



## **History – Lesson 8. “Vital villages and thriving towns”**

### ❖ **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CHAPTER:**

- Rise of new kingdoms and towns led to an increase in agriculture and trade.
- It resulted in the growth of new towns.

#### • **Rapid Increase in Agricultural Production:**

- (i) The discovery of iron tools led to rapid rise in agricultural production.
- (ii) It made it easier to bring more land under cultivation by clearing forests.

#### • **Growth of Crafts and Craftsmen:**

- (i) Art and crafts flourished in every village.
- (ii) Each village had weavers, dyers, potters, blacksmiths, basket-weaver, goldsmiths, carpenters and other skilled craftsmen.
- (iii) Silk weaving, dyeing, coin-minting, ivory-carving, cloth-making and bead-making became the popular occupations.

#### • **Increase in Trade:**

- (i) The rapid rise in agricultural production and crafts led to surplus production. This surplus in villages was supplied to towns.
- (ii) All this led to growth of trade.
- (iii) Merchants and traders participated in both the internal and external trade.

#### • **How did People Live:**

- (i) Very little information is available about the life of the people.

(ii) The main sources to know about them include stories from books, the accounts of sailors and travellers and sculptures which show scenes from the daily life.

• **The Second Urbanisation: Town and Cities:**

(i) Large-scale agricultural production, growth of crafts and increased trade and commerce led to emergence of new towns and cities.

(ii) It led to growth of urban centres and is called the Age of Second Urbanisation.

• **Functions of Towns:**

(i) Each town was famous for some particular activity.

(ii) Some towns were religious while others were administrative.

(iii) Several towns like Sopara were trading towns.

(iv) Two such famous towns were Mathura and Arikamedu.

• **Life of People of Tamil Nadu: Under the Cholas and the Pandyas:**

(i) Most people lived in villages and were farmers. Large land owners were known as vellalar, and ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhar. Landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaiyiar and adimai.

(ii) Towns were near the coast.

(iii) Trade went as far as Rome and China.

(iv) People liked amusements, games and gambling.

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around:

- a. 2000 years ago      **b. 3000 years ago**      c. 4000 years ago      d.  
5000 years ago

2. In Tamil religion, ordinary ploughmen were known as:

- a. Vellalar      b. Adimai      **c. Uzhavar**      d. Karmakara

3. Ring wells were used as:

- a. Toilets      b. Drains      c. Garbage      **d. All of these**

4. Northern Black Polished ware is a type of:

- a. Pottery**      b. Stamp      c. Footwear      d. Cloth

5. Dyeing vats were used to dye:

- a. Paper      b. Candles      **c. Cloth**      d. None of these

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Many of the cities that developed from about 2500 years ago were capitals of the **Mahajanpadas**.

2. In many cities **Archaeologists** have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other.

3. The earliest coins which were in use for about **500 years** were punch marked coins.

4. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around **3000** years ago

5. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the **Megalithic burials**.

6. While new tools and the system of **Transplantation** increased production, irrigation was also used.

7. Some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as **Sangam literature** were composed around 2300 years ago

❖ **Match the following:**

1. Landless labourers	i) Vellalar
2. Man and women who did not own land	ii) Gram Bhojaka
3. Village headman	iii) Uzhavar
4. Large landowners	iv) Kadaisiyar
5. Ordinary Ploughmen	v) Dasa Karnakara

1. iv	2. v	3. ii	4. i	5. iii
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❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What are Jatakas?**

- Jatakas were stories written and preserved by Buddhist monks in Sanghas.

**2. What do you mean by Shrenis?**

- Associations of crafts persons and merchants were known as Shrenis

**3. Who were Grihaptis?**

- Small land owners were known as Grihapatis.

**4. What is a port?**

- A harbour or a town possessing a harbour is called a port.

**5. What is a city?**

- A bigger unit than the town is known as a city.

## **6. Which metals were used to make punch marked coins?**

- Silver or copper

❖ Answer the following questions in brief:

### **1. How were sculptures used by people?**

- Many sculptures were used for decoration purposes. Railways, pillars and gateways of buildings were often decorated with the help of buildings were often decorated with the help of sculptures.

