



आज़ादी का  
अमृत महोत्सव  
1947-2022

# SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXTBOOK

Veda Bhushan II Year / Prathama - II Year / Class VII

**MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD**  
(Established and Recognized by the Ministry of Education, Government of India)

द्यौः शान्तिरन्तरिक्षं शान्तिः पृथिवीशान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः ॥

व्यनस्पतयः शान्तिर्विश्वेदेवाः शान्तिर्ब्रह्मशान्तिः सर्वं शान्तिः

शान्तिरेवशान्तिः सामाशान्तिरेधि ॥

यां रक्षन्त्यस्वप्ना विश्वदानीं देवा भूमिं पृथिवीमप्रमादम्।

सा नो मधु प्रियं दुहामथो उक्षतु वर्चसा ॥

यार्णवेधि सलिलमग्न आसीद्यां मायाभिरन्वचरन्मनीषिणः।

यस्या हृदयं परमे व्योमन्त्सत्येनावृतममृतं पृथिव्याः।

सा नो भूमिस्त्वधिं बलं राष्ट्रे दधातुत्तमे ॥

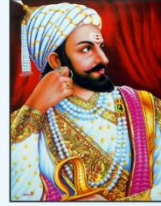
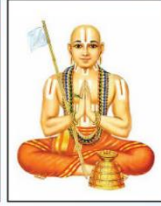
मधुव्वाताऽऋतायतेमधुक्क्षरन्तिसिन्धवः ॥

माद्धीर्नः सन्त्वोषधी ॥

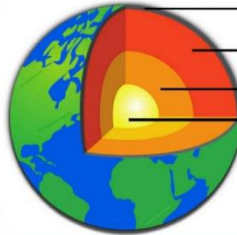
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मधुमात्रोव्यनस्पतिर्मधुमौरः ॥ अस्तुसूर्वः ॥ माद्धीर्गावोभवन्तुनः ॥

मातृतमा विषस्य स्थातुर्जगतो जानित्री ॥



## पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना



भू पपटी (Crust)

मेण्टिल (Mantle)

बाह्य क्रोड (Outer Core)

आंतरिक क्रोड (Inner Core)



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# SOCIAL SCIENCE

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## PREFACE

(In the light of NEP 2020)

The Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education), Government of India established Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Education Minister ( then Minister of Human Resource Development) under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) on 20th January, 1987. The Government of India notified the resolution in the Gazette of India vide no 6-3/85- SKT-IV dated 30-3-1987 for establishment of the Pratishthan for preservation, conservation, propagation and development of oral tradition of Vedic studies (Veda Samhita, Padapatha to Ghanapatha, Vedanga, Veda Bhashya etc), recitation and intonation of Vedas etc and interpretation of Vedas in scientific lines. In the year 1993 the name of the organization was changed to Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP) and it was shifted to Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

The National Education Policy of 1986 and Revised Policy Formulations of 1992 and also Programme of Action (PoA) 1992 have mandated Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan for promoting Vedic education throughout the country. The importance of India's ancient fund of knowledge, oral tradition and employing traditional Guru's for oral education was also emphasized in the PoA.

In accordance with the aspirations of the nation, national consensus and policy in favour of establishing a Board for Veda and Sanskrit Education at national level, the General Body and the Governing Council

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of MSRVVP under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Education Minister, Government of India, have set up "Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrit Shiksha Board" (MSRVSSB) in tune with the mandate of the Pratishthan and its implementation strategies. The Board is necessary for the fulfillment of the objectives of MSRVVP as envisioned in the MoA and Rules. The Board has been approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and recognized by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. The bye-laws of the Board have been vetted by Central Board of Secondary Education and curriculum structure have been concurred by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

It may also be mentioned here that the committee "Vision and Roadmap for the Development of Sanskrit - Ten year perspective Plan", under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Gopaldaswamy, former CEC, constituted by the Ministry of Education Govt. of India in 2015 recommended for establishment of a Board of Examination for standardization, affiliation, examination, recognition, authentication of Veda Sanskrit education up to the secondary school level. The committee was of the opinion that the primary level of Vedic and Sanskrit studies should be inspiring, motivating and joyful. It is also desirable to include subjects of modern education into Vedic and Sanskrit Pathashalas in a balanced manner. The course content of these Pathashalas should be designed to suit to the needs of the contemporary society and also for finding solutions to modern problems by reinventing ancient knowledge.

With regard to Veda Pathashala-s it is felt that they need further

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standardization of recitation skills along with introduction of graded materials of Sanskrit and modern subjects so that the students can ultimately acquire the capabilities of studying Veda bhashya-s and mainstreaming of students is achieved for their further studies. Due emphasis may also be given for the study of Vikriti Patha of Vedas at an appropriate level. The members of the committee have also expressed their concern that the Vedic recitation studies are not uniformly spread all over India; therefore, due steps may be taken to improve the situation without in anyway interfering with regional variations of recitation styles and teaching method of Vedic recitation.

It was also felt that since Veda and Sanskrit are inseparable and complementary to each other and since the recognition and affiliation problems are same for all the Veda Pathashalas and Sanskrit Pathashalas throughout the country, a Board may be constituted for both together. The committee observed that the examinations conducted by the Board should have legally valid recognition enjoying parity with modern Board system of education. The committee observed that the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain may be given the status of Board of Examinations with the name “Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrita Vidya Parishat with headquarters in Ujjain which will continue all programs and activities which were being conducted hitherto in addition to being a Board of Examinations.

The promotion of Vedic education is for a comprehensive study of India’s glorious knowledge tradition and encompasses multi-layered oral tradition of Vedic Studies (Veda Samhita, Padapatha to Ghanapatha,

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Vedanga, and Veda Bhashy aetc), recitation and intonation, and Sanskrit knowledge system content. In view of the policy of mainstreaming of traditional students and on the basis of national consensus among the policy making bodies focusing on Vedic education, the scheme of study of Veda stretching up to seven years in Pratishtan also entails study of various other modern subjects such as Sanskrit, English, Mathematics, Social Science, Science, Computer Science, Philosophy, Yoga, Vedic Agriculture, etc. as per the syllabus and availability of time. In view of NEP 2020, this scheme of study is with appropriate inputs of Vedic knowledge and drawing the parallels of modern knowledge in curriculum content focusing on Indian Knowledge System.

In Veda Pathashala-s, GSP Units and Gurukula-s of MSRVP, affiliated to the Board transact the curriculum primarily based on oral tradition of a particular complete Veda Shakha with perfect intonation and memorization, with additional subsidiary modern subjects such as English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and SUPW. Gradually, the Veda Pathashala-s will also introduce other skill and vocational subjects as per their resources.

It is a well-known fact that there were 1131 shakha-s or recensions of Vedas; namely 21 in Rigveda, 101 in Yajurveda, 1000 in Samaveda and 9 in Atharva Veda. In course of time, a large number of these shakhas became extinct and presently only 10 Shakhas, namely, one in Rigveda, 4 in Yajurveda, 3 in Samaveda and 2 in Atharvaveda are existing in recitation form on which Indian Knowledge System is founded now. Even in regard to these 10 Shakhas, there are very few representative

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Vedapathis who are continuing the oral Vedic tradition/ Veda recitation/Veda knowledge tradition in its pristine and complete form. Unless there is a full focus for Vedic learning as per oral tradition, the system will vanish in near future. These aspects of Oral Vedic studies are neither taught nor included in the syllabus of any modern system of school education, nor do the schools/Boards have the systemic expertise to incorporate and conduct them in the conventional modern schools.

The Vedic students who learn oral tradition/ recitation of Veda are there in their homes in remote villages, in serene and idyllic locations, in Veda Gurukulas, (GSP Units), in Veda Pathashala-s, in Vedic Ashrams etc. and their effort for Veda study stretches to around 1900 – 2100 hours per year; which is double the time of other conventional school Board's learning system. Vedic students have to have complete Veda by-heart and recite verbatim with intonation (*udatta, anudatta, swaritaetc*); on the strength of memory and guru parampara, without looking at any book/pothi. Because of unique ways of chanting the Veda mantras, unbroken oral transmission of Vedas and its practices, this has received the recognition in the UNESCO-World Oral Heritage in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Therefore, due emphasis is required to be given to maintain the pristine and complete integrity of the centuries old Vedic Education (oral tradition/ recitation/ Veda knowledge Tradition). Keeping this aspect in view the MSRVVP and the Board have adopted unique type of Veda curriculum with modern subjects like Sanskrit, English, Vernacular language, Mathematics, Social Science, Science, Computer Science, Philosophy, Yoga, Vedic Agriculture

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etc. as well as skill and vocational subjects as prescribed by NEP 2020.

As per Vedic philosophy, any person can become happy if he or she learns both *Para-Vidya* and *Apara-Vidya*. The materialistic knowledge from the Vedas, their auxiliary branches and subjects of material interest were called *Apara-Vidya*. The knowledge of supreme reality, the ultimate quest from Vedas, Upanishads is called *Para-Vidya*. In all the total number of subjects to be studied as part of Veda and its auxiliaries are fourteen. There are fourteen branches of learning or *Vidyas* - four Vedas, Six Vedangas, Mimamsa (Purva Mimamsa and Uttara Mimamsa), Nyaya, Puranas and Dharma shastra. These fourteen along with Ayurveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda and Arthashastra become eighteen subjects for learning. All curriculum transaction was in Sanskrit language, as Sanskrit was the spoken language for a long time in this sub-continent.

Eighteen Shilpa-s or industrial and technical arts and crafts were mentioned with regard to the Shala at Takshashila. The following 18 skills/Vocational subjects are reported to be subjects of the study– (1) Vocal music (2) Instrumental music (3) Dancing (4) Painting (5) Mathematics (6) Accountancy (7) Engineering (8) Sculpture (9) Cattle breeding (10) Commerce (11) Medicine (12) Agriculture (13) Conveyancing and law (14) Administrative training (15) Archery and Military art (16) Magic (17) Snake charming (18) Art of finding hidden treasures.

For technical education in the above mentioned arts and crafts an apprenticeship system was developed in ancient India. As per the Upanishadic vision, the vidya and avidya make a person perfect to lead

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contented life here and liberation here-after.

Indian civilization has a strong tradition of learning of shastra-s, science and technology. Ancient India was a land of sages and seers as well as of scholars and scientists. Research has shown that India had been a Vishwa Guru, contributing to the field of learning (vidya-spiritual knowledge and avidya- materialistic knowledge) and learning centers like modern universities were set up. Many science and technology based advancements of that time, learning methodologies, theories and techniques discovered by the ancient sages have created and strengthened the fundamentals of our knowledge on many aspects, may it be on astronomy, physics, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, technology, phonetics, grammar etc. This needs to be essentially understood by every Indian to be proud citizen of this great country!

The idea of India like “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” quoted at the entrance of the Parliament of India and many Veda Mantra-s quoted by constitutional authorities on various occasions are understood only on study of the Vedas and true inspiration can be drawn only by pondering over them. The inherent equality of all beings as embodiment of “sat, chit, ananda” has been emphasized in the Vedas and throughout the Vedic literature.

Many scholars have emphasized that Veda-s are also a source of scientific knowledge and we have to look into Vedas and other scriptural sources of India for the solution of modern problems, which the whole world is facing now. Unless students are taught the recitation of Vedas, knowledge content of Vedas and Vedic philosophy as an embodiment of

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spiritual and scientific knowledge, it is not possible to spread the message of Vedas to fulfill the aspiration of modern India.

The teaching of Veda (Vedic oral tradition/ Veda recitation/ Veda knowledge Tradition) is neither only religious education nor only religious instruction. It will be unreasonable to say that Vedic study is only a religious instruction. Veda-s are not religious texts only and they do not contain only religious tenets; they are the corpus of pure knowledge which are most useful to humanity as whole. Hence, instruction or education in Veda-s cannot be construed as only “religious education/religious instruction.”

Terming “teaching of Veda as a religious education” is not in consonance with the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court (AIR 2013: 15 SCC 677), in Civil Appeal no. 6736 of 2004 (Date of judgment-3rd July 2013). The Vedas are not only religious texts, but they also contain the knowledge in the disciplines of mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, hydraulics, physics, science and technology, agriculture, philosophy, yoga, education, poetics, grammar, linguistics etc. which has been brought out in the judgment by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

**Vedic education through establishment of Board in compliance with NEP-2020**

The National Education Policy-2020 firmly recognizes the Indian Knowledge Systems (also known as 'Sanskrit Knowledge Systems'), their importance and their inclusion in the curriculum, and the flexible approach in combining various subjects. Arts’ and Humanities’ students will also learn science; try to acquire vocational subjects and soft skills.

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India's special heritage in the arts, sciences and other fields will be helpful in moving towards multi-disciplinary education. The policy has been formulated to combine and draw inspiration from India's rich, ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions. The importance, relevance and beauty of India's classical languages and literature is also very important for a meaningful understanding the national aspiration. Sanskrit, being an important modern language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution, its classical literature that is greater in volume than that of Latin and Greek put together, contains vast treasures of mathematics, philosophy, grammar, music, politics, medicine, architecture, metallurgy, drama, poetry, storytelling, and more (known as 'Sanskrit Knowledge Systems'). These rich Sanskrit Knowledge System legacies for world heritage should not only be nurtured and preserved for posterity but also enhanced through research and put in to use in our education system, curriculum and put to new uses. All of these literatures have been composed over thousands of years by people from all walks of life, with a wide range of socio-economic background and vibrant philosophy. Sanskrit will be taught in engaging and experiential as well as contemporary relevant methods. The use of Sanskrit knowledge system is exclusively through listening to sound and pronunciation. Sanskrit textbooks at the Foundation and Middle School level will be available in Simple Standard Sanskrit (SSS) to teach Sanskrit through Sanskrit (STS) and make its study enjoyable. Phonetics and pronunciation prescriptions in NEP 2020 apply to the Vedas, the oral tradition of the Vedas and Vedic education, as they are founded upon

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phonetics and pronunciation.

There is no clear distinction made between arts and science, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. The emphasis in NEP 2020 is on the development of a multi-disciplinary and holistic education among the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities and sports for a multi-disciplinary world to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge. Moral, human and constitutional values like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, freedom, responsibility, pluralism, equality and justice are emphasized.

The NEP-2020 at point no. 4.23 contains instructions on the pedagogic integration of essential subjects, skills and abilities. Students will be given a large amount of flexible options in choosing their individual curriculum; but in today's fast-changing world, all students must learn certain fundamental core subjects, skills and abilities to be a well-grounded, successful, innovative, adaptable and productive individual in modern society. Students must develop scientific temper and evidence based thinking, creativity and innovation, aesthetics and sense of art, oral and written expression and communication, health and nutrition, physical education, fitness, health and sport, collaboration and teamwork, problem solving and logical thinking, vocational exposure and skills, digital literacy, coding and computational thinking, ethics and moral reasoning, knowledge and practice of human and constitutional values, gender sensitivity, fundamental duties, citizenship skills and

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values, knowledge of India, environmental awareness etc. Knowledge of these skills include conservation, sanitation and hygiene, current affairs and important issues facing local communities, the states, the country and the world, as well as proficiency in multiple languages. In order to enhance the linguistic skills of children and to preserve these rich languages and their artistic treasures, all students in all schools, public or private, shall have the option of learning at least two years in one classical language of India and its related literature.

The NEP-2020 at point no. 4.27 states that -“Knowledge of India” includes knowledge from ancient India and its contributions to modern India and its successes and challenges, and a clear sense of India’s future aspirations with regard to education, health, environment, etc. These elements will be incorporated in an accurate and scientific manner throughout the school curriculum wherever relevant; in particular, Indian Knowledge Systems, including tribal knowledge and indigenous and traditional ways of learning, will be covered and included in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, as well as in governance, polity, conservation. It will have informative topics on inspirational personalities of ancient and modern India in the fields of medicinal practices, forest management, traditional (organic) crop cultivation, natural farming, indigenous sports, science and other fields.

The NEP-2020 at point no. 11.1 gives directions to move towards holistic and multidisciplinary education. India emphasizes an ancient tradition of learning in a holistic and multidisciplinary manner, including

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the knowledge of 64 arts such as singing and painting, scientific fields such as chemistry and mathematics, vocational fields such as carpentry, tailoring; professional work such as medicine and engineering, as well as the soft skills of communication, discussion and negotiation etc. which were also taught at ancient universities such as Takshashila and Nalanda. The idea that all branches of creative human endeavour, including mathematics, science, vocational subjects and soft skills, should be considered 'arts', has a predominantly Indian origin. This concept of 'knowledge of the many arts' or what is often called 'liberal arts' in modern times (i.e., a liberal conception of the arts) will be our part of education system.

At point No. 11.3 the NEP-2020 further reiterates that such an education system “would aim to develop all capacities of human beings - intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. Such an education will help develop well-rounded individuals that possess critical 21st century capacities in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, and professional, technical, and vocational fields; an ethic of social engagement; soft skills, such as communication, discussion and debate; and rigorous specialization in a chosen field or fields. Such a holistic education shall be, in the long term, the approach of all undergraduate programmes, including those in professional, technical, and vocational disciplines.”

The NEP-2020 at point no. 22.1 contains instructions for the promotion of Indian languages, art and culture. India is a rich storehouse of culture – which has evolved over thousands of years, and is reflected

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in its art, literary works, customs, traditions, linguistic expressions, artifacts, historical and cultural heritage sites, etc. Traveling in India, experiencing Indian hospitality, buying beautiful handicrafts and handmade clothes of India, reading ancient literature of India, practicing yoga and meditation, getting inspired by Indian philosophy, participating in festivals, appreciating India's diverse music and art and watching Indian films are some of the ways through which millions of people around the world participate in, enjoy and benefit from this cultural heritage of India every day.

In NEP-2020 at point no. 22.2 there are instructions about Indian arts. Promotion of Indian art and culture is important for India and to all of us. To inculcate in children a sense of our own identity, belonging and an appreciation of other culture and identity, it is necessary to develop in children key abilities such as cultural awareness and expression. Unity, positive cultural identity and self-esteem can be built in children only by developing a sense and knowledge of their cultural history, art, language and tradition. Therefore, the contribution of cultural awareness and expression is important for personal and social well-being.

The core Vedic Education (Vedic Oral Tradition / Veda Path / Veda Knowledge Tradition) of Pratishthan along with other essential modern subjects- Sanskrit, English, Mother tongue, Mathematics, Social Science, Science, Computer Science, Philosophy, Yoga, Vedic Agriculture, Indian Art, Socially useful productive work etc., based on the IKS inputs are the foundations/sources of texts books of Pratishthan and Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrit Shiksha Board. These inputs are in

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tune with the NEP 2020. The draft books are made available in pdf form keeping in view the NEP 2020 stipulations, requirements of MSRVVP students and the advice of educational thinkers, authorities and policy of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain. These books will be updated in line with NCFSE in future and finally will be made available in print form.

The Teachers of Veda, Sanskrit and Modern subjects in Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya, Ujjain and many teachers of Sanskrit and modern subjects in aided Veda Pathshalas of Pratishthan have worked for last two years tirelessly to prepare and present Sanskrit and modern subject text books in this form. I thank all of them from the bottom of my heart. Many eminent experts of the national level Institutes have helped in bringing quality in the textbooks by going through the texts from time to time. I thank all those experts and teachers of the schools. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all my co-workers who have worked for DTP, drawing the sketches, art work and page setting.

All suggestions including constructive criticism are welcome for the improvement of the quality of the text books.

आपरितोषाद् विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम्।

बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् आत्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः ॥

(Abhijnanashakuntalam 1.02)

*Until the scholars are fully satisfied about the content, presentation, attainment of objective, I do not consider this effort to be successful, because even the scholars are not fully confident in the presentation without feedback from the stakeholders.*

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**Prof. ViroopakshaV Jaddipal**

**Secretary**

Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain

Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrit Shiksha Board, Ujjain

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## FOREWORD

Keeping in mind the national objectives in the light of the National Education Policy- 2020, Maharishi Sandipani National Veda Vidya Pratishthan, established by the Government of India, provides Veda Pathshalas/Guru recognized across the country by the Maharishi Sandipani Veda Sanskrit Education Board, Ujjain (M.P.). Veda Bhushan first , second , third , fourth , fifth and Veda Vibhushan first and second years studied in student units and NCE for the students of sixth , seventh, eighth , ninth , tenth , eleventh and twelfth class in school education . R.T. And I am extremely happy to present a social science textbook as per the standards of state education boards and various published sources on Indian knowledge tradition.

The subjects included in social sciences like geography, history, political science, economics and sociology etc. provide us many ways of help in understanding the society. On the basis of this understanding, we try to make our future the best in terms of personal and social behavior. This entire world is the result of various events and changes over time, thousands and millions of years ago. This textbook of social science is definitely helpful in knowing and understanding these events, changes and results.

Most of the subjects in the social science book have been included keeping in mind the theoretical nature and usefulness of the Vedic literature, due to which the students will definitely feel Indianans and cultural pride. An effort has been made to make this book more useful for students by including various maps, pictures and updated data. From

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time to time, guidance has been received from the Honorable Secretary in the work of making textbooks. All the teachers and teachers of Rashtriya Adarsh Ved Vidyalaya have contributed in terms of collection of topics , mantra collection, word arrangement, error correction etc. of social science textbook, especially Mr. Ayush Shukla and Mr. Abhijeet Singh Rajput ji as well as social teachers of various schools. I have also received unprecedented support from science teachers Mr. Vijendra Singh Hada, Mr. Vikram Basniwal, Mr. Anil Sharma, Mr. Mukesh Kushwaha, Mr. Laxmikant Mishra, Mr. Amresh Chandra Pandey, Mr. Narendra Singh, Mrs. Anupama Trivedi and Mrs. Neha Maithil. Along with all this, the work of Mrs. Kiran Parmar in typing work has been highly commendable. We heartily thank you all for this cooperation.

Our effort has been to make the Social Science text book as useful as possible for the Vedic students, because Social Science being a dynamic subject, there is always a need for modification and addition to the content in the Social Science book. In this context, suggestions from respected teachers, subject experts and scholars interested in social sciences are always welcome.

Thanks and regards

Date-

**Dr. Prakash Prapan Tripathi**

**Ravindra Kumar Sharma**

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# Ved Bhushan

## 2nd year

# Social Science

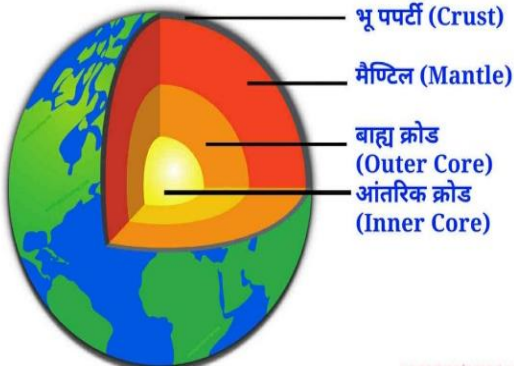


# Chapter-1

## Our Earth

**In this chapter-** Earth's structure, rocks, changes in the earth, main topography.

**Internal structure of the earth-** Our earth is made up of a concentric layer on top of the other. It is mentioned in Rigveda that पृथिव्याः सप्त धामभिः । (1.22.16) that



**Fig- 1.1 Internal Structure of the Earth**

is, the earth is bound by seven types of dhams (layers). It is said in atharvaveda that - श्याममयोस्य मांसानि लोहितमस्य लोहितम् ।

(11.3.7) In this mantra, iron is described as the flesh of the earth and copper as the blood of the earth, that is, iron and copper are available in the womb of the earth. Modern geologists have also divided the interior of the earth into three parts- 1. Crust 2. Mantal 3. Croe .

**Crust-** The upper part of the earth is called crust. The crust is about 35 km in

the continental areas and up to a depth of 5 km in the oceanic coasts. It is mainly made up of basalt rocks. It has two parts-SIAL and SIMA. There is a richness of silica, alumina in the sial region and silicon and magnesium in the boundary area.

**Mantle-** There is a mantle under the earth's crust. It extends to a depth of about 2900 kms.

**Core-** The innermost layer of the earth is the core, whose radius is about 3500 kilometers. The core part of the earth is mainly made up of nickel and iron, which is called nife {Ni (nickel) + Fe (Ferrous)}. The temperature and pressure of the central core is quite high. Here the substances are found almost in the form of a liquid state (magma). In the Atharvaveda, this state of the earth is mentioned- वैश्वानरं बिभ्रती

भूमिरग्निम् । (12.1.6) That is, the fire element beneficial to the world is pervaded inside the earth. In the preceding verse of this mantra, it has been said that - हिरण्यवक्षा जगतो निवेसनी । (12.1.6) that is, the earth is holding gold in its womb.

We get knowledge of the internal structure of the earth on the basis of the density of rocks, geological temperature, volcanic activities and seismic waves. They are also called tectonic forces of the earth, due to which there is a movement in the inner part of the earth.

### Do you know?

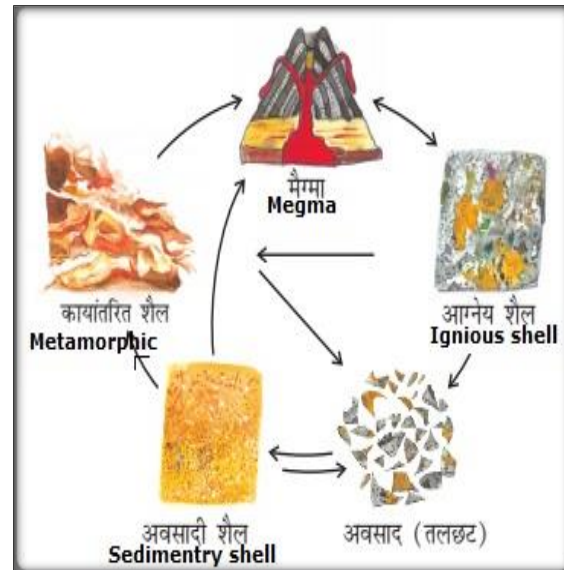
- 1% of the Earth's volume is the Earth's crust, 84% is the mantle and 15% is the core.
- Earth's diameter is 12742 km.





**Rock-** Any natural body of minerals that make up the earth's crust is called rock. Each rock contains more than one mineral in mixed form. The rocks are mainly divided into three parts on the basis of construction- 1. Fire Rock 2. Sedimentary Shell 3. Transformed rock.

1. **Igneous Rocks-** Igneous rocks are formed when the lava (magma) emanating from the earth's womb cools down and solidifies at the time of volcanic eruption. These rocks are rigid and hard. Valuable minerals such as iron ore, gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel etc. are found in this rock. Granite, basalt, gneiss, etc. are examples of igneous rocks. There are two types of igneous rocks- **exothere rock** and **interstitial rock**.



**Fig- 1.2 Rocks**

### Do you know?

- **Fossils-** The remains of dead plants and animals buried in the layers of earth's rocks are called fossils.

When lava comes out of the inner part of the earth and comes to the surface and takes a solid form, it is called **exothere igneous rock**. They are structured by very fine particles. Basalt is a good example of this. The southern plateau in India is made up of basalt rocks. Liquefied lava sometimes cools down inside

the earth's crust, so solid rocks formed in such a way are called **inert igneous rocks**. Granite stone is an example of this rock.

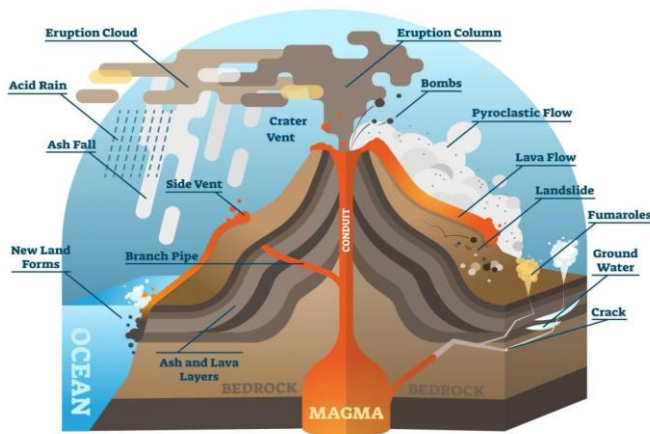
2. **Sedimentary rocks-** When rocks break down into small pieces and accumulate in a place as a layer and take a solid form, they are called sedimentary or flaky rocks. Sandstone, limestone, coal, slate, salt rock etc. are examples of sedimentary rock. Most of the fossil and mineral oils are found in these rocks. Coal is found in sedimentary rocks located in the basins of Damodar River, Mahanadi and Godavari River.
3. **Metamorphic rocks:** When igneous or sedimentary rocks are molten or corrupted due to heat, pressure and chemical reactions, a metamorphic rock is formed. Slat, schist, shirtjet, marble, nice, etc. are examples of metamorphic rocks.

These rocks made of various minerals are very useful for humans. Naturally occurring substances in minerals which are mixed with definite physical properties and definite chemical elements. They are used as fuels such as coal, natural gas and petroleum products. Apart from this, they are used in industries, pharmaceuticals and fertilizers etc.

**Changes in the earth-** The earth is divided into several monastic plates. These plates are always moving slowly around. Whose speed is about a few millimeters

a year? This is due to melted magma in the inner part of the earth which is moving in circular form. Due to this, the surface of the earth also changes. The motion of the earth is divided on the basis of the force used in them. The force that occurs in the inner part of the earth is called the ‘**endogenic force**’. The force produced on the surface of the earth is called ‘**exogenous force**’. Inward forces sometimes produce faster speeds, sometimes slower motions. Due to which natural disasters like volcanoes and earthquakes occur on the earth.

**Volcano-** The crack or hole on the earth's surface from which hot lava, gases, steam, etc. comes out from inside the earth from time to time is called a ‘**volcano**’.



**Fig. 1.3 Volcano**

When lava and other substances begin to accumulate around the volcanic hole, the ‘**volcanic cone**’ is formed. The hole in the middle above the volcano is called the ‘**volcanic hole**’. This hole is related to a thin tube below the surface, which is called a ‘**volcanic tube**’. When the hole of the volcano becomes large, it is called the ‘**crater of the volcano**’. When a volcano erupts, it releases many gases such as sulphur dioxide, hydrogen and carbon dioxide as well as some solids such as rock coils, dust and ash particles, etc., which are called ‘**tefra**’. When the fluid released at the time of volcanic eruption comes to the upper surface of the earth, it is called ‘**lava**’. Volcanic eruptions occur due to the formation of gases in the earth's earth, increase in geostation by radioactive elements and the sliding of ground plates. This eruption occurs in two forms - when a volcano erupts with a huge explosion from one central mouth, it is called a ‘**central eruption**’. When lava comes out of the cracks on the earth's surface instead of exploding from the volcano, it is called a ‘**crack explosion**’.

**Classification of volcanoes-** On the basis of activity, volcanoes can be divided into three parts-

1. Active volcanoes 2. Dormant volcano 3. Silent volcano.

1. **Active volcanoes-** Volcanoes whose mouths continuously emit smoke, lava, gas, dust, etc., are called active volcanoes. Visuvius in Italy and Stromboli in the Mediterranean Sea are examples of active volcanoes.

### Do you know?

- The depth of the center of the earth is estimated to be six thousand kilometers from the surface of the sea, where it is impossible for humans to reach.
- The worlds deepest mine is located in South Africa, which is 4 km. deep.

2. **Dormant volcanoes-** Volcanoes that suddenly become active after being silent for a long time are called dormant volcanoes. Due to its sudden explosion, there is a huge loss of public money. Japan's Fujiyama is one such volcano.

3. **Silent volcanoes-** Volcanoes that have now become dormant, that is, they no longer explode and are unlikely to occur, are called silent volcanoes. Kilimanjaro of Africa, Kohu Sultan of Iran are silent volcanoes.

