



# SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXTBOOK

Veda Bhushan I Year / Prathama - I Year / Class VI

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

उपह्वरेगिरीणां सङ्गमेचनदीनाम् ॥ धियाव्विप्प्रोऽअजायत ॥

दिवस्तारयन्ति सप्त सूर्यस्य रश्मयः।

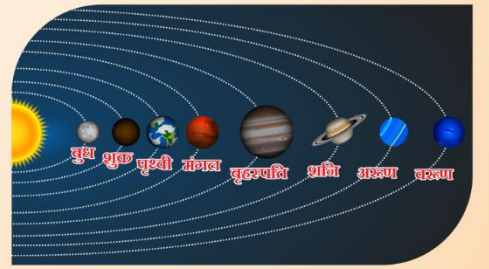
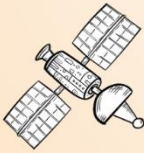
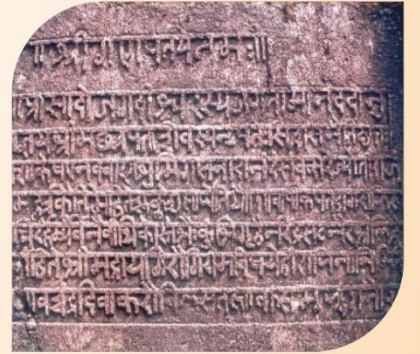
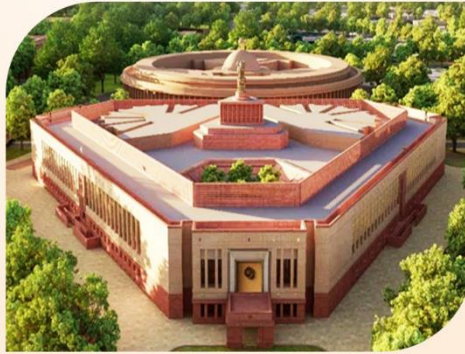
एको अन्यच्चकृषे विश्वमानुषक्।

आयङ्गौऽ पृश्निन्नरक्कमीदसदङ्गमातरम्पुरः ॥

तेजः पृथिव्यामधि यत्सम्बभूव।

त्वं ज्योतिषा वि तमो ववर्थ।

अप्सु ते जन्म दिवि ते सधस्थम्।



**MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA VIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN (M.P.)**

(Ministry of Education, Government of India)

Phone : (0734) 2502266, 2502254, E-mail : msrvvpunj@gmail.com, website - www.msrvvp.ac.in

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**Note :-**

Any Suggestion may be sent in email: [msrvvp.textbooks@gmail.com](mailto:msrvvp.textbooks@gmail.com), along with the proposed texts for replacement/addition/correction etc., and sender's identification details. The texts may be sent in Unicode font only.

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **TEXTBOOK**

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**MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA VIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN (M.P.)**

(Ministry of Education, Government of India)

Veda Vidya Marg, Chintaman, Jawasiya, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh 456006

Phone : (0734) 2502266, 2502254, E-mail : msrvvpujn@gmail.com, website - www.msrvvp.ac.in

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Pratishthan (Under the Ministry of  
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Chintaman Ganesh, Post Jawasiya, Ujjain  
(M.P.) 456006

Email: [msrvvpujn@gmail.com](mailto:msrvvpujn@gmail.com),

Web: [msrvvp.ac.in](http://msrvvp.ac.in)

Phone: (0734) 2502255, 2502254

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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 Bhashya etc), 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 Pratishthan 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

## 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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**VEDBHUSHAN  
FIRST YEAR  
Social Science**

## Chapter-1 Our Solar System

Let's learn- Universe, Galaxy, Our Solar System, Planets, Satellite, Asteroids, Meteorite, Eclipse, Spiritual significance of the Eclipse period.

**Universe-** The infinite sky, containing innumerable celestial bodies is called the Universe. Immediately after the sunset, the countless dot like objects in sky that appear to be blur or shiny, are called aerial or celestial bodies. One of the oldest source of knowledge, Vedic Vanmaya mentions the detailed form of the universe- "सप्त दिशो नानासूर्याः।" (Rig.9.114.3) i.e. There are many sun in all the seven directions. "सोमापूषणा जनना रयीणां जनना दिवो जनना



पृथिव्याः जातौ विश्वस्य भुवनस्य' गोपौ ॥" (Rig.2.40.1). It means,

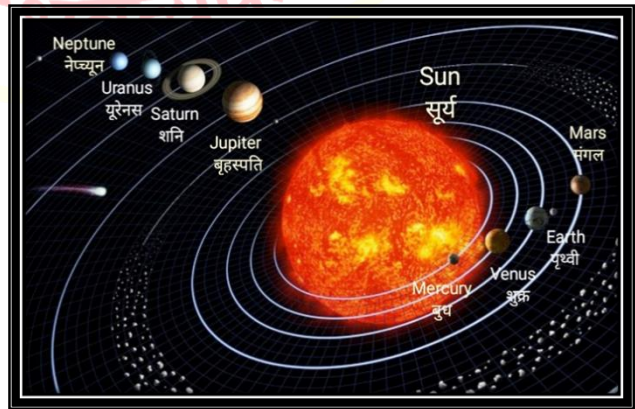
Soma and Pusan, you two are the genitive rators of riches, the genitive rators of heaven, the genitive rators of earth. As soon as you are born you are the Guardian of the whole world.

Dia.-1.1, Universe

**Galaxy-** If we observe sky minutely, we find many stars, which seems to us, to be like water flowing in different groups. These cluster of stars are called galaxies. They are countless in number. It is estimated that there are about one hundred billion galaxies existing in the universe. Each galaxy contains one hundred billion or more stars, constellations and the solar system. Our solar system is also a member of one of these galaxies. This galaxy is known by different names like **Mandakini, Devnadi, Swarna Ganga, and Nagvithi**. It has been identified as a shimmering half wheel-shape (ardh-chakra) or snake-like girdle (naga-akriti mekhala) in the sky.

**Our Solar System-** There are many solar systems in Mandakini galaxy. Our solar system is composed of the Sun, the eight planets, the satellites, the asteroids, the tail stars and the meteorites. Our earth is also one of the member of this solar system.

**Sun-** The sun is the chief, creator or controller of our solar system. Just like a huge body of fire, it works as a source of eternal energy and light. In astronomical language, those celestial bodies which have their own energy and light are called stars.



Dia.- 1.2 Our Solar System

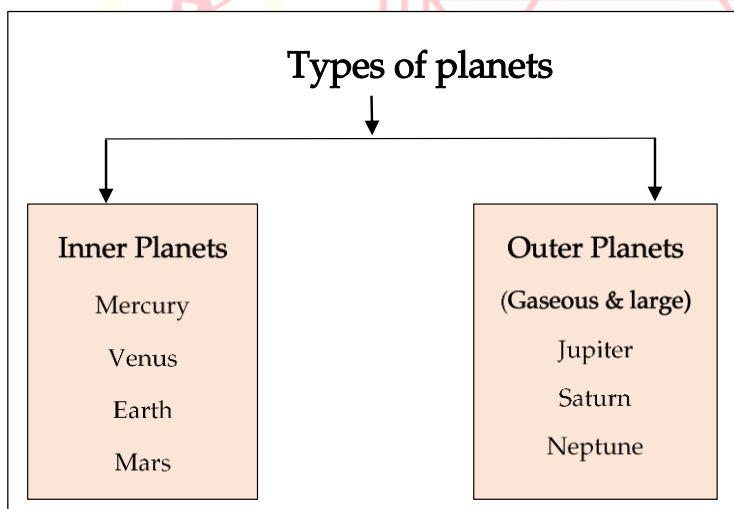
Hence, sun is a star. Due to the infinite energy and gravity generated by helium



gases, which, are formed by the nuclear fusion of hydrogen atoms, in the central part of the Sun, all the objects of the solar family are in motion and are regulated, controlled and illuminated in their orbit, The Sun rotates on its axis from east to west in 27 days and takes 250 million years with a speed of 251 km per second to complete one revolution around Mandakini. The surface of the Sun is made up of hydrogen, helium, iron, nickel, oxygen, silicon, sulphur, magnesium, carbon, neon, and calcium and chromium elements.

Eternal source of the Indian knowledge-science tradition, Vedic Vanmaya, thousands of years back, contained many facts about the creation of nature and universe. It has also been accepted by the modern science. It has been said for the Sun- “अग्निं तं मन्ये यो वसुः” (Yajur.15.41) that is, the Sun is the form of fire (Agni) and provider of shelter (Vasu). “अव दिवस्तारयन्ति सप्त सूर्यस्य रश्मयः” (Atharva.7.107.1) which means, the seven rays of the Sun (Sushumna, Suradna, Udnvasu, Vishwakarma, Udavasu, Vishwanyaacha and Harikesh) radiates from the sky. “एको अन्यत् चकृषे विश्वमानुषक्” (Rig.1.52.14) which implies that the Sun, beholds the entire cosmos in space through its force of attraction.

**Planets-** Those celestial bodies, which receive energy and are illuminated by the



energy and light of a star, and also revolves around that star, are called planets. Based on their distance from the Sun, the planets are placed in two categories the inner planets- Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars and the outer planets- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune which are made up of light substances (gases). Due to their large size, they are

also called gaseous giants, great planets or megaplanets.

According to the International Astronomical Union 2006, the sequential position of the eight planets in our solar system in order of distance from the Sun is as follows: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

1. **Mercury-** Mercury is the smallest planet of our solar system and also the closest planet to the Sun. It completes one revolution around the Sun in its orbit in about 88 days and one rotation around its axis in about 59 days. Due to its proximity to the Sun, the heat on this planet is high. Therefore, there is a lack of suitable atmosphere of life on this planet. This planet has no satellites.
2. **Venus-** Venus is the second planet, in the order of distance from the Sun. It completes one orbit of the Sun in 224.7 days. It completes a rotation along its axis in 243 days. Venus shines maximum for a short time that too after sunrise

and sunset, therefore in Indian culture it is called the morning and the evening star. Due to the same size, gravity and structure as the earth, it is also called the twin sister of the earth. Its diameter is 12,092 km which is only 650 km lesser than the earth. Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system due to the excess of carbon dioxide oxide. No satellite of this planet is known yet.

3. **Earth-** Earth is the third planet in the order of distance from the Sun. It is the fifth largest planet in our solar system. Its diameter is 12,742 kilometers.

According to radioactive dating, the age of the earth is about 4.54 billion years. Due to the earth being flattened at the poles, its shape is called Geoid (the same shape as of earth). It is tilted  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degree north on its axis. The Earth completes one orbit of the Sun in 365 days and 6 hours ( $365\frac{1}{4}$  days) and completes a rotation of its axis in about 24 hours. The earth is the known celestial body In our universe, where there is life. The distance of the earth from the sun is about 15 crore 19 lakh 30 thousand kilometers. It takes about 8.3 minutes for sunlight to reach the earth. The speed of light is 3 lakh kilometers per second. The ancient Indian astronomer Aryabhata ratifies the same. In terms of life, aquatic, terrestrial, non-terrestrial organisms and flora are present on our earth in diverse forms. About 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water, therefore from space, its colour appears be blue and because of vegetation it appears to be green. In this way, it is also called the blue planet. The only satellite of the earth is, the moon.



Dia.-1.3, Earth

In Vedic vanmaya, earth has been described in various form. “आयं गौः

पृथ्विनरकमीदससन्मातरं पुरः” (Atharva. 20.48.4 and Yaju.3.6), that is, the earth with different colours stays in space orbiting the sun. “तेजः पृथिव्यामधि तत्सम्भूव॥” (Sam.1844), meaning, there is a strong igneous energy present in the core of the earth.

4. **Mars-** Mars is the fourth planet in the order of distance from the Sun. The brightness of its surface is red, so it is also called the planet of red color. It completes a rotation around its axis in about a day (24 hours) and a revolution of the Sun in its orbit in 687 days. Along with tenuous atmosphere on this planet, the possibility of water has also been found. Therefore, Mars is the second planet after earth, where the possibility of life is being explored. Life like similarities have been found in equally in Earth and Mars. Like Earth, it is also a terrestrial planet. The planet has two satellites - Phobos and Deimos. Deimos is the smallest satellite in our solar system. Nix Olympia, the highest mountain on the planet Mars, is three times higher than the heightest peak on Earth, the Mount Everest. Many countries of the world have launched many expeditions to search possibilities of life on planet

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Mars. In this attempt, India started the Mars Orbiter Mission on November 5, 2013. On September 24, 2014, it achieved partial success in its first attempt by landing the spacecraft on Mars.

5. **Jupiter-** It is the fifth planet in the order of distance from the Sun and the largest planet in the solar system. It is mainly a large body of gases. In our solar system, it has been placed in the category of outer planets. It is surrounded by a powerful magnetic field and a foggy planetary ring system. Research has revealed that this planet has 79 satellites. Jupiter's satellite named Ganymede is the largest satellite in our solar system. Due to giant Jupiter and its large number of satellites, it is also called mini solar system. Gases like hydrogen, helium, methane and ammonia are found in Jupiter's atmosphere. It completes a rotation of its axis in about 9 hours and 56 minutes and revolution of the sun in its orbit in about 11 years and 9 months.
6. **Saturn -** Saturn is the sixth largest planet in our solar system in terms of distance and the second largest planet in the vastness. It completes a rotation of its axis in 10 hours and 40 minutes and an orbit of the sun in 29 years and 5 months. The feature of this planet is that it has a developed ring (i.e. Bangle- like structure) around it. The number of these rings is reported to be seven. These rings are made up of rocky residues and dust and ice particles. Saturn has a total of 62 satellites. Titan is its largest satellite, which is equal to Mercury in size. This is the last planet in our solar system, which can be seen with the naked eye. In the sky, it has been identified as a yellow star.
7. **Uranus-** Uranus is the seventh largest planet in the order of distance from the Sun and the third largest planet in size. It is also called a lying planet because it is located most vertically on its axis. Uranus completes a rotation along its axis in 17 hours and 14 minutes. It completes one revolution of the Sun from east to west in its orbit in 84 years. The planet Uranus also has rings, the number of which is five. The planet has a total of 27 known satellites. This planet was discovered by William Herschel in March 1781. This planet in our solar system can be seen with the help of telescope.

8. **Neptune-** Neptune is the eighth largest planet in the order of distance from the Sun and the fourth largest planet in size. This planet completes a rotation on its axis in about 16 hours 7 minutes and revolution of the Sun in 165 years. There are a total 13 satellites of this planet. It appears to be of a light yellow color in space.

**Satellites-** The celestial bodies that orbit their respective planetary bodies are called satellites. Like the planets, they also do not have their own light and they are illuminated only by the sunlight. Like the planets, their orbit is also elliptical. There are two types of satellites- natural and artificial satellites.

**Natural satellites-** Those celestial bodies that formed as a result of specific space events as a sub part in the solar system are called natural satellites. Just as planets in our solar system orbit the sun (star), satellites also revolve around their respective planets in their orbit. Moon, Dimos, Phobos, Ganymede etc. are natural satellites.

**Moon-** The moon originated about 4.5 million years before the earth when the



**Dia.1.4, Moon**

celestial planet called Theia collided with each other. The Moon is a celestial body clearly and larger than our earth, which is the only satellite on earth. It is the fifth largest satellite in our solar system. It is also called the fossil planet. The distance of the moon from the earth is about 3,84,365 kilometers. Its diameter is 3480 kilometers. It completes one orbit of the earth in about 27 days and 8 hours. In the same time, he completes a round on his axis. There is neither water nor oxygen

here. In Vedic vanmaya there is a mention in the context of Moon- “त्वं ज्योतिषा वि तमो ववर्थ॥” (Rig.1.91.22 and Yaju.34.22) that is the moon has removed darkness (on earth) from its light “अप्सू ते जन्म दिवि ते सधस्थम।” (Atharva.6.80.3) i. e. Moon originates from water (here water-body or sea, also means space) and is located in space. “ऋतुरन्यो विदधजायते पुनः” (Rig.10.85.18) that is, it creates seasons.

The moon is the only object in the space where humans have successfully stepped in for the first time. The Soviet Union's Luna-I lunar probe passed near the moon on January 2, 1959. Luna-II 13th September, 1959 landed on the moon surface on 13th September, 1959. Neil

### Do you know-

- The distance traveled by light in one year is called light year. The speed of light is three lakh km. per second. The distance of celestial bodies is measured with this unit of distance measurement.
- Chandrayaan-I was successfully sent to the Moon on October 22, 2008 by Indian scientists. The second Chandrayaan was launched from Sriharikota on July 22, 2019.

