be held ahead of time or the government is dissolved before completion of term is often called as Mid-term Elections.  
**By Elections :** If an elected representative dies or resigns before the completion of his term, this election is called By election.
- 3. Voting List of Constituency**—Every constituency has to prepare and maintain a voters list under the instructions of Election Commission and all adult citizens provide their names on that voters list. These constituencies' seats together form the total number of seats in the State Legislature for the purpose of elections. A candidate, who contests elections, may belong to a political party or be an independent candidate.
- 4. Voter—Voting, Counting and Result**—On the voting day, the people are required to go to the polling booth to cast their votes. People cast their votes with the help of an Electronic Voting Machine (EVM). The EVM records the votes of the people. It contains the names along with their symbols of their parties. After the voting is over

all EVMs are sealed and taken to safer place. Thereafter the Election Commission of India counts the votes and soon after that the winning candidate along with the maximum number of vote is declared elected. The party with the maximum number of elected candidates forms the government.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Process of Election**—The various processes in election are – Election dates, Allotment of Symbols, Voting List of Constituency, Campaigning and Voter – Voting, Counting and Results.

Election Commission of India announces election dates and allots symbols to the political parties because the Election Commission announces the dates of the elections. All the adults' citizens who are 18 years of age or above age are entitled to vote in elections. The election commission allots a symbol to each candidate. National Parties have their permanent symbols and other independent candidates are also allotted symbols so that voters can recognize different parties and candidates easily.

2. **Campaigning**—To reach out to the voters, the different parties issue their Election Manifestoes so that the voters know their programs and policies and every political party appeals to the voters to vote to them. It includes putting posters, public meetings, speeches; house to house canvassing. This is called Campaigning. This process goes on for many days and only stops 48 hours before the polling time.

3. **Political Parties**—A Political Party is an organized group of people who have similar views on political matters, opinions on major issues and policies concerning a country and to form a government. The Political Party is properly organized and has some particular rules. Each political party is led by a leader.

In India, all political parties are required to be registered with the Election Commission of India and had adopted the multi-party system.

**Importance of Political Parties—**

- ❖ Political Parties provide enough choices to the voters to choose representatives who could serve the best of their interest.
  - ❖ While campaigning before the elections through speeches, rallies etc. political parties help in forming public opinion and highlighting the major problems faced by the people.
  - ❖ Political parties unite people from different backgrounds on the basis of views on political issues and the required policies for the welfare of the country.
  - ❖ After the elections, political parties which are not able to get the majority seats in election form as an opposition party. An opposition party serves as a watch dog for the policies taken by the party in power or the ruling party. They analyze the functioning of the government and ensure that it works only in the favour of the people.
4. The Election Commission of India recognized two types of Political Parties in our country—(1) National Parties and (2) Regional or State Parties.

**National Parties :** A National Party refers to a political party that functions in four or more states of the country. Parties like Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Janta Party, and Bahujan Samaj Party etc.

**Regional or State Parties :** The Regional Parties are those whose influence is limited to one or two states. India has larger no. of regional political parties.

Parties like Meghalaya Democratic Party, Rashtriya Janta Dal (RJD), Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) and Shirmomani Akali Dal etc. are some recognized regional political parties.

5. **Coalition Governments**—The Lok Sabha consists of 545 members who are elected for a term of 5 years. In order to form the government, a political party must secure at least 51% majority in the Lok Shaba. In situation when no single party wins a clear majority in a general election, to form the government the multiple political parties' coalition (refers an alliance formed) in such situation two or more parties can get together to form the government. This type of government is called a Coalition Government.

