



**पुना International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

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# *Social studies*

*Class - VII*

*(SECOND TERM)*

*Specimen Copy*

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Lesson No	Name Of The Lesson	
	<i>History</i>	
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## History Chapter – 8 “Devotional Paths to the Divine”

### ❖ Highlights of the chapter

- Intense devotion or love of God is the legacy of various kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements that have evolved since the eighth century.
- **The Idea of a Supreme God**
- **A New Kind of Bhakti in South India – Nayanars and Alvars**
- **Philosophy and Bhakti**
- **Basavanna’s Virashaivism**
- **The Saints of Maharashtra**
- **Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis**
- **Islam and Sufism**
- **New Religious Developments in North India**
- **A Closer Look: Kabir**
- **A Closer Look: Baba Guru Nanak**

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

1. Who amongst the following was not the Sikh Guru?
  - a. **Guru Arjun**
  - b. Guru Gobind Singh
  - c. Guru Tegh Bahadur
  - d. Guru Angad
2. The following are vachanas or sayings attributed to \_\_\_\_\_  
"The rich,  
Will make temples for Shiva. ,  
What shall I, ,  
A poor man, ,  
Do? ,  
My legs are pillars, ,  
The body the shrine, ,  
The head a cupola,  
Of gold. ,  
Listen, O Lord of the meeting rivers, ,  
Things standing shall fall, ,  
But the moving ever shall stay,"
  - a. **Basavanna**
  - b. Ramanuja
  - c. Shankara
  - d. Eknath
3. House of rest for travellers, especially one kept by a religious order.
  - a. Hogeograph
  - b. **Hospice**
  - c. Tariq
  - d. Silsila
4. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their
  - a. **khanqahs**

- b. Sadi
  - c. Zikr
  - d. Tariqa
5. Following are the composition of Surdas except
- a. Sursagara
  - b. Surasaravali
  - c. **Sursangam**
  - d. Sahitya Lahari

❖ **Match the followings:**

(a) Alvars	(i) Renunciation
(b) Togis	(ii) worship of Vishnu
(c) Sufis	(iii) Sufis
(d) Genealogy	(iv) Muslim mystics

**Answers:**

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

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Ramanyana was born in the state of **Tamil Nadu** in India.
2. Vitthala is a form of **Vishnu**.
3. Religious biographies are called **Hagiographies**.
4. The Ramacharitamanas is written in **Awadhi** language.
5. Allama Prabhu was the companion of **Basavanna**.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Kabir rejected most of the religious traditions.
2. Guru Arjan was executed by Jahangir.
3. Shankaradeva was from Assam.
4. Bakhtiar Kaki belonged to Ajmer.
5. Islam rejected monotheism.

**Answers:**

**1.True                      2.True                      3.True                      4.False                      5.False**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1. How did intense devotion come in worship?**

- Intense devotion came into worship in 8th century and later on due to the legacy of different kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements.

**2. Which castes were considered 'untouchable'?**

- Pulaiyar and the Panars castes were considered 'untouchable'.

**3. Name the set of compilation of Alwar's songs?**

- Their songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.

**4. Who was Shankaracharya and where was he born?**

- Shankaracharya was a philosopher and he was born in Kerala in the eighth century.

**5. What did Buddha teach?**

- Buddha taught that it was possible to overcome social differences and break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort.

**6. Name some of the saint-poets of Maharashtra.**

Janeshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakkubai.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1. Write a note on the contribution made by Mirabai.**

- Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century. (i) She became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered 'untouchable'. (ii) She was devoted to Krishna. (iii) She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. (iv) She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. (v) Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the 'upper' castes. (vi) She became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**2. Enlist any three teachings of Islam.**

- Islam propagated strict monotheism or submission to one God: (i) It rejected idol worship. (ii) Simplified the rituals of worship into collective prayers. (iii) They developed holy law Shariat.

### 3. How did the Sufi masters perform their activities?

- The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their khanqahs or hospices. (ii) They discussed spiritual matters. (iii) Devotees of all groups including members of the royalty and nobility, and ordinary people flocked to these khanqahs.
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## Chapter 9

### The Making Of Regional Cultures

#### Highlights Of the Chapter

The cheras and The development of mlyalam

Rulers and religious Traditions; The jagannatha Cult

The Rajputs and Traditions of heroism

Beyond regional Frontirs; the Story of Kathak

Paintings for patrons; The tradition of miniatures

A closure look : Bengal

Maynamati, Gopichandra and dharma Thakur

Pirs and temples

Fish as food

#### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

1 With what do we associate each region?

- (a) Food
- (b) Language
- (c) Clothing
- (d) All of these

2 The language spoken in the Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Urdu
- (c) Malayalam
- (d) Persian

3 Fourteenth-century text of Sanskrit which deals with grammar and poetry was called

- (a) Lilatilakam
- (b) Miniature
- (c) Basohil
- (d) Dialect

4 Chera kingdom was established in

- (a) 9th century
- (b) 10th century
- (c) 11th century
- (d) 12th century

5 The conquerors tried to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri because

- (a) they were very devoted to God Jagannatha
- (b) the temple was very beautiful
- (c) the temple had huge wealth
- (d) none of the above

**Answers : 1- d , 2 -c , 3 - a , 4 - a , 5-c**

❖ **Match the followings:**

1 . Kathakali	(a) Andhra Pradesh
2. Kuchipudi	(b) Orissa
3. Odissi	(c) Tamil Nadu
4. Bharatanatyam	(d) Kerala
5. Dochala	(e) Four roofed
6. Chauchala	(f) Double roofed

**Answers 1-d , 2 -a , 3-b , 4-c , 5 - f , 6- e**

**Fill in the blanks:**

1 The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was a part of present day \_\_\_\_\_

2 Lilatilakam was composed in .....

3 Ruler Anantvarman erected a temple for lord ..... at Puri, Orissa.

4 The legends of ..... were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila.

5 ..... paintings are done in water colour on cloth or paper.