**Other forms of exclamation-** Among other forms of volcanic exclamation- 1. Geyser 2. Heat source 3. Smoke stacks.

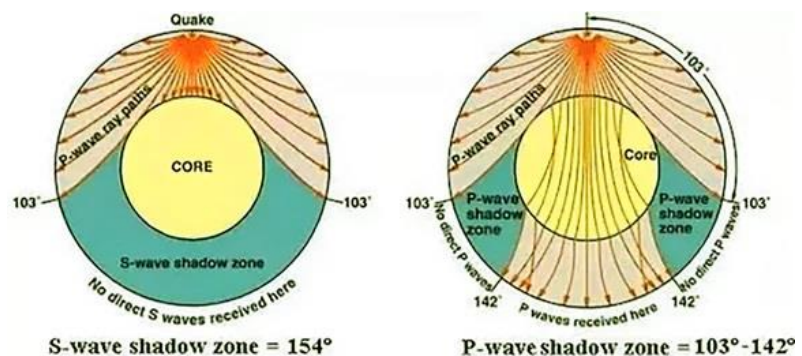
1. **Geyser-** The rapid discharge of vapour and hot water from underground water sources through the ground hole is called geyser. The Old Faithfull of Yellowstone Park in the United States is an example of this.

2. **Heat sources-** Heat and water flow continuously from the hot sources. For example, Puga in Ladakh, Rajgir in Bihar, and Sona in Haryana are examples of heat sources.

3. **Smoke Stake-** The holes in the earth through which gas and vapor come out are called smoke. These are the last signs of the activity of the volcano. The fog of Koh Sultan in Iran and the smoke of the Hawaiian Islands are examples of this.

**Earthquake-** When the surface of the earth is shaken, it is called an earthquake.

This condition arises when the rocks below the surface or above the surface have a transient state of flexibility or gravity in the same state of gravity. The place where the earthquake first occurs is called earthquake origin. Where the first experience of the



**Fig-1.4 seismic shadow zone**

earth's vibration waves is called the center. The line drawn and drawn with the same seismic intensity as the quadrant of the earthquake center is called the even seismic line.

**Causes of earthquakes-** Earthquakes have both natural and man-made causes. Volcanic activity, erosion and graft in the earth's crust, expansion of internal gases, and disturbance in earth balance, shrinkage in the earth's crust, geo-tectonic plate and man-made factors are the major causes of earthquakes.

**Intensity of earthquake-** The intensity of an earthquake is measured with an instrument called seismography. The Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake. If its intensity is 2.0 then the probability of damage is negligible. Earthquakes of magnitude 6.0-7.0 cause more damage due to being highly powerful.

**Earthquake prevention measures-** Humans have not yet invented such a

### Do you know?

- There are three major chains of earthquakes in the world, the Pacific Ocean Coastal Region, the Mid-Continental Region and the Mid-Atlantic Region.
- In India, the Himalayan region, Rann of Kutch, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir etc. are the most sensitive areas from the point of view of earthquakes.

technology that can provide prior information about earthquakes. Often before the arrival of an earthquake, it has been observed that changes in the behavior of animals, stimulation in pond fish and snakes coming to the ground are considered to be common symptoms of earthquakes. During an earthquake, the kitchen counter or under the table or the space in the inner corner of the

wall, open grounds are relatively safe. Stay away from fire spots, chimneys, windows, glass objects, etc. at the time of earthquake.

**The main structures-** Continuous disruption occurs in the land by the actions of weathering and erosion. Erosion is the process of breaking rocks on the earth's surface, weathering and decay caused by factors such as water, wind and snow. In the process of deposition, undigested particles are collected on the earth. In both these processes, different architectures are formed on the earth's surface.

**Isostasy** – Isostasy refers to the state of maintaining balance over the molten rocks beneath the earth's surface according to their weight of mountains, plateaus, and seas. Rivers, snow-rivers, air, ground water and coastal formations are formed on the surface of the earth.

**River formation structures-** The landforms formed by the process of erosion, transportation and deposition by Rivers are called river-made structures. When a V shaped valley is formed by prolonged erosion of Rivers, it is called a gargle and canyon. When the water of Rivers falls down rapidly from a steep slope located at a high altitude, it creates a waterfall or waterfall. When the shield of hard rocks joins the river, the cushriprika is formed. When there is an action of water pressure and friction in the flow path of the river, the troughs develop, which is called water trough. When Rivers deposition occurs in a semi-circular form near the bottom of the mountains, it is called alluvial wings. The serrated structure built on both sides of river valleys due to increase in river water during rainy season is called river terrace. When the river comes in the plains, there are many bends in its flow, this is called river discharge or river bend. When the diceps of the rivers become larger, Gokhur Lake or Jharan Lake is formed. If the silt and soil brought by the rivers form a fierce plain, then it is called a flooded ground. When the river leaves the sediment that has been washed away with it to the beach, a triangular shape is formed, it is called delta. The Sundarbans Delta, located at the mouth of the Brahmaputra River in India, is world famous. The



mouth of such Rivers, which drop their stream directly into the sea at a rapid pace, is called the tidal mouth.

**Glacial Landforms-** Ice Rivers are called glacial rivers. Glaciers create deep pits by eroding the hard rocks or earth below in their flow path. U shaped valley, hanging valley, ice cave, moraine landforms are formed by the erosion and deposition of glaciers.

### Do you know?

- The highest waterfall in the world is the Angel Falls in Venezuela.
- The highest waterfall in India is the Jog Falls on the Sharavati River in the state of Karnataka.

**Wind formed Landforms-** Wind is also the main factor of erosion, just like Rivers and snow Rivers. Winds carry dust and sand particles into desert areas. Due to which physical erosion occurs by them. Erosion and deposition of wind leads to the formation of topography called Chhatrak Rock, Insel Square, Sand Mound, Pillar, Yardang and Join. China's vast Loes plain is an example of this.

**Sea Wave-** Various coastal topography is formed by the erosion and deposition of sea waves. Due to the continuous hitting of the sea waves, the ground rocks become cracked and gradually these cracks widen and take the form of a sea cave. As the caves grow larger, they are formed with coastal arches. The high-lyneate beaches raised almost vertically above sea water are called sea bhrigu. Sea waves form marine pulins by accumulating depression on the coasts.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Question -

1. There is an expansion of land property in continental areas-  
A. 35 Km  
B. 64 Km  
C. 44 Km  
D. 24 Km
2. Which of the following is primary cell-  
A. Sedimentary Rock  
B. Igneous Rock  
C. Converted Rock  
D. Basalt
3. A funnel-shaped pit formed by lava freezing says-  
A. Hole  
B. Tunnel  
C. Crater  
D. Hole
4. Due to sudden movements inside the earth come-  
A. Tides  
B. Volcanoes  
C. Earthquakes  
D. None of These
5. When the sea caves grow large, they are caued says-  
A. Glacier  
B. Coastal Arches  
C. Mesh Shila  
D. Valley

### Fill in the blanks-

1. The uppermost part of the earth said..... (Mantle/Land Permit)
2. To the igneous rocks Also called..... Rocks (Primary/Secondary)
3. Intensity of earthquake at the centre it happens. (More/Less)
4. A funnel shapedpit made of lava is calleda..... (Crater/Delta)



### Tell the truth/false-

1. Water occupies 29 percent of the earth's surface. (True/False)
2. The diameter of the earth is 12742 km. (True/False)
3. The ground is the same everywhere. (True/False)
4. Soil erosion does not occur by air. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly-

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Visuvius Volcano | A. Italy        |
| 2. Active Volcano   | B. Kohu Sultan  |
| 3. Prasupta Volcano | C. Stromba Boli |
| 4. Shant Volcano    | D. Fujiyama     |

### Very short answer question-

1. How many layers of earth are mentioned in Rigveda?
2. What is the upper part of the earth called?
3. What is the innermost layer of the earth called?
4. How is the waterfall formed?
5. What is a tower?

### Short Answer Question-

1. Tell us about the structure of the earth?
2. Name the types of rocks on earth.
3. Which shapes are formed by erosion and deposition of glaciers?
4. Explain the meaning of 'Shyammayosya Manasani Lohitamasya Lohitam.

### Long answer questions-

1. Explain in detail about volcanoes.
2. Give detailed information about earthquake and its origin.

### Project Work-

1. Students should show different location through pictures.



## Chapter -2 Our Environment

**In this chapter-** Environment, Natural environment, Man-made environment, Environment in Vedic literature

**Environment-** Environment is a Hindi variation of the French word environment. The word पर्यावरण was first used by Dr. Raghuvver in the "**Comprehensive English-Hindi**". From the etymological point of view, पर्यावरण is derived from the Sanskrit word 'आवरण' with the prefix 'परि', which means covered from all sides. According to the second origin of the word, the word 'Environment' is formed by suffixing the root 'वृञ्'- 'वरणे' with 'परि' prefixed with 'अङ्' and 'ल्युट्', which means Nature. From both these points of view, the word environment is going to give a broader meaning. All the things around us, the circumstances, the power that ensures a boundary with affecting our activities, is called environment. Environment is the basic basis of life. This gives us air, water, food and shelter.



**Fig 2.1 Environmental sector**

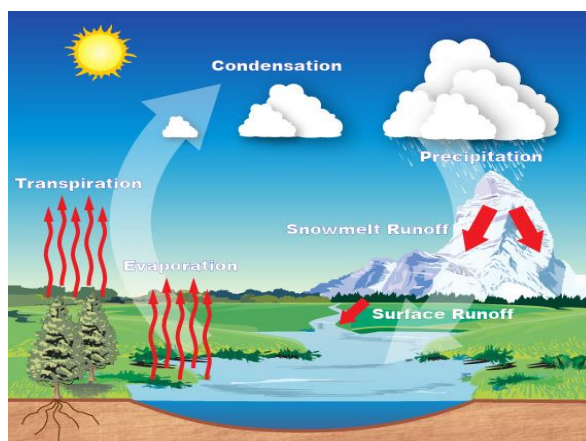
**Components of the environment-** Nature includes air, water, soil and minerals as well as climate and solar energy, which form the abiotic part of nature. The biological part in nature is made up of plants, animals and microbes. These biotic and abiotic components of the environment interact with each other. This entire process is established in a system which we call ecosystem. From the point of view of physical geography, there are two main components of the environment on Earth– 1. Natural environment 2. Man-made environment.

1. **Natural Environment-** Natural environment includes the natural activities carried out by all living beings and non-living organisms on the earth or some of its territory. The term natural environment is often used as a synonym for habitat. Water, air, land, animals, trees and plants, etc. together form the natural environment. The major parts of the natural environment are land, water body, air base and bio-market.

a) **Lithosphere-** The part of the earth on which mountain Rivers, plateaus, plains, etc. are found in various forms is called the lithosphere. It covers about 29 percent of the earth's surface. It is the most important part of the biosphere. It is made up of minerals, elements, rocks and clay.



**b) Hydrosphere-** About 71% of the earth is water, which is called hydrosphere. In addition to the seas and oceans, it also includes Rivers, lakes and groundwater. 97% of the water available on the earth's surface is saline, which is located in the oceans and oceans. The remaining 3% of the water is potable, of which 2.4% is stored in glaciers, north and south poles. 0.6% of the water is located in Rivers, lakes and ponds.



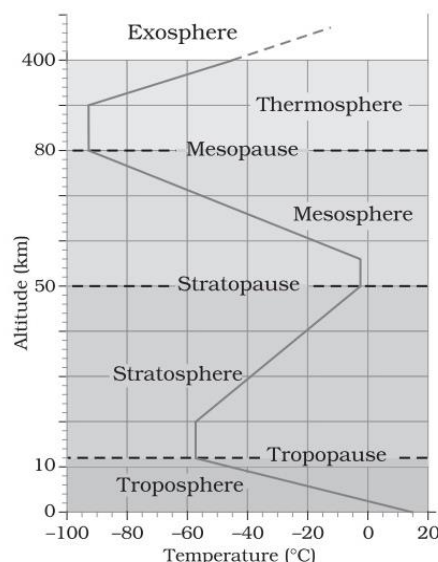
**Fig. 2.2 Water cycle**

**There are mainly two types of water-**

1. Hard water 2. Soft water. Water that does not forms a foam with a soap is called '**hard water**'. Seawater is hard water. The water that forms foam with soap is called '**soft water**' or drinking water. The hardness of water is due to the salts of magnesium and calcium present in water. Among the prevalent and scientific methods of water purification-disposal or disposal method, filter method, boiling and chlorination are important. Water is used for various purposes such as drinking water, domestic use, agriculture, power generation etc.

**Oceanwater Circulation-** The water of the oceans are always moving. Their motions can be mainly divided into three categories - waves, tides and ocean currents.

- **Waves** - When water rises and falls continuously on the surface of oceans and oceans, it is called '**water wave**'. Huge waves generated by strong wind can be destructive. Seismic waves that originate inside the oceans are called '**tsunami**'. These waves wreak heavy destruction on the oceanic shores. The highest ever tsunami waves have a height of 150 meters and a speed of 700 kilometers per hour. On December 26, 2004, the tsunami waves in the Indian Ocean were very destructive, which was the result of an earthquake that had its epicentre in the western border of Sumatra. In India, the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands were the worst affected.
- **Tides**- The regular rise and fall of water in the form of waves in the sea every day is called '**tides**'. When sea water rises at the highest altitude and sinks a large part of



**Figure-2.3 Organization of the Atmosphere**



the coast, it is called 'tide'. When this water goes back into its range, it is called 'ebb tide'. High-altitude tides occur in the sea during purnima, amavasya and eclipse period.

- **Ocean currents-** Hot or cold water currents flowing regularly on the oceanic surface are called 'ocean currents'. These currents affect the temperature of a particular area. Generally, warm ocean currents form near the equator and flow towards the poles, which are called 'gulfstreams' (गर्म जलधारा). The water currents flowing from the higher latitudes towards the lower latitudes are called 'cold water currents' (शीत जलधारा). Labrador is a cold ocean current. The places where hot and cold streams meet have foggy weather, which disrupts boat operations. Such an area is suitable for fishing. The surroundings of Japan and the east coast of North America are prime examples of this.
- c). **Atmosphere-** The gaseous envelope around the earth is called the 'atmosphere'. Nitrogen and oxygen gases are the major contributors to the formation of the atmosphere. In addition to gases in the air chamber, water vapour and dust particles are also present. Nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), and argon (0.9%) as pure and dry air, along with other gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium, and ozone, are also present in the atmosphere. All these gases are essential for living organisms. For example, plants need nitrogen for their life. Humans and animals obtain oxygen from the air and release carbon dioxide. Green plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as their food and release oxygen through photosynthesis. Due to which this balance remains. When we burn fuels like coal and mineral oil, a large amount of carbon dioxide gas is released. Due to which the weather and climate on the earth are affected. Today's physical environment has polluted the air, posing a threat to human life. Different types of poisonous gases are giving rise to many types of diseases by mixing in the air. The latest example of this is, the horrific Corona is a global epidemic disease. It felt the need for oxygen the most.



Figure- 2.4 Layers of the atmosphere

**Composition of the atmosphere-** The atmosphere from the surface of the earth is divided into five layers- 1. Troposphere 2. Stratosphere 3. Middle circle 4. Outer sphere 5. Exosphere.

1. **Troposphere-** The average height of this layer is 0 to 16 km. Weather related events such as respiration, fog, rain, hail etc. occur in this layer.

2. **Stratosphere-** The area of the atmosphere up to 16 to 18 km is called stratosphere. This system contains a layer of ozone gas, which protects us by exploiting harmful radiations coming from the sun. This layer does not undergo meteorological changes, so this layer is suitable for the flight of aircraft.

3. **Middle Zone-** This layer extends

to an altitude of up to 80 kilometers above the stratosphere. Meteorites coming from space are destroyed by burning in this layer.

4. **Outer sphere-** This layer extends from 80 to 400 kilometers. A part of this layer is called the ionosphere. This layer is very useful for communication. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected again on the earth by the ionosphere.

5. **Exosphere -** This layer is the highest layer of the atmosphere. Air is found here in a very rare form and helium and hydrogen gas are found in abundance here.

**Do you know?**

- The standard unit of temperature measurement is degree Celsius. It was invented by Anders Celsius.
- There is no air pressure on the Moon because there is no air on it.
- The name of winds is determined by the direction of their blowing. Like east and west winds.

**Weather and Climate-** Weather refers to the day-to-day situation in the atmosphere. For example, humid, cold, hot and dry weather etc. The average weather of a place for a long time is called the ‘**climate**’ of that place. The result of heat and cold present in the air is called ‘**temperature**’. The temperature of the atmosphere changes according to the day and night and seasons. The factor affecting the distribution of temperature is ‘**insolation**’. Insolation refers to the energy emanating from the sun, which the earth stops. The amount of insolation gradually decreases from the earth's equator towards the poles. Thermometer is used to measure the temperature.

**Air pressure-** The pressure exerted by air on the surface of the earth is called ‘**air pressure**’. Air also exerts force on our body with high pressure. Which is often not experienced because this air pressure is exerted on us from all directions and our body exerts force on the opposite. When we have the highest air pressure on the beach and as we move upwards in the atmosphere, the air pressure decreases. The

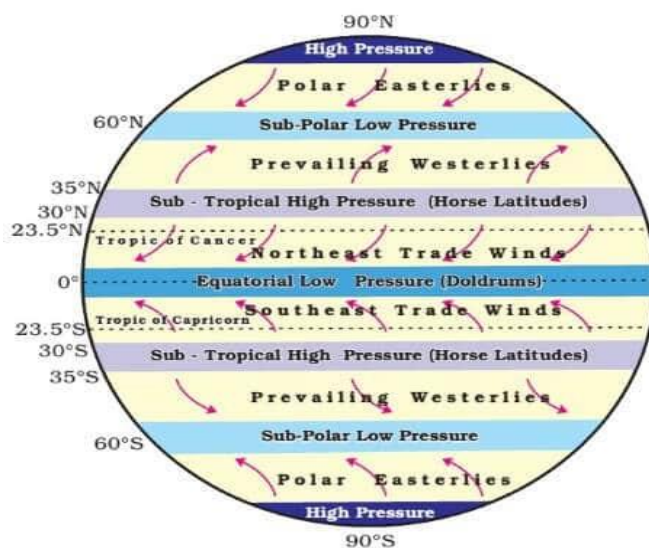


Figure- 2.5 Air pressure belts

horizontal distribution of air pressure affects the temperature of the air living in a place. When air heats up in high temperature areas and rises upwards, a low pressure area is formed. Due to this, the sky is cloudy and the weather is moist. In the low temperature area, the air becomes heavier due to cold and forms a high pressure area. Because of which the sky is clean. Air always flows from high to low pressure area. To measure air pressure, an 'air pressure meter' is used.

**Wind-** Air moving from high to low pressure area is called 'wind'. Wind can be divided into three categories- 1. Permanent wind 2. Local wind 3. Seasonal wind.

1. **Permanent Wind-** This wind flows in the north-eastern direction in the northern hemisphere and southeastern in the southern hemisphere throughout the year. They are also called **purva or commercial winds**.

2. **Local wind-** The air that moves in a particular place throughout the year or during a particular time of day is called **local wind**. Chinuk, Siroka, Fohan, Lu, Snow Jhanjhat etc. are the names of local wind.

3. **Seasonal wind-** The wind that flows according to the weather is called **seasonal wind**. This wind moves from sea to land in summer and from land to sea in winter. Monsoon winds blow over India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, South-East Asia and Northern Australia.

**Cyclone-** The strong hot air around the low atmospheric pressure is called a 'cyclone'. They are called cyclones in the southern hemisphere and **hurricanes or typhoons** in the northern hemisphere. Cyclones move in the clockwise direction and hurricanes or typhoons move in the opposite direction of the clock needle. States located on the eastern coast of India are always prone to cyclones. In October 1999, the super cyclone in Odisha was hit by strong winds for more than 36 hours at a speed of 260 km, due to which 28 coastal towns including Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, and Puri were badly affected.

**Humidity-** The amount of water and vapor held by the air is called 'humidity'.

It is measured in cubic meters per gram. Warm air holds larger amounts of water vapor than cold air for a longer period of time. When water vapor rises upwards, it condenses and cools to form water droplets. These stored water droplets are called clouds. When these water droplets become heavy and cannot float in the air, they fall on the ground in the form of rain. Most of the underground water is obtained from rain.

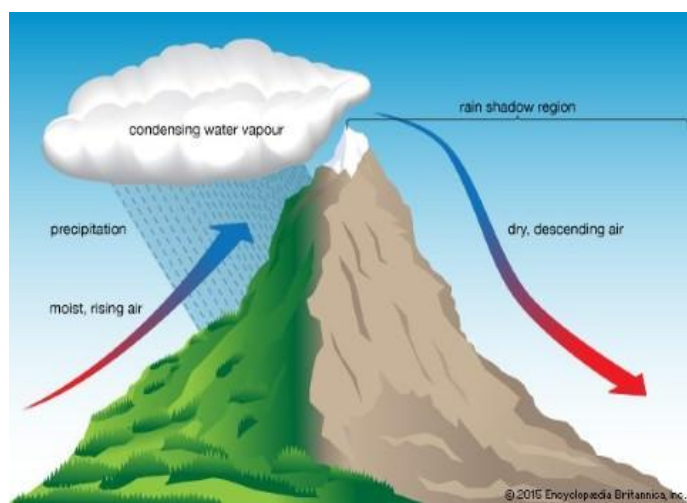


Figure- 2.6- Types of rainfall

Plants are also nourished by groundwater and help conserve rainwater. There are



three types of rainfall- 1. Convective rainfall 2. Mountain rainfall 3. Cyclonic rainfall.

**d) Bio-Sphere-** Bio- Sphere is that narrow strip of the earth in which all types of life are present. It includes every part of the earth where life thrives. It extends to the land, water and atmosphere. The bio-market includes the entire animal and plant world.

**2. Man-made environment-** The environment created artificially by humans is called man-made environment. It includes electrical and mechanical equipment, buildings, parks and all physical objects. Human beings have contaminated the environment and today are also looking for conservation measures. Knowledge of environment through education is a powerful means of multifaceted development of human life. Knowledge of the natural environment is very important to fulfill the objectives of education. On the one hand, new inventions are taking place in various fields of science and technology, on the other hand, the human environment is also being affected at the same pace. It is necessary for the coming generation to have knowledge of the changes taking place in the environment. Knowledge of the environment in the field of education is essential for human security. Today, human beings have extensively tampered with nature to achieve their physical objectives through the use of technology. As a result, the balance of the natural environment has been affected on a large scale. Even the existence of the natural system has been threatened, which are called '**environmental problems**' or '**pollution**'. Environmental problems such as water, air, sound, soil etc. are pollution and climate change, which are prompting humans to rethink about their lifestyle. Now, environmental protection and environmental management are being discussed. To what extent are humans able to reduce the damage caused by the changes made by scientific technology? How much attention is being paid to the environment in conflict of economic and political interests and how conscious are human beings towards their environment? This is today's big question.

**Environment in Vedic literature-** Environment is a unit made up of a set of all biotic and abiotic elements, processes and events affecting our lives. Human beings also influence that environment with all their actions. Therefore, there is also an interdependent relationship between the organism and the environment. The biological components of the environment include all organisms and plants, from microbes. Our sages have described the state in which they first saw the initial form of creation while thinking about the environment. It is mentioned in the Rigveda that नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् तदानीं... (10/129/1-7) That is, there was no truth, no untruth at the beginning of creation. Referring to the evolution of the universe, our mystics said that हिरण्यगर्भः समवर्तताग्रे भूतस्य जातः पतिरेक आसीत्.... । (Rig. 10/121/1) that is, the Hiranyagarbha, the lord of living beings, appeared and from that the creation of the universe developed.



**Environmental protection in the Vedas-** Today, the increasing population on the earth, industrial development models and changing physical lifestyles are inviting destruction on the earth day by day, due to which there are clouds of crisis on the earth and the animal world of the earth. Forests and forests are being destroyed in the name of development. The number of different animals and birds is constantly decreasing to minimum. The flow of life-giving water and Rivers are shrinking. Vedic sages have from time to time expressed concern about the environment and its conservation and have fulfilled their responsibilities by alerting mankind. From the point of view of modern science, the creation of a suitable environment for organisms on earth is the result of the Big Bang. Nature is always present in the form of particles, antibodies and radiation. In Vedic theory also, three basic forms of nature have been described- त्रयः किण्वति भुवनस्य रेत । (rig7.33.7) These three elements are Varuna, Mitra and Aryama respectively and their combined power which is eternal and intact is called ‘Aditi’ (अदिति).

**Prithivi (earth) as Mother and Akash (sky) as Father-** In Vedic literature, Prithivi (earth) is called mother and Aakash (sky) is called father. Apart from these, Rivers, vegetation and the whole nature have been described as mother, goddess and deity. Their calm form gives us joy. On the contrary, their turbulent form also makes us restless. Therefore, it has been prayed for their peace- द्यौ शान्तिरन्तरिक्षं शान्तिः पृथिवी शान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः, वनस्पतयः शान्तिर्विश्वेदेवाः शान्तिर्ब्रह्म शान्तिः सर्वं शान्तिः । शान्तिरेव शान्तिः सा मा शान्तिरेधि ॥ (yju 36-17) That is, may water give peace, medicines and plants give peace, the powers of nature, the Vishwedevas, give peace to the whole universe. May there be peace all around. It is mentioned in the Prithivi Sukta of Atharvaveda that- यां रक्षन्त्यस्वप्ना विश्वदानीं देवा भूमिं पृथिवीमप्रमादतम् । सा नो मधु प्रियं दुहामथो उक्षतु वर्चसा ॥ (12.1.7) that is, May the motherland worshipped and protected by deities, that motherland enriched us with prosperity. In the eighth mantra of this Sukta, it is said that- याण्विधि सलिलमग्र आसीद्वां मायाभिरन्वचरन्मनीषिणः । यस्या हृदयं परमे व्योमन्सत्येनावृतममृतं पृथिव्याः । सा नो भूमिस्त्विषिं बलं राष्ट्रे दधातूत्तमे ॥ (12.1.8) May the Earth which was immersed into the ocean before the beginning of a creation, on which wise people reside, in whose heart the entire sky resides, establish us in the Nation that is full of power and strength.

**Pleasence in the environment-** The pleasence of the environment is the contemplation of Vedic rishis. In the Rigveda, it is prayed that - मधु वाता ऋतायते मधु क्षरन्ति सिन्धवः । माध्वीर्नः सन्त्वोषधीः ॥ मधु नक्तमुतोषसो मधुमत्पार्थिवं रजः । मधु द्यौरस्तु नः पिता ॥ मधुमान्नो वनस्पतिर्मधुमाँ अस्तु सूर्यः । माध्वीर्गावो भवन्तु नः । (1.90.6, 7, 8) That is, may the wind blow pleasantly, the water of the Rivers flow sweetly, medicines (herbs) and plants should be sweet (beneficial) to us, the Heaven should be sweet to us, tress and sun rays should be sweet (pleasant) to us. May the cows yields sweet milk. It has been said in the Brihadaranyakopanishad that - इयं पृथ्वि सर्वेषां भूतानां मध्वस्यै पृथिव्यै सर्वाणि भूतानि मधु । That is, this earth is the nectar of all the five elements (basic elements) and all the basic elements are the nectar of this earth.



**Water-** Water is the second major component of the environment. In Rigveda, water was called the mother who gave birth to all living beings- मातृत्मा विषस्य स्थातुर्जगतो जानित्री। (Atharv. 6.50.7) that is, water is the basis of the creation and life of the whole world. Modern science also considers the creator of organisms from water. All the pilgrimages of India originated on the banks of the holy water bodies. There has been an uninterrupted flow of water culture since the Rigveda period. The water was miraculous, holy, soulful and nourishing. This water culture and tradition has also been developed in the Arthaveda. It has been said in Shatapatha Brahmana आपो वै प्राणः that water is life. It was further said that- यद् देवा अदः सलिले सुरब्धा अतिष्ठित। (10.72.6) That is, all deities are established in water. Water is the only way to convey our prayers to the deities. They deliver the Pindaan (offerings) to the ancestors. That is why water conservation has been described as a great virtuous deed in smriti texts. In the Vedic samhitas, the environmental importance has been shown by calling water a medicine, a cure and a sin-purifying agent. The cloudy form of water has been described as important from the environmental point of view. In Vedic literature, it has also been said to treat water with Kushadi medicines.

**Importance of water-** Water fulfills all the shortcomings of our body. शं योरभि स्रवन्तु नः (sam.33) All types of nutrients are found in water. Just as there is kalla juice all around for the nutrition, protection and promotion of the fetus, similarly water is present all around in the universe in the form of rasaj (fog). That is why in Vedic literature, considering the very important usefulness of water, the names of Arna, Salilam, Aapa, Toyam, Wari etc. have been counted. The names of water are mentioned in sukta, the Apo devata sukta of Atharvaveda. In the Vedas, water is named on the basis of the properties of water. In terms of water sources, rainwater is called Indra and divya. Rivers like Ganga etc. are called Rivers and Indus etc. are called Rivers. Similarly, the sea, lake, well- well and vapi, pond - Pushkarni, Pushkar and Sir, Nirjhar, Udibhad, sand water, kyari- canal water, pallava-pit water. In the Rigveda, drinking water is called Prapa. Acharya Sayan has mentioned 16 names of water in his language. In the context of the process of water formation, ancient mystics have told that the life givers Mitra (Prana) and Varun (Udaan) create rain and hold the earth and the world.

Today, many projects related to water purification and conservation are being collected and conserved by the Central and State Governments - Jal Swavalamban Forest Scheme, River Linking Scheme, and Namami Gange Project, construction of dams and ponds, water is being collected and protected through water harvesting.

**Air-** Air is also a major component of the environment. The soul of all living beings is air. आत्मा देवानाम् means the life of the gods. The richa of Rigveda is - नमस्ते वायो, त्वमेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्मासि, त्वमेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्म वदिष्यामि तन्मामवतु। That is, salute to the air. You are the direct Brahman. I will call you the direct Brahman. You protect us. The same



mantra is also found in Yajurveda-36.9, 19.9.6 of Atharvaveda and Taittiriya Upanishad. वार्युथैको भुवनं प्रविष्टो रूपं रूपं प्रतिरूपो बभूव । That is, air is the embodiment in every form, entering all the earths. The root-conscious organisms of creation have the power of prana (air). When the body composed of the five elements attains death, all the elements are absorbed in their original form. अप्स रेतः शिश्रिये विश्वरूपम् (सामवेद- 1844) i.e. Air increases our lifespan. प्र न आयूषि तारिषत् (सामवेद-1840) स नो जीवात्वे कृधि (सामवेद-1841) वात आ वातु भेषजं शंभु मयोभु नो हृदे (ऋग्वेद- 10.186.1) । That is, air is in the form of medicine for us. It is like life to the heart.

**Vedic view of air purification-** Vayu is the second element in the order of origin of the five elements. It is also more powerful due to being more subtle than other elements. श्वसनः स्पर्शनो वायुर्मातरिश्वा सदागतिः । पृषदश्चो गन्धवहो गन्धवाहानिलाशुगाः । समीरमारुतमरुज्जगत्प्राणसमीरणाः । नभस्वद्वातपवन-पवमानप्रभञ्जनाः । (अमरकोष 1/122-125) That is, respiration, touch, air, motherishva, sadagat, prishadashava, gandhavah, gandhava, anil, ashuga, samir, marut, marut, jagatprana, samiran, nabhaswat, Vata, Pawan, Pavana, Prabhanjana. There are 20 names mentioned in the air. It is identified by the tactile property. It has been proved by an experiment of bacteriologists that 96% of the germs are destroyed by 8 thousand cubic feet of air pollution free from agnihotra every day. For air purification, smoke generated by burning of liquids like Laksha, Haridra, Atis, Haritaki, Agar, Jagar, Nagar Motha, Harenuka etc. should be used. In Sushruta Samhita 5/68-73, the poison is destroyed by grinding Jatamansi, Haranu, Triphala etc. and making a paste with honey and playing it on the musical drum or bheri.

