

UPDATED

CORDOVA App 24X7
For Teachers Only



FOR TEACHERS ONLY

As Per The Latest Rajasthan State Board Syllabus

MY JOYFUL BOOK OF **SOCIAL SCIENCE**










Textbook
CLASS **7**








CORDOVA

CONTENT








Part-I: Geography

1. Biosphere And Landscape	... 06	
2. Atmosphere And Climate	... 17	
3. Water	... 28	
4. Land	... 36	
5. Forests And Forest Life	... 45	
6. Human Life In Different Surroundings-I	... 58	
7. Human Life In Different Surroundings-II	... 65	

Part-II: Civics

8. Society And Our Responsibilities	... 74	
9. Democracy And Equality	... 82	
10. Gender Understanding And Sensitivity	... 90	
11. Rajasthan's Social, Economic And Technical Development	... 98	
12. State Government	... 108	
13. Government And Public Welfare	... 116	
14. The Role Of Media In Democracy	... 127	

Part-III: History

15. Greater India	... 138	
16. Harsha Period And India After Harsha	... 149	
17. Rajasthan And Delhi Sultanate	... 158	
18. The Royal Dynasties Of Rajasthan And The Mughals	... 166	
19. Art And Architecture	... 177	
20. Bhakti And Sufi Movements	... 189	
21. Folk Culture	... 201	

PART-I



GEOGRAPHY

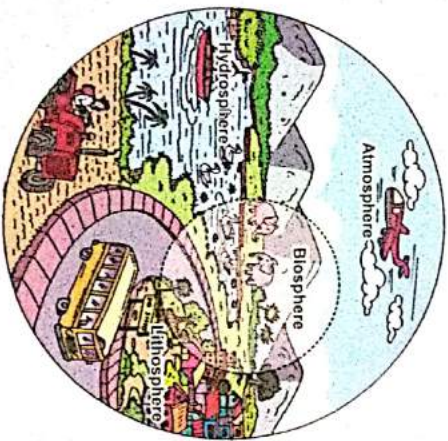
Biosphere And Landscape

KEY TERMS

archipelago	: a group of islands and the sea surrounding them	expansion	: make something increase in size or importance
bacterium	: the simplest and smallest form of life that exists on the Earth	geological	: relating to the Earth's physical structure and substance
carnivore	: an animal that survives by eating other animals	herbivore	: an animal that survives by consuming only plants

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

Our Earth is the third planet from the Sun and perhaps the only planet in the solar system that is known to harbour life. It has all the favourable conditions that support life on the Earth. Water is abundant on the Earth's surface and, therefore, this unique feature distinguishes the Earth from all the other planets in the solar system. Because of this distinctive attribute Earth is also known as the **Blue Planet**. If we look into the history of the Earth, some geological evidences indicate that life may have begun as early as 4.1 billion years ago. It is believed that perhaps the explosion of life first appeared in the oceans. The appearance of life on the Earth brought about a complete change in the atmosphere of the Earth. There were several reasons that were attributed to the beginning of life on the Earth. It is strongly supposed that the Earth's distance from the Sun, its physical properties and geological history might have allowed life to evolve and thrive here. Since then, biodiversity on the Earth has witnessed a long spell of expansion as well as extinction of some of the species.



Four Domains Of The Environment

BIOSPHERE — MEANING AND IMPORTANCE

The word biosphere is derived from the Greek word *Biosphaira* (*bios* means life and *sphaira* means sphere). Thus, **biosphere** is the layer of the planet Earth where life exists. All organisms, from the tiniest bacterium to the largest blue whale, are part of the biosphere. This layer ranges from a height of upto ten kilometres above sea level, to the depths of the ocean, such as the Puerto Rico trench which

is more than 8 kilometres deep. It is also known as the **ecosphere** and consists of the entire ecosystem of the world. When we talk about the biosphere, we are talking about a huge system that works together to support life on the Earth.

Every part of the planet, from the polar region to the equator, features life of some kind. From the highest mountains to the deepest oceans, from the hottest deserts to the thickest jungles, there is life. Even the non-living things like soil, rocks, water and air are also part of the biosphere. The biosphere includes all living organisms, and also dead organic matter. Different organisms can exist at different places in the biosphere. Biosphere has three components. They are:

- Lithosphere which includes soil and rocks.
- Hydrosphere which includes water and its various forms.
- Atmosphere which includes all the gases and is made of several layers.

Thus, the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, and all the living organisms living in

it, are part of the biosphere. The biosphere constitutes the global ecosystem that includes all the life existing on the Earth and their interaction and relationship with the elements of the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. The study of life and its interactions with the physical environment.

Quick Revision

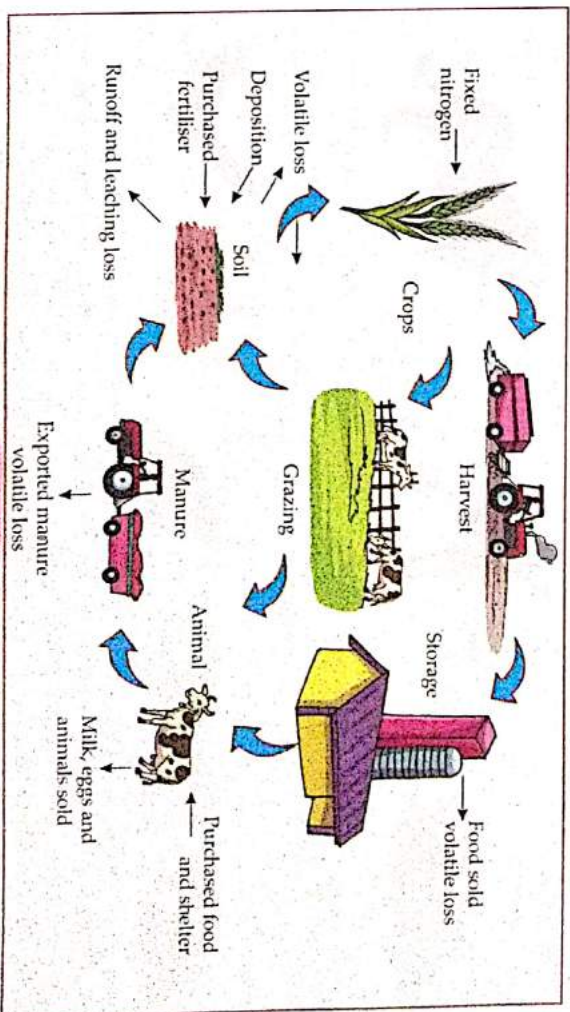
Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. Our Earth is the planet from the Sun.

(a) first	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) second	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) third	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. The Earth is also known as the Planet.

(a) Red	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Life may have begun as early as billion years ago.

(a) 4.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 4.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 4.3	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Components Of Our Ecosystem

Ecosystem: Meaning And Scope

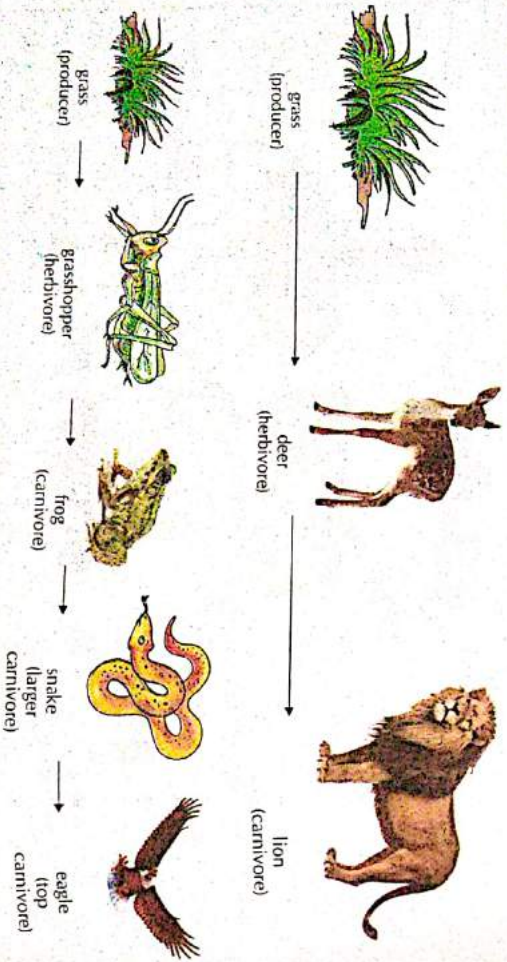
An ecosystem includes all the living things like plants, animals and organisms in a given area. These living things interact with each other as well as with the non-living parts of the environment like weather, the Earth, the Sun, climate and atmosphere. Ecosystems can be small, such as the tide pools found near the rocky shores of many oceans, or very large, such as the Amazon rainforest in South America.

OUR ECOSYSTEM

An ecosystem can also be explained as any community of living and non-living things that establish a relationship by working together. The living things are called **biotic** while the non-living things are called **abiotic** components. These biotic and abiotic components surround us from all sides and form the environment we live in. Ecosystems are the foundations of the biosphere and they determine the health of the entire system of the Earth.

KNOW MORE

Environment Day is celebrated on 5 June every year to spread awareness about the environment.



Some Food Chains

Food Chain

All living organisms need energy to stay alive. They derive the energy from the food they eat. For example, plants take energy from the sunlight in order to prepare their food. The process of preparing its own food with the help of air, water and sunlight is known as **photosynthesis**. Other organisms get their energy from the food they eat.

The feeding relationship between different living things in a particular environment or habitat is called the **food chain**. In order to move, grow and survive, plants and animals feed on each other. Thus, a food chain describes how each living thing gets its food and who is eating whom. For example, if we talk about the food chain that exists in forests, we see that plants make their own food with the help of sunlight. Plants also depend on the nutrients present in the soil for their growth. Plants are eaten by herbivores like rabbits, deer and giraffes. These herbivores are further consumed by carnivores like lions, tigers and wolves. When the living things die, they decompose and become a part of nutrients present in the soil. These nutrients in turn help the plant to grow well. This is a simple food chain.

Quick Revision

Fill in the blanks.

- The non-living things are known as components.
- All living beings need to stay alive.
- Plants take energy from the in order to prepare their food.
- Plants are eaten by animals like rabbits, deer and giraffes.

In a food chain there are producers and consumers. A food chain always starts with a producer — an organism that makes its own food. A green plant is usually a producer as plants make their own food by the process of photosynthesis. A food chain ends with a consumer — an organism

that eats plants or animals. The consumers are animals that can be herbivores or carnivores. Many food chains are found in a region and form a complex web called a **food web**.

MAJOR LANDFORMS

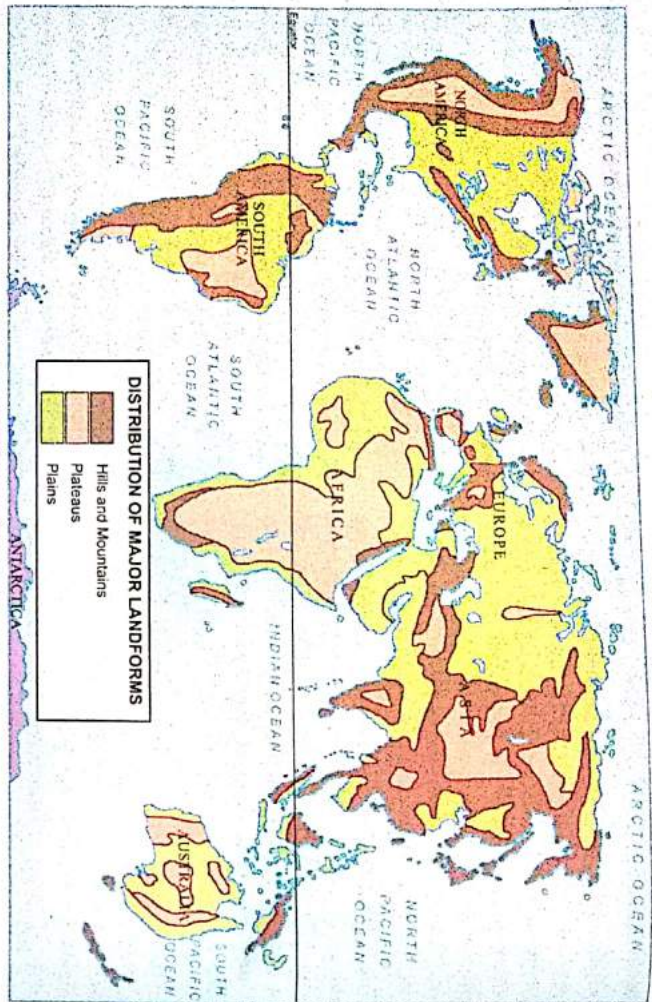
Our Earth consists of various physical features that make it a beautiful place to live in. As we know, one-fourth of the Earth's surface is covered by land and this land on the Earth's surface is not the same everywhere. Some places are high while others are low. Some areas have water bodies like rivers, oceans and seas. Some lands on the Earth are covered with thick forests while others are dry and barren known as deserts. All such variations found in the physical features of the Earth are known as landforms.

The various landforms play an important role in the climate, weather, ecosystem and life on the Earth. The landforms were formed due to several natural processes and weather conditions, such as erosion, wind, rain, ice, frost and chemical actions. Earthquakes and volcanoes also contribute to the various physical features formed on the surface of the Earth. Following are the major landforms on the Earth:

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains
- River basins
- Sea and coastal plains
- Islands

Mountains

The highest landform on the Earth's surface is the mountain. The mountains are broader at the base and narrow and steep at the top. The top steep portion of the mountain is known as the **peak**. Often mountains are formed due to the strong forces on the Earth, such as volcanic eruptions. Mount Everest, situated in Nepal, is the highest peak in the world. It measures 8,848 metres (29,029



feet) above sea level and is a part of the Himalayan ranges that run across Asia. Mountains can also be found deep under the ocean and the tip of the mountain that emerges on the surface of the ocean forms the island. The Mariana Trench, the deepest landform on the Earth, is in the South Pacific Ocean. A chain of mountains is known as a mountain range which usually extends to several kilometres.



Himalayas — The Highest Mountain Range

The climate in the mountains is different from that in the plains. Often the temperature at the higher altitude is lower than it is in the lower altitude. Mountains play an important role in the distribution of rainfall of the region they are situated in. Rainfall takes place when the cloud strikes the mountains. The side of the mountain where the rainfall occurs is known as the windward side of the mountain and the side which is deprived of rainfall is known as the leeward side.

KNOW MORE

The Mauna Kea mountain in the Pacific Ocean is 10,205 metres high from the bottom of the sea but most of its part is submerged in the sea.

Since, the side of the mountain is steep or sloppy, not much land is available for agriculture. Terrace farming is often practiced here in which land is cut into steps or terraces to grow crops. This type of farming helps in water retention which is

important for agriculture. Not many people live in the mountains because of the hard and tough life of the mountains. Hence the population is substantially low as compared to other regions. Animal rearing is the main occupation of the people living here. Some of the tribes that reside in mountains are Gaddi, Bakarwal and Bhotiya tribes. In summer they migrate to higher altitudes and come back to lower valleys in winters. Mountains are also rich in flora and fauna. A great variety of plants and animals are found here.

Quick Revision

Find the names of five major landforms on the Earth.

M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	S
O	K	P	Y	V	R	N	E	E
I	S	L	A	N	D	S	C	A
P	L	A	T	E	A	U	S	C
R	R	I	Z	E	A	B	D	O
Y	B	N	O	V	S	D	O	A
R	R	S	V	E	W	Q	L	S
O	Q	G	J	K	S	D	Q	T
X	P	R	Y	Z	S	D	Q	S

Plateaus

A plateau is an elevated area and has a flat or levelled land on its top. A plateau has steep slopes on its sides. They are also known as the high plains or tablelands.



Western Plateau Of Australia

Low plateaus make up good farming regions whereas high plateaus are usually grasslands that are considered great for grazing livestock like sheep, goat and cattle. Most of the world's highest plateaus are deserts. Plateaus have rich mineral deposits like iron, coal, copper, gold, etc. Plateaus cover approximately 45 per cent of the Earth's land surface. Some of the plateaus in the world are Deccan plateau in India, Tibetan plateau, Columbia plateau of United States, Western Plateau of Australia etc.

Plains

Plains are low-lying and flat surface of the land. Most of the plains have been formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by rivers. About 55 per cent of the Earth's land surface is plains.