### **2. What are ring wells?**

- In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells.

### **3. What is NBPW?**

- NBPW is Northern Black Polished Ware. It got its name from the fact that it is generally found in the northern part of the subcontinent. It is usually of black colour and has a fine shine.

### **4. What are punched marked coins?**

- The earliest coins which were in use for about 500 years were punch marked coins. They have been given this name because the designs were punched on to the metal-silver or copper.

### **5. What is the use of ring wells?**

- Ring wells are used as toilets in some cases, and also, as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells are usually found in individual houses.



## **History – Lesson 11. “Buildings, paintings and books”**

### **❖ HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CHAPTER:**

The Indian civilisation is the oldest civilisation in the world. It has ancient work of literature, art and architecture.

#### **Literature: World of Books:**

(i) In the field of language and literature Indian heritage is unparalleled. Some of the best known epics were written in this period.

(ii) It is not easy to find such a literature in any other civilisation to match with the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Bhagavadgita.

#### **The Puranas:**

(i) The Puranas were ancient Hindu texts written as early as the period between 3rd and 10th century,

(ii) The Puranas are eighteen in number and have five divisions.

(iii) They are accounts about the creation of the world and about kings .

#### **The Epics:**

(i) The two epics - the Ramayana and the Mahabharata - give account of the social, political and religious features of the people of the Epic Age. Both had been popular for a very long time and till date too.

(ii) Mahabharata talks about the war between Kaurvas and Pandavas. It was written by a sage, Vyas. The story of the Mahabharata was an old one ,it was written 1500 years ago. The Bhagavad Gita, an important source of knowledge is a part of Mahabharata.

(iii) The Ramayana written by Valmiki is about Rama who had to fight against Ravana to get his wife back

#### **The Buddhist and Jain Text:**

(i) Tripitakas and Jatakas of Buddhism as well as Angas of Jainism give us vital Information.

(ii) They help in reconstructing the history of ancient India. The texts of the two religions were written mainly in Sanskrit and Prakrit languages.

#### **Sanskrit Works:**

(i) Good quality of Sanskrit literature was produced from the second century AD to fifth century AD, especially under the Gupta rulers.

(ii) Kalidasa, the greatest poet and dramatist enriched the Sanskrit language. His plays Abhijnana Shakuntalam and Vikramorvashi are gems of Sanskrit literature.

**Tamil Works:**

- (i) Tamil is the oldest language among the spoken literary languages of South India.
- (ii) The earliest trace of Tamil literature is found in Sangam literature.

**Art and Architecture:**

- (i) Ancient India achieved wonderful heights in fine arts.
- (ii) In the field of architecture, the Pradakshina Path and Sanchi Stupa, in the field of sculpture Ashoka pillars and the iron pillar at Mehrauli are a noticeable example of metallurgy.
- (iii) The buildings built thousands of years ago were made of brick and stone. Their durability is proved by the fact that they still stand tall.

**Paintings and Science:**

- (i) The paintings of this era are found in the caves of Ajanta and Allora.
- (ii) They were made of colours derived from plants and minerals and were vivid in description.

**❖ Multiple choice questions:****1. Which Kushana ruler organised the Buddhist Council?**

- a. Chandragupta      b. Harsha      c. **Kanishka**      d. Theravada

**2. The iron pillar is situated at:**

- a. Kanpur      b. **Delhi**      c. Bombay      d. Gaya

**3. The Tamil Epic Silappadikaram was composed by:**

- a. **Ilango**      b. Kalhana      c. Kalidasa      d. Bhairavi

**4. Aryabhata was a:**

- a. Mathematician      b. Astronomer      c. **Both**      d. Both (a) & (b)

**5. The Puranas were written in:**

- a. Hindi      b. Telugu      c. Prakrit      d. **Sanskrit**

**❖ Fill in the blanks:**

1. Two Sanskrit epics, the **Mahabharat** and **Ramayana** had been popular for a very long time.

2. The Mahabharata is about a war fought between the **Kauravas** and **Pandavas** who were cousins.

3. The Ramayana is about **Rama** a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile.

4. Rama won and returned to **Ayodhya** the capital of **Kosala** after his victory.

5. **Valmiki** is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.

