

Standard - 7

Social Science

First Semester

Pledge

India is my country.
All Indians are my brothers and sisters.
I love my country and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.
I shall respect my parents, teachers and all my elders
and treat everyone with courtesy.
I pledge my devotion to my country and its people.
My happiness lies in their well-being and prosperity.

રાજ્ય સરકારની વિનામૂલ્યે યોજના હેઠળનું પુસ્તક



Gujarat Council of Educational
Research and Training
Gandhinagar



Gujarat State Board of
School Textbooks
Gandhinagar

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PREFACE

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and the Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009 recommends connecting knowledge that is provided in school to the life outside the school. This principle marks a departure from the legacy of book based learning which continues to shape our education system and is creating a huge gap between the school, home and community.

The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of above principle signify an attempt to implement it with a considerable change in the textbooks, teaching - learning methods, approaches, etc. Such textbooks will provide the scope to the students to learn individually, in pair, in group and as a whole class and provide self- learning, improve the application and consolidation abilities. In such a scenario, the teacher will just be an initiator, facilitator and guide who will create learner dominant classes.

During the process of designing and developing the textbooks, the core group personnel, coordinators, writers and reviewers got a lot of inspiration and motivation from the Education Department.

Also, the guidance from IGNSU and co-operation of UNICEF was easily and continuously available to the group during the entire process of developing the textbooks. After implementing the textbooks as part of the pilot study, efforts were put in to make it faultless. Now, it is in the hands of the users and beneficiaries.

GCERT and Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks welcome constructive and creative comments and suggestions which will be useful to undertake further revision and refinement.

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Second Edition: 2014

**Third Edition: 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
2020**

Published by :

P. bharathi (IAS) Director, on behalf of
Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks,
'Vidyayan', Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar.

Printed by :

Dr. T. S. Joshi

Director
Gujarat Council of Educational
Research and Training
Gandhinagar

Date : 07-02-2020

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School Textbooks
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FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- (A) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (B) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (C) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (D) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (E) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (F) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (G) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (H) to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (I) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (J) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and
- (K) to provide opportunities for education by the parent the guardian, to his child, or a ward between the age of 6-14 years as the case may be.

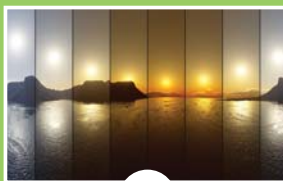


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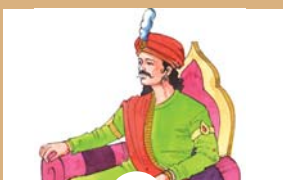
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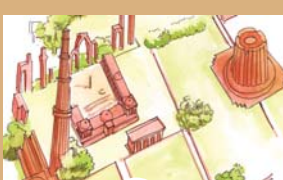
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Note:- 1) All left and right pages, 1.5 inch blank space is for notes and extra activities for students.
2) **History : Brown colour, Geography : Green colour, Civics : Blue colour**

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAPS

The following foot notes are applicable :

1. © Government of India, Copyright 2019
2. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
3. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified.
5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
6. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.

Things to know

- *To help him in the administration, Harshvardhan had Commander-in-Chief of the army, Pratihara (Dwarpal), Sandhivigrahaka (Foreign Minister), Rajdoot (Ambassador), Parrajya Mantri, Mahadandanayaka (Chief Justice) and Aksharpatalika (Registrar).*

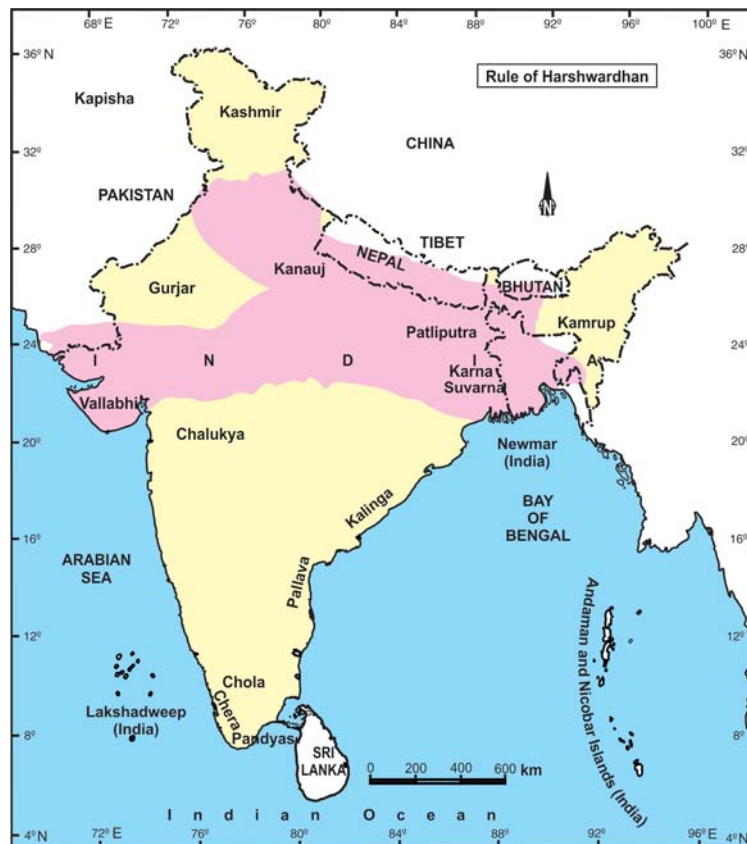
Think

- *Name the administrative officers in charge of the administration of your district or taluka currently.*

Imprints Left by Harshvardhan

Harsh built many rest houses, wells, step wells, lakes, mathas and viharas and also prohibited animal slaughter. Every year, he organized a Buddhist Religious Meet and every five years he would organize a huge religious congregation at Prayag. There, he would donate generously till his entire treasury was emptied and would even give away the ornaments he would be wearing at the time.

The great Sanskrit poet and writer, Banbhatt, adorned his court. His famous works, 'Harshcharit' and 'Kadambari' are famous even today. We come to know about many important aspects of King Harshvardhana's reign from 'Harshcharita'. King Harsha himself was a writer and wrote three plays 'Naganand', 'Ratnavali' and 'Priyadarshika.'



1.3 Harshvardhan's Empire

Activity

- *Make a list of the various objects that are seen in your school.*
- *How were those objects obtained?*
- *How many of those objects were donated?*
- *Why do people make donations to schools?*

Emperor Harshavardhan's Empire

Nalanda University

King Harsh extended all possible assistance to Acharya Shilbhadra and made Nalanda into a world famous university. The University had access to the revenues of 100 villages given to them by King Harsh for its upkeep and maintenance. Renowned chemist Acharya Nagarjuna, who proved that iron, arsenic and mercury ash could be used as medicine, also belonged to Nalanda University.



1.4 Nalanda Vidyapith

Things to know

- *Students had to clear an entrance test for admission into Nalanda University.*
- *Free education, lodging and boarding were provided in Nalanda University.*
- *The extensive library of Nalanda University was known as 'Dharmaganj'.*

Think

- *Why was free education provided at Nalanda University?*

Life of the people

Information about the reign of King Harsh is available from the writings of Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang. Towns and villages of the time were fortified and had huge gateways at their entrance. The society was divided into four groups. While the 'purdah' system and inter caste marriages were not prevalent at that time, the custom of 'sati', child marriage and polygamy had started by then. The local diet consisted of Milk and Milk products, wheat, rice, fruits and vegetables. They wore clean, simple white clothes. Men wore dhotis and women wore saris. Their ornaments (rings, bangles, bracelets, necklaces) were made from flowers. Chess and games of dice were popular means of entertainment. Acrobats and conjurers wandered from village to village entertaining people.

Farming and animal husbandry were the main occupations of the people. Land revenue was one-sixth of the production. Internal and international trade was carried out by the 'Vaishyas'. A highway from Patliputra to Brugu Kachchh (Bharuch) port was built by the state for trade and transportation of goods.

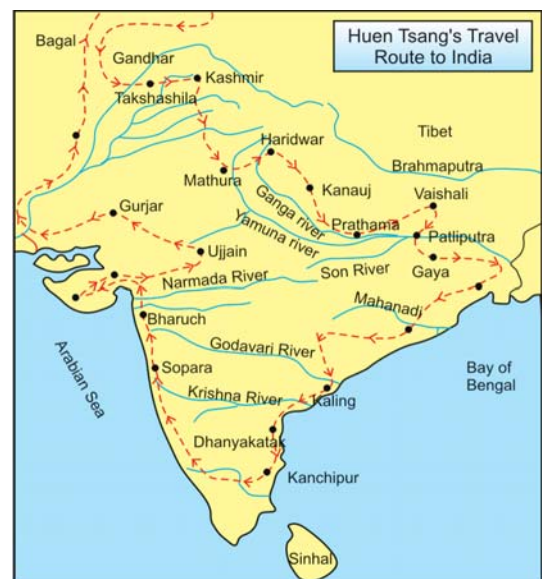
Gold and silver coins were used for commercial transactions. Ornaments, statues, ivory and carved wooden pieces were exported. The export of different materials from India increased her prosperity. During the reign of King Harsh, India had good business relations with Rome which led to the inflow of gold in India. People followed Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism but were tolerant towards other religions.

Think and write

- **What were the evils prevalent in society during King Harsh's time?**
- **What are the evils prevalent in society today?**
- **What are the various means of entertainment in present times ?**
- **Why were villages and towns fortified in ancient times?**



1.5 Hiuen Tsang



1.6 Route of Hiuen Tsang's India tour

Hiuen Tsang (629 - 645 C.E.)

The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited India during Harsh's reign and studied Buddhism at Nalanda for 5 years.

Activity

- *Make a list of the present day places in India that Hiuen Tsang visited (Refer to the map on Page 4).*

Things to know

- *Hiuen Tsang stayed in India for 15 years and visited different places. He has described the social, political and religious conditions of that time. In 645 C.E., he returned to China via Central Asia and took with him many books, relics and statues. During his stay, he attended the 6th Buddhist Religious Congregation at Prayag.*

Hiuen Tsang has noted that

- There were 100 Buddhist 'Mutths' in Harsh's kingdom.
- People lived a simple, pious and peaceful life based on living by rules of good moral conduct and justice. Cheating and breach of promise were considered sinful.

Activity

- *List out the states of South India from the list of places visited by Hiuen Tsang.*

2.Vatapi

When King Harsh was ruling over his empire in North India, King Pulakeshi II was ruling in South India. He had earlier defeated Harsh.

Route to the throne

The Kings of the Chalukya (Solanki) dynasty established a vast empire in South India which they ruled from their capital at Vatapi (Badami- Karnataka). Pulakeshi I, a great king of the Chalukya dynasty, performed the Ashwamegha yagna. His flag had the symbol of 'Varahavtar'. His son, Kirtivarma, ascended the throne after him. He was succeeded by his brother, Manglesh who built the grand Vishnu temple at Vatapi. After him, the righteous Pulakeshi II became king and ruled over the empire for about 30 years.



1.7 Pulakeshi - II

Pulkeshi II (610-642 C.E.)

Pulkeshi was a valiant king who won many battles. His first victory was over Laat (South Gujarat) followed by his win over Gurjar (North Gujarat). He gained control over the Vengi region that lay between the rivers Krishna and Godavari and also acquired Andhra Pradesh. He transformed the capital Vatapi into a city of magnificence and splendour.

The armies of Harshavardhan and Pulkeshi II fought a great battle near River Narmada in which the former was defeated. This halted Harsh's expansion towards South India and so the empire of Kanauj could not extend beyond Narmada.



1.8 Ajanta Caves

Pulakeshi II was not only a great warrior but also a lover of arts.

The cave of Vatapi and Dharapuri were built during his reign. The famous cave murals of Ajanta were also painted at that time. In his travels, Hiuen Tsang visited the court of Pulakeshi II and has given a vivid account of its grandeur. The kings of the Chalukya Dynasty were followers of Hinduism. During this time, Buddhism went into decline while the 'Digambar' Jain sect gained popularity.

Harshavardhan and Pulkeshi II were contemporary rulers. However, Harsh fought fewer battles as compared to Pulakeshi, who continued waging wars. He finally met his end in 642 C.E. in a conflict with the Pallav king of Kanchipuram. King Harshavardhan died five years after him.

EXERCISE

Q.1. Answer the following questions in brief

1. Study the maps of the states of Harsh and Pulkeshi-II and note down the major cities and rivers.
2. What was the difference between Pulkeshi-II and Harsh's personalities?
3. Why did Hiuen Tsang carry books, relics and statues back with him to China?
4. Whom did Harsh think of freeing after ascending the throne?
5. Name the plays written by Emperor Harshavardhan?
6. Which caves were constructed during Pulkeshi II's reign?

Discuss

1. Why was Harsh not able to defeat Pulkeshi II?
2. Who was a better king - Harsh or Pulkeshi II? Give reasons.
3. Why was there war between Harsh and Pulkeshi II? Why did they not wage war again?
4. What are the differences between present day universities and Nalanda University?