Since ancient times, the deep, emotional understanding of the environment, panchtattva and the creation of all living beings has been existed in the Indian knowledge tradition. We are all inheritors of Vedic culture, yet under the influence of western civilization, we are polluting the deities like earth, water, air and space. While the formulas of the Vedic tradition of preserving them are still prevalent as folk customs, which are especially useful for the purification and conservation of the environment. For example, worship of Tulsi, Peepal and Banyan trees, tree plantation has been described as an act of extreme virtue. Whereas cutting and breaking down trees is described as a great sin. In this sequence, putting metal coins in Rivers and donating lamps, yajna-havan, etc. shows the love of nature and purification and conservation of the Indian people. Today, western scientists have also accepted them as useful and scientific truths from the point of view of environmental thought.

Thus, in Vedic culture, herbal medicines and yajna have been described as useful for water and air purification. Today, for water and air treatment and conservation, it is necessary to plant more and more trees, conduct public awareness campaigns, control the smoke emanating from factories, as well as emphasize on organizing Veda-prescribed measures such as Yajnas etc. so that we can provide a healthy environment to the future generation.



Globally, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was created in 1972. In 1992, 'Program-21' was released at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which was an issue related to environmental management. On the third day of the three-day meeting of the Economist Commission in 2000, Indian delegates discussed the Earth Sukta of atharvaveda and clarified that the Vedas are full of formulas for environmental protection.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. In to how many parts is the environment divided-  
 A. One                      B. Two                      C. Three                      D. Four
2. Earth Conference related-  
 A. Protection of Environment                      B. Development  
 C. Increasing the Fertility of the Earth                      D. Population
3. The water which forms lather with soap is called-  
 A. Hard Water                      B. Soft Water  
 C. Polluted Water                      D. Alkaline Water
4. The amount of which water on the earth is continuously decreasing-  
 A. River Water                      B. Underground Water  
 C. Sea Water                      D. Rain Water
5. The amount of oxygen in the atmosphere is-  
 A. 15%                      B. 20%                      C. 20.09%                      D. 20.93%

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Animals, trees and plants are environment. (Natural/Man-made)
2. To the earth..... has been given the status of (Mother/Father)
3. Is called the soul of the gods. (Water/Air)
4. The basis of life..... (Water and Air/Wealth)
5. Only percentage water is the earth. (28%/3%)

### Tell the truth/false-

1. Air, water, minerals, etc. are components of the environment. (True/False)
2. Environment means covered around. (True/False)
3. The artificially created environment is called the natural environment. (True/False)
4. Sea water is soft. (True/False)

### Match the right pair-

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Organic           | A. Air, Water, Soil, Minerals     |
| 2. Abiotic           | B. Organic and Abiotic Jointly    |
| 3. Ecological System | C. Plants, Rats, Monkeys, Rabbits |
| 4. Argon             | D. 78%                            |
| 5. Carbon Dye Oxide  | E. 21%                            |

### Very short answer question-

1. What is environmental?
2. Who first used the word environment?





- 
3. What percentage of the earth is water?
  4. What is hard water?
  5. Which gas do all living beings consume in the form of oxygen?

### **Short Answer Questions-**

1. Name the abiotic components?
2. What do you understand by the human environment?
3. What are the components of the natural environment?
4. Write down the utility of oxygen.
5. Explain the importance of water pollution?

### **Long Answer Questions-**

1. Discuss the meaning of environment and its main components?
2. Mention the Vedic approach in the context of environment and its conservation.

### **Project Work-**

1. Students show the main air pressure box through a diagram.



## Chapter 3

# Natural Vegetation and Biodiversity

**In this chapter-** Meaning and types of vegetation, Vegetation in Vedic literature, Biodiversity.

**Meaning of natural vegetation-** Those plants which grow without the help of human beings are called ‘**natural vegetation**’. Dense and open forests develop on the basis of trees that grow in areas with suitable temperature and full rainfall. Some trees have many branches and leaves, such as neem, mango, banyan, peepal etc. There are also some trees in which the amount of leaves is very low, such as coconut, grass, shrubs etc. Those natural plants which do not have human impact for a long time are called ‘**unscathed plants**’.

### Importance of forests

- Forests are a renewable resource.
- Forests are also helpful in rainfall by controlling the local climate, soil erosion, wind, and temperature and river flow.
- Forests provide raw material for various industries.
- Forests provide habitat to many living beings and livelihood to human beings.
- Soil gets fossils from forests.
- Plants emit oxygen by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- We get daily useful and medicinal materials like fuel, wood, fodder, herbs, lac, honey, gum etc. from forests.

Due to the variation in climate, vegetation is classified into three categories-

1. Forests
2. Grasslands
3. Thorny shrubs.

**1. Forest-** The part of the earth which is densely surrounded by trees is called forest. Forest is essential for maintaining environmental balance on the earth. Most of the earth's biological ecosystem is dependent on forests. Forests have a variety of vegetation and biodiversity as well as medicinal plants. Forests are also the habitat of many animals. Many tribal communities live in forests and we get many types of natural resources from forests. In terms of diversity of climate, the categories of forests are generally as follows-

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>i. Tropical Evergreen Forests</b>    | <b>II. Tropical deciduous forests</b>  |
| <b>III. Temperate evergreen forests</b> | <b>IV. Temperate deciduous forests</b> |
| <b>V. Mediterranean vegetation</b>      | <b>VI. Coniferous Forests</b>          |

- I. **Tropical Evergreen Forests-** These forests are found in the earth line and hot tropics. These areas are hot as well as very rainy throughout the year. The leaves of the trees and plants of these forest areas do not fall regularly every year, so they are called ‘**evergreen forests**’. In these forests, trees of white





**Fig -3.1 Tropical Evergreen Forests**

cedar, venta, bamboo, chaplas, roar, ebony, mahogany etc. are found. Brazil's tropical evergreen forests are so vast that they are even called the lungs of the earth. The world's largest snake Anaconda is found in the Amazon forest areas.

- II. **Tropical deciduous forests** - To conserve the water, the leaves of the trees of these forests fall in the dry season. Hence, they are called '**tropical deciduous forests**' or monsoon forests. These forests are found in large areas of India, Northern Australia and Central America. In these forests, teak, sal, sakhua, khair etc. trees are found, which are very important from the economic point of view. Tigers, lions, elephants, golden langurs, and monkeys etc. are found in these forest areas.



**Fig- 3.2 Tropical deciduous forests**

- III. **Temperate evergreen forests-** These forests are found in the coastal areas of mid-latitudes. They are commonly found in the eastern edges of continents such as Southeast America, South China and South Eastern Brazil. Both hard and soft trees are often found in these forests. Bamboo, pine and eucalyptus etc. are the major trees found in these forests.



**Fig-3.3 Temperate Evergreen Forest**

- IV. **Temperate deciduous forests-** These forests are mostly found towards high latitudes. These forests are found in large quantities in the coastal regions of North-Eastern America, China, New Zealand, Chile and Western Europe. When the weather is dry, the trees of these forests fall their



**Fig- 3.4 Temperate deciduous forests**



leaves. Bamboo, ash, beech etc. are the major trees found in these forests. Deer, foxes, wolves, major animals and birds like pheasants and monals are also found in these forests.

V. **Mediterranean vegetation-** These forests extend between 30<sup>0</sup>-45<sup>0</sup> latitudes in the western and south-western parts of the continents in the areas of both hemispheres. They are mostly called '**mediterranean forests**' because they are found in the regions near the Mediterranean Sea of Europe, Africa and Asia. These flora are also found in the outer regions of the Mediterranean Sea such as California, Southwestern Africa, Southwestern America, South America and Southwestern Australia. Fruits like orange, fig, olive and grapes are often grown in these forest areas.

VI. **Coniferous Forests-** Coniferous or taiga forests are found in 50<sup>0</sup>-70<sup>0</sup> high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. These forests contain tall, soft woody evergreen trees. In India, coniferous trees are found in large quantities in the Himalayan region. Which is usually used for making newsprint, matchboxes and boxes for packing. Pine, cedar (devdar) etc. are the main trees of these forests. Animals like silver fox, mink, and polar bear are found in these forests.



**Fig. 3.5 Coniferous Forest**

**2. Grass lands-** Basically these grasslands are found where there is not enough and regular rainfall for the growth of the forest. But the rain is not so low that the land turns into a desert. Often these grasslands are located between forests and deserts. From this point of view, they are helpful in preventing desertification. Apart from providing food for cattle, these grasslands are the habitat of many organisms. Apart from Antarctica, grasslands on every continent of the world are found on 20 to 40 percent of the world's land. These grasslands also play an important role in combating climate change by absorbing 30 percent of the world's total carbon emissions. There are mainly two categories of grasslands-

- A. Tropical grasslands
- B. Temperate grasslands.

**A. Tropical Grasslands-** These grassland forests are spread over tropical areas on both sides of the earth's crust. The vegetation in these grasslands is three to four meters high. Generally, animals like elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards, etc. are found in tropical grasslands.

**Prime Grassland**

**Tropical Grassland**

- East Africa - Savannah
- Brazil - Campos
- Venezuela - Lanos

**Temperate Grassland**

- Argentina - Pampas
- North America - Prairie
- South Africa - Weld
- Central Asia - Steppe
- Australia - Downs

**B. Temperate grasslands-** Temperate grasslands are found in the Northern Hemisphere from the Tropic of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere at a latitude of 66.5° in the Arctic Circle and in the Southern Hemisphere from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Antarctic Circle. These grasslands are very fertile. The weather in these areas is cold and rainfall is normal. These grasslands are known by different names in different major island countries. These grass sites are generally small and nutritious. Wild buffaloes, bison and antelope are found in these grasslands.

**3. Thorny shrubs-** Thorny shrubs are found in regions where the average annual rainfall is less than 50%. They are also called desert forests. This forest is found in tropical desert areas and on the western edges of continents. Thorny vegetation like cactus, Cara, dates, acacia, acacia are found in these areas.

Similarly, moss, lichen and other small shrubs are also found in the Polar Regions. They are also called tundra plants. These plants are found in the polar regions of Europe, Asia and North America. The skin of the organisms found here is thick and thick fur. Such as seals, walruses, musk-bulls, polar owls, polar bears and icy foxes etc.

**Plants in Vedic Literature-** Folk life in Vedic culture was enriched in vegetation. This is the reason why we find many mantras praising medicinal plants in Vedic literature. The sages of Rigveda's medicine sukta (10.97.1-23) have praised the plants in various ways. It is mentioned in the Rig Veda that - वनस्पते वीङ्गो हि भूया अस्मत्सखा प्रतरणः सुवीरः । गोभिः सन्नद्धो असि वीळ्यस्वास्थाता ते जयतु जेत्वानि । (6.47.26) in this mantra, the sage has taught the friendly behavior of plants. Trees are associated with our thoughts and feelings. It is clearly mentioned in the Atharvaveda that - अविर्वै नाम देवतर्तेनास्ते परीवृता । तस्या रूपणेमे वृक्षा हरिता हरितस्रजः ॥ (10.8.31)

List Of Names Of Some Important Plants In Vedic Literature	
Vedic Name	Popular Name
Khadir	Khair
Shinshpa	Shisham
Ashwattha	Peepal
Shalmali	Semal
Vibhitak	Baheda
Lineage	Bamboo

that is, due to the avitattva (protective element), there is greenery in the trees. In this mantra, the word Avi means chlorophyll. It is made of Sanskrit root aw; denotes protective element. It is also mentioned in this mantra that it is surrounded by tissues. Due to this, the vegetation is green. Trees are considered to be the embodiment of Shiva. Similarly, plants also provide oxygen in the form of nectar by consuming carbon-dioxide in the form of poison. In Yajurveda, Shiva is said

to be the lord of forests, medicines, plants, trees, etc. वृक्षाणां पतये नमः । ओषधीनां पतये नमः ॥ (16.17-19)

**Biodiversity-** Wildlife refers to the life of wild vegetation and wildlife. There is interdependence between flora and fauna. Diversity is found in vegetation and

wildlife in a particular area, this is called **biodiversity**. There are three major factors of biodiversity- 1. Surface 2. Climate 3. Ecosystem.

- 1. Surface-** The upper part of the earth is called surface. The surface has two parts-the land part and the water part. Agriculture is often done on the flat land of the terrestrial part of the ground. Whereas wild animals get shelter in forests, grasslands, etc. on rough or uneven terrain. Different types of soils such as loamy, red, black, yellow, etc. are found in the land area, which is the main reason for the diversity of vegetation and agriculture. For example, thorny shrubs are found in desert areas, deciduous forests in delta areas, coniferous forests in mountain slopes and deep-layered soil areas.
- 2. Climate-** Climate refers to the atmosphere over a wide area for a long period of time. The impact of climate is widespread on the living organisms, plants and agriculture etc. living there. The major factors affecting the climate are temperature, sunlight and rainfall. The diversity and characteristics of vegetation also depend on the temperature and humidity of the air. The timing of sunlight at any place depends on the latitude of that place, height from sea level and season. It is helpful in the development of vegetation biodiversity. Areas with high rainfall have denser forests than areas with less rainfall. Almost all the rainfall in India comes from the south west monsoon (June to September) and the north-east monsoon.
- 3. Ecosystem-** The vegetation biodiversity of any region are interrelated to the physical environment and form the organism. This is called the 'ecosystem'.

**Biodiversity in India-** Due to India being diverse from the point of view of climate, biodiversity is also found here in a widespread form. About 47000 different species of vegetation are found in India. In terms of biodiversity, India ranks tenth in the world and fourth in Asia. About 15000 species of flowers are found in India, which is 6% of the total flower species in the world. In India, about 89000 species of animals and different types of fish are found in Rivers, ponds and sea water.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Which gas do we get from trees and plants-  
A. Nitrogen  
B. Carbon Dioxide  
C. Oxygen  
D. All of The Above
2. Plants that grow without the help of humans it is called-  
A. Shrubs  
B. Natural Vegetation  
C. Creature  
D. Tree
3. What is the natural habitat of wild animals?  
A. House  
B. Jungle  
C. Bagh  
D. Zoo



4. Anaconda is found in-

- A. Tropical Evergreen Forest
- C. Desert Forest

- B. Mountain Forest
- D. Delta Forest

### Fill in the blanks-

1. India ranks.....is the world in term of diversity. (4th/10th)
2. Forests whose leaves do not fall regularly (evergreen/fall)
3. The prairie of North America. (Hot/temperate grass place)
4. Almost all of the animals in India ....Species are found. (89000/15000)

### Tell the truth/false-

1. Wildlife refers to wild animals and wild vegetation. (True/False)
2. Elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer, leopards are found in temperate grasslands. (True/False)
3. Small plants are called shrubs. (True/False)
4. The flora found in the Polar Regions are called tundra vegetation. (True/False)
5. Coniferous forests are also called taga vegetation. (True/False)

### Match the right pair-

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Thorny bushes              | A. Cedar         |
| 2. Coniferous Forest          | B. Cactus        |
| 3. Mediterranean Forest       | C. Golden Langur |
| 4. Tropical Deciduous Forests | D. Africa        |

### Very Short Answer Question-

1. What is natural vegetation?
2. What is forest?
3. What do you mean by biodiversity?
4. What is an ecosystem?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. How many categories of natural vegetation?
2. Write the characteristic of tropical humid deciduous forests.
3. Explain the importance of forests.
4. Explain about biodiversity in India.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. What is forest? Describe their different types.
2. Write in detail about the major grasslands.

### Project Work-

1. Students should collect the flora around them and write their characteristics in the answer sheet.



## Chapter-4 Life in the Desert

**In this chapter-** Desert meaning and types, Sahara desert, cold desert of India.

**Deserts-** Dry areas which lack rainfall, high or low temperature and sparse vegetation are called deserts. There is often a shortage of water sources due to sparse population, negligible vegetation, thorny shrubs and excessive evaporation. Only 20% of the world's sandy deserts are. The 'Antarctic' is the world's largest ice desert and the largest hot desert is the 'Sahara'.

**Type of Desert-** On the basis of temperature, the desert can be divided into two parts.

1. **Hot desert-** Hot deserts generally receive less than 50 cm of rainfall. The organisms living in these places tend to have dry climates. Sahara, Mojave, Thar are such deserts.
2. **Cold Deserts-** Due to snowfall in these deserts, there is extreme cold in winter. These are found in high level areas. Antarctica, Greenland, Ladakh and the Arctic are examples of cold deserts.

**The Sahara Desert-** The Sahara Desert is spread over a length of 56,000 km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Ocean in the northern part of Africa and 1,300 km north of Sudan and south of the Atlas Mountains. Its area (8.54 lakh sq km) is equal to the continent of Europe and more than twice the area of India. It includes Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Niger, Chad, Sudan and Egypt.



Map 4.1 Sahara in the continent of Africa

The Sahara is a desert plateau with an average elevation of 300 meters (some places more than 2500 meters high). The history of this tropical desert is about 30 million years old. There are also some volcanic mountains, including Hoger in Algeria and Tiwesti Mountains of Libya.

**Climate** - The climate of the Sahara Desert is very hot and dry. Here the rainy season is short-lived. The sky is often clean and clear and moisture evaporates





### Do you know?

- The Algerian region of the Sahara (between Tripoli and Libya) recorded a temperature of 57.7 °C in 1922 AD.

rapidly. Both daily temperature variations and annual temperature variations are high. The day temperature is above 50 degrees Celsius and the night temperature is about 0 degrees Celsius. The present

Sahara Desert was a completely green plain in the past. But due to climate change, it turned into a hot and dry region.

**Flora and Fauna-** Based on the geographical features of this vast desert, different types of vegetation are found here. Cactus, palm trees and acacia are the major vegetation here. There are also some special areas where desert gardens and green islands are also found. Various species of camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, snakes and lizards are found in the Sahara Desert.

**Public life in Sahara desert-** Public life in Sahara desert is full of difficulties. However, the inhabitants participate in various activities. Among the major communities here are The Bedouins and Theuaregs. The Chalvasi tribes rear goats, camels, horses, etc. to get milk, skins and hair. Boxes, shoes, water bottles made of leather, leather, mats, carpet clothes and blankets etc. are the major construction industries here. Here people wear heavy clothes to avoid the constant hot air and dust storms. The inhabitants of the Sahara often live in desert gardens and the Nile Valley of Egypt. In this region, people also produce crops like rice, wheat, barley, beans and cotton along with dates. The major minerals obtained here are iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium. After the discovery of mineral oil in this area, development has been rapid. Which has changed the lifestyle of Sahara. Today, modern style buildings and huge highways are being constructed here. The natives here are constantly moving towards urban life.

**Cold desert in India-** Ladakh is the coldest desert in India. It is also called kha-pa-chan (snow-land), rocky earth or land with many passes. It is located between the Karakoram Mountains in the north and the Himalayan Mountains in the south. It is the most sparsely populated area in India. Ladakh has an area of 1, 66,698 sq kms. The Union Territory of Ladakh also includes areas of Pakistan-occupied Gilgit, Balochistan, China-occupied Aksai Chin and Shaksgam Valley. Balochistan, which is illegally occupied by Pakistan, has an area of 64,817 sq km, while Aksai Chin, occupied by China, has an area of 37,555 sq km. In addition, in 1963, Pakistan gifted the 5,180 sq km Shaksgam Valley area, which is part of Ladakh, to China. It borders China to the north and Tibet to the east. Due to the border situation, it is also of great importance from a strategic point of view.

#### Major Passes of the Himalayan Mountains

Pass Name	Location
Karakoram	Ladakh
Rohtang	Himachal Pradesh
Zojila	Jammu and Kashmir
Nathula	Sikkim
Lipulekh	Uttarakhand



Ladakh falls in the mountainous region of the north western Himalayas where



Map- 4.2 Cold desert of India (Ladakh)

most of the land is not cultivable. Gadwin Austin (K-2, 8611 m) and Gasharvroom (8068) are the highest peaks. The climate here is very dry and cold. The average annual rainfall is 10 cm and the annual average temperature is 50 C. Here the day temperature is 0 degrees Celsius and the night temperature is from 30 to 40 degrees Celsius. Therefore, the Rivers flow here only a few times a day, the snow remains frozen for the rest of the time. The Indus River is called the lifeline here. Leh is the capital and major city of the Union Territory of Ladakh, to the north of which is the

Karakoram Mountain and Pass. The capital Leh is connected to the main parts of the country by road and air. National Highway 1A connects Leh to the Kashmir Valley.

**Animals and Vegetation-** This area is devoid of vegetation due to being dry. Grass and small shrubs are found somewhere for the animals to graze. Trees of Sarpat, Willow and Poplar can be seen in the valley. In the summer season, trees like apples, apricots and walnuts grow. Different species of birds are found in Ladakh. Here, especially goats, sheep, yaks and special types of dogs etc. are reared to get milk, meat, fur.

**Public Life-** Most of the population here is a wanderer, whose nature, rites and lifestyle are influenced by Tibet and Nepal. Most of the people in the eastern part are Buddhists and in the western part most of the people are Muslims. Hemis Gonpa is the largest religious place for Buddhists and other religious places are Thiksey, she (शे) and Lamayuru. The residents here cultivate potatoes, peas, beans, turnips and barley in summer. In the winter season, most of the people are busy in religious rituals and

### Do you know?

- The best wood for making cricket bats is obtained from the Willow (Sharpat) tree, which is found in Ladakh.
- The Manali-Leh National Highway opens only from July to September, which passes through Rohtang, Baralacha, Lungalacha, and Tanglang La.
- One of the coldest places in the world is Drass in Ladakh.

festivals. Here women do agriculture and small business along with domestic work. Tourism is the main industry here.

**History of Ladakh-** Inscriptions found in Ladakh show that the development of civilization and culture here started from the Neolithic period. The description of the ancient inhabitants Mon and Dard people here is found in the texts of scholars like Herodotus, Norchus, Megasthenes, Pliny, Tallmi etc. Around the first century, Ladakh was part of the Kushan kingdom. The seventh-century Buddhist traveler Xuanzang also described the region. We have sufficient reasons to believe that due to the holy Mount Kailash, Sanatan Hinduism expanded here since ancient times and Buddhism also spread here during the reign of Kanishka. On August 5, 2019, it became a Union Territory.



**Fig. 4.1 Snowy hills and forests**

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Is the largest desert in the world?
 

A. Sahara	B. Thar
C. Gobi	D. Atakama
2. The Area of Sahara Desert is-
 

A. 8.54 Lakh Sq Km	B. 7.70 Lakh Sq Km
C. 6.54 Lakh Sq Km	D. 9.58 Lakh Sq Km
3. The Area of Ladakh Desert yes-
 

A. 1, 66,698 Sq Km	B. 45,619 Sq Km
C. 15,000 Sq Km	D. 16144 Sq Km
4. Name of the coldest desert in India yes-
 

A. Sahara	B. Thar
C. Gobi	D. Ladakh
5. Height of Gadwin Austin (K-2) mountain peak-
 

A. 8068 M.	B. 8066 M.	C. 8611 M.	D. 7068 M.
------------	------------	------------	------------

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Height of Gasharbroom Mountain Peak..... (8068 m/8611 m)
2. The capital of Ladakh..... (Srinagar/Leh)
3. Almost all of the world... There are sandy deserts on the part. (20%/50%)
4. Average annual vision in Ladakh..... (10 cm/5 cm)

### Tell the truth/ false-

1. Thar Desert is the largest desert in the world. (True/False)
2. Different species of foxes are found in the Sahara Desert. (True/False)



- 
3. The Ladakh desert has been established since the New Stone Age. (True/False)
  4. The Indus River is called the lifeline of Ladakh. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly –

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dry Desert                | A. 2019        |
| 2. Buddhist Monastery        | B. Ladakh      |
| 3. Thanda Marusthal          | C. Hemis Gonpa |
| 4. Union Territory of Ladakh | D. Sahara      |

### Very short question:

1. What is the length of Sahara desert?
2. When did Ladakh become a Union Territory?
3. What is a cold desert?
4. Cricket bat is made from the wood of which tree?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you mean by desert?
2. What is the climate of the Sahara Desert?
3. What do you know about Manali-Leh National Highway?
4. What do you know about the strategic importance of Ladakh?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the geographical location of the Sahara Desert and write about the life there.
2. Describe the climate, vegetation and life of Ladakh.

### Project Work-

1. Show the different Himalayan passes in the map of India.



## Chapter- 5

# Human Environment and Interactions

**In this chapter-** Human environment, Settlements, Transport, Communication, Interactions, Equatorial region, Basin of Ganga and Brahmaputra, Temperate grassland.

**Human Environment-** The environment created by human efforts is called man-made environment. Human beings have been dependent on nature in some form or the other for food, clothing and residence while living in the lap of nature since ancient times. In the course of developing intellectual ability, he started to change his way of living. At present, human beings have done a lot of damage to nature for the manufacture and storage of material facilities and luxury materials.

**Settlements-** Settlements refer to a place where people take up their domicile. Due to availability of adequate quantity of water, human settlements developed along the banks of Rivers and in doab areas. Since the land of these areas was more fertile, human settlements also increased along with the development of agriculture, trade, commerce and manufacturing in these areas. Many human civilizations of the world developed on the banks of Rivers. For example, Indus Valley, Mesopotamia civilization, etc. Human settlements occur in both permanent and temporary forms. Even today, nomadic tribes settle in temporary settlements. However, today, the development of permanent settlements is mostly taking place. There are two types of permanent settlements-



**Figure- 5.1 – Rural settlement  
(Dense settlement)**

1. Rural settlement
2. Urban settlement

**1. Rural settlement -** Rural settlements are directly related to land. People living here often do primary activities - agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, handicrafts etc. Rural settlements can be both dense and sparse. In dense settlements, housing is nearby while in sparse settlements, habitats are far and wide. Such settlements are mainly found in hilly areas, extremely heterogeneous climate and dense forest areas.

People in rural areas build eco-friendly houses. For example, in rain-fed areas, habitats are made of shielded roofs. Build houses on platforms or stilts in waterlogged areas. In areas with warm climates, the walls are thick and the roofs are made of straw, grass

### Do you know?

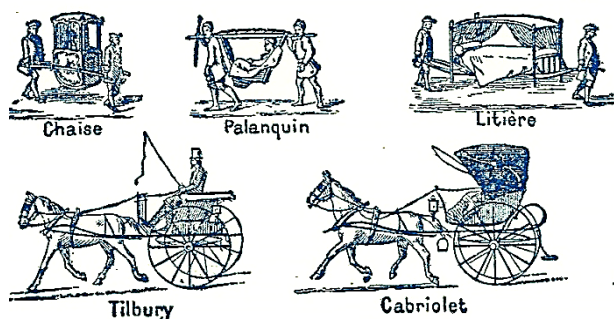
- Seasonal migration of humans is called seasonal migration.



and smooth soil. People living on the poles build ice houses, called igloos. In samaveda, it is prayed to get home for protection from the three heats (cold, rain and heat) - छर्दिर्यच्छ मघवद्भ्यश्च। (सामवेद -226) According to Rigveda, it is necessary to have a east house facing and oderly dimensions - सद्देव प्राचो वि मिमाय मानैः। (2.15.3)

**Urban settlement** - The development of urban settlement is relatively new in the order of development of human settlements. Houses in urban settlements are multi-storeyed and dense. In urban areas, people are employed in construction, trade and service sectors. In the Rig Veda, there is a sign of iron and golden city from the point of view of security - शतं पूर्भिरायसीभिर्नि पाहि। (7.3.7) और पुरः कृणुध्वमायसीरधृष्टा (ऋग्वेद 10.101.8)

**Transport-** Transport refers to the means of transportation of people and goods.



**Figure-5.2 Ancient means of transport Chariot**

At the beginning of human civilization, people used to travel on foot. The invention of the wheel in the Neolithic period led to revolutionary changes in human life. In the development process, there was a rapid development of means of transport. Already in our country, donkeys, mules, bulls, camels and horse carts etc. were used as transport resources in general, which is still in vogue today. In Samaveda, it has been

accepted that chariots should be used as transport- बृहता स्थेन वामीरिष आ वहतं सुवीराः

(सामवेद- 338) Due to modern technological development, new resources of transport such as buses, trucks, railways, ships, aircraft, etc. have developed rapid resources. State-of-the-art modes of transport save both time and energy. There are three major modes of transport - land, water and air. Buses, trucks, cars, trains, aircraft and ships etc. are the modes of transport.

### Do you know?

- Expressways are the latest among the national routes in India. The Golden Quadrilateral Highway connects Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- The Transsiberian Railroad is the longest railroad in the world, which runs from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok in Russia.
- The Indian Railways network ranks fourth in the world.

**Communication-** Refers to the transmission of knowledge, feelings or ideas, information and messages to others. In ancient times, humans as well as birds were used for the exchange of messages. They were called messengers. Apart from this, public relations was also a powerful medium of communication.

Today, the development of new and rapid resources in the field of communication has given rise to an information revolution in the world. Through post, newspapers, All India Radio, Television, Mobile, e-mail and social media, we can simultaneously disseminate information to a large number of people. Now with the development of communication satellites, a new turn has come in the world of communication. Now the Internet has brought the whole world closer. Today we can do rail, bus, taxi, airplane ticket booking, online shopping, etc. sitting at home.

In Vedic literature, fire and Veda mantras are means of communication, by which the gods are invoked. In Shatapatha Brahmana, it is said that अग्निर्वै देवानां मुखम् (3.9.1.6) That is, fire is the face of the gods. Similarly, in samaveda, it is said while invoking Indra- त्वामिद्धि हवामहे सातौ वाजस्य कारवः । (234) i.e. O Indra! I pray to you for food and wealth. Maharaj Dhritarashtra's description of the Mahabharata war is the best example of the live telecast of the present time.

**Interactions in the human environment-** Interaction is the action that is carried out simultaneously by two objects and discussed as mutual cause. In this way, there is an interdependent relationship between human beings and the environment. Human creation has been dependent on various forms of environment such as climate, rainfall, etc. from the very beginning. The climate of any part of the region affects the life there. From this point of view, we will study life in the Amazon basin, the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins, and the temperate grasslands.

**Equatorial Region (Amazon Basin)** - The places found between 10° and 10° latitudes on either side of the equator are called equatorial regions. The geo-central linear region includes the northern part of South America, the central part of Africa and the islands of South East Asia. It mainly includes the Amazon Basin, Congo Basin, Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The Amazon River originates from the western mountains and flows through this region and joins the Atlantic Ocean in the east. It joins many of its tributaries to form the basin (Droni).

### Do you know?

- When Spanish explorers explored the Amazon River, they were attacked by tribesmen dressed in grass. To researchers, these invaders resembled the Amazons of the ancient Roman Empire. Thus it got its name Amazon.
- The area drained by a main river along with its tributaries is called its basin. The Amazon basin is the largest basin in the world.
- Bromeliad is a type of plant that stores water in its leaves. Organisms like frogs use them to lay eggs.

**Climate-** In the equatorial region, the rays of the sun fall directly throughout the year. The temperature here is always high. The climate here is hot and humid. The average temperature here ranges from 23° to 37°. It rains every afternoon



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and the weather clears up at night. It receives an average annual rainfall of up to 200 cm.