**Answers : 1. Kerala ,2 Maniveravalam ,3 Jagannatha ,4 Radha-krishana,**

**5 Miniature**

❖ **True or False:**

- 1 Murshidabad was the capital of Bengal under the Mughal control. Dhaka
- 2 Basohli was bold and intense style of miniature paintings. T
- 3 Shankara proclaimed himself as deputy of God F King Anangbhima
- 4 Bengali language was derived from Sanskrit. T
- 5 Brihaddharma Purana permitted to eat Brahmins certain varieties of fish in Bengal T

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1 Who were the major patrons of Kathak?**

**Answer:** The Mughals were the major patrons of Kathak.

**2 Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?**

**Answer:** The temple of Jagannatha at Puri gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage. Its authority in social and political matters also increased. Hence, conquerors tried to establish control over the temple. They felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

**3 Who was Anantavarman?**

**Answer:** Anantavarman was one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty in the 12th century.

**4 Who did King Anangabhima III dedicate his kingdom to? What did he proclaim himself?**

**Answer:** King Anangabhima III dedicated his kingdom to Purushottama Jagannath and proclaimed himself as the deputy of the god.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1 Mention the role of the Chercis in the development of Malayalam.**

**Answer:** The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present-day Kerala. It is likely that Malayalam was spoken in this area. The rulers introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions.

**2 How did regional cultures evolve?**

**Answer:** Regional cultures today are often the product of complex processes of intermixing of local traditions with ideas from other parts of the sub-continent. Some traditions appear specific to some regions, others seem to be similar across regions and yet others derive from older practices in a particular area, but take a new form in other regions.

**3 How are women depicted in the stories about Rajput heroes?**

**Answer:** Sometimes these stories depict women as the cause for conflict, as men fought with one



another to either win or protect them (women). Women are also depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death. We are familiar with the stories about the practice of sati or the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands. So, those who followed the heroic ideal often had to pay for it with their lives

#### **4 Write a brief note on early Bengali literature.**

**Answer:** There are two categories of early Bengali literature: The first includes translations of the Sanskrit epics, the Mangalakavyas, auspicious poems, dealing with local deities, and Bhakti literature such as the biographies of Chaitanyadeva, the leader of the Vaishnava Bhakti movement.

- The second includes Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra, stories concerning the worship of Dharma Thakur, and fairy tales, Folk tales and ballads. The texts belonging to the first category are written while those belonging to the second category circulated orally.

#### **5 . How did miniature painting develop under the Mughal patronage?**

**Answer:** Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood. The Mughal emperors especially Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters. These painters primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. These were generally painted in brilliant colours and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting and other aspects of social life. They were often exchanged as gifts and were viewed only by the emperor and his close associates.

## **History :Chapter 10**

### **Eighteenth Century Political Formations**

#### **Highlights Of the Chapter**

**He crises of the empire and th later Mughals**

**Rich harvest and empty coffers**

**Nadirshah attacks Delhi**

**Emergence of new states**

**The old Mughal provincs**

**Awadh**

**Bengal**

## The Watan Jagirs of the Rajputs

### Seizing Independence

### The Sikhs

### The Marathas

### The jats

#### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

1 The British East India Company established its power after

- (a) 1757
- (b) 1761
- (c) 1768
- (d) 1771

2 Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources by fighting a long war in the

- (a) East India
- (b) North India
- (c) Deccan
- (d) none of these

3 Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded North India times between 1748 and 1761.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

4 During which century the Mughal Empire declined?

- (a) 18th
- (b) 16th
- (c) 19th
- (d) 21th

5 Which of the following enjoyed the zat rank of 7000?

- (a) Asaf Jah
- (b) Murshil Quli Khan
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Answers : 1-a, 2-c , 3-c , 4- a, 5- c

#### ❖ Match the followings:

1. Sadat Khan	(a) Hyderabad
2. Murshid Quli Khan	(b) Gujarat
3. Asaf Jah	(c) Malwa
4. Ijaradars	(d) Awadh
5. Raja Ajit Singh	(e) Bengal

6. Sawai Raja Jai Singh

(f) Revenue farmers

**Answers :** 1- d , 2- e , 3 - a, 4 - f, 5 - b , 6 - c

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1 Third battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Marathas and .....
- 2 Revenue in Bengal was collected in .....
- 3 Chief Minister of Marathas was called .....
- 4 System of rakhi offered protection to cultivators on payment of a tax of ..... of produce.
- 5 Mughal nobles were divided in two factions, the ..... and the .....

**Answers:** 1 Ahmad Shah Abdali 2 cash 3 Peshwa 4 20% 5 Iranis, Turanis

❖ **True or False:**

- 1 Nobles appointed as Governors by the Mughals had no control over Diwani and Faujdari.
- 2 Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded north India 5 times between 1748-1761.
- 3 Banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous during the rule of Murshid Quli Khan.
- 4 Khalsa was instituted in 1699.
- 5 Ranjit Singh was an important leader of Marathas.

**Answers** 1. False 2 true 3 False 4. True 5. False

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

1 What were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi?

Answer:

By 1730's the Maratha king was recognized as the overlord of the Deccan peninsula and had the right to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi from there. Chauth was the 25% of the land revenue and Sardeshmukhi was 9-10% of the land revenue.

2 When did Nadir Shah attacked Delhi?

Answer:

Nadir Shah attacked Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth.