2

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

Have you noticed that the toys that you play with such as tops and discs rotate on their own axis? Similarly, our Earth too rotates on its axis. You must have taken a ride in Ferris Wheel in fairs. While the seats rotate around their axis, they also revolve in a circular manner. Like other celestial bodies, the Earth also moves in two ways: rotation and revolution. The Earth rotates on its own axis and also revolves around the Sun. The Moon and Earth are constantly in motion.

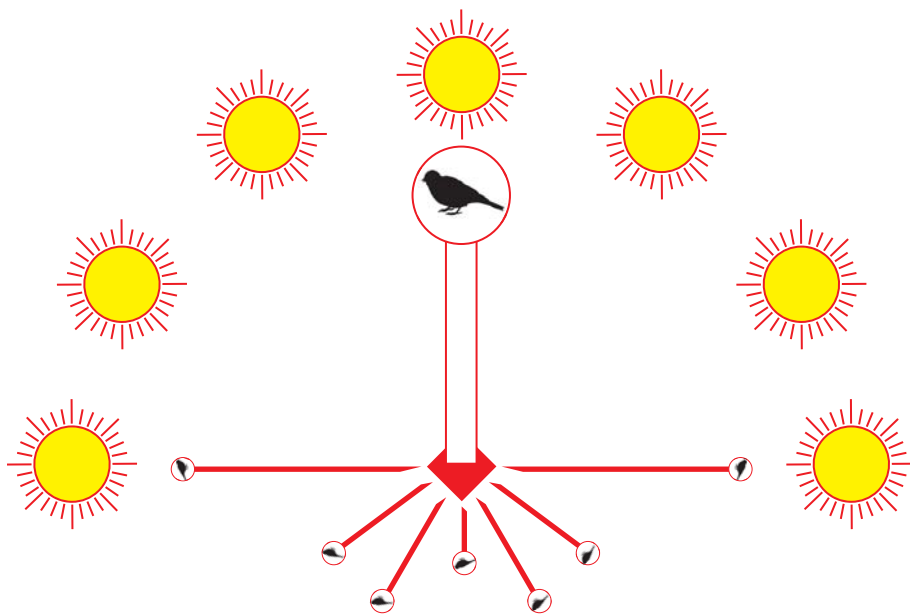


Motions of the Earth

1. Rotation
(Moving on its axis)
2. Revolution
(Revolving around the Sun)

2.1 A Ferris Wheel in a Fun Fair

Erect a pillar on your school grounds. Note down the details as given in the table.



2.2 Measurement of a pillar's shadow

Details	Time	Direction	Length of the shadow
Arrival in School			
During Short Recess			
During Long Recess			
Departure from School			

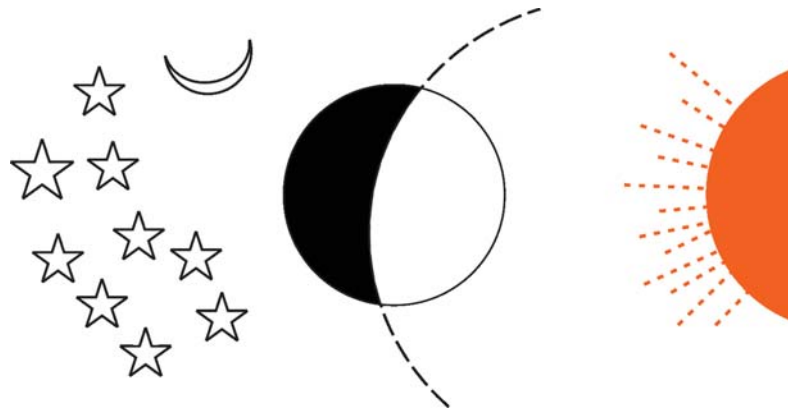
What does rotation of the Earth mean?

As the Earth rotates on its imaginary axis, the speed of rotation, at any point along the equator, is approximately 1670 km/hr. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.

Why is the Sun seen only during the day and the moon at night?

How are day and night caused?

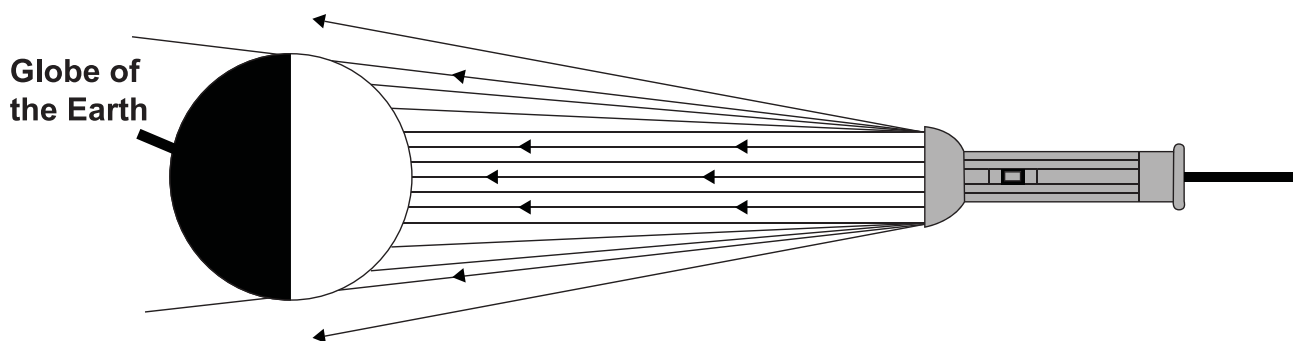
You must probably have thought about such questions.



2.3 Day - Night

Activity

- Take a globe and a torch. Shut the doors and windows of the classroom, so that there is darkness. Illuminate the globe with the torch. The part which is lit signifies day while the dark half signifies night.



2.4 Understanding Day-Night with a Torch

If it is day time in India, write whether it would be day or night in the following countries given in the table below :

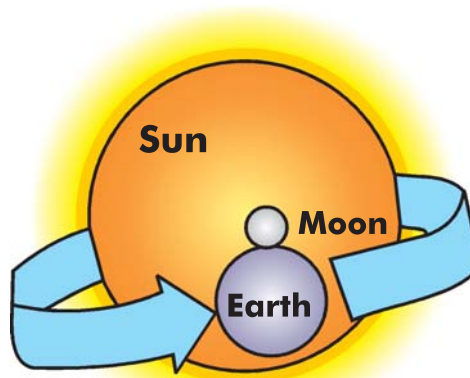
Country	day/night	Country	day/night	Country	day/night
Canada		Mexico		Brazil	
Japan		Australia		S. Africa	

Think

- How does the Earth revolve around the Sun? What is its consequence?

Revolution

The Earth takes 365 days to complete one revolution around the sun. This period is called a year. It revolves, around the Sun, at the speed of approximately 1780 km/hr. The Earth moves continuously on a fixed imaginary path called an 'Orbit'. This orbit of the earth is not round but elliptical (oval). This is the reason why the distance between the Earth and the Sun does not remain the same throughout the year. The Earth revolves around the Sun at the speed of approximately 1780 km/hr.



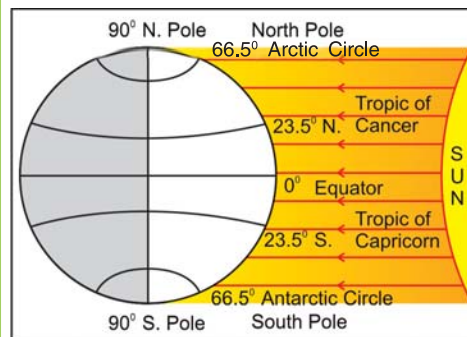
2.5 Revolution of Earth

The Moon revolves around the Earth and the Earth revolves around the Sun. The Earth makes an angle of 23.50° to its axis and 66.50° to its orbit. The tilting of the Earth on its axis causes the varying lengths of day and night and also change in seasons.

Activity

Equal Day-Night: Fill in the table given below with the help of the calendar showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset.

No.	Month	Sunrise	Sunset	Hours and Mins. of the day
1	21 st Mar.			
2	21 st Apr.			
3	21 st May			
4	21 st June			
5	21 st July			
6	21 st Aug.			
7	21 st Sept.			



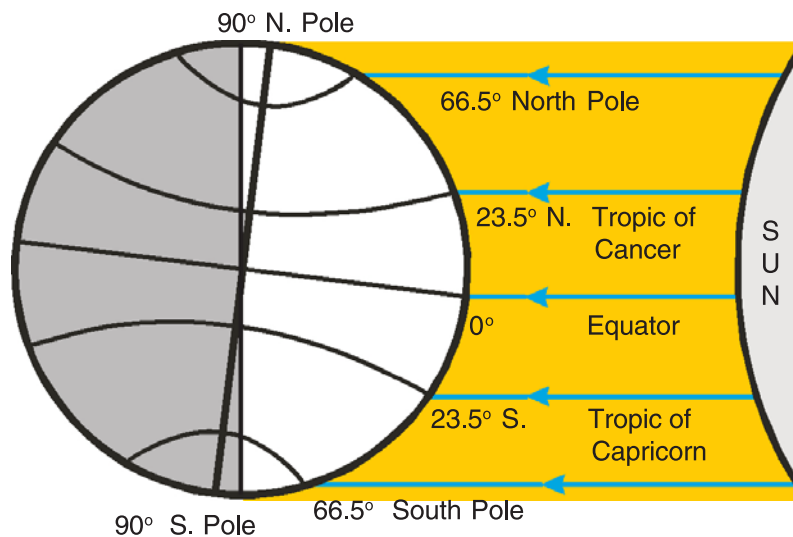
2.6 Equal Day-Night

Things to know

- The line that separates the lighter from the darker half of the earth and joins the two poles is called the 'Circle of Illumination' (Prakash Vartul).

Varying Lengths of Days and Nights

The rays of the Sun fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on 21st June and on the Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December. Wherever the rays fall vertically, days are longer; wherever they are slanting, days are shorter. The two Tropics are in opposite hemispheres.



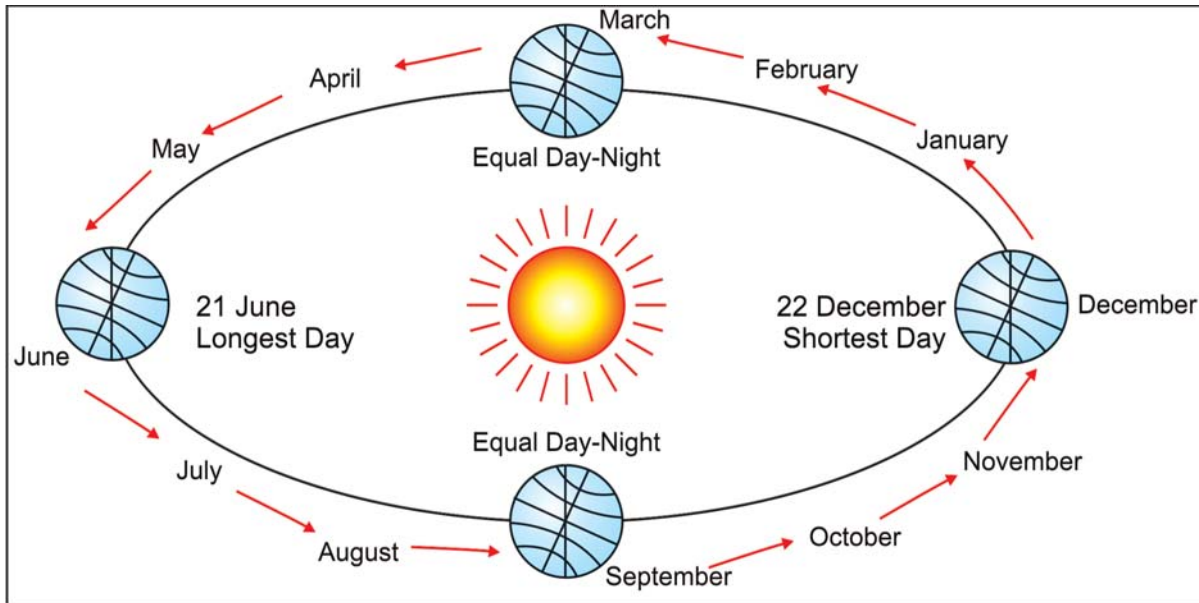
2.7 Varying Lengths of Days and Nights

Thus, seasons in the northern and southern hemispheres are opposite. Look at the diagram and answer the following questions.

- (1) How long would a day be on the Tropic of Cancer on 21st June?
- (2) Which season do the places on the Tropic of Cancer experience?
- (3) What would be the duration of day and night?
- (4) What will occur on the Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December?
- (5) How long would a day be on the Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December?

Seasons

The Earth rotates on its axis in the same direction while revolving around the Sun on its orbit. Due to this, the North Pole faces the Sun at regular intervals. The rays of the Sun fall vertically either on north or south of the Equator. This causes variation in the length of days and nights. Those parts of the Earth which receive more sunlight experience summer while those that receive less sunlight experience winter. The Northern Hemisphere experiences summer in the period between 21st March to 21st September, while it is winter in the Southern Hemisphere during that period. The change of seasons is a phenomenon that directly affects human life.