**Animal and vegetaion** - Dense forests are found here due to the hot and humid climate. Here in the equatorial regions, there are always green-leaf forests, which are called **Selva**. These forests are so dense that sunlight does not reach the earth here. Among these trees, mahogany, rubber, palm, bamboo, sandalwood and cinchona are the main trees. Parasitic plants like orchids and bromyloids are found here. Snakes, pythons, rhinoceros, wild pigs, cats, monkeys, spiders, fleas, butterflies, insects, etc. are found in these forests.

**Agricultural production** - Here the forests are cleaned and cultivated, which is called **Milpa agriculture**. Rice, maize, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, kahwa, tea, cocoa, banana, pineapple etc. are cultivated here. Rubber is cultivated abundantly in the Amazon basin.

**Habitat and way of living** –The climate of amazon basin region is temperate climate. The residents here are small in height, black in color, nose flat, lips thick. Due to the harsh climate, the people of Amazon Basin still lead uncivilized lives. They live in a hut of bamboo on trees. While some people live in large apartments called **Malloka**. Whose roof is steep sloped. Rain forests in these areas are degrading very fast, due to which the upper layer of soil is cut off and washed away and dense forest turns into banjar land. The lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Amazon basin is changing. The construction of the Trans Amazon Highway in year 1970 has made it possible in all parts of the rain forest. Airplanes and helicopters are being used to reach many places. As a result of development activities, the biodiversity here is gradually being destroyed.

**Life in the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins**- The regions of this climate extend from 10° to 30° north latitudes (subtropics). Rivers like Ghaghra, Sone, Gandak, Kosi and Ganga and tributaries of Brahmaputra flow in it. Brahmaputra River is also known as Yarling (China), Sampo (Tibet), and Dehang (Arunachal Pradesh), Jamuna (Bangladesh), Meghna (Ganga-Brahmaputra joint stream). The main features of this basin are the Ganga and Brahmaputra plains, giripad of the Himalayas and the beautiful forest delta.

**Climate**- Monsoon climate is found here. Therefore, both summer and winter are more common. It receives rainfall ranging from 200 to 250 cm during the monsoon season from mid-June to mid-September. Many types of natural vegetation are found here. Broad leaf deciduous forests are found. Bamboo swarms are found in the plains of Brahmaputra.

**Agriculture and Aanimal** - Rice, jute, tea, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, maize, wheat, mango, jamun, litchi, banana, papaya, pomegranate, Jackfruit etc. are cultivated. India is the largest producer of jute in the world. These regions include elephants, horses, lions, cheetahs, deer, cows, bulls, rhinoceros, camels, goats, sheep, pigs, bulls, crocodiles, Different types of fish etc. are found.

**Dolphin fish** found in river Ganga has been considered as the national aquatic animal of our country.





**Habitat and Living-** the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin being fertile is suitable for human migration, so the population density is high here. People here live in villages or cities. People here do textiles, pottery, jewellery, utensils of various metals and agriculture and other types of industries. These areas are highly populated due to favourable conditions.

There are many big cities in the plains of Ganga-Brahmaputra- Prayagraj, Varanasi, Kanpur, Kolkata, Patna, Lucknow etc. The dirty water of these cities and industries goes into the Rivers and pollutes the water. Which leads to water pollution. In 2014, **namami gange** programme was launched for conservation of River Ganga. Tourism is an important feature of this basin. Taj Mahal, Prayagraj Sangam, Buddhist Vihar, Wildlife Sanctuary, Anand Bhawan etc. are many places to visit.

**Life in temperate grass sites** - areas where there is mainly an excess of grass. It is called a grassy site. About 1/4th of the earth is covered by grasslands. Geographically, there are two categories of grasslands- '**temperate and tropical**' grasslands. Here we will learn about the life of the Prairie plain as temperate grass sites.

**Praeri grasslands** - The temperate grasslands of North America are called '**Praeri**'. These are flat, hilly areas where there are fewer trees and more grass 2-2 meters high. It extends from the Rocky Mountains in the west to the Great Lakes in the east. The prairie is transported by the Mississippi and its tributaries in the United States, the Saskechwan and its tributaries in Canada.

**Climate-** These regions have a high temperature continental climate. In winter, a thick sheet of wharf is laid here and the annual rainfall is normal. Here the local wind 'Chinuk' flows. Here the weather keeps changing due to cyclone countercyclusion.

**Natural flora and fauna** - Wide leaf forests are found here. Hard and valuable timber trees are found on less fertile land. Pigs, cows, bulls, sheep, horses and chickens are reared more here. Deer, foxes, bears, otters, prairie dogs, gophers, bison, etc. are found in the forests.

**Agriculture, habitat and living-** Thorny and brown plant-colored soils are found in humid areas, in which maize, wheat and coarse grains are produced. Fodder is grown in areas with low irrigation. Natives of North America, Iraqis and Red

### Do you know?

- Population density means one square kilometer. Area is the number of people living in it. Bihar has the highest population density (1102) and Arunachal Pradesh (17) the lowest in India.

### Do you know?

- The word prairie is derived from the Latin word prieta. Which means an oasis.
- The inhabitants of the prairie grasslands are called Red Indians, who are the original inhabitants of America.



Indians are the main inhabitants here. The living conditions of the people here are quite good.

**Economic Development-** This region is progressing in terms of economic development. Due to the abundance of grass, the animal husbandry industry has developed here. The largest maize is grown here in the world. The area with maize cultivation is called the heart of American agriculture. This region is world famous for the production of grains, wood, fish, meat, eggs etc. There has been a complete development of means of transport and transportation here.

### Do you know?

- Due to the highest production of wheat in the Prairie region, it is called the granary of the world.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. The area between  $10^\circ$  and  $10^\circ$  latitudes on either side of the equator Calls-  
A. Alpine Region  
B. Tagapradesh  
C. Equatorial Region  
D. All These
2. Settlements developed earlier-  
A. On the Beach  
B. On The Banks of the Rivers  
C. On the Mountains  
D. None of These
3. Varanasi is situated on the banks of which river?  
A. Ganga  
B. Yamuna  
C. Chambal  
D. Gomti
4. Which country is famous for jute cultivation?  
A. India  
B. Bhutan  
C. Afghanistan  
D. Arab Countries

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Rural population on is dependent..... (Trade/Agriculture)
2. The means of transportation of people and goods says..... (Transport/Communication)
3. Temperate grasslands in North Americ are called..... (Praari/Savannah)
4. Areas with abundance of grass are called ground..... (Grass/Forest)

### Tell the truth/false-

1. The environment created by human efforts is the human environment. (True/False)
2. Urban settlements are sparsely inhabited. (True/False)
3. The natives of North America are called Red Indians. (True/False)
4. A wind called Chinook flows in the early regions of North America. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly-

1. Communication  
A. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Handicrafts



- 
2. Transport
  3. Primary Activities
  4. The Heart of American
- B. Mobile, Radio, Television, Social Media
  - C. Areas of Maize Production
  - D. Bus, Train, Airplane

### Very short answer question-

1. What is man-made environment?
2. How are the villagers' homes?
3. What is Selva?
4. Where is rhinoceros found?
5. Where are mahogany trees found?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Describe the major modes of transport.
2. Mention the means of communication.
3. Mention the climate of temperate grassland?
4. Describe the living conditions of the inhabitants of the equatorial region.
5. Mention the forests found in the Amazon basin?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Mention the importance of transport in the human environment.
2. Describe the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

### Project Work-

1. Show the cities located on the banks of river Ganga on a map.



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# Ved Bhushan II Year History



## Chapter 6

### Understanding the changes that took place between 7th and 18th centuries

**In this chapter-** new and old vocabulary, historians and sources of study, new social and political changes, groups, regions and empires, time and periods of history, trade and cities.

The Arab geographer 'Al-Idrisi' made a map of the world in 1154 AD, in which he included various facts. The Indian sub-continent shown in this map depicts the southern part of India at the place where the northern region is today and Sri Lanka is shown upwards. The names of the places in this map are mentioned in Arabic. It depicts the region of Northern India such as Kannauj etc. 600 years later, in 1720 AD, the French cartographer 'Guillaume the Lisley' created a map of the world under the name Atlas Nuvo. There is a huge difference in the regions of India shown in the map of Idrisi and Lisley. Whereas in real terms, Vedic civilization and culture extended to the Indian subcontinent as well as the Far Eastern Islands and western countries.

**New and old vocabulary-** We all know that Sanskrit language is the mother of all languages. With thousands of years, changes are seen in language, dialect, food, maintenance, culture, even rites and behavior. Over time, the context of information changes, so do the language and their meanings. Historical records are found in a wide variety of languages and these languages have also changed over time, for example Medieval Persian, differing from the modern Persian language. This difference has come not only in grammar and vocabulary, but also in the meaning of words has changed over time. Take, for example, the word **Hindustan**. Today we take it in the sense of modern nation, state **India**. In the thirteenth century, when the Persian historian 'Minhaj-e-Siraj' used the word Hindustan, it meant Punjab, Haryana and the areas between Ganga-Yamuna. The term is used in the political sense for areas that at that time came under the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Delhi. Along with the spread of the Sultanate, the word Hindustan began to be used politically for the Islamic Empire in India. It is worth noting that South India was not included in Hindustan by the Sultanate-era Islamic historians. In contrast, in the early 16th century, Babur used the word Hindustan to describe the geography of this sub-continent, the culture of animals and birds and its inhabitants. This experiment was somewhat similar to the word Hind used by the 14th century poet Amir Khusro. But while India was being recognised as a geographical and cultural element, the word Hindustan did not have the cultural, political and national meanings that we add today.

From the point of view of historiography, historians should use words very carefully. Because in the past, those words must have had different meanings. Take, for an example, the word foreign. For us today, it means a person who is not an Indian. In the middle ages, an unknown person who came to a village, who



was not a part of that society and culture, was called a foreigner. Such a person was called Pardeshi in Hindi and Ajnavi in Persian.

**Historians and their study sources-** Historians resort to different sources to study different periods.

For example, to know the history of about these thousand years from the 7th to the 18th century, some traditional sources depend on some traditional sources and coins, inscriptions, architectures and manuscripts (handwritten materials) of this period. But in this period, surprisingly, written materials grew quantitatively and in terms of variety. At the same time, further historians reduced the use of prior sources of information. Due to the availability and cheapness of paper in this period, it was used to write religious texts, accounts, court documents, etc. Since ancient times, rulers, monasteries, temples and wealthy people of the society used to collect manuscripts. But their use and maintenance was difficult. Since there were no printing presses yet,



Figure- 6.1 Ancient Writings

writing was done by hand. The copyers used to copy the original manuscripts. At the time of this transcription, there were drastic changes in words and sentences. This created the problem of knowing and understanding real knowledge. For example, 14th century Ziauddin Barani wrote in his account (1356 AD) and rewritten it 2 years later. There is a wide difference between these two accounts. The same may

**Do you know?**

- **Inscriptions,** Those archaeological evidences, which in ancient times were engraved on stones, rocks, copper plates etc. giving orders given by rulers, information related to public welfare, etc., are called inscriptions.
- **Archives** refers to the place where documents and manuscripts are stored.
- **Habitat** refers to the environment of an area and the economic and social lifestyle of its inhabitants.

have happened in earlier times while converting and copying the original records that provided information. At present manuscripts can be seen in libraries and archives. They provide detailed information about the history of the time.

**New Social and Political Change Groups-** The study of the actual history of the period from the 7th to the 18th century is a major challenge before historians.

Because in this period, due to constantly changing technology, many types of economic, political, social and cultural changes took place. The mobility of people increased during this period. People started traveling far in groups in search of new opportunities. India's immense wealth, advanced knowledge-

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science and culture attracted foreigners. In the Indian subcontinent, the word 'Rajput' started being used for rulers and warriors around 7<sup>th</sup> century. The word 'Rajput' is derived by Sanskrit word 'Rajputra'. Between 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, the northern part of India was ruled by Rajput rulers like Chauhan, Parmar and Pratihara. During the medieval period of Indian history, the influence of Rajputs can be seen on the various aspects like social, political, economical and cultural scenerios. The social and political influence of warriors like Sikh, jaat, Maratha, ahom, etc. also increases during this period.

During this period, natural habitats like large-scale forests began to be cut down and created plains. Due to this, the forest dwellers dependent on forests had to leave their natural habitat and they became cultivators. These new groups of peasants became part of Indian society after being influenced by regional systems such as society, markets, monasteries and temples. As a result, economic and social differences emerged between the former and new groups of farmers. Some people used to do agricultural work and animal husbandry and also did work like handicrafts in their spare time. With the expansion of work, social differences also increased. The people were divided into castes and sub-castes. The core business of this division remained. However, this division was not permanent. The place of that community in the society kept changing on the basis of power, influence and control over resources in the hands of a particular caste. Caste groups made their own rules to control the behavior of self-group members. The castes had to follow their regional customs. The smallest unit of the state was a village. Which was ruled by the head.

**Regions and Empires-** During this period, the geographical, linguistic and cultural characteristics of many regions were clear. These regions were joined by special dynasties. There was a conflict between these states. As a result, the Chola, Khilji, Tughlaq and Mughal dynasties built their huge empires in these areas. The Mughal dynasty came to an end in the 18th century. Regional powers began to re-emerge. But due to the long rule of vast empires, the nature of the regions had changed. But many small and big states continued to rule and many of their things were inherited by these regions spread over most parts of India. We get its knowledge from the many traditions that were prevalent in these areas. Some of these traditions were different from each other and somewhat similar. These traditional similarities and differences are seen in the context of administration, economy, culture and language. In these one thousand years, the nature of diverse areas never flourished separately. Although their basic character remained, they were influenced by coordinating all-regional forces.

**Religion-** In this transformative period, there were many major changes in religious traditions. However, from a religious point of view, people's faith in god was personal. But it was usually collective in nature. That is, religion was often related to the social and economic organization of local communities. As the social nature of these communities changed, beliefs also changed. In this period of change, the worship of new gods and goddesses in ancient Hindu Dhrma, the



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construction of a large number of temples, the increasing importance of the priestly class in the society shows this. The concept of devotion (भक्ति) also appeared in this period.

In this era, new religions entered the Indian subcontinent. Islam was first brought about in the 7th century by merchants, immigrants, and Islamic religious leaders and warriors. These people considered the Quran Sharif as their religion and accepted the power of Allah. Many rulers patronized Islam and its scholars. Who interpreted Islam differently? In the beginning, the person who expanded this religion was called 'Khalifa'. There have been many differences in the various traditions of Islamic justice principles, doctrines and mystic ideas.

**Time and History Period-** Historians have seen the change of time differently from their perspective. His vision is to see and understand social, political and cultural change. Historians have divided the Indian history of this period into three parts – Hindu, Muslim and British. The basic idea of this division was that the religion of the rulers changes historically. However, there is no significant change in social, economic and cultural terms. This concept of historiography neglected the wide diversity of India.

The history of the 7th century, in which the hunter and collectible life of human beings, early agricultural work, cities and villages as domiciles, the structure of early-onset kingdom and empire mentioned, were called ancient history. One thousand years from the 7th to the 18th century have been witness to many changes in terms of time division. The 16th and 18th centuries differed in many ways from the 8th or 11th centuries. Therefore, it is problematic to see this entire period as a single historical period. Historians often compare the medieval period with the modern period. This comparison sees intellectual and material advancement as associating with modernity while medieval times are said to be conservative. But that was not the case. Because in these thousand years, Indian society often changed. Many regions had become so rich economically that foreign trading companies were also attracted to them, so while studying this book, attention must be paid to the signs of change and active historical processes.

**Trade and Cities-** Trade and commerce developed at a rapid pace in medieval India. At that time, most of the Banjara communities were engaged in business. Traders used to go to trade in groups in groups with passports (orders) from their king for security reasons. These traders used to form guilds (trade associations) to protect their interests. In South India these groups were called 'Manigramam' and 'Nanadeshi'. Other trading groups were Chettiar, Marwari, Oswal, Hindu Baniya and Muslim Bohra (Gujarat), which are still leaders in the field of trade and commerce.

These traders used to go abroad and sell clothes and spices and bring tin, gold, silver, etc. from there and sell it here. Foreign traders also used to buy spices, cotton clothes etc. from India and sell them in their countries. It was these



commodities that inspired European traders to trade in India, so foreign traders also started settling in the coastal areas of India as ports developed. Over time, these areas developed into cities, for example Surat and Masulipatnam.

**Cities of Medieval India-** In medieval times there were mainly three types of cities in India – capital cities, religious cities and business cities.

**Capital City-** The reason for the development of many cities in medieval India was to be the capital of kings, maharajas and rulers. Such as Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Hampi and Thanjavur etc. Thanjavur city was the capital of the Chola rulers. This city was very prosperous due to being situated on the banks of river Kaveri. In this city, the Chola king '**Rajraj**' built the **Rajarajeshwar temple** dedicated to the world famous Lord Shiva. The name of the architect of this city was **Kunjarmalan Rajaraj Peruthchan**. The architecture of the palaces of this city was very attractive and amazing. Near this city was the city of **Uraiyur**, which was famous for cotton textiles, sculptures, etc.



**Map-6.1 Major Cities of Medieval India**

**Religious cities-** Some cities of the Middle Ages developed because there were temples, monasteries or pilgrimage areas, which were the center of religious faith of the people. These temples and monasteries were donated land and money etc. by the then king, maharaja, merchant, moneylenders. This money was used by priests and pilgrimage priests for public welfare works. Due to employment in these temples, monasteries, settlements were established around them, which gradually changed to cities. In this way new religious cities were born. Prominent among such cities are Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh), Somnath (Gujarat), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Vrindavan (Uttar Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab) etc.

**Rise of Trading Cities-** In medieval India, two types of trading cities were developed - small business towns and large business towns.

**Small business towns-** In the early 8th century, small towns of commercial importance began to develop. The main reason for the development of these cities was the increase in agricultural production in rural areas. Village residents used to come to these places, which were called **Mandapika (मंडी)**, to sell their produce. The streets of these places had small markets, which were called 'Haats'. There were many types of shops in these markets such as crafts, various metal materials, pottery, oil, khandsari and textiles (markets). Therefore, people from nearby areas used to come here to buy and sell goods. At these places, the then landlords and feudal lords gradually established their kingdom by building palaces and forts and started collecting taxes.

**Big Trading Cities-** In the 17th-18th century, when the East India Companies of European countries came to trade in India, they developed new cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to carry out their political, administrative and business activities. Due to which the former medieval cities gradually lost their glory and moved towards decline. Due to the high demand for Indian textiles in European countries, the Indian textile industry had developed rapidly, so the industries related to textiles such as weaving, spinning, dyeing etc. developed in India. Due to the good naval power of European countries, their maritime trade was controlled. As a result, the trade of Indian traders started declining. Therefore, Indian traders now started working as agents of the East India Company. Global changes in the 18th century also had an impact on Indian trade and commerce.

**Surat** - Surat was a major center of trade during the Mughal period. People of all classes, religions and castes lived in this city. The work of cotton cloth, golden, gota zari here was famous in the world. There were big companies of Kadhiawadi Seths, Sahukars and Mahajans. Surat's hundis (a document that accounted for deposits) were recognised abroad. In the seventeenth century, the British, The Dutch and the Portuguese established their warehouses here. According to the English historian Ovington (1689) - **100 ships used to anchor at the port simultaneously, which shows the commercial progress of this city.** In 1668



AD, it was made the headquarters of the East India Company. Surat is still a major trading town.

**Masuli Patnam-** Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam) is a port town on the banks of Krishna River in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. The town was famous for spices and sneezing textiles. The town was dominated by Telugu chettiers, Persian merchants and rich classes of Golconda. In 1686–87 AD, Mughal emperor Aurangzeb merged Golconda into the Mughal Empire. During the company period, both Holland and England tried to capture this city.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. When did Al-Idrisi Made a map of India-  
A. 1154 Ad.      B. 1190 Ad.      C. 1290 Ad.      D. 1425ad.
2. Europeans used maps for navigation-  
A. Map      B. House  
C. Toys      D. Dawat
3. Where the Records are kept-  
A. Archives in      B. Police Station  
C. In Jail      D. All of The Above
4. Which country's geographer made the map in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?  
A. India      B. France      C. Russia      D. Nepal
5. Thanjavur Nagar was the capital of which state.  
A. Chola      B. Chalukya  
C. Vijayanagar      D. Rashtrakuta

### Fill in the blanks-

1. The scribe used to the original manu script..... (Copying/Cashier)
2. ....made a map of the world in 1154 AD (Lisley/Al Idrisi)
3. Islam come to Indian subcontinent in the..... (5<sup>th</sup> century/7<sup>th</sup> century)
4. A groups of merchants was calleda..... (Guild/Shield)

### Tell the truth/false-

1. Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. (True/False)
2. The end of Mughal rule took place in the 20th century. (True/False)
3. Indian history is divided into three periods. (True/False)
4. Masulipatnam is in the state of Karnataka. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly-

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Lisley          | A. 7th Century |
| 2. Ziauddin Barani | B. 1720 AD.    |
| 3. Islam           | C. 1668 AD.    |
| 4. Surat           | D. 1356 AD.    |

### Very minor questions-

1. What is a record?
2. Where was the use of maps in ancient times?
3. British historians divided the history of India into how many parts?



- 
4. Name the architect of Thanjavur city?
  5. What was the group of traders in South India called?

### **Short Answer Questions-**

1. Explain the new and old terms.
2. What was the biggest problem of historians?
3. Explain the social changes that took place between the 7th and 18th centuries.
4. Tell us about the trade of medieval India?
5. Explain the development of religious cities.

### **Long Answer Questions-**

1. Explain the role of archives as history preservation.
2. Explain your views on the periods of time and history.
3. Throw light on 18th century cities and business centers.

### **Project-**

1. Where are the records of your village or town kept? Who maintains and takes care of them?



## Chapter 7 Medieval India - The Rise of New Dynasties

**In this chapter-** Rashtrakutas, Pals, Cholas, Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty, Chauhan Dynasty, Delhi Sultanate, and Mughal Empire.

In the Indian subcontinent, between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, many dynasties emerged in India. Cholas, Rashtrakutas, Palas and Gurjara-Pratiharas were the main dynasties in this period. After the sixth century, great landlords, warriors and chieftains emerged in many areas of India. The rulers considered them as their common. The rulers expected these emperors to provide them with military assistance and present gifts in the court. After acquiring power and property, these emperors declared themselves as Mahasamanta, Mahamandaleshwar, etc. and sometimes became independent from their ruler. Thus the lower dynasties emerged in the middle of the 7th to 12th centuries.

Table 7.1

Pole	780-793 AD
Govind III	793-814 AD
lean year	814-878 AD
Krishna	878-914 AD

1. **Rashtrakuta-** Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded in 736 AD by Dantidurga by defeating Chalukya ruler Kirtivarman II. Dantidurga was a feudal under the Chalukyas of Vatapi. Dantidurg made Nashik his capital and also performed a ritual called Hiranyagarbha. Due to which he attained Kshatriyahood even though he was not a Kshatriya by birth. The famous **Kailash Temple** of Elora was built by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I (756-772 AD).

2. **Palavansh-** The founder of Palvansh was Gopal. This dynasty ruled in the whole of Bengal and Bihar from 750 AD to 1174 AD. The greatest ruler of this dynasty was Dharmapala. It was Dharampal who founded Vikramshila University near Bhagalpur. The Pala rulers ruled for about 400 years, most of whom were followers of the ruling Buddhism.

Table 7.2

Dharampal	770-810 AD
Devpal	810-850 AD
Deity	850-860 AD
Narayan Pal	860-915 AD

3. **Chola Dynasty-** The Chola Empire was founded by Vijayalaya (850-880 AD) in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Vijayalaya was initially the feudal chieftain of the Pallavas. Who took control of Tanjore and made it his capital. Rajarajeshwara (985-1014 AD) became the most powerful ruler of the Chola dynasty. Rajarajeshwar Idefeated the Western Gangs and merged their territory with his empire. After Rajarajeshwar, his son Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD) also became a mighty king. Rajendra I was appointed by Rajrajeshwar as his successor two years before

Table 7.3

Mandalam	Province
Nadu	District
Kurram	Village Group

his death. Rajendra I conquered the Pandya and Chera kingdoms and merged them into his empire. The rule of chola rulers is considered to be the golden period of Tamil literature. During this period, he wrote books called 'Kanban-Ramavatar, Tolamoli-Sulamani and Tirutakkadevar-Jeevak Chintamani'.

#### 4. Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty- Gurjar-Pratihara Empire was founded in 725

Table 7.4

Vatsaraj	783-795 AD
Nagbhatta II	795-835 AD
Rambhadra	835-836 AD
Mihirbhoj	836-889 AD
Mahendra Pal	890-910 AD

AD by Nagabhatta I Nagabhatta I was earlier a courtier in kannauj state. Vatsaraja, Bhojraj I and Mahendrapal were the first powerful rulers in the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty. This dynasty ruled large tracts of India from the 8th century to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The last ruler of this dynasty was Yashpal.

**Administration in the states-** The kings of these new dynasties assumed many titles such as Maharajadhiraj, Tribhuvanchakravartin etc. These rulers shared their power in the organizations of their feudal lords, peasants, traders and Brahmins. In all these states, tax was levied on cattle rearers, farmers, artisans, traders to strengthen their financial condition. This **Tax** was used in the construction of forts and temples and in wars. Generally, only members of the dominant family were appointed to collect taxes. This appointment was often hereditary. Records of the Chola dynasty show that, at that time, more than 400 taxes were collected. Most commonly, a tax called '**Vetty**' was charged in the form of forced labour.

**Citations and Land Grants-** A book written in praise of a person or thing is called citation. These compliments give us the information that the king wanted

#### Do you know?

- The present Panchayati governance system is the gift of the Chola administration. In the Chola kingdom, there was a system of self-government from village to mandalam. At that time, two types of organizations—Ur (common people) and sabha (special people) used to work in the villages.

to show himself such as victorious, warrior, brave etc. The citation also tells about a lineage. The testimonies were written by learned Brahmins, who assisted in the administration (state operations). The rulers often honored Brahmins by donating land. These grants, written on copper plates, were given to the land recipient. According to a land

grant from the Cholas- **"We have demarcated the land by planting mud fences and shrubs. This land has fruit trees, water, gardens, open spaces, platforms, canals, lakes, etc. The one who receives this land can collect tax from it."** In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the history of the rulers of Kashmir was written by Kalhan in 'Rajtarangini'.

**Tri-nation conflict-** In the sixth century, the center of political power was replaced by Pataliputra in Kannauj. Kannauj was the most fertile plain in North



India due to its commercial importance, location on the banks of the Ganga River and located between the Ganga-Yamuna. For this reason, the **Gurjara Pratiharas** of Gujarat, Rashtrakutas of **Deccan** and **Pal rulers of Bengal** fought for almost 200 years to take control of Kannauj, which has been called '**Tri-Nation Struggle**' in history. In this struggle, Gurjar-Pratihara kings won.

Indian rulers demonstrated temple architecture by constructing large temples. But when the external invaders invaded the subcontinent, they mainly targeted the temples here. Because the temples here were very rich in wealth. Sultan Mahmud (997 AD to 1030 AD), the ruler of Ghazni, invaded India 17 times. The main center of its attack was the Somnath temple of Gujarat. From Somnath temple, he looted huge money, property and took it to Ghazni and also caused great damage to the temple. Mahmud Ghazni appointed Albaruni to write the history here to get information about the Indian subcontinent. Albaruni wrote 'Kitab-al-Hind', the history of the Indian subcontinent with the help of Sanskrit scholars.

Table 7.4

Vigraharaj I	734-759 AD
Govindraj I	809-836 AD
Vigraharaja II	971-988 AD
Vigraharaja III	1070-1090 AD
Prithviraj Chauhan	1178-1192 AD

**Chauhan Dynasty-** Chahman dynasty also known as Chauhan dynasty was an Indian Rajput dynasty. The rulers of Chauhan dynasty ruled Rajasthan and surrounding areas of Delhi from 7th century to 12th century. Initially, the Chauhans made Shakambhari (Sambhar) their capital. King Ajayrai made Ajaymeru (Ajmer) his capital in the early 12th century. For this reason, Chauhans are also called '**Chauhan of Ajmer**'.

The Chauhans also had to fight the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Ghadwalas of Uttar Pradesh to expand their empire. The most famous ruler of the Chauhan dynasty was Prithviraj III (1168-1192 AD), who is known in history as Prithviraj Chauhan or Rai Pithora. Prithviraj Chauhan became the ruler of Ajmer in 1178 AD at the age of thirteen. Impressed by his heroism, his maternal grandfather Anang Pal Tomar declared him as the successor of the state of Delhi. During the reign of these two dynasties, Delhi became an important and prosperous trading center. During this period, temples were built by Jain traders in the city of Delhi. Dehliwal coins prevalent in this period were minted here.



Fig- 7.2 Prithviraj Chauhan

In 1191 AD, Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the Afghan ruler Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain. But a year later, Muhammad Ghori came back

## Do you know?

- The main sources to know about Prithviraj Chauhan are Prithviraj Raso, Prithviraj Vijay and Hammir epic. The author of Prithviraj Raso is Chandrabardai, who was a friend and royal poet. According to Prithviraj Raso and Prabandha Chintamani, Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori twenty-one times in battle. Whereas the then Muslim writers have mentioned only two wars between the two by presenting history in a biased manner.
- It is said that after the defeat in the second battle of Tarain, Prithviraj was taken prisoner by Mohammad Ghori. Prithvi Raj was blinded on the orders of Ghori as a punishment. Ghori had overheard the discussion of Prithviraj's word piercing arrow. To test its reality, he asked Prithviraj to shoot an arrow of words. Chandrabardai informed Prithviraj about the situation of Ghori through signs. As soon as Ghori ordered, Prithviraj's arrow ended Ghori's promiscuity. Before Ghori's soldiers could reach Prithviraj, Chandrabardai thrust his dagger into Prithviraj and again put the same dagger into his own chest.

to the battlefield of Tarain with full preparation. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD). With this defeat, the Hindu monarchy in India almost came to an end.

**Delhi Sultanate-** Historians have called the period from 1206 to 1526 AD as sultanate period. The 5 Muslim dynasties that ruled India during this period - Ghulam Dynasty (1206 to 1290), Khilji Dynasty (1290 to 1320), Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 to 1414), Sayyid Dynasty (1414 to 1451) and Lodi Dynasty (1451 to 1526) were. Whose rulers were called Sultans? His reign is called **Sultanate-e-Hind** or **Sultanate-e-Delhi**.

**Gulam dynasty-** After the death of Ghori, his slave and confidant commander Qutbuddin Aibak took power on 12 June 1206 over the areas conquered by him in India. This is where the power of the Delhi Sultanate began. Muslim historians have called Qutbuddin Aibak a '**Hatimatai**'. He laid the foundation of Qutub Minar in memory of his guru Bakhtiar Kaki. A **dhai din ka jhopara** (ढाई दिन का झोंपड़ा) **mosque** named Jhonpada was also constructed by demolishing the Sanskrit pathshala in Ajmer. He died after falling from a horse while playing Chowgan in 1210 AD.

**Iltutmish (1210-1236 AD)** - Iltutmish is said to be the de facto founder of the slave dynasty. He was Aibak's son-in-law and slave. He is called a '**slave of slaves**'. He assumed the title of statutory ruler from the Caliph of Baghdad in 1229 AD. He formed the Chalisa (40 nobles) to run his rule. He was defeated in 1233-34 AD by the Guhilot rulers of Nagda and Solanki rulers of Gujarat. But after this, he attacked Malwa and damaged 300 temples of Bhilsa city and Mahakal temple Ujjain. He divided his kingdom into administrative units called Ikta (province).