6. **Aryabhata** a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.

7. Aryabhata also found a way of **Calculating** the circumference of a circle.

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. Name the God who that were worshipped in the earliest Hindus temples.**

- Deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga were worshipped in the earliest Hindu temples.

**2. Name two famous Sanskrit epics.**

- Ramayana and Mahabharata are two famous Sanskrit epics.

**3. What is a temple?**

- Temple is a place where Hindu people worship their Gods.

**4. What is science?**

- Systematic knowledge based on different experiments and reasoning is called science.

**5. What do you mean by Stupas?**

- Stupa means a mound. In most of the stupas, a small box called relic casket was kept and it contained the bodily remains of Buddha and his followers.

**6. What do you know about Ajanta?**

- Ajanta is famous for its several caves decorated with paintings. Most of these caves were the monasteries of Buddhist monks.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. What is meant by sculptures?**



- The artisans of the ancient period excelled in making sculptures. The stone workers of the Mauryan period mastered the art of polishing stones. The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art, which excelled in sculpture flourished during the Kushana period.

## **2. What are epics?**

- Indian mythology consists of tales of Gods, the devas and the asuras. However, they are only two famous epics-Mahabharata and Ramayana. Epics are grand, long compositions about heroic men and women and include stories about Gods.

## **3. List some literary works on different subjects.**

- Arthashastra,
- Kalidasa's plays,
- Harsha charita,
- Sangam literature,
- Works by foreign travellers.

## **4. State some features of the Iron Pillar in Delhi.**

- The iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is a remarkable example of the skills of Indian craftsmen:
  - It is made of iron, 7.2. m high and weighs over 3 tonnes.
  - It was made about 1500 years ago.
  - There is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty.
  - The pillar has not rusted in all these years.

## **5. Why were cave painting made in the earlier times?**

- Several caves were hollowed out the hills in the earlier times.
  - Most of these were monasteries for Buddhist monks and some of them were decorated with paintings.
  - As the caves were dark inside, most of these paintings were done in the light of torches.
  - The colours, which are glowing even after 1500 years, were made of plants and minerals.

## **Geography Chapter – 7 “Our Country – India”**

### ➤ **Highlights of the chapter:**

- India is a vast country with diverse geographical features.
- India is surrounded by the Himalayas in the north, Arabian Sea in the west, Bay of Bengal in the East and the Indian Ocean in the south.
- India covers an area of 3.28 million sq km. It extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in south which is about 3,200 km apart and Arunachal Pradesh in east to Gujarat in west about 2,900 km apart .

The lofty mountains, the Great Indian Desert, the Northern Plains, the uneven plateau surface and the coasts and islands present a diversity of landforms.

It has a great diversity in the climate, vegetation, wildlife as well as in the language and culture but also has unity which is reflected in traditions that bind us as one nation.

- India is the seventh largest country in area and second largest in population .

### • **Locational Setting:**

(i) India is situated in the northern hemisphere.

(ii) The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30'N$ ) passes almost halfway through the country.

### • **India's: Neighbours and Administrative Divisions:**

(i) India shares its border with seven countries-Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Afganistan and Myanmar(Burma). Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.

(ii) India is a vast country. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 29 states(including Telangana) and 7 Union Territories. New Delhi is the capital of India.

### • **Physical Divisions**

India is marked by a diversity of physical features such as high mountains, plateaus, fertile plains, long coastline and island groups.

### ❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are very fine soils brought by the rivers and deposits in the river basins.
  - a. **Alluvial Deposits**
  - b. Literate deposits
  - c. Black Deposit
  - d. Eroded Deposits
2. Which of the following rivers does not drain in the Bay of Bengal?
  - a. Krishna
  - b. **Narmada**
  - c. Kaveri
  - d. Godavari
3. What is the extent of India in terms of longitude?
  - a. **68°7' E - 97°25' E**
  - b. 8°7' E - 67°25' E
  - c. 6°7' E - 77°25' E
  - d. 38°7' E - 87°25' E
4. The river Ganga originates from \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas.
  - a. **Gangotri**
  - b. Gomati
  - c. Yamuna
  - d. Kaveri
5. Kathmandu is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. **Nepal**
  - b. Bhutan
  - c. Pakistan
  - d. Afghanistan

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) The Peninsular	(a) Broken and uneven
(ii) The Eastern Ghats	(b) Triangular in shape
(iii) The Western Ghats	(c) Continous
(iv) The Great Indian desert	(d) Western part

**Answers:**

**(i) - (b), (ii) - (a), (iii) - (c), (iv) - (d).**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- i. **Lakshadweep** islands are coral islands.
- ii. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is **The Tropic of Cancer**.
- iii. India has an area of about **3.28 million** square kilometres.
- iv. **Telangana** became 29th state of India in June 2014.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. Lakshadweep Islands are coral islands.
- ii. The Bay of Bengal lies east to India.
- iii. Himalaya means abode of snow.
- iv. Ocean contributes its water to the main river to form a big river.

**Answers:**

- i. True      ii. True      iii. True      iv. False

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What is the total geographical area of India?**

- 3.28 million square kilometres.

**2. What is the extent of India from**

- (i) Kashmir to Kanyakumari (ii) Arunachal Pradesh to Kachchh

(i) 3200 kms, (ii) 2900 kms

**3. Which line divides India into almost two equal halves?**

- The Tropic of Cancer (23° 2' N) divides India into almost two equal halves.

**4. What is a Peninsula?**

- A landmass surrounded on three sides by water bodies is known as peninsula.

**5. Name two Southern neighbouring countries of India.**

- Two Southern neighbouring countries of India are:

(i) Sri Lanka, and (ii) Maldives.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. Which water bodies surround the Indian Peninsula?**

➤ The water bodies which surround the Indian Peninsula are:

(i) In South – The Indian Ocean

(ii) In East – The Bay of Bengal, and

(iii) In West – The Arabian Sea.

**2. Name the three Himalayan peaks and ranges of the Himalayas.**

➤ The three peaks of the Himalayas are:

(i) Mount Everest,

(ii) Godwin Austen, and

(iii) Kanchenjunga.

➤ The three ranges of Himalayas are:

(i) The Greater Himalayas,

(ii) The Himachal Range, and

(iii) The Shiwalik Range.



# **Civics Chapter – 7 “Urban Administration”**

## **Highlights of the chapter**

### **Ward Councillor:**

- The Ward Councillors are responsible for the construction of hospitals.
- They are elected by the people living in that ward/area.

### **Duties of the Ward Councillors:**

- Ward Councillors make the budget.
- They look into the demands of their respective Wards.

### **Administrative Staff:**

- Ward people can approach Ward Councillors regarding their problems, within a Ward.

### **Ward Councillor:**

- The Ward Councillors are responsible for the construction of hospitals.
- They are elected by the people living in that ward/area.
- Groups of Councillors make decisions on policy-making.
- Committees of Ward Councillors look after water, garbage collection and street lighting.
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### **Duties of the Ward Councillors:**

- Ward Councillors make the budget.
- They look into the demands of their respective Wards.
- They assign the task of implementation to the administrative staff.

### **Administrative Staff:**

- Ward people can approach Ward Councillors regarding their problems, within a Ward. Members of the Councillor Committees decide on various issues.
- Commissioner and the administrative staff implement the issues.
- Commissioner and administrative staff are appointed people.
- Ward Councillors are elected.

### **Municipal Council:**

- It is an Administrative Department in the cities.

- It supervises the Division of work in different departments.

**Municipal Corporation:**

- Takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply, etc.
- Creates awareness about epidemics such as malaria, dengue, etc

**Community Protest:**

- Ward Community can submit its petition to the Ward Councillor.
- Collective action taken is by the Ward Engineer and Ward Council.