2.8 Revolution of the Earth

List of some festivals and the seasons of their celebration is given below. When we celebrate a particular festival here, name the season experienced at that same time in a different country. Find out and complete the table.

Festival and season (India)			Season (other countries)			
No.	Festival	Season	Country	Season	Country	Season
1	Holi	Summer	Kenya		Australia	
2	Diwali	Winter	Japan		Canada	
3	Christmas	Winter	USA		China	

Sun at Midnight



2.9 The Sun at Midnight in Norway

(This photograph has been taken at different times of the day)

In the European nation of Norway, the Sun does not set from mid-May to the end of July. This means that sunrise and sunset are simultaneous. So, the Sun is seen even at midnight !

EXERCISE

1. Name the two main motions of the Earth.
2. What will happen if the Earth does not revolve around the Sun?
3. There is a test match between India and West Indies in the West Indies. When will you watch the match - during the day or at night?
4. What is the length and direction of your shadow in the morning, afternoon and evening?

No.	Morning 8 am (Direction)	Long/ Short	At 12 noon (Direction)	Long/ Short	Evening 5 pm (Direction)	Long/ Short

5. 'The Sun is never overhead in London and there is sunlight till 8 o'clock in the evening whereas the Sun is overhead in Singapore'. Why?

Things to know

- **Uttarayan or Makarsankranti:** The vertical rays of the Sun start falling to the north of the Equator from 22nd December onwards. So, Uttarayan actually falls on 22nd December and not on 14th January. Usually, the Sun enters the zodiac sign of Capricorn on 14th January and so it is called 'Makarsankranti'.
- **Solstice:** From 22nd June onwards, the vertical rays of the sun start moving from the Tropic of Cancer towards the south of the Equator. This is known as 'Solstice'.
- **Circle of Illumination (Prakash Vartul):** The line that separates the lighted from the darker half of the earth and joins the two poles is called the 'Circle of Illumination'.
- **Revolution:** This is the Earth's orbit around the Sun. One Complete revolution takes about 365 1/4 days
- **Celsius:** Celsius is a unit of measurement of temperature. It is named after the Swedish astronomer, Anders Celsius(1701 - 1744).

3

GOVERNMENT



3.1 Some newspaper headlines

You must have come across the word 'Government' in newspapers, radio and T.V. What is 'Government'? What functions does it perform and what is its importance in our lives? We will study about the 'Government' in this lesson.

You must be aware that a country needs a government to make laws as per its Constitution, take decisions and implement them. For example, where should schools and roads be constructed? Should the rates of different commodities be increased or decreased? How to ensure that electricity is supplied to everyone? Decisions such as these are usually taken by the government. Thus, the government performs a very important function. We come to know about the government's work through the Media.

Activity

- **Read the headlines of a newspaper. Make a list of the work done by the government. On the basis of your list, do you understand the different functions of the government?**

Functions of the Government

The government is like a 'managing committee'. Usually, in a democracy the government works as per the wishes of the people and for their welfare. The government also takes various steps to solve the economic and social problems of the people. It is concerned about the nation's economic condition and problems of poverty, unemployment, literacy, health, etc. It also provides various facilities like making low priced food grains available through ration shops; assistance during disasters and calamities; establishing educational institutions and hospitals; and runs services like transport, judiciary, post and telegraph, railways, etc. The government also maintains friendly relations with other countries.

Importance of the Government

The government is necessary to ensure that the law is same for everyone. It frames laws and sees that it is implemented by the concerned authorities and the police. A very important function of the government is to make rules and regulations whenever there is a public gathering. The government, thus, plays a vital role in maintaining law, order and peace and also ensures the development of the nation.

Think

Arrange a discussion in the classroom

- *Is it possible to administer the country without the government? Yes or No? Why?*
- *Mention any two decisions taken by the government. Did you like those decisions? Why?*
- *How is the country administered?*

The Government at different levels

The government is responsible for providing various facilities in different fields. How does the government arrange for all this? India is a vast country. If the administration was centralized, many problems would arise and will cause inconvenience to the citizens will be inconvenienced. Therefore, our government works at different levels - Local Level, State Level and National Level. Local level government is concerned with the affairs of villages and cities. State level government deals with matters at the state level while the government at the National level is responsible for work related to the entire nation. You have already studied about the Local level and will learn about the State Government in the next unit. In the next class you will learn about the National government i.e. the Central Government (Union Government).

The Government and Law

The Government frames laws and they must be obeyed by all citizens. Law and order is very important for the proper functioning of the government. The government has the authority to make as well as implement laws. Let us take an example.

You must have a ticket while travelling by train. If you are caught travelling without a ticket, you have to either pay a penalty or go to jail.

Even though the government may work lawfully, in case citizens feel that laws are not being executed properly, they have the right to raise their voice or even go to court. The court can order the government to take appropriate measures.

Think

- *Why can one not use loud speakers in public places after 10 o'clock in the night?*
- *Why can one not burst crackers on the roads?*
- *What would happen if there was no timetable in a school?*
- *Why are laws framed?*

Activity

- **Arrange a discussion:** Why must one obey so many rules and regulations?

Organs of the Government

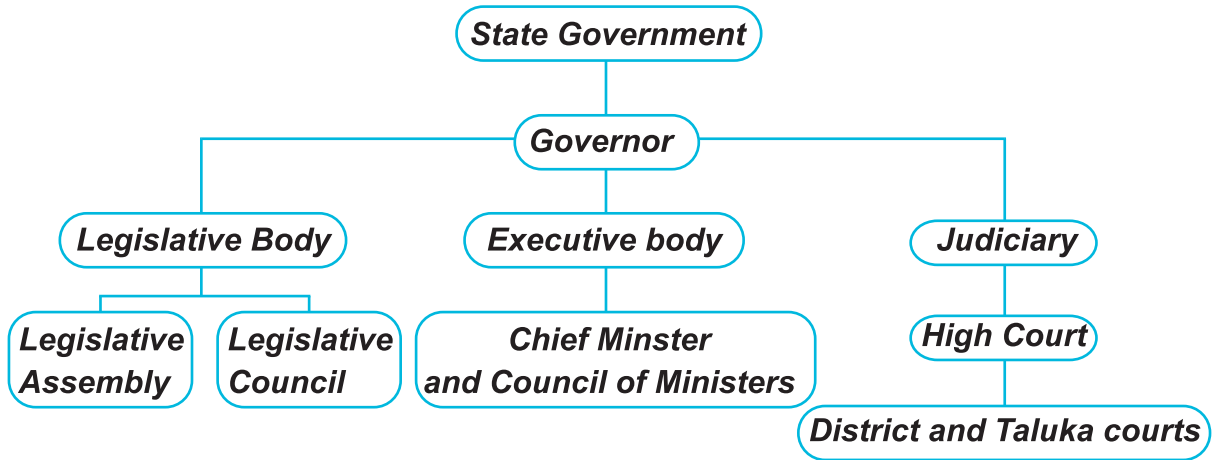
You must have realized that the organization responsible for the proper functioning of the country is known as a 'Government'. Therefore, the government is an essential organ of a nation and has to perform various functions. The government frames acts and laws and ensures their proper execution. It sees to it that the law is suitably interpreted and implemented and also ensures that justice is done. The three arms of the government are to legislate, to execute and to impart justice. The arm that frames laws is known as the 'Legislature' (which comprises the Vidhan Sabha) and that which executes the law is called the 'Executive'. The arm which works towards the implementation of justice is called the 'Judiciary' and it takes action against offenders.

Think

- *What are organs of the government? Why are they necessary?*
- *What would happen if there was no judiciary?*

India is a vast country made up of a union of different states. The Constitution has made India into a union of states for the smooth functioning of the administration. Thus, India is a federal state. This means that the government functions at two levels: Central and State level. The government at the national level is called 'Central' or 'Union' Government. It looks after the administration of the whole country. The government at the state level is called 'State' Government. We will study more about the organs of the State government here. The legislative body of an Indian state may have one or two 'houses'. The Lower House is known as Legislative Assembly and the Upper House is known as Legislative Council.

The Governor is also a part of the State government. The state of Gujarat has only the Lower House (Legislative Assembly) Most of the states do not have a Legislative Council.



3.2 State Government

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions

1. Why is it necessary to have a government?
2. What are the functions of the government?
3. What will you do if laws are not properly implemented and injustice is done to you?
4. Why is it not possible to administer the whole of India from one place?

Match the following

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gram panchayat 2. Taluka panchayat 3. District panchayat 4. State government 5. Central government 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appoints teachers in primary schools 2. Provides street lights in villages 3. Starts new trains between two cities 4. Constructs roads between two villages 5. Contributes to the Local Self Government Institutions

Things to know

- **Before a Bill becomes a Law it undergoes three readings:**
 - First Reading: Discussions regarding principles underlying the Bill.
 - Second Reading: Minute and serious discussion.
 - Third Reading: Act-wise discussion
- **To become a member of the Legislative Assembly, one must be an Indian citizen and must not be less than 25 years of age.**
- **According to the Constitution of India, the number of members in the Legislative Assembly must not exceed 500 and not be less than 60.**
- **The Governor is the First Citizen of a State. He /she is the Constitutional head. The entire administration of the state runs in his/her name. He /she functions as the representative of the President.**

4

RAJPUT AGE

Parimal was watching a historical serial on T.V. in which he saw a palace. A thought arose in his mind. Are such palaces still in existence? Who had constructed such palaces? Being curious, he went to his grandfather to get answers to this and other similar questions. His grandfather told him a few things like what is discussed below.



4.1 Picture of a palace

Such palaces were constructed by kings in ancient times. We come across many such palaces - some of which are in ruins, while others are in good condition. There is a difference between the construction of structures in present times and the kind of work done in earlier ages. From these differences we can make out the period during which a particular structure was constructed. Monuments constructed during the Rajput age can be seen even today. To know about that era, let us know about the main Indian dynasties of that time.

Rise of New Dynasties

After the death of Emperor Harshvardhana in the middle of 7th century C.E., many feudal chieftains and landlords declared themselves to be independent and founded new dynasties.

Think

- *List the present names of the regions marked on the map. In which kingdom of the Rajput Age is your city situated?*



4.2 Map of India during Rajput Age

Things to know

Who is a feudal lord or landlord?

- *The vast empire was divided into different provinces (three parts). The person who collected the revenue of a particular province was called landlord or feudal lord (Samanta). The landlord gave some portion of land revenue to the king. He kept the rest with him, out of which he maintained an army. He sent his army whenever the king needed help. In time, these landlords became powerful and 'feudalism' (Samantashahi) came into existence.*

Many dynasties came into existence. The main dynasties ruling North India were the Gurjar, Pratihara, Pal, Chalukya, Parmar and Chauhan dynasties. Among those in South India were the Pallava, Rashtrakuta, Kalyani-Chalukya, Cher, Pandya and Chola dynasties.

The kingdoms of the early medieval period were divided into two parts:

1. North India
2. South India

North India

After the death of Harsha, many kings ascended the throne of Kanauj. Among them, Yashovarma is considered as a powerful ruler. After him, the Pratihara dynasty established its rule in Kanauj. They protected India from Arab invasions. Mihirbhoj, who was also known as Bhoj, was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He fought many battles with the Rashtrakutas during his reign. We will learn about the Rashtrakutas later.

The Parmar dynasty ruled Malwa. Ujjain and Dhar Nagari were the two main cities of Malwa. Dhar Nagari is known as the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh at present. King Munj and King Bhoj of Parmar dynasty were not only good rulers but also good poets. They gave patronage to the scholars in their courts. Raja Bhoj or King Bhoj made Dhar Nagari the center of studies (Vidyanagari) and established a University (Vidyapith) for the study of Sanskrit literature. Many architectural monuments were built during this time. The Parmars fought many battles with the Chalukyas of the South. After the death of Raja Bhoj, the kingdom of Malwa weakened.



4.3 Yashovarma



4.4 King Bhoj

Did you know?

- *It is said that Raja Bhoj (1016-1053 C.E.) suffered from brain tumour in his early age. In the early 10th century, he was operated on by two brothers from Ujjaini, who sent him into a controlled coma using a medicine called Sammohini. They , then opened his skull and removed his tumour. Raja Bhoj survived this surgery and lived a healthy life.*

The rulers of the Pala dynasty and Sen dynasty ruled in Bihar and Bengal. The rulers of the Pala dynasty had added 'Pala' to their names and so their dynasty was known as the Pala dynasty. (With the help of your teacher and the library find out more information about the rulers of the Pala dynasty).

Many Rajput rulers of the Chauhan or Chahman dynasty ruled over various parts of Rajasthan during 7th and 8th century C.E. Of them, one branch ruled over Shakambhari, a place near Lake Sambhar which is to the north of Ajmer, in the beginning of the 8th century. Ajayraj ascended the throne of Shankbhari in the 12th century. He established the city of Ajaymeru which later came to be known as Ajmer.

The rulers of the Chauhan dynasty captured Delhi, the capital of the Tomar kings, and established their supremacy. Prithviraj III or Raipithora was a powerful ruler of the Chauhan dynasty. He is unparalleled in the history of India. Many stories and folksongs have been written about his bravery on the battlefield. Chand Bardai, a famous poet, has written about Prithviraj Chauhan's valour in his epic 'Prithviraj Raso'. We shall learn about the battle between Prithviraj Chauhan and Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori later.