Plains

Plains are usually well populated because the soil and terrain are good for farming, and roads and railways are easily built between rural towns and cities. Because of the fertile soil and flat surface the means for irrigation and agriculture can easily be developed. Therefore, the plains are known as the Food Basket of the World. Moreover, because of the dense population, there are enough labourers for cultivation as well as for working in the industries. Easy means of transportation on land and the growth of agriculture and industries in plains have resulted in the setting up and expansion of cities and towns.

An example of plains in India is the Ganga-Brahmaputra Plains.

River Basins

River basin is the area of land where river and its tributaries flow. The streams of water that flow on the surface of the Earth are known as rivers. Rivers often originate in mountains, flow down in the plains and finally merge into the sea. Some rivers are perennial that flow throughout the year, for example, Ganga, Yamuna, etc. While some rivers are seasonal and flow only in the rainy season like Luni river of Western Rajasthan.

Ganga basin is one such example of river basin which is drained by River Ganga and its tributaries.



Satellite Image Of Indo-Gangetic Plains

KNOW MORE

Do you know what we call the place surrounded by water on three sides? This place is called a peninsula, for example, Southern India.

Sea And Coastal Plains

A sea is a large body of salty water which is partly or wholly surrounded by land. Many small seas form large bodies of water known as oceans. The main four oceans on the Earth are — the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. The seas and oceans have a world of their own that is rich in life. The sea is an essential aspect of human trade, travel, mineral extraction, and power generation. The land near the sea is called its coast. The places situated in the coastal areas are great tourist hubs. As there is abundance of marine life in the sea, fishing is the main occupation of the

people living here. Agriculture is also practised here but on a small scale.

Islands

An area of land surrounded by water on all four sides is called an island. An island can be located in rivers, lakes, seas or oceans and is an attractive tourist destination. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are an example of islands situated in the Bay of Bengal. In fact the continent of Australia is also an island. Islands are usually formed due to volcanic activities. A large group of islands close to each other form an archipelago. The Lakshadweep islands are an example of an archipelago. The largest archipelago in the world is Indonesia whereas Majuli Island (Brahmaputra river) in Assam is the largest riverine island in the world.

So, all the above mentioned landforms collectively add to the beauty of the Earth and all such variations in the physical features of the Earth's surface are an integral part of the biosphere of the Earth.

Quick Revision

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Plateaus are also called
 2. Plateaus cover approximately of the Earth's land surface.
 3. Plains are known as the of the world.
 4. Most of the world's highest plateaus are
 5. The land near the sea is called its
- B. Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.**
1. A sea is a large body of sweet water.
 2. Rivers originate only in mountains.
 3. Some rivers are seasonal and flow only in the rainy season.
 4. Indonesia is the largest island in the world.
 5. The Lakshadweep islands are an example of an archipelago.

1. Choose the correct options.

- (a) Which of the following is not a natural landform?

(i) mountains	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) plateau	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) domicile	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) plains	<input type="checkbox"/>
- (b) A landform surrounded by water on three sides is a/an

(i) island	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) peninsula	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) ocean	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Fill in the blanks.

(a) The four oceans on the Earth are	and
(b) Gaddi, Bakarwal and Bhojia tribes of the Himalayas reside there in	season.
(c) A is the area where river flows along with its tributaries.	
(d) A stream of water flowing naturally on the land is known as	
- What is biosphere? Why is it found only on Earth?
- Write the difference between an ecosystem and environment.
- What is a food chain? Explain with an example.
- What should we do to maintain the balance in environment?
- What is an island? Are they only found in sea?
- How many types of plains are there? Explain their importance with example.

Exercise

Use Cartesian Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

Additional Questions For Practice

- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.**
1. Which component of biosphere includes soil and rocks?

(a) atmosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) lithosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) hydrosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
 2. What does ecological balance describe?

(a) superior ecosystem	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) damage to the ecosystem	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) stable ecosystem	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) all of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
 3. Which of the following landforms is well populated because its soil and terrain are good for farming?

(a) plateau	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) plains	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) mountains	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) island	<input type="checkbox"/>
 4. The stream of water that flows on the surface of the Earth is known as a

(a) waterfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) lake	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) river	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) flood	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Many seas form large bodies of water known as and
2. In a food chain, there are and
3. is a community of living and non-living things that co-exist with one another.
4. The process of plants preparing their own food is known as

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Human activities contribute to the disruption of the natural balance of an ecosystem.
2. All living organisms derive energy from the Sun, water and air.
3. A food chain always starts with a consumer – an organism that consumes food.
4. The highest form of landform on the Earth's surface is the mountain.

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are biotic and abiotic components?
2. Define photosynthesis.
3. What are landforms?
4. What is a peak?

E. Short Answer Questions

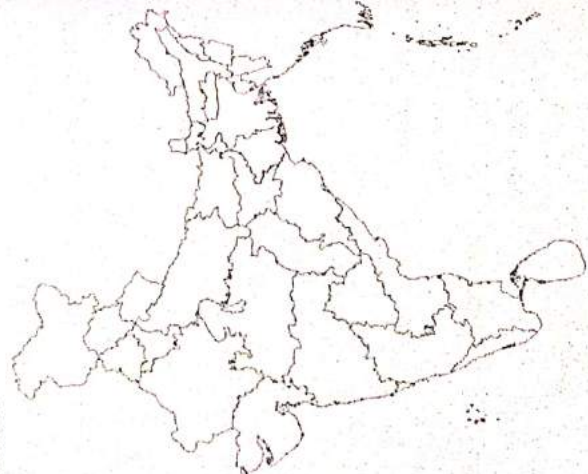
1. What kind of farming is practised on the mountains?
2. What is the difference between low plateaus and high plateaus?
3. What makes sea an essential aspect of human trade?
4. What is believed to have allowed life to evolve on the Earth?

F. Long Answer Question

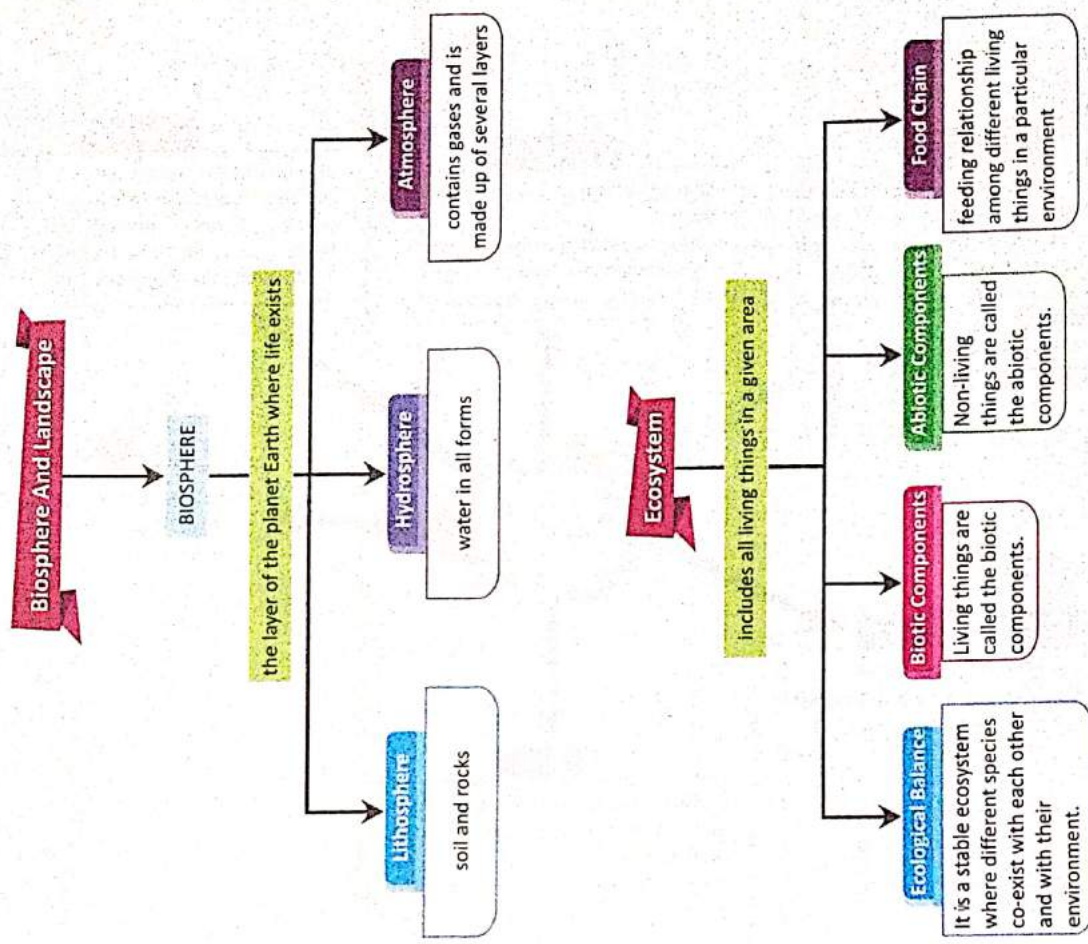
What are the reasons of disruption in ecological balance?

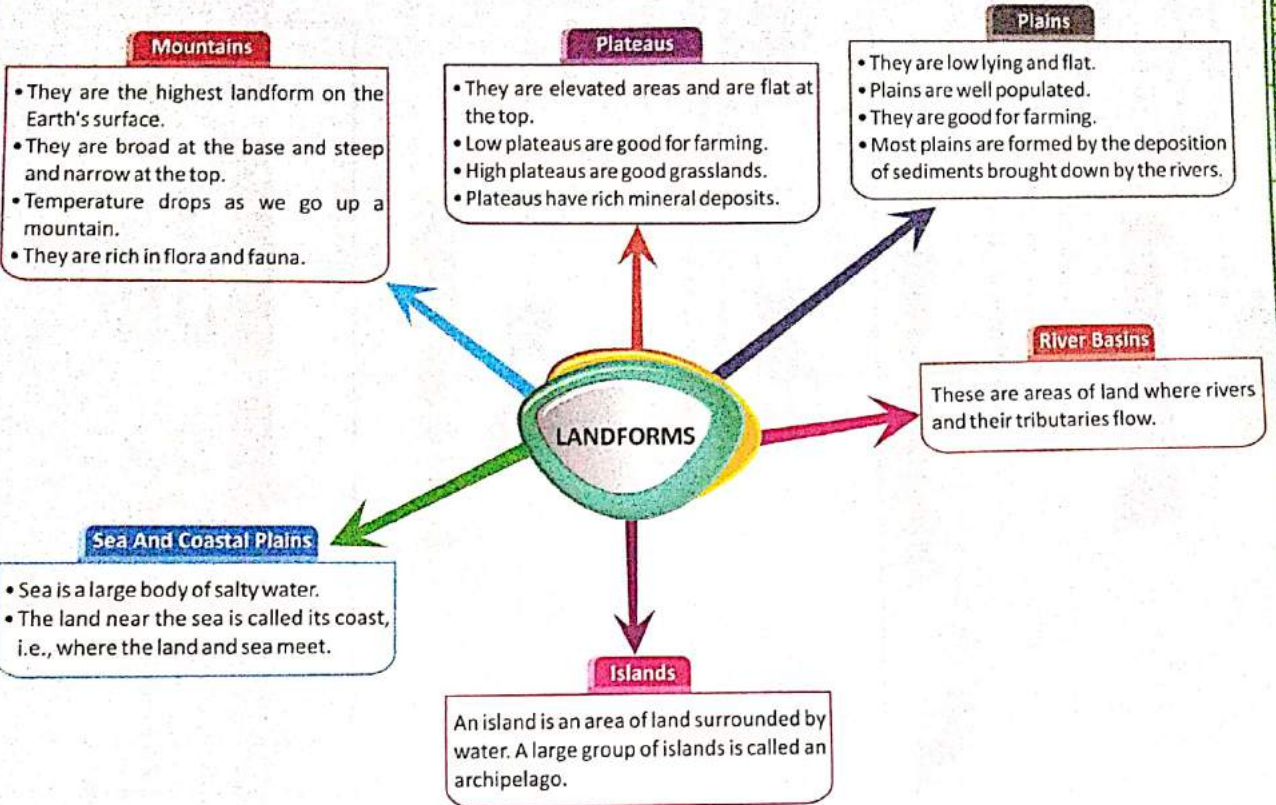
ACTIVITY

- On a chart, prepare a pictorial representation of food chain with pictures of animals. Mention how the extinction of an organism can disrupt the food chain.
- Research and find out which animals of our country have become extinct. On the given political map, mark the areas where they were found, along with the name of each animal.



RECAP





2

Atmosphere And Climate

KEY TERMS	
condensation	: formation of water droplets on a cold surface when warm air becomes cool
convictional rain	: rain in which heat moves through rain as the hotter part rises and the cooler part sinks
ecosystem	: a complex network or interconnected system
Fahrenheit	: the unit of measurement of temperature
mesopause	: topmost layer of the mesosphere
mystral	: local wind that blows in Europe
photons	: a unit of electromagnetic energy
radiation	: powerful and harmful rays sent out from a radioactive source
stratalimit	: upper limit of the stratosphere

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

ATMOSPHERE

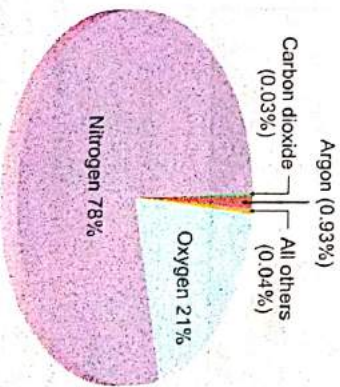
The Earth is the only planet in the solar system with a life supporting atmosphere. The combination of gases that surrounds the Earth from all sides is known as **atmosphere**. The atmosphere of the Earth is important as it helps to make our planet liveable or can sustain life on the Earth. An atmosphere can also be described as the blanket of gases that envelopes the Earth from all sides, thereby protecting us from the blasts of heat and radiation emanating from the Sun. It prevents some of the harmful rays of the Sun from reaching the Earth and also helps to keep the planet warm

by day and cool at night. All the living organisms of the Earth depends on the atmosphere for their survival as the atmosphere contains the air (oxygen) that we breathe and is essential for life.

COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE

The Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of many gases, water droplets and dust particles. The gases that are found in the atmosphere are nitrogen (78 per cent), oxygen (21 per cent), and other gases (1 per cent). The other gases are argon, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, neon, krypton, methane, etc. All living organisms on the Earth breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. Plants need carbon dioxide to prepare their food in the presence of sunlight. This helps to maintain the balance of gases in the air. But today the emission of gases from vehicles has increased the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air. As a result, the temperature of the Earth has increased, thus causing **global warming**.

Atmosphere also consists of water droplets. Due to high temperature of the Earth, water from the rivers, lakes and other water bodies evaporates and rises up in the atmosphere as water vapour. Water vapour is found only in troposphere and is also



Composition Of Atmosphere

known as **humidity**. As we go to higher altitudes, the level of humidity decreases and becomes less intense. The formation of water vapour in the atmosphere helps in the occurrence of rainfall.

The third important element present in the atmosphere is dust particles. The presence of dust particles in the air helps to give the sky its various colours. It helps the sky to appear blue. The redness in sky at the time of sunrise and sunset is also due to these dust particles. These are important for condensation as water vapour changes to small drops when it comes in contact with the dust particles. The process of condensation is not possible in the absence of dust particles.

LAYERS OF ATMOSPHERE

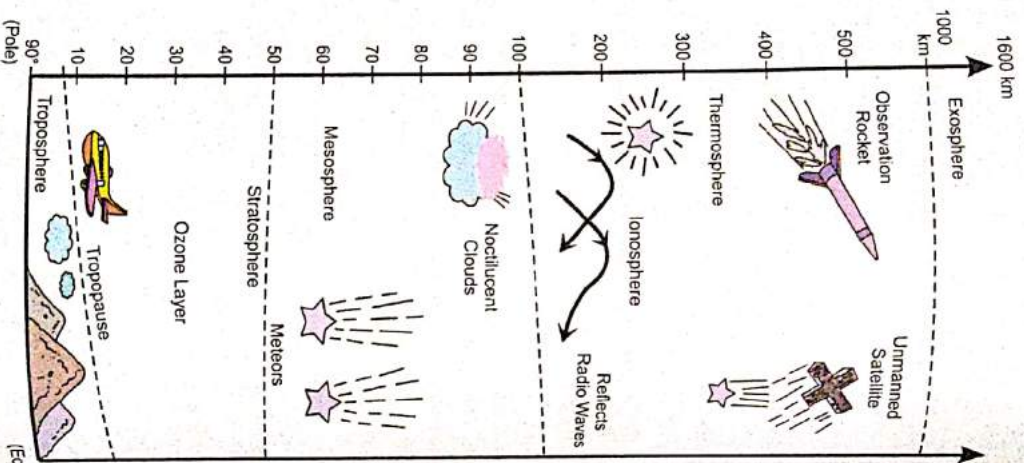
The atmosphere is divided into five layers — the exosphere, the thermosphere, the mesosphere, the stratosphere and the troposphere. The atmosphere of the Earth is thickest near the surface and thins out with height until it eventually merges with space. There is no distinct boundary between the atmosphere and the space, but an imaginary line about 62 miles (100 kilometres) from the surface, called the **Karman line**, is usually where scientists say 'atmosphere meets outer space'.