**Municipality:** A place with own local government: a city, town or another area.

**Municipal Council:** The organisation that looks after the welfare of small towns is known as Municipal Council.

**Municipal Corporation:** The organisation that takes care of big cities is known as Municipal Corporation.

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. What was broken by the ball hit by Rehana?
  - a. Glass of a car
  - b. Street light**
  - c. Window glass
  - d. Pot
2. The elected head of the Municipal Corporation is known as Mayor or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mahajan
  - b. Mahapur
  - c. Corporator
  - d. Commissioner**
3. Which of the following is false regarding Municipality?
  - a. The cities with less population have municipalities
  - b. The number of elected members is generally between fifteen and sixty
  - c. The meeting is presided over by Chairman
  - d. Villages have a Municipality**
4. Yasmin Khala was a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Municipal Corporation employee**
  - b. Major Officer
  - c. Chief executive officer
  - d. Patwari

5. Under municipality, a city is divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
- Section
  - parts
  - Councils
  - Wards**

Column A	Column B
(i) Municipal Corporation	(a) By committees
(ii) Development plans for the city	(b) +2,0000 municipalities
(iii) Smaller urban areas	(c) Municipality
(iv) Municipal Corporation's activities	(d) Elected body

**Answers:**

(i) - (a), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (b), (iv) - (a).

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- The main reason for the epidemic Plague in **Surat** was unhealthy sewerage conditions and the inefficient health infrastructure.
- Every corporation has a **Chief Executive Officer** He is not elected by the people but appointed by the state government.
- Public amenities** are facilities or benefits continuously offered to the general public for their use or enjoyment, with or without charge.
- People have to pay **Property tax** on their homes as well as taxes for water and other services.

❖ **State true or false:**

- The private contractors to collect and process garbage are called Sub-contracting.
- The Municipal Corporation gets its money by collecting taxes.
- Property taxes, however, form only 40% of the money that a municipal corporation earns.
- The civic body in a small town is known as Municipal Corporation.

**Answers:**

**i. True      ii. True      iii. False      iv. False**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

### **1. Define Urbanisation.**

- Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion of population of a country who live in the urban areas.

### **2. Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?**

- According to the Indian Constitution, “the superintendent, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission”.

### **3. Why did Surat come into notice earlier in 1990?**

- The city of Surat had a plague scare in 1994. Surat was one of the dirtiest cities in India.

### **4. What was the reason for the spread of plague in Surat?**

- The main reasons for the epidemic plague in Surat were the unhealthy sewerage conditions and the insufficient health infrastructure.

#### **❖ Answer the following in brief:**

#### **1. Why is the cleaning of roads and garbage a must?**

- Garbage and dirt lying over roads and streets it remain uncollected, attract flies, rats, dogs, etc. and this harms the people. People get sick from the foul smell. After a certain point, movement of people and playing of children gets stopped due to the fear of illness. So, to save the people from diseases, regular cleaning is required.

#### **2. Why do State Governments give grants to the Municipalities?**

- The source of income of the Municipalities are very limited while the expenditure is more than the income. So, the State government give grants to the Municipalities.

#### **3. What qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality?**

- The following qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality:
  - (i) His minimum age should be 25 years.
  - (ii) He should not be mad, a bankrupt or a criminal.

## **Civics Chapter – 9 “Urban Livelihood”**

❖ **Highlights of the chapter:**

**Vendors and Government Measures:** There are some shops on the pavement. Vendors sell things prepared at home like snacks or food. Street vending is an obstruction to traffic.

**Market:** Markets in the cities are crowded during the festivals. There are different shops selling sweets, toys, clothes, footwear, utensils, electronic goods, etc.

**Business Persons:** In cities, there are people who own shops in various markets. Harpreet, a businesswoman, opened readymade showrooms. She buys the materials from different cities of India like Mumbai, Ahmedabad, etc. and some items even from foreign countries.

**Showrooms:** Businesspersons are not employed by anyone but they employ a number of workers as supervisors and helpers. They get a licence from the Municipal Corporations to open showrooms.

**Shops in Market Place:** Medical clinics are also set up in the market place. The dental clinic helps people to solve tooth problems. Next to the dental clinic is a cloth showroom with three floors.