**3** Name the Mughal Emperors who was assassinated?

Answer:

Farrukh Siyar and Alamgir.

**4** Who was Sa'adat Khan?

Answer:

Sa'adat Khan was governor of Awadh province during the Mughal Empire.

**5** Where was new capital founded by Sawai Raja Jai Singh?

Answer:

Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1** What were the common features of the three (Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad) Mughal Provinces?

Answer:

The common features of the three Mughal Provinces i.e. Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad are:

1. They were suspicious of Mughal's Jagirdari system;
2. Their revenue collection system was different. They were connected to the revenue farmers for collection of revenue.
3. They relied on rich members and merchants. They lent money to peasants and collected through their own agents.

**2** What efforts were made by the Khalsa for strengthening the Sikh community?

Answer:

Under Banda Bahadur's leadership Khalsa declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed (death sentence) in 1716. The Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called 'jathas' and later on 'misl'. Their combined forces were known as the grand army i.e., dal khalsa.

**3** How was Aurangzeb's policy responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Answer:

The orthodox policies of Aurangzeb provoked Sikhs, Marathas and Rajputs against Mughal Empire and the policy of crushing rebellion in Deccan led to the decline of his empire.

**4** Who founded Khalsa and when? Describe.

Answer:

Khalsa was founded in 1699 by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers. Several battles were fought by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the khalsa in 1699.

## 5 Describe religious policy of Shivaji.

Answer:

Religious Policy of Shivaji: Shivaji was a heartfelt Hindu but he had great respect for Islam as well as Quran and employed large number of Muslims in his army. Grants for construction of mosques were also provided by him. Thus, his religious policy was very much liberal.

## **Geography Chapter – 6 “Natural Vegetation and Wildlife”**

### ❖ **Highlights of the chapter:**

- Natural vegetation is the plant life of a region.
- There is a close relationship between height of land and the character of vegetation. With the change in height, the climate changes and that changes natural vegetation. The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil.
- Natural vegetation is of three types: forest, grasslands and shrubs.
  - **Forests:** These are areas where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover.
  - **Grasslands:** Which grow in the region of moderate rain.
  - **Shrubs:** Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.
- The changes in the type of natural vegetation occur mainly because of the changes of climatic condition.

### ❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. Mediterranean regions are known as
  - a. large fodder land of the world
  - b. rice bowl of the world
  - c. taiga region
  - d. orchards of the world**
2. Rohtang pass is full of
  - a. Snow
  - b. Short grass
  - c. Both snow and grass**
  - d. Water
3. Following hardwood trees found in tropical deciduous forest
  - a. rosewood, teak, ebony and shisham
  - b. rosewood, teak, mahogany and ebony
  - c. ebony, mahogany and rosewood
  - d. sal, teak, neem and shisham**
4. Tropical evergreen forests of Brazil are like
  - a. Velds
  - b. lungs of earth**
  - c. Hardwood forests
  - d. Grasslands
5. Grasslands grow in the regions of
  - a. None of these
  - b. poor rain
  - c. heavy rain
  - d. moderate rain**

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Walrus	(a) Soft wood tree
(ii) Cedar	(b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(iii) Olives	(c) A polar animal
(iv) Elephants	(d) A citrus fruit

Answers:

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

❖ **Fill in the Blanks:**

- 1 **Anaconda** one of the world's largest snakes, is found in the tropical rainforest.
2. Tropical evergreen forests are also called **Tropical rainforests.**
3. Tropical deciduous forests are called **Monsoon forests.**
4. Softwood trees are found in **temperate evergreen** forests.
5. Mediterranean forests are known as **Orchards of the world** for their fruit cultivation.

6. Coniferous forests are also called **Taiga**.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Tropical evergreen forests shed their leaves.
2. Tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry season.
3. Eucalyptus is found in temperate evergreen forests.
4. Coniferous forests are found in southern hemisphere.
5. Giraffes are found in tropical grasslands.

**Answers:**

**1.False                      2.True                      3.True                      4.False                      5.True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1. Name the animals found in tropical grasslands.**

- Elephants, Zebra, Giraffes, Deer and Leopards are commonly found in tropical grasslands.

**2. In which part of the world is temperate grassland found?**

- Temperate grasslands are found in the mild-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

**3. Name some animals of tropical deciduous forests.**

- Tigers, lions, Elephants, Langoors and Monkeys are the common animals of tropical deciduous forests.

**4. Name some important trees and animals found in the coniferous forests.**

- Chir, pine, and cedar are the important varieties of trees in the coniferous forests. Silver fox, mink, and polar bear are the common animals found here.

**5. Where do you find the Tundra vegetation?**

- Tundra vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.

**Answer the following in brief:**

**1. Why are the tropical evergreen forests so called?**

- The tropical evergreen forests are so called because they occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall

throughout the year. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are called evergreen.

## 2. Write down the features of tropical evergreen forests.

- Tropical evergreen forests are also called tropical rainforests. They occur in the hot region near the equator and close to the tropics and they receive heavy rainfall during the year. (ii) As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This keeps the forest evergreen. (iii) The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate the forest even in the day time. Hardwood trees like Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany are common trees.

## 3. Write a short not on tropical grasslands.

- Tropical grasslands occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow very tall, about 3-4 metres in height. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of this type. Common animals found here are elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer and leopards.