Armstrong was the first person to step on the surface of the moon on July 21, 1970.

**Artificial Satellites-** Man-made instruments launched from earth into space and placed in the earth's orbit, which orbit the earth in a fixed orbit, are called artificial satellites. These satellites are helpful in forecasting weather, rainfall, natural disasters, communication etc. India launched its first artificial satellite named Aryabhata on April 19, 1975. INSAT, IRS and edusat, etc. are some more satellites.

**Asteroids** – These are also celestial bodies, which are small in size. They are innumerable in our solar system. Most of the asteroids in our solar system are between the orbits of the Mars and Jupiter. That is why it is called the strip of asteroids. Asteroids are orbiting the Sun just like satellites. In the 2006 meeting of the International Astronomical Organization, the ninth planet of the solar system, Yama (Pluto) and another celestial object discovered in 2003, UV-313, have been recognized as dwarfs or asteroids.

**Meteorite-** In the infinite sky, the light of the night appears to come towards the earth at a rapid speed and soon disappears, this is called meteor. In fact, they are small celestial bodies. Some of these are destroyed by water in space due to friction and some bodies fall to the earth, such bodies are called meteorites, when these meteorites come from space to the earth in large quantities, it is called meteorism. These meteorites are helpful in the study of space in the laboratory. Based on the studies, meteorites have been placed in two forms-



Dia.1.5 Meteorite

**1. Metallic Meteor-** These meteorites are usually made of iron, nickel or alloy.

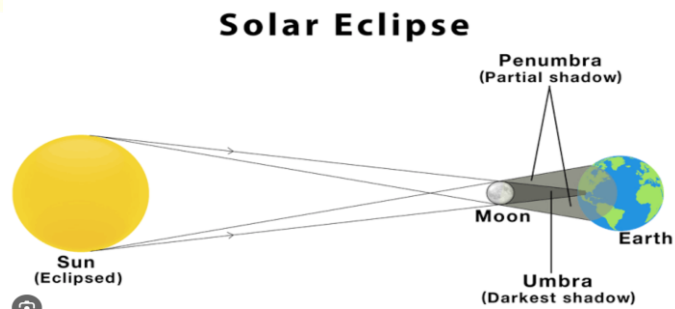
**2. Partial Meteorites-** These meteorites are made up of various minerals.

**Eclipse-** When a shadow or precipitation blockage occurs due to the influence of a third planetary constellation on another planetary constellation of one planet constellation, it is called an eclipse. Indian astronomers had already studied such coincidences. In the Vedic knowledge tradition, Maharishi Atri and his descendants have been called the first acharyas (scientist) of eclipse science “य वै सूर्य स्वर्भानु। स्तमसाविध्यदासुरः। अत्रयस्तमन्वविन्दन् नह्यन्ये अशक्नुवन्॥” (Rig.5.40.9) O Sun! Asura Rahu attacked you and covered you with darkness. With this, people could not fully see your form and were shocked. Then Maharishi Atri saved the sun by removing the shadow with the power of his acquired knowledge. There are two eclipses visible from the earth solar eclipse and lunar eclipse. There are a maximum of seven eclipses in a year, in which there can be five solar eclipses and two lunar eclipses.

**Solar Eclipse-** Hymn 5.40.5 of Rigveda, mentions about solar eclipse- “यत्त्वा

सूर्य स्वर्भानुस्तमसाविध्यदासुरः। अक्षेत्रविद् यथा मुग्धो भुवनान्यदीधयुः ॥” That is O Sun! when

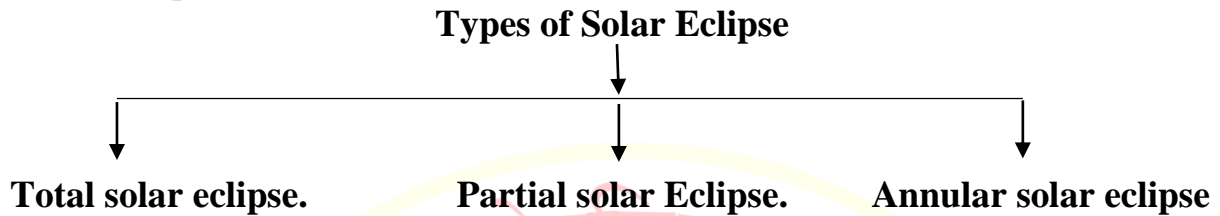
your light is restricted by someone to fall on the earth. Then the earth becomes frightened and darkness prevails, and you again illuminate the earth with your light. There is a sign of solar eclipse in this mantra. When the Sun, Moon and Earth come in a straight line solar eclipse occurs. In such a



Dia.1.6 Solar Eclipse

situation, because of the moon, the light of the sun does not reach the earth

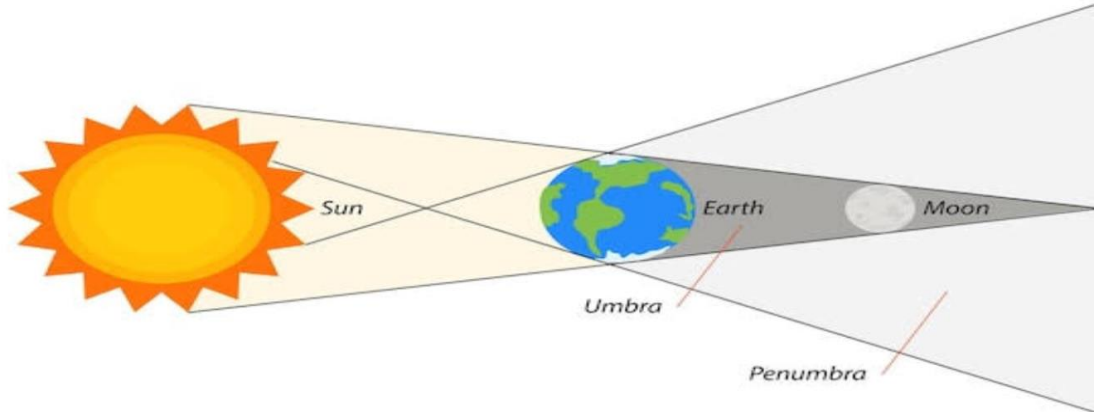
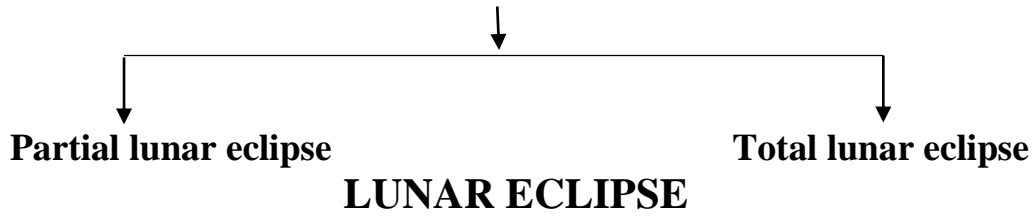
completely, due to which that shaded part of the sun is not visible from the earth. Whenever this situation arises, there is a new moon date on the earth. Solar eclipses occur a maximum of five times and a minimum of two times in a year. On the basis of the shadow of the moon falling completely or partially on the sun, a solar eclipse is classified into three classes-



- 1. Total Solar Eclipse-** Total solar eclipse is also called a khagraas solar eclipse. The situation of this type of eclipse is formed when the Moon comes in the straight line between the Sun and the Earth by staying close to the Earth. As a result, sunlight is completely blocked on any part of the earth, as a result, that part of the earth becomes dark during the day. It is a wonderful astronomical sight. The solar eclipse of July 22, 2009 was the longest total solar eclipse of the 21st century, which in some places lasted for 6 minutes 39 seconds. The next solar eclipse of this series will take place on August 2, 2027. A total solar eclipse is actually visible only in areas of 1000 kilometers long and 250 kilometers wide on our earth. In the remaining regions, it is visible as a partial solar eclipse. The duration of a total solar eclipse can be maximum 11 minutes and a minimum of a few seconds. At the time of solar eclipse, it takes two hours for the moon to pass completely in front of the sun. This period is called the Eclipse Recovery time (Moksha Period)
- 2. Partial solar eclipse-** Partial solar eclipse is also called khandgras solar eclipse, because in this eclipse, the shadow of the moon appears to fall partially on the sun, the light of the remaining part comes on the earth. Hence it is called partial solar eclipse.
- 3. Annular Solar Eclipse-** When the moon comes far away from the earth and comes in the straight line between the sun and the earth, then an annular solar eclipse occurs. In such a situation, the shadow of the moon is visible inside the circumference of the sun and the outer region of the sun remains bright and appears like a golden ring.

**Lunar Eclipse-** When the earth forms a straight line between the sun and the moon during the rotation period, then the sunlight does not fall completely on the moon due to the earth, that is, if the shadow of the earth falls completely or partially on the moon, then a lunar eclipse occurs. It happens on the full moon date. Based on the size of the earth's shadow falling on the moon, there are also three types of lunar eclipse - the shadow lunar eclipse is ineffective in the moon eclipse, but there is ambiguity in its brightness. This happens because the earth blocks some part of the sunlight. As a result, all the light of the sun does not reach the moon, so it is called a penumbral lunar eclipse.

## Types of lunar eclipse



**Dia.1.7 Lunar Eclipse**

1. **Partial lunar eclipse-** When the earth comes between the sun and the moon in such a way that the shadow of the earth falls on the moon partially but deeply, then a partial lunar eclipse occurs. The duration of this lunar eclipse is only a few seconds or minutes. A similar lunar eclipse occurred on July 16, 2019.
2. **Total Lunar Eclipse-** When the earth comes between the moon and the sun in such a way that the earth completely covers the moon then a total lunar eclipse occurs. At that time, the color of the moon looks red like the sun. Such a lunar eclipse occurred on January 21 in the year 2019.

**Spiritual importance of eclipse period-** Eclipse is a wonderful astronomical event. It has a special place in our literature. Today it has been proved that during the eclipse period, the life-giving natural forces emanating from the Sun and Moon are affected. They have a wide impact on the earth and all the organisms and flora living on it. There are some necessary precautions that should be taken, if one wishes to see the amazing view of the eclipse. Because at this time the rays emanating from these bodies affect our body or organs such as skin, eyes, etc. Therefore, to see them, we should look at it through dark glasses, X-ray films or in objects filled with water. Our scriptures mention various measures like bathing- meditation- donation and maintaining celibacy while remembering God, chanting Hymns (mantras) and performing fire ritual (Hawan) so that, to avoid the

bad effects of the eclipse period. We should follow these measures in harmony and judiciously.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions- MCQ

- Who among the following is known as the father of our solar system.  
A. Sun                      B. Moon                      C. Jupiter                      D. Earth
- Which of the following is called a blue planet.  
A. Venus                      B. Earth                      C. Mars                      D. Moon
- In how many days does the Earth complete one revolution of the sun  
A. 363 days and 5 hours                      B. 364 days and 4 hours  
C. 365 days and 6 hours.                      D. 365 days and 5 hours
- The First artificial satellite by Indian scientists was sent in space on which of the following date.  
A. April 19, 1989                      B. May 19, 1998  
C. 19 March 2008                      D. April 19, 1975

### Fill in the blanks-

- Mars is also called a .....planet. (Blue/Red)
- .....is Earth's satellite. (Titan/Moon)
- .....is said to be the largest planet in the solar system. (Saturn/Jupiter)
- When the sun the earth and the moon comes in a straight line..... occurs.  
(Solar Eclipse/Lunar Eclipse)

### Select true/false

- 98% of the earth's surface is covered with water. (True/False)
- Moon takes 28 ½ days to revolve around the earth. (True/False)
- Solar eclipses are classified into two types. (True/False)
- The eclipse period should not be seen with the naked eyes. (True/False)

### Match the right pair -

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Red planet          | A. It is made up of minerals |
| 2. Earth's twin sister | B. Artificial satellites     |
| 3. Aryabhata           | C. Venus                     |
| 4. Partial Meteorite   | D. Mars                      |

### Very short answer question-

- Which is the smallest planet in the solar system?
- When was the first satellite launched by Indian scientists?
- On which date does a solar eclipse occur?
- What is called an eclipse recovery time (moksha period).

### Short Answer Questions-

- What is the difference between a Planet and a Star?
- Describe briefly the earth as a celestial body.
- What is a total solar eclipse? Explain with example.
- Explain the spiritual significance of eclipse period.



## Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the position of the eclipse with diagram.
2. Write a brief note on the planet Mars.

## Project Work-

1. Practice the diagram of the solar system, the solar eclipse and the lunar eclipse.



## Chapter-2 Globe and Map

**Let's learn:-** Globe, Axis, Imaginary lines, Latitude, Longitude, Calculation of time, International Standard Time, Method of studying Map

Our earth is elliptical in form, due to which, the earth is slightly flat in the north and south poles and slightly raised in the middle. To understand the elliptical form of earth, one has to study 'Kartamalakavat' which means the entire earth has to be seen together.

**Globe-** To study the physical nature of the earth, its subtle form is used, which is called a sample (pratidarsh). In English, it is called Globe, which is basically a Latin word. The same term means spherical in hindi. The globe was invented in 1492 AD by German geographer 'Martin Behaim'. Globes are of different size and type according to the requirement. There are mainly two types of globes - terrestrial and celestial globes.



Dia. 2.1 Globe

### Types of Globes

#### Terrestrial Globe

#### Celestial Globe

- 1. Terrestrial Globe-** From this globe, we get information about islands, continents, oceans, and sea etc.
- 2. Celestial Globe-** From this globe we get information about celestial bodies.

**Axis-** The earth's globe rests on a stand with the help of a nail tilted backwards, which is called the axis. With the help of this, the globe is rotated. Our earth is similarly tilted on its axis, forming an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  from the orbiting plane and rotates from west to east. The two points in the globe through which the needle passes are known as the North Pole and the South Pole. The point at the top and its area is called the north pole. The bottom point and its areas are called the south pole.

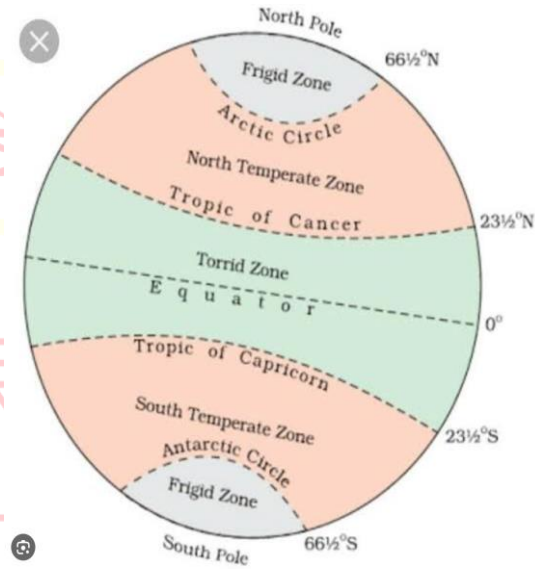
**Imaginary lines-** The globe can be divided into two equal parts through horizontal and vertical lines. The earth is also divided into two equal parts by a horizontal line from west to east, by the line called Equator. The upper part is called the northern hemisphere and the lower part is called the southern hemisphere. When this line surrounds the entire earth equally, it is called the Equinox (equator). 'Equinox' is the English version of a Sanskrit term 'vishuwat'. Due to the similarity in the motion of the sun, the time of day and night is the same in the regions above this line, therefore it is called equator. **Amarkosh**

mentions the black equinox in समरात्रिन्दिवे काले विषुवत विषुवं च तत्। (पक्तिं संख्या 242.)

Two types of imaginary lines have been displayed on the globe to know the time environment etc. on the earth - latitude and longitude line.

**Latitude-** The imaginary line going from west to east, which is shown on the globe, is called latitude line. It is represented as 0 degree to 90degrees north latitude, 0 degree to 90 degrees southern latitude. The distance between two latitudes is 111 km. The fractions of each latitude are divided into 60 minutes. Each minute is divided into 60 seconds. One minute of latitude represents a distance of 1.8 km, one second of latitude represents a distance of 32 m.

**Major latitude lines-** In addition to 0° to 90° North Pole and 0° to 90° South Pole of the equator. There are four more important latitudinal (parallel) lines. Tropic of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere (23½) In the Southern Hemisphere, the Capricorn line (23½), the North Pole Circle is 66½ North of the Equator 66½ south of the Equator is the South Pole Circle.



