***Grassland***

**A Grass land is a wide-open grassy space. A grass land may also contain low shrubs and other plants, but its predominant feature is that it is a place where plenty of grass grows. Grassland occur naturally on all continents except Antarctica. Tropical grasslands are closest to the equator and remain hot all over the year. Temperature grass lands are far from the equator and usually have hot summers and cold winters.**

**Types of grasslands in India**

**About 24% of the land in India is covered with grasslands, The grasslands in India are classified into the following main categories:**

1. **Sub-Himalayan grasslands: This region extends form the foothills of the Himalayas from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. This belt of grasslands lies in the fertile Terai region and is marked by tall dense grasses with a few trees.**
2. **Mountane grasslands: Montane grasslands means mountainous grasslands. These are found in different mountainous areas of the country. These can be further classified as Himalayan tropical and temperature grasslands alpine meadows, Trans-Himalayan Steppes, which are found on mountain slopes of the Himalayas in Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim respectively. Mangnets found in the nature are called magnets. And the magnets that are made by people in the laboratory or factory are called artificial magnets. Magnetism is the property displayed and produced by the government of electric charges, which results in objects being attracted or pushed away. The magnets which do not lose their magnetism with normal treatment are called permanent magnets. The internal restoring force aging per unit area of cross section of the deformed bldy is called stress. When a body is subjected to such a deformin corceinterna orce is developed, then the developed force is called restring force**
3. **#include<stdio.h>**

**Sound is produced by the vibration of the particles of a medium. It is a form of energy that is transferred as vibrations through the air or any other medium. It is a form of energy that is transferred as vibrations through the air or any other medium, in the form of waves. In wave motion, only the energy is transferred not the particles. The distance between two**