The Gohils or Guhils of Mewar, who were later known as the Sisodiya Rajputs, hold a unique position in medieval history. It is said that Bappa Rawal established this dynasty. During the Rajput era, the Chedi dynasty ruled over Jabalpur which is to the south of river Narmada (Madhya Pradesh). It was known as the Chedi dynasty of Kalachuri with its capital at Tripuri (present day Tewar). In the medieval era in Gujarat, the Rajput dynasties of the Chavdas, followed by the Solankis ruled over Anhilwada Patan. There were many valiant rulers of this dynasty about whom we will study later.

South India

During the Rajput era many big and small states were established in South India. After the demise of Pulkeshi II, his vast empire disintegrated into smaller states. The reign of many rulers of the Chalukya dynasty is noteworthy.

The kingdoms of the Pallava and the Chola dynasties are also included in the states of South India. Narsinh Varma was a strong ruler of the Pallava dynasty. The emperors of this dynasty were lovers of art and literature. The Kailashnath temple of Kanchi is the best example of Pallava architecture.

The Chola dynasty also ruled in the south. Tanjor was their capital. The rulers of Chola dynasty attacked Ceylon and annexed many territories. The Cholas had a powerful navy because of which they could attack countries even across the sea. Rajraja-I adapted a very systematic way of administration in his state. He started with the measurement of land and local self government.

Apart from them, the Rashtrakuta, Chera and Pandya dynasties also ruled in South India. So it is evident that many dynasties ruled at different places during the Rajput age. There were frequent battles between them to annex each other's areas. Due to the internal conflicts, there was no unity among them. Foreign invaders took advantage of this. We will discuss the administration and culture during the Rajput era in the next unit.

Things to know

Rulers of Rajput dynasty in medieval age

- *Utpala dynasty ruled in Kashmir.*
- *Salambh, Harjarvarma, Vanmalavarma, etc. ruled in Kamrupa (Assam)*
- *Nagabhata-I, Devraja, Mihirbhoj, Mahendrapala, etc. were the great rulers of Pratihara.*
- *Shahiya dynasty ruled in Gandhar.*
- *Chandela ruled in Bundelkhand.*
- *In the beginning, Tomar ruled in Dhillak (Delhi).*

Reference: Chotubhai Nayak: 'Medieval India Part-1', Gujarat University.

Rashtrakutas ruled South India. With the fall of Chalukya dynasty Rashtrakuta came to power. Rashtrakuta means 'head of a state or area.' It is believed that the founder of the dynasty was an officer of that community and hence the dynasty was named after him. Out of many rulers, Govind-III was the most powerful king. In the 8th century, he established a powerful kingdom in the Deccan.

The Pandyas also ruled over South India. The Pandya dynasty is believed to be very ancient. Megasthenes, the Greek traveler, notes that females used to rule in this community. The inscriptions of Emperor Ashok also contain references to the Pandyas. The Pandyas ruled in present day Madurai and Thirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. Cheras ruled over South India. Chera is now known as Kerala. In ancient time, Kerala was part of the Tamil state. Later on, Kerala or Malayalam state separated. 'Keralputra Rajya' is mentioned in the inscriptions of Ashoka. Athan II was the first strong ruler of this dynasty. Cheran Settungvan was a powerful ruler of this dynasty.

Think

- *Why did many rulers of South India maintain a naval force?*
- *Why are the old architectural monuments preserved?*
- *Why were wells, lakes, step wells, etc. constructed like temples in ancient times?*

Things to know

Dynasties of South India in the Medieval Period

- *Chalukyas ruled Vatapi (Badami).*
- *Rashtrakutas ruled Manyakheta.*
- *Hoysala ruled Dwar Samudra.*
- *Yadavas ruled Devgiri.*
- *Cholas ruled Tanjor.*

(Reference: Chotubhai Nayak: 'Medieval India Part-1', Gujarat University)

Pride of Rajput rulers

Rajputs were very brave. They felt proud to give up their lives for their country. To die but never fear, to protect those who seek refuge, to speak the truth and fight for truth were their special traits. Rajput women (Rajputani) were known for their chastity and fearlessness. They sent their husbands, sons and brothers to the battlefield with a smiling face. They were so brave that if need be, they would fight on the battlefield. They preferred 'Jauhar'(to burn alive) if their husbands were defeated or attained martyrdom in wars. The heroic stories of the Rajput age are engraved in golden letters in the history of India.

EXERCISE

- 1 Who were known as feudal lords (Samantas)?
2. Name a powerful ruler of the Pallav dynasty. Mention any two of his achievements.
3. Which period is known as the early medieval period?
4. Describe the characteristics of the medieval Rajput men and women.

Project

Find out and write about any one king belonging to the early medieval period of India.

Things to know

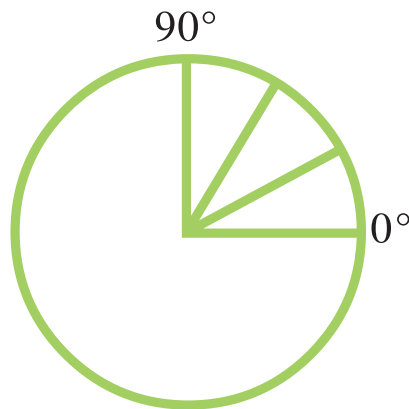
- *Ranki Vav: Ranki vav is a seven storeyed step well in Patan (Gujarat). Udaymati, the wife of Bhimdev-II, constructed it. It is an unparalleled example of a stone architectural structure.*
- *Vastupal and Tejpal built Jain temples in Delwara in Mount Abu (Rajasthan) in which marble pillars, arches, domes, balconies, etc. were engraved minutely by skilled artists.*
- *Vastupal and Tejpal were the ministers of Rana Virbhaval of Dholka (Gujarat).*
- *Vastupal constructed Jain temples at Girnar, Palitana, Shertha, Dabhoi (Gujarat), etc.*

5

LOCATION AND TIME



5.1 Globe of the Earth



5.2 Circle and Angles

The Equator is the middle latitude or the 0° latitude which divides the earth into Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

The part of the Earth that lies to the north of the 0° (Equator) latitude is called the Northern Hemisphere and the part that lies to its south is known as the Southern Hemisphere.

How many latitudes pass through our village or city? How can we find out?

What are these vertical and horizontal lines on the globe of the Earth? They are imaginary lines and are not drawn on the surface of the Earth. The horizontal lines are called Latitudes and the vertical lines are known as Longitudes. What are latitudes and degrees of latitudes?

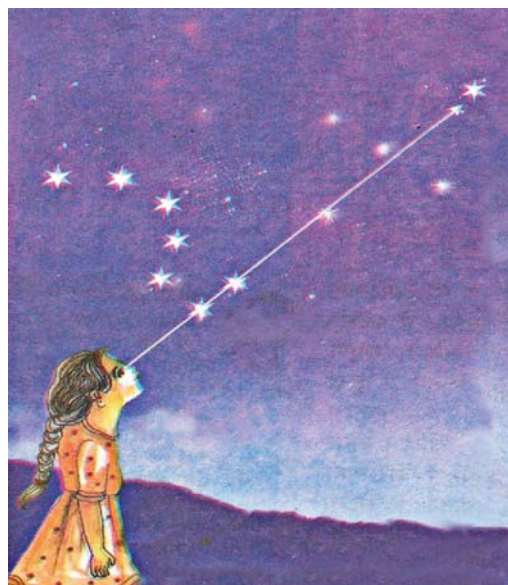
Let us learn through an activity.

Measure the angles of different places in the classroom with the help of a protractor, pencil and paper. Draw a circle on a paper and write down the angles of the circle at 10° , 90° , 30° , 60° .

Latitude is an angle which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles.

Lines of Latitude, run east-west as circles parallel to the equator.

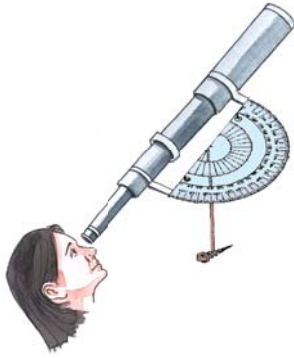
Draw a circle and mark a line of latitude. With the help of a map, mention the various countries through which that latitude passes. Draw latitudes at 23.5° North and South and write the names of the countries through which they pass.



5.3 Pole Star

Do and Learn:

Among the uncountable stars in the sky, there is one bright star, usually seen in the north, called the North Star (Pole Star).



5.4 Finding out the latitude

1. Look at the moon and write the angle.
2. Look at the North Star and write the angle.
3. Look at the other stars and planets that you know and write their names.

The names of a few countries are mentioned below. In what direction do they lie from the 0° latitude (North or South)? Take an atlas and a globe and locate these countries: Kenya, Mongolia, Chile, South Africa, Egypt, Russia and Canada.

Things to know

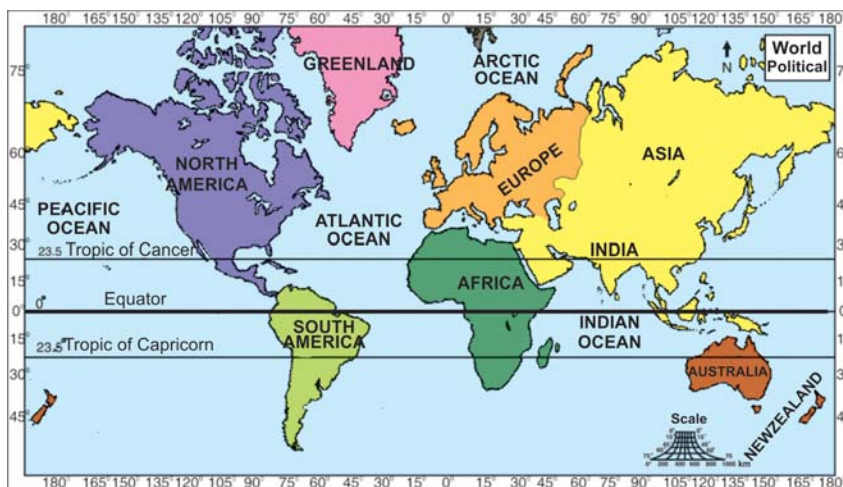
GPS Mobile Phones and Google

The exact latitude and longitude of a place can be known with the help of Global Positioning System in phones and satellites in space. Using the internet, you can get information about the latitude and longitude of your village or city by simply clicking on the 'My Location' option in your phone.

Longitudes and longitudinal coordinates of a place

The vertical imaginary lines drawn on a globe that run in the north-south direction are known as longitudes.

Find the following from the given map: (a) Through which country does the 0° longitude pass? (b) How many longitudes are present in the eastern and western hemispheres respectively?



5.5 World Map

Major Longitudes

(1) Prime Meridian(Greenwich)

The 0° longitude that passes through Greenwich in England is known as 'Prime Meridian'. It divides the earth into two vertical halves - eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere. It has longitudes extending upto 180° on both eastern and western sides. Since it passes through Greenwich, it is generally referred to as the Prime Meridian as well.

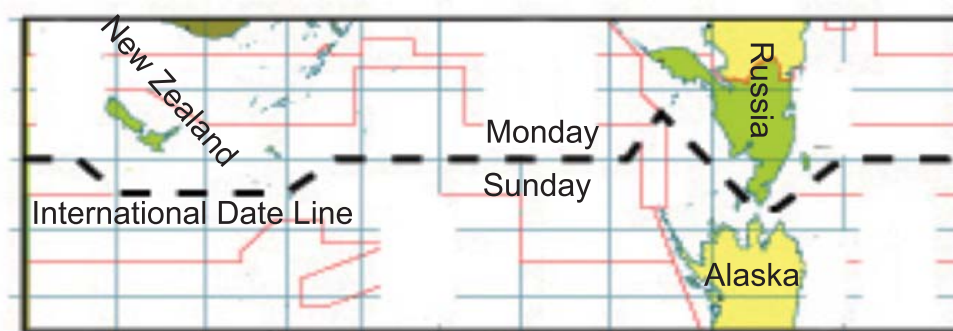
Eastern Countries	Western Countries

(2) International Date Line

There is only one 180° longitude which is known as the International Date Line. When one crosses this line, the day and date changes. The International Date Line passes through the Pacific Ocean and separates two calendar dates. It is not exactly 180° at all places since the line crisscrosses across several time zones. This is because if it is drawn straight, then the line has to pass through many islands and due to this they might have two days and two dates on the same island. This might create confusion. Therefore, the line, when it passes over land, is shifted towards water bodies and so it is not straight but zigzag.