**Dia. 2.2, Major latitudes of the earth**

**Equator-** This line displayed in the globe is located at 0° latitude. Due to the equator being circular, its measurement is 360°. Therefore, the distance between the north or south poles is one-fourth of the circle around the earth. Therefore, a

### Do you know-

- By measuring the angle of the pole star from your location, you can measure the angle of your latitude.

quarter (1/4th) of the earth or a quarter (1/4 of the 360° fraction) is 90° degrees. 0° to 90° degrees north latitude represents the North Pole, and 0° to 90° degrees south latitude represents the South Pole. We never latitude is mentioned, north (U-North) or south is mentioned along with that latitudinal value. For example, Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh is located at 23.17° (U-N) and Argentina 23.15° (South America, South-S) at 23° latitude, but Ujjain is 23.17° north of the equator and 23.15° of the Argentine equator. Located in the south, it is necessary to know the northern latitude or the southern latitude to understand the hemisphere. The equator passes through a total of thirteen countries of the world. The major countries are Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Uganda, Kenya, Maldives and Indonesia etc.

**Tropic of Cancer-** In the Northern Hemisphere (23½° E). The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line drawn from west to east on the 23°26'22" globe parallel to the equator in the Northern Hemisphere. This line is one of the five major latitude lines on earth, which is displayed on the map. When the sun is just above this line

on June 21, then that day is the longest and the night is the shortest in the Northern Hemisphere, so it is the hottest on this day. Most of the Sahara Desert of South Africa is on the Tropic of Cancer, due to which the temperature here is the highest. Tropic of Cancer passes through Hawaii Sea in the United States (the only sea with no islands), Mazatlan in Mexico (north of the Pacific Ocean), Bahamas, Western Sahara (claimed by Morocco), Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Chad, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It also passes through Oman, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China (just north of Guangzhou) and Taiwan. Monuments marking the Tropic of Cancer are in Mattehuala, San Luis Potosi in Mexico, and in India.

### Do you know-?

- You can measure the angle of your latitude by measuring the angle of Pole star from your place.

**Tropic of Cancer in India-** Tropic of Cancer in India passes through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. At 23<sup>o</sup>30' north latitude, the Tropic of Cancer extends beyond Ujjain, Raisen, Vidisha, Sagar, Damoh, Katni, Umariya, Shahdol, and Jabalpur districts of Madhya Pradesh, so the summer period at these places is more than the winter season. The Tropic of Cancer originates 27 km north of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. The route through which it goes is located on State Highway-18 between Diwanganj and Salamatpur in Raisen district. To mark the Tropic of Cancer, a marble monument with Rajasthani stones has been built at that site, which is the most attractive selfie point of Raisen district.

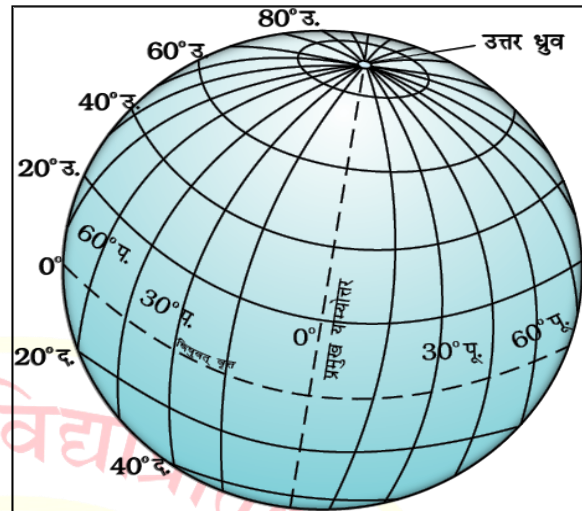
**Tropic of Capricorn-** Line in southern hemisphere (23½° S) There is also another line in the Southern Hemisphere parallel to the Tropic of Cancer, which is called the Capricorn Line. This line passes through Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, France, Australia etc.

**Temperature on earth's axis-** At all the Number northern and southern latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, the sun is just above the head in the midday, so this region receives the most heat. Therefore, it is also called a hot region or a heat zone. In any latitude region other than Cancer and Capricorn, the rays of the sun are never straight in the afternoon and the sun's rays are constantly diagonally towards the poles, so the rays of the sun are not intense or very strong. Therefore, the temperature of the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere, the Capricorn Line and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere is moderate, so they are called temperate regions. In the Northern Hemisphere, there is a very cold in and around the North Pole Circle and in the Southern Hemisphere, the South Pole Circle and its surrounding area. Because the rays of the sun do not come above the horizon here, this region is called cold zone.

**Longitude-** The line that connects the north pole of the earth to the southern pole displayed in the globe is called the longitude or the longitude line. If the globe is divided into two parts from top to bottom, then the eastern hemisphere part and

the western hemisphere part can be placed imaginary. It is a very important line to measure the distance and time of a place.

**Measurement of time-** From the motion of the earth and moon and planets, time can be measured and weather can be detected. Knowledge from sunrise to dawn and sunset to evening is possible every day. Since ancient times, as per the knowledge of the local people, there has been a tradition of having the idea of local time from the reflection of the sun. The sun's shadow is shortest in the afternoon and the longest at sunrise and sunset.



**Dia.2.3, Longitude grid**

**International Standard Time-** At the International Meridian Conference held in Washington, USA, which was attended by 25 nations of the world. It was decided that the next longitude from London's Greenwich (a village at that time) where the British State Observatory (Royal Observatory) is located should be adopted as the basis for the east and west longitudinal calculations. Therefore, the global time calculation from October 22, 1884 is done keeping in mind the difference from the time of Greenwich. It is known as 'Greenwich Mean Time' (GMT), so the value of London's Greenwich is 0° longitudes and from here we will be able to understand the longitude of the whole earth by calculating 180° East or 180° West. Thus 1800 km on both sides together divide the earth into two equal parts Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere. The distance between two lines is measured in fractions of longitude. Each fraction is divided into minutes and minutes into seconds. These eastern or western divisions are semicircles, and the distance between them decreases as it moves towards the poles, which can be seen in the globe. At the polar point, all the longitudinal dimensions merge with each other. The longitude of any place is symbolised necessarily by writing E for East and W for the West

The earth rotates 360° degrees on its axis in about 24 hours. The earth rotates 15° in 1 hour and 1° degrees in 4 minutes. Thus, when it is 12 o'clock in Greenwich, the time will be 15° before Greenwich 15x4= 60 minutes i.e one hour ahead of Greenwich time so there is 1:00 pm but the time 15° west of Greenwich will be one hour behind Greenwich time i.e 11:00 a.m in the morning. Similarly, when it is 12:00 p.m on Greenwich, it will be midnight at 180°.

**Indian Standard Time-** When the sun's rays fall on the land, it is natural to have a difference in the local time of places located at different degrees of time in different places. In countries thousands of kilometers wide, it is impossible to prepare a time-table for any work due to uneven local time. There fore, by ensuring a certain point, local time is considered as the standard time of the whole

country.  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east longitude in India. The local time of the Yamayya ( $82^{\circ}30'$  east longitude) is considered as the standard time of India. This is known as Indian Standard Time (IST).

No.	Major Cities of India	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Latitude of Gandhinagar in Gujarat	$23.2156^{\circ}$ N	$72.6369^{\circ}$ E
2.	Latitude of Patan in Gujarat	$23.8500^{\circ}$ N	$72.1210^{\circ}$ E
3.	Latitude of Anantnag in Kashmir is	$33.7050^{\circ}$ N	$75.2479^{\circ}$ E
4.	Latitude of Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh is	$23.1765^{\circ}$ N	$75.7885^{\circ}$ E
5.	The latitude of Kalikat in Kerala is	$11.2588^{\circ}$ N	$75.7804^{\circ}$ E
6.	Latitude of Suri in West Bengal	$23.9129^{\circ}$ N	$87.5268^{\circ}$ E
7.	The latitude of Ranchi in Jharkhand is	$23.3441^{\circ}$ N	$85.3096^{\circ}$ E
8.	Latitude of Agartala in Tripura is	$23.8315^{\circ}$ N	$91.2868^{\circ}$ E

To know the difference of time from one state to another, one has to calculate and understand it minutely. You know that India is east of Greenwich, so India's time is ahead of Greenwich time. The western longitude of Greenwich is  $0.0005^{\circ}$ . India's time value  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  East Longitude, which runs on the longitude of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh, has been considered as the basis of time over Indian Standard Time (IST). So  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \times 4$  minutes = 330 minutes. There is a difference of 5.5 hours when converted into an hour. Therefore, India's time Greenwich Time is 5.5 hours ahead.

You can see that all of them are located at almost the same latitude ( $23^{\circ}$ E), but there is a lot of difference in their local longitude. The north-east longitude of Anantanag, Ujjain and Kalikot is almost the same at  $10.75^{\circ}$  BC, but the latitudes are different. Therefore, to know the exact position of the place, it is necessary to have correct information about latitude and north-longitude. The number shown next to the longitude actually shows the degree difference between The

Table- 2.2			
Latitude And Longitude of Major Points of Indian Border			
Topic	Location	Administrative Unit	Coordinates
Answer	Indira Cole	Jammu And Kashmir	$35.674520^{\circ}$ N $76.845245^{\circ}$ E
South	Indira Point	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	$6.74678^{\circ}$ N $93.84260^{\circ}$ E
East	Kibithu	Arunachal Pradesh	$28.01168^{\circ}$ N $97.39564^{\circ}$ E
West	Sir Creek in Kutch	Gujarat	$23.71307^{\circ}$ N $68.03215^{\circ}$ E

Greenwich of London. From this, it is known what is the distance of these places towards east or west from the line connecting the North Pole to the South Pole? Places located on the same line on the east and west sub-continent will be at the same degree with east and p guidelines, but by understanding the distance from the equator, the difference will be at their latitude. The number shown next to

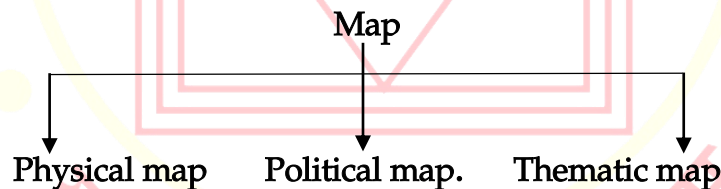
latitude indicates the difference in degree of that place from the equator. By getting accurate information about the latitude lines and fractions of the solstice lines on the globe, we can re-practice and know the latitude etc. of any place. Chart showing the longitude and latitude of points of Indian border is to be inserted.

**Method of map study-** If we have to study or collect special information about a particular part of the earth, then in such a situation the map is used. To depict the position of the earth or any of its lands, seas, Rivers, mountains, countries, cities, etc. on a flat surface or on paper with the help of a measure is called a map.

In the map any large part of the earth is shown in a subtle form, through which we can find the geographical location of the earth or the universe and their interrelationships. In this way, through the illustration under the map, we can get acquainted with the exact position and other information of any particular place on the earth. The purpose of the map and its study is to make the vast nature of the earth understandable through illustration by summarizing it on the basis of measurement and to provide information about social, economic, cultural, political etc. aspects of different places of the earth. From the point of view of study, the map can be divided into three parts- physical, political and thematic map.

**Do you know?**

- The first map of the world was created by Anaximander (Greek) in 6th century B.C. The first map of India was made by Anville in 1752. At present the map is developed by the Archeological Survey of India, the headquarter of which is in Dehradun.



- Physical map-** A map showing different topography, Rivers, oceans, mountains, etc. of the earth is called physical map or elevation map.
- Political map-** A map showing the country, cities or villages and their boundaries divided on the cultural and political basis of the earth is known as political map.
- Thematic map-** A map showing the condition of a particular subject such as roads, crops, forests, industries, rainfall, etc. is called thematic map.

**Method of studying a Map-** To study a map, it is necessary to understand the following points-

- Title-** It provides information about the subject of the map, indicating that a map belongs to the world or a particular part of the world. For example, the presented map is of the continents of the world. So you can see 'Sansar Continent' written in place of the title.
- Direction-** Direction is very important for the study of any map. Therefore, to show the direction, the north direction is usually shown in the maps with the



**Dia. 2.4 Continents and Oceans of the world.**

help of the sign on the top, so that the reader can get proper direction knowledge. In the same order, the south direction is marked exactly opposite to the north direction and the west and east direction on the left and the east direction on the right.

3. **Symbols and Icons-** Traditional symbols and icons are used to represent a particular subject, position and points such as transport, rail, River, temple, etc., by which those areas are represented in the map.
4. **Measurements-** In the map, the distance of the ground is shown with the help of a measurer by making it smaller through proportions. Example- If the distance of any two places is 50 kilometers, then their distance can be represented by 5 cm in such a situation.
5. **Different colors-** Colours also have special importance in map. Many Topography is represented through colors, such as blue for water, green for plains, brown color for mountains or desert parts etc.

### Questionnaire

#### Multiple Choice Questions- (MCQ)

1. Which among the following represents the shape of the earth.
 

A. Triangular	B. Square
C. Elliptical	D. Rectangular
2. Which among the following map is used to show the position of rainfall etc
 

A. Physical Map	B. Thematic Map
C. Political Map	D. All of the Above
3. Among which of the following hemisphere is the Tropic of Cancer located-
 

A. Northern Hemisphere	B. Southern Hemisphere
C. Eastern Hemisphere	D. Western Hemisphere



4. The line of Equator passes through how many countries of the world.  
A. 12                      B. 13                      C. 10                      D. 11

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Earth rotates.....on its axis. ( $360^{\circ}/15^{\circ}$ )
2. Standard Time of India is..... ( $82\ 1/2^{\circ}$  ES/ $82\ 1/2^{\circ}$  WS)
3. The headquarters of Archaeological Survey of India is in .....  
(New Delhi/Dehradun)
4. .... is a brief depiction of the geographical nature of the earth. (Map/Latitude)

### Select true/false -

1. The earth rotates  $30^{\circ}$  degrees in an hour. (True/False)
2. The longitude of Agartala is  $91.2868^{\circ}$ E. (True/False)
3. We do not get information about the subject of the map by the title. (True/False)
4. The value of London's Greenwich is  $0^{\circ}$  countries. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Form of the Earth              | (A) IST                        |
| 2. Types of Map                   | (B) $5\frac{1}{2}$ Hours Ahead |
| 3. India Time from Greenwich Time | (C) Elliptical                 |
| 4. Indian Standard Time           | (D) Three Types                |

### Very short answer question-

1. What is latitude?
2. Where is the tropic of cancer located?
3. What is the latitude and longitude of Ujjain?
4. Write the definition of map?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which districts in Madhya Pradesh?
2. What is a tropical region?
3. Explain the longitudinal lines?
4. Mention the types of the Map?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Describe the latitude and longitude lines in detail?
2. What is a map and mention the methods of studying it?

### Project Work-

1. Show on the map of India the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
2. Place the following points on world map-
  - A. Tropic of Cancer
  - B. Tropic of Capricorn
  - C. Equator
  - D. Greenwich Mean Time

## Chapter-3

### Earth's movements and spheres

Let's learn: Movements of the Earth, Solstices, Leap year, Main spheres of the earth, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere

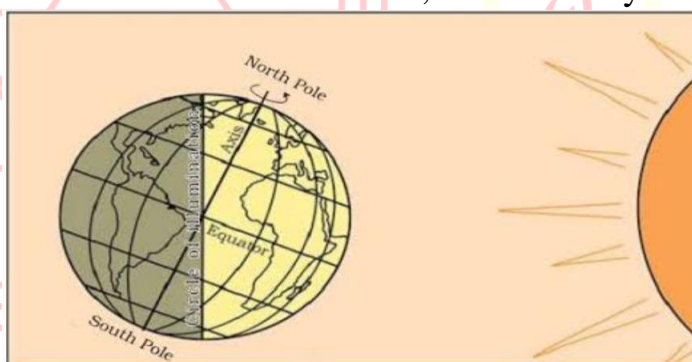
**The movement of Earth-** We all know that the planets and satellites of the solar system revolve round the sun in their respective orbits, while rotating on their axis. In this solar system, there is also our earth, which is orbiting the sun, rotating on its axis. 'आयं गौः पृश्निरकमीत्' (Yaju.3.6). It orbits the earth of the sun with

#### Do you know-

- The ancient Indian astronomer Aryabhata said that the earth is round and rotates on its axis.

different characters. The famous Indian astronomer Aryabhata had said thousands of years ago, that, the earth is round and rotating around its axis. There are two motions of the earth- rotation and revolution.