**Razia Sultan (1236-1240)** - After the death of Iltutmish, the Chalisa chieftains made Rukuddin Firoz, son of Iltutmish, sultan. But due to his incompetence, the iktedars (provincialists) and the people made Razia, the daughter of Iltutmish, sultan. The chieftains of the Chalisa were angry with Razia's activities. So he was soon deposed. After this, the successors of the slave dynasty from 1240 to 1265 AD were proved ineligible and weak.

**Ghiyasuddin Balban (1265-1290)** - Balban was the slave of Sultan Iltutmish. But he became a monopoly on the strength of his ability. He was given the title of Ulgu Khan. Balban's major task was to end the power of the Chalisa chieftains. He is also known in history for his statehood theory.

**Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)** - The Sultans of the Slave Dynasty could not provide stability and strength to the Sultanate in India. When the Power of Turkish rule came into the hands of the Khiljis in the 13th century, it worked to strengthen the state in India. Khilji belonged to the ordinary class, so he knew very well that unless he included Indian Muslims in the administration, it was difficult to establish power in India. In 1290 AD, Jalaluddin Khilji founded the Khilji dynasty. But he was troubled by internal conflicts in the 6 years of his rule.

**Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316)** - Alauddin Khilji became the Sultan of Delhi in 1296 AD by killing his uncle and father-in-law Jalaluddin Khilji. He did not believe in the principles of generosity and humanism. He attacked Ranthambore (1301 AD), Chittorgarh (1303 AD) and Jalore (1308 AD). At the time of the Chittorgarh war, Rani Padmini had performed Jauhar with 16000 Kshatranis. Alauddin Khilji first attacked Devagiri and Dwarasamudra in South India and looted the wealth there. Its commander in this campaign was Malik Kafur. Alauddin Khilji's administrative reforms included the formation of a standing army, cash salaries to soldiers, the practice of firing horses and the introduction of market control system.

**Tughlaq dynasty-** In 1320 AD, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq became the Sultan of Delhi by defeating Khusro Khan. In 1324 AD, Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq reached Bengal to suppress the Bengal rebellion and suppressed the rebellion. On his way back from this expedition, his son Muhammad bin Tughlaq built a wooden palace to welcome him near Delhi. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq died in a fire. Some historians believe that Muhammad bin Tughlaq set fire to this palace. He built canals for irrigation in India.

**Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1324-1351)** - Muhammad bin Tughlaq is considered the most controversial Sultan due to his actions and plans. During his reign, due to the failure of the schemes such as the tax increase in the doab of Ganga-Yamuna, the transfer of the capital of the Delhi Sultanate to Daulatabad (Devgiri) with

### Do you know?

- Such cities which are fortified and soldiers live in them are called garrison cities.
- On the death of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, it has been said that the Sultan got freedom from the people and the people got freedom from the Sultan.



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people's force, circulation of sign currency, etc., the historians have given him the title of Mad King. He died in 1351 AD.

**Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)** - After the death of Muhammad Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq became sultan in 1351 AD. He had set up departments like employment office, Diwan-e-Khairat etc. He was the first Sultan, who first gave primacy to the law of Islam and the rule of the Ulema class. He died in 1388 AD. After that, his successors proved to be incompetent and weak. Taimur's invasion in 1398 AD ended the Tughlaq dynasty.

**Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)** - Timur appointed his commander Khizr Khan as the ruler of Lahore and Dipalpur while returning from India. He gained power of Delhi in 1414 AD with the help of Timur and with this, the rule of The Sayyid dynasty was established over Delhi. The major rulers of this dynasty were Mubarak Shah and Muhammad Shah.

**Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)** - The rulers of the Lodi dynasty belonged to the Pashto caste of Afghanistan. The first ruler of the Lodi dynasty was Bahlol Lodi. He was made subedar of Punjab by the rulers of the Sayyid dynasty. But on the strength of his ability and military capability, he became the Sultan of Delhi in 1451 AD. After his death in 1489 AD, his son Sikandar Shah became Sultan. The last ruler of the Lodi dynasty was Ibrahim Lodi, who wanted to unify North India. But Rana Sanga of Mewar had limited his influence by defeating him in the Battle of Khatoli (1517 AD). Babur ended the Lodi dynasty in the First Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and established Mughal power over Delhi.

**Mughal Empire-** Babur was a descendant of two invaders of West Asia, Timur and Chagez Khan. Being a resident of Mangol, he was called Mughal. The Mughals felt proud to be descendants of Taimur. Because this great ancestor of his captured Delhi in 1398 AD.

**Babur (1526-1530)** - When the first Mughal ruler Babur succeeded the Kingdom of Fargana in 1494 AD, he was only 12 years old. In 1526 AD, he defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi in Panipat and captured Delhi and Agra. In this way, the borders of the state conquered by Babur began to be adjacent to the borders of the then Mewar. At that time Mewar was ruled by Rana Sanga, the most powerful ruler of North India. Soon, Rana Sanga reached the field of Khanwa in 1527 AD with his army to stop the increasing border of the Mughals. Babur's army was frightened to hear about the powerful army of Mewar and refused to fight. But Babur, in a fiery speech with religious fanaticism, called this war jihad (religious war), which created enthusiasm in the Mughal army. There was a fierce battle between Rana Sanga and the Mughal army. Rana Sanga was defeated in this war due to Babur's use of Tulgama war method and firearms. Thus the Mughal power in India got stability.

Babur and most of the subsequent Mughal rulers had caused huge damage to the religious places of India in order to spread Islam. As a result, most of the religious places in North India today are not more than 500 to 700 years old.

Hence, it is clear that the Mughals had caused great harm to the religious faith of India.

**Humayun (1530-1556)** - After the death of Babur, Humayun became the king of

<b>Mughal Ruler</b>	
<b>Ruler</b>	<b>Year</b>
Babar	(1526–1530)
Humayun	(1530–1540)
Akbar	(1556–1605)
Jahangir	(1605–1627)
shah jahan	(1627–1658)
Aurangzeb	(1658–1707)
bahadur shah	(1707–1712)
Jahandar Shah	(1712–1713)
farrukhshiar	(1713–1719)
mohammed shah	(1719–1748)
Ahmed Shah Bahadur	(1748–1754)
Alamgir II	(1754–1759)
Shah Alam II	(1760–1806)
Akbar Shah II	(1806–1837)
Bahadur Shah II	(1837–1857)

Delhi on the basis of his will. But his brothers were not satisfied with this and a war of succession took place. As a result of the war, the Mughal Empire was divided into four parts, weakening Humayun's strength. At that time, Subedar Sher Shah Suri of Bihar conquered Bengal and established the Suri dynasty, so Humayun fought the Battle of Chausa in 1539 AD and Kannauj in 1540 AD to crush the power of Sher Shah. But Humayun, who was defeated in these wars, was forced to leave India. Humayun went to the refuge of Iran's ruler Tahamasp and began to reorganize his power. But he could not return to India during Sher

Shah's lifetime.

Sher Shah was a worthy ruler. He established a new urban, military system, currency and postal system called rupee in his short-term rule of 5 years. He had renovated the road called Grand Trunk (Mauryan Uttarpath) from Kabul to Chittagong for traffic. He died in May 1545 at the time of the siege of The Kalinjar Fort. Gradually, the Suri dynasty weakened and about ten years later, on June 22, 1555 AD, in the battle of Sirhind, Humayun defeated Sikandar Shah Suri and once again captured Delhi. Humayun died after falling from the stairs of the library in 1556 AD.

**Akbar (1556-1605)** - After humayun's death, his son Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar became the ruler of the Mughal kingdom at the age of 13 years. At that time the emperor of Delhi was Hemchandra 'Hemu'. He fought the Second Battle of Panipat against Akbar in 1556 AD and was defeated. Once again, the rule of the Mughals was established over Delhi. Akbar was influenced by his patron Bairam Khan, Mughal Harem and his domestic workers at the beginning of his rule.

**Akbar's victory-** After assuming power, with a view to expanding the kingdom, Akbar established Malwa in 1562 AD, Gujarat in 1572 AD. Bengal in 1574, Kabul in 1581 AD, Kashmir, in 1586 AD. Khandesh in 1601 AD was brought under Mughal rule. But he could not subdue Maharana Pratap, the ruler of Mewar, in his lifetime. He was very impressed with Rana and his power.

**Akbar's policies-** Akbar was born in Amarkot to a Hindu Rana Amarshaal, which had an influence of Hinduism on his childhood. He adopted the policy of

'reconciliation-e-kul' for the expansion of the state and established marital relations. Akbar founded 'Din-e-Ilahi' by combining the good teachings of Hindu-Muslim religion and other sects. He had divided his kingdom administratively into mansabs and appointed mansabdar there, in which the name of Amer Naresh Mansingh is notable. He had constituted Navratnas (Cabinet) for the smooth functioning of the administration. Birbal (Prime Minister), Tansen (music), Abul-Fazal (literature) and Todarmal (finance) were the major navratnas. During the reign of Akbar, architecture and other arts developed. He built buland darwaza in his capital Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate the conquest of Gujarat.

### Do you know?

- Maharana Pratap (1540 AD-1597 AD) was born in Kumbhalgarh, present-day in Rajasthan. His father's name was Maharana Uday Singh and mother's name was Rani Jaywantabai. The coronation of Maharana Pratap took place in Gogunda in 1572 AD. At that time Delhi was ruled by the Mughal emperor Akbar. Akbar wanted to bring Pratap under his control without a war, so he sent Jalal Khan, Bhagwandas, Raja Todermal and Mansingh to convince Pratap. But Rana Pratap refused to accept the suzerainty of the Mughals, as a result of which the historic battle of Haldi Ghati took place in 1575 AD. As a result of this war, Maharana's economic condition continued to weaken. In this difficult situation, Bhamashah helped Maharana Pratap financially. Had helped. As a result, the Maharana had re-organized his army and freed most of the area of Mewar from the subjugation of the Mughals during his lifetime. Describing the mood of Akbar on the death of Maharana Pratap in 1597 AD, Darbari Dursa Aadha has written- अस लेगो अणदाग पाग लेगो अणनामी, गो आडा गवड़ाय जीको बहतो घुरवामी। नवरोजे न गयो न गो आसतां नवल्ली, न गो झरोखा हेठ जेठ दुनियाण दहल्ली। गहलोत राणा जीती गयो दसण मूंद रसणा डसी, निसा मूक भरिया नैण तो मृत शाह प्रतापसी।

**Jahangir (1605-1627AD)** Jahangir was a connoisseur of painting and a justice-loving ruler. He had a treaty with Amar Singh, son of Maharana Pratap, while carrying forward the military campaigns of his father Akbar. Jahangir mentions the method of making perfume from roses in his autobiography **Tujuke Jahangiri**. In the last years of his rule, his wife Noor Jahan influenced the governance work, due to which Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan) rebelled and put Jahangir in jail. Jahangir died in 1627 AD.

**Shahjahan (1627-1658 AD)** - Shah Jahan assumed Mughal power in 1628 AD. He ended the Bundelkhand Rebellion (1627–1636) and the Khane-Jahan-Lodi Rebellion (1628–1631) during his reign. In order to reduce the growing influence of the Portuguese, he took control of Hooghly in 1632 AD. During the reign of Shah Jahan, the Mughals won the Mughal-Sikh (Guru Hargobind Singh) struggle. Shah Jahan promoted Islamization by establishing his authority over the states of Ahmednagar, Golconda and Bijapur for the expansion of the empire in the south. From the point of view of architecture, he built Taj Mahal (Agra), Red Fort



(Delhi), Jama Masjid (Delhi) etc. Mughal historians have called Shah Jahan's reign the golden age of architecture. In 1657-58 AD, Aurangzeb, who won the battle of Succession between Shah Jahan's sons, imprisoned his father Shah Jahan for the rest of his life in Agra prison, where he died in 1658 AD.

**Aurangzeb (1658-1707)** - In the struggle for succession, Aurangzeb gained power by killing his brothers. Aurangzeb was a cruel, fanatic, idolatrous, imperialist, and staunch Sunni Muslim. In 1663 AD, he defeated the Ahoms in the north-east. But the Ahoms revolted again in 1680 AD. The Rathore Rajputs of Marwar rebelled against the Mughals. The main reason for these revolts was the interference of the Mughals in matters of their internal politics and succession. During the reign of Aurangzeb, Maratha sardar Veer Shivaji emerged in the south and soon his dominance began to increase. To stop Shivaji's influence, Aurangzeb launched campaigns, which were initially successful. Aurangzeb called Shivaji to Agra for a treaty and fraudulently imprisoned him. But Shivaji, with his cleverness, came out of prison and declared himself an independent ruler in 1674 AD and launched many victorious campaigns against the Mughals. When Prince Akbar II rebelled against Aurangzeb, he got support from the Marathas and other states of the Deccan. Bijapur in 1685 AD and Golconda in 1687 AD were merged with the Mughals. Thus Aurangzeb faced rebellions from Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis in North India, Ahoms in the North-East and Marathas in the Deccan. Aurangzeb, embroiled in rebellions in the South, died in 1707 AD.

**The main reasons for the decline of the Mughal dynasty-** Lack of rules of succession, religious fanaticism, bankruptcy due to southern policy, severing ties with Hindu kings and feudal lords, unqualified successors, etc. Historians believe that the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire was Aurangzeb's fanaticism and policy of the south.

In fact, the main reason for the decline of any foreign regime has been the inability of foreign rulers to add themselves to the culture there and to hurt that culture. The foreign invaders who embraced and embraced the ideals of Indian culture over time became fully Indian. Such as Saka, Huna and Kushan etc. The invaders who did not accept the ideals of Indian culture soon collapsed.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Who founded the rashtra kutadynasty?  
A. Rajendra I and B. Dantidurg  
C. Prithviraj Chauhan by D. Dr. Krishna I
2. Which city did Vijayalaya make its capital?  
A. Tanjore B. Kannauj  
C. Kabul D. Lahore
3. Second Battle of Tarain happened in-  
A. 1191 A.D. B. 1291 AD.  
C. 1192 AD. D. 1292 AD.
4. Qutbuddin Aibak He was the commander-



- A. Muhammad Ghori  
C. Balban
- B. Alauddin Khilji  
D. Hemu
5. The real founder of the slave dynasty was-  
A. Sikandar Lodi  
C. Mubarak Shah
- B. Iltutmish  
D. Muhammad
6. When did alauddin Khilji was attack on Chittor.  
A. in 1302  
B. In 1301  
C. In 1303  
D. in 1308
7. When did the Battle of Khanwa happened?  
A. in 1527  
B. In 1526  
C. In 1489  
D. in 1398

### Fill in the blanks-

- Rashtrakut ruler Dantidurg his capital made..... (Nashik/Batapi)
- Muhammad Gauri was defeated by .....in the first battle of Tarain.  
(Prithviraj Chauhan/Ajayraj Chauhan)
- At the time of chittor invasion (1303). Had performed Jauhar with 16,000  
aveens. (Padmini/Karmavati)
- Foundations of Mughal Dynasty in India..... Placed by.  
(Babur/Humayun)
- Akear could not subdue Rana pratap.....  
(Rana Pratap/Mansingh)

### Tell the truth/false-

- The most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty was Dharmapala (true/false).
- Ajayraj Chauhan made Ajmer his capital. (True/False)
- The three-nation conflict took place between the Rashtrakuta, Pala and Chola  
rulers (Truth/false)
- Iltutmish is called the slave of slaves. (True/False)
- The first ruler of the Lodi dynasty was Sikandar Lodi. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly-

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gurjar Pratihar | A. Bangal         |
| 2. Rashtrakut      | B. Deccan         |
| 3. Pal             | C. Gujarat        |
| 4. 1206-1290 AD.   | D. Khilji Dynasty |
| 5. 1290 – 1320 AD. | E. Slave Dynasty  |

### Very short answer question-

- What is praise?
- Who founded Vikramshila University?
- How many times did Mahmud Ghazni attack India?
- When did the Second Battle of Tarain take place?
- Who has been given the title of Mad Sultan in history?
- In which battle did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodi?

### Short Answer Questions-

- What do you know about tripartite conflict?
- Describe the Chola dynasty.



- 
3. Explain about Maharana Sanga?
  4. What do you know about Maharana Pratap?

### **Long answer questions-**

1. Which dynasties emerged between the 7th and 12th centuries? Describe.
2. Give detailed information about the Khilji dynasty.
3. Explain the reasons for the fall of the Mughal Empire.

### **Project Work-**

1. Write the biography of Maharana Pratap and Chhatrapati Shivaji.



## Chapter- 8

### Medieval Indian Architecture

**In this chapter-** Architecture in Medieval India, Features of Architecture, Temples built in Medieval India, Islamic Architecture, Church/Church and Hampi city.

Since ancient times, various rulers in the Indian subcontinent have been carrying out strong systematic and high-quality construction of magnificent buildings, palaces, forts, temples, wells, etc. The ancient forms of architecture are found in Vedic literature. In atharvaveda, there is a mention of building constructions. This mantra has been considered as the basis of architecture and research has been done in house construction etc. इहैव ध्रुवां नि मिनोमि शालाम् (Atharv. 3.12.01) that is, people living in the shala (home) should be completely safe. It is clear from this mantra that architecture in India was well developed since ancient times.

**Architecture in medieval India-** In medieval times, palaces and forts used to be held at high places, hills, plains found in the mid of water etc. for security reasons. There were temples, mosques, wells, bawdis, dharamshalas, inns and markets etc. for public use. These buildings were also constructed by administrators, Seths, sahumars and traders among others. Medieval Hindu kings - Chauhan, Chandela, Parmar, Pratihara, Pala, Rashtrakuta, Chola, Chalukya and Muslim rulers etc. built many buildings of social, economic, religious, political and military importance from north to south and east to west.

**Characteristic of medieval architecture-** The remains obtained from archaeological excavations make it easier to know the work, chronology and culture of kings. From the monuments, palaces, temples, tombs, we get to know the craft science used in their constructions. Because when we want to build a huge building with a wide superstructure, it requires higher skills and technologies.

Between the seventh and tenth centuries, the construction of chambers, doors and windows in buildings and palaces began to increase. At this time, architects used to erect two pillars straight and build windows, doors and roofs by placing them vertically across them. This style of architecture is called the Anuprastha Toda (अनुप्रस्थ टोडा) construction style. This style was used more in the construction of temples, mosques, tombs and terraced wells (bawdis) between the Sultanate period and the Mughal period.

#### Do you know?

- The part of any building above the ground floor is called superstructure. In Bundi district of Rajasthan, Raja Anirudh Singh's queen Nathawat ji had built several babodis for public use in 1699 AD. Raniji ki Babdi is famous among them.





In the construction work of this period, mortar made of limestone was used. It was a high-grade building material, in which concrete was formed by mixing stone pieces. Because of this, the construction of huge structures made easily and rapidly. In the twelfth century, there were two types of changes in the art of building-

1. Limestone and cement were used in construction material related works. Due to which the construction of big buildings was getting strength.
2. During this period, architecture was affected due to religious and cultural transition, due to which Indo-Iranian style developed in Indian architecture. Under this style, arches etc. were being built on the windows and doors. Special attention was paid to the decoration of the buildings.

**Temple construction of Medieval India-** Temples have had a special contribution in the propagation of Vedic civilization and culture since ancient times. There is a hint in the Atharvaveda to make the Earth as pious as beautiful as the place where deities reside; Devalok- ऊरं देवेभ्यो अकृणोरुलोकम् (7.84.2). On the basis of this mantra, the tradition of building heaven-like temples on earth started. Apart from this, the sacrificial characters mentioned in Vedic literature such as Dronakalash, Chamas, Utkar, Juhu, Sruwa etc. are parts of advanced art.

In medieval India, many grand and huge temples dedicated to their presiding deity were built by the Hindu rulers. These temples were places of worship as well as important from strategic, economic, social and religious points of view.

**Kandariya Mahadev Temple** of 999 AD by King Dhangdev of Chandel dynasty in Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh is world famous for its ornate style, high architectural skills and sophisticated engraved sculptures. The '**Rajarajeshwara Temple**', built by the Chola ruler Rajaraja I in Tanjavur in the state of Tamil Nadu (1003-1010 AD), is famous for its vastness and architecture.



**Figure-8.1 Brihaddeshwar Temple**

Due to the use of very heavy stones engaged in its construction, it is also called The '**Brihaddeshwar Temple**'. Architects had built climbing long paths to take such huge stones to such a high height. Even today, the village near these temples is called Charupalam, which literally means the village of climbing paths. UNESCO has included this temple in the World Heritage List.

**Due to the destruction of temples-** Since ancient times in our country, kings, maharajas and business class used to build temples, monasteries and ashrams to express their reverence and devotion to God and Sanatan Dharma. The



history of these temples has been glorious and glorious. These temples were so rich that their treasures were filled with immense wealth such as gold, silver, diamonds, gems etc. These temples had their own private land and huge buildings. These monasteries and temples were a major medium of employment along with organizing and regularizing the then society, in which thousands of people worked. The fame of the richness of these temples was spread all over the world. Why were they destroyed even when they were financially strong? We will discuss these reasons under the following points:

1. **Economic Prosperity-** These temples were economically prosperous. The stories of their splendor were world famous. Which made foreign invaders yearn for invasion. The name of Mahmud Ghaznavi is especially notable among such invaders. It invaded India 17 times from 1001 to the middle of 1030 AD and looted India's vast wealth. It is also called idol Breaker. In 1026 AD, Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked Somnath and looted the temples there, which is famous in history. The famous Arabic historian Albaruni has described it in his travelogue. The famous historian and Buddhist monk Dhammakitti has described that- **In the 9th century, King Shrimarshrivallabh (815-862) of the Pandya dynasty attacked Sri Lanka and took away gold idols and immense wealth from the Buddhist monasteries there. The Sinhalese ruler Sen. II invaded Madurai to get those idols back.**
2. **Religious reasons-** Muslim invaders used to destroy these temples, monasteries and ashrams to spread their religion Islam and build a mosque at that place. These barbaric invaders destroyed temples to destroy Hindu Sanatan culture. Historians believe that Mughal ruler Aurangzeb used to forcibly convert thousands of Hindus to Islam every day. Even today, the Muslim population in many parts of the country is mostly descendants of Hindus.
3. **Political reasons-** Even during the expansion of their empire, The Arab and Muslim invaders used to attack these temples and merge them into their kingdom and establish Islamic rule there and they established themselves as Islamic warriors in the society.

**Islamic Architecture-** In medieval India, Islamic invaders entered to propagate their religion. After establishing their rule, they started living in India. Arabic culture in India in this era had a huge impact on Indian architecture. Medieval Muslim rulers had demolished many pre-built Hindu temples and made forts, gardens, mosques and tombs, related to Islamic civilization in India. The mosques built in the mathura-Sri Krishna Janmabhoomi, Ayodhya-Shri Ram Janmabhoomi and Kashi-Vishwanath temple premises are examples of this.

### Do you know?

- In the 18th century, beautiful and ornate designs made by pressing colored stones on engraved marble or sandstone are called pitra-dura.



The medieval Islamic rulers mostly adopted the style of local architecture. Mughal Emperor Akbar built many buildings of his capital Fatehpur Sikri in Malwa and Gujarat style. The reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan is called the golden age of architecture of medieval India. At this time, Arabic and Iranian styles had an influence on Indian architecture. The domes in our temples were constructed in mughal style. Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built many world famous buildings like Red Fort in Delhi, Taj Mahal in Agra etc. He adopted the Pitaradura style in the construction of his throne (Takht-e-Taus). The construction style of the temples of Vrindavan is influenced by the Mughal style.

After the fall of the Mughal Empire, the Western British rulers also adopted the Mughal style. But during the British period, due to constant new experiments in Indian architecture, the Indo-European style developed.

**Qutub Minar-** The world's tallest tower made of bricks is at a place called Mehrauli near Delhi, the capital of India. The height of this five-storey building



**Fig. 8.2 Iron Pillar and Qutub Minar of Mehrauli**

is 72.5 meters. Its construction was started by Qutbuddin Aibak in 1192 AD and this construction was completed by Iltutmish. The Quatul Islam Mosque near this tower, which was built from the remains of twenty-seven Hindu temples. There is also an ancient iron pillar of seven meters height in this courtyard. It is an excellent example of medieval Indian architecture. It has been included in the list of World Heritage by UNESCO. After the Sultanate period, in the Mughal period, Indian architecture expanded in terms of style etc. The Mughal historians have described the Mughal rulers as architects of the workshop of empire and religion.

**Church-** The place of worship of Christians is called a church. The Gothic style of church construction is famous in history. Churches of this style were built more in France. Key features of these churches. Sharp high arches, the use of stained glass, depicting pictures and scenes taken from the Bible.

**Development of The Art of craft-** Many types of arts are described in Vedic literature. Architecture and craft arts have a special place in these arts. In Samaveda, it has been said to build a safe house and fort- सुप्रावीरस्तु स क्षयः (Samaveda-1352). The discussion of building a habitat for the residence of horses is also found in the Samaveda- अस्तमर्वन्त आशवोऽस्तं नित्यासो वाजिनः (Sama.1737).

In the medieval period, the development of sculpture in India took place at a rapid pace. The sculpture of Bidar was world famous in the contemporary India.

Here copper and silver were used to be rooted, which is called ‘**Bidri sculpture**’. In medieval India, communities such as blacksmiths, goldsmiths, masons, weavers and sculptors etc. developed. The development of sculpture was at its peak during the time of chola rulers. Bronze sculptures of this period were made with the ‘**lost wax**’ technique. In medieval India, the Kingdom of Vijayanagara was at the peak of its splendor. The rulers here preserved the sanatani traditions and culture for three centuries, promoted the administrative systems of high quality as well as various arts such as architecture, sculpture, literature etc. Hampi, the capital of this empire, is still world famous due to its architecture and craft.

**Do you know-?**

- People who work as blacksmiths, goldsmiths, masons, carpenters and carpenters are called **Panchal** or **Vishwakarma**.

<b>dynasty</b>	<b>founded by</b>	<b>Reign</b>
Sangam Dynasty	Harihara and Bukka	1336 AD-1485 AD
saluv dynasty	Narasimha Saluv	1485 AD-1505 AD
Tuluva dynasty	Veer Narasimha	1505 AD-1570 AD
Aravidu dynasty	tirumalla	1570 AD-1650 AD

**Hampi-** Hampi city is located in the valley of Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers in the state of Karnataka. The Vijayanagara Empire in South India was founded by two Yaduvanshi brothers named Harihara and Bukka. Hampi was a major centre of trade and commerce in medieval India. In the markets, people like Muslims, Chettis, and Portuguese etc. from abroad used to come to do business here. The most famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire was Krishna Devaraya. During his reign, Hampi developed all-round.



**Figure-8.3- Ancient Hampi market**

**Do you know?**

- The city of Hampi was named after the local mother goddess Pampa. Prominent foreign travelers who visited Vijay Nagar are Niccolò da Conti (Italy), Abdurrazzaq (Iran) and Domingo Payes, Barbosa (Portugal).

**Sayanacharya**, the world-famous scholar of Vedic literature, lived in the court of Krishna Devrai. Sayanacharya wrote commentary on the Vedas, which is useful for the study of the Vedas. Hampi was a well-developed and prosperous city in the 15th-16th century. The architecture here was unique. Here grand arches and domes were built on top of palaces, buildings.

The 'Virupaksha (Shiva) temple' here is famous all over the world due to its architecture. Praising hampi's grandeur and divinity, the foreign traveler Pius has said- "it is as huge and wide as Rome in size. Innumerable people live in this city. There is no item of the whole world in its markets that is not used to get sold." The rulers of Vijay Nagar built a huge dam on the famous Maldevi River, many canals and reservoirs for drinking and irrigation. There were many cultural programs on the occasion of Navratri festival in Hampi. Mahanavami festival was very popular among them. Archaeologists have discovered the Mahanavami platform. Archaeologists have found more than five hundred monuments in excavations here. Among them are Vitthal Temple, Hazaraswamy Temple, Chidambaram Temple, Mahalbazar and Stone Chariot Mandap, etc. In 1565 AD, Muslim invaders defeated the Vijayanagara Empire in battle and destroyed the city of Hampi. Hampi was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1986.



**Fig. 8.4 Virupaksha Temple**

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

- The history of the seventh to eighteenth centuries is called-
  - Ancient History
  - Medieval History
  - Modern History
  - None
- Who built the Rajrajeshwar Temple?
  - Qutubuddin Aibak
  - Jahangir
  - Shah Jahan
  - Rajraj I
- Qutub Minar is located in-
  - Agra
  - Delhi
  - Jaipur
  - Lucknow
- Taj Mahal is located in –
  - Delhi
  - Rajasthan
  - Haryana
  - Agra
- Which South Indian city has been included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO?
  - Chennai
  - Bengluru
  - Hampi
  - Guntur

### Fill in the blanks-

- The Part of any building above the ground floor..... Is called.  
(Superstructure/Arch)
- Foreign traveler Domingo Payas ..... was a resident of. (Spain/Portugal)
- Sayanacharya wor to a .....on the vedas. (Commentary/ Teeka)
- Mahamud Ghaznavi attacked the somnath temple in .....  
(1025 AD/1026 AD)



### Match the pair correctly-

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sangam Dynasty | A. Tirumala          |
| 2. Saluv Dynasty  | B. Veer Narasimha    |
| 3. Tuluv Dynasty  | C. Narasimha Saluv   |
| 4. Arvidu Dynasty | D. Harihar and Bukka |

### Very short answer question-

1. The architecture of the temples built in Vrindavan is similar to which style?
2. Who was defeated by Pandya king Sri Vallabh by invading Sri Lanka?
3. Kandaria Mahadev Temple was built by which Chandel king?
4. Which temple was attacked by Mahmud Ghaznavi?
5. Hampi is currently located in which state of India?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Why did the kings build temples?
2. What changed in construction work in the twelfth century?
3. Write about the applied Toda construction art style.
4. Describe the Maharab style of architecture.
5. Describe medieval craftsmanship.

### Long answer questions-

1. Why were temples in India destroyed? Write in detail with the reason.
2. Describe the splendor of the ancient city of Hampi.

### Project-

1. List the famous temples of medieval India and their builders.



## Chapter- 9 Tribal and Nomadic communities

**In this chapter-** Tribes, Nomads, Banjares, Gonds, Ahoms and Mongols

In Vedic culture, the liberal and sublime thought consciousness of mystics such as वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्। (The whole of Vasudha is a family.) and यत्र विश्वं भवत्येकनीडम्। (Where the world is home.) The whole peninsula has been united. In ancient India, the basis of the organization of society was the Varna system based on karma. According to atharvaveda, यया दासान्यार्याणि वृत्रा करः (20.36.10) i.e. King Indra made the best human beings by imparting knowledge to the people deprived of knowledge. This mantra indicates that the superiors and virtuous people had made the human being decent and cultured. Over time, some disorders also arose in this developmental journey of human beings. But in this sequence of development journey, after the seventh century, many complex political, religious and social changes took place due to the neglect of Vedic literature by Islamic invaders and Europeans. But these changes were not the same in all places. Because different ethnic societies developed in different ways.

**Tribes-** Generally, societies which live in forests, mountains and caves, deprived of the prevailing knowledge and worship, are called ‘**Tribal Societies**’. The traditions and knowledge systems of these people are different from the general society. People of tribal society often live in small clans (kabilas). Their main means of livelihood are agricultural and forest products.