To make a coalition government successful and stable they form a co-ordination committee. The committee consists of members of different parties and generally, it is headed by a leading member of the party who holds the maximum number of seats.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Election	contest between Political Parties
2. Campaigning	election Manifestoes
3. Regional Political Party	limited to one or two states
4. National Political Party	functions in four or more states
5. Lok Sabha	545 Members

## 22.

## Government in the States

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)            2. (b)            3. (a)            4. (b)            5. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. judiciary    2. two            3. money bill    4. speaker       5. chief minister

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (✓)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

1. **Federal System in India**—India has a federal form of government and it is one of the biggest democratic countries with diversity of 28 states and 9 union territories. In order to ensure the governance in India the government has been structured at three levels – the Union Government at the center, the State Government or State Legislature in the states and the Local Self-Government at the rural and urban levels.
2. **Qualifications for Membership of the Two Houses**—
  - (i) He / She must be a citizen of India
  - (ii) He / She must possess all the qualifications prescribed by the Parliament.
  - (iii) He / She should not hold any office of profit under the government of India or the government of any state.
  - (iv) To qualify for election to the Vidhan Sabha the person should not be less than 25 years of age and for the Vidhan Parishad not less than 30 years of age.

3. **Money Bills**—A money bill can be introduced only in the Vidhan Sabha and is also tabled in Vidhan Sabha. After the bill is passed by the Vidhan Sabha, it is sent to the Vidhan Parishad where it can be kept for not more than 14 days. The Vidhan Parishad can only make recommendations on the money bill. The State Budget is a form of money bill. It outlines the income and expenditure of the state and the allocation of resources to different departments.
4. **Judiciary**—The judiciary at the state level consists of various High Courts. A High Court is headed by the Chief Justice. It hears appeals from the lower courts, protects the fundamental rights of the people, settles disputes in accordance with the state laws and supervises the functioning of the lower court.

Functions of Judiciary and its Importance :

- (i) To give Justice to the people.
- (ii) Interpretation and Application of Laws:
- (iii) The judiciary also plays a role in law-making.
- (iv) The judiciary has the supreme responsibility to safeguard the rights of the people.
- (v) Judges are very often called upon to head Enquiry Commissions.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)**—All states of India have a legislative assembly or Vidhan Sabha. Vidhan Sabha is the lower house of the state legislature. It consists of the representatives directly elected by the people. The candidates elected in each of these constituencies become the member of the legislative assembly (MLAs).

The Legislative Assembly is led by the speaker and deputy speaker. They are elected by the members of the Vidhan Sabha from among themselves. The number of members in a Legislature Assembly depends on the population of the state. The minimum number of members should not be less than 62 and the maximum number of members should not be more than 500 in a Legislative Assembly.

The term of the Vidhan Sabha is 5 years; though it can be dissolved by the Governor before expiry of its term. The Vidhan Sabha meets at least twice in a year. The interval between the two sessions cannot be more than six months and at least one-tenth of the members should be present during the session.

**Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)**—The Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad is the second house or the upper house of legislature. Members of the Vidhan Parishad are known as Members of the Legislative Council (MLCs). Members of the Vidhan Parishad are elected by the MLAs of the states, members of other local bodies, teachers and universities graduates with at least 3 years experience. Some of the members are also nominated by the Governor.

The Vidhan Parishad is a permanent house as it cannot be dissolved. Each MLC serves for the term of 6 years. One-third of the members of the Vidhan Parishad retire after every two years.

The Vidhan Parishad elects the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson from amongst the members. It cannot have less than 40 members, unless approved by an Act of Parliament. The number of members in the Vidhan Parishad cannot be more than one-third of the membership of the Vidhan Sabha.

- 2. Functions of the State Legislature**—Function of the state legislature is similar to that of the Parliament. One of the important functions of the legislature at the state level is to make laws on the subjects that include in the state list on which only the state can make laws. The Governor signs the bill and when the state legislature is not in session, the Governor can issue an ordinance which remains in force for six weeks after the state legislature meets again. The legislature not only makes laws but can also abolish laws that are outdated.

**Council of Ministers**—The Chief Minister forms the Council of Ministers which is formally appointed by the Governor by administering the Oath of office and secrecy. The Council of Ministers assists the Chief Minister in the discharge of his/her duties. The Council of Ministers comprises three minister categories – Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The Cabinet Ministers are in-charge of independent portfolios (departments). Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers assist the Cabinet Ministers.

- 3. Ordinary Bills**—An ordinary bill can be introduced in either the upper or the lower house of the state legislature assembly. When a bill is tabled, it is first discussed then debated and finally put on vote on the bill. If it is passed in the Vidhan Sabha by a majority, then it is sent to Vidhan Parishad for debate and vote. The Vidhan Sabha cannot keep the bill for more than six months.

