



पुना International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

❖ CLASS VII SOCIAL SCIENCE SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER STUDY MATERIAL

HISTORY – CHAPTER – 5 RULERS AND BUILDERS

Rulers and Buildings

Between the 8th and 18th Centuries- two kinds of structures built by kings and officers: 1) forts, palaces, garden residences and tombs – safe, protected and grandiose places of rest in this world 2) structures meant for public activity including temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravanserais and bazaars. Kings were expected to care for subjects and hence by building structures for their use and comfort, they wanted to get praise from the people. Construction was mostly carried out by others including merchants. Built temples, mosques and wells, nevertheless, domestic architecture – large mansions (Havelis) of merchants–survived only from the 18th Century.

Engineering Skills and Construction

Monuments give insight into the technologies used for construction. Roof, for example, is manufactured by placing wooden beams or a slab of stone across four walls. However, to make a large room with elaborate superstructure requires more sophisticated skills. Between the 7th and 10th centuries, architects added more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns—a style of architecture called “trabeate” or “corbelled”, which was used in constructing temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells (baolis) between 8th and 13th centuries.

Temple Construction in the Early Eleventh Century

King Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty constructed the **Kandariya Mahadeva temple** dedicated to Shiva in 999. It had an ornamented gateway leading to an entrance and the main hall (mahamandapa) where dances were performed. Image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine (garbhagriha)-the place for ritual worship where only the king, his immediate family and priests gathered. The Khajuraho complex contained royal temples where commoners were not allowed entry. The temples were decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.

The **Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur** has the tallest shikhara amongst temples of its time, so building it was not easy as there were no cranes in those days and it was too heavy to lift manually the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara. Hence, the architects built an inclined path (not too steep) that started over 4km away to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top. The path was dismantled after the temple was constructed, but the residents of the area remembered the experience of the construction of the temple for a long time. Even now a village near the temple is called Charupallam, the “Village of the Incline”.

Two noticeable technological and stylistic developments from the 12th century-(1) Architectural form called “arcuate”-the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows were sometimes carried by arches. (2) High-quality limestone cement- mixed with stone chips, hardened into concrete-increasingly used in construction- helped make the construction of large structures easier and faster.

Building Temples, Mosques and Tanks

Temples and mosques beautifully constructed- reasons: they were places of worship, were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron- Example of Rajarajeshvara temple built by King Rajarajadeva for the worship of his god, Rajarajeshvaram-King took God’s name as it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a god-via the rituals of worship at the temple one god (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram)-Largest temples were all constructed by kings-lesser deities in the temple were gods and goddesses of the allies and subordinates of the ruler-it was a miniature model of the world ruled by the king and his allies. Muslim Sultans and Padshahs did not claim to be incarnations of god-Persian court chronicles described the Sultan as the “Shadow of God”. An inscription in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque- God chose Alauddin as a king (he had the qualities of Moses and Solomon, the great lawgivers of the past). The greatest lawgiver and architect God created the world out of chaos and introduced order and symmetry.

With the advent of the new dynasty to power, kings wanted to emphasise their moral rights to be rulers. Building places of worship helped rulers with the chance to proclaim a close relationship with God, especially important in an age of rapid political change-rulers offered patronage to the learned and pious- tried to transform their capitals and cities into great cultural centres-brought fame to their rule and their realm-made precious water available by constructing tanks and reservoirs- Sultan Iltutmish constructed a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i-Kuhna-called the Hauz-i-Sultani or the “King’s Reservoir.”

Rulers often constructed tanks and reservoirs – big and small – for use by ordinary people. Sometimes, these tanks and reservoirs were part of a temple, mosque or a gurdwara (a place of worship and congregation for Sikhs).

Why were Temples Targeted?