**The Rotation movement-** The earth is tilted  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  degrees on its axis and completes a rotation in about 24 hours. Due to this motion, there are days and nights on the earth. An angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  is formed between the axis and the orbital surface of the earth. The flat area which is formed by the chamber is called orbital plane. The shape of the earth is similar to that of a sphere. Therefore, only half of it is exposed to sunlight at a time. This part is illuminated by sunlight, while in the second part there is night. The circle that divides day and night is called the luminous circle.

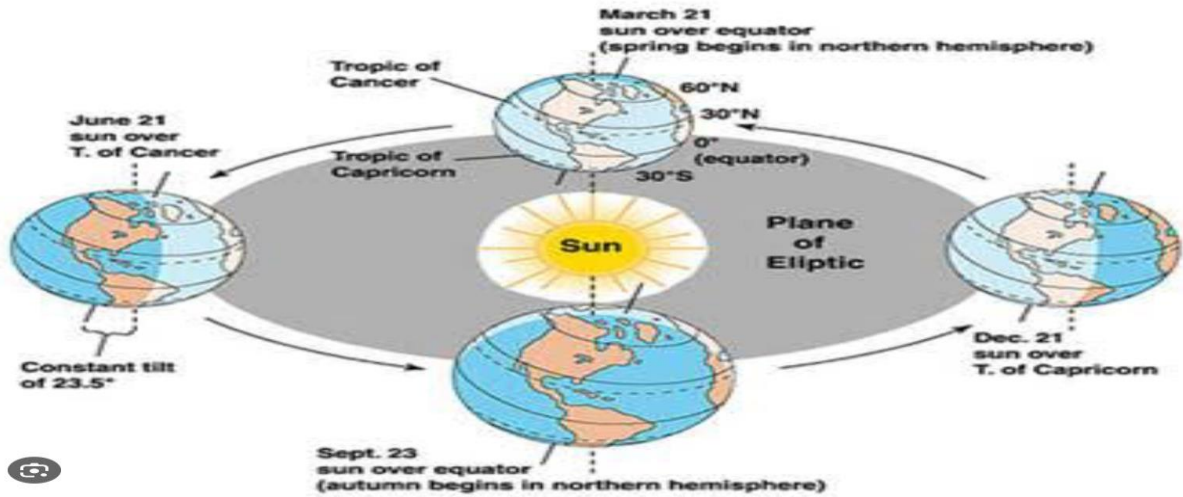


Dia.3.1, Rotation of the earth

**The Revolution movement-** The Earth completes one revolution of the Sun in 365 days 6 hours. Due to this movement of the earth, there occurs seasonal changes on the earth.

**Solstice (Ayan)-** The earth revolves around the sun. It is tilted towards north for six months and towards south for six months, it is called Ayan. There are two types of ayan - Uttarayan and Dakshinayan.

- Summer Solstice (Uttarayan)-** When the earth is in the north direction of the sun, it is called Uttarayan or summer solstice. January 14 to June 21, it is called Uttarayan Period/ summer solstice period.
- Winter Solstice (Dakshinayan)-** When the earth is in the south direction of the sun, it is called Dakshinayan. In the Sion system, the period from June 21 to December 22/23 is called Dakshinayan or winter solstice.



**Dia.3.2, Speed of revolution of earth**

According to astrology, when the Sun travels from Capricorn to Gemini, it is called (Uttarayan) Summer Solstices. When the Sun travels from Cancer to Sagittarius, it is called (Dakshinayan) Winter Solstice. When the earth enters Uttarayan, the importance of chanting, religious austerity, bathing and fasting etc. increases in our pilgrimage sites such as Haridwar, Pushkar, Prayag and Gangasagar etc.

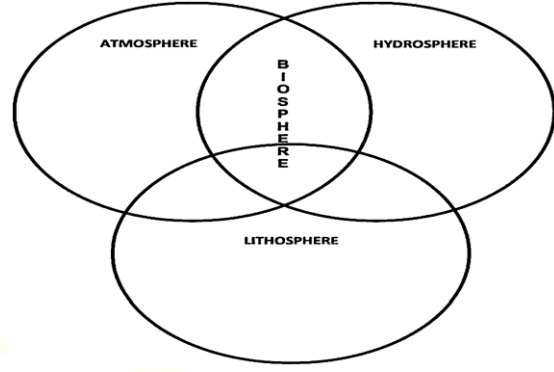
**Leap Year-** Every fourth year consists of 366 days and so becomes a year which is divisible by four. This is only called leap year. The earth takes 365 days and 6 hours to orbit the sun. This increases one day more in every four years and adds one day more in the month of February to 29 days this addition of one day makes the year a leap year.

**Spheres of the Earth-** Earth is the only planet in our solar system where there is a suitable environment for the living beings. There fore in ancient culture, the earth has the status of mother- 'माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहम्। पृथिव्याः' (Atharv 12.1.12). We see that, from time to time, events like day and night, seasonal changes, etc. take place on this earth. Essential elements for life- Land, water and air are available on our earth in various forms suitable for life. The origin of the earth is believed to be about four billion years ago. There have been many changes on the earth from the time of origin to the present day. About 29% of the earth is surrounded by land, 71% is surrounded by water. There is a circle of air around them. Therefore, there are three major circles on the earth:

1. Atmosphere
2. Hydrosphere
3. Lithosphere

Together they influence each other. Apart from these, there is a habitat of various organisms and their species in water, air and terrestrial parts on earth, which is called the fourth atmosphere i.e biosphere, its area is limited.

1. **Atmosphere-** The gaseous envelope around the earth is called atmosphere. The composition of the atmosphere is mainly thought to be composed of various gases, water vapor and dust particles. This entire atmosphere cover is very important for the earth and its environment. The expansion of the atmosphere is estimated to be up to an altitude of 1600 kilometers. It is mentioned in



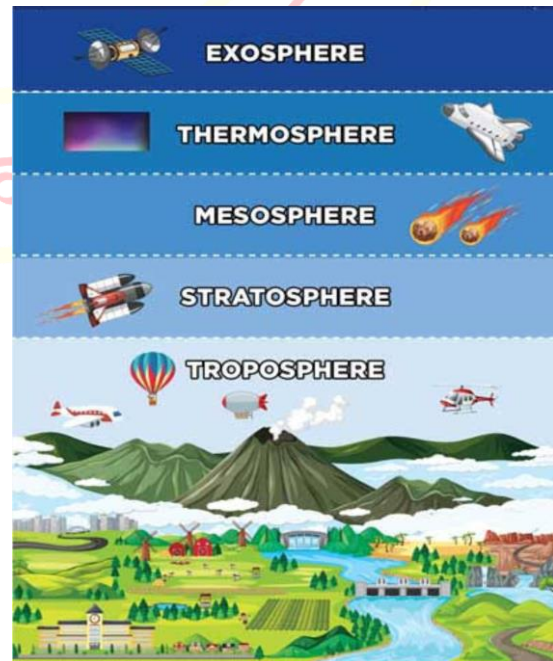
**Dia. 3.3, Different**

rigveda that 'बिभ्रत् द्रापिम् हिरण्ययं वरुणो वस्तम् निर्णिजम।' (1.25.13), this means that the atmosphere acts as a protective shield for our earth and for us. Another mantra describes a thick layer around the earth. Probably this mention is about the ozone layer 'महत्तदुल्बं स्थविरं तदासीद्येनाविष्ठितः प्रविवेशिथः ॥' (Rig.10.51.1) in this mantra, the word (उल्ब) ulb refers to the membrane covering the fetus. Describing all the organisms of the earth as their unborn baby, a great and gross shield has been discussed for its protection, which we commonly know as the ozone layer.

The ozone layer acts to absorb harmful rays and excessive heat coming from the sun in the atmosphere. At night, due to the ozone layer in the atmosphere, the temperature of the earth does not fall rapidly, because the atmosphere maintains the temperature of the earth by accumulating heat. This quality of the atmosphere is described in the Vedas as 'हिरण्यदाः' and 'शुकः' (Rig.2.41.2) is called absorber of heat.

The atmosphere is divided into five parts - troposphere, stratosphere, ozone circle, ionosphere and exosphere. The amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere is 78.03%, oxygen content is 20.99% and the rest is found in carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium neon, krypton, ozone, xenon, etc. gases, while water vapor is 0 to 5 percent.

**Atmospheric pressure-** The weight of the air above a specific location on earth surface is called atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure controls blood circulation in our body. If there is no atmospheric pressure, the arteries and veins of the body will burst and the human



**Dia. 3.4 Atmosphere**

body will be destroyed, so we see that going to mountains and high altitudes causes the problem of nose bleeding from the nose. Because the atmospheric pressure on mountains is less than on flat plains. The water cycle is formed through the atmosphere and rainfall occurs on the earth. In this context, it has been said in the Vedas that- 'त्वेषो अर्को नम उत् पातयाथा' (Atha.4.15.5) that is, O air, take the water vapor up to the sky through the heat of the sun. 'मरुद्भिः प्रच्युता मेघा वर्षन्तु पृथिवीमनु।' (Atha.4.15.5) That is, clouds inspired by deserts rain on the earth. It has been described that air has life-giving and pharmaceutical properties.

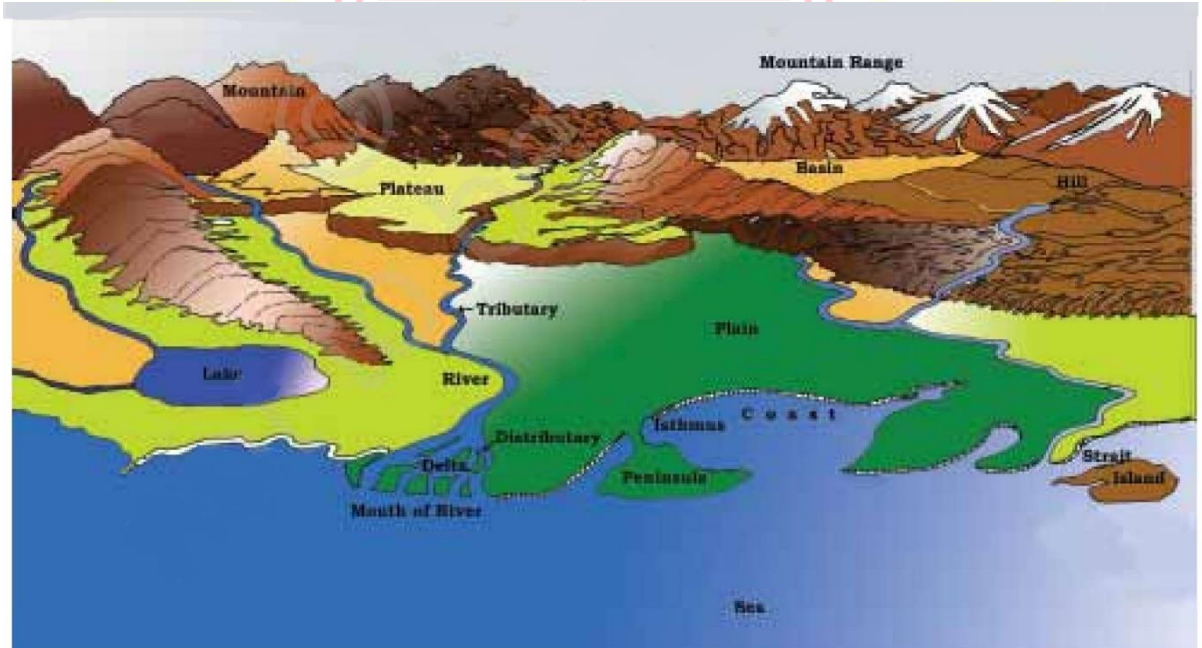
**Hydrosphere-** Water is found in a wide area of the earth, which is called hydrosphere. The hydrosphere is very important due to its special powers. It is obtained on earth in vapor, solid and liquid form. Glaciers (snow of mountains), water flowing in oceans and Rivers and humidity (moisture) in the atmosphere are examples of all three types of water (solid, liquid, and vapor). Two-thirds of our earth is surrounded by oceans, Rivers, and groundwater. About 97% of this full water amount is located in the form of seas, which are not potable. Therefore, only 3% of the water is useful as vapor in Rivers, ponds, wells, groundwater and atmosphere. Therefore, for water conservation, it has been instructed in Yajurveda that, 'मा आपो हिंसीः।' (यजु.6.22) that is, do not pollute the water. The process of water formation is mentioned in rigveda- 'मित्रं हुवे पूतदक्षं वरुणं च रिशादसम्। धियं धृताची साधन्ता॥' (Rug.1.2.7) that is water is formed by the union of oxygen and hydrogen and the flow of electric waves between them.

Three sources of hydrosphere on earth:

1. **Surface water-** The water received on the surface of the earth such as Rivers, ponds, lakes, etc. is called surface water.
2. **Sea water -** Water located in the oceans.
3. **Geological Water-** The water stored in the empty spaces found below the surface of the surface is called groundwater. The major sources of groundwater are wells and tube wells. In the Vedas, the types and properties of water sources are mentioned in many places. In the nineteenth verse of atharvaveda, 'आपः' (water) sukta is also mentioned- 'शं त आपो हैमवतीः शमु ते सन्तूत्स्याः। शं ते सनिष्यदा आपः शमु ते सन्तु वर्ष्वाः॥ शं त आपो धन्वन्याः शं ते सन्त्वनूप्याः। शं ते खनित्रिमा आपः शं याः कुम्भेभिराभृताः॥' (Atha.19.2.1, 2) In this mantra, eight types of aquatic sources are described- 1. Water obtained from snow 2. Water obtained from natural sources 3. Rain water 4. Wetland water 5. Water obtained from Rivers 6. Desert water 7. Water of the well 8. Water of the pitcher. All these waters are said to be pure, medicinal and soothing. In the Rig Veda, the sea is

described as the shelter of all waters- 'या आपो दिव्या उक्ता ख्वन्ति खनित्रिमा उत वा याः स्वयंजाः। समुद्रार्था याः शुच्यः पावकास्ता आपो देवीरिह मामवन्तु॥' (ऋ.7.49.2) That is, water that springs pure, is dug or produced on its own, is seaworthy. You are the protectors of the world, those radiant waters that sanctify you. It is mentioned in Yajurveda and Atharvaveda-'समुद्राय शिशुमारानालभते पर्जन्याय मण्डूकानभ्यो मत्स्यान्मित्राय कुलीपयान्वरुणाय नाक्रान्॥ (यजु.24.21) And यस्यां समुद्र उत सिन्धुरापो यस्यामन्नं कृष्ट्यः संबभूवुः। यस्यामिदं जिन्वति प्राणदेजत्सा नो भूमिः पूर्वपेये दधातु॥' (अथर्व.12.1.3) O land! Establish us in the earth in which the sea, Rivers, water and in which agriculture and food are produced, in which the world with a living being is satisfied, and where the fruitful juice can be first consumed. The Rigveda describes the glory of the medicinal properties contained in water. 'अप्सु मे सोमो अब्रवीदन्तर्विश्वानि भेषजा। अग्निं च विश्वशम्भुवम्॥' (ऋ.10.1.6) That is, water has medicinal properties and a happy fire for the world.