Activity

- *The Eastern Hemisphere is to the east of the 0° longitude and the Western Hemisphere is to its west. Keeping this in mind, using a map find out the longitudinal coordinates of India. Also, fill up the table for the other countries.*



Country	Longitudinal coordinates	Country	Longitudinal coordinates
<i>India</i>	68° E to 97° E	<i>Pakistan</i>	
<i>Egypt</i>		<i>Canada</i>	
<i>Russia</i>		<i>USA</i>	
<i>Australia</i>		<i>Mexico</i>	

The sun is the biggest clock of the earth. The time at any place is decided by the position of the sun in the sky and its longitude. The earth completes one rotation in 24 hours. There are 360 longitudes in all (180 to the east of the Prime Meridian and 180 to its west). In this way, 15 longitudes pass by the sun in one hour. One longitude takes 4 minutes to rotate. Thus, there is difference of 4 minutes between two adjacent longitudes. Therefore, the time in different places on the earth varies as per their longitudes.

Activity

- *Find out if the time in the countries given below is ahead or behind India. Why is it so? Think.*

Country	Ahead/ Behind	Country	Ahead/ Behind	Country	Ahead/ Behind
Nepal		USA		Uganda	
Pakistan		Canada		France	
Bangladesh		Singapore		S. Africa	
New Zealand		Japan		Ukraine	

Local Time

The time taken according to the overhead position of the Sun in a particular place is known as the local time of that place. It differs by 4 minutes with every one degree longitude. When any longitude faces the sun (directly) it would be 12:00 noon in all the places on that longitude. In this way, the local time of the place is decided according to mid-noon. The places located on the same longitude have the same time and places located at different longitudes, in the same country, have different times.

In a country, if the local time is different in different places it can create problems in administration. How can one work in such situation? What must one do to solve this problem? Let us understand.

Standard Time

The local time of a place which is situated in the middle of the country is taken as the standard time of the country. This means that time is fixed on the basis of a particular longitude in a country, which is known as 'Standard Time'. The Standard Time of our country is decided on the basis of 82.5° E longitude, which passes through Allahabad (in Uttar Pradesh). This means that if it is 12:00 noon in Allahabad, it is 12:00 noon everywhere in the country. This makes it convenient for the smooth administration of the country.

Activity

- You will find the standard time of different countries and main cities in a smart phone. With the help of a globe find out the major cities of different countries and note down their standard time using the phone. Also mention whether the country is ahead or behind (in time) India.

Sr.No.	City	Ahead/ Behind	Sr.No.	City	Ahead/ Behind

Things to know

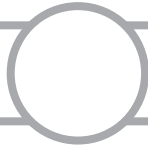
- The longitudes to the east of the Greenwich Line are denoted by the letter 'E' while those situated to the west are denoted by the letter 'W'.
- The International Date Line is also called 'IDL' in short.
- If a country extends to a great extent eastwards and westwards, then it may have more than one standard time.
- The latitudes to the north of the Equator are denoted by the letter 'N', while those situated to the south are denoted by the letter 'S'.
- The actual distance between two latitudes is 111 km.

EXERCISE

1. How much time does one Longitude take to pass by the Sun?
2. Draw a circle and draw latitudes on it.
3. Draw a circle and draw longitudes on it.
4. What is the latitude of these countries in relation to the 0° latitude?
USA, Brazil, Russia, Norway, United Kingdom.
5. With the help of a mobile phone find the names of cities in various countries which are ahead or behind the Greenwich Line.

Sr.No.	City	Ahead/ Behind	Sr.No.	City	Ahead/ Behind

6. Which circle lies on the 0° latitude?



REVISION - 1

Unit 1 to 5

Let us revise

1. Reign and conquests of King Harshavardhana and King Pulakeshi II.
2. What do you know about the rotation and revolution of the earth?
3. The formation and functions of the Government.
4. Dynasties of the North and South India (The Rajput Age).
5. Information regarding latitudes, longitudes, location and the understanding of time through it.

Let us understand

1. Literary achievements during King Harshavardhana's reign and the reforms introduced by King Pulkeshi II.
2. Deliberate about the geographical incidents occurring due to revolution.
3. Discuss about the organs, functions and laws of the government.
4. What do you know about the latitudinal and longitudinal co-ordinates?
5. How do we come to know about the Local Standard Time?
6. Gujarat during the Medieval Age.

Let us think

1. Who was more proficient: King Harshavardhana or King Pulakeshi II?
2. What will occur if the Earth stops rotating on its axis?
3. What will be the consequence of the lack of judiciary in the country?
4. Why is the Local Standard Time fixed?
5. Battles of the Medieval Period and their consequences.

Let us do

1. Name the places visited by Hieun Tsang during his stay in India during the reign of King Harshavardhana and King Pulakeshi II.
2. Name the rules executed by the government.
3. Find out the Local Standard Time of the following:
Gujarat, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

6

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND ARCHITECTURE DURING THE MEDIEVAL AGE



6.1 Paliya (Hero Stones)

lives while protecting and ensuring the welfare of the people. These 'paliyas' are worshipped during festivals, and songs are sung as homage to these martyrs. This is the culture of our country."

Utsav and his friends requested his grandfather, "Grandfather, please enlighten us about the culture of our country."

"Wait," said Grandpa. He went in and came back with some pictures. He then asked Utsav, "Can you see temples in these pictures? It seems as if these stones have their own stories to narrate, isn't it? Today, I shall tell you about the civilization and culture of the Rajput Age."

Administrative system during the Rajput Age

During the Rajput era, India was not ruled over by any one king. India was divided into big and small states and the extent of each kingdom depended on the King's military prowess. You have been briefed about the Rajput Kings and dynasties in the previous chapter. In this chapter, you will learn about their administrative system, literature, architecture and external invasions during that time.

(1) Administrative system

After the seventh century, various Rajput dynasties ruled in India. However, even though different dynasties came to power, there was little change in the administrative system.

Though kingship was hereditary, it was not compulsory that the eldest son would always automatically become the next king. The heir apparent selected by the King was called the 'Crown Prince'. In some cases, even people and ministers elected or selected their king. For example, while in Kashmir, King Yashaskara, was selected and enthroned by the Brahmin group; in Gujarat, Kumarpal was selected as the successor by the council of ministers.

The Ministers were appointed to assist the king to administer and manage the kingdom effectively. Yet, at times, people became victims of poor / wrong administrative policies.

Think

- *What kind of administrative system does our country follow?*
- *What kind of administrative system was prevalent during the British rule?*
- *How were the ministers selected in ancient times?*
- *How are ministers selected today?*

(1) Administrative system in the villages

Village institutions were very important during the medieval period. The Panchayat looked after its administration. The Head of the Panchayat was called Mukhi or Sarpanch and he was responsible for protecting and delivering justice to the villagers. His was the final word. Still in many cases, the Gramsabha would also give verdict and punish culprits. Even today at the village level, the Gram Panchayat or the elders of the panchayat provide guidelines to the people.

At that time, land revenue was the main income of the kingdom. Each kingdom had different ways of collecting land revenue, but usually the sixth part of the cultivation was taken as the land revenue. Apart from this, other taxes were also levied on the people. Different officers were appointed for different activities. Moreover, taxes were collected at ports and octroi points. Landlords collected the tax and paid tribute to the kings.

(2) Literature

During the Rajput Age, there was a lot of religious writing as well as literature of various kinds. Scholars and education received great patronage from kings. Many literary works were composed in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, etc. The great Sanskrit poet, Magh, composed the epic 'Shishupalvadh'. This epic describes the killing of Shishupal by Sri Krishna. Similarly, another poet Shriharsh wrote the epic, 'Naishadacharitra', which is about the story of Nal and Damyanti. Even songs by Radha and other 'Gopis', sung in praise of Lord Krishna, were presented in a lyrical manner. The biography and achievements of the Kings were also composed in a poetic manner.



6.2 Hemchandracharya

Hemchandracharya wrote 'Kumarpal Charita' (based on the life of the Solanki King of Gujarat Kumarpal) and a Grammar book 'Siddhem Shabdhanushashan'. As the title indicates, the names of King Siddharaj Jaisinh and Hemchandracharya are associated with this book. This book was considered so important that it was placed on an elephant during a procession in Patan.

Not only poetry but plays were also written during that time. Bhavbhuti wrote 'Uttaramcharita' while Pandit Narayana composed 'Hitopadesh', a collection of stories based on the 'Panchtantra'. Either your school or a nearby library must be having books containing collection of stories or folk tales. Let us now do a reading activity.

Poet/Author	Work	Poet/Author	Work
Vishakhadatta	Mudrarakshasha	Somdeva	Kathasaritsagar
Kalhar	Rajtarangini	Chandbardai	Prithviraj Raso
Bilhan	Vikramakadev Chant	Merutunga	Prabodhchintamani

(3) Architecture

Among the various constructions during the Rajput Age, temple construction is noteworthy. The Rajput kings were fond of constructing grand and artistic buildings. The architecture and sculpture of that time is evident from the temple, forts, palaces, lakes etc.

Among the temples, 'Khajuraho' in Madhya Pradesh and the 'Puri' temple of Lord Jagannath are famous for their architecture and sculpture. The 'Sun Temple' of Konark was also built during that time. The Konark temple was constructed with great finesse and was shaped like a chariot driven by seven horses. Among the other sun temples of India, the 'Martand Temple' of Kashmir and the 'Modhera Sun Temple' of Gujarat are famous. A prominent feature of the Modhera temple is that the first rays of the sun fall directly on the idol.



6.3 The Thanjavur Temple



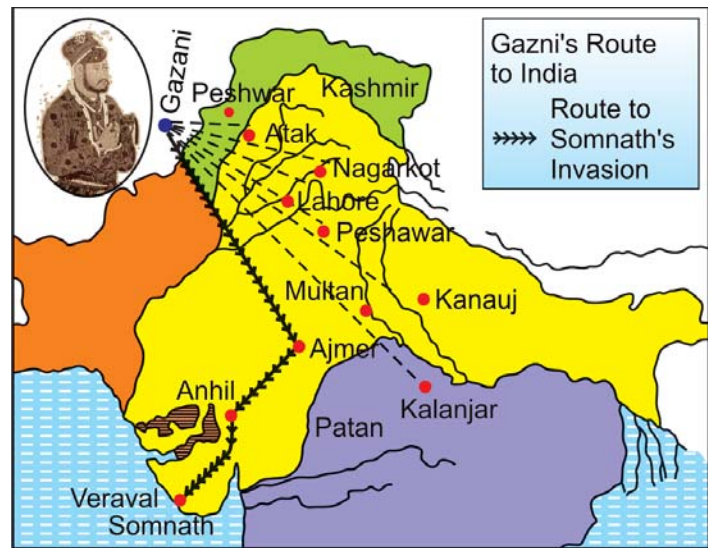
6.4 Khajuraho

The Ellora caves of the Deccan have caves representing three religions - Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. One among these is the grand Kailash temple. The Elephanta caves near Mumbai have a beautiful three-faced sculpture of Lord Shiva. The Minakshi temple at Madurai is famous all over India. The temples of South India are especially well-known for their imposing gateways called 'Gopurams'. After hearing about the fame of such grand temples, many foreign invaders came to loot them. The magnificent Somnath temple of Gujarat was attacked many times.

Mahmud Ghazni

Though the Rajput Age is well-known for its valour and sacrifice, it also saw the construction of many beautiful and imposing buildings. Many foreign invaders invaded India during this period. Mahmud Ghazni, the Sultan of Gazna, attacked India many times between 1000 C.E. and 1025-26 C.E. In spite of facing problems during the attacks, he continued to plunder India with full force.

During one such attack, when Gujarat was under Bhimdev Solanki's rule, he plundered Somnath. Many people from Saurashtra and Gujarat joined Bhimdev Solanki and tried to protect Somnath, but failed.



6.5 Route of Mahmud Ghazni

Change of Power at Delhi

After the demise of Mahmud Ghazni, the leaders of Gazna started vying for the throne. However, the Rajput Kings did not take advantage of this weakness. Meanwhile, Shah-bud-din Ghori established his strong rule in Gazna and decided to attack India. His intention was not to loot but establish his rule here.

Initially, he wasn't successful. He could not forget his defeat by Queen Naikadevi of Anhilwad Patan and therefore did not attack India for 12 years. Finally, the second time he attacked Delhi.

Prithviraj fought bravely but without any prior preparation or help from the other Rajput Kings. With his defeat, the Rajput rule came to an end in Delhi. As a result, Shah-bud-din established his rule there and extended his kingdom. After Shah-bud-din, his slave (who was also his Commander), Qutub-ud-din Aibak, ascended the throne. He was known as the founder of the 'Slave Dynasty'.



6.6 Prithviraj

With this, Rajput rule came to an end in Delhi. There was a change in the administration and society. What kind of changes took place? And why? Think about questions like this.

In place of valour and sacrifice, people started conspiring against each other for power. The throne of Delhi was stained with blood.

Activity

- *Make an album of the pictures of the architectural splendours of India.*

EXERCISE

Q.1. Answer the following questions

1. What was the administrative system during the Rajput Age?
2. What was the development in the field of art and literature in the Medieval Age?
3. What was the development in the field of sculpture and architecture in the Medieval Age?
4. How did the Rajput rule come to an end? Why?
5. Who was the first sultan of the Slave Dynasty to rule Delhi?