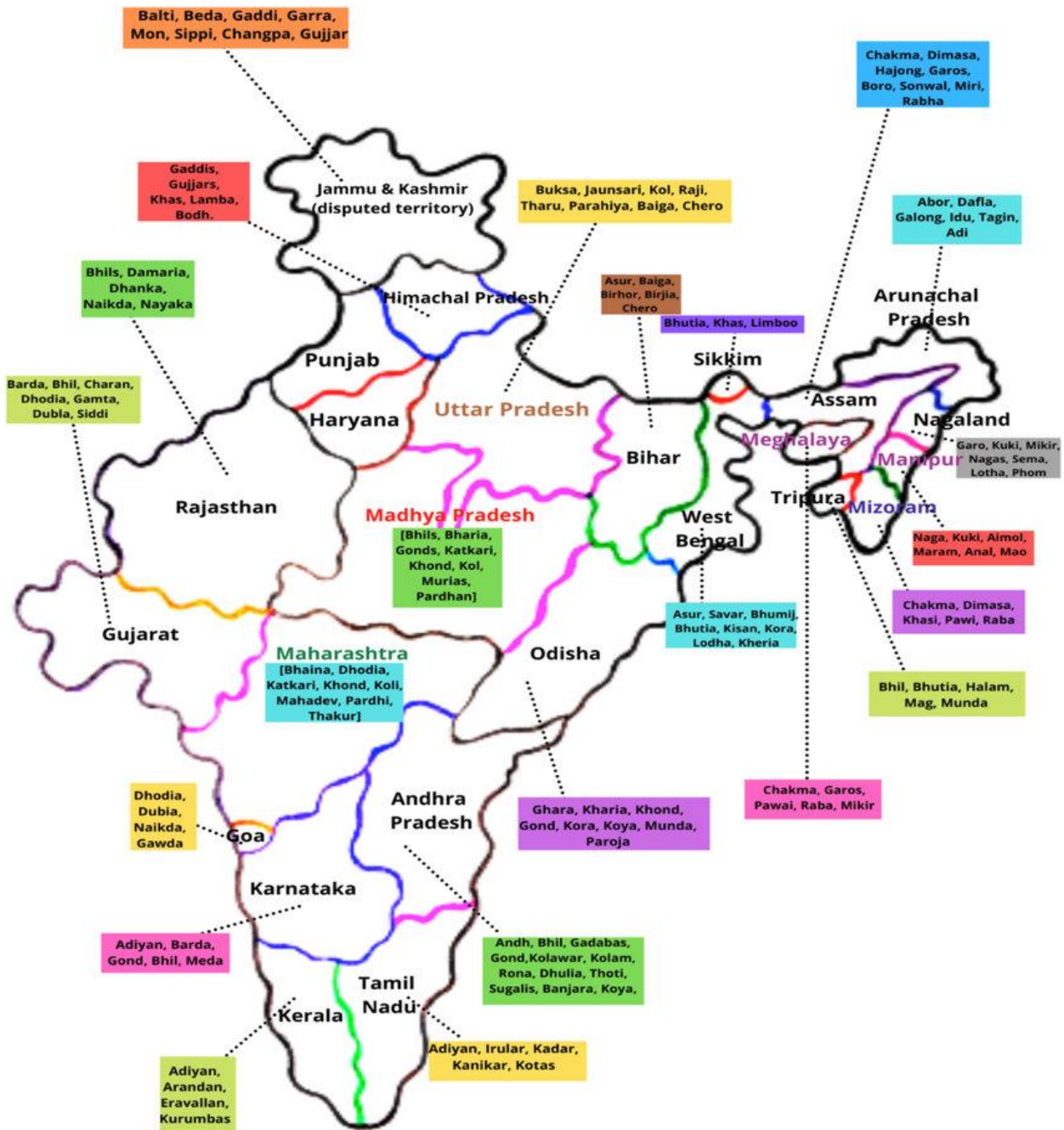
First of all, we have to consider whether these tribes were native to India or came from outside and started living here. Many times we use the word tribal for these tribes. The meaning of this word shows that these people are native to India. For example, tribes have been described in many religious scriptures including our Ramayana, Mahabharata. The episodes of Kewat and Nishadraj in Ramayana are the best examples of this. Modern historians have given little importance to these tribes in their historiography and have considered them to be separate and backward from the mainstream of society. These tribes do not have their own written history.

The family or group of families of the children of the same ancestor is called clan. The organization of these clans is based on relations. Many of these tribes earn their livelihood from farming, while the people of many tribes are hunters, collectors or pastoralists. They often use natural resources and live in different groups in the forests. There are also some communities who are roaming for sustenance, called **nomads**.

The tribal groups jointly controlled the land and pastures since ancient times. On the basis of rules made by him, he used to distribute properties among the families. In the Islamic and British periods, hierarchical society became more complex, which also had an impact on tribal societies.



**Habitat of tribes in India-** in the Indian subcontinent, these tribes usually live in forests, mountains, deserts and other inaccessible places. Even today, most of the states of India - Khokhar in Punjab, Bhil and Meena in Rajasthan, Gadaria in Jammu and Kashmir, Bhil, Lambadi, Banjara, Gond, Kol, Munda etc. in Madhya Pradesh, Santhal, Coal etc. in Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa, etc. Nagas in the north-east, Koli, Berad etc. in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bhil, Koli, Patolia,



**Map- 9.1 Major Tribal Areas in India**

Dafar in Gujarat and Ahom tribes are prominent in South India. These tribes have influenced the ruling power from ancient times to the present time and have also struggled to get their rights many times. In 1591 AD, Mughal general Raja Man Singh suppressed the cheron movement. The struggle of the Nagas against the



British rule from 1828 AD to 1878 AD and the Santhal Rebellion of 1855 AD took place.

Thus these tribes fought many struggles for their autonomy and independence and saved their culture from destruction. Both hierarchical societies and tribal societies have also been dependent on each other for their diverse needs. This relationship of confrontation and dependence also served to gradually transform both types of societies.

**Lifestyle and residence of Nomadic people-** The travelers used to travel from one place to another for their livelihood, so they were also called nomads or nomads. Often their lives depended on animal products. Apart from these, they used to buy essential items like grains, clothes, utensils, etc. from agricultural households and exchange wool, ghee, etc. from them. They also used to buy and sell goods on the way from one place to another. Some travelers also rented out their animals for the transportation of goods.

In medieval India, there were many yaawar castes such as pastoralists (who used to rear and sell animals such as horses, donkeys, bulls, etc.), daskars (hand-made goods), hawkers, dancers, singers, tamashabins and baturupiyas. These people used to perform their art for livelihood in different towns and villages. These nomadic tribes used to come and go back to their old places after a year or two. Banjara tribe was the leader among these Yawar castes. Banjaras had thousands of animals like bulls, elephants, horses, donkeys, camels, etc. to bring and carry a large amount of goods, so they were also called merchants.

**Banjara-** The group of banjare people was called 'Tanda'. There were many families in one tanda. Their lifestyle was similar to that of nomadic castes. They kept cows, bulls, donkeys, horses etc. for their trade. But many times they also rented their animals to kings, nawabs, feudal lords and traders etc. They used to purchase goods from their production areas. Because these items were cheaper in those places. After this, they used to sell the purchased goods to other places to get more profit. This process continued unabated. His tanda traveled no more than 6 or 7 miles a day.



Figure-9.1 Banjara Tanda

**Gond-** in India, the vast forest area located in the southern part of the Narmada River is called 'Gondwana'. In this area, a tribe called Gond lived in small clans. Each clan had its own king or opinion. 'Akbarnama' mentions that there were 70,000 villages in the Gond kingdom of Garh Katanga. The administrative system of these states was centralized. The states were divided into strongholds and these strongholds were under the control of some Gond clan (family). The forts were divided into Chaurasi and the Chaurasis were subdivided into Barahots (a group



of twelve villages). The rise of large empires in the medieval period changed the direction and condition of the Gond society. Their basically equal society was gradually divided into unequal social classes. The Brahmin class had become more dominant due to the land received in grants from the Gond kings. The Gond chieftains wanted to regain their tarnished reputation. Therefore, he started efforts to get recognition at par with the Rajputs, so The Gond king Of Garh Katanga Amandas assumed the title of Sangram Shah and his son Dalpat married Princess Durgavati, daughter of Chandel Rajput King Salvahan of Mahoba. After Dalpat's death at a young age, Rani Durgavati took over the reins of power in the name of her five-year-old son Veer Narayan. During his reign, the Gond kingdom expanded. Rani Durgavati was a contemporary of Mughal emperor Akbar. In 1565 AD, under the leadership of Mughal general Asif Khan, the Mughal forces attacked the Garh Katanga to expand the empire and gain economic wealth. Rani Durgavati bravely fought the Mughal army. Eventually, the queen was defeated, but the queen thought it's appropriate to die instead of surrendering to the Mughals and attained heroic momentum. As a result of the war, the Mughals established hegemony over most of the Gond kingdom and gave the rest to Veernarayan's uncle Chander Shah. In the looting after this war, the Mughal army received precious coins and a large number of elephants. After the fall of Garh Katanga, the Gond kingdom was continuously weakening. After some time, they also failed in the struggle against the powerful Budes and Marathas.

The Gond people used to do inter-state agriculture. In this agriculture, the trees and shrubs of any part of the forest were cut and burnt, making that place cultivable. When that land lost its fertility, the second part of the land was cleaned in this way. Due to this continuous process of agriculture, it was also called transferable or jhum agriculture. This agriculture is still done in different states of India.

**Ahom-** In the thirteenth century, the Ahom tribe came from present-day Myanmar (Burma) and settled in the Brahmaputra Valley region. He had established a new state and system of governance by suppressing the ancient royal system Bhuiyan (land owners). In the sixteenth century, he laid the foundation of a vast empire by defeating Chution (1523 AD) and Koch-Hajo (1581 AD). In 1662, Mughal general Mir Jumla invaded the Ahom kingdom. However, the Ahoms were defeated in this war. But the Mughal rulers could not control them for long. The Ahom people were proficient in the use of firearms. The Ahom state used to force people to work because they were dependent on unemployment. Those who did not do it were called '**pikes**'. The Ahom society was divided into clans, called '**khel**'. There were many villages under the control of a game. Military service was compulsory for the adults of the society. The Ahom people were not familiar with the art of handicrafts. They used to import essential commodities from other states. The Ahoms worshipped their tribal gods and goddesses. Gradually the influence of Brahmins on this society increased and during the time of King Shiv Singh (1714 to 44 AD), they were absorbed into



Hinduism. The Ahom society was a much more cultured society, where scholars were respected. Theatrical work was predominant in this tribe. Many Sanskrit texts were translated into their local language. Historical texts called ‘**Buranji**’ were first written in Ahom and later in Assamese language. In conclusion, we can say that there was a lot of social change in the Indian subcontinent during this era. The caste system-based society and the tribal people came in contact with each other and exchanged ideas. The exchange of ideas led to significant changes such as changes in lifestyle, livelihood and religion. These tribes became aware of their rights due to participating in the regime. She struggled to achieve and protect her rights.

**Mongol-** The most famous pastoral and hunter-gatherer tribe in history belonged to the Mongols. They lived in the grasslands (steppes) of Central Asia and forests on the north side. Genghis Khan established a huge empire in 1206 AD by establishing unity between the Mongols and Turks. The Mongol people had well-organized military and administrative arrangements, based on the support of various ethnic and religious groups. Jalaluddin Muhammad Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty, was also a Mongolian.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Which tribe is found in panjab?  
 A. Meena                      B. Bhil                      C. Raika                      D. Khokar
2. Which of the following is a nomadic caste-  
 A. Meena                      B. Bhil                      C. Banjara                      D. Khokar
3. How many villages were in the Gond kingdom of garh Katanga?  
 A. One Lakh                      B. 70 Thousand  
 C. 60 Thousand                      D. 10 Thousand
4. From where did ahom come in India-  
 A. Nepal                      B. Bhutan  
 C. Burma                      D. China
5. Where did the mongols live?  
 A. Central Asia                      B. South Asia  
 C. Arab                      D. Europe

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Tribal people native to..... (India/Africa)
2. Family of banjaras . . . . .are called. (Tanda/Pike)
3. The most famous pastoral and hunter-gatherer tribes were..... (Ahom/Mongol)
5. The region Situated to the south of Narmada River is called..... (Gondwana/Kalinga)

### Tell the truth/ false-

1. The families and groups of families of the tribes are called clans. (True/False)
2. The Gond tribe used to do shifted agriculture. (True/False)



- 
3. Nomadic people lived in one place and earned a living. (True/False)  
4. Gond king Amandas assumed the title of Sangram Shah. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly-

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhil and Meena | A. Madhya Pradesh    |
| 2. Gadaria        | B. Punjab            |
| 3. Santhal        | C. Rajasthan         |
| 4. Khokhar        | D. Jammu and Kashmir |

### Very short answer question-

1. What is a tribe?
2. Which tribes are found in our country?
3. What was the historical work written by the Ahom people?
4. Who expanded the Gondwana kingdom?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What was the medium of exchange between the yawars and the peasants?
2. What was the contribution of the Banjara community in the then trade and commerce?
3. Describe the status of tribes in ancient India?
4. What do you understand by jhum agriculture?
5. Mention the early history of the Ahom people.

### Long Answer Questions –

1. Describe the lifestyle of the people.
2. Describe the Gond Empire in detail.

### Project-

1. Make a list of the tribes living in your vicinity and find out their history. transferable or jhum



## Chapter 10

# Medieval Bhakti Movement and the Rise of Regional Cultures

**In this chapter-** Faith in God, Bhakti and Sufi Movement in Medieval India, Regional Cultures - Malayalam Language, Jagannathi Sect, Rajasthani Heroic Tradition, Miniature Painting Tradition, Kathak Dance, Bengal as a Regional Culture.

**Faith in God-** Since the beginning of creation, man has been worshipping Ishwara. There is a mention in Vedic literature- अग्ने सख्ये मा रिषामा वयं तव । (Sam. 66) O adorable Agnidev! We want to be friends with you, so that we will always be happy. In a mantra of Samaveda, it is said that- ईशानमिन्द्र तस्थुष । (Sam. 680) means, O Indra! You are the master of the whole world. तदिदास भुवनेषु ज्येष्ठम् । (सामवेद-1483) That is, the soul of the world is Brahma. At the beginning of his development phase, human beings while living in different groups have been worshipping their Kula devata (clan deities), Gram Devata (village deities) and Matru Devi (mother goddesses) etc. With the rise of states and empires, cities and trade etc. had developed, people came closer to each other due to business work, which increased ideological communication and new ideas developed. At that time people were attracted to the idea of God that, if a person goes to God with devotion, he gets freedom from the bondage of birth and death. As mentioned in The Bhagavad Gita, it is mentioned that सर्वधर्मान्परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं ब्रज । अहं त्वा सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः ॥ (18.66) That is, leave the shelter of all dharmas and come to my refuge alone. I will absolve you of all sins, don't worry. This idea of Shrimad Bhagavad Gita was popular in the early centuries. There is a similar mention in the Puranas that no matter what caste or creed the devotee belongs to, he can get the grace of God with true devotion. This ideology of devotion became so popular that even Buddhists and Jains shared these beliefs in their lives.

**Bhakti and Sufi Movement in Medieval India-** Religious movement started in India in the sixth century. The Bhakti movement was led by twelve Alwaar (Vaishnava) and Tirsath Nayanar (Shaiva) saints of South India. He adopted the ideals of Sangam literature and incorporated them in the values of devotion. Nayanar and Alwaar were wandering saints who used to travel by singing hymns and songs of the deities. This period was a period of awakening



Fig. 10.1 Adiguru Shankaracharya



spiritually and culturally. Shankaracharya, the exponent of Advaita philosophy in the eighth century, was born in the state of Kerala. According to him, both the soul and the Supreme Divine are the same. The world is false, he called it Maya and preached to adopt the path of knowledge. Ramanuja was born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century. He propounded the principle of specific duality. According to him, the soul having its individual power even after connecting with Supreme Divine. In the Bhakti movement, four opinions were established by Vaishnava saints in the south against Shankaracharya's Advaita philosophy.

1. Shri Sampradaya - Ramanujacharya (Vishishtadvaita)
2. Brahma Sampradaya - Madhvacharya (Dvaita)
3. Vaishnava Sampradaya - Vallabhacharya (Shuddhadvaita)
4. Sankadi Sect - Nimbarkacharya (Dvaitadvaita)

Saint Ramanand is credited with spreading the Bhakti movement from South India to North India. He was born in Prayagraj in about thirteen hundred AD. Like Ramanuja, he also accepted devotion as the only means of salvation. His main disciples were Raidas (Harijan), Kabir (Julaha), Dhanna (Jat), Sena (Barber), Pipa (Rajput) etc. From the teachings of Ramananda, bhakti was born into two sects – 1. **Sagun** 2. **Nirgun Bhakti**.

1. **Sagun Sampradaya**- In the Sagun sampradaya, there were Ram devotees like Tulsidas, Nabhadass and Krishna devotees like Nimbarka, Ballabhacharya, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Surdas and Meera Bai.
2. **Nirguna Sampradaya** - Kabir was the most famous representative of this sect. Who strongly opposed caste and creed? Apart from these, there were Saint Ravidas, Malook Das etc.

Between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries, there were many saints in Maharashtra, who propagated devotion among the masses. Such devotees were Saint Gyaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram, Samarth Ramdas, Sakhubai and Chokhamela. Among them were some saints who belonged to a caste considered untouchable. All of them were worshippers of Vitthal i.e. Lord Vishnu located in Pandarpur. He opposed the evils spread in the then society and promoted humanist ideas. Gujarati saint Narsi Mehta was one such saint. Some Nath panths also emphasized on rigorous training of mind and body through activities like yogasana, pranayama and chintan meditation.

**Veer Shaivism Movement**- The Veer Shaivism Movement was started in the twelfth century by his companions like Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Ak Mahadevi. All of them were in favor of equality of individuals and were opposed to all kinds of rituals and idolatry.

**Sufi Movement**- The mystic saints of Islam have been called Sufis. He emphasized love and devotion to God and compassion towards all human beings. His residence was called '**Khanqah**' and the disciples were called **Murid**. The religion associations of sufis were divided into Ba-Shara (supporters of Islamic doctrine) and Be-Shara (not bound by Islamic doctrine). Many Sufi saints came from Central Asia in the eleventh century and settled in India. Among them, there

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was a long tradition of Chishti and Auliyas. In India, the Chishti and Suhrawardy series had deep roots. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer started the Chishti series in India. Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki of Delhi, Baba Farid of Punjab (disciple of Bakhtiar Kaki), Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya, Sheikh Burhanuddin and Bandanwaz Gisudraj of Delhi were prominent Sufi saints. Two important disciples of Baba Farid were Nizamuddin Auliya and Alauddin Sabir. The main disciples of Auliya were Sheikh Salim Chishti, Amir Khusro, and Amir Hasan Dehlvi. Sufi saints used to sit in their khanqahs, where all kinds of people used to come.

### **Prominent saint poet-**

**Guru Nanak Dev (1469 AD-1539 AD)** - Guru Nanak Dev emphasized on the message of brotherhood and social unity in the society. He emphasized on monotheism. The collection of his teachings is known as (Guru Granth Sahib). He is called the originator of Sikhism. Guru Nanak's thoughts had a profound impact on the Sikh movement. The famous Golden Temple of the Sikhs still exists in Amritsar.

**Sant Kabir (1440 AD-1518 AD)** - Kabir was a contemporary of Sultan Sikandar Lodi. Kabir emphasized on the worship of Nirgun God along with the reform of caste system. His followers were called Kabi Panthis. Kabir's collection of speech is famous as **Bijak**, which has three parts - Sakhi, Sabad, and Ramini.

In this way, saints of all religions have incorporated the spirit of public welfare in their thoughts. Through his sermons, he has also tried to remove the inequalities, evils spread in the society, while expressing his devotion (love) to that supreme truth God. Thus, the Bhakti movement kept the religious and cultural unity of India intact.

**Regional Cultures in Medieval India-** India has been a land of cultural diversity since ancient times. Here in each region, diversity - language, specific food, dress, literature, dance, music, etc., which is the identity of the people here, has existed since ages. These regional cultures have evolved through a variety of complex processes. These have changed over time. These regional traditions have developed as a result of exchange of ideas and traditions of other regions of greater India. Along with some similarities in these traditions, there have also been some transformations. Time has played a specific role in demarcation among diverse sectors.

**The Malayalam language-** The Cher Kingdom in medieval times, was founded in the ninth century. It is part of the present-day State of Kerala located in the south-western part of India. It is known from the records here that the script and language here was Malayalam. The Chera people were more influenced by Sanskrit traditions. The theaters here tell this. The literature of this language dates back to about the 12th century. The 14th century grammar and poetic text '**Lilitilakam**' has been composed in '**manipravalam**' style. This style indicates the co-use of Sanskrit and regional language as Mani and Praval.

**Jagannathi sampradaya** - Cultures and religious traditions also developed in other areas of medieval India. The Jagannathi sect of Orissa and the Jagannath Temple are the best examples of this. Even today, the wooden statue of Jagannath is made by the local people. Probably Jagannath was the local deity, who was later considered to be the form of Vishnu. In the 12th century, King Anantavarman of The Ganga dynasty built the temple of Lord Jagannath ji in Jagannath Puri. In 1230 AD, Anangbhima II declared Lord Jagannath as the master of this kingdom and described himself as his representative. Later, this temple gained importance as a major pilgrimage center. It also had an impact on social and political affairs there. Because those who conquered the Orissa region believed that if the temple was controlled, the local people would also accept their power.

**Traditions of Rajasthani Valour-** Present-day Rajasthan was called 'Rajputana' by the British people. It is believed that the Rajputs gave the region a distinct culture, which was associated with the ideals and aspirations of the rulers there. In the 8th century, most of the areas of Rajasthan were ruled by Rajput kings. Bappa Rawal, Prithviraj Chauhan, Ranasanga and Rana Pratap, etc. were brave kings. The people of Rajputana are famous for their courage, valour and valour. His heroic stories are still preserved in local literature today. Even today, the emotions of friendship, ownership, love, bravery and anger are strongly portrayed on the psyche. The women of Rajputana also followed them in the life and death of their brave husbands. Jauhar and Sati practices were examples of this. That is, when heroic warriors attained martyrdom in battle, their wives also burned themselves in the fire along with their husbands.

**Kathak Dance-** The major bases of Indian culture are music and dance. Many styles of music and dance have been prevalent since ancient times. The Kathak style of dance is associated with North India. The word Kathak is derived from katha. It has been used for storytelling in Sanskrit and other language literatures. In ancient times, various stories in Kathak style were presented by katha vyasas in temples by embellishing them with gestures and music. In the 15th-16th century, this Kathak style took the form of Kathak dance style. It was now being presented as a folk drama (Rasleela) through various narratives. Later, this style flourished in the form of Jaipur and Lucknow gharana. This art was specially advanced during the reign of Nawab Wajid Ali in Lucknow. Today this dance style is prevalent in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and



Figure-10.2- Kathak dance





Bihar etc. It focuses on good costumes, fast footing, presentation of stories and acting. In addition, Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali (Kerala), Odissi (Odisha), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri (Manipur) are considered classical dances. Classical refers to skilled performance consisting of specific trainings.

**Miniature Painting Tradition-** Painting in India has evolved according to traditional methods. The oldest miniature paintings were painted on coils or wooden boards. In Western India, this art was also used to illustrate Jain texts. Over time, these miniature paintings were often painted on cloth or paper by water colors. In the medieval period, the tradition of miniatures was widely developed. In the Mughal period, the best painters were protected. These painters often painted manuscripts. Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi and Kishangarh etc. were famous as centers of painting. The painting of '**Radharani**' (Bani-Thani) made by painter Nihal Singh in Kishangarh style is the best painting of that period. One such style developed in the 17th century in the Himalayan region, called the '**Basholi**' style. Bhanudatta's '**Rasmanjari**' is depicted in this style. During Nadir Shah's invasion of 1739 AD, painters migrated to the Himalayan region to preserve their art. The painting developed in this area was called '**Kangra**' style.



**Fig. 10.3 Bani-Thani (Radharani)**

**Bengal as a regional culture** - As a regional cultures and traditions that emerged in the medieval period also influenced the entire Indian Territory. Most of these cultures and traditions were ancient and some were also new. Bangla is one such regional culture. It is clear from Sanskrit literature written “between” the first century BC that the Bengali language is close to Sanskrit but it has an independent existence. This language evolved from gradual development. It also has a huge repository of non-Sanskrit words, which are associated with tribal, Persian and European languages. The initial Bengali literature can be classified into two categories- the first category is of '**Mangal**' and '**Bhakti literature**' and the second category is of '**Nath literature**'. The major literatures composed in Bengali language are the songs of Manamati Gopichandra, stories related to the worship of Dharma Thakur, fairy tales, folk tales and ballad songs. Nath literature is related to Nath sanyasis, who used to perform various yogic activities. Dharma Thakur is one such popular regional Nath Dev. They are often worshipped in the form of stone or wooden statues. In the 15th century, many temples were built here, which are very important from the point of view of architecture. The shape of these temples was two-roofed or chauchala (four roofs). The temples of Bishnupur in Bengal are famous for their excellent decoration.

In the 16th century, a large number of people settled in the marshy and forested areas of south-eastern Bengal. They cleared the forests and started cultivating paddy there. Most of these tribal people, who had joined the communities there as new farmers. During this period, Bengal came under the rule of the Mughals. The Bengali people were forcibly converted by the Mughals. The Mughal people had built mosques to encroach on the land there. The residents were assured of facilities by the community leaders. These leaders and teachers were described as having supernatural powers and the common people started calling them pirs with affection, respect and respect. This category included many Sufi saints, religious leaders, various Hindu and Buddhist gods and goddesses etc. Later, the worship system of Pirs became very popular in Bengal.

**Food-** Due to the Badgal river plain, it is mostly produced by paddy and fish. Therefore, the main food of the inhabitants here is rice and fish. Fish has been described in many places in Bengali literature. They are also painted in the form of paintings in temples. A Brahmin has always been a nirmish bhoji. But in the 13th century, the Brihad Dharma Purana written in Bengal allows the local Brahmins of Bengal to eat certain types of fish.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. When did religious movements begin?
 

A. In the 6th century	B. In the 8th century
C. In the 9th century	D. in the 12th century
2. According to Shankaracharya, both soul and god are-
 

A. Different	B. Together	C. Same	D. No One
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3. Vitthal Dev at Pandharpuris the image of which dieity-
 

A. Brahma	B. Vishnu	C. Shiva	D. Indra
-----------	-----------	----------	----------
4. Statue of Lord Jagannath is make-
 

A. Stone	B. Iron C	C. Wood	D. Gold
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5. Johar is the tradition of which region-
 

A. Bengal	B. South India	C. Saurashtra	D. Rajasthan
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### Fill in the blanks-

1. British used to call Rajasthan as.....
2. Was the exponent of monism.....
3. What the exponent of dualism.
4. Was the language of the Cher stake? (Malayalam/Tamil)
5. Ras manjari is portrayed by ..... (Bhanudatta/Bhanugupta)

### Match the correct pair-

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Gujarat       | A. Mirabai     |
| 2. Mewar         | B. Narsi Mehta |
| 3. Kathak        | C. Kerala      |
| 4. Kathakali     | D. Tamil Nadu  |
| 5. Bharatanatyam | E. Jaipur      |



### True/ tell me the truth-

1. Nihal Singh is related to Jodhpur Chitrashalai. (True/False)
2. Maharana Pratap was born in Rajasthan. (True/False)
3. Chauchala means four roofs. (True/False)
4. The development of the Bahasoli style took place in the seventeenth century. (True/False)

### Very short answer question-

1. Who is the chief acharya of Advaita philosophy?
2. Madhvacharya belonged to which sect?
3. What is the descriptive theme of Lila Tilakam Granth?
4. Which king declared himself as the representative of Lord Jagannath?
5. Where did the Bansohali style evolve?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Name the major sects of Vaishnava Sant Tradition.
2. Explain the meaning of nirguna and sagun sects.
3. Name the prominent saints of the Bhakti movement in 13th century Maharashtra.
4. Write a brief note on Malayalam language.
5. Mention two categories of Bengali literature.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the bhakti movement while explaining devotion to God.
2. Mention the tradition of miniature paintings.

### Project-

1. List the costumes and food of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Punjab states of India.



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## Chapter-11

### Regional Political Powers in 18<sup>th</sup> Century

**In this chapter-** Political situation of the eighteenth century, empire division, and major regional powers - Hyderabad, Awadh, Bengal, Rajputana, Sikh, Maratha and Jat.

**The political situation of the 18<sup>th</sup> century-** The period of the 18th century is of special importance in Indian history. At this time, the political situation in India had suddenly started changing rapidly in a relatively short span of time. During this period, the administrative efficiency of the Mughals began to end. The control of the Mughal subedars over the provinces was beginning to strengthen. Due to the continuous decrease in the amount of revenue reaching the capital, the economic condition of the Mughals was beginning to weaken. In the midst of this political and economic crisis, Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, invaded Delhi in 1739 AD and looted the entire city. After this, Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India five times between 1748 AD and 1761 AD and looted heavily in North India. During this time, the influence of two elite factions in the Mughal Empire - Iranians and Turanis - increased. The later Mughal emperors remained mere puppets due to the active rivalry of these groups.

**Empire Division-** By the 18th century, the Mughal Empire had split into several independent regional states. During this period, the states that became independent from the Mughal Empire can be divided into three groups:

1. **First Group-** This group consisted of states which were formerly provinces of the Mughals, but in the 18th century these states started becoming independent as regional powers. But among the states formally associated with the Mughals were Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.
2. **Second Group-** States which were administratively autonomous during the rule of the Mughals before the 18th century. Many states of Rajputana can be included in these.
3. **Third Group-** This group includes those states, which became independent from the rule of the Mughals after a long struggle. Maratha, Sikh and Jat states were included in this group.

#### **Major regional powers-**

**Hyderabad-** Nizam-ul-Mulk **Asaf Jah** (1724–1748) founded the state of Hyderabad. He was a very powerful member of the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar.

**Awadh-** Awadh state was established by **Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan** in 1731 AD. Awadh emerged as a prosperous state after the dissolution of the Mughal Empire.


**Bengal-** **Murshid Quli Khan** was appointed by the Mughals as the Subedar of Bengal. Due to the weak rule of the Mughal rulers, Bengal was separated from

their control. Taking advantage of the opportunity, **Alivardi Khan** (1740-1756) laid the foundation of The Rule of Bengal.

**Rajput estates-** Stetes Before the 18th century, many Rajput families such as Amer and Jodhpur ruled mostly independently in their states due to their intentions under the Mughal rule. After the weakening of the Mughal power, these rulers expanded the area under their control and established independent states. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Malwa etc. were such states.

**Sikhs-** In the 17th century, Sikhs were formed as a political community. After the death of The 10th Guru of the Sikhs, Govind Singh, in 1708 AD, Khalsa under the leadership of Banda Bahadur rebelled against the Mughal power. In the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves first in batches and later in the Mishlas. The combined armies of these groups and Mishlas were called '**Dal Khalsa**'. Dal Khalsa used to hold meetings in Amritsar on Vaisakhi and Deepawali festivals. The Sikhs had established the **Rakhi system. In this system, farmers were charged 20% of their produce. In return, they were given protection.** In the late eighteenth century, the border of the Sikh state extended from the Indus River to the Yamuna River. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a powerful ruler of the Sikh community. He made Lahore his capital in 1799 AD by gathering various Sikh groups. Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Afghanistan and appointed **Hari Singh Nalwa** as the Subedar there. During his reign, peace was established in Afghanistan.

