

Country name with capital

India - New Delhi

United Arab Emirates - Abu Dhabi

Afghanistan - Kabul

America (USA) - Washington, D.C.

Australia - Canberra

Argentina - Buenos Aires

Bangladesh - Dhaka

Bhutan - Thimphu

Brazil - Brasília

Canada - Ottawa

China - Beijing

Cuba - Havana

Denmark - Copenhagen

Egypt - Cairo

Ethiopia - Addis Ababa

France - Paris

Finland - Helsinki

Germany - Berlin

Greece - Athens

Hungary - Budapest

Indonesia - Jakarta

Iran - Tehran

Iraq - Baghdad

Ireland - Dublin

Israel - Jerusalem

Italy - Rome

Japan - Tokyo

Jamaica - Kingston

Jordan - Amman

Kenya - Nairobi

Kuwait - Kuwait City

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur

Mexico - Mexico City

Maldives - Malé

Nepal - Kathmandu

Netherlands - Amsterdam

New Zealand - Wellington

Norway - Oslo

Nigeria - Abuja

Pakistan - Islamabad

Philippines - Manila

Portugal - Lisbon

Russia - Moscow

Saudi Arabia - Riyadh

Singapore - Singapore

South Africa - Pretoria

South Korea - Seoul

Spain - Madrid

Sri Lanka - Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte

United Kingdom - London

Project On Population

Introduction

Population means the total number of people living in a particular area at a specific time. It plays an important role in the development of a country because it affects resources, economy, environment, and quality of life.

Types of Population

Urban Population – People living in cities and towns

Rural Population – People living in villages

Working Population – People who are employed

Dependent Population – Children and elderly who depend on others

Population Growth

Population growth refers to the increase in the number of people over time.

Main causes:

High birth rate

Improved medical facilities

Low death rate

Problems of Overpopulation

Unemployment

Poverty

Shortage of food and water

Pollution

Lack of housing and education

Population Control Measures

Education and awareness

Family planning

Late marriage

Government policies

Population in India

India is one of the most populated countries in the world. A large population provides manpower but also creates challenges like unemployment and resource scarcity.

Summary of ch 10

The main ruler

Babur (1526): Founded the empire after winning the First Battle of Panipat.

Akbar (1556–1605): The most famous ruler. He expanded the borders and promoted religious harmony (Sulh-i-kul).

Shah Jahan: Known for his passion for architecture; he built the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort.

Aurangzeb: The last powerful Mughal. He expanded the empire to its largest size but faced many revolts due to his strict nature.

Key Systems

Mansabdari System: A ranking system used to organize the military and administration.

Zabt System: A method of collecting land revenue (tax) based on crop yields, developed by Raja Todar Mal.

Language: Persian was the official language of the government.

Major Achievements

Architecture: They introduced the use of marble, large domes, and beautiful gardens (Charbagh style).

Economy: India became a global center for trade, especially in textiles and spices.

Culture: A unique blend of Indian and Persian styles in painting, music, and food.