4. **Lithosphere**– The lithosphere is that part of the earth, which provides shelter and shelter to all beings and vegetation. This part of the earth is the most solid and stable. This part contains flat plains, forests, topography, mountains, valleys, deserts, various minerals and metals, 'शिला भूमिरश्मा पांसुः सा भूमिः सन्धृता घृता। तस्यै हिरण्यवक्षसे पृथिव्या अकरं नमः॥' (अथर्व.12.1.26) which is 29% of the total area of the earth. The structure of the earth's lithosphere can be mainly divided into three parts – the crust, the mantle and the core. It is mentioned in the Earth's Sukta



Dia- 3.5 Lithosphere

of Atharvaveda- I bow to this earth, which is a mine of gold in various forms. Prithvi that is, the Earth, provides density to the land that produces essentials of resources of life like food, in all the four forms mountains, lobster mould, concrete and sandy. 'यस्यां वृक्षा वानस्पत्या ध्रुवास्तिष्ठन्ति विश्वहा। पृथिवीं विश्वधायसं धृतामच्छा वदामसि॥' (अथर्व.12.1.27) That is, we know the earth that produces food on which the trees that bear fruit after flowering certainly live all day. 'शन्तिवा सुरभिः स्योना कीलालोद्गी पयस्वती। भूमिरधिब्रवीतु मेपृथिवी पयसा सह॥' (अथर्व.12.1.59) That is I attain a earth with shantidayini, gandhavati, sukhprada, bijgarbha, sajla, fertile and end element (gems, minerals, metals and mines etc.). 'निधिं विभ्रती बहुधा गुहा वसु मणिं हिरण्यं पृथिवी ददातु मे। वसूनि नो वसुदा रासमाना देवी दधातु सुमनस्य माना॥' (अथर्व.12.1.44) That is, may the earth, which holds various types of mines in its interior, give me all the gems and incomparable wealth in the form of gold and silver. Please give me all kinds of precious wealth, apart from the happy, wealthy, demon-oriented, earthly goddess gems and gold and silver. In the above mantras, the earth is said to be the nurturer and base of all beings, plants and animals. At the same time, we also know that all the vegetation in the lithosphere is nourished by humus, the topmost layer of the earth. All the animals and wildlife reside on this layer and below it is the habitat of the organisms that make and crawl. It is mentioned in the veda- 'अनो देवा अवन्तु नो यतो विष्णुर्विचक्रमे। पृथिवीव्याः सप्त धामभिः॥' (ऋ.1.22.16) in this mantra, 'धामभिः' means layers. There are seven layers of the earth, in which Vishnu performs vichkramana. Divergence refers to the motion and change within the earth. On the earth's surface, these changes are seen in two forms- 'Incidental changes' and 'slow changes'. These changes are caused by the internal and external natural forces of the earth. Earthquakes and volcanoes are prominent among the internal forces. The external forces are air, water, glaciers and sea waves. These forces have also had an effect on the outer surface of the earth, due to which the earth's surface has collapsed somewhere, remained flat somewhere and has risen even higher than unusual. The main reason for the continuous breakdown and formation of the surface on the earth is called erosion and deposition. There are many forms of the lithosphere. The natural process in which the process of fragmentation of rocks and the transfer of substances from it by water, wind, etc. is called erosion. When the process of accumulation of undigested particles is called deposition. This process continues in a cyclic form. The land part of the earth can be divided into three sections on the basis of its appearance-

A. Mountain                      B. Plateau                      C. Plain.

1. **Mountain-** The natural landform of the earth's surface, whose base is wide and the summit part is small and raised much above the normal surface, is

called a mountain. Due to the height above the surface, winter is preferred here. These mountains are spread far and wide in the form of a series on earth, such as the Himalayas, Alps and Andes Mountains etc. Mountains are divided into three parts on the basis of their formation and structure-

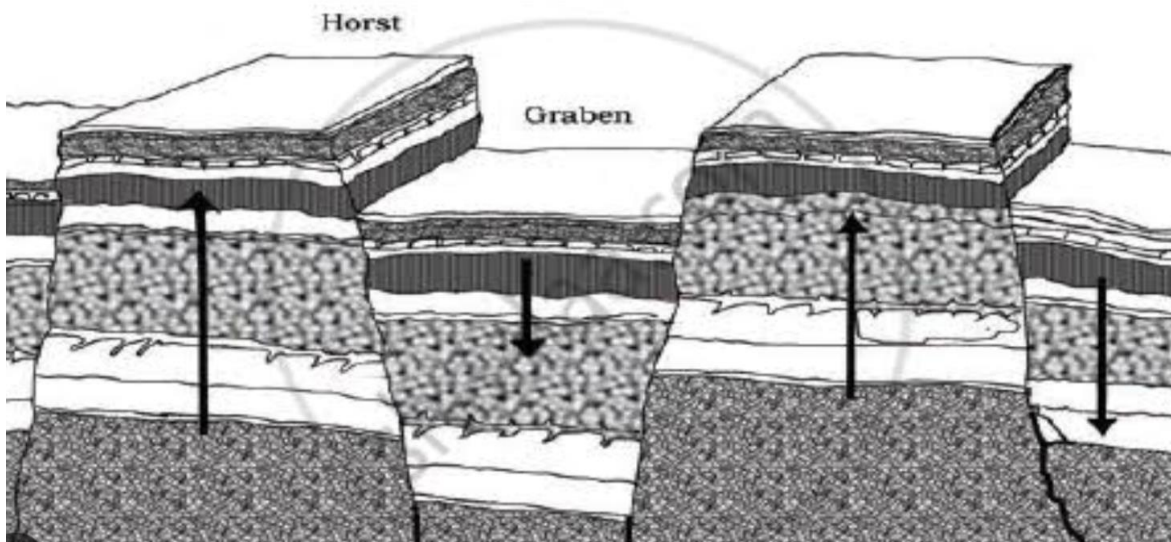
1. Fold Mountain
2. Block Mountain
3. Volcanic mountains.

**1. Fold Mountains-** The shape of these mountains is like a cone and the surface is rough. The Himalayas and The Alps are the best examples of Mount Valit. An aravali mountain range is the oldest mountain range in the world. Due to erosion, the peaks of this series have been damaged.



**Dia.3.6 Fold Mountain**

**2. Block mountain-** These Mountains have been formed due to the rise of the land or the collapse of a very large section into a vertical form due to corruption in the upper surfaces of the earth. The segments which rise upwards are called the

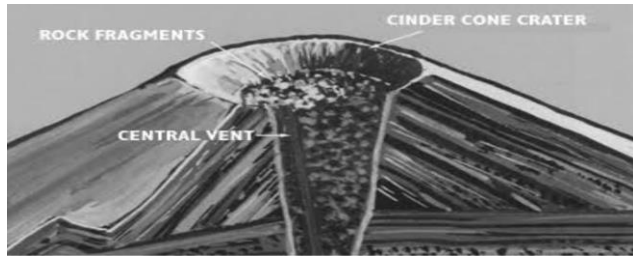


**Dia.3.7, Block Mountains**

utkhand and the ones which are pressed downwards are called dronika bhramas. Europe's Rhine Valley and Vassjes mountain ranges are good examples of mountains.



**3. Volcanic mountains-** Cracks on the surface of the earth, from where gas and ash etc. come out of the earth in the form of lava, deposited in a conical form at the site and rise much higher than the land part, such a shape is called volcanic mountain. Kilimanjaro of Africa and Mount Fujima of Japan are volcanic mountains.



**Dia. 3.8, Volcanic Mountain**

**Importance of mountains-** Mountains create a natural boundary between two countries as well as conserve resources. Mountains are also the source of various Rivers, so mountainous areas are especially helpful in the construction of hydropower. Mountains have a good effect on the pure climate. Due to the high natural beauty here, these areas are the center of attraction of travelers.

### Do you know?

- The highest mountain peak in the world is Mount Everest (8848 m). Edmund Hillary (New Zealand) and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa (India) were the first climbers to reach the summit of Mount Everest (1953 AD). Bachendripal was the first Indian woman to reach Mount Everest (1984 AD).

**B. Plateau-** Such specific forms of surface, which are sufficiently high from the normal surface, as well as the upper part is wide and flat, called plateau. Plateaus are formed by the internal movements or volcanic activities of the earth. Their height ranges from 100 m to thousands of meters. They are located on 33% of the earth's surface. The world's highest plateau, called the roof of the world. In India, Chota Nagpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Koderma, Bundel khand, Meghalaya and Deccan Plateau are prominent.



**Dia. 3.9, Plateau**

**Types of Plateaus-** There are mainly three types of plateaus-

(a) Inter-Mountain Plateau (b) Continental Plateau (c) Piedmont Plateau

**Importance of Plateaus-** These plateaus are versatile due to being rich in various minerals, arable land. Plateau areas are suitable for hydropower generation. These areas provide the necessary fodder for animals.

**C. Plain** – Areas which are relatively flat and have low areas are called plains. They are usually located up to an altitude of about 500 feet above sea level. Generally, plains are formed from alluvial soil washed away by Rivers. These plains are very suitable for human habitation, agriculture, etc. Such as the Ganges and Brahmaputra in India and the Yangtze River plain in China.

Types of plains- There are mainly three types-

- (a) Structural plains
- (b) Erosional plains
- (c) Depositional plains.

**Importance of plain areas-** Flat land and fertile soil are obtained in abundance in the plain areas. For this reason, the plains are called the food storehouse of the world. These areas were centres of civilization and culture due to the expansion of transport routes and facilitating the development of industries.



**Dia. 3.10 plain**

Geographically, the surface of the earth can be classified into two classes- i. Continent ii. Ocean.

- i. **Continents-** Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctic Islands are divided into seven continents. Among these continents, Asia is the largest continent in the world, located in the Eastern Hemisphere of one-third of the earth's body. The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent. To the west of this continent is the Ural Mountains which divide the continent of Europe and Asia. The combined landmass of these two is called Eurasia. The continent of Europe, located to the west of Asia, passes through the Arctic Circle. This continent is surrounded by water on three sides. Africa is the second largest continent in the world. The equator



**Dia.3.11, Continents and Oceans**

passes through this great island. Most of it is located in the Northern Hemisphere. Cancer, Capricorn, and Equatorial all three lines pass through this continent. North America is the third largest continent in the world. It is connected to South America by the Panama Land Treaty. It is located in the north and western hemispheres of the earth. Most of the continent of South America is located in the southern hemisphere of the earth. The world's largest mountain Andes range and the Amazon River are in this continent. The Island of Australia, located in the southern hemisphere of the earth, is the smallest continent in the world. It is called an island continent because it is surrounded by oceans and seas. The Antarctic continent is located in the Southern Hemisphere. The south pole of the earth is located in its middle. It is covered with snow throughout the year. There is no human habitation here. There are research centers of many countries here. There is also research institute of India called Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri.

- ii. **Ocean-** 97% of the earth's surface is covered by ocean water. The water of the oceans is always moving. They mainly have three motions - 1. Water 2. Tides 3. Ocean currents. There are a total of five oceans on earth- 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Atlantic Ocean 3. Indian Ocean 4. Antarctic Ocean 5. Arctic Ocean. In terms of expansion, the Pacific Ocean covers one-third of the earth. It is circular. The Mariana Trough (depth 11000 meters) is the deepest region of this ocean. Asia, Australia, North and South America are located around the Pacific Ocean. The Atlantic (Atlantic Ocean) is the second largest ocean in the world, which is shaped like the symbol - Guru (s) used for quantitative calculations in Sanskrit verses. Its coastal area being ideal conditions for ports and porters, it is a commercially busy ocean. The Indian Ocean is almost triangular. It is bordered by Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australia to the east. The Antarctic Ocean is called the Southern Ocean. It extends towards the north of the Antarctic continent. The Arctic Ocean is located in the north pole circle of the earth and is connected to the Pacific Ocean by the Bering Strait.

**Biosphere-** Land, water and air together to form a suitable environment for life. The area of this division is limited. All organisms, including humans, are interconnected and connected to the biosphere. Its major components are biotic, abiotic and energy. Due to the increase of carbon dioxide gas in the environment, the temperature of the earth is constantly increasing, which is called global warming. Therefore, there is a need to conserve natural resources for balance in the environment.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)-

1. Which of the following term is used to indicate the movement of earth round the sun  
A. Rotation                      B. Revolution                      C. Tilt                      D. All of the Above

2. Due to the speed which of the following the Change of seasons on the earth occurs.
 

A. Rotation	B. Revolution
C. Gravity	D. Tilt
3. How much percentage of Earth is occupied by Lithosphere
 

A. 27%	B. 28%
C. 29%	D. 30%
4. Which part of the Earth is made up of solid rock.
 

A. Atmosphere	B. Hydrosphere
C. Lithosphere	D. All of the Above
5. Which of the following is known as world's largest continent.
 

A. South America	B. Asia
C. Europe	D. Australia

### Fill in the blanks-

1. There are.....number of days in a leap year. (365/366 days)
2. ....is the major source of groundwater. (Well/Ocean)
3. Vosges Mountain Range are..... (Block Mountain/Mountain)
4. The amount of drinking water on earth is..... (3%/7%)

### Choose the truth/ false-

1. The gaseous cover in the upper part of the earth is called lithosphere. (True /False)
2. Volcanic mountains are formed from lava emitted from volcanoes. (True/False)
3. Japan's Fujima Mountain is a volcanic mountain. (True/False)
4. The Plateau of Pamir is called the roof of the world. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

- |                                      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Oxygen                            | A. Atharvaveda      |
| 2. Mountains and Plateaus            | B. Lithosphere      |
| 3. Ozone Layer                       | C. 21%              |
| 4. 'माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहम् पृथिव्याः' | D. Ultraviolet Rays |

### Very short answer question-

1. What do you mean by rotation speed?
2. What is a leap year?
3. Name the different layers of the atmosphere?
4. Which astronomer said "The earth is round and rotates on its axis"
5. What are the major forms of land on earth?

### Short Answer Questions-

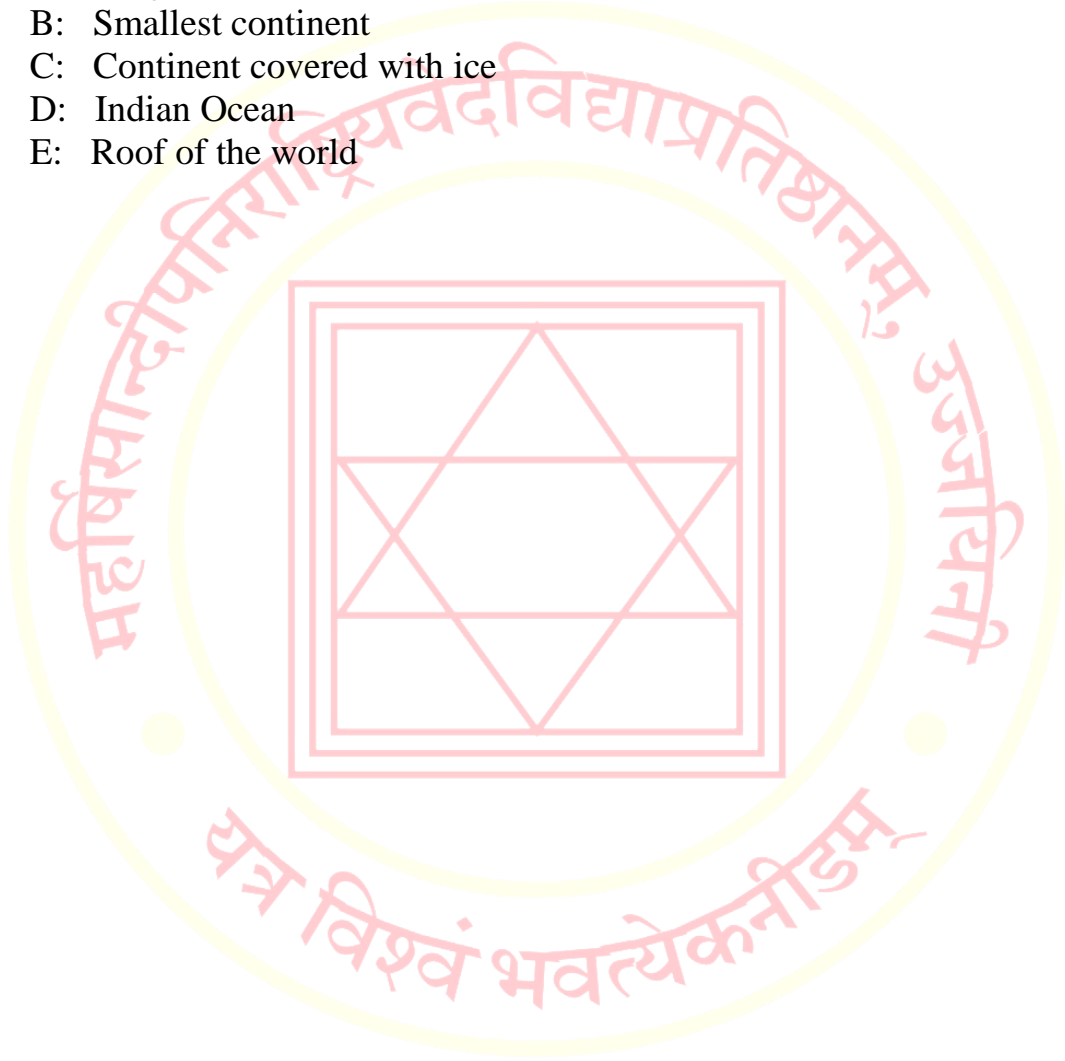
1. What are Fold Mountains?
2. Name the major land forms of the earth.
3. Write down the two chants mentioned in the Vedas regarding water.
4. Explain the important components of the earth's surface.