Let us know about the layers of atmosphere with the help of a diagram.

Troposphere

The **troposphere** is the layer closest to the Earth's surface. It is the first layer above the surface and contains half of the Earth's atmosphere. This layer contains all the water vapour and dust particles in the atmosphere which helps in the formation of clouds. All the weather or seasonal activities like rain, snow, storm, etc., occur in this layer. Oxygen, which is the most essential gas for the survival of all living beings, is also present in this layer. The upper limit of the troposphere is known as **topos limit** where no seasonal activities take place. So

this layer is also known as the 'Calm Sphere'. It is 12 miles (7 to 20 km) thick.



Layers Of The Atmosphere

Stratosphere

The second layer of the Earth's atmosphere is known as the **stratosphere**. It starts just above the troposphere and ends about 31 miles (50 km) above the ground. Ozone is in abundance here and

it heats the atmosphere while absorbing the harmful radiation from the Sun. The air here is very dry, and it is about a thousand times thinner than it is at sea level. Because of this reason jet aircraft and weather balloons fly here. No seasonal activities occur in this layer. The upper limit of this layer is known as the **strata limit**.

Mesosphere

The layer just above the stratosphere is **mesosphere**. It starts at 31 miles (50 km) and extends to 53 miles (85 km) high. The top of the mesosphere is the coldest part of the Earth's atmosphere with temperature at an average of about minus 130° F (-90° C). The topmost layer of mesosphere is also known as **mesopause**. There is no substantial knowledge about this layer as it is not very easy to study it. However, scientists do know that meteors burn up in this layer. The upper limit of this layer is known as **mid limit**.

Thermosphere

The layer just above the mesosphere is known as **thermosphere** that extends from about 56 miles (90 km) to between 310 and 620 miles (500 and 1,000 km). Temperatures at this level of the atmosphere can get up to 2,700° F (1,500° C). The thermosphere is considered to be a part of the Earth's atmosphere, but the air density is so low that most of this layer is considered to be outer space. In fact, this is where the space shuttles fly and where the International Space Station orbits the Earth. This is also the layer where the auroras occur. Charged particles from space collide with atoms and molecules in the thermosphere, exciting them into higher states of energy. The atoms shed this excess energy by emitting photons of light, which we see in the form of the colourful **Aurora Borealis** and **Aurora Australis**.

This layer is also called the **ionosphere** because of the presence of electrically charged ions. Therefore, this layer becomes important for communication as radio waves from the Earth are reflected from this layer.

The **exosphere** is the highest layer and the uppermost limit of the Earth's atmosphere. This layer is extremely thin. The atmosphere merges into the outer space here. It is composed of very widely dispersed particles of hydrogen and helium.

Exosphere

The **exosphere** is the highest layer and the uppermost limit of the Earth's atmosphere. This layer is extremely thin. The atmosphere merges into the outer space here. It is composed of very widely dispersed particles of hydrogen and helium.

Quick Revision

- A. Fill in the blanks.
 1. The combination of gases that surrounds the Earth from all sides is
 2. There is 78 per cent of in our atmosphere.
 3. is the third important element present in the atmosphere.
 4. The formation of water vapour in the atmosphere helps in the occurrence of
- B. Tick the right (✓) and cross (X) the wrong statements.
 1. The atmosphere is divided into five layers.
 2. The atmosphere of the Earth is thickest near the space.
 3. Ozone is in abundance in the stratosphere.
 4. All seasonal activities happen in the troposphere.

SEASON AND CLIMATE

Season and climate are the two most commonly used words to denote weather conditions of a place or a region. **Season** is a particular weather pattern that happens in one of the four periods of a year — spring, summer, autumn and winter. While, **climate** is the average condition that is expected at a certain place over a number of years. For example, if a place is constantly warm and dry, the climate of that area is said to be warm and dry.

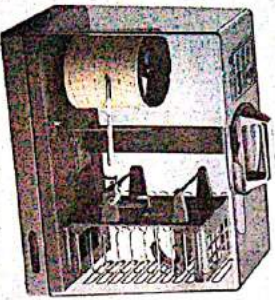
Though the changes in the climate can be seen, these changes are slow and gradual and take place over a long period of time. For example, due to global warming, the melting of glaciers is causing snowfall at places where it has never snowed before. Season and climate are totally different from each other. The main difference between the two is that season changes with four different periods in a year, while climate does not change for longer periods.

ELEMENTS OF SEASON AND CLIMATE

There are several elements that make up the weather and climate of a place. All these elements help to keep the life on the Earth strong and thriving. The climate of a location is affected by latitude, terrain, and altitude, as well as nearby water bodies and their currents. The elements that play a special role in determining the climate of a place are discussed below:

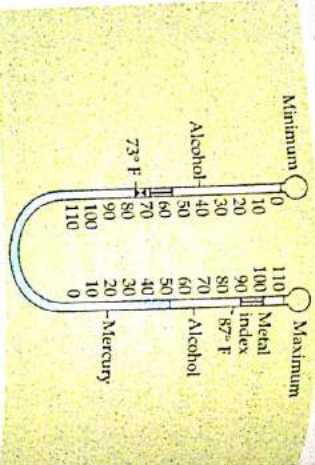
Temperature

The temperature lets us know how hot or cool the air is on a day-to-day basis. The temperature of a place can change throughout the day, though it still falls within the predictable range of highs and lows. The rays of the Sun, the cold and heat waves decide the temperature of a particular day. The temperature of the day is higher than the night due to the presence of sunlight. The temperature is highest at the equator as the rays of the Sun falls directly on it. But the temperature at the poles is



A thermograph records air temperature.

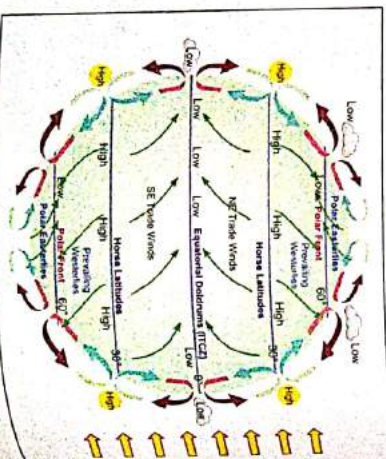
the lowest because the rays of the Sun, that falls on the poles, are slanting and therefore less intense. That is why there is snow in the poles. The unit of measurement of temperature is Centigrade or Fahrenheit. The instrument used to measure temperature is called **thermometer**.



Maximum And Minimum Thermometer

Air Pressure

Air pressure or atmospheric pressure is basically the weight of the air. The weight of the air is different in the different layers of the Earth. At the surface of the Earth, it is approximately 1 kg weight in 1 sq. cm area. As the height or elevation increases there is less air mass so the air pressure decreases with increasing altitudes. The unit of measuring air pressure is millibar and the instrument used for this is **barometer**. The air

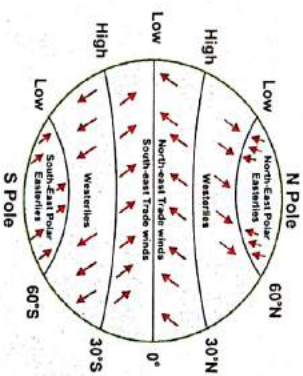


Major Pressure Belts Of The Earth

pressure is generally used by the meteorologists to keep track of developing storms in the regions that are prone to it. Though the air pressure is typically considered an aspect of weather, certain regions of the world exist in zones where changing atmospheric pressures form a part of the predictable climate. Because of their proximity to large bodies of water (a major factor of change in the atmospheric pressure), places like coastal regions and islands experience severe storms on a regular basis.

Wind

Wind is the movement of air parallel to the Earth's surface. The movement of air from a high pressure area to a lower pressure area is called **wind**. The influence of wind is clearly seen when it takes away leaves from roads and uproots trees during storms. Hot wind or cold wind affects the climate of a place. It also plays a major role in the occurrence of monsoon. Wind is of three types. They are briefly discussed below:



Planetary Wind System

KNOW MORE

The instrument used for knowing the direction of the wind is called a Wind Vane and the instrument that measures the speed of the wind is Anemometer. The wind derives its name from the direction it comes from, for example, the wind that comes from the east and west are known as the eastern and western winds respectively. The wind from the mountain is the mountain breeze and that from the valley is known as the valley breeze.

- Permanent Wind**
Permanent wind is the wind that blows in one direction throughout the year. They are of three types — trade winds, westerly winds and polar winds.

- Seasonal Wind**

This kind of wind changes their direction in different seasons. The monsoon wind in India is an example of seasonal winds. Land breeze blows at night and sea breeze during the day. These take place in the coastal regions and are also the best examples of seasonal winds.

- Local Wind**

The local wind blows at some places in a year or at a particular time of the day. In Rajasthan, the hot wind in summer, called *loo*, is an example of local wind. Chinook (Rocky mountains), Fo-han and Mistral (Europe), etc., are some examples of the local wind of the world.

Quick Revision

1. Give one word answers.
 2. Name the unit of measuring air pressure.
 3. What is the average weather condition that is expected at a certain place over a number of years called?
 4. What do the rays of the Sun, the cold and heat waves decide?
 5. Which instrument is used to measure temperature?
- B. Circle the correct answers.
1. The temperature is highest at the (equator / pole).
 2. (Wind/Cloud) is the movement of air parallel to the Earth's surface.
 3. (Seasonal / Local) winds blow at some places in a year or at a particular time of the day.
 4. As the elevation increases air pressure (increases/ decreases).

KNOW MORE

Flying jet planes leave a white trail behind them. The water vapour emitted from the engines gets condensed. In a state of the wind being steady this condensed vapour remains in the form of trail for some time.

Humidity

Humidity is the measurable amount of moisture in the air. It is formed when the water vapour mixes with air that is present in the atmosphere. So humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the air. Humidity indicates the likelihood of precipitation, dew, or fog. In the rainy season, the humidity in the air is very high, and, therefore, it takes longer time to dry the clothes even in the presence of sunlight. Humidity also helps in the formation of clouds, and it causes rainfall too. Humidity also makes the day hotter and can be used to predict storms. This particular element of the climate can also affect the ecosystem of an area.

There are two types of humidity:

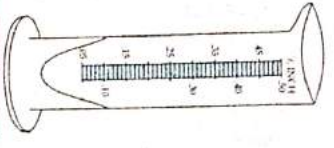
- absolute humidity
- relative humidity

The humidity element of climate is the prolonged moisture level of an area that can affect the entire ecosystem. For instance, tropical jungles can sustain different forms of life than dry, arid climates because of the overall humidity from rainfall and other factors.

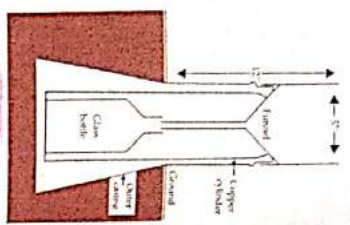
Rain

The falling of water droplets on the Earth is called rain. A good rainfall is a boon for the Earth as plants, animals and humans depend on the rain for their survival. Rain is an important source of water for the river. Underground water is also obtained from rainwater. Timely and sufficient rainfall ensures good crops. We also get freshwater from rainfall. Less or negligent rainfall leads to drought and famine while an excess of it causes flood. There are three types of rainfall —

mountain rain, cyclonic rain and convectional rain. The instrument which is used to measure rainfall is called rain gauge.



A Measuring Cylinder



A Rain Gauge

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL IN THE WORLD

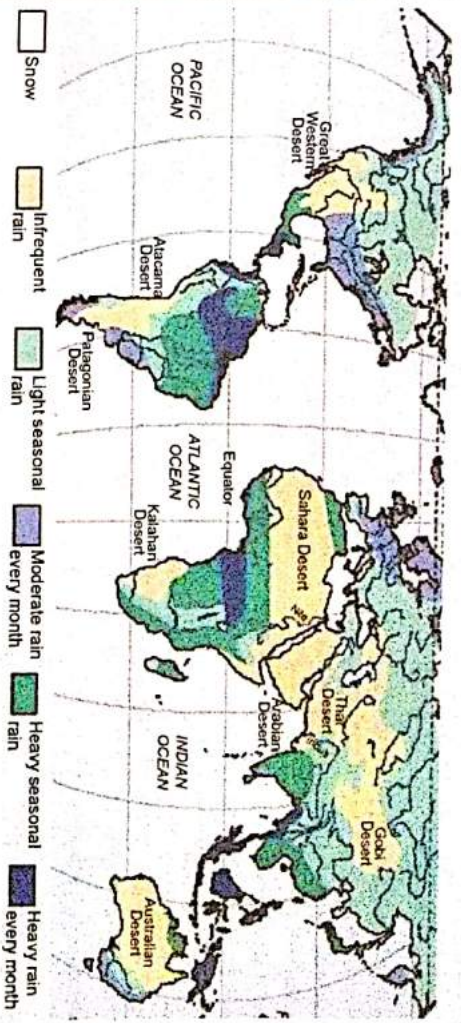
The distribution of rain across the world depends on several factors, i.e., direction of mountains, distance from the sea, wind, temperature, etc. Therefore, there is no equal distribution of rainfall in the world. The Equator is the area which has the most rainfall in the world. The annual rainfall is 200 cm or more. The region of medium rainfall is mainly the areas under hot and cold zone where the annual rainfall is 100-200 cm. The areas that receive less rainfall are mid-hot zone region and east of cold zone where average rainfall is 25-100 cm. There are also certain regions in the world which receive little or no rainfall. These regions are known as deserts. The polar regions also receive minimal rainfall in the form of snow.

KNOW MORE

The average annual rainfall of the world is 117 cm. Due to high temperature and humidity there is more rainfall in the regions located near the equator, especially in the evening.

EFFECT OF SEA AND FOREST ON CLIMATE

Sea and forests also affect the climate of



Distribution Of Rainfall In The World

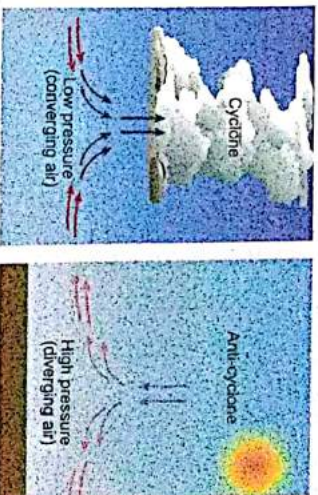
particular place. For example, the places closer to sea experience moderate climate all year round. It is neither too hot nor too cold in the coastal areas. Moreover, there is more evaporation near the sea, and, therefore, these places receive sufficient rainfall too. Plants also evaporate water by the process of transpiration and hence the places that are rich in flora receive good rainfall. The places that have abundant greenery also experience cooler climate and moderate temperature. The regions that are deprived of good vegetation are often hot and dry. So forests play a crucial role in maintaining the temperature of a place and also helps in causing rainfall. But these days, because of the large scale deforestation, the weather phenomena is undergoing a huge change.

KNOW MORE

Cherrapunji and Mawsynram of Meghalaya, situated in Khasi hills, India, are the places of highest rainfall in the world.

Cyclone

Cyclone refers to any spinning storm that rotates around a low pressure centre. The low pressure



Cyclonic Rainfall And Anti-Cyclone

KNOW MORE

Hot Zone cyclones are named differently in different countries, for example they are known as Hurricanes in the USA, Tornadoes in Caribbean Sea and Mexico, Typhoons in China and Japan, Willy Willies in Australia and Cyclones in Bay of Bengal.

Anti-Cyclone

An anti-cyclone is opposite to a cyclone, in which winds move to a low pressure area. In an anti-cyclone, winds move out from a high pressure area with clockwise wind direction in the Northern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. The air in an anti-cyclone blows from centre to periphery in a circular nature. Effects of anti-cyclones include clear sky as well as cooler, drier air. Fog can also form overnight in a region of higher pressure.