Q.2. Choose the correct option and answer the following questions

1. Who appointed Kumarpal as the king?
(a) His father (b) His grandfather (c) Council of Ministers (d) The soldiers
2. Which grammar book was written by Jain Acharya Hemchandracharya?
(a) Siddhem Shabdanushasan (b) Shishupalvadha
(c) Naishadhcharita (d) Kathasaritasagar
3. Where is the Khajuraho temple situated?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka
4. Who was the first sultan of Delhi of Slave Dynasty?
(a) Balban (b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak (c) Iltutmish (d) Raziya Sultan

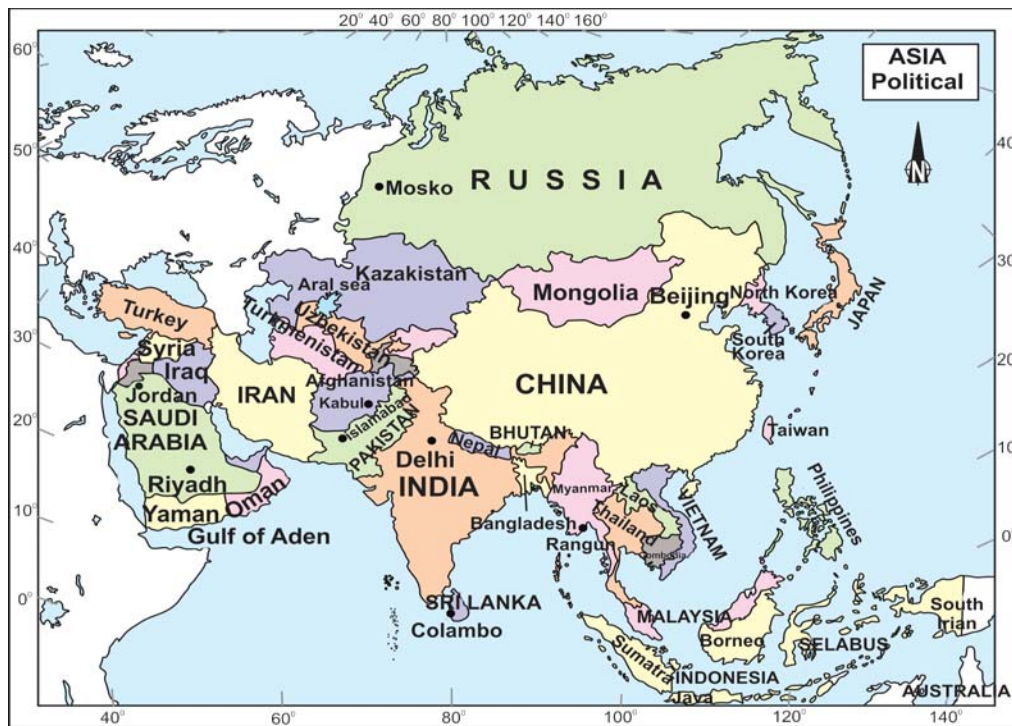
Things to know

- *Gods, apsaras, dancers, soldiers, birds and animals, flowers and vines, landscape and geometrical designs were engraved on monuments.*
- *The temples of Gujarat, in Girnar, Sankheshwar, Shatrunjay, Ambaji, Dwarka, Shamlaji, etc. are unique examples of artistic constructions.*

7

INDIA: LOCATION, BORDER, AREA AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

You have learnt about the location, borders, area and physiography of Gujarat in class VI. Now, we will learn about India.



7.1 Political Map of Asia

Fill in the information in the blanks given below about India

India lies between 8°.4' N latitudes to 37°.6' N latitudes and 68°.7' E to 97°.25' N longitudes.

● **India is in the of Asia.**

● **Border**

- is in the East.
- is in the West.
- is in the North.
- is in the South.
- country is in the north-west.



7.2 Political Map of India

Area

India extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and covers a distance of 3214 km. from north to south. It extends from Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Dwarka in the west and covers 2933 km. from east to west. The land area of India is approximately 32,87,263 square km. Hence India is considered as the seventh largest country in the world in terms of land area.

India tapers towards the north and the south and is relatively broader in the center. There are 28 states, 7 Union territories and 1 Capital state of India New Delhi.

Activity

- *Make a list of the states and their capitals and Union Territories of India.*
- *Mention the names of the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.*

Physiography

The landform of India is not uniform everywhere. On the basis of variations in the landforms, India can be divided into following five physiographic divisions:

- (1) Northern mountain Range
- (2) Plains of North India
- (3) Central and Deccan Plateaus of India
- (4) Coastal plains
- (5) Islands/Archipelagos
- (6) Indian Deserts

(1) Northern Mountain Range

The Himalayas is a chain of three mountains and is called the Himalayan mountain range. It is the highest mountain range in the world. There are three divisions of the northern mountain range:

- (1) Himalayan mountain range
- (2) Himalayas
- (3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvachal range

There are three distinct and parallel ranges. The northern most range towards China is known as the Greater Himalayas; the Central Himalayas lie in the centre and the range towards India is called Shivalik Range.



7.3 Physiography of India



7.4 India: Mountainous Region

1.1 Mountain Ranges of Himalaya

Mt Godwin Austin peak of India is 8611 meters high. It lies in the Karakoram range. Mt Everest (8848 meters) is the highest peak in the world which is located in the Himalayan range in Nepal. Kanchanjungha (8518 meters), Nandadevi (7817 meters) and Badrinath (7138 meters) are high peaks located in the mountainous region of the Himalayas in India.

1.2 Mountainous regions of Eastern Himalayas

The eastern part of the Himalayas is mountainous. Patkoi and Lushai (very high) hills form parts of the eastern Himalayas, whereas Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga (the not so high) hills form parts of the southern Himalayas from the east-west direction.

(2) Plains of North India

The plains to the South of the Northern Mountain Range are formed by the alluvium brought by the Himalayan and peninsular rivers. They cover the vast area of northern India. That is why they are known as the plains of North India. The plains made by the rivers are so vast that it is one of the largest plains in the world formed by the rivers. Due to the vastness of these plains, it is one of the most prosperous and populated areas of India.



7.5 India: Plains of India

(4) Coastal Plains

India is surrounded by seas on all three sides. The coastline is approximately 7517 km. long. The coastal region is made up of narrow plains. The ocean lies on one side of the coastal plain while the peninsular plateau lies on the other. The region lying to the east of the Eastern Ghats is known as the Eastern Coastal Plain. It is well-known for its fishing industry. Chennai, Puducherry, Machhalipattanam and Vishakhapatnam(Vizag) are the well-known ports located on the eastern coastal plain.

The region lying to the west of the Western Ghats is known as the Western Coastal Plain. It is narrower than the Eastern Coastal Plain. This area has black, fertile soil with alluvium deposits which is conducive to the growth of crops. The Western Coastal Plain is renowned for its transportation services and fishing industry. The major ports and cities like Mumbai, Kandla, Mangaluru, Calicut and Thiruvananthapuram are located in this region.

(5) Archipelagos / Islands

A piece of land, smaller than a continent, that is surrounded by water is an Island. A group of many such islands form an archipelago. The Lakshadweep and Minicoy islands are situated in the Arabian Sea towards the west of India, whereas the Andaman and Nicobar islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal towards the east of India

(6) Desert

The desert of Rajasthan lies to the west of the Aravalli mountain range. The soil here is sandy and the climate is dry and unbearable. Most of the time this region receives less than 20 cm of annual rainfall. Hence it faces water shortage and remains dry, barren and uninhabited. Due to the scarcity of water and unavailability of basic necessities, the population of this region is very less.

Date palms and caravans pulled by camels are seen in this region. North Rajasthan is being irrigated through the river Satluj via the Indira Canal . The Canal has succeeded in turning the area fertile and favorable for agricultural growth. The kind of desert in the Rann of Kutch differs from the desert of Rajasthan desert. The Kutch desert is divided into two parts: Big Rann and Small Rann. The soil of the Rann of Kutch is highly saline. It appears as if the desert soil is covered with a white sheet. This is the only desert of its kind in the world.

EXERCISE

Q.1. Answer the following questions

1. How did the islands come into existence?
2. Why are deserts thinly populated?
3. 'The plains of the North are densely populated.' Yes or No? Why?
4. Why have big cities developed near sea coasts?
5. What if there was no variation in the physiography of India?

Q.2. State whether the following sentences are true or false

1. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area.
2. Mount Everest is the highest peak of India.
3. The plateau regions of Central and South India are known as the treasure house of minerals.
4. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through India.
5. Rann of Kutch is very sandy.

Project

- *Collect information, along with pictures, from the library or Internet about any one state of India.*

Things to know

- *Equator is approximately 800 km from Kanyakumari.*
- *The coastal region of India is divided into two parts.*
 - (1) Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains.
- *The Himalayas are divided into three parts.*
 - (1) Greater Himalayas
 - (2) Central Himalayas
 - (3) Shivalik Range

8

DELHI DURING THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

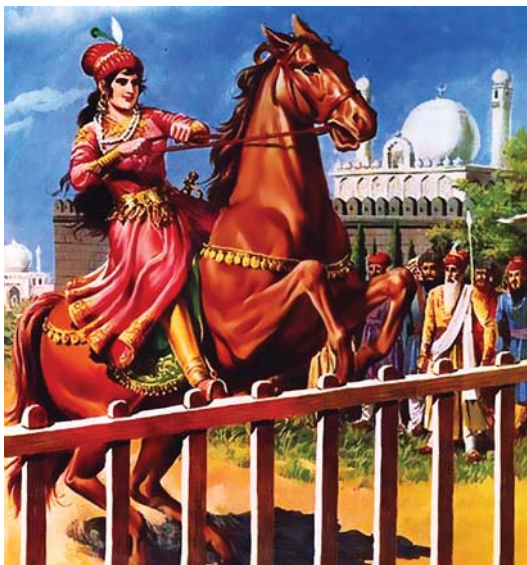
Bhagvatiben went on a tour of North India. She was interested in history and so she noted down information about the rulers of Delhi in her diary. This tour-diary was read out in the classroom. What was read out is as below:

Slave (Gulam) Dynasty

The Delhi Sultanate was founded in the beginning of the 13th century (1206 C.E.). After the death of Ghori, one of his loyal slaves, became the commander and established control over the throne of Delhi. Thus, the Slave Dynasty started ruling over Delhi. Though he faced many difficulties in establishing his power in India, he managed to provide a stable administration. He had started the construction of a minar. His son-in-law, Iltutmish, who succeeded him, completed the construction of that minar. This minar which came to be known as the famous Qutub Minar, is shown in the picture 8.1. The architectural style in which Qutub Minar was constructed is a mixture of both Hindu and Muslim styles. This place was the capital during the Sultanate Age.



8.1 Delhi during Medieval Period



8.2 Raziya Sultan

Iltutmish was also a slave in the beginning. He conquered many territories in India and made them a part of the Delhi Sultanate. So, he is known as the founder of the Slave Dynasty. His daughter Raziya Sultana, ascended the throne after his death in 1236 C.E. Raziya was the first female ruler (Sultana) to rule over Delhi. Raziya was an efficient ruler. She used to dress as a male when she was in the court. According to a historian of that time Minhas-e-Siraj, “Raziya was a more capable and efficient ruler than her brothers. However, being a woman she was not accepted as a ruler.”

Think

- *Position of men and women is equal in society. Then, why was Raziya Sultan not accepted as a ruler?*

Amir Umraos disliked Raziya as a ruler. Raziya's rule came to an end due to the interference of the Amirs. There was complete disorder in the Sultanate for 6 years after her death. At last, the Amirs enthroned Nasir-ud-din, the son of Iltutmish. He ruled for 21 years. After his death, Giayas-ud-din Balban ascended the throne of Delhi. He was a strong ruler who brought an end to the disorder and established peace. Balban had been the wazir of Nasir-ud-din for 20 years. Subsequently, he ruled as Sultan for 22 years. His descendents were weak and the Khilji Dynasty established its rule over Delhi.

Things to know

- **Raziya Sultana inscribed on stones and coins that she was Iltutmish's daughter. The Kakatiya Dynasty used to rule over Warangal in present Andhra Pradesh. The attitude of Queen Rudrama Devi (1259-1289 C.E.), a ruler of this dynasty, was exactly the opposite to that of Raziya Sultana. In her inscriptions, she engraved her name like a man. Similarly, there was Queen Didda who once ruled over Kashmir. She was affectionately called 'Didi' by her subjects.**

Khilji Dynasty

Within 4 years of Balban's death, the Khilji Dynasty established its rule over Delhi. The Turk community who belonged to Khilji in Afghanistan was known as Khiljis. Jalaluddin Khilji brought an end to the Slave Dynasty and, in its place, founded the Khilji Dynasty. In 1296 C.E., Allauddin Khilji, who was both his nephew and son-in-law, overthrew Jalaluddin and became the ruler of Delhi. He was very ambitious. He controlled the interference of Ulemas and Umraos in the state administration. Allaudin Khilji framed strict laws to control prices. The famous poet, Amir Khusro, whose works are well known, adorned his court. There was complete disorder in the kingdom after his death and the Tughlaq dynasty established its power replacing the Khilji dynasty.