Since temples were built to demonstrate a King’s devotion to God and their power and wealth-when they attacked one another’s kingdoms they often targeted these buildings. Early 19th century, Pandyan King Shrimara Shrivallabha invaded Sri Lanka and defeated king, Sena I (831-851). According to a Buddhist monk and chronicler Dhammakitti “, he removed all the valuables ... The statue of the Buddha made entirely of gold in the Jewel Palace ... and the golden images in the various monasteries – all these he seized.” In order to avenge this blow to the pride of the Sinhalese Ruler, the next Sinhalese ruler, Sena II, ordered his general to invade Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas. The expedition made a special effort to find and restore the gold statue of the Buddha. Early 11th century, Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple in his capital-filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers. The list included: a Sun-pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalingas of Orissa; and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, contemporary of Rajendra I- attacked the temples of defeated kings-looted their wealth and idols-not a very

important ruler at that time-by destroying temples – especially the one at Somnath – won credit as a great hero of Islam.

Gardens, Tombs and Forts

The Mughal architecture was complex-Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, and especially Shah Jahan personally interested in literature, art and architecture-Babur described his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels-garden called Chahar bagh, four gardens, because of their symmetrical division into quarters. Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan built some beautiful Chahar baghs in Kashmir, Agra and Delhi-architectural innovations during Akbar's reign-architects turned to the tombs of Central Asian Ancestor Timur for the inspiration-central towering dome and the tall gateway (pishtaq) important aspects of Mughal architecture (visible in Humayun's tomb)-tomb placed in the centre of a huge formal Chahar bagh-built in the tradition known as "eight paradises" or hasht bihisht – a central hall surrounded by eight rooms- constructed with red sandstone, edged with white marble- During Shah Jahan's reign different elements of Mughal architecture was fused in grand harmonious synthesis-his reign witnessed huge amount of construction in Agra and Delhi-ceremonial halls of public and private audience (diwan-i khas o am) was carefully planned-located within a large courtyard, these courts were described as chihil sutun or 40 pillared halls-Shahjahan's audience hall resembled a mosque- pedestal where his throne was placed was described as the qibla, the direction faced by Muslims at prayer since everybody faced that direction when the court was in session-architectural features suggest the idea of King as a representative of God on earth-connection between royal justice and the imperial court emphasised by Shah Jahan in his newly constructed court in the Red Fort at Delhi-behind emperor's throne was series of pietra dura inlays that depict the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute- belief is that Orphus's music could calm ferocious beasts until they coexisted together peaceably-Shah Jahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals creating a world where all could live together in harmony-Shah Jahan's capital was Agra-nobility had homes amidst formal gardens built in the Chahar bagh format, also known as "Riverfront garden." Shah Jahan adapted the river-front garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal-white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its south. Shah Jahan develops this architectural form as a means to control the access that nobles had to the river. In the new city of Shahjahanabad, constructed in Delhi, the imperial palace commanded the river-front and only especially favoured nobles– like his eldest son Dara Shukoh – were given access to the river. All others had to construct their homes in the city away from the River Yamuna.

Region and Empire

Between 8th and 18th centuries-construction activity increased-rise in sharing of ideas across regions-traditions of one region adopted by another-Examples: In Vijayanagara, the elephant stables of the rulers were strongly influenced by the style of architecture found in the adjoining Sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda-In Vrindavan, near Mathura, temples were constructed in architectural styles that were very similar to the Mughal palaces in Fatehpur Sikri. In Bengal, local rulers had developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut-Mughals liked this "Bangla dome" and adapted this to their architecture- Many buildings in Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri follow architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa. Authority of the Mughal rulers waned in the 18th century, but the architectural styles developed under their patronage were constantly used and adapted by other rulers whenever they tried to establish their own kingdoms.

❖ **Answer the following questions:**

1. How is the “trabeate” principle of architecture different from the “arcuate”?

Answer: The “trabeate” principle of architecture is different from the “arcuate”. Because in the trabeate principle of architecture, roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. But, in the arcuate principle of architecture, the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was carried by arches.