**Factory area:** A factory area consists of small workshops. In one of the factories, people work on sewing machines and stitch clothes. In another section, the stitched clothes are stacked. Many women work as tailors in the export garment unit.

**Factory Workshop Area:** Some groups of people stand in a place called “labour chowk”. They are the daily wage labourers who work as helpers to masons. They also work at construction sites and lift loads or unload trucks in the market.

**Salespersons:** Sales-persons work is to get orders from shopkeepers and collect payments from them. Each sales-person is responsible for a particular region.

**Marketing Manager:** A Marketing Manager’s task is to manage the marketing resources of a product or business. He can be an in-charge of a single product or brand or can be a General Manager responsible for a broad array of products and services.

**Vendor:** One who sells things of daily use by going door to door.

**Urban areas:** Towns and cities.

**Business person:** One who earns his livelihood by engaging himself in some business.

**Employer:** One who gives the job to someone.



**Casual worker:** One who is engaged in temporary work.

**Labour chowk:** A place where daily wage labourers gather together with their tools and wait for people to come and hire them for work.

**Call centre:** It gives a new form of employment to the people of big cities. It is a centralised office that deals with problems and questions that consumers/customers have regarding goods purchased and services like banking, ticket booking, etc.

**Hawker:** One who sells things by going from place to place asking people to buy them.

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. Who is Bachchu Manjhi?
  - a. Government worker
  - b. Teacher
  - c. Garment worker
  - d. Cycle-Rickshaw Puller**
2. What are the duties performed by Sudha works as a Marketing Manager?
  - a. checking the progress report
  - b. collecting payments from shopkeepers
  - c. to plan the sales in the entire city
  - d. all of these**
3. A market is a place where \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Offices are constructed
  - b. Goods are offered for legal selling.**
  - c. Only shoes are offered for sale
  - d. Coins are offered for sale
4. Which authority issues licence to the permanent shops to do business?
  - a. High Court
  - b. Police
  - c. Supreme Court
  - d. Municipal corporation**
5. Which among the following is a big city where more than a million people live?
  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Delhi
  - c. Kolkata
  - d. All of these**

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Agriculture and mining are a few examples of	(a) Street vendors

(ii) People employed on a daily basis	(b) Call Centres
(iii) Foreign companies	(c) Casual worker
(iv) Certain parts of the city are banned for	(d) Primary industries

**Answers:**

(i) - (d), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (b), (iv) - (a).

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- i. **Call centre** is a centralised office that deals with problems and questions that consumers/customers have regarding goods purchased and services like banking, ticket booking, etc.
- ii. The orders and payments from the shopkeepers are given to the **Salesperson**.
- iii. A dentist falls in the category of **Service** sector.
- iv. In a survey of **Ahmedabad** city, it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were working on the street.

**State true or false:**

- i. Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions.
- ii. A vendor is a person who buys things.
- iii. The secondary occupation includes banking, transport, teaching, etc.
- iv. People who have their own business are self-employed.

**Answers:**

i) False      ii) False      iii) False      iv) True

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. The art of Zari work is centered in which state of India?**

- The art zari work is centred in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh which is known for its rich heritage of art and craft. This art has been predominant here for the last 300 years. Apart from Bhopal, it is practiced extensively in Gwalior and Indore.

**2. What is the set-up of a call centre?**

- Call Centres are usually set up as large rooms with working stations that includes a computer, a telephone set and supervisor's stations. All computers are linked to a mother computer are linked to a mother computer (servant).

### **3. What are markets?**

- A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange their goods and services. The markets may be in one specific place like Khan market in South Delhi or do not exist physically at all like online shopping (Internet).

### **4. Define street vendors.**

- Street vendor is a retail salesperson without an established place of business. Vendors sell things that are regularly prepared at home by their families. For, example, those who sell food or snacks on the streets, prepare most of these at home.

### **5. What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?**

- The price of a good depends on its demand and supply. If the demand is more and the supply is less, the price is likely to be high and vice-versa.