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## ❖ Geography Chapter – 7 “Human Environment – Settlement, Transport and Communication

### ❖ Highlights of the chapter:

- Human beings are dependent on their environment.
- To grow food, build homes and develop better means of transport and communication, human beings have modified the environment.
- **Settlements:**
  - Rural settlements can be compact or scattered.
  - A compact settlement is closely built area of settlement near flat land.
  - In a scattered settlement, dwellings are spaced over an extensive area. This type of settlement is usually found in hilly tracts and thick forests.
  - People in rural areas practice agriculture. In urban area, people are mostly engaged in services.
  - Thick mud houses with thatched roofs are common in hot climate. Local materials like sand, stone, mud, and clay are used to construct houses.
- **Transport:**
  - (i) Transport is the means by which people and goods move.



• **Roadways:**

(i) The most commonly used means of transport especially for short distances, are roads. They can be metalled or unmetalled.

• **Railways:**

(i) The railways carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly and economically.

• **Waterways:**

(i) Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance.

• **Airways:**

(i) It is the fastest means of transport developed in the early twentieth century.

• **Communication:**

(i) Communication is the process of conveying messages to others.

(ii) Different modes of communication are used to provide information, to educate as well as to entertain.

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. River Nile is located in
  - a. **Africa**
  - b. None of these
  - c. Asia
  - d. America
2. Yak animal for transport is used in-
  - a. **Tibet**
  - b. Brazil
  - c. Argentina
  - d. Andes Mountain
3. The place where a building develops is known as?
  - a. Side
  - b. **Site**
  - c. Nagar
  - d. Office
4. In these settlements, people build homes to live in.
  - a. **Permanent settlements**
  - b. Temporary settlements
  - c. Metalled settlements
  - d. Unmetalled settlements
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ settlement is a closely built area of dwellings.
  - a. Short

- b. Large
- c. Scattered
- d. **Compact**

❖ **Match the following:**

(a) Services	(i) Europe
(b) Andes Mountains	(ii) Africa
(c) Cape Town	(iii) Latin America
(d) Rotterdam	(iv) Urban settlement

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

❖ **Fill in the Blanks:**

1. **Settlements** are places where people build their homes.
2. Settlements occupied for a shorter period of time are called **Temporary** settlements.
3. **Flyovers** are built over raised structure.
4. Settlements flourished and civilisations develop near **River** valleys.
5. The Trans-Siberian railways connect **St. Petersburg** to **Vladivostok**.
6. Helicopters are used in the time of **Calamities** for rescuing people.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in areas of hot climate.
2. Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.
3. Helicopters are useful in plain areas.
4. Satellites have made communication slower.
5. Aeroplanes have made travel faster.

**Answers:    1.true            2.true            3.false            4.false            5.true**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions**

**1. Define the term transhumance.**

- Transhumance is a seasonal movement of people who rear animals in search of new pastures according to changes in seasons.

## 2. Which is the highest roadway in the world?

- Manali-Leh Highway in the Himalayan Mountains is one of the highest roadways in the world.

## 3. Which are the two types of waterways?

- Waterways are mainly of two types- inland waterways and sea routes.

## 4. Which is the longest railway in the world?

- The Trans-Siberian railway is the longest railway system in the world. It connects St. Petersburg in Western Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast.

## 5. Name some of the important ports of the world.

- Some of the important ports of the world are: (i) Singapore and Mumbai in Asia. (ii) New York and Los Angeles in North America, (iii) Rio de Janeiro in South America. (iv) Durban and Cape Town in Africa. (v) Sydney in Australia, (vi) London and Rotterdam in Europe.

### ❖ Answer the following in brief:

#### 1. What do you mean by site? Which factors help to select a site for settlement?

- The place where a building or a settlement develops is called its site. The natural conditions for selection of an ideal site are: (i) Favourable climate, (ii) Availability of water, (iii) Suitable land and (iv) Fertile soil.

#### 2. How did people in the early days travel long distances? What changes came with the passage of time?

- In the early days people had no means of transport. Whenever they had to go somewhere they walked on foot. (ii) They used animals to carry their goods. (iii) Invention of the wheel, made transport easier. With the passage of time different means of transport developed. Modern means of transport save time and energy.

#### 3. Give some merits and demerits of roadways as a means of transport.

- **Merits:** Roadways are the most commonly used means of transport for short distances. Roadways have also been built in terrains like deserts, forests, high mountains, etc. **Demerits:** (i) We cannot send goods in bulk at a time like those in railways. (ii) High maintenance of roads is required especially after rainy seasons and it is not as comfortable as railways or airways.

## **Geography Chapter – 8**

### **“Human Environment – Interactions and the subtropical regions**

#### **Highlights Of the Chapter**

Life in the Amazon Basin

Climate

Rainforests

People of the Rain forest

Life In The Ganga- Brahmaputra Basin

Lake : A source of livilihood

#### **❖ Multiple choice questions:**

**1.** What are the common needs of all the people?

- (a) Food
- (b) Toys
- (c) Camera
- (d) All of these

**2** The place where a river flows into another water body is called

- (a) river’s mouth
- (b) river’s nose
- (c) river’s leg
- (d) all of these

**3** How is the climate of Amazon basin characterized?

- (a) By cold and wet
- (b) By hot and wet
- (c) By dry or wet
- (d) None of thes

**4** At night the temperature goes down in the Amazon basin but the humidity

- (a) remains same
- (b) remains low
- (c) remains high
- (d) none of these

**5** The forests are in fact so thick that the dense ‘roof is created by

- (a) cement
- (b) concrete

- (c) leaves
- (d) stones

**Answers : 1- a , 2 -a , 3 -b , 4- c , 5 - c**

❖ **Match the followings:**

1.Susu	(a) Variety of snakes
2. Kolkata	(b) Important port
3. Cassava	(c) Stored water in leaves
4. Bromeliads	(d) Blind dolphin
5. Anaconda and boa	(e) Underground root

**Answers : 1- d , 2 -b , 3 -e , 4 -c , 5 - a ,**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1 Women of warrior tribe in Roman empire were called .....
- 2 Small rivers that join a main river are called .....
- 3 Large houses called ..... have steep slanting roof.
- 4 West Bengal and Assam are known for ..... plantations.
- 5 People in ..... eat queen ants and their eggs.