## Long answer questions-

1. Describe the plains of the earth.
2. What is a mountain? Explain their type with examples.

## Project Work-

1. Cut down the continents separately from the world map and paste them on the answer sheets in the descending order.
2. Mark the following places on world Map:
  - A: Largest continent
  - B: Smallest continent
  - C: Continent covered with ice
  - D: Indian Ocean
  - E: Roof of the world



## Chapter- 4

### Geographical Feature of India, Forests and Wildlife

Let's learn-Geographical form of India, Political and Administrative division of India, Climate, Seasons, Vegetation, Importance of Forest, Wild creatures

India is a diverse, vast country in the continent of Asia located in the northern hemisphere of the earth. It is surrounded by the Himalayas in the north, the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east. Referring to the geographical boundary of India in Vedic literature, it has been said that- 'उत्तरं यत्समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम्। वर्षं तद् भारतं नाम, भारती यत्र सन्तति ॥' (विष्णुपुराण 3.2.1) That is, the land that is located in the north of the sea and south of the Himalayas is called India and its offspring are called Indians. Since ancient times, India has been known as Jambudwip, Bharat Khand, and Bharatvarsha etc. According to ancient accounts, this country was named Bharat after Bharata, son of the great emperor Dushyant and his wife Shakuntala. About 3000 years ago, when the Iranians (Persians) joined the people living in the Indus River valley region, they called the Indus people Hindus. When the Greeks joined India, Sindhu was called Indu. When Muslims came to India, the word Hindu was prevalent in Indian society. He called this country Hindustan (land of Hindus). When The Europeans came, they called our country India and Sanatan Dharma as Hindu dharma.

**Geographical feature of India-** Geographically, those lands, which are surrounded by water on three sides, are called peninsulas. Therefore, India's land is peninsula and naturally a land protected from all the four directions. Its area is 32, 87,263 square kilometers. It is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area and the second largest country in terms of population. India is located north of the equator from 8°4' north latitude to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east longitude to 97°25' east longitude. 23°30' North Latitude i. e. Tropic of Cancer passes almost in the middle of our country and divides it into two parts. The land area of India is geographically distributed into mountains, plateaus, plains, coasts and islands. To the north is the Himalayas, which are located in three main parallel ranges- Himadri, Himachal and Shivalik respectively from north to south. To the south of these series is the plain of North India, which is made up of alluvial soil brought by the Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. In the West there is a desert full of diversities. Vindhya to the south of the plains, Satpura, the Aravalimountain range on the northwest side and the Kaimur hills in the eastern part of the Vindhymountain range. To the south of them are triangular peninsular plateaus. The plateau is bordered by the Western Ghats (Sahyadri) to the west and the Eastern Ghats (wide mountainous region from Odisha to Tamil Nadu) to the east. These areas are rich in minerals. The

coastal plains are located to the east of the Eastern Ghats and to the west of the Western Ghats. The coastal plains of the west are somewhat narrow. While the eastern coastal plains are relatively wide. There are Rivers flowing from west to



Dia.4.1, Physical Map of India

east - Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri, which merge into the Bay of

### Do you know?

- The distance of India is from Kibidhu Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Sir creek Gujarat in the west. And Indira col ladakh in the North to Indira Point Tamilnadu in the south. India covers a total distance of 3214 kilometar.

Bengal Sea. The fertile delta region is located at the mouth of these Rivers. Ganga and Brahmaputra are the mouths of Rivers (from where Rivers enter the sea). A water group which is surrounded by land blocks on three sides is called a bay, namely, Gulf of Bengal, Gulf of Mexico etc Narmada and Tapti Rivers flow through vindhya and Satpura series, which fall into the Arabian sea. The chota nagpur

plateau and the eastern hills in the northeast of India are also part of the geographical form of India.

India's neighbours include Pakistan in the northwest, Afghanistan in the northwest, China in the northeast, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar in the east, Sri Lanka to the south and Maldives to the southwest. Political and Administrative Division of India- India is administratively divided into 28 states and 8 union territories.

**Climate-** day to day changes in the atmosphere are called 'weather'. Temperature, rainfall and sun radiation are its main elements. The long-term average conditions of the weather are called climate. India's climate is diverse due to its unique global environment. It has snowy and cold regions like Siberia, and places with the same heat as African jungles. There are also desert, sandy and mountainous areas with low rainfall. Due to this climatic diversity, organic, botanical and rich forest wealth is available to the people here as natural heritage. India is a country with a tropical monsoon climate. The climate of India is called seasonal or monsoon climate.

**Seasons-** The seasons of India have been classified into four categories by the Indian Meteorological Department-

1. **Autumn-** In north India, the weather is clear and calm in the months of October and November and winter enters the atmosphere.
2. **Winter-** The time of this season is From December to March. The temperature drops during this period.
3. **Summer-** The time of this season is from April to June. The average temperature in this period is up to 32-40 degrees Celsius.
4. **Rainy-** The time from July to September is the rainy season. The highest rainfall occurs in the month of August. The basis of agriculture in india is monsoon i. e. rainfall. If the rainfall is sufficient, then the production of crops will also be good.

### Do you know-

- The foundation stone for the construction of the new Parliament of India was laid on 1 October 2020. It is being constructed under the Central Vista Redevelopment Project. Its architect is Vimal Patel.





**Dia. 4.2, Natural Vegetation Map**

In many mantras of rigveda, the words 'Tupa' and 'Tapapa' have been used, which means the bridges. 'पूर्वामनु प्रदिशं पार्थिवानामृतन्प्रशासत॥' (ऋ.1.95.3) and

'उत्संहायास्थाद्यतूर ररमतिः सविता देव आवाप्त॥' (ऋ.2.38.4) There is a sign in the mantras that the sun is the founder of the seasons. According to Indian tradition, six seasons are considered - Spring, summer, Rain, Autumn, Hemant, Shishir.

**Flora-** We see different types of grass, vines, plants and trees around us. These are called plants. There are some plants that are grown by humans, which are called agricultural plants. The plants which are automatically nourished by soil, water and air are called natural or wild vegetation. The flora is described in Vedic

literature as having medicinal properties- 'याः फलिनीर्या अफला अपुष्पा याश्च पुष्पिणीः।'

(ऋ.10.97.15) that is, medicines are fruit-bearing and fruitless, flower-rich and plant-based. Explaining many

**Table 4.1**  
**State and capital**

sr.	State	Capital	sr.	State	Capital	sr.	State	Capital
1	Assam	Dispur	10	Tripura	Agartala	19	Goa	Panaji
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	11	Nagaland	Kohima	20	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
3	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	12	west bengal	Kolkata	21	Jharkhand	Ranchi
4	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	13	Punjab	Chandigarh	22	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
5	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	14	A state in Eastern India	Patna	23	Telangana	Hyderabad
6	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	15	Manipur	Imphal	24	Meghalaya	Shillong
7	Karnataka	Bangalore	16	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	25	Rajasthan	Jaipur
8	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	17	Maharashtra	Mumbai	26	Sikkim	gangtok
9	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	18	Mizoram	Aizawl	27	Haryana	Chandigarh
						28	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla

**Table 4.2**  
**Union territory**

क्र	union territory	Capital	क्र	union territory	Capital
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	5	Delhi	Delhi
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	suppression	6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
3	Pondicherry	Puducherry	7	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
4	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8	Ladakh	leh

Differences between these medicines, it has been said that 'शतं वो अम्ब धामानि, सहस्रमुत वो रुहः।' (ऋ.10.97.2) That is, O medicines, you have thousands of birth places and

differences. 'अन्तरिक्ष आसां स्थाम।' (अथर्व.1.32.2) That is the place of medicines is also space. On the basis of the diversity of climate, natural vegetation is mainly divided into five parts- Tropical rain forest, Tropical fall forest, Desert semi arid forest, Mountain vegetation and Maigrove forest.

**1. Tropical Rain Forests-** These forests are found in the tropics in the north and south of the equator. Due to being in a hot and heavy rainfall area, they are also called evergreen forests. In India, such forests are found in the North Eastern regions, Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Shisham, ebony, mohgani are found in abundance in these forests.

**2. Tropical Fall Forests-** These are rainforest forests, which are easily found in most parts of India. Their leaves fall in basanta ritu. Trees with timber such as sal, teak, neem, shisham are found in these forests. In India, these forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc.

**3. Desert semiarid vegetation-** Desert semi arid vegetation are found in areas with less than 50 cm rainfall. Cactus, khair, acacia and other thorny shrubs are found in abundance in such areas. Western Rajasthan, North Gujarat are the main areas of such forests in India.

**4. Mountain vegetation-** Mountainforest are often found at high altitude in the mountainous areas. In higher areas, the temperature is usually low. Trees found at an altitude of 1500 to 2500 meters are coniferous. Plants like pine, palm, cedar, pine etc. are found in these forests. In India, these forests are often found in the high Himalayan regions.

**5. Mangrove Forests-** Mangrove vegetation survive even in salt water. In India, the beautiful forests of West Bengal and mangrove forests are found in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar. Sundari is the main species of such forests.

**Importance of forests-** In ancient times, our sages understood the usefulness of forests and trees. That is why trees are compared to children. Current scientific research and discoveries have proved that there is life in trees too. In the peace festival of Mahabharata, Bhrgu and Bharadwaja dialogue describes that- 'सुख

दुःखयोश्च ग्रहणाच्छिन्नस्य च विरोहणात्। जीवं पश्यामि वृक्षाणामचैतन्यं न विद्यते॥' That is, trees feel happiness and sorrow, they also grow and develop. Therefore, it is clear that trees contain organisms, they are not unconscious. In the modern era, this theory was propounded by the great botanist Jagdish Chandra Basu. He invented a device called cascography to measure the growth of trees.

Forests are also helpful in purifying our environment, healthy and preventing soil erosion. These are the natural habitats of wildlife. From the forests, we get timber, fuel, fodder, medicinal herbs, etc. Therefore, forests and vegetation are our friends. It is very important to protect and protect them.

**Wildlife-** The organisms living in the forests are called wild animals. Since ancient times, forests have been the natural habitat of various organisms. The maximum upliftment of India's sage tradition, research and exploration of

knowledge, science, spirituality, philosophy etc. took place in the forests. Our Aranyak texts are the best example of this. Even today, tribal people live in jangals. A large number of different types of organisms and their many species live in Indian forests. All these wildlife is part of our ecosystem. Ecosystem is a natural entity that includes all the living beings, plants, animals, birds and micro-organisms of a particular area. The range of wildlife is very wide. Lion, tiger, elephant, fox, jackal, hyena, rabbit, deer, chital, twelve singha, jungle boar, bear, monkey, etc. are the major wild animals.

Our national animal is the tiger, which is found in the states of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan etc. Asiatic lions live in Girvan, Gujarat. One-horned rhinoceros and elephants are found in abundance in the jungles of Assam. Camels are found in the desert areas of India, wild donkeys in the rann of Kutch, wild goats, snow leopards, white bears, white monkeys etc. in the Himalayan region. Similarly, non-terrestrial organisms are also abundant in India. Peacock is our national bird. Different types of birds and their different species are found in India. There are many National Bird Parks across the country for conservation and natural habitat of birds.

The Government of India passed the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 for the protection of wildlife. The purpose of which is to stop illegal hunting and trade in wild animals, meat and skin. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act-2002 which was enacted in the year 2003, says for making the punishment and penalty more strict. Apart from this, the Government of India started the Tiger Project on April 7, 1972 for the conservation of tigers and the Hasti project in 1992 for the conservation of elephants. Every year the first week of October is celebrated as Wildlife Week. Its purpose is to bring public awareness to preserve wildlife and their habitat.

### Do you know-?

- The extinct (1952 AD) species of Indian Cheetah has been rehabilitated (17 September 2022) in Kuno National Park, Sheopur (Madhya Pradesh). These cheetahs have been brought from Namibia to India to preserve the biodiversity.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions-

- उत्तरं यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम्। वर्षं तद् भारतं नाम भारती यत्र सन्ततिः ॥ is mentioned in which of the following text book of religion.  
A. Vishnu Purana  
B. Matsapuran  
C. Mahabharata  
D. Ramayana
- What is the total area of India?  
A. 32, 87,263 Sq. Km.  
B. 32, 88,263 Sq.Km.  
C. 33, 87,263 Sq. Km.  
D. 33, 88,263 Sq.Km.
- Which of the following are the Neighboring countries of India in the west.  
A. China, Nepal  
B. Pakistan, Afghanistan  
C. Myanmar, Bangladesh  
D. Sri Lanka

4. Which of the following period is known as autumn period.  
 A. March-April  
 B. July-August  
 C. October-November  
 D. November-December

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Lonely Land which are surrounded by water on three sides are called.....  
 (Island/Peninsula)  
 2. The..... Season is from April to June. (Winter/Summer)  
 3. "सुख दुःखयोश्च ग्रहणाच्छिन्नस्य च विरोहणात्। जीवं पश्यामि वृक्षाणाम्चैतन्यं न विद्यते ॥" this hymn has been taken from.....(Shantiparva/Adiparva)  
 4. ....is the best example of forest and sage tradition. (Aranyak/Upanishad)

### Select the truth/false -

1. Forests have a special contribution to our cultures. (True/False)  
 2. Mangrove flora is found in the coastal and delta regions. (True/False)  
 3. The number of states in India is 28. (True/False)  
 4. There are 8 Union Territories in India. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair –

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Assam             | A. Leh                |
| 2. Ladakh            | B. Lucknow            |
| 3. Jammu and Kashmir | C. Dispur             |
| 4. Uttar Pradesh     | D. Srinagar and Jammu |

### Very short answer question-

1. What is Bay?  
 2. What is climate?  
 3. How many types of seasons are there in India according to the Meteorological Department?  
 4. What are plants?  
 5. What is a place to be called?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Write the names of the neighboring countries of India.  
 2. Describe the tropical rain forest.  
 3. What do you understand by wildlife?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the physical nature of India.  
 2. Explain the types of forests in detail.  
 3. Explain the importance of forests.

### Project Work-

1. Students, show the distribution of forests in the map of India.  
 2. Mark the places on map where-  
 a. State where One horned Unicorn is found.  
 b. State where White Tiger is found  
 c. Place where wild asses are found  
 d. Mangrove Forest  
 e. Island on the eastern part of India  
 f. Indira point

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# VEDDBHUSHAN

## FIRST YEAR

## HISTORY



## Chapter 5

### History: Base and Evidence

Let's learn- Meaning of History, Importance of Studying History, Sources of Historical knowledge, Archeological source, literary source, Descriptions of the foreign travellers, History and dates

**Meaning of History-** The main subject of history is the chronological interpretation of the events that took place in a particular period of important public and specific areas of the individual, society and country. In English, it is called history. The etymology of the word history is made up of three Sanskrit words- इति+हा+आस which means that it was definitely so. Under the subject of history, the development of human beings includes individuals, families, clans, clans, dynasties, societies, states, empires, nations, and events that have taken place in the past around the world and social, cultural, etc. Political and economic activities are systematically studied scientifically. Therefore, history is the origin of social science.

**Why is history study necessary?** To keep any nation alive, progressive and dynamic, it is very important to study the history of that nation. The following are the reasons for history study-

- In the study of history, different dimensions and aspects of human nature are exposed.
- By studying history, we get knowledge of the gradual development of human and human civilization.
- From the study of history, we get to know the circumstances of the rise of a nation as well as its decline.
- The study of history helps us understand our past, so that we can build a better future.
- The study of history gives us information about the struggle, success and behavior of mankind, which is necessary for our intellectual development.
- From history, we get to know what was the past form of the world we see today and how did He come before us in His present form?

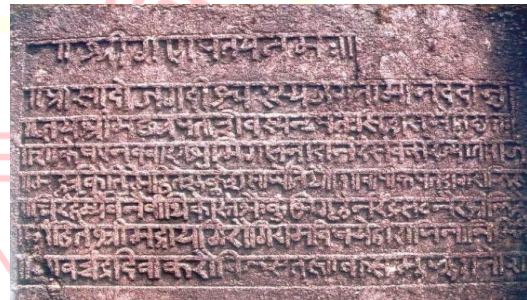
Sources of Indian History Studies		
Archaeological	Indian Literature	Foreign Literature
Manuscript	Jain Literature	Greek
Coins	Buddhist Literature	Roman
Memorial	Secular Literature	Chinese And Arabic

**Major sources of history knowledge-** The sources of history studies can be divided into three sections-

- (a) Archaeological sources
- (b) Literary sources
- (c) Descriptions of foreign travellers

**(a) Archaeological sources-** Archaeological sources in history studies mainly include records, coins, monuments, paintings, seals and other materials obtained from excavations. With their help, we get accurate information about ancient human activities. Most of these sources can be scientifically verified. Archaeological explorers are called archaeologists. The Archaeological Survey of India was established in Delhi in 1861 for archaeological works. Alexander Cunningham was appointed the first archaeological inspector here.