**Maratha-** Chhatrapati Shivaji established an independent Maratha state. The Maratha Empire expanded between 1720 and 1761 AD. The Marathas snatched Malwa and Gujarat from the Mughals in 1720 AD. By 1730 AD, the Marathas

<b>Introduction of Shivaji</b>	
	
<b>Full Name</b>	Shivaji Raje Bhonsle
<b>Birth</b>	February 19, 1630 AD
<b>Birth place</b>	Shivneri, Maharashtra
<b>date of death</b>	April 3, 1680 AD
<b>place of death</b>	Raigarh
<b>father mother</b>	Shahji Bhonsle, Jijabai
<b>Guru's name</b>	Samarth Guru Ramdas
<b>Title</b>	Chhatrapati
<b>Reign</b>	1642 - 1680 AD
<b>Coronation</b>	June 6, 1674 AD
<b>Successor</b>	Sambhaji

had acquired ownership of South India and also got the right to collect Chauth (security tax) and sardeshmukhi tax in these areas. Maratha chieftains like Scindia, Gaikwad and Bhonsle had gathered large armies. Ujjain and Indore developed as important commercial and cultural centers during the reign of Marathas.

Many new avenues of trade opened in the areas controlled by the Marathas. Their commercial links were established up to Pune, Nagpur, Burhanpur, Chanderi, Agra, Surat, Lucknow, and Prayagraj. After Shivaji's death, his successors were not capable and powerful, so the reins of

governance went into the hands of his Peshwa (Prime Minister). During the peshwa's reign, the boundaries of the Maratha kingdom expanded the most. Among them, Peshwa Bajirao was the most powerful. During the reign of Sadashiv Rao Bhau, the boundaries of the Maratha kingdom were extended to Delhi. In 1761 AD, there was a third battle of Panipat between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Peshwa Sadashivrao Bhau, in which the Marathas were defeated and the influence of the Marathas from North India was eliminated. Later, The British-Maratha (1775 AD-1819 AD) Maratha power had come to an end in the struggle.

**Jats-** In the 17th-18th century, The Jats strengthened their power by establishing control in the areas of West Delhi under the leadership of Chudaman. The Jat community was originally agriculturists. During this period, cities like Panipat and Ballabgarh, which were dominated by him, became important trading centers. The Jats had established their dominance over the areas between Delhi and Agra in the 1680s. Maharaja Surajmal was the most powerful ruler of the Jat dynasty. Bharatpur emerged as a powerful state during his reign. When Nadir Shah invaded Delhi in 1739 AD, many rich people of Delhi took refuge in Bharatpur at that time. The Fort of Bharatpur was never conquered by the Mughals and the British, so it is called the **Fort of Lohagarh**. The water palaces of Deeg are famous for their architecture. Amer and Agra styles have been adopted in their construction.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. When did Nadir Shah Attacke Delhi-
 

A. 1749 A.D.	B. 1719 AD.
C. 1729 AD.	D. 1739 AD
2. When did Ahmad Shah Abdali fight against the Peshwa?
 

A. in 1265	B. In 1733
C. In 1754	D. in 1763.
3. When did 'Sadat Khan' was appointed as Subedar of Awadh-
 

A. 1723	B. 1722	C. 1724	D.1725
---------	---------	---------	--------
4. Sikhs used to collect what percentage of tax under the Rakhi system?
 

A. 20%	B. 25%	C. 30%	D. 15%
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### Fill in the blanks-

1. Maharaja Ranjit Singh made his capital. (Delhi/Lahore)
2. Nadir Shah attacked Delhi in ..... (1739/1740)
3. The famous fort of Deeg ... is located in. (Bharatpur/Jaipur)
4. The Third Battle of Panipat took Place in. (1763 AD/1761 AD)

### Tell the truth/ false-

1. the most powerful ruler of the Jat dynasty was Maharaja Surajmal. (True/False)
2. Murshid Quli Khan was appointed subedar of Bengal. (True/False)
3. In the Maratha kingdom, the commander was called the Peshwa. (True/False)



4. In the British-Maratha conflict, Maratha power came to an end. (True/False)

**Match the pair correctly-**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Ujjain     | A. Jat                                     |
| 2. Indore     | B. Holkar                                  |
| 3. Bharatpur  | C. Joint armies of Sikh Jathas and Mishals |
| 4. Dal Khalsa | D. Scindia                                 |

**Very short answer question-**

1. When did Nadir Shah invade India?
2. By whom were sardesh mukhi and chauth taxes charged?
3. Wher was the capitale to Maharaja Ranjeet Singh?
4. What were the combined armies of jathas and mishals called?

**Short Answer Questions-**

1. What do you know about Chauth and Sardeshmukhi?
2. What do you know the 18th century Sikh state?
3. Which Muslim state was established in the south? Describe it.
4. How many groups divided The Mughal Empire?

**Long answer questions-**

1. Tell us in detail about the Maratha Empire?
2. Describe the old Mughal kingdoms?

**Project-**

1. Collect information about Maharaja Surajmal.



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# Ved Bhushan 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Civil Life





## Chapter-12

### Health and Government

**In this chapter-** Meaning of health, Role of spirituality in health, Health and government, Public health services, Private health services, Health services in India, Health care and equality, Corona a global pandemic, Oxygen.

A healthy body and mind is an invaluable treasure of human life. In Vedic literature, while wishing for a healthy and happy human life, it is prayed- 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः । सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत् ॥' (गरुड पुराण 35.51) That is, May all be happy, may all be healthy, all should have gentle (welfare) thoughts and no creature should be a victim of sorrow. Therefore, being stress-free, worry-free, fear-free and happy is the sign of a healthy life.

**Meaning of health-** The word Swasthya (health) is derived from the Sanskrit word Swasthya (स्वस्थ). It is made up of a combination of two words (स्व+स्थ, अथवा सु+स्थ). The basic meaning of the word health is to be beautifully stable in oneself, that is, to live a yogic life. Physically, the word health means to keep the body and mind free from various worries, diseases and injuries etc. But health is not just related to diseases. For good health, we need to consider the causes that adversely affect our health in addition to diseases. For example, if people get clean water, pollution-free air and plenty of food to drink, they will generally be healthy.

**Role of spirituality in health-** Yoga and living a spiritual life is the basic mantra of complete health. In Shrimad Bhagavad Gita, Shri Krishna says that- युक्ताहार विहारस्य युक्त चेष्टस्य कर्मसु । युक्त स्वप्नावबोधस्य योगो भवति दुःखहा ॥ (Geeta.6.17)) That is, for a healthy life, everything should be best for diet and behavior. It is further said that- आयुः सत्त्व बलारोग्य सुखप्रीति विवर्धनाः । रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिराहृद्या आहाराः सात्विक प्रियाः । (Geeta.17.8) That is, to increase age, sattva, strength, health, happiness and mutual love, brotherhood, we should eat sattvik and interesting food. A person who eats such food has a long life and a healthy body. It is clear from this that spiritual knowledge, yoga, spiritual practice and sattvik food are of paramount importance to achieve complete health in our lives. In Vedic literature, it has been said in the context of tuberculosis infectious disease- यक्ष्मं सर्वस्मादात्मनस्तमिदं वि वृहामि ते (Rig 10.163.5) it is clear from this mantra that in ancient times the recitation of Veda mantras was used for the diagnosis of infectious diseases like tuberculosis. In atharvaveda, methods of hydrotherapy, suryakiran therapy, psychic therapy, surgery etc. have been mentioned.

**Health and Government-** In a democracy, the government is expected to do public welfare works like education, health, employment, housing, power supply and drinking water etc. In our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the



government to provide better health facilities to the people, while ensuring public interest by the government or the state. Therefore, it is clear that the role of the government in health services is important and paramount. Health services in our country can be divided into two parts - public health services and private health services.

**Public health services-** Public health services provided by the government to the people free of cost or at an affordable rate are called public health services. Health services are a state subject in our Constitution. But the Central Government wants to make this subject a concurrent list subject. Because by becoming a subject of the concurrent list, both the state and central government can work to make laws on it. There are mainly three types of public sector health centers or hospitals in our country-

1. There are primary health centers in rural areas. These centres have at least one doctor, nurse and village health worker. In these centers, treatment of general category diseases is done. They also have primary sub-health centres.
2. There are community health centers at the block level. These hospitals often have more than one specialist doctor. It has facilities for delivery and general surgery along with the Department of Overdose (Outdoor Patient Department).
3. There are district hospitals at the district level. These hospitals often have doctors and specialists related to all diseases. All of them work for the maintenance and inspection of health centers and provide health services to the people at the highest level.

In addition to these, the State and Central Governments have established medical colleges, universities and All India Institutes of Medical Sciences for treatment of serious and complex diseases, medical training, research on new subjects and proper implementation of health services. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a group of public sector medical colleges in India. It was created as an autonomous institution by an Act of 1956 AD. In order to improve the health services in the country, in 2014, the Government of India has planned to build 14 new AIIMS in different parts of India. Under this scheme, the Government of India has decided to open one AIIMS in each state by 2022 AD.

**Private Health Services-** Treating people by doctors in their residence or private hospitals by charging them reasonable fees is called private health services. Private health services are not indirectly controlled by the Government. These medical services are much more expensive than public medical services. At present, the development of private health services in our country has also increased in abundance. These health services are divided into two parts - registered medical practitioners (RMPs) and hospitals run by commercial and voluntary organizations and trusts. In rural areas and small towns, there are registered medical practitioners (RMPs) who treat common diseases. Apart from this, there are business and voluntary organizations and trusts, which treat common and serious diseases of the people by building large hospitals with



modern facilities on a large scale. Today, world-class specialists and medical facilities are available in these hospitals in our country, so foreign patients also come here for treatment. These hospitals are very expensive, they cannot provide treatment to the general and poor people. The government has made efforts to treat common people at a cheaper rate in these hospitals, but they are not very effective.

**Health Services in India-** From the point of view of the study, some of the important points of health services in India are as follows:

1. In present-day India, more than **30,000** people get medical qualification every year. India has the largest number of medical colleges and doctors in the world.
2. Most of India's doctors reside in urban areas, so the development and expansion of health services in villages has not been done effectively.
3. Health services have increased at present as compared to previous years. For example, in India in 1950, where there were only 2717 hospitals, today this number has increased to more than 25,000.
4. About five lakh people in India die every year from tuberculosis (TB) disease and about two million people are affected by malaria disease every year.
5. The quality of health services in India is good and affordable. For this reason, a large number of people from abroad come to India for treatment, which is called '**Medical Tourists**'.
6. Diseases like cholera, stomach worms, and hepatitis etc. are caused by the consumption of contaminated water. Therefore, they are called communicable diseases.
7. India is the fourth largest manufacturer of medicines in the world.
8. There are more than half of children in India who become victims of malnutrition or undernutrition due to lack of proper nutrition.

Extraordinary progress has been made in medical science at the present time. Today, new techniques and methods of world-class treatment are available in our country.

Even after the above positive development, we are unable to provide proper health services to the public. This is a contradictory situation, contrary to our expectations. At present, there are good hospitals and experienced doctors in our country. But health services are inadequate in proportion to the population. There is a dire need for progress.

**Healthcare and Equality-** In our Constitution, it has been stated as the primary duty of the government or the state to provide good and basic health facilities to the people while ensuring public interest. The government should



**Figure-12.1 Community Health**



protect the right to life of every person. If a hospital is not able to provide treatment to the person on time, it means that he is not being given protection of life. The government receives taxes from the public to run these services, so these facilities are public. At present, health facilities in private hospitals have developed more than government healthcare centres. But due to these facilities being very expensive in private hospitals, the poor person cannot get treatment in them. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to try to control such a situation and force these hospitals to provide healthcare to the poor, backward people as well. Important schemes like Ayushman, Janani Suraksha, Medical Insurance, Medicine Distribution, and Chief Minister's Health etc. are being run by the Central and State Governments for free treatment of the people.

**Corona is a global epidemic-** epidemic called Kovid-2019 is spread not only in India but all over the world. The first patient of the Corona epidemic was found in China. After this, the infection of this disease spread all over the world. From 2019 to the current year 2021 (May), more than 15 crore people were infected with this disease all over the world. At the time of this epidemic, the total corona infected cases in India were 2 crore 85 lakh 74 thousand 350. Of these, about 3 lakh 40 thousand 702 people died. In the second wave of Corona, 624 doctors died.



**Fig. 12.2 Vaccination**

Many people also died due to ‘**Black fungus**’ disease and lack of oxygen due to corona epidemic. Due to this, the balance of the whole world in terms of health was disturbed and the wheel of progress of people at the global level had come to

### Do you know?

- **Guidelines issued by the government to prevent corona infection-**
  1. Get out of the house only wearing a mask.
  2. Stay two yards away from everyone.
  3. Washing hands frequently with soap.
  4. Using sanitizer.
  5. Do not touch eyes, nose and mouth again and again.
  6. Had to step out of the house only when absolutely necessary.

a standstill. The academic level of the students had lagged behind. Almost all the countries of the world were struggling with economic crisis. At present, many vaccines have been developed in India and globally to prevent this disease. Among these, vaccines called ‘**Covid Shield**’ and ‘**Co-vaccine**’ have been invented in India.

In our country, all citizens have been vaccinated free of cost by the central government and booster doses are being administered if necessary.

**Oxygen-** It is impossible to imagine life without oxygen. If a person has a disease in the respiratory system, then he needs oxygen artificially. In the second wave

of the global pandemic Corona period, this problem was highly created due to lack of oxygen. Because at that time artificial oxygen was not produced in our country as per the requirement. Due to this, there was a crisis on human life. But soon this serious problem was controlled by the Government. The Government of India has been emphasizing on the development of new oxygen plants and medical facilities to deal with the possible threats of epidemics like Corona and infectious diseases etc. During this pandemic period, all of us have well experienced the importance of pranavayu in life. We need to plant more and more trees to avoid such crises in the future. So that the balance of the amount of natural oxygen on the earth is maintained.

### Do you know?

- **OPD-** This is the short form of Out Patient Department or Out Patient Department. In which the primary treatment of diseases is done. Before being admitted to a particular ward in the hospital, the patient OPD. I go to
- **Generic name-** The chemical names of medicines help in identifying the ingredients used in the medicines. For example, if the medicine companies sell Paracetamol, given in pain and fever, with the same name, then it is called a generic medicine. When the same medicine is sold by the names Crocin etc., it is called branded medicine. Generic medicines are recognized globally. For example, the generic name for aspirin is acetyl and salicylic acid.
- **Costarica-** Costarica is the healthiest country in South America. Good health has been given importance in the constitution of this country. This country spends that budget on education, health and other basic needs instead of keeping the army.

In Vedic literature, five airs- **prana, apana, vyaana, udaan, saman** have been said. This air is constantly active in our body. **Prana wayu** is in the form of breathing, **apaana wayu** in the form of **vyan wayu** in the stomach, **vyan wayu** from the navel to the heart and the **saman wayu** is spread throughout the body.

### Question

#### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. OPD means.
  - A. Outpatient Department.
  - B. Out point department.
  - C. All Point Department.
  - D. All-patient discharge.
2. Generic medicine
  - A. To the pharmaceutical company
  - B. To those who sell medicines
  - C. Give the chemical name of the medicines
  - D. None of these
3. In 2019 the global pandemic engulfed the entire world.
  - A. Korana
  - B. Malaria
  - C. Dengue
  - D. Cholera



4. What is the plac of India’s pharmaceutical manufacturing in the world?  
A. First      B. Second      C. 3rd      D. 4th

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Mankind should always be..... (stress-free/stressed)
2. People were infected with corara in the world. (15 crores/50 lakhs)
3. Covishield vaccine was incented in ..... (India/USA)
4. Covaxin..... Is the vaccine of? (Malaria/Corona)

### Tell the truth/false-

1. Oxygen is also called vitalair. (True/False)
2. Corona is a germ-borne disease. (True/False)
3. Most of the doctors in India live in villages. (True/False)
4. Costarica is the healthiest country in South America. (True/False)

### Match the pair correctly-

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Primary Health Centre   | A. Block Level    |
| 2. Community Health Centre | B. District Level |
| 3. District Hospital       | C. Village Level  |

### Very short answer questions-

1. Health services in India are divided into how many parts?
2. How many new doctors are produced in India almost every year?
3. Which gas was deficient in the second wave of the Korana epidemic?
4. Which country has the highest number of medical colleges in the world?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What is health?
2. What measures should be taken to prevent diseases?
3. What do you mean by equity in health services?
4. Explain the public medical service?

### Long answer questions-

1. Review the efforts being made by the Government in public health services.
2. Explain in detail the government instructions regarding the measures to avoid corona disease.

### Project-

1. Make a list of health schemes implemented by the Central and State Government in your area.



## Chapter 13

### Functioning of State Government

**In this chapter-** State Legislature, Governor, Legislative Assembly, Member of legislative assembly, Chief Minister and Cabinet, Functions and Powers of the Legislative Assembly and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

In terms of governance, the Indian Union is divided into the Centre and its units as a State. Among them, power and functions are divided through the **Union List**, **State List** and **Concurrent List** in Article 246 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. There are currently 100 subjects in the **Union List**, including foreign affairs, defence, railways, etc., on which the central government is tasked with making laws. State governments make laws on **state list** subjects. The list has 61 subjects including police, local government, prisons, agriculture, health, education, etc. The **concurrent list** currently has 52 subjects including forest, power, education etc. Both the Central and State Governments can make laws on these subjects. If both governments make laws on the same subject, then the law of the central government will be valid. For the smooth functioning of governance in the states by the Constitution, there are three parts of the state system of governance - the state legislature, the executive and the judiciary. In this chapter we will study about the legislature and executive of the state.

**State Legislature-** India is a union of states. Under the three-tier system of governance- central government, state government and local government. Legislature refers to the organization of the political system that has the right to make, change and remove laws and public policies. In states, legislatures are formed by the Governor and the House. The legislature consists of two houses- the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and the Legislative Council (High House). At present, a bicameral system has been established in 6 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**Governor-** The constitutional head of the state is the Governor. He is appointed by the President for a term of five years on the recommendation of the Central Government as per Article 155 of the Constitution. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the Assembly as the Chief Minister and appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. Constitutionally, the powers of the state are vested in the Governor. A bill passed by the Assembly becomes law only after the signature of the Governor. It is the Governor who convenes the session of the state assembly and announces the end. If the State Government is not functioning as per the Constitution, it sends its report to the Central Government.

**Qualifications for becoming Governor-**

1. He is a citizen of India.



2. He has completed the age of 35 years.
3. He should not be a member of any state legislature or Parliament.
4. He is qualified to be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly.

**Assembly-** Vidhan Sabha is the statutory body of the state. Each state of India has an assembly, which is located in the capital of that state. Each state is divided into several assembly constituencies. The number of assembly constituencies in each state has been determined according to the population of that state. The people select one representative (MLA) from each assembly constituency.

The MLA is elected by the people through direct election method. For the smooth functioning of the Legislative Assembly, the Speaker is elected from among the elected members. The Speaker maintains discipline in the House and conducts the proceedings of the Assembly.

**Member of the Legislative Assembly-** A member of the Legislative Assembly is called an MLA or legist. The qualifications required to become an MLA or legist are-

1. He is a citizen of India.
2. His name should be in the voter list.
3. He has completed the age of 25 years.
4. Don't be crazy or bankrupt.
5. He should not hold any government-benefit position.
6. He should not be sentenced more than 2 years by the court.

**Chief Minister and Cabinet-** the Chief Minister is the political head of the state. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor for a term of 5 years. But if he loses his majority ahead of time, his appointment ends prematurely. He is the leader of the legislative party in the Assembly. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints other ministers. He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister is the de facto head of the state executive. The Council of Ministers is accountable to the Chief Minister.

## Functions and Powers of the Legislative Assembly-

**Legislative Powers-** Ordinary Bills are introduced in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the State. The Legislative Council can withhold any ordinary bill for 14 days. Money bills (imposition, abolition, avoidance, alteration

or exchange of any tax as per Article 110) are introduced only in the Assembly.

**Executive Powers-** the Legislative Assembly is the House of Representatives. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Assembly for its functions.

### Do you know?

- The members of the Legislative Council are often called M.L.C. (Member of Legislative Council) is called. Its members are elected indirectly. Some members are nominated by the Governor. The minimum age to become its member is 30 years. Its members are elected for six years.





**Financial powers-** The Assembly has complete control over financial matters. Among other powers of the Assembly, its members participate in the election of President and Vice President. The term of the Assembly is 5 years.

**Assembly proceedings-** There are different types of proceedings to make laws



**Fig-13.1 Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly**

in the Assembly. First of all, the Bill is proposed on the Table of the House by the Member of the Ruling Party. The merits and demerits of that Bill are widely discussed by the Members of the Party and the Opposition on that Motion. After discussing the bill, the voting process in favor and against it is edited.

During the voting, if there is support in favor of the bill, then it is sent to the Governor for legal recognition. The Governor can also return it with his suggestions. But when the same Bill is sent back to the Assembly, it has to be signed. Thus, the Bill becomes law. Members of the Legislative Assembly influence the proceedings of the Assembly by asking questions, bringing a condemnation motion, stopping work resolution. If the opposition feels that the ruling party does not have the required majority, then it can also bring a no-confidence motion.

According to the rules, MLA's of both the ruling and opposition parties can express their opinion in the debates of the Legislative Assembly. You can ask questions on the subject concerned or give suggestions as to what the Government should do in this regard. Members can do whatever they want to react to the subject. After this, the minister related to the department answers the questions and assures the House that necessary steps are being taken in this matter. The Chief Minister and other ministers have to take decisions and run the government. We often hear about those decisions or watch and read them in news channels or newspapers. However, whatever decisions are taken have to be approved by the members of the Assembly. In a democracy, members of the Assembly have the right to ask questions to ministers and the chief minister. We get information about the works and reviews of the Assembly through TV, newspapers, media etc.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Member of legislative assembly is-  
A. MLA                      B. MP                      C. Councilor                      D. Chief Minister
2. The leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly-  
A. Prime Minister                      B. Governor  
C. Chairman                      D. Chief Minister



3. in every state of India-

- A. Vidhan Sabha  
C. Rajya Sabha

- B. Lok Sabha  
D. Parliament

4. Constitutional Head of state-

- A. Prime Minister  
C. Chairman

- B. Governor  
D. Chief Minister

### Fill in the blanks-

1. The age of the assembly member should be..... (25 years/30 years)
2. The bill becomes law only after the signature of the .....(Governor/Chief Minister)
3. There are..... Legislative council in state of India. (6/10)
4. The constitutional head of the state is .....(Governor/ Chief Minister)

### Tell the truth/false-

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Chief Minister. True/False
2. The term of the Governor is 6 years. True/False
3. To become the Chief Minister, 30 years of age is required. True/False
4. To become a Governor, the age is 35 years. True/False

### Match the pair correctly-

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Union List      | A. Assembly   |
| 2. Concurrent List | B. 100 topics |
| 3. State List      | C. 52 Topics  |
| 4. MLA             | D. 61 Topics  |

### Very short answer question-

1. How is a member of the Assembly elected?
2. Who appoints the Governor?
3. How is the Speaker of vidhansabha elected?
4. How does information about the functioning of the Assembly reach the public?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Describe the qualifications of becoming an MLA.
2. Describe the functions and powers of the Governor.
3. Tell us about the appointment of the Chief Minister.
4. Describe the lists provided by the Constitution?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the process of law making in the Legislative Assembly.
2. Describe the powers and functions of the state legislature.

### Project Work-

1. Get information about the process of elections in your constituency and make a list of the persons / office bearers involved in it.



## Chapter 14

### Understanding the Communication Medium and Market

**In this chapter-** Media, Antiquity of Media in India, Modern Media, Communication and Technology, Media and Democracy, Advertising in Media, Advertising Creation, Types of Advertisement, Social Advertising, Advertising and Democracy, Nature of Market, Bulk And equality in retail trader, auto mobile market and market.

**Communication Media-** The means of exchanging information or messages to people are called ‘**Communication Media**’. You know that television, radio, newspapers, social media, etc. are modern forms of media. Through them, information is delivered to the people at a rapid pace and their scope of work is the whole world, so they are called mass media.

**Antiquity of Communication media in India-** Since ancient times, the means of communication have been used in India. At that time, with the help of pigeon’s etc. birds, their information was transported from one place to another. According to the Vedas, the work of delivering the divine part of the deities is done by Agnidev. Many works of the gods are performed by Agnidev, so Agni is addressed by adjectives like messenger (दूत), havidator (हव्यदाता), hota (होता) etc. It is mentioned in samaveda that- दूतं वो विश्ववेदसम्। (12) अग्निं दूतं वृणीमहे। (3) That is, अग्नि has been called the messenger (दूत) of the gods. The above means that ‘अग्नि’ has been a fast-moving means of communication since ancient times. You know that thousands of years ago, there were many sages, sages and yogis in India, who used to move from one place to another with the power of yoga. All this was an ancient model of communication. In this way, The Vedas were rich in terms of media from time immemorial. Even at present, in the mantra experiments of Vedic science, all the work related to the appeal of the gods, worship and obtaining the desired fruits and immersion is done through mantra communication mediums. Maharishi Narada is called the information collector and communicator of the gods. You must have heard that the news of the death of the attayi king Kansa was already received by All India Radio. Similarly, at the time of the Mahabharata war, Sanjaya narrated the entire scenes of the war to Maharaj Dhritarashtra with the divine vision received by Maharishi Ved Vyas. These above quotes show that the communication system in India was advanced even in ancient times. Which is a matter of pride for us.

**Modern Communication Media-** In the present time, the nature of media has changed. Till 2005, information was exchanged only through television and newspapers in the country. But after the development of mobile Android phones, the transmission of information has started to happen to the general public at a rapid pace. Today, in the blink of an eye, news spreads all over the world. All this



has been possible due to the new medium of communication, mobile, computer, laptop, tablet etc.

**Communication and Technology-** In the present time, it is difficult to imagine life without the medium of communication. Because today the means of communication have become part of human life. 25 years ago, TV was released. Newspapers, telegrams, and telephones were the main means of communication. At present, due to the development of new technologies, the whole world has gathered together. 20 years ago, we had to take a clock to see time, camera to take photos, video camera to make videos, but today humans have made a lot of progress in the course of technology development. Smart watches, mobiles, computers, laptops, smart TVs, etc. have been developed. That's why today the whole world has become multimedia. Through the features of smart mobile phones- Whatsapp, Facebook, e-mail, etc., today the world seems to be small, due to which we are connected live to programs conducted in remote places and abroad. With the development of technology, the quality of sound and pictures

### Do you know?

- Mobile service was started in India on 21 July 1995 AD. For the first time, Jyoti Basu, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, spoke to the Communications Minister Sukh Ram on mobile.
- Censorship- Censorship refers to the power of the government by which the government can prohibit the publication or display of certain details.

of the media has improved.

**Media and Democracy-** The role of media in democracy is very important.

Media is considered to be the fourth pillar of democracy. It is through these mediums that we get to know how useful the policies and laws that are being made by the government are to the public. Or they are not influenced by the influence of a pressure group. At present, we keep getting information about all the work of the government through TV channels, newspapers, WhatsApp, Facebook. Thereafter, we submit our advice to the Government through these media channels.



**Fig. 14.1 Television and Computer**

You must have read and seen in newspapers, news channels, etc. that they are printed and shown about the problems of national interest. We get to know about the positive and negative effects of many problems like environmental pollution and the issue of allocation of mining area in the State of Odisha. The role of media is very important in conducting fair elections. Information about



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the actual progress of the schemes of the Government is also obtained through these media, which is essential for a healthy democracy.

In most democratic countries, the media is not completely free. For example, if there is an allegation of misrepresenting a subject in a newspaper or movie, then the government investigates such allegations and removes them when those allegations are proved, it is called censorship. The government has the full right to restrict the freedom of the press when emergency is imposed in the country. In 1975, the Indira Gandhi government banned the freedom of the press. At present, advertisements are shown more through the media. They get income from these advertisements, which affects them, so nowadays it is difficult to find out the truth of the news, which is not a good sign for democracy.

**Role of Finance in Communication Tools-** At present, the various techniques used by mass media are very expensive. For example, TV. Or the film studio requires resources like lights, cameras, sound recording devices, satellites for communication, etc. for news and film production. These systems are extremely expensive. Apart from this, people working in it also have to spend on salary etc. Due to these expenses, mass media require a lot of money, so to manage finance, they have to resort to advertisements. Advertisements generate income to the media and are very expensive. The industrial groups that circulate these advertisements influence the media. Since most of the finances are managed by them, many times the media does not present the product quality information of these advertisers properly.

**Advertising in communication resources-** Advertising means providing specific information. Advertising in modern society is known as a medium to increase business. Advertising is a mass communication for the purpose of selling or promoting a product and service. Advertising is a controlled mass media of sales, by which visual and audio information is provided to the consumer with the objective that he starts acting or behaving with the will, opinion and consent of the advertiser. At present industrialization has become synonymous with development. Advertising is the act of popularizing the produced item and making it feel the need for it. Advertisements have a lot to store in their small structure. Today advertising has become an important part of our lives. If any fact is repeated again and again, it seems to be true, this idea is the basic element of advertisements. Advertisements provide us with information, such as when a commodity comes to the market, its appearance, structure and properties are known through advertisements, due to which the consumer identifies right and wrong, so advertisements are necessary for us.

**Advertising Creation-** The role of media is important in ad creation. The expenditure of advertisements of any company is paid by the sponsors and it is shown through various mediums such as newspapers, magazines, TV advertisements, radio advertisements, outdoor advertising blogs or websites etc. Commercial advertisers often leave in the minds of consumers the name or image of a product with certain qualities, called branding. Branding products play a



major role in increasing the sales of a good or service. Non-commercial advertisements are also used by political parties, interest groups, religious organizations and government agencies.

The media has a significant impact in our lives. Being at the core of our ideas, it is often said that the media decides our draft or agenda.

**Types of advertising-** There are mainly three types of advertising- commercial, social and governmental. Here we will find information about social advertising. Advertisements that receive social messages are called ‘**social advertisement**’. These advertisements are created by the government and private institutions to broadcast a big message in the society, for example advertisements related to crossing safe railway crossings, measures to avoid the Korana epidemic, etc.

**Advertising and Democracy-** Today we see, listen and read advertisements on websites through television, radio, streets, newspapers and magazines and the Internet. The finance for these advertisements is managed by the producers. Producers often hide the real facts of the product for their benefit, which has a negative impact on society. In the desire to get more money, the media also shows advertisements wrong, obscene, ugly and contrary to social sentiments which is not good for a healthy democracy.

**Market-** The place where people buy and sell goods to meet their needs is called



**Fig- 14.3 Modern Shopping Mall**

**Types of Marketers:** There are mainly two types of markets:

1. Marketers opening daily: (market)
2. Haat (Weekly Market)

**Wholesalers and retailers-** Goods sold in the market are produced in factories, farms or homes. The goods produced by traders who buy in bulk are called wholesalers. After this, these traders sell these items to small traders for retail sales, they are called retailers. Retailers sell these items to customers. Thus there



**Figure-14.2 Unmanned Railway Crossing**

market. In Sanskrit literature, the market is called **marketing**, the shop is called money (currency) and the merchant is called panik. Those who transact money related items are called Panik or Banik (Vaishya). It is mentioned in atharvaveda that- येन धनेन प्रपणं चरामि (3.15.5) in this mantra is a sign of trading with money and getting profit.

is a long chain of buying and selling. At present, we do not need to go to the market to buy goods. Because due to the development of mass communication resources, we now shop online and order goods at home. At present, it is not necessary that the purchase should be made only from market shops. Even in ancient times, goods were bought and sold. We find a hint of this in the Atharvaveda- शुनं नो अस्तु प्रपणो विक्रयश्च। (3.15.4) that is, the sale and purchase in business is discussed. There is a sign in atharvaveda- ऋणमिव संनयन्। (19.45.1) i.e. doing business by borrowing and repaying debt.