Temperate Cyclone

These are concentrated in mid-latitudes between 35° and 65° in both hemispheres. These are characterised by low pressure in their centres.

Tropical Cyclone

These cyclones lie between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. They become disastrous because of their high wind speed of 180 to 400 km per hr, causing loss of human lives and infrastructure.

Quick Revision

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. rainy season | (a) spinning storm |
| 2. equator | (b) leads to drought |
| 3. negligible rainfall | (c) immense loss of life |
| 4. Hot Zone cyclone | (d) high humidity |
| 5. cyclone | (e) most rainfall shaded area |

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The air in an anti-cyclone is in nature.
- Places that have abundant also experience cooler climate and moderate temperature.
- Places closer to the sea experience climate.
- There are three types of rainfall — rain, rain and rain.

Exercise

Use Corduroy Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

1. Choose the correct options.

- The name of Hot Zone cyclone in USA is

(i) Hurricane	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Tornado	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Typhoon	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Willy Willies	<input type="checkbox"/>
 - In which layer of the atmosphere an aeroplane flies?

(i) Troposphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Ionosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Stratosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Exosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 2. Fill in the blanks.**
- The amount of gas is maximum in the atmosphere.
 - The is an instrument for measuring the velocity of wind.
 - The radio waves are reflected back from of atmosphere.
 - is the name given to air flowing in summer season in Rajasthan.
- 3.** What is the difference between a season and a climate?
- 4.** How many types of rain are there? Name them.
- 5.** Define wind and explain its types.
- 6.** Differentiate between cyclones and anti-cyclones.
- 7.** Explain the composition of atmosphere.
- 8.** Draw a diagram showing the layers of atmosphere and write the main significance of each of them.

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

- is also referred to as the eye of the storm.

(a) High pressure centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Low pressure centre	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Moderate pressure centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The layer above the stratosphere is

(a) thermosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) troposphere	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) mesosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which gas covers 21 per cent of the gases found in atmosphere?

(a) Hydrogen	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Neon	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Krypton	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Oxygen	<input type="checkbox"/>
- What is the exosphere composed of?

(a) Hydrogen and helium	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Neon and geon	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Krypton and methane	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Argon and helium	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Permanent winds are of three types — and
- Water from the rivers, lakes and other water bodies rise up in the atmosphere as
- is the most essential gas found in the troposphere.
- and are two most commonly used words to denote weather conditions of a place.

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. barometer | (a) cooler and drier air |
| 2. thermometer | (b) used to measure air pressure |
| 3. mesosphere | (c) global warming |
| 4. anti-cyclones | (d) meteors burn up in this layer |
| 5. emission of gases from vehicles | (e) used to measure temperature |

D. Very Short Answer Questions

- What is transpiration?
- List down the factors affecting the distribution of rainfall.
- In which form do polar regions receive rainfall?
- How do forests play a crucial role in deciding weather conditions?

E. Short Answer Questions

- What are anti-cyclones?
- What is an exosphere?
- What is the difference between seasonal wind and local wind?

F. Long Answer Questions

- How does humidity affect the weather of a place?
- How do seas and forests affect the climate of a place?
- Why is air pressure considered to be an aspect of weather?
- Write down the characteristics of the stratosphere.

ACTIVITY

On a chart, draw a colourful diagram depicting different layers of the atmosphere. Paste pictures to show what occurs in each layer.

Atmosphere And Climate

Layers Of The Atmosphere

- Composition**
- Nitrogen 78%
 - Oxygen 21%
 - Other gases 1%
 - Water vapour
 - Dust particles

Troposphere

- It is the closest layer to the Earth.
- All weather and seasonal activities occur here.

Mesosphere

- This is above the stratosphere.
- The top of the mesosphere is the coldest part of the atmosphere.
- It starts at 31 miles and extends up to 53 miles.

Stratosphere

- It is the second layer of the Earth.
- Ozone is in abundance here.
- Jet aircrafts and weather balloons fly here.

Thermosphere

- This is above the mesosphere.
- here space shuttles fly and the International Space Station orbits the Earth
- here auroras occur

Exosphere

- This is the highest layer.
- It is very thin.
- The atmosphere merges into the space here.

Effect Of Sea And Forest On Climate

- Places near seas experience moderate climate.
- Places that have greenery, get more rain, have a cooler climate and moderate temperature.
- Places devoid of greenery experience hot and dry climate with scanty or no rainfall.

Cyclone

- A spinning storm that rotates around a low-pressure centre.
- The low-pressure centre is referred to as the 'eye' of the storm.

Anti-Cyclone

- It is a wind that moves into a low-pressure area in a clockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

Temperate Cyclone

- concentrated in mid-latitudes
- characterised by low pressure in the centre

Tropical Cyclone

- lies between Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
- becomes disastrous due to its speed

Season And Climate

Temperature

- Temperature lets us know how hot or cool a place is.
- The rays of the Sun, cold and heat waves affect temperature.
- Temperature is highest at the Equator and lowest at the poles.

Air Pressure

- Air pressure is the weight of air.
- Air pressure is measured in millibars.
- Air pressure helps to keep track of storms.

Wind

- Wind is the movement of air parallel to the Earth's surface.
- Seasonal winds
- Local winds

Humidity

- Humidity is the measurable amount of moisture in the air.
- Humidity indicates the likelihood of precipitation, dew or fog.

Rain

- It is the falling of water droplets on the Earth's surface.
- Mountain rain
- Cyclonic rain
- Convictional rain

PART-II



CIVICS

KEY TERMS

bribe	: to offer money or something valuable to get someone to do something illegal or unethical or possible	Internet	: deep understanding or knowledge of something
conductive	: making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible	individualism	: the quality of doing things in one's own way, being different from others
culture	: a mix of lifestyle, religious beliefs, social ethos, etc.	social media	: mode of online communication using websites or apps
cybercrime	: crime associated with electronic communication networks, especially the		

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

Society is defined as a group of people who are dependent on one another. It is a web of relationships, namely, father, mother, son, daughter, grandparents, uncles and aunts. These relationships form a family unit. People derive their identity from their families. Families form bonds with other families and thus a society emerges. Societies function on the help and support that people give one another. Each person acquires a social status and carries out duties and responsibilities expected of her/him. People grow with the growth of the society and society cannot grow unless people progress. Both exist because of each other.



People In A Society

HUMANS ARE SOCIAL BEINGS

- Humans by their wants are social : Co-existence, cooperation, interdependence and helping one another is the way of human life. Humans grow and prosper when they find help from fellow humans. A person seeks variety in interactions and learns from others around him.
- Social need is the outcome of human necessities : Family is the first teacher of every human being. From family one learns how to develop mutually, nurture relationships and be a part of the larger societal set-up. Everyone needs help from other people, be it a teacher, doctor, postman, bus driver, lawyer, plumber, etc. There is a mutually rewarding plan for citizens of a modern country and its functional wheels. The wheels need to be oiled by cooperation and understanding. We all need house, clothes, food, medicines, transportation, entertainment, enlightenment, spiritual fulfilment and security. All these are fulfilled by the society.

- Humans develop their personality due to the society : The belief systems, values, manners of speech, thought processes, ways of social interaction, religious inclinations, political understanding, dialect and dress code are all derived by the people from the society they live in. The confidence level of a person is in direct proportion to the admiration of his fellow beings.

Humans and Society – The Causes Of Conflict

Sometimes a person may find herself/himself in a situation of conflict with the environment around her/him. This is caused by many factors. There may be ideological differences, differing perceptions, varying understandings about right and wrong, morality and permissible limits of individualism versus societal supremacy. Decline in social etiquette, changing social bonds, disorientation in social agencies are also the causes for conflict. For example, if a person is relocated from a permissible to a restrictive society she/he may find it difficult to adjust in such a situation. If a democratic country comes under an autocratic rule the people may find it oppressive and objectionable. This might make people move towards being anti-social. Thus, conflict between humans and society can occur due to many reasons.

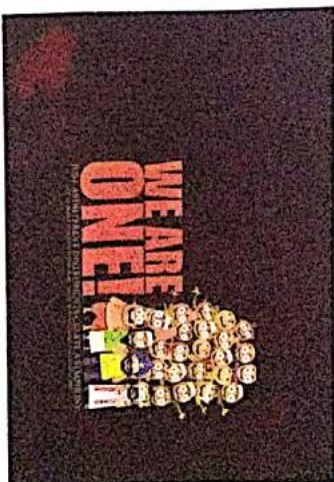
Quick Revision

Fill in the blanks.

1. People derive their identities from their
2. A person seeks variety in
3. is the first teacher of a human being.
4. People might become if a democratic country comes under an autocratic rule.
5. The level of a person is in direct proportion to the admiration of his fellow beings.

Our Social Responsibility

Our ancient religious scriptures talk about the concept of an ideal society and the conduct and interpersonal behaviour of people within the society. The *Rigveda*, for example, says, "We should pray to God that we may not do injustice to fellow beings, or to our friends. We must not misbehave with anybody and be responsible members of the society."



Communal Harmony

Write a note on the kind of society you live in. Then discuss with other students in your class and see how different people understand the same society differently. Can you guess why it is so?

Other religious texts too conceptualise peaceful co-existence, harmony and unity amongst people, love and cooperation that leads to societal reform and progress; and collective action for human betterment.

Thus, we can say that humans and society are interdependent and rely on each other. People have responsibility for creating a healthy and happy society. Therefore, each one of us should conduct ourselves in the following manners.

- Ensuring that our conduct is conducive to society's growth : We need to adapt our attitudes, speech, conduct, social interactions

and public behaviour in a way that contributes towards the positive growth in the societal domain. We need to leave the irrelevant and harmful thought patterns behind and adopt newer perspectives in understanding situations and taking decisions. We must take a cue from the lives of our great leaders and thinkers, and transform ourselves to do our duties and contribute to the world around us.

• Become a productive part of society : Each citizen of a country must ensure that the economy is growing and that they are contributing to the growth. This can be done by engaging in some fruitful work, vocation, job or business of economic value. Wastage of national assets by adopting violent measures during strikes, damaging public property and destroying things of national pride should not be done. Any production, artwork, written literature, building activity, etc., must be in tune with the cultural ethos of a society. Students should read and study well, workers should be focussed and industrious, leaders should be honest and dedicated, soldiers should be brave and disciplined and communities should be accepting of diversity and inclusion.



Students reading in a class.



Researchers Working To Find New Medicines

• Upkeep discipline in public life : The Constitution of our country gives the Right to Freedom as a Fundamental Right to each citizen. However, along with the right comes the duty: to not use the Right to Freedom to hurt someone's sentiments or to defame them for no reason. Willful expression of ideas and opinions need to be checked.

Defacing public property, breaking queues to jump ahead in line, not following traffic rules, insulting women and oppressing vulnerable sections of society like the old and the infirm, drinking and fighting on the streets, dirtying the buses, trains and tourist places must not happen. Serious issues like cyber crime, Facebook bullying, using IT services and IT enabled communications for malpractices and corruption need to be eliminated. Only then can peace and harmony in the society be achieved. People can express their viewpoints through amicable means and ensure sober and democratic means for conflict resolution.

Quick Revision

Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. Any production, artwork, written literature etc, must be in tune with the cultural ethos of a society.

2. Our ancient religious scriptures do not talk about the interpersonal behaviour of people within the society.
3. Willful expression of ideas and opinions need to be checked.
4. People should use democratic means to conflict resolution.
5. Facebook bullying should be used to battle cyber crime.

Put together a list of undesirable activities and behaviours that you see around yourself. Then list the ways to rectify each of them.

• Remember others have rights too : Everyone in the society irrespective of their economic status, religion, gender, caste or community has equal democratic and constitutional rights. Each one of us should remember that others' rights are as important as ours, and behave in a manner that does not hurt others' sentiments or trample their self-respect. The virtues of equality, respect, brotherhood, etc., must be upheld.

• Preserve national culture : We must follow and preserve the great culture set by our forefathers, spiritual *gurus* and leaders. Our scriptures and other literature are full of practical wisdom and deep philosophies. Though it is fine to adopt the good aspects of western and modern cultures of other countries, but they should not be blindly followed. We must save and pass on the traditions of our families to the next generation for continuity of our great heritage.

• Be politically aware : Political awareness leads to a strong democratic ethos in the country. If citizens are knowledgeable about the political systems, constitutional provisions and laws, they will exercise their rights and perform social duties with diligence. Means of mass communication like the newspapers, radio,

television, etc., constantly broadcasts messages of public awareness. Political parties set up campaigns to let people know of their manifestoes and political agenda for the country's growth. One must keep themselves updated about all these developments to be a positively contributing member of the country.

KNOW MORE

Voting age in India, Germany, China and UK is 18 years. In Switzerland, it is 20 years.

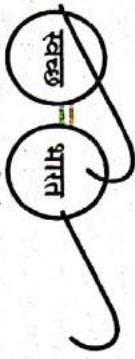
• Cast the vote wisely : One person one vote is a great power vested in the hands of ordinary citizens. Each of us has the ability to decide the outcome of elections and choose our government. With this right comes a huge responsibility to elect good candidates so that we have a strong and capable governance. If we do not vote, or cast the vote based on religion, community or caste factors, we may end up with a corrupt and damaging leadership. This will eventually destroy the country. Thus, one must read the portfolios of the candidates who are fighting in elections and vote for the person who will work for the betterment of the society. We should think about the short term and long term benefits of the nation while deciding whom to vote for.



People Standing In Queues To Cast Their Votes

• Maintain cleanliness and good health : 'Cleanliness is next to godliness', is taught to us by our elders. It is indeed true. We must keep our homes, neighbourhoods, streets, cities and

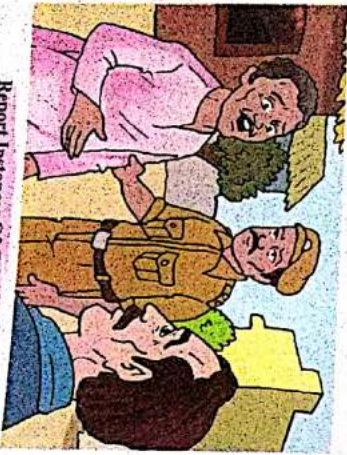
The entire country neat and clean. This will ensure promotion of overall good health. Throwing the garbage in bins, segregating waste, recycling and composting are good initiatives to promote cleanliness. Discarding plastic bags is also a good step. For personal health, we need to adopt good lifestyle and avoid use of alcohol and tobacco. For societal health we can contribute by donating blood, organs and giving donations of money too for research or someone's check up.



एक करण राखता की और

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

• Become volunteers for the administration : It is our duty to report any instance of crime, bribe giving and taking, selling of illegal liquor or goods or any other occasion where law is broken by someone. We can become the eyes and ears of the police by promptly reporting any crime that we are a witness to. We should also not spread rumours of any kind nor entertain people who do so, as these can negatively affect the peace and harmony of the country.



Report Instances Of Crime To Police

• Adopt environment-friendly behaviour : We must preserve our environment as it nurtures and sustains us. We need to protect the rivers, oceans and other water bodies from polluting, keep the air clean, look after the forests and their resources, the mountain ranges, parks and wildlife sanctuaries, cities and towns and the entire nation. Trash bins need to be installed, solar and wind power needs to be harnessed and trees need to be planted. Garbage and dump sites need recycling plants, and reuse of products should be encouraged. Paper bags should be used instead of plastic, treatment of sewage waste and encouraging small industries for recycling of products is the need of the hour.

Quick Revision

Give one word answers.

1. What leads to strong democratic ethos in the country?
2. What can we end up with if we do not vote?
3. What do garbage dump sites need?
4. Name an environment friendly behaviour that is the need of the hour.
5. What should we use instead of plastic bags?
6. Name one way in which we can contribute in improving societal health.
7. Name one means of mass communication.

• Do social service : We must do volunteer service at old age homes, orphanages and schools for the poor, blind and the differently-abled. We can donate books, clothes and medicine. The old, the very young, the vulnerable and the distressed need us. Spreading educational awareness, teaching a poor child or doing service at health check-up camps, literacy drives, save the girl child initiatives are all in the benefit of the society. We should pledge to work relentlessly for our country and do so happily.

Quick Revision

- Circle the correct answers.
1. We must do (volunteer service/paid service) at old age homes and orphanages.
 2. We should avoid (use of alcohol/ donation of clothes).