**1. Records-** Records are important archaeological sources for the study of Indian history. These have been engraved on hard surfaces such as stones, pillars, metal and clay strips, such as records of Emperor Ashoka, Elephant Gumpa records, Prayag pillar records, etc.



**Dai. 5.1 Inscription**

**2. Manuscripts-** A major source of knowledge about the past is manuscripts. Handwritten books are called manuscripts. Ancient manuscripts are often written on palm leaves, banquets. The tradition of manuscript writing in India has been there since ancient times. Due to long time and lack of proper maintenance, many manuscripts have been destroyed. But there are still many manuscripts, which are often found in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Tamil languages.

**3. Coins-** From the point of view of historical studies, the currencies prevalent in ancient times have special significance. These currencies were made of precious metals like gold, silver, copper etc. Special signs have been found in these currencies. These coins contain dates, pictures of gods and kings.



**Dai. 5.2 Gupta Coins**

**4. Memorial-** Monuments have an important place in the study of Indian history. The category of monuments specifically includes ancient temples, sculptures, stupas, paintings and pottery. The major monuments include Harappa, Mohan Jodaro, Nalanda, Hastinapur, Angkor Wat Temple of Cambodia, Borobudur Temple of Java, Cave Paintings of Bhimbetka, Ajanta and Ellora Caves etc. Historically, among other monuments, there is 7.2 meter high and weighing three ton iron pillar installed in Mehrauli, Delhi, which is believed to be built by the famous Gupta emperor Chandragupta



### Do you know?

- The world's oldest record dates back to 1400 BC from a place called Bogajkoi in Central Asia. Have been found. The names of the deities 'Mitra, Varuna, Indra and Nasatya' are mentioned in this inscription.

II. This pillar has been installed in the open sky for more than 1500 years. This spaceless iron pillar is a sample of advanced metallurgy of ancient India.

**(b) Literary Sources-** Literature is the second major source of knowing Indian history. We get information about the history of ancient India from Sanatan Hindu, Jain and Buddhist texts and cosmic

literature such as Harshacharitam, Abhigyanashakuntalam, Buddhacharitam, Kumarasam Bhavam, Ashtadhyayi, and Mrichaktikam etc. In these literatures, we get detailed information about the then society, politics, economy, culture, lifestyle, religion etc.

**Vedic Vanmaya-** Vedic Vanmaya is the most important source for knowing and understanding Indian history. Under Vedic Vanmaya, Vedas, Brahmins, Aranyakas, Upanishads, Vedang, Smriti, Puranas and Shaddarshan texts have been included. In these texts, the content related to social, economic, political, religious, spiritual, knowledge and science etc. is available in abundance, which has proved to be very useful from a universal point of view.

**Vedas-** Vedas are the ancient source of the knowledge-science tradition. There are four Vedas- Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda as well as many branches of them.

**Brahmin-** Brahmin texts are also part of the Vedas, which are written in prose style. Each Veda has different Brahmins. In the Brahmin texts, the essence of the Vedas is contained in simple words. Aitreya, Shatapatha, Gopath, Katha, Kapisthal, Jaimanya etc. are the major Brahmin texts.

**Aranyak-** The parts of Brahmin texts which were composed by sages in Aranya (forest) are called Aranyak. In these, spirituality, philosophy, soul, birth and death etc. have been described as esoteric subject matter. Aitreya, Shankhayan, Tittiriya, Vrihadaranyak, etc. are the major Aranyak texts.

**Upanishads-** the Upanishads are also called Vedanta. Their content is philosophical. In these, the topic of spirituality and philosophy has been discussed through quiz medium. The number of Upanishads is 108. Ken, Katha, Mundak, Madukya, Chhandogya and Ishavasyopanishad etc. are the main Upanishads.

**Vedanga-** Vedanga refers to the organs of the Vedas, that is, the texts that help in The Vedas knowledge are called Vedanga. Their number is six- Shiksha, kalpa, nirukta, vyakaran, jyotish, and Chand.

**Vaidika philosophy-** There are six vaidika philosophy in India- Nyaya, Sankhya, Yoga, Vaisheshika, Purva Mimamsa and Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta).

**Sutra and Smruti Literature-** Sutra literature discusses the duties of human beings, varnashram system and social rules. Sutra literature has three parts- Shrautasutra, Grihasutra and Dharmasutra. Memories are also called theology.

He was composed after Sutra literature. Manusmriti, Brihaspati smruti and Yajnavalkya Smruti are the major memory texts.

**Puranas-** Puranas describe ancient dynasties and various educative stories. They have a detailed description of the creation of the universe, the thoughts of ancient Rushi and Muni's, the polity and the dynasties. The number of Puranas is eighteen- Vishnu Purana, Matsya Purana, Vayu Purana, Brahmanda Purana, Bhagavata Purana, Garuda Purana, Skandha Purana, Vamana Purana, Linga Purana, Brahmavaivarta Purana, Padma Purana, Kurma Purana, Shiva Purana, Bhavishya Purana, Narada Purana, and Brahma Purana. Markandeya Purana and Varaha Purana. These are very important from the point of view of history studies.

**Ancient epics-** Ramayana and Mahabharata are the oldest epics of India. Maharishi Valmiki is the author of Ramayana. Due to the presence of 24 thousand verses in this book, it is also called Chaturvinshati Sahasri Samhita. Maharishi Vedavyas is the author of Mahabharata. Its former name is Jayasamhita. It has a total of 18 parva and more than one lakh verses. In this sequence, the names of Silappadikaram by Tamil poet Ilango, Manimekalai by Tamil poet Sttanara and Sangam poets from the south are notable.

**Jain sahitya -** Jainism is considered to be the oldest Jain religion after Sanatan Dharma in the Indian subcontinent. Its promoters are called Tirthankaras, whose number is twenty-four. The last originator of Jainism is Mahavir Swami, who is considered to be a contemporary of Mahatma Buddha. Mahavir Swami reformulated and established Jain principles. Many texts have been composed from time to time for the promotion of Jainism. These literatures are often found in Prakrit, Apabhramsh and Sanskrit languages. The oldest literature of Jainism is called Agam literature, whose number is 46. Jain texts were first compiled in Vallabhinagar in the 6th century BC. Major Jain texts like Acharanga Sutra, Bhagavati Sutra, parshishtaparvan and Bhadrabahucharita etc. are helpful in history studies.

**Bauddha sahitya-** Buddhism emerged as an ideology around the fifth-sixth century BC, which later became popular as a religion and spread to many parts of the world. Many literature was created from time to time for the propagation of Buddhism. There are two main parts of Buddhist literature- Jataka and Pitaka. Jataka stories describe the previous births of Mahatma Buddha. The teachings of Mahatma Buddha have been collected in Pitak literature. Due to their number being three, they are also called Tripitaka- Suttapitaka, Vinayapitaka, and Abhidhammapitaka. Apart from these, Deergha Nikaay, Majjhima Nikaay and Samyutta Nikaay, Anguttara Nikaay, khuddaka Nikaay are the major texts. The language of Buddhist literature is Pali, later many works were also done in Sanskrit language. In all these, there is a detailed mention of the then social, religious and political system of India.

**Laukik sahitya-** laukik sahitya includes historical books, biographies and accounts etc. Panini's Ashtadhyayi, Kautilya's Arthashastra, Vishakhadutt's

Mudrarakshasa, Somdev's Kathasaritsagar, Khemendra's Brihatkathamajari, Patanjali's Mahabhashya, Shudraka's Mrichakatikam, Kalhan's Rajatarangini, etc. are the rich literary worlds written in Sanskrit language, which are the sources of history studies.

**(c) Foreign Literature-** Foreign literature also provides systematic and specific information about ancient Indian history. Under this source, foreign travelers - Iranian, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Arabic, etc. are writers who have visited India and have made detailed mentions of the visits in their works. The major books in this category are 'Indika' of Megasthenes, 'Natural Historica' of Pliny, 'Fo-Kyun-Ki' of Fahyan, 'Kangyur and Tangyur' of Taranath, 'Tahkiq-e-Hind' of Albaruni etc.

**History and Dates-** Dates have special significance in terms of events in history. In history studies, the dates under the influence of Westernization are calculated

as years, months and dates by considering the birth of Jesus Christ as the primary point. The period before the birth of Jesus is called B.B. Christ and the events that took place during the birth of Jesus and

Table 5.2	
Important Dates	
Beginning of Agriculture	8000 Years ago
First City of Saraswati-Indus Culture	4700 Years ago
Cities of the Gangetic Valley and The Rise of the Magadha Empire	2500 Years ago

beyond to this day are called Eno Domini. Currently A.D. (Eno Domini) will be replaced by CE. (Common Era) and B.C. (B.C.E./ B.C.E. (B.C.E.) (Bifor Common Era) is being used.

Historical events have been of importance in India since ancient times. In ancient India, Yuga, manvantar and kalpa as well as creation, kali and yudhishthira samvats were used as counting units for measuring historical periods. At present, vikram and saka samvat are mainly in vogue. Vikram Samvat was started by the Ujjayini emperor Vikramaditya 57 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. The national calendar of India began in 78 AD with the ascension of Kushana ruler Kanishka. India has an ancient tradition of history writing. Today, historians consider AD as the basis of the timeless calculation of Indian history. It is necessary that the present history should be written on the basis of Indian tradition and literature etc.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) –

- Which among the following is the English term for इतिहास
  - History
  - Geography
  - Social Science
  - Economics
- Which of the following is/are the source of source of Historical Studies

- A. Archeology  
C. Foreign Accounts
- B. Literature  
D. All Above
3. How many number of Upanishads are there?  
A. 18  
C. 52
- B. 108  
D.80
4. Who among the following is the author of Ramayana?  
A. Tulsidas  
B. Surdas  
C. Valmiki  
D. Kalhan
5. What is the name of the book written by Megasthenese?  
A. Indica  
C. Natural History
- B. Kitab-Ul-Hind  
D. None Of These

### Fill in the blanks –

1. Coins (Mohar) are..... source of Information about history.  
(Archaeological/Literary)
2. ....is the place of worship of Hindus  
(Temple/Gurudwara)
3. The Upanishads are called..... (Vedanta/Aranyak)
4. Construction of Iron Pillar of Mehrauli was done by.....  
(Ashok/Chandragupta II)

### Select true /false -

1. Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861 AD. (True/False)
2. Handwritten books are called manuscripts. (True/False)
3. Somdev's composition is Kathasaritsagar. (True/False)
4. Pliny's creation is a natural historica. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

1. Hindu religion A. Jataka Granth
2. Jainism B. Ramayana
3. Buddhist C. Archaeological Sources
4. Mudras D. Agam Granth

### Very short answer question-

1. Who composed Rajatarangani?
2. What is the number of verses in Mahabharata?
3. Write the name of any eight Puranas.
4. Silappadikaram is composed by whom?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you understand by history?
2. Mention the foreign sources of knowing Indian history.
3. Explain the importance of Jain literature in knowing Indian history.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the importance of history studies?
2. Describe religious literature as a sources of knowing history.

### Project Work-

1. Prepare a chart of Vedic Vanmaya.

## Chapter 6

### Prehistoric period in India

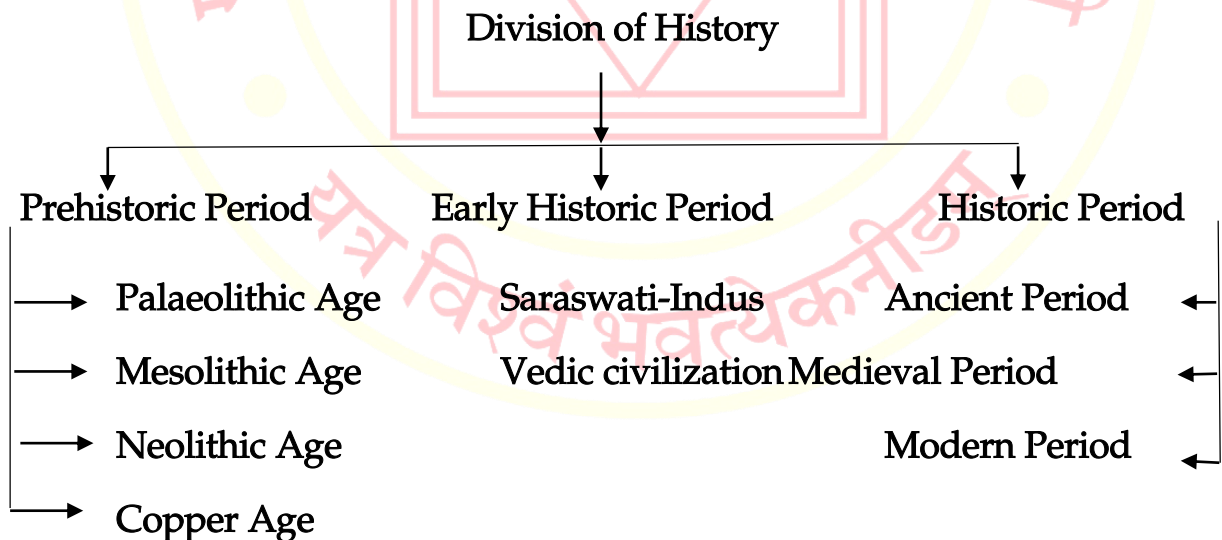
Let's learn- Periodic Division of History, Prehistoric period of India, Invention of fire, Cave Paintings, Production of edible materials, Weapons of the Neolithic aperiod, important places of Neolithic period, Agriculture, Tribes, List of important places of Stone Age.

**Periodic Division of History-** To make the study of history simple and understandable, it has been divided into three period or sections-

1. Prehistoric times
2. Early Historical Period
3. Historical period

**1. Prehistoric period-** The beginning of the development of human civilization and culture is believed to be from prehistoric times. In this period, humans used weapons made of stones and stones for various tasks in daily life, so this period is called Stone Age. Due to no written description of this period, it is also called prehistoric period. Prehistoric times have been divided into three parts for the convenience of study:

1.	The Palaeolithic Age dates from	about 5 million to 50,000 years BC.
2.	The Mesolithic Age dates from	About 50,000 to 15,000 years BC.
3.	Neolithic Age dates from	About 15,000 to 5,000 years BC.



**Early Historical Period (3000-600 Years BC)-** The period in which written evidence has also been found along with archaeological evidence, but the written evidence has not yet been read in full, is called the early historical period. In this period human beings became familiar with various metals. Hence it is also called

metal period. In this period, humans had learned the art of making bronze metal by combining copper and tin.

**Historical period-** The period in which human writing was in some form or the other and the articles written by him have been read mostly is called historical period. In India, the period from about 600 BC to the present is known as the historical period. The historical period is divided into the following three periods:

- Ancient History – From about 600 BC to 1000 AD
- Medieval History – From about 1000 AD to 18th century
- Modern History – From about the 18th century to the present day

- 1. Ancient History-** Under ancient history, social, economic, political, philosophical and cultural events from about 600 BC to 1000 AD are studied.
- 2. Medieval History-** Under this, social, economic, political, philosophical and cultural events from about 1000 AD to 18th century are studied.
- 3. Modern History-** Under modern history, social, economic, political, philosophical and cultural events from about the 18th century till now are studied.

**Prehistoric Times in India-** There are many natural caves in the Indian peninsula, which have been painted with unspoiled long lasting paintings. They have been identified by archaeologists as the habitat of prehistoric humans. In this period, humans used various weapons made of stone, wood and bones for various tasks. Archaeologists

have found many size and type of stone blocks from these sites. It is estimated that early humans may have made diverse use of these stone blocks, the stone segments are placed in different categories as mentioned in the following figure:

1. Class A stone blocks are unground and undamaged. They must have been used as weapons by humans in the early stages.
2. The B category stone blocks would have been formed thousands of years later. These appear to be pointed and fabricated.
3. C class stones are fabricated, convenient to hold by hand and also sharp. The stones used as tools are newer than category A and B tools.
4. The-d class stone tools are relatively small, sharp and sharply fabricated. It is estimated that these would be ten thousand years ago.
5. Class- e stones are natural, curvy and smooth.

Various tools and buttocks made of stones are still used in our homes for grinding, crushing and measuring objects. Many Stone Age archaeological sites

### Do you know?

- In the Palaeolithic period, there were ostriches in India. Remains of ostrich eggs have been found from the Patna site of Maharashtra. Beads were made from these eggs.