If either of the State Legislature houses rejects the bill or any suggestion made it results in a Deadlock. In such a situation, a joint session is called by the Governor and the bill is put to vote. Being numerically stronger Vidhan Sabha holds an advantage. When the bill has been passed, it is sent to the Governor for his / her signature.

- 4. Functions of the Governor**—

- (i) The powers of Governor are similar to those of the President. He exercises legislative, executive judicial and discretionary powers. He is answerable only to the President.
- (ii) The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers and all other high ranking officials of the state.
- (iii) He / She also have the power to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha.
- (iv) Bill can become laws only if they are signed by the Governor.
- (v) The Governor is consulted by the President in the appointment of the judges to the High Court.
- (vi) If the Governor feels the particular state government is not functioning as per the Constitution, he / she can send a report to the President.

- 5. Chief Minister**—The Chief Minister is the head of the government at the state level. She/he is the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats in the state elections. She/he enjoys the real executive power. The Chief Minister serves for the term of five years and is the highest dignitary of the state.

**Functions of Chief Minister**—

- (i) The Council of Ministers is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- (ii) The Chief Minister serves as a link between the Council of Ministers and the Governor.
- (iii) The Chief Minister coordinates the work of different departments.
- (iv) The time table of the meetings of the legislature is prepared by the Speaker on the advice of the Chief Minister.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Governor	appointed by President of India
2. A state	Bihar
3. Chief Minister	the implementation of laws
4. Money Bills	State Budget
5. A union territory	Puducherry

## 23.

## Mass Media and Democracy

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**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)                      5. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. communication    2. politics    3. Print media    4. privacy    5. Rajasthan

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)                      2. (X)                      3. (X)                      4. (X)                      5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

- Objectives of the Mass Media**—In order to function as watch dog of democratic values, the media needs to fulfill some essential objectives. These objectives are as follows :
  - Keeping news and opinions separate from each other.
  - Not mixing the news and business interests of the media.
  - Not to give one-sided account of events.
  - Give only reports that are based on facts.
  - Avoiding distortion of news just to make sensational.
- Forming Public Opinion**—The media also helps in building public opinion by providing information to the public. Reports, editorial and letters published in the newspaper and magazines influence the public opinions, which cannot be ignored by the government. Print media is easily available and has lasting effect on the people.
- Forum for Discussion and Debate**—Media organized discussion and debate on various social, economic and political issues. In such debates common people and politicians take part. In this way the media helps to make a bridge between the people and the politicians. People express their views and stress the politicians to take decisions which are beneficial for the masses.
- Maintaining Accuracy and Fairness**—It is very important that the information provided by media is balanced and impartial. It should not favour a class/person or an organization. Media should give a balanced report covering all points of views and then leave it to the viewers to make up their mind.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

- Mass media and Democracy**—Mass media runs on the principle of providing information to the people. In a democracy media acts as a watch dog that allows people to elect their representatives on the basis of informed opinion. It enables them to discuss and analyze the policies adopted by the government. If a certain policy does not suit the interests of the people mass media also assists through public opinion for



that policy. Some of its important functions are—Providing Information, Analyzing the Information, Formation Public Opinions and Providing Forum for Debate and Discussion.

**Providing information**—Mass Media is the main source of information that interconnects the entire globe. Interviews, speeches and panel discussions make viewers aware of the opinions of different political parties, eminent personalities from various fields and aspiration of the general public. The interconnection assists people in gathering collective sanction or disagreement against the policies and actions of the government and people across the world.

**Analyzing the Information**—Televisions and newspaper reporters are always ready to cover rallies, protest marches or local body meeting with politicians / public officials to answer the queries of the people.

**Forming Public Opinion**—The media also helps in building public opinion by providing information to the public. Reports, editorial and letters published in the newspaper and magazines influence the public opinions, which cannot be ignored by the government. Print media is easily available and has lasting effect on the people. Sometimes media gives incorrect information which affects public opinions.

**Forum for Discussion and Debate**—Media organized discussion and debate on various social, economic and political issues. In such debates common people and politicians take part. In this way the media helps to make a bridge between the people and the politicians. People express their views and stress the politicians to take decisions which are beneficial for the masses. Therefore Media provides a platform for exchanging ideas and opinions on important issues or the defects in the governance and administration of the government.