3. The virtues of (corruption/equality) must be upheld.
4. One person one vote is a great power in the hands of (political leaders/ordinary citizens).
5. (Reuse/One time use) of products should be encouraged.

Exercise

Use Cerdos Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

1. Choose the right answers.
 - (a) Out of the following statements which one is true?
 - (i) Man by nature is a social being.
 - (ii) Necessity makes man a social being.
 - (iii) Society is instrumental in personality development.
 - (iv) All of these
 - (b) The outlook of the members of the society and the social institutions should be
 - (i) Democratic
 - (ii) Feudalistic
 - (iii) Humanitarian
 - (iv) All of these
2. Match the columns.

(a) protecting the forests, lakes and rivers	(i) political awareness
(b) helping the old, children, shelterless and those in distress	(ii) protecting our environment
(c) protecting our rights and doing our duties	(iii) social service
3. Why does a man need society?
4. How can we assist the administration to govern our country?
5. What are the ways of expressing our disagreement?
6. Enumerate the characteristics of an alert voter.

Additional Questions For Practice

- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.
1. is defined as a group of people dependent upon one another.

(a) biosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) political party	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) society	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) social group	<input type="checkbox"/>
 2. Which of the following does a human not derive from the society?

(a) thought process	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) religious inclination	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) culture	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) family	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Everyone in the society has equal.....
- (a) religious rights (b) constitutional rights
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) economic status
4. Which of the following is not a means of mass communication?
 (a) paper (b) newspaper
 (c) radio (d) telephone

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Human personality is shaped by his..... in public.
- Humans must maintain..... the monuments, forests and environment.
- We should....., creed or religion.
- We must not vote on the basis of..... age/homes.
- We should do volunteer service in.....

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

- We must cast our vote with care and for a good candidate.
- Planting of trees is a waste of time.
- Social responsibility includes taking care of each other.
- Society and people are interdependent.
- We must not throw garbage on roads.

E. Very Short Answer Questions

- Which instances should we report as a part of our social duty?
- What all do we need to do in order to protect our environment?
- What happens if a citizen has knowledge about political system?
- Which duty comes along with the Right to Freedom?

F. Short Answer Questions

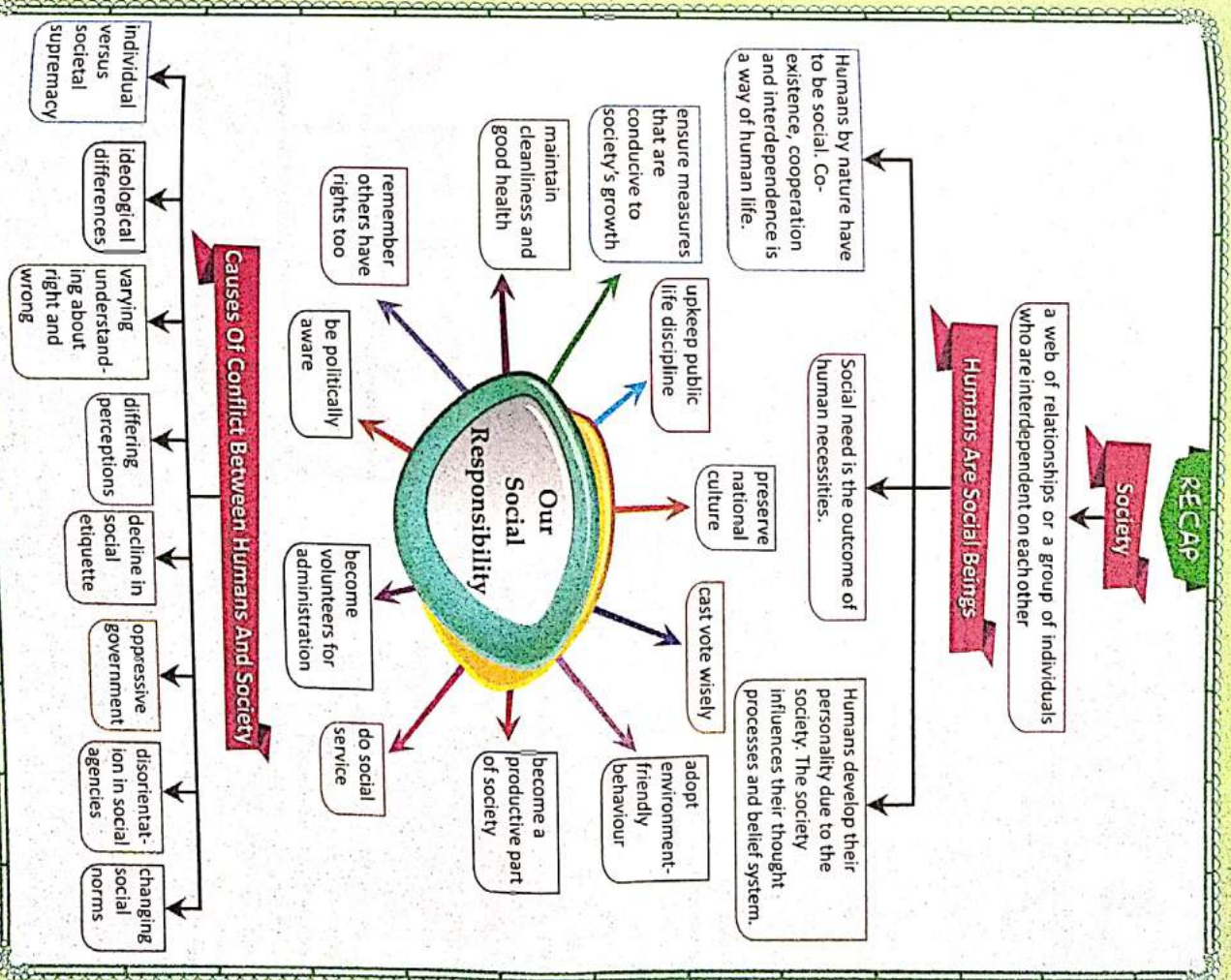
- Define the concept of an ideal society which has also been conceptualised in religious texts.
- How are rights and duties related to each other?

G. Long Answer Questions

- How will maintaining discipline in public life help the country?
- Humans are social beings. Explain.
- List three social responsibilities of a human and describe them briefly.
- What kind of social service can we do in order to make our society better?

ACTIVITY

- Find out how different specialised organisations work for the upliftment of the society, along with examples and speak about it in class. Also mention why everyone should help such organisations and fulfil their social responsibility.
- Write a short paragraph on what kind of social service you would like to do and why.
- You have been asked to prepare a slogan on cleanliness, planting trees and donating blood. Prepare these three slogans and share them with your class teacher and other students.
- Try and volunteer with your classmates at an old age home and write your experiences.



Democracy And Equality

KEY TERMS

democracy	: a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives	secularism	: the belief that religion should not be involved in the organisation of society, education and other aspects of the society
PIL (Public Interest Litigation)	: a case filed in the interest of the public by representatives of the public to protect the Fundamental Rights of the people	Universal Adult Franchise	: right to vote given to all citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

Democracy is the most popular form of government in the world. Active participation by the citizens, freedom to express one's opinion, resolving conflicts through consensus and consultation, equality and justice are the main features of a democratic government. However, **equality** is the most important element of a democratic set-up. 'Administration of Law' is the foundation of democracy. Treating everyone equally and upholding the dignity of fellow citizens are the core features of democracy.

In a democracy, all adult citizens regardless of their caste, religion, gender or class, enjoy the Right to Vote. This is called **Universal Adult Franchise** which means that all adult citizens have the Right to cast their vote and choose their representatives. It is based on the principle of 'one person one vote' and each vote has equal value. This system of government recognises the value of every citizen.

Besides **political equality**, all democratic governments aim to achieve social as well as economic equality for their citizens.

Democracy can be categorised as:

- **Political Democracy** : Right to Choose One's Representatives

- **Economic Democracy** : Right to Trade and Consumption
- **Social Democracy** : Right to Equal Opportunities and Respect

To establish equality in the society, democratic principles should be applied in all its fields - political, social and economic. Lack of democratic values can restrict the composite growth of democracy in a society.



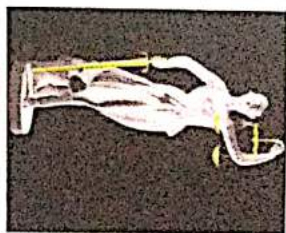
Unity In Diversity

I swear by my religion, and I will die for it. But it is my personal affair. The state has nothing to do with it. The state would look after your secular welfare, but not your or my religion. That is everybody's personal concern. - M.K Gandhi

EQUALITY AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The Indian Constitution recognises that all people are equal and that no individual should be discriminated on the basis of caste, creed, religion, gender, tribe, economic status or education. The following provisions have been made in the Indian Constitution for this.

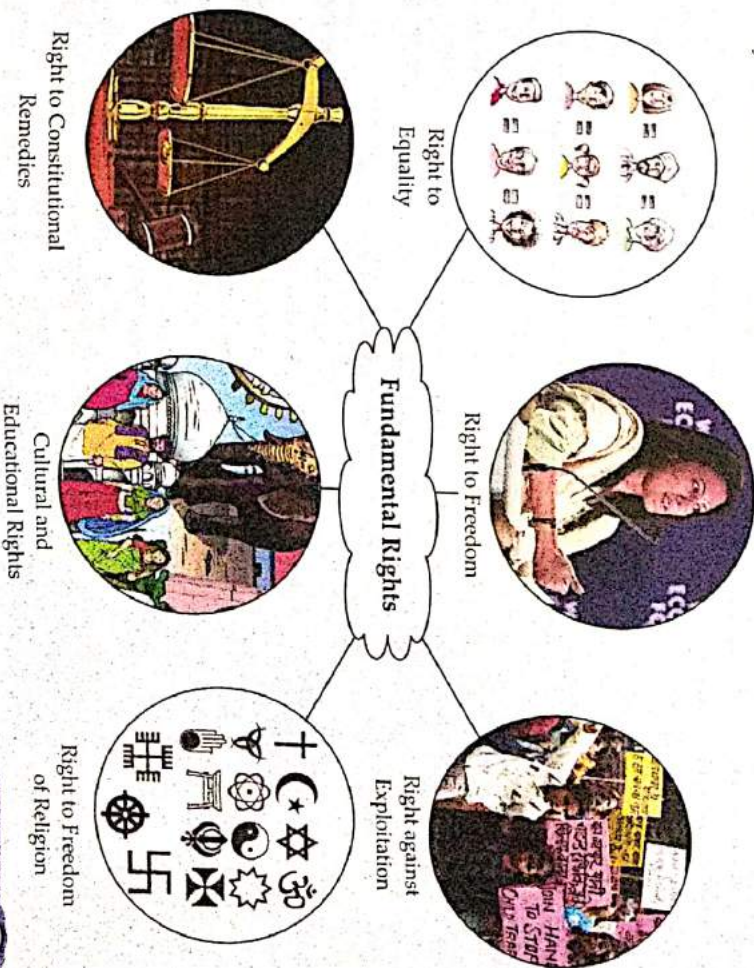
- **All people are equal in the eyes of law**, be it the President or any ordinary citizen, and everyone has to abide by the laws laid down in the Constitution.



All citizens are equal in the eyes of law.

- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, disability or place of birth. All citizens have equal rights to use wells, tanks, bathing ghats or roads developed by the government for the public.
- Every citizen can access shops, hotels, parks and places of amusement without any restriction.
- The Constitution also forbids untouchability and its practice in any form.
- To promote equal service prospects, there is a provision that grants equality of opportunity in matters of public employment to any office under the government.
- To include people with disabilities in the mainstream, the government enacted a law in 1955. It ensures them equal treatment and free

Fundamental Rights



Right to Constitutional Remedies

Cultural and Educational Rights

Right to Freedom of Religion

education. It emphasises that all public buildings should be disabled-friendly.

- No law or judgement can be passed against the Fundamental Right to Equality. Anyone found violating this right can be questioned in the court of law by filing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL).



BR Ambedkar

EQUAL RIGHT TO VOTE

Kanha and Aarti live in a one-room house in a slum area along with their two children. Kanha works as a daily wage labourer at construction sites and Aarti works as a domestic help. It is a hot June morning and they have gone to the Government Girls' High School to cast their vote in the municipal elections. Aarti notices her employers, Mr and Mrs Swamy, standing in the same long winding queue. Even in the sweltering heat, a smile flashes across her face. All excited, she nudges her husband and tells him, "See *mehnsaab* and *sahib* are also standing in the same line along with us." Kanha says, "Vernaji, my employer, who owns a toy shop in the mall, is also here." Both Kanha and Aarti are not aware about democracy, but they feel happy that their vote also has equal value and importance. They get an opportunity to participate in the functioning of the government just like others even though they are poor.



Voters At A Polling Booth

Quick Revision

Fill in the blanks.

1. is the most popular form of government in the world.
2. Social democracy means the Right to Equal and
3. The Constitution also forbids and in any form.
4. No judgement can be passed against the Fundamental Rights to

Right To Vote

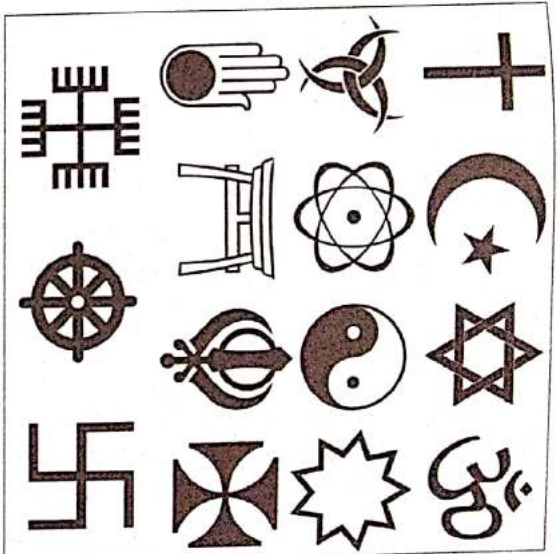
According to the Indian Constitution which provides for democratic governance, any Indian citizen of 18 years of age and above has the Fundamental Right to cast his vote and choose a government of his choice. This is known as Universal Adult Franchise and it is very essential for democracy.

KNOW MORE

Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) is a device used for conducting elections electronically. It consists of a ballot unit and control unit. It is 100 per cent tamper free.

Secularism And Equality

The word 'secular' was not in the original text of the Constitution. It was incorporated through a constitutional amendment. Secularism implies that the country has no official religion of its own. It states that all religions are equal before the law. The government does not interfere in religious matters and people are free to practise and spread their religion.



All religions are equal before the law.

Directive Principles And Equality

In India, citizens are expected to perform certain duties laid down by the Constitution. The government is also expected to meet certain ideals and follow certain directions. These principles are laid down in the form of Directive Principles of State Policy.

These principles contain idealistic aims and aspirations that act like guidelines and goals for the policy-makers at both the centre and the state level. These principles aim to make India a welfare state where every citizen has equal opportunity and there is equal distribution of wealth.

Reservation And Equality

To ensure equality it becomes important to provide special opportunities to some people. The objective behind reservation is to provide opportunities for social, economic and political growth to the backward and deprived sections of the society.

Indian government has given a lot of priority to

women, deprived and less privileged sections of the society. Seats have been reserved for these sections of the society in the government offices. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given reservation in the Parliament, State Assemblies and various government jobs. The sole objective of this initiative is to ensure equality in public interest such that the benefits reach every section of the society.

KNOW MORE

In 1995, the Government of India passed the Disabilities Act to protect and remove any barriers in the environment for differently-abled.

A significant change can be observed in India's socio-economic and political conditions over the years. Participation of the deprived classes have increased over the years. A balanced society based on equality and justice is being obtained through democracy.

Quick Revision

A. Give one word answers.

1. Above this age, every Indian citizen has the Fundamental Right to Vote.
2. It means that a country has no official religion.
3. These principles contain idealistic aims and aspirations.
4. In this kind of state there is equal distribution of wealth.

B. Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. The word 'secular' was mentioned in the original text of the Indian Constitution.
2. All religions are equal before the law.
3. Directive Principles aim to make India a welfare state.
4. Reservations do not give any opportunity to the backward and deprived sections of the society.

Exercise

Use Cardova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

- Choose the correct options.
 - Democracy promotes
 - Equality
 - Inequality
 - Fundamental Rights
 - In India, right to vote is given to
 - Rich
 - Educated
 - Males
 - All adult citizens
 - Match the columns.