**Answers : 1. Amazon 2. Tributeries 3 Maloca 4 Tea 5. Amazon basin**

❖ **True or False:**

- 1 Spanish explorers discovered the Amazon river.
- 2 It rains only for two months in the Amazon basin.
- 3 the flesh eating piranha fish is found in Amazon river.
- 4 In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta area, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligators are found.
- 5 Agra is on the confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna.

**Answers : 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5 False**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1 What do the people of the rainforest grow?**

**Answer:** They grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato.

**2 How and why are terraces built?**

**Answer:** Terraces are built on steep slopes to create flat surfaces on which crops are grown.

**3 By what names is the river Brahmaputra known in different places.**

**Answer:** Meghna, Padma, Dehang, Debang, Yamuna, etc.

**4 Name the cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.**

**Answer:** Sugarcane and jute.

**5 . What is susu? What does its presence indicate?**

**Answer:** In the fresh water of River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, a variety of dolphin is found which is locally known as susu. Its presence indicates the health of the river.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1 Write a short note on the climate of the Amazon Basin.**

**Answer:** The climate of the Amazon Basin is characterised by hot and wet climate throughout the year. Both day and night and almost equally hot and humid. It rains almost everyday. The day temperatures are high with very high humidity. At night the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.

**2 The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin has varied topography. How does it affect the distribution of population there? [V. Imp.]**

**Answer:** The basin area has a varied topography. As a result, the distribution of the population is not even everywhere in the area. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore less number of people live in the mountain area of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. Therefore, the density of the population of the plains is very high.

**3 What is the main activity of the people of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin? Give an account of it.**

**Answer:** The main activity of the people of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is agriculture. Paddy is the main crop here. Other crops grown here are wheat, maize, sorgham gram and millets. Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown. Banana plantations are seen in some areas in the plain. In the West Bengal and Assam tea is grown in plantations. Silk is produced through the cultivation of silkworms in parts of Bihar and Assam. In the mountains and hills, where the slopes are gentle crops are grown on terraces.

**4 What do you know about the wildlife of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?**

**Answer:** The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is rich in wildlife. A variety of animals are found here. Elephants, tigers, deer and monkeys are common. The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the Brahmaputra plain. In the delta region, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligator are found. Aquatic life abounds in the fresh river waters, the lakes and the Bay of Bengal Sea. Popular varieties of fish such as catla, rohu and hilsa can be found here.

### **5 How is tourism an important activity in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?**

**Answer:** The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several big towns and cities, such as Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata. All these places are important from tourism point of view. Taj Mahal on the bank of river Yamuna in Agra is a famous tourist place. Allahabad is situated on the confluence of the river Ganga and Yamuna. Several people visit this place everyday to have a holy dip in it. Buddhist stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara, Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wildlife sanctuaries are some other places in the basin where people from different parts of the country and abroad go with great enthusiasm.



## **Civics Chapter – 5 “Women Change the World”**

### **Highlights of the chapter**

- Fewer Opportunities and Rigid Expectations
- ✓ There are many stereotypes that exist in society such as girls and women are not capable of dealing with technical things. Due to these stereotypes, many girls do not get the same support that boys get.
- Learning for change
- ✓ Going to school is an extremely important part of a child’s life. In the 19th century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged.

- Schooling and education today
- ✓ Today, both boys and girls attend school in large numbers. Yet there are still some differences between the education of boys and girls. India has a census every 10 years, which counts the whole population of the country.
- Women's Movement
- ✓ Women and girls now have the right to study and go to school. Their situation has improved in other spheres like legal reform, violence and health.

### 1) *Campaigning*

An important part of the women's movement was Campaigns. Campaigns have led to the making of new laws.

### 2) *Showing Solidarity*

The women's movement is also about showing unity with other women and causes.

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

1. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain knew how to read and write
  - a. Bangla
  - b. Hindi
  - c. Urdu**
  - d. English
2. Who said these lines? "I would start working at dawn, and I would still be at it until well beyond midnight. I had no rest in between. I was only fourteen years old at the time. I came to nurture a great longing: I would learn to read and I would read a religious manuscript"?
  - a. Ramabai
  - b. Rashundari**
  - c. Rokeya
  - d. Laxmi
3. Our belief that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language, we create a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Prejudice
  - b. Discrimination
  - c. Difference
  - d. Stereotype**
4. Passage of law on domestic violence in 2006 was the result of
  - a. protesting
  - b. raising awareness
  - c. showing solidarity
  - d. campaigning**
5. According to Rokeya Sakhawat lady land is a place where \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Land build by ladies
  - b. Lady have freedom to study and work**
  - c. Lot of Ladies are living



d. Ladies owned lot of land

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. We find more women in professions such as teaching and **Nursing**.
2. Rashundari Devi was born in the state of **West Bengal**.
3. According to 2011 census, **65.46** percent women are literate.
4. Ramabai was honoured with title of **Pandita** due to her capability to read and write.
5. Rashundari Devi wrote her autobiography in **Bangla** language.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Women are good only for certain jobs.
2. Laxmi Lakra is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.
3. Ramabai was given the title 'Pandita'.
4. Women never struggled at the all to learn to read and write.
5. Many men support the women's movement as well.

**Answers:**

**1.False      2.True      3.True      4.False      5.True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1. What are stereotypes?**

- When it is believed that people belonging to certain groups based on religion, wealth, language, sex etc. would behave in a particular manner, we create a stereotype. For example, people believe that girls or boys will behave in a certain manner.