2. The Mass Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Politics is all about power and popular images. Media helps in explaining to people the flaws for the people to understand their democratic interests and make intelligent decisions while casting their votes. Hence, Mass Media plays an important role in the working of Democracy.

The term Mass Media is referred to as the various means of mass communication. It is derived from the word medium, a way of communicating with others. Political leaders and the government interact with the people through media and try to know the public opinion. We can classify the Media into two broad categories –

**Print Media :** Print media includes Newspaper, Journals, Magazines and Books etc. that communicate information to the audience with the help of the written words.

**Electronic Media :** It includes Radio, Television and Internet etc. that use sound, images, satellites cable etc. to reach the audience.

3. **Media : Ethics and Accountability**—An ethical media is essential in a democracy. The media must follow certain ethics and it should have some accountability towards the country and its people. It should not put itself under the pressure of political parties, influence people and the government. The media should work without any bias and should be transparent, honest and natural. In India the media form their own code of ethics. Such codes are based on the following principles.

**Respecting Privacy of People**—Media should respect the privacy of people while sharing information. A person's identity and details of his/her family, personal life, religion, caste etc. should not be made unless it is necessary to do so in the interest of the public. Sometimes journalist provides wrong and fabricated information which is against the ethics of media. It may be called character assassination.

4. **Protecting National Interest**—Any news or information presented by the media should be carefully scanned before its broadcast threatens the unity and integrity of the nation. Religious emotions of the people must not be provoked by exaggerating and fabricating small issues. So the media must take into consideration all the aspects before presenting any information.

**Correcting Errors**—If the media have made an error in reporting some matter it must be published or broadcast to make an apology or apologize for that mistake.

5. **Right to Information (RTI) Act**—In a democracy, the government must share the power. This right is closely linked with our basic rights such as freedom of speech and expression and right to education. Every public authority is required to fully maintain its records, noting, documents, orders and circulars. In spite of opposition from the government officials, the government of Rajasthan passed the RTI Act in 2000. Several other states afterwards also passed this Act. Ultimately on 15th June 2005, the government at the center passed Right to Information Act. Now this act is effective throughout the country.

The Right to Information has enabled the citizen to access information that is under the control of a public authority. This helps to promote transparency and accountability in the working of different departments. The act required the setting up of a Central Information Commission (CIC) as well as a State Information Commission (SIC). Moreover, every public authority will designate its officers as Public Information Officer (PIO).

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Mass Media	print and electronic media
2. State Information Commission	SIC
3. Rajasthan (RTI) Act	Passed in 2000
4. Central Right to Information Act	Passed in 2005
5. Electronic media	Internet

## 24.

## Health Care and Advertisement

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (c)            4. (b)            5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. three tier    2. social    3. country    4. organization    5. public health services

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (✓)            2. (X)            3. (X)            4. (✓)            5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

1. **Private Health Services**—There is a wide range of private health service facilities that can be seen all around us in our country. In the rural areas, one finds Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP's). Urban areas have large doctors, many of them providing specialized services. These hospitals not only give a five star treatment to the patients but for that they charge a hefty amount also. There are many hospitals and nursing homes that are privately owned.

2. The equality can only be achieved with the collaboration of the government, private companies and the people of our country. Good quality healthcare should be provided in the entire country. The government should make proper arrangements to provide basic amenities to the poor to decrease the chances of falling ill. Also the private companies should lend helping hand to the government in providing free or affordable treatment to the poor of the society.
3. **Advertisement**—Advertisement is defined as a form of communicate messages or information that draws the attention of the people or to buy a product or service. Advertisement can be seen everywhere and every day in radio, television, newspapers, market places, walls of cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, airports etc. It is a powerful medium of mass promotions in which a single message can reach to large number of people.
4. **Commercial Advertisement**—Advertisements which are made to tempt consumers into buying a product or brands are known as Commercial Advertisement. Most of the advertisements are commercial advertisements for promoting goods product and services. Advertisements for products like clothes, household goods, beverages and service-providers such as insurance, telecommunication and banking comes under this category.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Public Health Services**—The public health services refer to a chain of health centers and hospitals run by the government. They are linked together so that treatment can be provided to all types of people. Our constitution clearly highlights the primary duty of government that is to provide health care and to provide necessary health services including treatment in emergency situation and the medical staff in hospitals must be ready to provide the facilities to all the people to ensure their welfare. Our public health care policy is regarded as a three tier structure comprising – Primary Tier, Secondary Tier and Tertiary Tier.
 