(a) Right to choose one's representatives	(i) economic democracy
(b) Right to trade and consumption	(ii) social democracy
(c) Right to equal opportunities and respect	(iii) political democracy
 - What is meant by 'Administration of Law'?
 - What is Universal Adult Franchise?
 - What is secularism?
 - How does the Indian Constitution define Right to Equality?

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

- is one of the most important elements of a democratic set-up.
 - Equality
 - Monarchy
 - Secularism
 - Republic
 - Democracy is the Right to Trade and Consumption.
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Religious
 - The Constitution of India forbids
 - equality
 - untouchability
 - fraternity
 - equality
- B. Fill in the blanks.**
- Democracy means the right to choose one's representatives.
 - All citizens have rights.
 - The people with disabilities should be given treatment.
 - Directive Principles act like guidelines for the
- C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**
- Treating everyone equally is the core feature of democracy.
 - In a democracy, all the citizens are not given the Right to Vote.

- Every citizen can access parks, hotels and shops without any restriction.

D. Very Short Answer Questions

- Who can participate actively in a democracy? 2. What is PIL?
- What do the Directive Principles aim to make India?

E. Short Answer Questions

- What are the core features of democracy? 2. Define political equality.
- How are opportunities provided to the deprived sections of the society?

F. Long Answer Questions

- What is democracy? How is India a democratic country? Explain.
- Why are Directive Principles important?

ACTIVITY

Given below are some real life situations. Write which Fundamental Right is being violated/associated in each situation.

- A little boy is being denied access to a temple because he belongs to a poor family.
- A group of people are not being allowed to protest peacefully for their cause.
- A person is filing an appeal to the court as his Fundamental Rights have been violated.
- A person is not being allowed to practise his religion.
- A group of people are not being allowed to form an association to solve their problems.
- An employee is not being paid salary for his work.
- A student is being denied admission to a government college because of his caste.
- A child between 6 and 14 years of age is not being given admission in any school.
- A person is not being allowed to reside in a state in India.

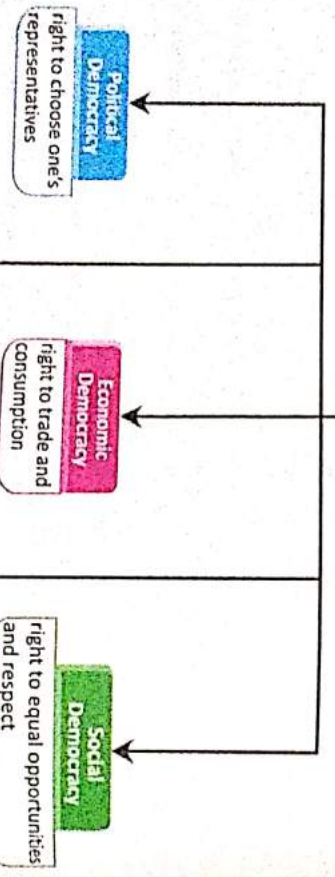
Look at the following pictures and fill in the blanks. Use reference books or Internet where necessary.

			
Name	Name	Name	Name
Date of Birth	Date of Birth	Date of Birth	Date of Birth
Area of Social Welfare	Area of Social Welfare	Area of Social Welfare	Area of Social Welfare

RECAP

Democracy

a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives



Political Democracy
right to choose one's representatives

Economic Democracy
right to trade and consumption

Social Democracy
right to equal opportunities and respect

Right to Vote

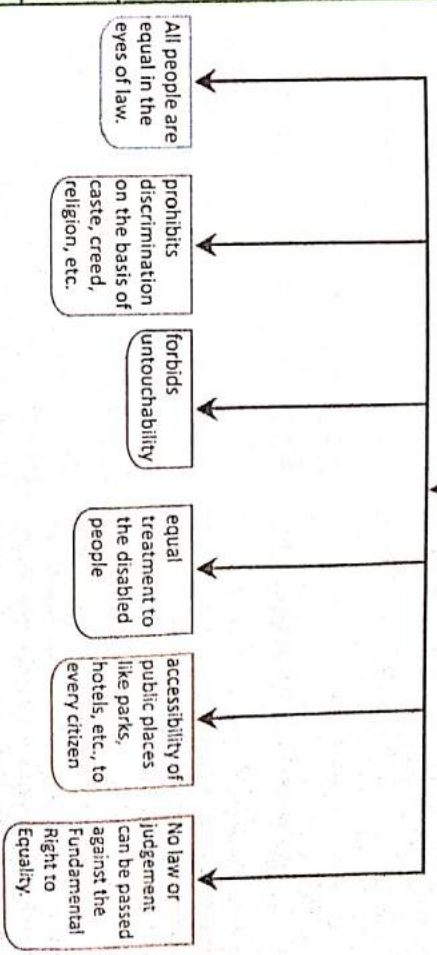
Every Indian citizen 18 years of age or above has the right to vote and choose the government of her/his choice.

Secularism And Equality

It implies that the country has no official religion of its own and all religions are equal before the law.

Equality

the most important element of a democratic set-up



Democracy And Equality

Directive Principles And Equality
principles and duties, laid down by the Constitution, that every citizen is expected to follow and perform

Reservation And Equality
To ensure equality special opportunities are provided to the backward and deprived sections of the society.

PART-III



HISTORY

KEY TERMS

affluence	: the state of possession of wealth and knowledge	or other prominent members related to a king
amalgamated	: two or more influential elements that combine together to form a combination	: any form of writings which are religious in nature or of literary importance
betel leaf	: a heart-shaped leaf which is mostly consumed by people of South Asia	: related to social and economic factors of something
rennisece	: to think, write or talk of someone or something of the past	: a system which classifies society and its people on the basis of four varnas
royal patronage	: financial support provided by kings	

GREATER INDIA

The term 'Greater India' is most commonly used to define the historical and geographical extent of all political entities of the Indian subcontinent, and also the regions which are culturally linked to India or which was influenced significantly by the Indian culture. Today, India is known for its rich and diverse culture, but the past was no different. When we look into the past, we come across various civilisations and empires that ruled India for thousands of years. Each era left an indelible mark which manifested itself in various forms of art, culture, architecture, religion, philosophy and literature. One interesting aspect of ancient Indian history is India's influence on the life and culture of countries beyond Indian borders. The Indian culture in its various forms influenced these countries and flourished there, and hence it became 'Greater India'.

KNOW MORE

The national epics of Laos and Thailand are based on the Indian epic, the Ramayana, and the national symbol of Indonesia is Garuda.

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

There are many countries in the world where the influence of Indian culture can be seen in every aspect of their day-to-day life even today. Our relationship with these countries had already been established thousands of years ago. India had established trade, cultural and political relations with south-east Asian kingdoms like Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Malay Peninsula, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali, Anam, Suvannadeep and, to a lesser extent, Vietnam. Such places effectively absorbed defining aspects of Indian culture, religion, philosophy, etc. Several relics found there clearly show India's relation with these countries and also the influence and spread of its culture and civilisation. People from diverse groups and culture, for example, forest dwellers of Cambodia to people of Java, who belonged to a slightly advanced civilisation, embraced and accepted Indian culture to a great extent. Indian language, literature, religion, art, political and social institutions left an indelible mark on these people and gave rise to a new culture and ethos that is evident even today.

SPREAD OF INDIAN CULTURE AND CIVILISATION

The Indian cultural expansion in the Indian subcontinent did not take place over a small period of time. It was the culmination of a continuous process over a long period of time which slowly spread across this region. It is a matter of great thinking as to how these cultural, literary, political and social relationships were established.

Indian civilisation and culture has always been known for its richness and diversity. Centuries by centuries, and under various mighty empires and illustrious rulers, India witnessed a tremendous growth in its social, political and cultural life. Throughout the world, even in ancient times, India was known for its affluence not just monetarily but also culturally, socially, politically and intellectually. India excelled in Art, Literature, Education and Science, and was known all over the world for it. India was also an important seat of learning as it consisted of several universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila and Gaya. These universities were big centres of learning in India. Scholars and intellectuals, not just from India but from all over the world, flocked to these universities which imparted education on varied subjects.



Fa Hien

Foreign travellers and scholars from countries like China, Japan, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Korea and Mongolia came to these universities for attaining knowledge. Out of these, Chinese travellers like Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang spent considerable years in these universities and were exposed to various aspects of the Indian culture and civilisation. It was these foreign travellers who became one of the very first carriers of Indian culture to distant lands. While going back to their countries



Hiuen Tsang

they carried various elements of our culture - literature, religion and philosophy, and introduced it to the outside world. They translated the Indian scriptures into their own languages and made them accessible to their countrymen. In this way Indian culture found its way into the foreign lands and made a huge impact on their culture and civilisation.

Moreover, India also had trade relations with various countries as Indian goods like muslin, cotton, silk, indigo, spices, etc., were in great demand in foreign lands. India established trade relations with south-east Asian countries like Java, Sumatra and even western and central Asian countries. In some of these countries Indians had made their settlements too which directly influenced the culture of the place they settled in. Such maritime trade resulted not only in prolonged socio-economic relations but also in cultural interactions that stimulated their culture, art, literature, science, religion and philosophy.

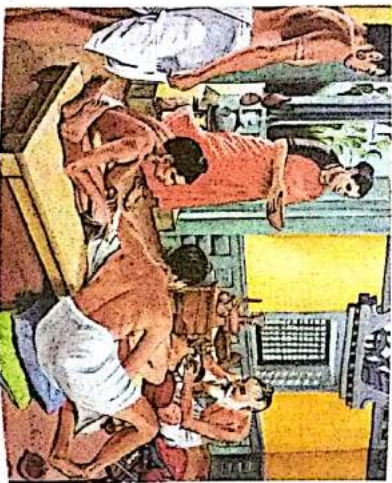
- A. Fill in the blanks.**
- Indian civilisation and culture has always been known for its and
 - The term 'Greater India' is used to define extent of all political entities of the Indian subcontinent and
 - and are two of several important universities which made India an important seat of learning.
 - Chinese travellers like were exposed to various aspects of Indian culture and civilisation.
 - India established trade relations with south-east Asian countries like and
- B. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones.**
- There was no influence of Indian culture beyond the Indian borders.
 - Several relics have been found in other countries indicating India's relation to those countries.
 - The expansion of Indian culture in Indian subcontinent happened over a short period of time.
 - India was known all over the world for its art, literature, education and science.
 - Foreign travellers were the first carriers of Indian culture to distant lands.

KNOW MORE

According to Agni Purana, apart from Jambudweep, a 'Dweepantar Bharat' emerged. This sense is also expressed in the modern word Indonesia. Neso means island, so Indonesia means Indian Islands. It is a country where influence of Indian culture can be experienced.

Impact On Language And Literature

Several works of Sanskrit literature have been found in Burma, Siam, Malay Prayadweep, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. Out of these, the oldest scriptures belonged to the second or the third century BCE. The people of these countries were familiar with Sanskrit language for more than 1000 years. Pali was also used. More than 100 Sanskrit scriptures have been found in Champa, whereas the scriptures found in Kamboj are, though, less in number but of a considerably high standard of literary works. These scriptures have been written in rich and beautiful poetic style. The four scriptures of Yashovarmā are respectively of 50,75,93 and 108 stanzas. One of the essays penned down by Rajindraverman consists of 218 stanzas while the other has 268 stanzas.



Sushruta

It is evident from such Sanskrit scriptures that the scholars or the writers were well-versed in Sanskrit language and had a firm grip on its grammar, aesthetics and principles. It is surprising to note that the scriptures reflected deeply the sentiments, philosophy and spiritual thoughts of ancient Indian literature like the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and *Kavya Purani*. Moreover, these scriptures also give a vivid description of the study of Vedas, Vedāntas

Smritis, and Buddhist and Jain religious scriptures. The writings of ancient Indian scholars like Panini, Patanjali, Manu, Vatsyayana, Vishalaksha, Sushruta, Pravarsena, Mayur and Gunathaya are also found. The scriptures are also infused with various Indian religious and folklore beliefs of people from various communities. Such influence on the language and literature of the people who lived in distant lands is a living example of the extent and impact of Indian culture far and wide.



King Yashovarmā

The kings and other prominent men of the time also encouraged and guided the literary works of the time. Under the royal patronage, several scholars were encouraged to come up with their scholarly contributions. In fact, the three kings of Champa have been mentioned as great scholars. It is believed that one of them possessed great knowledge of all the four Vedas. It is also said that the king of Kamboj, Yashovarmā, was fond of *Shastras* and *Kavyas*.

In Java, the people not only studied Sanskrit literature but also used it to create rich literary works. Besides this, they also translated the two famous Indian epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. *Shastras*, *Smritis* and *Puranas* were also translated in their own language. Several literary works penned by them reflect the knowledge of Indian history, science, language and even ayurveda. Thus the literary works of

Java bore a deep influence of ancient Indian culture. The same applies to Buddhist-Pali literature in connection to Burma and Singhal. In both the countries, Pali language was commonly used in the Buddhist religious scripts.

It is also evident from the scriptures found in Kamboj that many great Indian scholars went to intellectual contributions. Similarly, scholars from Kamboj also visited India. For example, *Shivsoma*, who was the teacher of King Indraverman, attained knowledge of *Shastras* from Shankaracharya who could be Bhagwat-Shankara.

Several ashrams were also established in Kamboj that not only took care of the helpless people like old, sick and poor, students and children who resided there, but they also became popular centres for promoting and popularising Indian culture and civilisations. It is said that King Yashovarmā established 100 such ashrams there.

KNOW MORE

The history of India-China ties goes back to the second century BCE. Many Indian scholars, from numerous parts of India, went to China and translated the Sanskrit literature into Chinese language. A scholar named Bodhiruci, appointed in Chalukya Raj Sabha in 693 BCE, accompanied a Chinese ambassador to China and translated 53 scriptures. Indian culture also influenced Tibet since ancient times. Scholars, named Shanti Rakshit from Nepal and Padmasambhav from Udyayan, reached Tibet and started a new religion of Tibet Lama. They popularised Sanskrit scriptures in the land of Tibet and also helped the scholars to translate these scriptures.

Impact On Religion

Besides Indian literature and language, Greater India was also influenced by the thoughts, practices, beliefs and philosophies of Indian religion. Countries like Burma and Siam were already under the influence of the Buddhist religion. Moreover, several idols of Hindu deities have also been found in this part of the world. Though they mainly worshipped Lord Shiva, the

concept of *Trimurti*, i.e. Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, was also known to them.



Brahma



Vishnu



Shiva

Here it would be fit to mention that the introduction of Indian religion and its components did not wipe out the local beliefs and the culture of the place. Though it is true that, to some extent, some of the elements of their own religion, customs and rituals began to fade, but a part of it also amalgamated with the new religion and culture. In some cases the local beliefs and customs influenced the new sects too. The best example of this is a very popular idol of Java known as 'Bhatar Guru'. Because of its popularity it is believed that perhaps a main deity of Hindesia merged with it. Some people consider this deity to be a symbol of Rishi Agastya, whose popularity has emerged in many scriptures found in Java.

Quick Revision

A. Match the following.

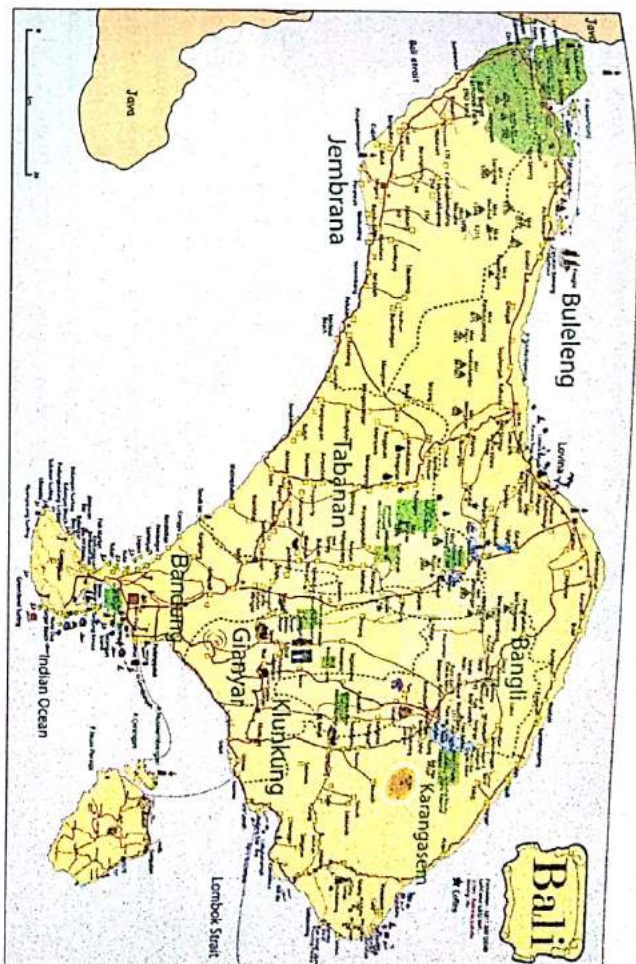
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Champa | (a) influence of Buddhism |
| 2. <i>Trimurti</i> | (b) king of Kamboj |
| 3. more than 100 Sanskrit scriptures | (c) Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva |
| 4. Burma and Siam | (d) more than 100 Sanskrit scriptures have been found |
| 5. Yashovarman | (e) found in Champa |
- B. Give one word answers.**
- Who gave the knowledge of *Shastras* to Shivsoma?
 - Name any one work of ancient Indian literature.
 - Which Hindu deity was mainly worshipped in Greater India?
 - Name the deity considered to be a symbol of Rishi Agastya.