### Do you know?

- Such markets where every thing required by the people is available at one place are called shopping malls. These are the modified forms of traditional markets. The goods available here are relatively expensive because the additional cost incurred in the shopping mall is also added to the price of the same goods. These shopping malls also have restaurants and entertainment facilities. Branded companies mostly keep their products for sale in these shopping malls.
- Wholesale- Wholesale refers to buying and selling of any item in large quantities.
- Weekly market- Such markets which are organized once or twice a week at a fixed place are called weekly markets. Most of the household items are sold in these.

**Auto Mobile Markets-** Markets in which vehicles, scooters, cars, trucks, buses, etc. are available for transportation and machinery, parts, etc. related to them are called **auto mobile markets**. The companies producing in these markets either open their own sales centers or by collecting reserve capital from an individual or group, allowing them to open a sales center.

**Similarities in markets-** In these markets, traders from small shopkeepers to big shopping malls do the work of buying and selling, yet there is a lot of difference between them. There is also a huge difference in the profit of the two traders. A small trader gains much less than a large trader because he has less capital.

### Question

#### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Media means-
 

A. Middle	B. Medium
C. Secondary	D. None of These.
2. Mass media is-
 

A. Mass Media	B. Public media
C. Public Media	D. commnucation
3. Meaning of communication yes-
 

A. Lana	B. Sending
C. Delivering	D. None of these



4. Mobile Service in India it started in.  
A. In 1995 B. In 2010  
C. None of these in D. 1994
5. You sit at home and you can shop-  
A. Online B. Of Line  
C. Shopkeeper to D. Hawker

### Fill in the blanks -

1. The press .....was banned by the government. (1975/1977 AD)
2. The..... Fourth pillar of democracy is (Press/Technology)
3. Is used to sell good advertising (Ads/Quality)
4. Sale and purchase of goods . . . .....in. (Market/Square)
5. Meaning of Panik ..... is (Business/Money)

### Tell the truth/ false -

1. Communication has an important place in democracy. (True/False)
2. Newspapers, radio, mobile, etc. are important communication. (True/False)
3. Advertising is of two types social and governmental. (True/False)
4. The small trader earns more profit than the big trader. (True/False)
5. Shopping, all the items of need are available in the mall. (True/False)

### Very short answer question-

1. Who had divine vision in Mahabharata?
2. When was emergency imposed in our country?
3. How many types of ads are there?
4. Give an example of a government advertisement?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Describe the technical role in the media of communication.
2. Explain the role of news media in democracy.
3. What is censorship?
4. What do you know about social media?
5. What is online shopping?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Describe in detail about media and finance?
2. Describe the advertisements in detail.

### Project-

1. Create an advertisement on the importance of Vedic education system under the direction of your Guruji.





## Chapter-15

### Equality and gender perception

**In this chapter-** Equality in the Indian Constitution, Vedic education, the basis of social harmony, struggle for equality, efforts of the government to remove inequality, gender equality in the society.

Equality refers to the state of a society in which all the people of the society have equal rights. Equal rights before the law are the minimum requirement for social equality. Under this, the person should have equal access to security, voting, speech, gathering and education etc. Equality is a broad concept, under which basic equality between people in general, equality of opportunities, equality of conditions, equality of results can be seen in a larger form.

In Vedic literature, the whole of mankind has been seen as one. Society is depicted as a Virat Purush (great man). "ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीद्ब्राह्मणं राजन्यः कृतः । ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः पद्भ्यां शूद्रोऽजायतः ॥" (Rig. 10.90.12) That is, the face of the Supreme Parabrahma of the universe is the origin of Brahmins, shoulders are origin of Kshatriyas, thighs are origin of Vaishyas and Shudras are originated from the feet of Supreme Parabrahma. In Manusmriti, the basis of this social structure has been described as the desire for public welfare and all-round development of the society. लोकानां तु विवृद्ध्यर्थं मुखबाहूरुपादतः । ब्राह्मणं क्षत्रियं वैश्यं शूद्रं च निरवर्तयत् । (manu. 1.31) That is, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras are the last subtle creations of Akhand Brahma. After this, Brahma divides himself into two parts, woman and man, for the gross creation. For mental and ability, in Rigveda, sage says समानी व आकूतिः समाना हृदयाति वः । समानमस्तु वो मनो यथा वः सुसहासति ॥ (Rig.10.191.4) That is, your mind, heart, and resolve are the same, may all live together. सं गच्छध्वं सं वदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम् । देवाभागं यथा पूर्वं संजानाना उपासते ॥ (Rig.10.191.2) That is, we all always walk together, we all always speak together, let us all have the same mind. Let our thoughts be the same, let's live together. Let us all become knowledgeable, become scholars. Just as our ancestors used to distribute their wealth on the basis of mutual consent and mutual equality, in the same way we should behave like our ancestors. अज्येष्ठासो अकनिष्ठास एते सं भ्रातरो वावृधुः सौभगया । (Rig.5.60.5) In this mantra, it clearly talks of equality among people, 'There is no one greater than you, nor are you younger than you, grow forward to attain good fortune.' The king is also said to have the same vision as Indra, "यदिन्द्र यावतस्त्वमेतावदहमीशीय ।" (Sam. 1796) in this mantra, Indra is wished to become the master. Here Indra is accepted as the king. The king looks at his subjects in a similar way.

**Equality in the Indian Constitution-** the Preamble of the Indian Constitution mentions equality, which is one of our constitutional values. The rights to equality as fundamental rights of citizens are mentioned under Articles 14–18 (Part-II) of the Constitution. In Indian democracy, the government has



implemented the right to equality enshrined by the Constitution in two ways- 1. **By law 2. By implementing government schemes and programs.** The Indian Constitution has treated law, religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth, rich and poor etc. as equal. In a democracy, everyone has equal voting rights. This similarity is visible in other areas as well as in the casting of votes. In a large democratic country like India, people are simultaneously doing public work under one roof, eliminating the distinction of inequality in many works.

**Veda education is the basis of social harmony-** For many decades, the

### Do you know?

- **Constitution** - This is the document in which the rules and regulations to be followed by the people and the government of the country have been prescribed.
- **Universal Adult Suffrage-** All adult citizens (18 years of age and above) have the right to vote, regardless of their social or economic background.
- **Divyangjan Adhikar 2016-** Through this right, it is the responsibility of the government to make possible the full participation of the Divyangjan in the society. Through this act, rights have been given to the Divyangjan for free education, easy access to public places etc.

concept has been sitting in the minds of people that the knowledge, education, yajna, etc. of the Vedas are limited to Brahmins. But this concept of the people is not appropriate. It is mentioned in the Vedas that a yajna called Vajpayya, Ashwamegh is performed by the Kshatriya king. There are many favors in the Vajpayee Yajna, one of them is such that it is a teaching full of human qualities. According to the Vajpayee yajna, a poor woman who belongs to the most backward caste, the king goes to her house and stays in her house for several days and performs the Ishti Yajna. There are many such examples in the Vedas and Puranas. Therefore, the Vedas, puranas, caste and creed, rise above the discrimination of the poor and the rich and instruct to increase social harmony with human sensitivity. It is mentioned in Shukla Yajurveda and Atharvaveda that यो नः पिता जनिता यो विधाता (17.27), स प्रजाभ्यो वि पश्यति यच्च प्राणिति यच्च न (13.4.11) means, Creator, Father and doer of all of us is one. Our God sees all beings equally. We should also follow the same.

**Struggle for equality-** In a democracy, citizens are given the right to equality in various forms. But in practice, people are still struggling for equality. There are many groups of Beeree labourers, fishermen, cultivators and labourers etc. in India who are still struggling for their right to equality. At the core of all this is their human dignity. An important example of such movements is the '**Tawa Matsya Sangh**' of Madhya Pradesh. In Hoshangabad, a dam was constructed on the Tawa River, due to which many people were displaced from there. Some of them started fishing business in addition to doing small amounts of agriculture by living around the dam. But in 1994, the government handed over the fishing work



in this dam area to private contractors. Therefore, the residents there lost their jobs. Now these residents formed a group called Tawa Matsya Sangh and sought permission from the government to continue fishing in the dam for a living. The people of this group had agitated for this. As a result of this movement, the Government constituted a Committee, which recommended fishing for the livelihood of the villagers and this was also accepted by the Government.

**Government's efforts to remove inequality-** There are many laws in India, which protect the right of the individual to get equal treatment. By law, the government has tried to bridge the gap between equality and inequality. Today, the provision of lunch and uniform uniform in primary schools is an important step taken by the government in this direction. The Government has formulated many programs and laws to bring equality in the society, due to which there is a huge change in the attitude of the society. To end inequality, it is necessary to bring awareness among the people. In a democratic society, every person deserves respectful treatment. Establishing equality in society is an important challenge, in which all individuals should cooperate together with the government.

**Gender equality in society-** The form of the word 'male or female' is perceived as a caste is called gender perception. In Vedic literature, a woman is called a man's co-religionist, householder and half-sister. In the then society, Yajna works were not complete without women. It is indicated in the Rig Veda- "अग्ने पत्नीरिहा वह, देवानामुशतीरुप ।" (1.22.9) in this mantra, the prayer to fire is done for bringing gods and wives along with the gods in the yajna, which indicates gender equality. It is also mentioned in atharvaveda- "सम्यञ्च सत्रता भूत्वा वाचं वदत भद्रया ।" (3.30.3) that is, brother and sister are the same. There should be no difference in their upbringing, both of them should talk together without malice. The woman had the right to voluntarily choose her life partner and remarry in the event of legality. This is confirmed by this mantra mentioned in the Atharvaveda- "इयं नारी पतिलोकं वृणाना नि पद्यत उप त्वा मर्त्यं प्रेतम् । धर्मं पुराणमनुपालयन्ति तस्यै प्रजां द्रविणं चेह धेहि ॥" (18.3.1) There are many mantras mentioned in Vedic literature, among them are Indrani, Apala, Ghosha, Lopamudra, Vishwavara and Atreyi etc. Thus we can say that in ancient times the status of women in India was respectable and there was no discrimination between man and woman in the society. Generally, women have been respected since time immemorial due to some special interests such as raising children and service delivery.

Over time, after the establishment of the state in India by foreign invaders, the status of women from the social point of view continued to weaken. At the same time, their rights and scope of work were limited. In modern times, the condition of women has progressively improved. Nowadays parents do not believe in any difference between a boy and a girl. In the twenty-first century, women are constantly progressing on the path of progress of life. Today, women have reached the top in the field of sports, army, fine arts, political, social, and



economic and education etc. Indira Gandhi, Karnam Malleswari, Lata Mangeshkar, Arundhati Roy, Sudhamurthy, Kalpana Chawla, Sania Mirza, P.V. Sindhu, and Indira Nooyi etc.

At present, with the changing environment, the disparity between men and

### Do you know?

- The first woman President of India was Mrs. Pratibha Devi Patil.
- India's first woman Lok Sabha Speaker was Meira Kumar.
- India's first woman railway driver was Surekha Yadav.
- India's first woman pilot was Sarla Thakral.

women is gradually ending. Today girls are pursuing higher education and walking side by side with men. They are working in high positions in all government and non-government establishments. The government has reserved 33% of the posts for women to ensure their participation in local self-government. The government has given the slogan of '**Sab Padhein, Sab Badhein**' ('सब पढ़ें, सब बढ़ें'). Due to which

everyone is getting equal opportunities for education.

## Question

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. In which article is the right to equality mentioned?  
A. In 14–18  
B. In 20–25  
C. In 35–40 in  
D. In 2–6.
2. Indian Constitution recognizes everyone-  
A. Different  
B. Same  
C. Developed  
D. High
3. The first woman President of India Are-  
A. Indira Gandhi  
B. Sumitra Mahajan  
C. Smt. Pratibha Devi Patil  
D. Dr. Draupadi Murmu
4. The first woman railway driver of India among the following are-  
A. Ekta Arora  
B. Sumitra Mahajan  
C. Surekha Panchal  
D. Surekha Yadav

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Equality is mentioned in the preamble of the constitution  
(Education/Equality)
2. Hoshangabad . . . it is in the state. (Andhra Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh)
3. The country's first female Prime Minister..... was. (Pratibha Patil/Indira Gandhi)
4. India's first female pilot was. (Sarla Thakral/Rekha Dutta)

### Tell the truth/ false-

1. All citizens have equal voting rights in a democracy. True/False
2. In ancient times, Ashwamegh yajna was performed. True/False
3. Indira Gandhi was the second woman Prime Minister of the country. True/False
4. In local self-government, 33% of posts are reserved for women. True/False



### Match the pair correctly-

- |                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Kalpana Chawla    | A. Badminton                         |
| 2. P.V. Sindhu       | B. Weightlifting                     |
| 3. Karnam Malleswari | C. Chairperson of Infosys Foundation |
| 4. Sudha Murthy      | D. Intern traveller                  |

### Very short answer question-

1. What is described in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
2. How are all persons in India from the point of view of law?
3. Hoshangabad is located in which state?
4. When was Tawa Matsya Sangh established?

### Short Answer Questions –

1. Explain social harmony in the Vedas.
2. Define equality.
3. What do you know about the Tawa conflict?
4. What is gender perception?

### Long answer questions–

1. Describe the right to equality in the context of the Indian Constitution.
2. Express your views on equality of men and women.

### Project-

1. Make a list of women who participated in the freedom struggle and mention the biographies of any two.



सामाजिक विज्ञान/Soc. Science RVVP/24/7-3	वेदभूषण द्वितीय-वर्ष परीक्षा / Vedabhusan Second Year कक्षा 7वीं / प्रथमा - II / Class 7 <sup>th</sup> / Prathama - II	Model Paper - A
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**आदर्श प्रश्नपत्र / Model Q. Paper : II/23-24/ सामाजिक विज्ञान /**

**वेदभूषण द्वितीय-वर्ष / Vedabhusan Second Year/  
कक्षा 7वीं/ प्रथमा - II / Class 7<sup>th</sup> / Prathama - II  
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**पूर्णांक/M.M. – 100**

**समय/Time – 3 घण्टे**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सभी प्रश्न हल करना अनिवार्य हैं।</li> <li>सभी प्रश्न के उत्तर पेपर में यथास्थान पर ही लिखें।</li> <li>इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 39 प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने निर्धारित अंक दिये गये हैं।</li> <li>उत्तीर्णता हेतु न्यूनतम 40% अंक निर्धारित हैं।</li> <li>आदर्श प्रश्न पत्र का छात्रों को लिखित परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यास कराएँ।</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is mandatory to attempt all the questions.</li> <li>Write down the answers at the appropriate places provided.</li> <li>This question paper contains 39 questions. Marks for each question are shown on the side.</li> <li>The minimum pass marks are 40%.</li> <li>The model question paper should be used by the students for written examination practice.</li> </ul>
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**बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न -**

**1 × 10 = 10**

**Multiple Choice Questions -**

1. निम्न में से किसे प्राथमिक शैल कहा जाता है-

Which of the following is called primary rock?

अ. अवसादी शैल

ब. आग्नेय शैल

Sedimentary rock

Igneous rock

स. बेसाल्ट शैल

द. कायान्तरित शैल

Basalt rock

Metamorphic rock

2. हमारे वायुमण्डल में आक्सीजन की मात्रा है-

The amount of oxygen in our atmosphere is-

अ. 15%

ब. 20%

स. 21%

द. 23%

3. मध्यकाल में दक्षिण भारत में व्यापारिक संघों को कहा जाता था-

In the medieval period, trade unions in South India were called-

अ. गिल्ड

ब. व्यापार संघ

Guild

Trade union

स. उरैयुर

द. मणिग्रामम् और नानादेशी

Uraiyur

Manigramam and Nanadeshi

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4. एलोरा के प्रसिद्ध कैलाश मन्दिर का निर्माण करवाया था-  
The famous Kailash temple of Ellora was built by-
- अ. कृष्ण प्रथम  
Krishna Pratham
- ब. दन्तिदुर्ग  
Dantidurg
- स. राजेन्द्र चोल  
Rajendra Chola
- द. अजय राय  
Ajay Rai
5. भारत में 1206 ई. से 1526 ई. तक के कालखण्ड को इतिहास में कहा जाता है-  
In India, the period from 1206 AD to 1526 AD is called in history-
- अ. हिन्दूशाही काल  
Hindu Shahi period
- ब. सल्तनत काल  
Sultanate period
- स. मुगल काल  
Mughal period
- द. आधुनिक काल  
Modern period
6. किस वैश्विक महामारी ने सन् 2019 मे पूरे विश्व को चपेट मे लिया था-  
Which global pandemic engulfed the whole world in the year 2019-
- अ. कोरोना  
Corona
- ब. मलेरिया  
Malaria
- स. डेंगू  
Dengue
- द. हैजा  
Haija
7. विधानसभा में बहुमत दल के नेता को क्या कहा जाता है-  
What is the leader of the majority party in the assembly called?
- अ. प्रधानमंत्री  
Prime Minister
- ब. राज्यपाल  
Governor
- स. अध्यक्ष  
President
- द. मुख्यमंत्री  
Chief Minister
8. प्रयागराज किस नदी के किनारे स्थित है ?  
Prayagraj is situated on the banks of which river?
- अ. चम्बल  
Chambal
- ब. गोमती  
Gomti
- स. सोन  
Son
- द. गंगा जमुना सरस्वती (संगम)  
Ganga Jamuna Saraswati (Sangam)

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9. जन सञ्चार माध्यम को कहा जाता है-  
Mass media is called-
- अ. मास मीडिया  
Mass Media
- ब. पब्लिक मीडिया  
Public Media
- स. लोक मीडिया  
Lok Media
- द. प्रिन्ट मीडिया  
Print Media
10. भारत में मोबाइल सेवा प्रारम्भ हुई थी-  
Mobile service was started in India in .....
- अ. 1995 ई.  
1995 AD
- ब. 1998 ई.  
1998 AD
- स. 2000 ई.  
2000 AD
- द. 2005 ई.  
2005 AD

रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए -

2×5=10

Fill in the blanks -

**नोट-** प्रश्न क्रम संख्या 11-15 तक के प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक को रिक्त स्थानों में लिखना अनिवार्य है। चिह्नाङ्कित करने पर अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।

**Note-** It is mandatory to write one of the given options in the blank spaces for answering questions from 11-15. Marks will not be given only for marking the option.

11. पृथ्वी के सबसे ऊपरी भाग को ..... कहा जाता है। (मैन्टल/भू पर्पटी)

The uppermost part of the earth is called ..... (Mantle/Earth crust)

12. भारत में जीवों की लगभग ..... प्रजातियाँ पायी जाती हैं। (8900/1500)

About ..... species of animals are found in India. (8900/1500)

13. स्वास्थ्य शब्द का मूल अर्थ ..... में स्थिर होना है। (स्वचेतना/परचेतना)

The basic meaning of the word health is to be stable in .....

(Self-consciousness/Super-consciousness)



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14. विधानसभा के सदस्य को ..... कहते हैं। (एम.पी./एम.एल.ए.)

The member of the Legislative Assembly is called ..... (M.P./M.L.A.)

15. लोकतन्त्र का चौथा स्तम्भ ..... को कहा जाता है। (प्रेस/प्रौद्योगिकी)

..... is called the fourth pillar of democracy. (Press/Technology)

16. सत्य/असत्य कथन- 1 × 5 = 5

True/False statement –

**नोट-** सत्य/असत्य कथनों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न में क्रमशः पाँच कथन दिए गए हैं। उन कथनों को पढ़कर कथनों के दाहिनी ओर अंकित कोष्ठकों में सत्य या असत्य लिखिए।

**Note-** Five statements are given below: Read those statements and write true or false in the brackets marked on the right side of the statements.

A. वायु, जल और स्थल पर्यावरण के अजैविक संघटक हैं। ( )

Air, water and land are the abiotic components of the environment.

B. शंकुधारी वनों को टैगा वनस्पति भी कहते हैं। ( )

Coniferous forests are also known as taiga vegetation.

C. त्रि-राष्ट्र संघर्ष राष्ट्रकूट, पाल व चोल शासकों के मध्य हुआ था। ( )

The tri-nation struggle took place between the Rashtrakutas, Palas and Cholas.

D. राजराजेश्वर मंदिर तमिलनाडु राज्य में स्थित है। ( )

Rajarajeshwara Temple is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.

E. मध्ययुग में हम्पी विश्व का दूसरा सबसे विशाल शहर था। ( )

Hampi was the second largest city in the world during the medieval period.

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17. सही जोड़ी मिलान कीजिए -

1 × 5 = 5

Match the correct pair –

**नोट-** स्तम्भ - 1 को स्तम्भ - 2 से सही जोड़ी मिलान के चार विकल्प (A, B, C, D) नीचे दिये गए हैं। सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

**Note-** Four options (A, B, C, D) are given below to match Column-1 with Column-2 correctly. Tick (✓) the correct option.

स्तम्भ - 1 Column - 1	स्तम्भ - 2 Column - 2
i. संचार Communication	a. कृषि, पशुपालन, आखेट Agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting
ii. परिवहन Transport	b. मोबाइल, रेडियो, दूरदर्शन Mobile, radio, television
iii. प्राथमिक गतिविधियाँ Primary Activities	c. बस, रेलगाड़ी, हवाई जहाज Bus, Train, Airplane
iv. अमेरिकी कृषि का हृदय Heart of American agriculture	d. हिरण, लोमड़ी, भालू, ऊदबिलाव Deer, fox, bear, beaver
v. वन्य जीव जन्तु Wild animals	e. मक्का उत्पादन वाले क्षेत्र Corn growing areas

A. i (c), ii (a), iii (b), iv (e), v (d)

B. i (b), ii (c), iii (a), iv (e), v (d)

C. i (a), ii (b), iii (c), iv (d), v (e)

D. i (c), ii (d), iii (b), iv (a), v (d)

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18. स्मृति आधारित प्रश्न-

2 × 5 = 10

Memory based questions -

**नोट-** स्मृति के आधार पर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करना है।

**Note-** Fill up the blank spaces from memory.

A. भू-पर्पटी बनाने वाले खनिज पदार्थों के किसी भी प्राकृतिक पिण्ड को ..... कहते हैं।

Any natural body of mineral substances that make up the earth's crust is called .....

B. भूकम्प की तीव्रता ..... यंत्र से मापी जाती है।

Earthquake intensity is measured by ..... instrument.

C. पृथिवी के जिस भाग पर पर्वत, नदियाँ, पठार, मैदान आदि विभिन्न रूप में पाये जाते हैं, उसे ..... कहलाता है।

The part of the earth on which mountains, rivers, plateaus, plains etc. are found in different forms is called .....

D. पेड़-पौधे वातावरण से ..... को अवशोषित कर ऑक्सीजन उत्सर्जित करते हैं।

Plants absorb ..... from the environment and emit oxygen.

E. भारत का सबसे ठण्डा रेगिस्तान ..... में है।

The coldest desert of India is in .....

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अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-

2×10=20

Very short answer type questions -

**नोट-** प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 28 तक के उत्तर पूर्ण वाक्य में देने हैं, नहीं तो अंक काट लिए जाएँगे।

**Note-** Question numbers 19 to 28 have to be answered in complete sentences, otherwise marks will be deducted.

19. ऋग्वेद में पृथ्वी की कितनी परतों का उल्लेख है?

How many layers of the earth are mentioned in Rigveda?

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20. 'हिरण्यवक्षा जगतो निवेशनी' मंत्र का अर्थ लिखिये?

Write the meaning of 'Hiranyavaksha Jagato Niveshni' mantra?

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21. अन्तर्जनित बल किसे कहते हैं?

What is endogenic force?

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22. 'वसुधैव कुतुम्बकम्' का अर्थ लिखिए?

Write the meaning of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'?

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23. तंजावूर नगर के वास्तुकार कौन थे?

Who was the architect of Thanjavur city?

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24. हम्पी वर्तमान भारत के किस राज्य में है?

Hampi is currently in which state of India?

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25. भारत की दश जनजातियों के नाम लिखिए।

Write the names of ten tribes of India.

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26. किस राजा ने स्वयं को भगवान जगन्नाथ का प्रतिनिधि घोषित किया था?

Which king declared himself as the representative of Lord Jagannath?

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27. भारत में राज्य के राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति कौन करता है?  
Who appoints the governors of the states in India?

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28. लद्दाख केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश कब बना?  
When did Ladakh become a Union Territory?

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**लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-**

**5 × 3 = 15**

**Short Answer Type Questions –**

**नोट-** प्रश्न संख्या 29 से 33 तक के प्रत्येक प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में देने हैं।

**Note-** Answer of question number 29 to 33 is to be given in 40-50 words each.

29. लद्दाख के भौगोलिक अवस्थिति का उल्लेख कीजिए।  
Mention the geographical location of Ladakh.

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30. भूमध्य रेखीय क्षेत्र के निवासियों का रहन-सहन का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the living conditions of the residents of the equatorial region.

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31. राजा लोग मन्दिरों का निर्माण क्यों करवाते थे?

Why did the kings build public temples?

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32. भक्ति आन्दोलन कालीन वैष्णव भक्ति परम्परा को समझाइए।

Explain the Vaishnava Bhakti tradition during the Bhakti movement.

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33. राज्यपाल के कार्य एवं शक्तियों का वर्णन करो।

Describe the functions and powers of the Governor.

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**दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न-**

**Long answer type questions**

**नोट-** दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न के दो खण्ड- 'अ' और 'ब' हैं। खण्ड 'अ' में चार प्रश्न हैं, जिनके उत्तर 120 से 150 शब्दों में देने हैं।

**Note** – There are two sections 'A' and 'B' of the long answer type question. Section 'A' has four questions, to be answered in 120 to 150 words each.

**खण्ड- अ**

**4×5=20**

**Section - A**

34. वन किसे कहते हैं ? वैदिक वाङ्मय की दृष्टि से श्लोक/मन्त्रों सहित वनस्पतियों के महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।  
What is forest? Throw light on the importance of plants from the point of view of Vedic literature with shlokas/mantras.

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36. गोड साम्राज्य के संघर्ष और विस्तार पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the struggle and expansion of the Gauda kingdom.

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37. स्वास्थ्य का अर्थ बताते हुए स्वास्थ्य में आध्यात्म की भूमिका का उल्लेख करने के साथ ही स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी मन्त्र लिखिए।

Explain the meaning of health, along with the role of spirituality in health and write a mantra relathag to health.

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सामाजिक विज्ञान/Soc. Science RVVP/24/7-3	वेदभूषण द्वितीय-वर्ष परीक्षा / Vedabhusan Second Year कक्षा 7वीं / प्रथमा - II / Class 7 <sup>th</sup> / Prathama - II	Model Paper - A
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2×2 ½=5

Section - B

38. निम्नाङ्कित श्लोक का सन्दर्भ सहित अर्थ लिखिए-

Write the meaning of the following shloka with context-

“युक्ताहारविहारस्य युक्तचेष्टस्य कर्मसु। युक्तस्वप्नावबोधस्य योगो भवति दुःखहा ॥”

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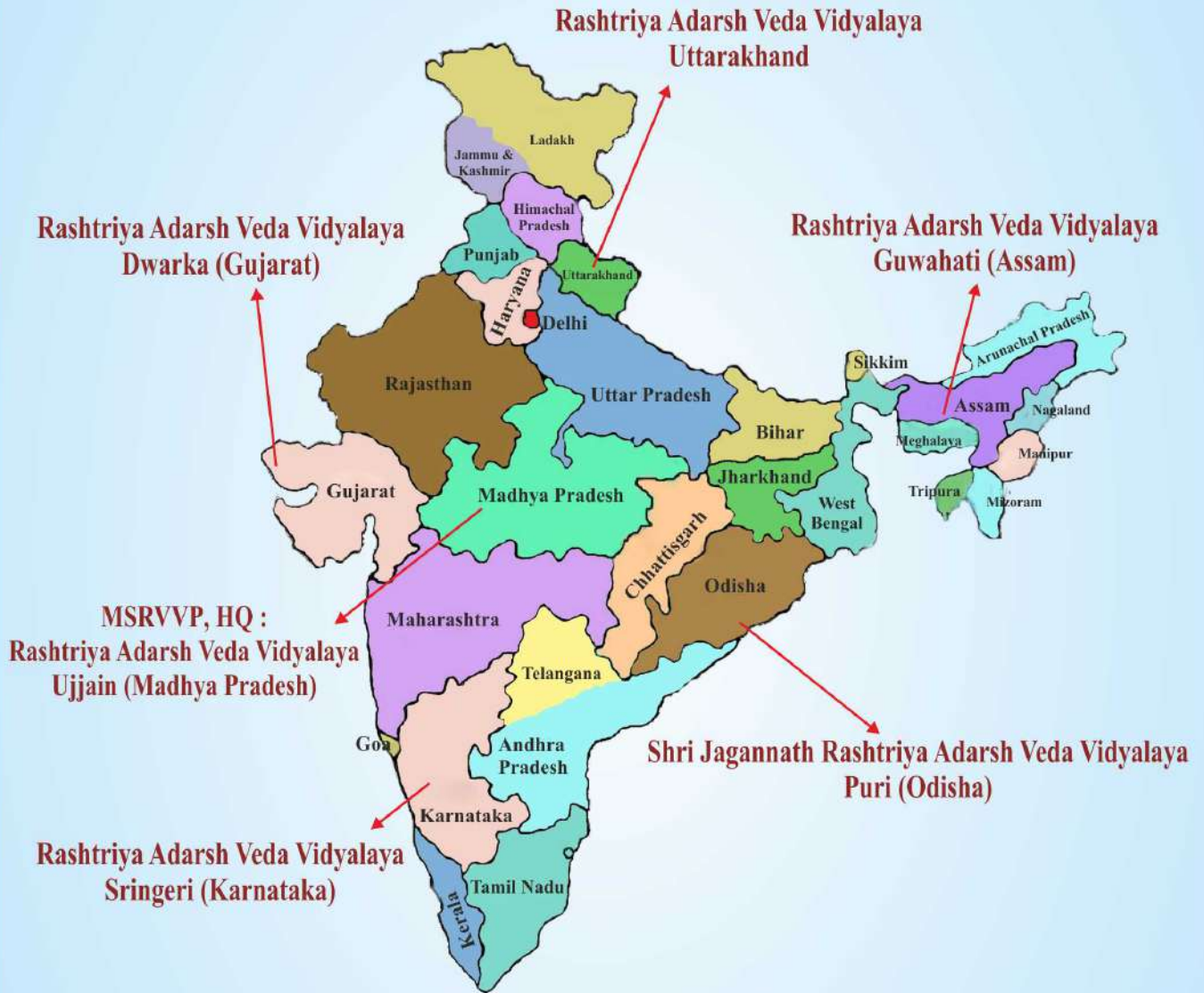
39. भारत के मानचित्र में प्रमुख मध्यकालीन नगरों- पुष्कर, वृन्दावन, काञ्चीपुरम, मदुरै और मसूलीपट्टनम को दर्शाइए।

Show the major medieval cities of India - Pushkar, Vrindavan, Kanchipuram, Madurai and Masulipatnam on the map of India.



# Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya Run and Proposed by MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA VIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN (M.P.)

(Ministry of Education, Government of India)



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