**Primary Tier :** At the rural level is a Primary Health Center (PHC) where a nurse and a village health worker are present. They work under the guidance of a qualified doctor.

**Secondary Tier :** At the district level is a village hospital that supervises the functioning of the rural health centers.

**Tertiary Tier :** Large cities have many government hospitals. These health services are called Public Health Services because these have been established by the government. These hospitals are also equipped with sophisticated diagnostic facilities. The government only procures all the resources for running these services. The main aim of the public health services is to provide quality health services to people at low cost especially to the poor people.
2. **Health Care Inequality and Equality**—The private health care is more common than public health care. While the government hospitals are overcrowded and under equipped, the private centers are continuously advancing their services and medical facilities. As a result, despite being costly private healthcare services are being preferred over public health care. The growing dominance of private health care has been making the situation worse for the poor. In remote areas, the non–availability of proper treatments makes the health care inaccessible by the people. While the public health services are not adequate, the private health services are not even available in such areas. As a result the cost of expensive treatments clubbed with high cost of travelling to far away health care center makes treatment out of reach of these people.

3. **Social Advertisement**—Social advertisements are aimed at changing the attitude of the people or raising public awareness on social issues like – women empowerment, environment conservation, literacy or polio campaigning, family planning, and support for disaster victims, health awareness etc.

**Social Advertisement for Awareness :** Social Advertisement is also used by many other organizations like political parties, interest groups, religious groups and defiance services as they are not selling a product or services but to convey social awareness messages to the people about their objectives, achievements and projects. Some of the examples are – Blood donation, respect for traffic rules, Clean India Campaign or Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national initiative undertaken by the government. The campaign is trying to create awareness regarding cleanliness and the use of toilets.

4. **Techniques of Advertisement**—Various techniques are used by the advertisers to change the public's attitude in their favour :

**Repetition :** Some advertisers simply attempt to make people remember the brand name by repeating the advertising.

**Emotional Appeal :** It is used to manipulate emotions of the people by using factors like pity, fear, etc. This technique is very popular in health industry.

**Testimonials :** Advertisers often attempt to promote their product through the recommendation of actual user, experts or both. For example, the dentist recommending toothpaste.

**Catchy Slogans :** Some advertisers use catchy slogans to attract the consumers. Pepsi Cold drinks Slogans like – ‘Yeh Dil Maange More’

**Pressure :** In this technique, pressure is put on people in the form of time limit or limited stocks so that they buy goods. e.g. Clearance sale on branded shoes.

**Association :** Advertising through association with stars also creates brands loyalty. The brand ambassadors charge money based on their popularity. People especially the youth identify and favor brands that are associated with successful public figures and hence want to possess the product.

5. **Consumerism**—One of the biggest criticisms against advertising is that it encourages an unhealthy desire to consume more than what is required. The need to consume more and more products regardless of need is known as Consumerism.

There are certain basic rules and regulations for every advertisement which must be kept in mind as a discipline.

- (i) It should not be against morality, decency and any religious faith of the people.
- (ii) It should be in conformity with the law of the country.
- (iii) It should not contain any references to another product or services.
- (iv) Advertising increases the cost of goods and services.
- (v) Advertising helps to sell bad products.
- (vi) Creates confusion about characteristics of products.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Tertiary tier	public health services
2. Primary tier	primary health center
3. Social Advertisement	women empowerment
4. Consumerism	an unhealthy desire to consume
5. Commercial Advertisement	cinemas, T.V. etc.