**2. Why was Ramabai given the title of 'Pandita'?**

- It was because she could write and read Sanskrit. It was a markable achievement as women were not allowed such knowledge those days.

**3. Which are the two languages Rokeya Sakhawat learned?**

- Rokeya Sakhawat learned to read and write Bangla and English.

#### 4. What is census?

- Counting of whole population of the country under various heads is known as census. It is done once every 10 years.

#### 5. Why many girls do not continue their education?

- Many girls do not continue their education due to poverty and discrimination.

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

##### 1. Give an account about the learning scenario in the 19th century.

- In the 19th century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. (i) Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. (ii) There was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then, many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. (iii) Women struggled to learn to read and write.

##### 2. Write about women's movements?

- Women, individually and collectively, have struggled to bring about changes in their status and get equality in the society, this is known as women's movements. It awakened women for their rights. Individual women and women's organisations from different parts of the country are part of these movements, along with some men.
- 

## **Civics Chapter – 6 “Understanding Media”**

### **❖ Highlights of the chapter**

- ✓ Media is a word that is often used to refer to the radio, TV, newspapers, Internet and several other forms of communication.
- ✓ Understanding Media, will help you to explore more about the media.
- ✓ You will understand why it is necessary for the media to be independent in a democratic country.
- ✓ Also, you will know the way the media affects our daily lives.

- ✓ Media is the plural form of the word ‘medium’ and it describes the various ways, through which, we communicate in society.
- ✓ Everything ranging from the stall at the local fair to the programme that you see on TV can be called **media**. It refers to all means of communication.
- ✓ TV, radio and newspapers are a form of media that reaches millions of people, or the masses, across the country and the world and thus called **mass media**.

**Multiple choice questions:**

1. Coast of Florida is in the
  - a. Brazil
  - b. United States**
  - c. Japan
  - d. China
2. In a democracy in which all people are equal and should be able to lead a life of dignity, advertising tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the
  - a. Poor**
  - b. Government
  - c. Rich
  - d. Businessmen
3. \_\_\_ draw our attention to various product and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them
  - a. Advertisement**
  - b. Labelling
  - c. Packaging
  - d. Branding
4. When a large number of people come together and openly state their opposition to some issue. Organising a rally, starting a signature campaign, blocking roads etc. are some of the ways in which this is done
  - a. Broadcast
  - b. Public protest**
  - c. Riot
  - d. Violence
5. This refers to news reports, articles, interviews, stories, etc., that are printed in newspapers, magazines and books for a wide audience to read.
  - a. Broadcast
  - b. Print paper
  - c. Publish**
  - d. Report

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
----------	----------

(i) Influence	(a) Thing/service made for sale in market.
(ii) Branding	(b) Giving particular name or sign
(iii) Product	(c) Power to change someones belief.
(iv) Lifestyle	(d) Way of living

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

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Newspapers can reach **millions** of people.
2. **Modern technology** helps media to reach more people.
3. TV channels are a part of **big business** houses.
4. Media helps in **discussing** events.
5. Several local groups come to start their **Own** media.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Mass media is constantly thinking of ways to make money
2. Media plays a very important role in providing news.
3. Media is always independent while reporting
4. Media is important for a true democracy.
5. Censorship goes in the favour of the media.

Answers:

- 1.True      2.True      3.False      4.False      5.False

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1. What do you mean by mass media?**

- Media that reaches large number of people or the masses, across the country and the world is called mass media. For example Television, radio, newspaper etc.

**2. What is Censorship?**

- Censorship refers to the power that the government has to disallow media from showing or publishing certain issues.

### **3. Mention any one positive aspect of television.**

- Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

### **4. What do you mean by balanced report?**

- A balanced report is one that discusses all the points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the reader to make up his mind.

### **5. What do you mean by factual information?**

- Factual information is the information about a particular news or issue that is often not complete and can be one sided.

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

#### **1. How has television brought the world closer?**

- Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world. Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. Most of the cartoons which we watch on TV are from Japan or the USA. We can now be sitting in any part of the country and can see the incidents taking place in any part of the world. Thus, television has brought the world closer.

#### **2. Describe the relationship between media and technology.**

- Changing technology helps media to reach more people. It also improves the quality of sound and images. (ii) Cable TV and use of Internet are some examples of technology in media. (iii) Newspapers, magazines, etc. are called print media and they use various technologies to present the material in an eye-catching way. TV, radio are called electronic media and they have brought the world closer to us.

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## **Civics Chapter – 7 “Understanding Advertising”**

### **Highlights Of the Chapter**

Building brands and brand values

Brand values and social values

How does an advertisement made

Advertising and democracy

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1 Where all do we see advertisements?

- (a) Televisions
- (b) newspapers
- (c) magazines
- (d) All of these

2 Advertisements draw our attention towards

- (a) products
- (b) brands
- (c) brand values
- (d) all of them

3 What does refer to the person for whom the goods have been made and who pays money to buy and use them?

- (a) Producer
- (b) Consumer
- (c) Advertiser
- (d) All of these

4 When a company takes masoor ki daal and puts it into a packet, it will need

- (a) a special name (brand name)
- (b) masoor ki daal
- (c) top taste daal
- (d) None of these

5 What does refer to a thing or service that has been made for being sold in the market?

- (a) Brand
- (b) Brand value
- (c) Product
- (d) None of these

**Answers 1. -d 2. - d 3. - b 4. - a 5- c**

❖ **Match the followings:**

1. Thing or Service	(a) Social advertising
2. Who buys a product or service	(b) Commercial advertising
3. Promote product or service	(c) Product
4. Promote equality in society	(d) Consumer

**Answers 1- c , 2- d , 3- b , 4- a**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1 Advertisement helps building ..... name of products.