2. What is a shikhara?

Answer: The highest roof of a Hindu temple is called a ‘Shikhara’. The Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara among the temples of its time. Constructing it was not easy because there were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually.

3. What is pietra-dura?

Answer: Pietra dura is the coloured hard stones placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone, creating beautiful and ornate patterns. Behind the emperor Shah Jahan’s throne were a series of pietra dura inlays that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheus’s music could calm ferocious beasts until they coexisted with humans peacefully.

4. What are the elements of a Mughal chahar bagh garden?

Answer: Char bagh gardens were gardens placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens were called ‘Chahar bagh’ i.e., four gardens because of their symmetrical division into quarters. The chahar bagh garden also had a variation that historians describe as the “riverfront garden”. This dwelling was not located in the middle of the chahar bagh but at its edge, close to the bank of the river.

5. How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

Answer: Temples were constructed as places of worship and are meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron. The temples were miniature models of the world ruled by the king and his allies. For example, the Rajarajeshvara temple was built by King Rajarajadeva for the worship of his god, Rajarajeshvaram. Generally, the names of the rulers and the gods were very similar. The king took the god’s name because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a God. Through the rituals of worship in the temple, one god (Rajarajadeva) honored another (Rajarajeshvaram).

6. An inscription in Shah Jahan’s diwan-i khas in Delhi stated: “If there is Paradise on Earth, it is here, it is here, it is here.” How was this image created?

Answer: During Shah Jahan’s reign, the different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. His reign witnessed a huge amount of construction activity, especially in Agra and Delhi. The ceremonial halls of the public and private audience (Diwan-i khas and Diwan-i-am) were carefully planned. These courts were placed within a large courtyard and were described as ‘Chihil Sutun’ or forty-pillared halls.

The audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque and the pedestal on which Shah Jahan's throne was placed was frequently described as the 'Qibla'. The idea of the king as a representative of God on earth was suggested by these architectural features.

7. How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone – the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak – received justice equally from the emperor?

Answer: The Mughal court suggests that everyone – the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak – received justice equally from the emperor in the following ways:

- a. The connection between royal justice and the imperial court was emphasized by Shah Jahan in his newly constructed court inside the Red Fort in Delhi.
- b. Behind the emperor, Shah Jahan's throne was a series of pietra dura inlays that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheus's music could calm ferocious beasts until they coexisted together peaceably.
- c. The construction of Shah Jahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals, creating a world where all could live together in harmony.

8. What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad?

Answer: The river Yamuna played a major role in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad. Shah Jahan adapted the river-front garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal, the grandest architectural accomplishment of his reign. Here the white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its south. Shah Jahan developed this architectural form as a means to control the access that nobles had to the river. Only the exceptionally favored nobles – like his eldest son Dara Shukoh – were given access to the river. All others had to construct their homes in the city away from the River Yamuna.

Rulers And Buildings Summary

The NCERT Class 7 Our Past-II Chapter 5 talks about the following topics:

1. Temple construction in the early eleventh century
2. Importance of temples and mosques
3. Construction of gardens, tombs and forts during the Mughal period
4. Development of new regions and empire

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER – 5 “WATER”

Overview

Water Cycle: The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.

The major sources of freshwater are the rivers, ponds, springs and glaciers. The ocean bodies and the seas contain salty water. Most of the salt is sodium chloride or the common table salt that we eat.

Distribution of Water Bodies

Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered by water. Water is absolutely essential for survival. Water alone can quench our thirst when we are thirsty.

Ocean Circulation

The movements that occur in oceans can be broadly categorised as waves, tides and currents.

Waves

When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves. During a storm, the winds blowing at very high speed form huge waves. These may cause tremendous destruction. An earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslides can shift large amounts of ocean water. As a result a huge tidal wave called tsunami is formed.

Tides

The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called a tide. It is high tide when water covers much of the shore by rising to its highest level. It is low tide when waterfalls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.