## 25. Role of Gender : Inequality and Equality

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### (A) Multiple Choice Questions :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)                      5. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. discrimination    2. maternity leave    3. progress    4. property    5. mortality

### (C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. (X)                      2. (✓)                      3. (X)                      4. (✓)                      5. (X)

### (D) Answer the following short questions :

1. Gender refers to the different values, attitudes and behaviors that are attached to the role of males and females by different social and cultural groups. Gender difference starts from the childhood. Boys and girls are trained in certain separate gender specific forms of behaviors, play and so on.
2. The prefixed qualities and behaviors associated with boys and girls lead to emergence of gender stereotypes. The most common form of gender stereotype can be seen when people ask their young boys not to cry like girls. It is because people have a prefixed notion about boys that they are stronger than girls. In most societies including our own gender stereotypes lead to the preference of males to females and the resultant unequal value of the efforts of men and women.
3. **Inequality in Property**—In many societies the basic assets are owned by males. The lack of claims to property reduced the voice of women. Though under the Hindu Succession act, the daughters have equal right for the distribution of property after the death of father, but the pressure of the society restrain them to claim their right.  
**Equality in Property**—The Government has passed an Act Hindu Succession Act of 1956, to provide equal share to female members in the property of their parents. Now daughters and wife have equal share along with their brothers or sons in the property of their parents or husband, respectively.
4. **Inequality in Sports**—The field of sports is also plagued with discrimination between men and women. Sports authorities of some countries do not spend sufficient amount on women sports. However, they spend a lot of money on men sports. Women Sports Organizations even do not find proper sponsors. In some countries even women squads are not sent to Olympic Games and other international sports events.

### (E) Answer the following long questions :

1. **Inequality in Mortality**—Women mortality rates are higher as compared to men all over the world. Mortality means the number of deaths in a particular situation or period of time.  
**Inequality in Natal**—Natal means the number of births every year for every 1,000 people in the population. People in most countries prefer a boy child as to a girl child. Instances of female infanticide (killing of girl child) and female feticide (killing of an unborn girl child) are heard even today.  
**Inequality in Family**—There is basic inequalities in gender that are reflected in sharing of housework and child care. In many families boys are not only preferred over girls. Boys are provided with good education, food and other facilities as compared to girls. Girls are restricted to the interior of their homes and domestic work.

**Inequality in Education**—Girls are denied their right to education and many facilities in many countries even today. Boys get the opportunities of higher education and professional training as compared to young girls.

2. **Inequality at Work Place**—In employment as well as promotions women often faces discrimination. The distance of work from their homes may sometimes compel them to abandon some jobs. Women work as disguised labours on farms, in house and in household industries. Even in public places the efforts of women are not considered to be of equal value as that of their male counterparts.

**Inequality in Wages**—In some countries and establishment the women are paid fewer wages than men. Even when and where women employed often they are given fewer wages than men. Due to financial constraints, women have to agree to work on fewer wages.

3. (i) **Right to vote**—After independence, all women were given the right to vote like men. The important reasons for making this provision are :

❖ Democracy is based on equality for all the citizens. If women are not considered equal to men, democracy cannot flourish.

❖ Liberty is must to all the members of the society, without which democracy cannot justify its true meaning.

❖ In a democracy there is no place for atrocities and exploitations by men upon women.

(ii) **Political Empowerment**—One-third of the total seats in a local body are reserved for women to help them at the grass root level and to empower them politically. A number of women are now members of state legislature and the Parliament.

4. **Women Movement**—The changes that we have seen over these years have come as a result of struggles of various women. This struggle is known as the women's movement. The women movement began when a new outlook emerged towards the status of women. Women and girls are now going to school pursuing higher education, taking jobs etc. The issues related to women rights come into limelight only due to the women movements which help to empower the women like –

(i) Campaigns are organized to spread awareness about a particular issue such as harassment and violence etc.

(ii) Numerous schemes and programs have been launched by the government such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Andolan, Equal Remuneration Act, and the establishment of the National Commission for women.

5. The various steps have taken for the empowerment of women work in India in both sectors—the Informal Sector and Formal Sector.

**Women in Informal Sector**—Economic activities that are not taxed by state comprise the informal sector. Women work in sectors which are informal like agricultural, laborers, weavers and domestic help. Some women also do small jobs from their homes. They earn very little but it adds to the family resource. These women also have to do household work and look after their children. Women working in informal sectors have no job security and cannot enjoy benefits such as paid leaves and medical insurance.