8.3 Alauddin Khilji



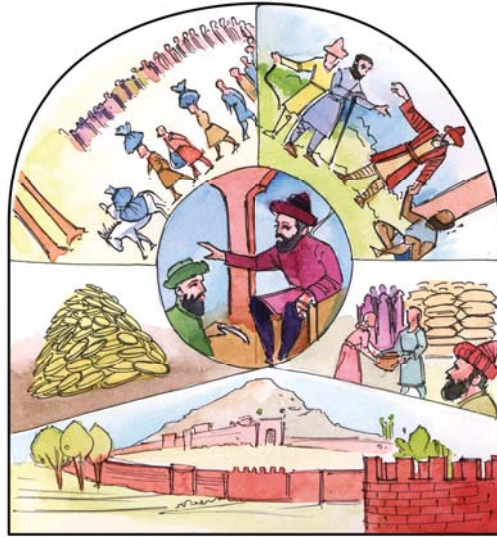
8.4 Amir Khusro

Think

- **If the prices of essential commodities are not controlled, how will it affect our lives? Do you think it is necessary to control the prices of basic commodities? Why?**

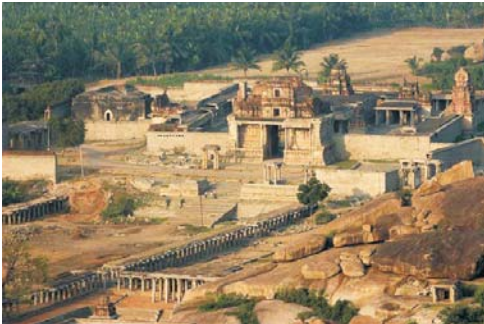
The Tughlaq Dynasty

Giyasuddin Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq Dynasty within four years after the death of Alauddin Khilji. 'Daakchowki' the postal services, was started in his time. The letters were carried by horse riders. Postmen were referred to as 'Halkaro' at that time. (Refer to Saurashtra ni Rasdhar' to know more about 'Halkaro'). Mohammad Tughlaq became the Sultan after Giyasuddin. Many of the decisions that he took were criticized. Among these, the two main plans were, the transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad and introducing the use of copper currency. During Mohammad Tughlaq's reign, Ibn Batuta, an African traveller from Tangier belonging to the Habsi tribe, visited India. Criticizing the Sultan's administration, he has written that Mohammad Shah's rule was an amalgamation of both good and bad administrative policies.



8.5 Whimsical Ideas of Mohammad

The Hindu kingdom of Vijaynagar



8.6 Vijaynagar

During the Sultanate periods, there were attempts to establish authority over south India. Allauddin Khilji was the first ruler to launch an attack. He carried away enormous wealth from Devgiri. Subsequently, Malik Kafur destroyed the kingdom of Warangal. The condition of South India worsened during the time of Mohammad Tughlaq. Simultaneously, the Hindu empire of Vijaynagar and the Bahamani Sultanate were also established in South India. After the defeat of the ruler of Warangal, the two brothers of the Jadav clan, Harihara and Bukka, established the Vijaynagar kingdom under the inspiration of Swami Vidyaranya. The Vijaynagar kingdom was established in the south of the Tungabhadra river in 1336 C.E. Within a short period of 8 years, the kingdom was extended from the River Tungabhadra to Kanyakumari. Bukka ascended the throne after the death of Harihara. His descendents being weak, a new dynasty came to power. Krishnadevaraya was a powerful ruler of this dynasty. Krishnadevaraya's rule flourished in South India. He had good relations with the Europeans and was a lover of art and literature. He constructed canals in South India with the help of an engineer called Yomke. Foreign travellers who visited Vijaynagar have appreciated its grandeur. There were grand temples and forts in the kingdom. This glorious state was destroyed in the Battle of Talikota.



8.7 Krishnadevaraya

The Bahamani Sultanate

The Amirs in the Deccan rebelled. Hasan, one of the efficient Amirs became the Sultan and founded the Bahamani Sultanate there. Mahmud Gawan was a capable minister and an efficient administrator of the Bahamani Sultanate. He won many territories and extended the boundaries of the Bahamani kingdom. The power of Bahamani Sultanate weakened after his death. There were frequent conflicts between the Vijaynagar and Bahamani kingdoms. After the downfall of the Bahamani Sultanate many of his provinces became independent. Among these, the 5 provinces of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, Berar and Bidar became established independent kingdoms.

Think

- *Why is Vijaynagar considered as an Empire?*

End of Delhi Sultanate

Firozshah Tughlaq ascended the throne after Mohammad Tughlaq. However, from that time onwards, the Delhi Sultanate began to weaken. The reign of the Tughlaq Dynasty also witnessed the invasion and plunder of Delhi by Timur. The governor of Lahore Khijrakhan took advantage of the chaos and established the Saiyyad Dynasty in Delhi. The authority of these Sultans was limited to the region around Delhi. In 1451 C.E., an Afghan leader (sardar), Bahlol, established the rule of the Lodi Dynasty in Delhi. His son Sikander Lodi ascended the throne after this. Though Sikander Lodi had the qualities of a good ruler, he lacked religious tolerance. A struggle for the throne began after his death in which Ibrahim Lodi defeated his elder brother and became the ruler of Delhi. The Amirs were not happy because of his arrogant attitude. There was rebellion in the kingdom against his rule. Babur, the Emperor of Kabul, invaded Delhi at this time. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat in 1526 C.E. and founded the Mughal Empire which lasted for approximately 200 years.

EXERCISE

1. Who established the Slave Dynasty?
2. 'Raziya - a powerful female ruler.' Write your views on this topic.
3. Describe the reforms of Alauddin Khilji.
4. Fill in the blanks given below
 1. completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
 2. The Vijaynagar kingdom was situated on the banks of river
 3. was a capable minister of the Bahamani state.
 4. Amir Khusro was a famous poet in the court of
 5. was enthroned after Raziya Sultan.
5. Collect information of Delhi Sultanate and organise a discussion.

Project

- *Collect information about the Medieval Age in India.*

9

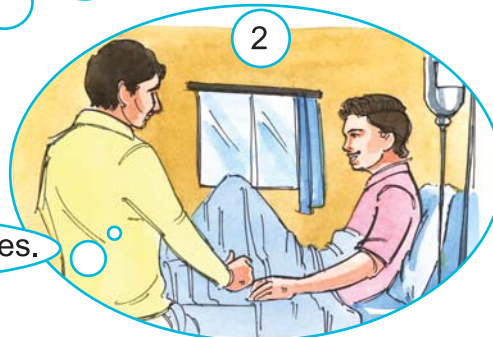
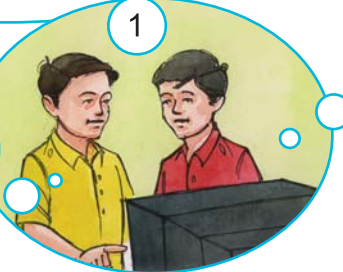
ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE

We have already learnt that the administration of our country functions at three levels: Local level, State level and Central level. In the previous year, we have learnt about the working of local self-government institutions. In this chapter, we shall learn about how the administration functions at the state level in a democracy. What are the functions of the State Government? What are the roles of Ministers and Members of the Legislative Assembly? How do people put forward their questions and ideas to the government? How do they ask for the fulfillment of their demands? To understand more about these questions, we shall take the example from the medical field.

According to the news on T.V., 10 people have died in Surat due to Cholera.

How would I know? The Only thing that I care about is that I am not affected by this.

Can people really die due to an epidemic?



I can hear a procession, outside.

We demand that the administration take immediate measures to control the epidemic. They should pay attention to maintain cleanliness and take steps to stop the epidemic from spreading.

May be it's because people are complaining against the cholera epidemic.



I think the people who are addressing the procession are leaders.



Yes, they are leaders; I have seen them on T.V.

Think

- **Think on the basis of the picture.**
- **Why was the problem of cholera so serious in Surat?**
- **What steps should be taken by the local administration in such a case as mentioned above? What are your views?**
- **If such a situation arises in your locality, whom will you approach to present the case before the Government?**

You have read about the incident of the cholera epidemic. You might have observed leaders of your area presenting health issues to the local health officials, the District Collector or other officials. But have you seen the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) of your area? Have you heard about the Legislative Assembly?

The Legislative Assembly members are known as MLA or Member of Legislative Assembly. MLAs are directly elected by the people. After being elected from their constituency, they become the MLAs and form the government. Thus, we can conclude that MLAs are the representatives of the people.

Activity

- **Find out about the MLA of your area. Find out his/her contact number and address.**
- **Make a list of the problems of your area and write a letter to the MLA informing him / her about it.**

All the states of India have a 'Legislative Assembly'. Each state is divided into different constituencies. From each Constituency, one representative is elected by the people. The number of seats in the Legislative Assembly differs from state to state and is decided on the basis of population. Elections are held every 5 years. Candidates can either represent a particular party or stand for election as an Independent candidate. Thus, the MLAs can belong to different parties.

The Legislative Assembly of Gujarat has 182 seats and is situated in Gandhinagar which is the Capital. The Legislative Assembly meets in the Vithalbhai Patel Vidhansabha Gruh.



9.1 Legislative Assembly of Gujarat

Let us learn about how a Minister or the Chief Minister is selected from among the MLAs. The party which has the largest number of MLAs or gains a majority with the support of other parties and / or independent candidates, forms the government. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the Chief Minister. He/she is invited to form the Council of Ministers. The party that forms the Government is known as the Ruling Party while the other party forms the Opposition.

Activity

- ***Discuss these words in the class: Majority, Ruling Party, Opposition Party and Constituency.***
- ***Sometimes the ruling party is not formed not by any one party alone but with the support of other parties and / or independent candidates. What is this type of Government known?***

Think

- ***What is the name of your constituency?***
- ***To which party does the MLA of your area belong?***
- ***Presently, which is the ruling party in the state?***
- ***How many members are required to form the government?***
- ***Mention the work done by the MLA of your area with the grant sanctioned by the government.***

After elections, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers who will be collectively responsible for the administration of the state and the functioning of the various ministries. Each ministry is housed in different office premises. The Legislative Assembly is the place where all the MLAs, belonging to both the ruling party and the opposition assemble for discussions. Many MLAs have dual responsibilities - as an MLA and as a minister.

The other organ of the state government is the Executive, which comprises of the Governor, the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. The administrative officials who work under the guidance and control of the ministers are also a part of the Executive body. The Council of Ministers are called 'Government Executives' while the administrative officials are known as 'Administrative Executives'.

Governor

Each state of India has a Governor. He/ She is appointed by the President for 5 years after consulting the Prime Minister. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state and the entire administration is carried out in his / her name. The Governor ensures that the state government functions according to the Constitution. The functions of the governor are:

- Invites the leader of the majority party to form the government.
- Administers the oath of loyalty to the Constitution and of secrecy.
- Calls the Legislative Assembly in session and also announces its adjournment.
- Every Bill passed by the State Legislature has to receive the Governor's assent. However, Money Bills require his prior approval.
- A bill undergoes three readings in the Legislative Assembly before it is passed. Following this, it is sent to the Governor before it becomes a 'law'.
- If a Bill is not signed by the Governor and is sent back to the Vidhan Sabha with his suggestions, then the MLAs have to debate on his suggestions. The revised bill is sent back to the Governor for his signature.
- In an Emergency, the Governor can issue orders called 'Ordinances'.
- Appoints the judges of all the courts that work under the High Court.
- Informs to the President about the functioning of the State government.

Chief Minister

The Chief Minister is the Head of the Council of Ministers, a very important position in the State government. He /She is also called the CM. The functions of the Chief Minister are:

- Allotting various portfolios to different ministers for the effective administration of the State.
- Calling for meetings of Council of Ministers at regular intervals.
- Supervising the work of every minister and guiding them.
- Informing the Governor about decisions taken by the Council of Ministers.
- Forming a new Council of Ministers, if necessary.

The Council of Ministers frame policies for allotted subjects or departments related to the State government and executes it. It also introduces the bill in the Legislative Assembly. The Finance Minister of the State introduces the Budget in the Legislative Assembly.

Think

- ***What is the term of the office of the Cabinet?***
- ***How are the ministers responsible for their ministries? Why?***
- ***What will happen if a 'No Confidence' motion is passed against a Minister or the entire Council?***
- ***Collect information about the present Council of Ministers and their ministries.***

The work to be done is divided between the State and the Central government. The State government functions at the State level and the 'Union Government' functions at the National level.

Things to know

- ***There are 29 states in India. Including Delhi, as a national capital. And There are also 7 Union Territories.***

The difference between the State and Central government is the area in which they function. Therefore, the responsibility of a State government is limited to the particular state. For example, the work of the Gujarat State government is limited to its boundary whereas the Central government takes care of the entire nation.