The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface cause the tides. During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides.

But when the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and moon resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides.

Ocean Currents

Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions. The ocean currents may be warm or cold. The warm ocean currents originate near the equator and move towards the poles. The cold currents carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.

Warm currents bring about warm temperature over land surface. The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world. Seas around Japan and the eastern coast of North America are such examples. The areas where a warm and cold current meets experience foggy weather making it difficult for navigation.

Q. 1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) What is precipitation?
- (b) What is water cycle?
- (c) What are the factors affecting the height of the waves?
- (d) Which factors affect the movement of ocean water?

(e) What are tides and how are they caused?

(f) What are ocean currents?

Ans. (a) Falling of moisture in the form of rainfall, snow, fog, sleet and hailstone is termed as precipitation.

(b) The water cycle is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land.

(c) Winds, earthquakes, volcanic eruption or under water landslides are the factors affecting the height of the waves. The stronger the wind blows, the bigger the wave becomes.

(d) Temperature, winds, gravitational pull of the sun, the earth and the moon; warm and cold currents are the factors that affect the movement of ocean water.

(e) Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water that occur twice in a day. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface causes the tides.

(f) Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

Tick the correct answer.

(a) The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land

(i) Water cycle (ii) Tides (iii) Ocean currents.

(b) Generally the warm ocean currents originate near

(i) Poles (ii) Equator (iii) None of these.

(c) The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called

(i) Tide (ii) Ocean current (iii) Wave

Ans. (a)—(i), (b)—(ii), (c)—(i)

9. 4. Match the following.

(i) Caspian Sea

(ii) Tide

(iii) Tsunami

(iv) Ocean currents

(a) Largest lake

(b) Periodic rise and fall of water

(c) Strong seismic waves

(d) Streams of water moving along definite paths

(e) Water cycle

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

NCERT Solutions For Class 7

Geography Social Science Chapter 5

Water

October 2, 2019 by phani

NCERT Solutions For Class 7 Geography

Social Science Chapter 5 Water

Q. 1. Answer the following questions briefly.

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Ans. (a) Falling of moisture in the form of rainfall, snow, fog, sleet and hailstone is termed as precipitation.

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(d) Temperature, winds, gravitational pull of the sun, the earth and the moon; warm and cold currents are the factors that affect the movement of ocean water.

(e) Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water that occur twice in a day. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface causes the tides.

(f) Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

Q. 2. Give reasons:

- (a) Ocean water is salty.
- (b) The quality of water is deteriorating.

Ans. (a) The water of the oceans is salty as it contains large amount of dissolved salts.

(b) Water is being used injudiciously. Whatever potable water is available, its quality is not good. It is because industrial effluents and untreated water of industries get mixed into streams and rivers. Sewerage water also gets mixed into these water bodies. As a result, the quality of water is deteriorating day by day.

Q. 3. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land

(i) Water cycle (ii) Tides (iii) Ocean currents.

(b) Generally the warm ocean currents originate near

(i) Poles (ii) Equator (iii) None of these.

(c) The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called

(i) Tide (ii) Ocean current (iii) Wave

Ans. (a)—(i), (b)—(ii), (c)—(i)

Q. 4. Match the following.

(i) Caspian Sea

(a) Largest lake

(ii) Tide

(b) Periodic rise and fall of water

(iii) Tsunami

(c) Strong seismic waves

(iv) Ocean currents

(d) Streams of water moving along definite paths

(e) Water cycle

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

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. What is terrarium?

Ans. It is an artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants. .

Q.2. Which type of water do the ocean bodies and the seas contain?

Ans. They contain salty water.

Q.3. What do you mean by salinity? [V. Imp.]

Ans. Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1000 grams of water.

Q.4. What is the average salinity of the oceans?

Ans. The average salinity of the oceans is 35 parts per thousand.

Q.5. What is the salinity of Dead sea?

Ans. The salinity of Dead sea is 45 parts per thousand.