KNOW MORE

In 254 BCE, King Ashoka called the third Buddhist Council meeting, and after that he sent groups of ambassadors to various south-east Asian countries like Yavana, Suvarnadweep (Hindesia) and Lanka (Tamrapani or Singhal). He also sent his son and daughter, as Buddhist missionaries to Lanka with an aim to propagate Indian religious philosophy. In this way he took a great step in building a Greater India.

Impact On Society

The interactions and relations between the countries also influenced the society and its structure. The traces of *varna* system, which was the basis of Indian social structure, could also be found there. In India the *varna* system underwent several changes that made it very different from the original version. However, such changes did not occur in the culture of these countries. The caste system, which is still found in Bali and Kamboj is reminiscent of the ancient Indian *varna* system.



Map of Bali

The Indian influence can also be seen in the marriage rituals. Their form of marriage, rituals and customs were almost like India's. The system of *sati* was also prevalent in ancient Indian society. The use of veil was not practiced, and so was in the custom of these countries too. Like in ancient India, woman here too, had the right to choose her husband.

The means of recreation were also influenced by Indian culture. Gambling, cock fight, music, dance and drama were major sources of entertainment for the people. In Java, the popular form of drama is *Chhaya Natak* which is also called the *Vijayng*. It is said that the story of *Vijayng* has been inspired from the chief epics of India; the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. Though people living in Java follow Islam as their religion, such plays from the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are still parts of their popular culture. Like India the staple food of the region was rice

and wheat. Chewing of betel leaf was also a common practice there. Even their style of dressing and clothing as well as their jewellery are the manifestations of Indian culture.

Impact On Art

The influence of Indian culture on art, architecture and sculpture cannot be ignored and deserves special mention. Art, architecture, sculpture, etc are the main components that enrich the culture of a place. Like in India, art in these countries was highly influenced by religion. The form of art that originated initially completely depicts Indian culture, thereby reflecting its influence on their culture too. The ancient art and sculptures are believed to be the creation of those Indian artists who went and made their permanent home there. Temples were the main buildings that reflected the impact of Indian culture on their art, architecture and sculpture.

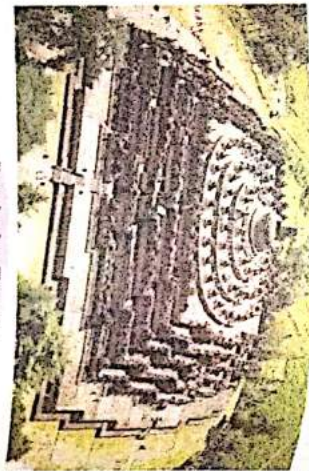
Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. What was the basis of Indian social structure?
 - (a) idol worship
 - (b) religious principles
 - (c) *varna* system
 - (d) worth of labour
2. Where can the caste system still be found?
 - (a) Kamboj
 - (b) Bali
 - (c) Champa
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
3. What is the popular form of drama in Java?
 - (a) *Kooyatlani*
 - (b) *Cihlaja Natak*
 - (c) *Yakshagana*
 - (d) *Swang*
4. What is said to be the inspiration for the story of *Yugong*?
 - (a) *Keraja*
 - (b) *Malaharata*
 - (c) *Ramayana*
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
5. were the main buildings which reflected the impact of Indian culture.
 - (a) Rest houses
 - (b) Castles
 - (c) Temples
 - (d) None of these

The Temples Of Java

Out of all the temples of Java, a temple that really stands out as an architectural wonder is the **Borobudur temple**. The temple was built between 750 to 850 BCE under the care of Shailendra. The temple is a grand nine-story structure. On the top of the temple, there is a bell-shaped stupa. The long corridors of the temple are adorned with rows of

idols. There are eleven series of the rows of idols and their total number is approximately 500.



Borobudur Temple

The Buddhist idols of Borobudur and that of Mendut's Bodhisattva is considered to be the most beautiful samples of the art of sculpture. The divine expression on the faces of these idols is the main characteristic of these sculptures. Undoubtedly, the inspiration to create such fine piece of art must have come from the art of sculpture-making in the Gupta period.

Another temple that deserves special attention is the temple of **Loro-jangrang** situated in the Pramban valley. There are eight main temples in it. Shiva idol is the most famous of all. In the north temple resides the idol of Lord Vishnu whereas the south temple is the abode of the idol of Brahma. The inner verandah of the temple has forty-two faces engraved on it which depicts the entire story of the *Ramayana*. Looking at such



Buddha's Idol (Bodhisattva)

remarkable specimens of architecture one can say that 'Borobudur' and 'Loro-jangrang' are the living examples of the cultural and classical fusion of Java and Indian art.

KNOW MORE

Kamboj was the ancient name of the country which comprised the whole of Cambodia and different parts of modern Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar.

Temples Of Kamboj

Some temples that are found at Angkor in Kamboj are very similar to Indian temples. The pillars in the centre and top corners of the temple reflect the north Indian style of temple architecture. The temples in **Angkor Vat** are a magnificent example of one such style. The grandeur of these buildings could be estimated from their length and breadth. A ditch that measures 650 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth, made up of stone, is built around the boundary of the temple. The ditch is also around the temple which is 2 miles in length, and there is 1560 feet long and 7 feet tall road that reaches the first corridor at the west gate. The central top of the last floor is at a height of 210 feet.

Anand Temple

The best specimen of temple architecture in Burma is **Anand temple** of Pegon. The temple is square in shape and the main structure of the temple is made of bricks. It is situated in the middle of 564 square metre open space called *angina*. The beauty of the temple is enhanced by various sculptures, carved from the stone, and faces made of mud. These sculptures and faces adorn the walls of the temple and give a distinct character to it. The engraved sculptures, made in carved stones, are 80 in number and depict the major events from the life of Buddha. Here, it would be interesting to note that this temple was developed in a typical Indian style and was perhaps inspired and influenced by the temple architecture found in India. The temples similar to this style are found in Bengal, and it seems

probably that the Ananda temple drew its inspiration from one such temple.

Deurostyle has made a systematic study in the context of these temples. In his opinion, "The architects who planned and built these temples were undoubtedly Indian. In every piece of architecture and on the sculptures found in the corridors, an everlasting impression of Indian art, skill and talent can be seen". From this point of view, we can state that though the temple of Ananda was built in the capital of Burma, it is very much Indian in its heart and soul.

Hence, it is clear from the above that various aspects of Indian culture spread far and wide and left an everlasting impression on the social, cultural, economic and political life of the regions mentioned above. Apart from the countries that have been mentioned above, various other regions like Suriname and Iran, also came in contact with India and were hugely influenced by its rich and robust culture.

Try to know about the influence of Indian culture on other countries and write about it in your notebook.

Circle the correct answers.

1. The Buddhist idol of (Bodhisattva / Bhalar Gurti) is considered to be one of the most beautiful samples of the art of sculpture.
2. There are (eight / ten) main temples in the temple of Loro-jangrang.
3. The engraved sculptures in the Anand temple depict the major events from the life of Lord (Shiva / Buddha).
4. The temples of (Angkor Vat / Java) are magnificent examples of North Indian style of temple architecture.
5. The (Anand / Borobudur) temple was built between 750 to 850 BCE under the care of Shailendra.

- Choose the correct options.
 - How many Sanskrit scriptures are mentioned in this chapter?
 - more than 50
 - more than 70
 - more than 150
 - more than 100.
 - Which Kamboj King has created four scriptures of 50, 75, 93 and 108 stanzas?
 - Jayverman
 - Yashovarmman
 - Rajvarman
 - Bahuvarmman
 - What is the name of the most popular idol of Java?
 - Write the name of four *varanas* described in Indian *varna* system.
 - What is Vayang? Explain.
 - Write a short note on the temples of 'Borobudur' and 'Loro-Jangrang'.
 - Write a short note on Angkor Vat temple.
 - Describe the effects of Indian culture in the field of language and literature.
 - Describe the effects of Indian culture in the field of society and religion.
 - Analyse the statement of Deutrosyle describing 'Anand temple' of Burma.

Activity

Try to know about the influence of Indian culture on other countries and write it in your notebook.

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)—Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which source of entertainment in 'Greater India' was influenced by Indian culture?
 - chess
 - music
 - bull fight
 - wrestling
 - King Yashovarmman was fond of
 - Kavyas*
 - Shastras*
 - Puranas*
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Which language was commonly used in the Buddhist religious scripts of India and Java?
 - Pali
 - Prakrit
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**
- Only Indian scholars and intellectuals were allowed in the important universities of ancient India.
 - Foreign travellers became the very first carriers of Indian culture to distant lands.
 - Literary works of Java had a deep influence of ancient Indian culture.

C. Fill in the blanks.

- It is said that Rajindravarmman established 100 ashrams to take care of helpless people like old, sick and poor students.
- and were the two goods of India which were in great demand in foreign lands.
- Lord and were known as *Trimurti*.
- The people of Java follow religion.
- The best specimen of temple architecture in Burma is of Pagan.

D. Very Short Answer Questions

- List the universities established in ancient India.
- What is the reminiscence of ancient Indian *varna* system?
- Which religion is followed in Burma?
- Who was the king of Kamboj? Which scriptures were he fond of?

E. Short Answer Questions

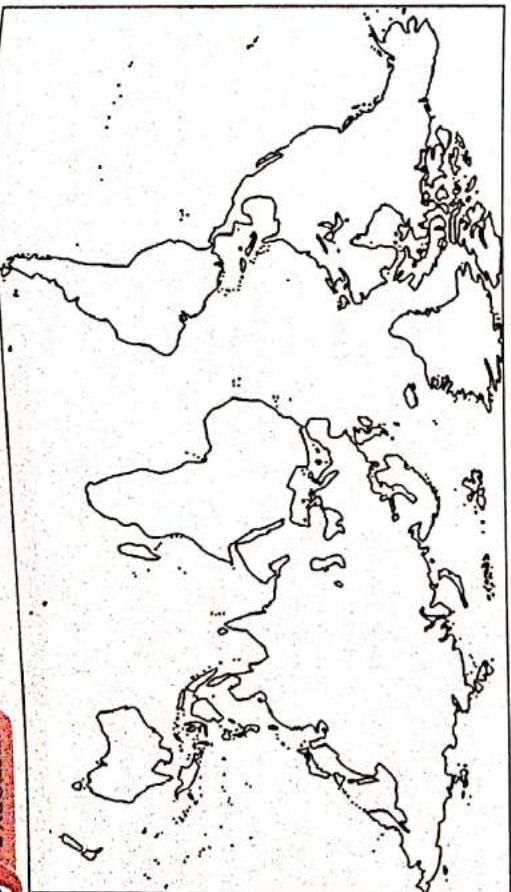
- Why are the idols of Mendut's Bodhisattva considered to be one of most beautiful samples of the art of sculpture?
- What is the term 'Greater India' used to define?
- What is the example of the extent and impact of Indian culture?

F. Long Answer Question

Write a short note on trade relations of ancient India.

ACTIVITY

On the given outline map of the world, research and mark the places influenced by the Indian culture and paste a picture along with each location depicting a feature of the Indian culture.



RECAP

Greater India

historical and geographical extent of all political entities of Indian subcontinent and regions influenced by Indian culture

Spread Of Indian Culture And Civilisation

Over a long period of time the Indian culture, known for its richness and diversity is spread over the Indian subcontinent. India, could boast of several universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila and Gaya which were important and big centres of learning in India. Foreign travellers like Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang spent years in these universities and were exposed to Indian culture.

Impact On Language And Literature

- Several works of Sanskrit literature have been found in Burma, Siam, Malay Pravadweep, etc.
- People of these places were familiar with Sanskrit.
- The Sanskrit scriptures reflected the sentiments, philosophy and ancient thoughts of spiritual literature like the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, *Kavya*, *Purana*, etc.

Impact On Religion

- Burma and Siam were under the influence of Buddhist religion.
- Several idols of Hindu deities have been found in the Indian sub-continent, best example being the idol of Bahar Guru.
- concept of *Trimurti* was known to them

Impact On Society

- trace of *varna* system found
- Indian influence in marriage rituals
- staple food — rice and wheat
- system of *sati* was prevalent
- Plays from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana were popular parts of culture.

Impact On Art

- Influence of Indian culture on art, architecture and sculpture can be seen in the temples of Java, Kamboj and Anand.
- Buddhist idols of Borobudur and that of Mendur's Bodhisattva are considered to be the most beautiful samples of architecture
- Temples in Angkor Vat are magnificent examples of Indian style of temple architecture.

16

Harsha Period And India After Harsha

KEY TERMS

accumulate	: gradually get more and more of something over a period of time	country	: traditions existing in the society for many years
ascended	: rose from a lower to a higher rank	heritage	: supported an activity or an organisation with money
campaign	: a series of military operations intended to achieve a goal	patronised	: made by cutting of rocks
dynasty	: period of years during which a family of rulers ruled an area or the whole	rock-cut	: great courage, especially in war
		valour	

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

HARSHA'S REIGN

After the end of the Gupta Empire, a powerful kingdom came up in the 7th century CE. It was the kingdom of Harshavardhana, who was popularly called Harsha. He was born in Thaneshwar (near present day Kurukshetra). He ascended the throne after the death of his elder brother, Prabhakar Vardhan. He became the ruler of Thaneshwar at an early age of 16. Later he became a very powerful king and took the whole of north India under his rule.

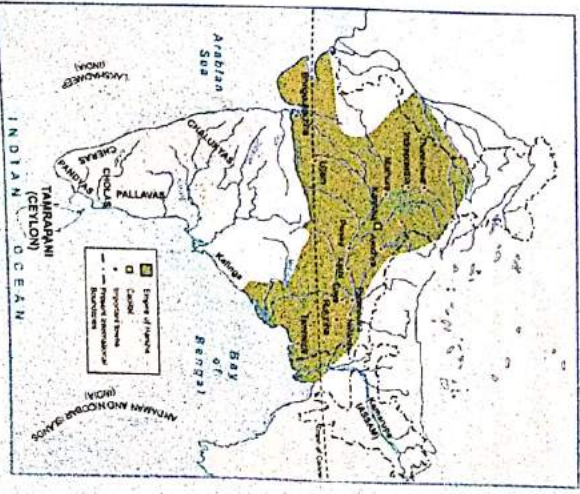
KNOW MORE

Harsha was the last Hindu ruler of united north India.

REGION UNDER HARSHA'S CONTROL

Harsha shifted his capital from Thaneshwar to Kannauj as it was more centrally located. Then, he moved for a long military campaign. He conquered several parts of north India, which included Punjab, eastern Rajasthan and areas up to Assam. His first victory was against the rulers of Bengal. Later Punjab, Chalukya and Vallabhi were included. He victoriously made his impact up to Sindh, Nepal and Orissa (Odisha) by his expeditions.

Harsha followed a policy similar to the Guptas. The defeated kings used to give taxes to him and during wars they also supported Harsha with troops. They had submitted before Harsha but remained the kings of their kingdoms.



India During Harshavardhana's Reign

RELIGIOUS POLICY OF HARSHA AND RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE OF KANNAUJ

Harsha was a worshipper of Surya and Shiva initially, but he became a Buddhist in the last phase of his life. He also helped other religions and their faiths to flourish. Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism were popular during his reign. Non-Buddhists held high positions in his kingdom. He organised a grand religious conference in Kannauj. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller was its President. Many Buddhist monks, Chinese tourists, kings and scholars participated in it. Hiuen Tsang also visited Harsha's kingdom and was impressed by his administration.