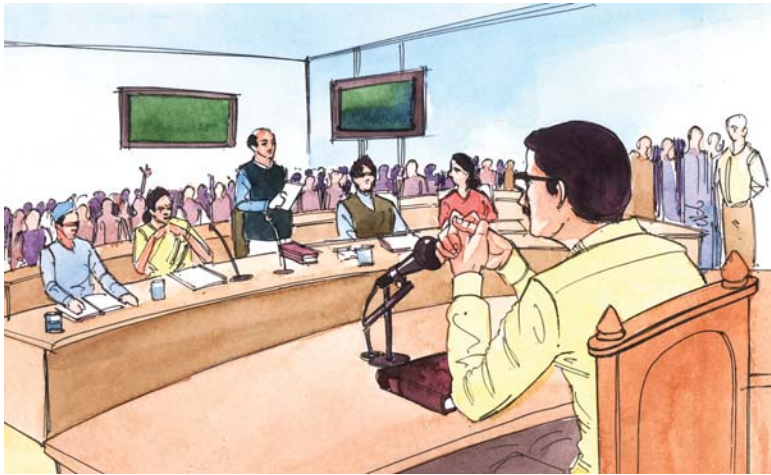
The functions and powers of the State and Central government are divided into three Lists: The Union list, State list and Concurrent list. The subjects included in these lists are mentioned in the Constitution.

Union list	State list	Concurrent List
<p>The subjects handed over to the Union government are included in the Union list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census - Relations with foreign countries - Defense - Finance and Banking - Election - Formation of Law for citizens - Railway - Telegraph - Post - Insurance service - Sea, Air Road/Rail Route - Nuclear power, etc. are included. 	<p>The subjects related to the state are enlisted in the State list. The state government makes the laws with help of the Legislative Assembly and executives of the cabinet. The list includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health - Agriculture - Forest - Local Self government 	<p>The Union and the State Governments both can form laws for it. There are 47 subjects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of crime - Revenue or Tax - Divorce - Literacy - Industry - Employment - Electricity, etc. are included in this list

Legislative Assembly

Marina, Imran and the other students of their school were very excited about their trip to Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat, where they were going to see the Legislative Assembly. After the security check, they went upstairs. There were arrangements made for visitors from where they could see the grand hall downstairs. Seating arrangements for the Members of the Legislative Assembly was made in that meeting hall.

On that day, a current issue was to be discussed in the Legislative Assembly. Usually, in a Legislative Assembly, the MLAs can express their views during a question-answer session. They can ask questions and give suggestions. The members give their feedback on the issue being discussed. Then, the concerned ministers answer the questions and brief them about the measures being taken to solve the issue.



9.2 Question-Answer session in the Legislative Assembly

We often come across on television or in newspapers, the decisions that are taken by the Chief Ministers and other Ministers in order to run the government. While taking a decision about anything, it is necessary to take the permission of the MLAs. In a democracy, the MLAs can question the Chief Minister and the other Ministers and discuss about important matters.

They can even take decisions regarding financial matters and decide on the expenditure to be done in different areas. When the Legislative Assembly is in session, any of the MLAs can ask questions. The Speaker manages the Assembly and one requires his/her permission before presenting anything.

Think

- *If you become an MLA, what different types of work would you do?*

Activity

- *Collect information from your school library regarding the Legislative Assembly. Also, write a sentence about each of the following- Constituency, Majority, Opposition, Ruling Party, Speaker, Budget and Governor.*
- *Read details about the Legislative Assembly in different newspapers and make a scrap book containing newspaper cuttings.*

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions

1. Whom should an MLA address before presenting a question or raising an issue?
2. What will happen if the Governor does not sign the bill?
3. What are the functions of the Council of Ministers?
4. What are the functions of the Chief Minister?
5. Write about the main organs and functions of the government.
6. Why is the Legislative Council known as the Upper House? State which House functions in Gujarat.
7. Make a list of the works that have not been done and which, in your opinion, should be done by the Government?

REVISION - 2

Unit 1 to 9

Let us revise

- 1) Define 'government'. Why do we need it?
- 2) Make a list of the work done by Harshvardhana for the welfare of the people.
- 3) Which are the physiological forms of India?
- 4) The functions of the Cabinet.
- 5) On what basis is the work divided between different organs of state? How?
- 6) What is Rotation and Revolution?
- 7) What do you understand by Latitudes and Longitudes?
- 8) State your understanding about Latitudinal and Longitudinal co-ordinates.
- 9) Name the dynasties of North India.
- 10) Name the dynasties of South India.
- 11) Describe the administration during the Rajput Age.

Let us understand

- 1) What are the functions performed by the government?
- 2) The social life during Harsavardhana's reign.
- 3) Hieun-Tsang's account of Harshavardhana's reign.
- 4) India's neighbouring countries and their areas.
- 5) What will be your role as an MLA?
- 6) What changes occur due to the Rotation and Revolution of the Earth?
- 7) Locate different Latitudes and Longitudes on a globe.
- 8) Gujarat during the Medieval Age.
- 9) Explain the reasons for the decline of the Rajput age.

Let us think

- 1) What work does the government do for the people?
- 2) Who executes the orders of the Judiciary?
- 3) What efforts did Harshavardhana put in to develop the Nalanda University?
- 4) Why are the Plains of North India the most developed and the most prosperous?
- 5) Why is the weather in a desert dry and unbearable?
- 6) How is the Chief Minister elected?
- 7) As the day passes, why does our shadow increase or decrease in size?
- 8) Which is the 0° Longitude that passes through Greenwich, England? Why is it called so?
- 9) Why is the International Dateline not straight?
- 10) Why did the Invaders attack India?

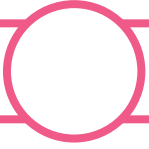
Do it yourself

- 1) Make a list of the work done by the government. Also, make a list of the works that you like.
- 2) Locate India on a political map of the world and colour it.
- 3) Make a list of the things you would do as a Health Minister if there's an epidemic in your area.
- 4) How does the sky look at night?
- 5) Differentiate between Local and Standard time.
- 6) How do Latitudes and Longitudes help?
- 7) From the list given in the brackets, find out which countries are ahead of and behind India in time. How much is the difference? Why? (Bangladesh, USA, Canada, Japan, France, South Africa)
- 8) Tick the level at which the government takes decisions regarding the following matters:

Decisions taken by the government	Local Level	State Level	National Level
Providing electricity to farmers at a low price.			
Midday meals in government schools.			
Deciding the location of a government hospital in a village/city.			
Allotting free railway passes to students.			
Helping Indians, residing in Japan, during a calamity.			
Constructing a park for children in Surat.			
Providing air service between two countries.			

Things to know

- ***Among the fundamental duties mentioned in the Constitution of India, article 51 (C) states that forests, lakes, rivers, wild animals and birds belong to all of us.***
- ***It is our duty to protect and preserve the environment and public buildings.***



ABOUT ME

My Name :

My Father's Name :

My Mother's Name :

My Date of Birth :

My City : Taluka : District :

My School :

My Class-Teacher :

My Friends :

My Hobbies :

My Favourite Game :

My Favourite Player :

The T.V. Programme I Like the Most :

My Favourite Place :

My Favourite Subject :

My Ambition :

My Favourite Vehicle :

Work Done by Me :

My Skills :

I Would Like to Do :

The 'oldest' in my city

Building :

Temple :

Vehicle :

Tree :

Well :

Other :

The 'first' in my city

T.V. :

Vehicle :

Computer :

Graduate :

Power :

Concrete Road :

Deep Well :

Starting of School :

Panchayat Office :

Concrete House :

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Format of the project

Name of the Project :

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Outline of the Project :

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Sources of Information :

Questionnaires, discussions, dialogues, reference books, meetings.

Discuss with your teachers and friends and decide what information you require beforehand. Also discuss where you get it from and when.

Format of the information chart :

First, note down the points. Then, paste photographs, photocopies and/or pictures, wherever required.

Write a report :

Relation :

Keeping your curriculum in mind, discuss the subjects that your project is related to.

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Present Government

Parliament

President's Name :

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Prime Minister's Name :

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Finance Minister at the Central level :

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Human Resource Development
Minister's Name :

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Home Minister's Name :

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Legislative Assembly

Governor's Name :

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Chief Minister's name :

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Finance Minister at the State level :

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Education Minister :

.....

Home Minister's Name :

.....

Parliament News

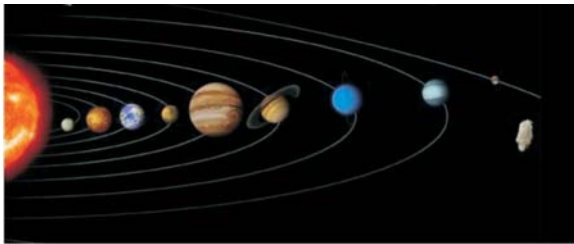
Write details of the news related to the functioning of the present Parliament.

Legislative Assembly News

Write details of the news related to the functioning of the present Legislative Assembly.

Identify the pictures given below, get information about it and name them.





Foreign travellers who visited India

No.	Visiting Period	Name of the Travellers	Name of Ruler/ Dynasty
1	1288 to 1292 C.E.	Marco Polo (Italian)	Pandya State
2	1233 to 1242 C.E.	Ibn Batuta (Morocco)	Mohammad Tughalaq (Delhi)
3	1442 to 1443 C.E.	Abdurrajjak (Iranian)	Devraya II (Vijaynagar)
4	1520 to 1522 C.E.	Deniigos Peig (Portugal)	Krishnadevraya (Vijaynagar)
5	1585 to 1591 C.E.	Ralffich (British)	Akbar (Delhi)
6	1608 to 1613 C.E.	Captain Hawkins (British)	Jahangir (Delhi)
7	1608 to 1617 C.E.	John Jurda (Portugal)	Jahangir (Delhi)
8	1615 to 1619 C.E.	Sir Thomas Roe (British)	Jahangir (Delhi)
9	1626 to 1633 C.E.	John Lair (Dutch)	Shahjahan
10	1630 to 1634 C.E.	Peter Mandi (Italian)	Shahjahan
11	1641 to 1687 C.E.	Tavneer (French)	Shahjahan/Aurangzeb
12	1656 to 1687 C.E.	Maunuchi (Italian)	Aurangzeb
13	1658 to 1668 C.E.	Berniar (French)	Aurangzeb

Note : Find out about other foreign travellers and note down in the table given below:

No.	Visiting Period	Name of the Travellers	Information about the travellers

Given below are details of the rulers of the Medieval Age.

No.	Ruler	Period	State / Dynasty
1	Yashovarman	700 to 740 C.E.	Kanauj
2	Nagbhatt - I	735 to 756 C.E.	Pratihara Dynasty
3	Mihir Bhoj	836 to 885 C.E.	Pratihara Dynasty
4	Chandradev	1090 to 1100 C.E.	Gahadwal dynasty
5	Paramardidev	1165 to 1201 C.E.	Bundelkhand (Chandel) Chandela Dynasty
6	Munja	974 to 995 C.E.	Malwa (Ujjain) Parmar Dynasty
7	Raja Bhoj	1000 to 1055 C.E.	Malwa (Ujjain) Parmar Dynasty
8	Mulraj Solanki	940 to 994 C.E.	Anhilpur Patan (Guj) Solanki Dynasty
9	Bhimdev - I	1022 to 1064 C.E.	Anhilpur Patan (Guj) Solanki Dynasty
10	Bhimdev - II	1178 to 1239 C.E.	Anhilpur Patan (Guj) Solanki Dynasty
11	Someshwar Chauhan	1169 to 1177 C.E.	Delhi-chauhan Dynasty
12	Dharampala	770 to 810 C.E.	Gaud (Bengal) Pal Dynasty
13	Govind - III	794 to 814 C.E.	Rashtrakuta Dynasty Dwar Samudra
14	Narsinh - II	1220 to 1234 C.E.	Hoyasla Dynasty
15	Iltutmish	1211 to 1236 C.E.	Delhi - Slave Dynasty
16	Jalal-ud-din-Khilji	1290 to 1296 C.E.	Delhi - Khilji Dynasty
17	Giyas-ud-din-Tughlaq	1320 to 1325 C.E.	Delhi - Tughlaq Dynasty
18	Sikander Lodi	1489 to 1517 C.E.	Delhi - Lodi Dynasty

Note : Find details of other rulers and fill the table given below:

No.	Name of Ruler	Information

SNAKES AND LADDERS

50 Governor	49 North Star	48 No Confidence Motion	47 Mountainous Region	46 Latitude Circle
41 Ruling Party	42 Violation of Law	43 War	44 Architecture	45 Latitude
40 Judiciary	39 Opposition Party	38 Environment	37 Rotation	36 Intellect
31 Greenwich Line	32 Sculpture	33 Mountain	34 Vidyapith	35 Tropic of Cancer
30 International Date Line	29 Civilization	28 Northern Hemisphere	27 Sculpture and Architecture	26 Archipalego
21 Godwin Austin	22 Works of Development	23 Southern Hemisphere	24 Fraud	25 Equator
20 Culture	19 Election	18 Art and Literature	17 Member of Legislative Assembly	16 End of Rule
11 Obeysance of Law	12 Level	13 Public opinion	14 Central Government	15 Tropic of Capricorn
10 Loyalty	9 State Government	8 Executive	7 Legislative Assembly	6 Lines of Longitude
1 Rotation	2 South Pole	3 Valour	4 Dedication	5 Longitude