**Women in Formal Sector**—The formal sector consists of banks, offices, schools and hospitals etc. Women face wage discrimination even in the formal sectors. They are



paid less as compared to their male counterparts for the same work. However women in the formal sector enjoy more benefits than those in the informal sector. They get medical insurance, maternity leave and sick leave as well as paid leave.

**F. Match the following :**

**Column A**

1. Female infanticide
2. Inequality in Family
3. Education of Women
4. Political Empowerment
5. Women Movement

**Column B**

- killing of girl child  
 girls restricted to homes  
 motivated by distribution of scholarship  
 State legislature  
 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

**26.**

**Market Around Us**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions :**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. producer              2. credit              3. weekly              4. departmental              5. retailers

**(C) Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :**

1. (X)                      2. (X)                      3. (X)                      4. (X)                      5. (✓)

**(D) Answer the following short questions :**

1. Market is a place where goods, services and information are exchanged for money or buy different things. This is a place where sellers respond to the buyer's needs and the buyers satisfy their needs by buying goods and services. Market consists of producers traders and consumers. Traders are usually intermediaries through which a link between producers and the consumers is established. The traders may be wholesaler, retailers, who buy and sell goods for profit or may be commission agents and stock holders which help in the flow of goods and services for a charge.

2. **Wholesale Markets**—A producer cannot sell his/her goods directly to the consumers. It is because a consumer is interested in buying a small quantity of the goods of a producer, whereas the producer is interested in selling a large quantity of his / her goods. Thus the producers sell his/her goods to wholesale markets where the wholesalers buy those products in large quantities directly from the producer and further sale to the consumers or to the retailers.

**Retail Markets**—Retail Market means buying of goods from the wholesaler or directly from the manufacturer and selling them to the consumers. Retail market sells products to consumers for their personal use. There are so many goods required for leading a smooth life. Sellers who sell goods in retail markets are called Retailers. The retailers buy the products to sell them in their own shops. It is from a retailer that customer buys different goods, thus he/she has a direct link with the customers and their trading is normally carried on in markets near residential areas.

3. **Vendors**—Vendors are those traders which roam around door to door and also called as mobile traders. They do not have fixed shop or place where they sell their goods. These include hawkers, peddlers and salesmen etc. or the retailers who sell goods in

weekly markets. They buy their goods in small quantities and sell them at negotiable prices.

4. **Weekly Markets**—Weekly markets are held on specific day of the week. The shopkeepers and traders set up their shops in the morning and close them by evening. There are many weekly markets in India which have wide range of products like vegetables, clothes, groceries and utensils etc. to fulfill the daily requirement of the people.

**(E) Answer the following long questions :**

1. **Channels of Distribution**—The products that are manufactured by the producers are supplied to the consumers through various individuals like agents, wholesalers and retailers and the route taken by goods as they move is called the Channel of Distribution. There are two types of channels distribution – Direct Channel and Indirect Channel.

**Direct Channel**—In this type of market there is no middleman present between producers and consumers. The producers sell goods directly to the consumers. The producers may sell goods through door to door salesmen or through their own retail shops or stores e.g. Bata, Liberty etc. have their own retail shops to sell their products to customers.

**Indirect Channel**—Indirect channel is the one wherein a number of middlemen are involved in the process of distribution of goods. These may be wholesalers or retailers. Some of the indirect channels of distribution are –

1. Producer → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumers
2. Producer → Wholesaler → Consumers
3. Producer → Retailer → Consumers

The selling of goods is suitable when goods are meant for local market. Departmental stores and Super Bazars are example of this channel.