Meeting Of Prayag

In a duration of every five years, Harsha used to organise a meeting. The sixth meeting was held in 163 C.E. He used to donate his accumulated wealth of five years. He even used to donate the clothes he used to wear during that time. This meeting was called 'Moksika Council'.

COINS AND SEALS

Several gold coins during Harsha's reign have been found. Some of the coins had a picture of a horse rider with 'Harshadev' printed below the picture. On the head of the Sompal seal a bull is made. According to Banabhatta's *Harsha Charita*, Harsha was known as 'Harshadev'. On the Nalanda seal, the script mentions Harsha as *Maharajadhiraj* (King of kings).



Coins

SCHOLARS AND WRITERS

Harsha was not only a good administrator but also a scholar. Banabhatta, Harsha's court poet, has

mentioned his poetic skills, originality and vast knowledge in *Harsha Charita*. Harsha himself composed *Ratnavali*, *Prigadarsika* and *Nagayana*. Jaiyer in his composition *Cet Govindan* has compared Harsha to Kalidasa and Bhasa. Harsha also gave protection to scholar Haridutt.

ADMINISTRATION

Harsha was the head of the administration. He believed that, to develop administrative skills a ruler should always remain alert. Everyday he used to go through the administrative work and travel to the cities and villages to meet people to know about their well-being and problems.

People had self-rule in their regions. Village communities handled work on their own. There was a correlation and cooperation between the Central Government and the village communities. Harsha's empire was divided into states, divisions and districts. The smallest unit was village. To run the administration three types of taxes have been mentioned - *Part or Bhaga* was land tax, *Hiranya* was the cash tax and *Bali* was the additional tax. Overall, Harsha provided freedom and democracy in his administration.

During Harsha's time, punishment was not very strict. Physical punishment was not given. accused were not tortured to accept that they had committed a crime. There was a practice of investigating about crime through testing.

• KNOW MORE

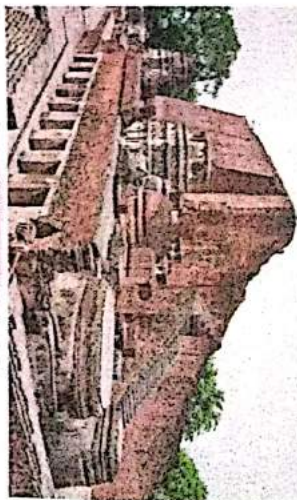
- Xuan Zang tells about the India of that time:
 - People were simple and peace-loving.
 - Their main occupation was agriculture.
 - Traders and craftsmen lived in towns.
 - Most people were vegetarians.
 - The society was divided into castes. This division was rigid.
 - The touchables were avoided and lived outside the city areas.



Hiuen Tsang (Xuan Zang)

HARSHA'S EVALUATION

Harsha was a great man. He was a great administrator, poet and he patronised scholars. He devoted his life for the welfare of his subjects. Harsha was also popular for his donations. Harsha had donated hundreds of villages to the university of Nalanda. Nalanda had become a major university during his reign.



Ruins Of Nalanda University

UNIVERSITY OF NALANDA

Kumaragupta of the Gupta Empire established the Nalanda University in the 5th century. In due course of time, Nalanda became a centre of international learning. There were eight colleges in the university. The building construction was quite grand with all facilities of learning. There were three libraries named *Ratnasagar*, *Ratnabali* and *Ratniranjak*. More than 10,000 students from across the world studied here under more than 1500 teachers. Various scholars from here went for the promotion of Buddhist religion. Various subjects were taught in Nalanda— Vedas, Science of Logic, Grammar, Medicine, Science and Mathematics, Astrology, Philosophy, Yoga, Law and Justice. The university attracted learners from Korea, Mongolia, Japan, China, Tibet, Sri Lanka and Greater India.

• KNOW MORE

Nalanda was initially a prosperous village along a major trade route that ran through the nearby city of Rajgirha (modern Rajgir) which was then the capital of Magadha.

After the death of Harsha, his empire was divided into small kingdoms which ruled from 8th century to 12th century. They fought with one another to spread their reign and disallowed the entry of any foreign ruler.

Quick Revision

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Harsha shifted his capital from to Kannauj as it was more centrally located.
2. Harsha became a in the last phase of his life.
3. of the Gupta Empire established the Nalanda University.
4. was Harsha's court poet.
5. Harsha's empire was divided into states, divisions and

B. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Moksika</i> Council | (a) brother of Harsha |
| 2. Banabhatta | (b) <i>Maharajadhiraj</i> |
| 3. Prabhakar Vardhan | (c) donation of wealth |
| 4. Nalanda seal | (d) composed <i>Ratnavali</i> |
| 5. Harsha | (e) <i>Harsha Charita</i> |

MAJOR DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

The Rashtrakuta Dynasty

The Rashtrakutas came to power in the 8th century. Dantidurga or Dantivarmam was the founder of the Rashtrakuta kingdom. This



Elephanta Caves

dynasty is famous for great warriors and administrators. The dynasty ruled for about 200 years. They dominated the Maharashtra region between 750 CE and 970 CE. Malkhed or Manyakhel, near modern Sholapur in Maharashtra, was the capital city of the Rashtrakutas. Govinda (793–814 CE), Amoghvarsha (814–878 CE) and Krishna III (934–963 CE) were famous rulers of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

In the north, the Rashtrakutas fought against the Gurjara-Pratiharas. They also came in conflict with the Pallavas of Kanchipuram.

The Rashtrakutas were very tolerant rulers. They were also great patrons of art, architecture and literature. They built the beautiful Kailasa temple in Ellora. They also carved out the rock-cut caves at Elephanta near modern Mumbai. Amoghvarsha was a tolerant ruler and he wrote poetry in Kannada. He was a Jain but patronised all religions. Muslim traders were allowed to trade in the Rashtrakuta territory and the preaching of Islam was allowed.

The Chalukya Dynasty

After the decline of the Satvahans, small kingdoms emerged in the Deccan. The Vakatakas tried to build a strong empire, but it did not last long. After them, the Chalukya dynasty rose to power. They ruled the area between rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. This is called Raichur Doab.



Pulakeshin II In His Court

152

HISTORY-7

Their capital was at Vatapi (Badami) in the north of the present Karnataka. The most famous Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. He was a brave ruler who even defeated Harshavardhan, Vikramaditya II was another powerful ruler of this empire. The Chalukyas made Kalyani in Hyderabad their capital in 973 CE.

The Pallava Dynasty

It was an ancient dynasty of South India ruled by King Mahendravarmam. King Mahendravarmam was defeated by Pulakeshin II, the Chalukya king. King Mahendravarmam was succeeded by Narsinha Varman. In the 9th century, the Rashtrakutas and the Cholas attacked Pallavas. The Chola king Aditya I defeated Pallavas and took control over their kingdom of Kanchi ending the Pallava rule in India.

KNOW MORE

The Cholas left behind a lasting legacy. Great works of Tamil literature and architecture can be seen in the part. The Chola kings were also avid builders and envisioned temples in their kingdoms.

The Chola Dynasty

The Chola dynasty was a strong empire in south India (between 800 and 1200 CE). The rulers of the dynasty were also known as the Imperial Cholas because of the powerful empire which they had established in south India. They ruled in south India for nearly four centuries. Their capital was Tanjore (now called Thanjavur).



Rajendra Chola

Vijayalaya founded the Chola dynasty. He built the town of Thanjavur, a beautiful city of temples. He also built a temple of Goddess Nishumbhasudini. His son Aditya took Kanchi under his control after defeating the Pallava King Aprajit Varma. Rajendra I was the most powerful king of this dynasty. He ascended the throne in 1012 CE and established his rule in the south. He conquered Kalinga and Bengal and took the title of 'Gangai Konda' after reaching the coast of Ganga.

He won over Bay of Bengal and Burma after preparing a marine military. He along with other Chola rulers, have emerged as significant contributors to Indian civilisation and culture.

ADMINISTRATION

The kings were the head of the administration. They appointed and controlled the ministers. The state was divided into *Rashtri*, *Kottam* and *Grams*. The Cholas were divided into *Manidals* and *Nadils* who occupied the Tamil state and guaranteed Tamil Nadu its present name. During that period, local self-governance was prevalent. Panchayats were formed in the villages to govern the people.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND ART

The languages that flourished in South India were Tamil and Sanskrit. During the period of Rashtrakutas, universities of Vallabhi and Kanheri were famous. *Kamban Ramayana* written in Tamil was very popular. Many temples were



Brihadeshwara Temple

built during that period. These temples were the best examples of art and architecture. Some famous temples are Virupaksha temple, Kailash temple, Ellora and Hosbal temples. A metal idol of Nataraj is established in the Brihadeshwara temple of Tanjore. More examples of idol making can be seen at *Bhitti Chitras* of Alanta and *Devchins* of Brihadeshwara. The rulers of south India specially the Cholas contributed the most to India's rich heritage.

MAJOR DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA

The major rulers who ruled the north India are as below:

The Gurjara-Pratiharas

The Gurjara-Pratiharas ruled over Western India, parts of Western and Central Rajasthan and parts of Central India. Nagabhata-I was the most powerful ruler of the Pratihara dynasty. He expanded the empire. Vatsaraja and Bhoja were other rulers of this dynasty. Raja Bhoja established the largest empire in northern India. Kannauj was the capital of his empire. Raja Bhoja issued silver coins. These coins had the mark of Varaha, an incarnation of Vishnu. He was also called *Adhirajadial*. Raja Bhoja ruled for 50 years and was succeeded by his son, Mahendrapala.

Al Masudi, a foreign traveller, testifies to the 50 years rule of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty and power and prestige of the Pratihara rulers. The Pratihara rulers patronised learning and literature.

The Pratiharas had trade relations with Central Asia. An inscription in Karnal (Haryana) records the import of horses from Central Asia and Arabia. In 1018 CE, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated the Pratihara ruler and the dynasty soon came to an end.

The Gahadwal Dynasty

The founder of this dynasty was King Chandradew. He defeated Pratiharas and took Kannauj under his rule. The last ruler of this dynasty was King Jaichandra who became the king in 1170 CE. In

HISTORY-7

153

1194 CE, Muhammad Ghori defeated the Calhawal king Jaichandra.

The Chauhan Dynasty

The Chauhans ruled around the areas of Delhi and Ajmer. They were also known as Chahamanas. Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful Chauhan ruler.

Chand Bardai's popular epic poem, *Prithviraj Raso*, tells us about his valour and his fight with Muhammad Ghori.

Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first Battle of Tarain but was defeated in the second battle.

The Guhil Dynasty

The founder of this dynasty was Shri Guhil. The brave ruler of this royal dynasty was famous by the name of Bappa Rawal. He formed a group of rulers and freed Sindh from the Arabian invaders. Later, this dynasty was called Sisodia dynasty. The famous rulers of this dynasty were Rana Hammitkshetra, Rana Kumbha, Rana Sangra, Rana Pratap and Rana Raj Singh of Mewar.

The Solankis

The Solankis of Gujarat are popularly known as Chalukyas of Gujarat. Siddharaja was the most powerful Solanki ruler.

Gujarat was a major centre of Indian Ocean trade, and Anhilwara was one of the largest cities during those times. The Solankis were great patrons of art and architecture. Solanki rulers built magnificent temples. The Dilwara temple at Mount Abu and the Sun temple at Modhera (Gujarat) were built by them. During the rule of Solanki dynasty, the Somnath temple was attacked by Muhammad Ghazni.

The Paramaras

The Paramaras were famous rulers who established their kingdom in the region around Malwa. The capital of Paramaras was at Dhar. Bhoja Paramara was the most powerful ruler. The

famous Nilakantheshwara temple at Udaipur was built by the Paramaras.

Along with these, dynasties like the 'Chand dynasty' produced brave soldiers like Alha and Udal. The university of Vikramshila was established during the rule of the Pal dynasty. The composer of *Geet Govindam*, Jaidve, lived as a courtier in the 'Sen dynasty'.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of north India was smooth. The king ruled his kingdom himself but used to take advice from his ministers. The *Saman* system was prevalent. The villages were governed by the village panchayats.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND ART

During the rule of these dynasties various famous works were written in Sanskrit. Some of these are *Rajtantrini* by Kalhana, *Shishupatnathi* by Megh Kirtijayinam by Bhavari and *Geet Govindam* by Jaidve. Many beautiful temples were also built like the Sun Temple of Konark, Jagannath Temple of Puri, Dilwara temple at Mount Abu and Lingaraja Temple of Bhubaneswar, to name a few. The period after Harsha was regarded as a remarkable period in the history of India. It exhibited all round development and prosperity. Their achievements in the field of culture, warfare and political development is remembered through ages.

Quick Revision

A. Circle the correct answers.

1. Dantidurga was the founder of (Gupta / Rashtrakuta) dynasty.
2. The (Rashtrakutas / Pallavas) carved out the rock-cut caves at Elephanta near modern Mumbai.
3. The (Chauhans / Gurjara-Pratiharas) were known as Chahamanas.
4. Siddharaja was the most powerful (Guhil / Solanki) ruler.

B. Give one word answers.

1. Which university was established during the Pal dynasty?
2. Who founded the Chola dynasty?
3. Who built a strong empire after the decline of Satvahanas?
4. During the rule of which dynasty universities of Vallabhi and Kanheri were famous?
5. Who was the most powerful ruler of the Pratihara dynasty?

Exercise

Use Candara's Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

1. Choose the correct options.

(a) The composition of Jaidve is	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) <i>Geet Govindam</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) <i>Kadambari</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) <i>Harsha Charita</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) <i>Ratnavali</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. The royal dynasty of south India is

(i) Pratihara	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Guhil	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Chalukya	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Chauhan	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Which city did Harsha make his kingdom?
4. Who adopted the title of Gangai Kondar?
5. Write the names of Harsha's compositions.
6. Write the name of the famous composition of Banabhata.
7. Write a short note on the area of influence of Harsha.
8. Harsha was a writer and patron of scholars. Explain.
9. Describe the University of Nalanda.
10. Which were the major royal dynasties of south India? Describe each of them.
11. Mention the progress of literature and art in south India?
12. Which were the major royal dynasties of north India? Discuss.
13. Describe the major events in the history of India from 8th to 12th CE.

Activity

1. Collect pictures of the South Indian temples and compare these with temples around you.
2. With the help of map, collect information about Harsha's area of influence.

Additional Questions For Practice

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

....., a foreign traveller, testified to the power and prestige of the Pratihara rulers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Fa Hien	<input type="checkbox"/>
(a) Banabhata	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Al Masudi	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Hieun Tsang	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) <i>Maharajadhiraj</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. What was the brave ruler Shri Guhil of the Guhil dynasty known as?

(a) Sultan	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) <i>Maharajadhiraj</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bappa Rawal	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. was a major centre of Indian Ocean trade.
- (a) Karnal (b) Kannauj (c) Gujral (d) Mewar
4. *Rajतरंगिणी* is a famous Sanskrit work by
- (a) Bharvi (b) Kalidas (c) Surlas (d) Kallhana
- B. Fill in the blanks.
- The system was prevalent in the administration of North India.
 - Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammad Ghori in the First Battle of
 - Raja Bhoja issued silver coins with the mark of
 - Prigalarsika* was a composition by
- C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.
- Siddharaja was the most powerful Solanki ruler.
 - Muslim rulers were allowed to trade with Kachchhakulas.
 - The capital of the Chola dynasty was Trivandrum.
- D. Very Short Answer Questions
- Which religions were popular during Harsha's rule?
 - What is the Kachchhakula dynasty famous for?
 - Who was Amoghavarsha?
- E. Short Answer Questions
- Write about the administration of the Chola dynasty.
 - Write a short note on the Paramaras.
 - What was the policy followed by Harsha which is considered similar to the Gupta's?
- F. Long Answer Question
- Write about the administration of Harsha.

ACTIVITY

- Collect information of major wars fought during Harsha's reign, the rulers who fought the wars and the aftermath of the wars. Collect and paste pictures of the rulers, prepare a scrap file with all the information and pictures.
- Read about the development of agriculture under the Cholas and the role of rich temples in the development. Organise a seminar wherein you highlight the problems of the poor Indian agricultural farmers who can be helped on similar lines to develop agriculture and lead a prosperous life.
- Look at the pictures of important Chola temples given here and write briefly about each of them. Your information should contain the following details about the temples:

- (a) location (b) the presiding deity (c) architecture