Q.6. Why do swimmers float in Dead Sea?

Ans. Swimmers float in Dead sea because the increased salt content makes it dense.

Q.7. What is the significance of World Water Day?

Ans. On the occasion of World Water Day (22nd March) the need to conserve water is reinforced in different ways.

Q. 8. What is Tsunami? [V. Imp.]

Ans. Tsunami is a Japanese word that means 'Harbour Waves' as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is Tsunami.

Q.9- What happens during high tide? [Imp.]

Ans. During high tide waves rise high and water covers much of the shore.

Q. 10. What happens during low tide?

Ans. During low tide water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.

Q. 11. How are tides caused?

Ans. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface causes tides.

Q.12. Name one warm current and one cold current.

Ans. Warm current — The Gulf Stream

Cold current — The Labrador Ocean current.

Q. 13. What happened to the Indira point during the tsunami of 2004?

Ans. It got submerged.

CIVICS CHAPTER – 5 “WOMAN CHANGE THE WORLD”

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. Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. But there was a lot of opposition to educating girls.

Rashundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow! Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage.

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. It also gathers detailed information about the people living in India – their age, schooling, what work they do, and so on.

There are several reasons why children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities leave school. Some of them are:

1. In rural and poor areas, there are neither proper schools nor teachers.
2. Schools are often far away from people's homes and there is no transport like buses or vans available for girls. So, parents are not willing to send their girls to school.
3. Many families are poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. In this situation, boys get preference.
4. Many children face discrimination from their teacher and classmates.

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. Women individually, and collectively have struggled a lot to bring these changes. This struggle is known as the **Women's Movement**. Different strategies have been used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice for women. Here are some glimpses of this struggle.

1) Campaigning

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

- A law was implemented in 2006 against domestic violence which states that women who face physical and mental violence within their homes will get some legal protection.
- The Supreme Court formulated guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions.
- The dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

2) *Showing Solidarity*

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

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the percentage of women engaged in agricultural work in our country?

Answer: 83.6% of women are engaged in agricultural work.

2. What does agricultural work mean to these women?

Answer: Plating, weeding, harvesting and threshing.

3. When we think of a farmer we only think of a man. Why?[V. Imp.]

Answer: It is because major portion of the agricultural work is done by man. Women only assist them.

4. Why was Ramabai given the title 'Pandita'?

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

5. How did women support men in the pottery trade?

Answer: They collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots.

6. Mention any one stereotype about what women can or cannot do?

Answer: Women can be good teachers but they are incapable of dealing with technical things.

7. How did Laxmi Lakra break the stereotype that only men could be engine drivers?

Answer: She became the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.

8. What changes came to be seen with the emergence of new ideas about education and learning in the 19th century?

Answer: Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school.

9. Who was Rashundari Devi? What did she write in her autobiography?

Answer: Rashundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family in west Bengal. She wrote about her everyday life experiences in her autobiography.

10. What did Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain do for the girls?

Answer: She started a school for girls in Kolkata which is functioning even today.

11. Mention any two reasons why many girls do not continue their education.

Answer: Poverty and discrimination are the two major reasons why many girls do not continue their education.

12. What is the purpose of conducting census every 10 years? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Census is held every 10 years to count the whole population of the country. It also gathers detailed information about the people living in India—their age, schooling, what work they do and so on.

13. What is meant by the Women's Movement?[Imp.]

Answer: Women as a whole struggled for long to bring out all round improvement in women's condition. This is known as the Women's Movement.

14. What happened to Satyarani's daughter?

Answer: Her daughter was murdered for Dowry.

15. What are the various means to spread awareness among the common mass?

Answer: Street plays, songs and public meetings.

16. When is International Women's Day celebrated?

Answer: International Women's Day is celebrated on 8 March every year.

17. What do women do on International Women's Day?

Answer: Women all over the world come together to celebrate the auspicious Day and renew their struggles.