- 2 Brand values are conveyed through the use of ..... and .....
- 3 ..... advertisements are made by the government agencies to give social message
- 4 Branding means stamping a ..... with a name.
- 5

**Answers : 1. Brand      2. Visuals ,words      3. Social      4. Product**

**True or False:**

- 1 Social advertisements have no message to convey.
- 2 Advertisements play a role in convincing people to buy a product
- 3 Advertisements mostly focus on the lives of rich and famous.
- 4 . Branded products cost less than the unbranded ones.

**Answers : 1. False    2. True    3. True    4. false**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

1 What is advertising?

Answer:

Advertising is means of publicity of product through various means.

2 What do advertisements do?

Answer:

Advertisements draw our attention to various products and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them.

3 What impressions does advertising create on us?

Answer:

It creates the impression that the advertised item is better than others.

4 What is brand value?

Answer:

Brand value of a product is made from its quality. Values like treating our guests well and making sure our children get nutritious food are used by brands to create brand values.

5 What is lifestyle?

Answer:

Lifestyle is associated with whole living of a person particularly his food habits, clothes, living place etc.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1** Why do advertisements make the product costly?

Answer:

In the advertisement, a lot of money is spent by the company. Producing and showing advertisements repeatedly in the media and packaging of a brand product make it costly.

**2** What do you understand about social advertisements?

Answer:

Social advertisements are made by the governments or NGOs or by the other non-profitable organizations. Social advertisements are not for the purposes of selling their products or services but for the information of general public so that they could get the profit of government schemes or may be prevented them from any miss-happening.

**3** What brand values are used by the two daal companies-‘Top Taste Daal’ and ‘Best Taste Daar’?

Answer:

Both ‘Top Taste Daal’ and ‘Best Taste Daal’ companies are focussing on different aspects. ‘Top Taste Daal’ is appealing to our social tradition of treating guests extremely well. ‘Best Taste Daal’ is appealing to our children’s health and that they eat things that are good for them. Values such as treating our guests well and making sure our children get nutritious food are used by brands to create brand values.

**4** How do the advertisements affect the society?

Answer:

Advertisements can affect the society in the following ways:

1. It helps making a reputed brand name;
2. It provides a range of products;
3. We get to know about the products.
4. It helps to select good and cheap items comparatively.

**5** Why are social values used by the companies?

Answer:

Social values are used amply by the advertising companies because social values reflect that a person or his family’s social nature. Social values include a great respect of guests, much more affection for children; great care of family members etc. The product manufacturing companies take it as a positive factor for selling the product and thus, use such quotes or slogans which affect the motions and appeal to purchase the product.

## **Civics Chapter – 8 “Markets Around Us”**

### **Highlights of the chapter:**



A market is where buyers and sellers are involved in the sale and purchase of goods. It establishes a link between the producer and the consumer and helps them connect to each other. It allows the sellers to sell their produce and the buyers to choose from the various products.

**Weekly Market:**

(i) A weekly market is so-called because it is held on a specific day of the week.

**Shops in the Neighbourhood:**

(i) There are many shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhood.

**Shopping Complexes:**

(i) There are other markets in the urban area which have many shops at one place. These are called shopping complexes.

**Chain of Markets:**

(i) The people in between the producer and the final consumer are traders.

**Markets Everywhere:**

(i) All markets work in a space in a particular manner and time.

**Markets and Equality:**

(i) Whether we can be buyers or sellers in these different markets depends among other things, on the money that we have.

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. It is a market where goods are sold direct to the consumers
  - a. National market
  - b. Retail market**
  - c. International market
  - d. Wholesale market
2. Which of the following is false regarding weekly market
  - a. In weekly markets, these shop owners store the things they sell at home.
  - b. Held on specific day of the week
  - c. Many things in weekly markets are available at costly rates**
  - d. Most of them are helped by their family members and, hence, do not need to hire workers.
3. In which market goods are sold and purchase in large quantity
  - a. Wholesale market**
  - b. International market
  - c. National market
  - d. Retail market
4. The final product reaches the buyers through a
  - a. Consumers
  - b. Agents
  - c. Chain of market**
  - d. Wholesaler
5. Shopkeepers procure their goods from
  - a. All of these**

- b. wholesaler
- c. farms
- d. factories

❖ **Match the following :**

(a) Market	(i) A market which is held on a particular day of the week
(b) Retailer	(ii) This refers to buying or selling in large quantities.
(c) Wholesale	(iii) A trader who sells things to a customer.
(d) Weekly Market	(iv) Any place that brings together a buyer and a seller to exchange goods

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

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Advertisements draw our **attention** to various products.
2. Stamping a product with a particular name and sign is called **Branding**.
3. Advertisements often target our personal **Emotions**.
4. Advertising a product costs a lot of **Money**.
5. **Branded** products are costly because they include the costs of packaging and advertising.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Advertisements mostly focus on the lives of rich and famous.
2. Social advertisements have no message to convey.
3. Branded products cost less than the unbranded ones.
4. Advertisements play a role in convincing people to buy a product.
5. Advertisements built brands.

**Answers:    1.True            2.False            3.False            4.True**  
**5.True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1. What makes the consumer confused?**

- Sometimes there are two or more advertisements of a similar product of different brands. This makes the consumer confused, because it becomes difficult for him to differentiate between the same product of different brands.

**2. Why do companies show the advertisements again and again?**

- There are so many advertisements in the market. This creates a pressure on the companies and they start showing the advertisements again and again to make it most popular.

### **3. Mention one drawback of advertisement.**

- Drawback of advertisement is that it tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the poor.