2. **Functions of Wholesale Markets**—In order to maximize their business wholesalers perform various functions in the market. These functions are –
- (i) Wholesalers take goods directly by the producers and keep adequate stock of purchase goods in vast warehouse, godowns for retailers.
  - (ii) Wholesalers always keep track to meet the needs of retailers from time to time as to make them available to the retailers as and when required.
  - (iii) Wholesalers purchase goods in large quantities and sell them in small quantities to a number of retailers.
  - (iv) Wholesaler provides credit facilities to the retailers for some period of time and also provides advance money to the manufacturer for having the stocks in advance for retailers.
  - (v) Wholesaler undertakes the activities like advertising and sales promotion to increase the demand for goods produced.
  - (vi) Wholesaler keeps tracks of product by getting the feedback from the shopkeepers about the choice and preference of the consumers and passes the information to the producer. They act as a two way channel between the producers and retailers.
  - (vii) Wholesaler spreads information regarding the new products and changes in prices, fluctuations etc. to the retailers.
  - (viii) Wholesaler has to bear the risk of loss which may be due to spoilage or damage of goods.

- 3. Functions of Retail Markets**—Retailers perform various functions in the retail market. These functions are given below:
- (i) **Location** : Retailers ensure that the location of their stores is convenient. Parking facilities are also considered.
  - (ii) **Product presentation** : Retailers make their store appealing as physical layout like— mannequins and mascots are used in the store to attract customers and also provide different varieties of goods of different brands.
  - (iii) **Design and Layout** : Retailers try to present the product in such a manner which catches the eye of the customer. For store based retailers, they try to ensure that the comfort and convenience of customer must be placed so that it is easy to buy their product.
  - (iv) Retailers provide information to customers about the availability of certain goods and new product arrivals.
  - (v) **Acquiring Right Product** : They try to identify the taste of customers and demand it with suppliers to obtain those products. Retailers also ensure that the price and quality of goods are fair and appropriate standard of price are marked with Maximum Retail Price (MRP).
  - (vi) **Customer Satisfaction** : Retailers try their best to satisfy the customers so that they return to make more purchase.
  - (vii) **Change in Taste of Customer** : Retailers always inform the wholesaler regarding the demands and preferences of customers for their products as they are directly concerned with the customers.
  - (viii) **Credit Facilities** : Big retail market retailers also provide the credit facilities to customers in case of costly items or products. They also make arrangement with a finance companies or a bank to arrange finances so that the consumer can purchase products on installment basis.
- 4. Fixed Retailing Shops**—Fixed retailing shops are those shops where goods are sold from a fixed place. The retailers have shops located in markets near the residential or commercial areas. These shops are classified on the basis of types of goods in which the fixed shop deals like – General Store, Single Line Store and Specialty Store.
- General Store** : It deals in a variety of items of general use. They sell products mostly required by people for their daily use e.g. Snacks, biscuits, grocery, stationery items, cosmetics, gifts etc.
- Single Line Store** : It deals with the specific line goods, e.g. medicine shop, book shop, toy shop, etc. They sell goods of different brands, style, different company name and quality of the same product line.
- Speciality Store** : It deals with the product of specific brand or company. All varieties of any particular brand, manufactured are made available in these stores, e.g. Woodland Shop contains all products of Woodland Company.
- 5. Chain Stores**—Chain Stores are retail shop which has multiple branches at different locations but has a central management. The same business model is practised and followed in all the stores e.g. Titan watches shop, Bata store and Food brands etc. For example, KFC is an international chain store.
- Departmental Store**—Departmental Store is a large scale retail shop where large varieties of goods are sold and is divided into several departments or counters in a single building. In each department a particular type of goods like books, bags, etc.,

are usually sorted and arranged according to category e.g. Shoppers's shop, Big Bazar etc.

- 6. Market Choice**—Accessible and Acceptable— A market is accessible and acceptable to consumers if it gives good facility services and satisfies certain conditions. Some of its factors that influence the choice of market –
- (i) A good retailer always keeps in mind the economic standards of his customers. He has to keep a variety of goods at various prices and provide with a wide range of choices.
  - (ii) Retailers should keep both cheap and costly varieties of goods according to the purchasing power of the customer.
  - (iii) The price should be fair to the customers so that they can afford to buy the products.
  - (iv) Customer prefers to purchase things of good quality. Hence a retailer has to ensure that the products are of good quality as customers would not trust any retailers who sell inferior quality goods.

**F. Match the following :**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Wholesale Market	for sale of goods to retailers
2. Retail Markets	for sale of goods to consumers
3. Chain Store	titan watches
4. Departmental Store	Big Bazar
5. Mobile Traders	vendors