### **4. Write the effects of advertisement.**

- Advertisements attract the attention of the consumers and affect their choice of buying a product thereby increasing the sale of products.

### **5. What do you mean by social advertisements?**

- Social advertisements are advertisements made by the State or private agencies. These advertisements have a larger message for the society.

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

#### **1. How do we find advertisements everywhere?**

- Today we are surrounded by advertisements everywhere like on television, listen to them on radio, see them on the streets and in newspapers and magazines. (ii) Taxis and rickshaws carry advertisements on them. (iii) When we go to cinemas, advertisements are shown before the film begins and on the Internet, they often pop-up on visiting different websites.

#### **2. How do advertisements attract our attention?**

- Advertisements attract the attention of consumer to the various products. (ii) Products are displayed in multi-colours and with catchy slogans or tag lines. (iii) The products are displayed positively so that people get interested.

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## **Civics Chapter – 9 “ A Shirt in The Market”**

### **Highlights Of the Chapter**

A cotton farmer in Kurnool

The cloth market of erode

Putting out systems- weavers producing cloth at home

Weaver's cooperative

The garment exporting factory near Delhi

The shirts in the united states

Who are the gainers in the market

Market and equality

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

**1** The story of shirt does begins with:

- (a) Spinning
- (b) Production of Cotton
- (c) Weaving
- (d) Selling

**2** How much amount did Swapna borrow to buy seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.?

- (a) Rs 1500
- (b) Rs 2000
- (c) Rs 2500
- (d) Rs 3000

**3** What promise did Swapna make to the traders?

- (a) Not to give interest to him
- (b) To give heavy amount of interest
- (c) To sell her all cotton to him
- (d) None of these

**4** Where is cotton sold in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Kurnool
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Vijaywada
- (d) None of these

**5** Which is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls and then spun into thread?

- (a) Ginning mill
- (b) Cloth mill
- (c) Handloom factory
- (d) Powerloom factory

❖ **Answwes** 1. - b , 2. - c, 3 - c 4-a , 5-a

❖ **Match the followings:**

**Answers ; 1- c    2 - d    3- a    4- b**

1. Weaver	(a) who gets goods from other countries
2. Exporter	(b) money put in by the manufacturer to produce the cloth
3. Importer	(c) makes clothes with yam
4. Investment	(d) sells goods to other countries

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1 Chain of markets link the producer to the .....
- 2 The arrangement between a merchant and weavers is an example of .....  
system
- 3 Women are employed in garment factories as helpers on ..... wages.
- 4 Cultivation of cotton requires high level of inputs such as ..... and .....

**Answers 1. Consumer    2. Putting out    3. Low    4. Fertilizers and pesticides**

❖ **True or False:**

- 1 Markets offer equal opportunities to all.
- 2 The weavers depend on the farmers for raw material.
- 3 **Buying and selling takes place at every step in the chain of markets.**
- 4 The foreign business persons do not make profit in the Indian market.

**Answers 1. False                    2. False                    3. True                    4 False**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**1 In what ways are weavers dependent on cloth merchants?**

**Answer:** Weavers are dependent on cloth merchants for raw materials and markets.

**2 You might have heard of cooperatives in your area. It could be in milk, provisions, paddy, etc. Find out for whose benefit they were set up?**

**Answer:** They were set up for the benefit of those who were in want of capital.

**3 Why do you think more women are employed in the Impex garment factory? Discuss.**

**Answer:** More women are employed in the Impex garment factory because they agree to work even at the lowest possible wages.

**4 How do the garment exporters meet the conditions set by the foreign buyers?**

**Answer:** The garment exporters cut costs. They get maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages.

**5 Compare the earnings per shirt of the worker in the garment factory, the garment exporter, and the business person in the market abroad. What do you find?**

**Answer:** The business person abroad makes a profit of Rs. 600 on one shirt and the garment exporter gains Rs. 100 on one shirt. So far the worker's earning is concerned, he gets only Rs. 15 per shirt.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1 . What are the following people doing at the Erode cloth market—merchants, weavers, exporters?**

**Answer: Merchants.** They supply cloth on order to garment manufactures and exporters around the country. They purchase the yam and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made.

**Weavers.** They make cloth and bring this to the Erode cloth market for sale. They also make cloth on order from the merchant.

**Exporters.** They use the cloth to make shirts to export them to foreign buyers.

**2 If the weavers were to buy yam on their own and sell cloth, they would probably earn three times more. Do you think this is possible? How? Discuss.**

**Answer:** In such a situation the weavers would definitely earn more. They would buy yam at the lowest possible price and would sell cloth at the highest possible price. They would select the market of their choice for better price.

**3 What are the demands foreign buyers make on the garment exporters? Why do the garment exporters agree to these demands?**

**Answer:** They demand the lowest prices from the garment exporters.

They set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delays in delivery in dealt with strictly.

The garment exporters agree to these demands because they are able to gain maximum profits even after that.

**4 What are the reasons that the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market?**

**Answer:** There are various reasons why the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market:

Some of them are given below:

1. He sells his shirts to people belonging to the high-income groups.

2. He is able to sell a large number of shirts every day.
3. He knows the ways to get work done by the garment exporters at the lowest possible price.

**5How are small farmers in the grip of the local trader? [V. Imp.]**

**Answer:** Small farmers can not do without the help of the local traders. They depend on them for various reasons:

- During cropping season they take a loan from the local traders.
- Whenever there is an illness in the family they go to the local trader for help.
- Farmers also face seasonal unemployment. There are times in the year when they have no work and hence no income.

During this time their survival depends on borrowing money from him.

Due to these reasons, small farmers easily come in the grip of the powerful local traders.