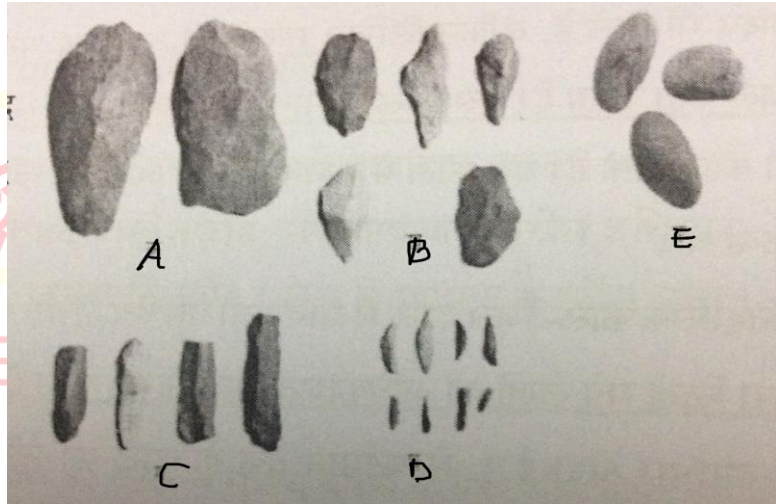
### Do you know?

- A site is a place where remains of objects like tools, utensils and buildings are found.

in the Indian subcontinent have been identified by archaeologists. The names of some places are as follows-

1. Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Hunsgi (Karnataka)
3. Caves of Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh).

Due to the availability of water at these places and plateau areas, stones, different types of vegetation, caves and kandaras were rich in abundance, which are essential elements of sustenance. Some places have been identified as Stone Age industry sites in the search. Many culpted and uncultivated stones have been obtained from these places as well as habitable places have also been found. It is estimated that these are the places where stone-age humans used to fabricate stone weapons and live there.



dia. 6.1 Tools

Stone tools were manufactured in two ways:

**The first method-** This was made by hitting and rubbing the stone with stone. This was done until the stone attained the useful and desired shape.

**Second Method-** This method is also called pressure shape technique. In this method, the shaped stone was shaped by placing it on a hard surface and beating it with a large stone piece.

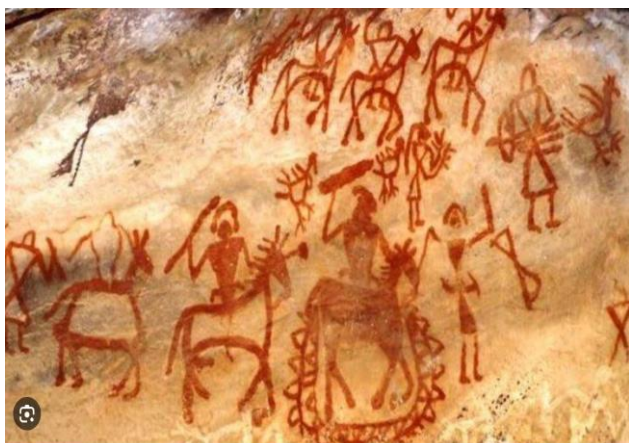
**Discovery of Fire-** The discovery of fire brought revolutionary changes in human life. The remains of ash found in the caves of Kurnool show that the people living in these caves used various uses of fire such as cold protection, cooking food, protection from wild animals, cleaning the forest.

**Rock paintings-** During the discoveries, many murals and rock paintings have been found in stone-era human habitats- caves and kandaras.



Dia. 6.2 Stone Age Axe

For example, in the Stone Age Cave Bhimbetka, ancient paintings have been found on the walls of the cave, in which some paintings are also filled with colors. Historians believe that these paintings may have been made on a particular



Dia. 6.3 Rock paintings

festival in that period. There are also some pictures, which show that human beings started living in groups and families. Their area of work was also divided. Men often went out to collect food and women took care of the children. Men and women must have been living together to provide for their group. During this period, human beings were familiar with different colors. Charcoal and iron ore were used to make dyes. Calcium stones (limestone) were used to make

weapons. The remains of ostrich eggs and paintings made on egg shells have also been found in Patne Purasthala, Maharashtra.

**Production and collection of food items-** The last phase of the Stone Age is called the later Stone Age or Neo-Stone Period. During this period, human beings started living in settlements, had family life, started agricultural production and its gathering. The invention of the wheel is a unique gift of neolithic humans. It made human life more dynamic. This facilitated long distance travel and transportation of heavy goods from one place to another. The same (wheel) was also used in making pottery. Even today we can see the use of the wheel in our lives, but it took thousands of years to invent it.

**Neolithic weapons-** Stone weapons made in this era were small, sharp, pointed, well organized and carved. In order to hold some of the tools such as spears, axes, hammers, arrows, etc. handles were used.

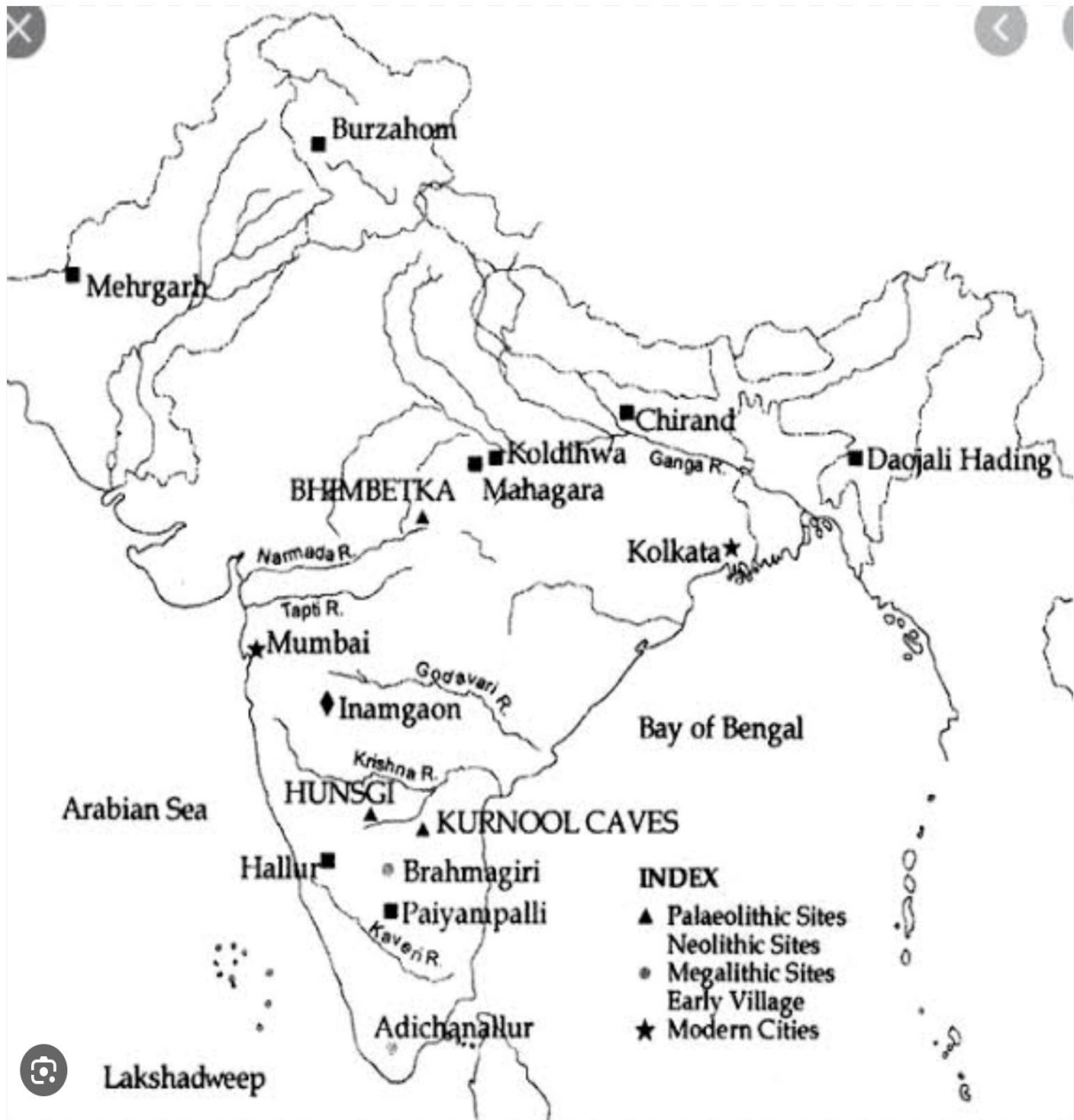
**Important sites of Neolithic Period-** Some Neolithic sites have been identified by historians and archaeologists in the Indian peninsula. The names of these sites are as follows-

1. The archaeological site called Burjholm and Gufkal is currently located in Jammu and Kashmir, India. The remains of Neolithic wheat, pulses, dogs, cattle- sheep, goats and buffaloes have been found from this place.
2. Mehrgarh is currently located in Pakistan. Remains of wheat, barley, sheep, goat, cotton have been found from here. There are traces of huge food grains here. The remains found here show that the deceased was cremated here. Research shows that people here believed in reincarnation.
3. A place called Chirand is located in Bihar, India. Wheat, green gram, barley, buffalo and bulls have been found from here as Neolithic remains.
4. A place called Hallur is located in Andhra Pradesh, present-day India. From here, jowar, millet, sheep, goat, black gram etc. have been found as Neolithic remains.

### Do you know?

- A site is a place where remains of objects like tools, utensils and buildings are found.





Map- 6.1 Archaeological site

5. Traces of rice and cattle hooves have been found from Mahagarh (Uttar Pradesh).
6. Pieces of rice and bones of animals have been obtained from Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh).
7. **Daojli and Honding-** This archaeological site is located in the valley area of Brahmaputra River in northeast India. Kharal and Moose have been obtained from here. A green stone called jadeite which is found in China has been found

in this region. Historians estimate that the people of the Brahma putra River valley region may have had business links with foreign countries as well.

**Agriculture-** The beginning of agriculture is a revolutionary event in the history of human development. Agriculture taught human beings to live a sustainable life from a moving life. Historians believe that women must have started agricultural life first.

1. By adopting agricultural work, food was improved, as well as dependence on hunting was eliminated.
2. Plants take time to plant fruits and seeds and ripen, so there was a need to stay at one place to take care of the crops. Therefore, with the beginning of the permanent life of human beings from here, adequate collection of food items began to be done.
3. By adopting agricultural work, human beings also advanced intellectually. Man did new discoveries, art and language was also developed in this age.

**Tribes-** Even today, there are many small and big human groups living in forests, who earn their livelihood by collecting food items and doing agricultural work in the old way. We call them tribes. Some of the characteristics of tribes are as follows:

1. They live around the forest in small groups.
2. They depend upon wild products for most of the necessities of life.
3. Tribal people are very rich in terms of cultural traditions.
4. Often tribal people are proficient in various arts such as painting and music.

List of major Stone Age sites in India -

**Paleolithic Age** remains have been found from Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh), Hunsgi (Karnataka), Kuliana (Odisha), Didwana (Rajasthan), Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh), Singhanpur (Chhattisgarh) etc.

**Mesolithic Age-** Madhya Pradesh Stone Age remains have been found from Places like Bagaur (Rajasthan), Langhnaj (Gujarat), Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha (Uttar Pradesh), Birbhanpur (West Bengal), Adamgarh, Panchmarhi (Madhya Pradesh), Jalahalli (Karnataka) and Teri (Tamil Nadu).

**Neolithic period-** Neolithic remains have been found from Burjhom (Kashmir), Sindh Pradesh, Mirzapur Bonda, Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh), Chirand, Chhapra (Bihar), Ramgarh, Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh), Brahmagiri, Bellary, Arkat (Karnataka), West Bengal, Assam etc.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions. MCQ

1. Early human beings were the dwellers of which of the following Place/places.  
A. Houses  
B. Palaces  
C. Forest and Caves  
D. All of the Above
2. Stone Age Weapons were made up of which of the following metal  
A. Stone Keb  
B. Iron Rods  
C. Brass  
C. Copper

3. An archaeological site called Bhimbetka is located in which of the following states
 

A. Uttar Pradesh	B. Bihar
C. Madhya Pradesh	D. Rajasthan
4. Traces of rice and cattle hooves have been obtained from which archaeological site?
 

A. Mahagarh (Uttar Pradesh)	B. Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh)
C. Hallur (Andhra Pradesh)	D. Didwana (Rajasthan)

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Humans in the Neolithic Age started living a ..... life. (Wild/ Family)
2. The Caves of Kurnool at present is located in.....  
(Madhya Pradesh/Andhra Pradesh)
3. An archaeological site called Burjholm is located in.....  
(India/Pakistan)
4. The last phase of Stone Age is called.....  
(Neolithic Age/Mesolithic Age)

### Select the truth/false-

1. In the Stone Age, humans used the tools made of stones. (True/False)
2. The invention of the wheel made human life dynamic. (True/False)
3. Remains of ash have been found from the Stone Age Cave of Kurnool.  
(True/False)
4. Invention of agriculture is a revolutionary event in human history (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

- |             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Burjholm | A. Jammu and Kashmir             |
| 2. Chirand  | B. Uttar Pradesh                 |
| 3. Mahagarh | C. Brahmaputra River Valley Area |
| 4. Daojli   | D. Bihar                         |

### Very short answer question-

1. What is prehistoric period?
2. The Stone Age is divided into how many parts?
3. Name the weapons of the Neolithic Period.

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you mean by cave art? From which archaeological sites have rock paintings been obtained in India?
2. Tell us about the invention of the wheel.
3. What were the benefits of agriculture to the early human beings?

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Tell us about the major sites of the Neolithic period.
2. What is a tribe? Describe their characteristics.

### Project Work-

1. Make a list of Stone Age archaeological sites in India.

## Chapter-7

### Metallurgical Culture of India

Let's learn- Development of Culture and Civilization in India, Copper Age, Saraswati-Indus Civilization, Remains from the excavations, characteristics of Saraswati-Indus cities, end of Saraswati-Indus Civilization

**Development of Civilization and Culture in India-** During this age the journey of human development moved from the Stone Age to the Metal age. Now stone tools began to be replaced by metal instruments. It is clear from the recent discoveries that humans were first introduced to copper metal. That is why in the series of development, after the Stone Age came the, copper age, bronze and iron civilizations respectively. It is called the early historical period (from about 3300 BC to 600 BC). In the series of history of Metallurgical civilization in India, comes Mehrgarh culture introducing the copper age civilisation, Saraswati-Indus culture as bronze civilization and Vedic culture as Iron Age civilization. In this chapter, we will study the Mehrgarh culture as a copper plate civilization developed in



Map- 7.1 copper age Site in India

India and the Saraswati-Indus culture as iron civilization.

In this chapter we will study the development of copper age culture in mehargarh, and Bronze Age culture in Saraswati-Indus culture.

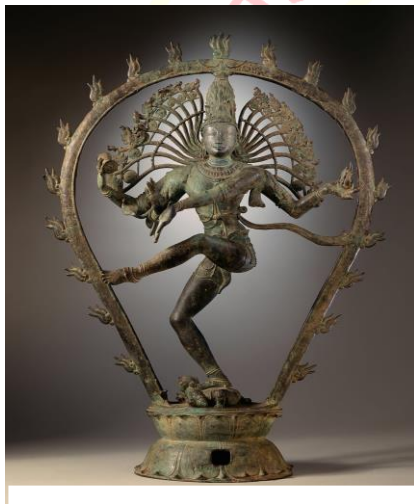
**Chalcolithic period-** There was a time in the archaeological search series, when humans had discovered various metals. This was the time when the Stone Age was in advanced stages. In this period, humans started using copper tools along with stone, so it was called copper stone period. Since the remains of this culture

in the Indian peninsula were first found from Mehrgarh in present-day Pakistan, it is also known as Mehrgarh culture. Its period is believed to be around 7000 years BC to 3300 BC. This culture was developed in Mehrgarh, south-eastern Rajasthan, western Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and south-eastern India. The remains of the Copper Plate civilization have been found in the excavation of places called Ahad and Gilund located on the banks of Banas River in Rajasthan, Kayatha and Airan located in Madhya Pradesh.



Dia. 7.1 Idol of Mother Goddess

Historians believe that the development of Mehrgarh culture started from the Neolithic period to the post-Harappan culture. Copper Stone age people often



Dig. 7.2 Nataraja

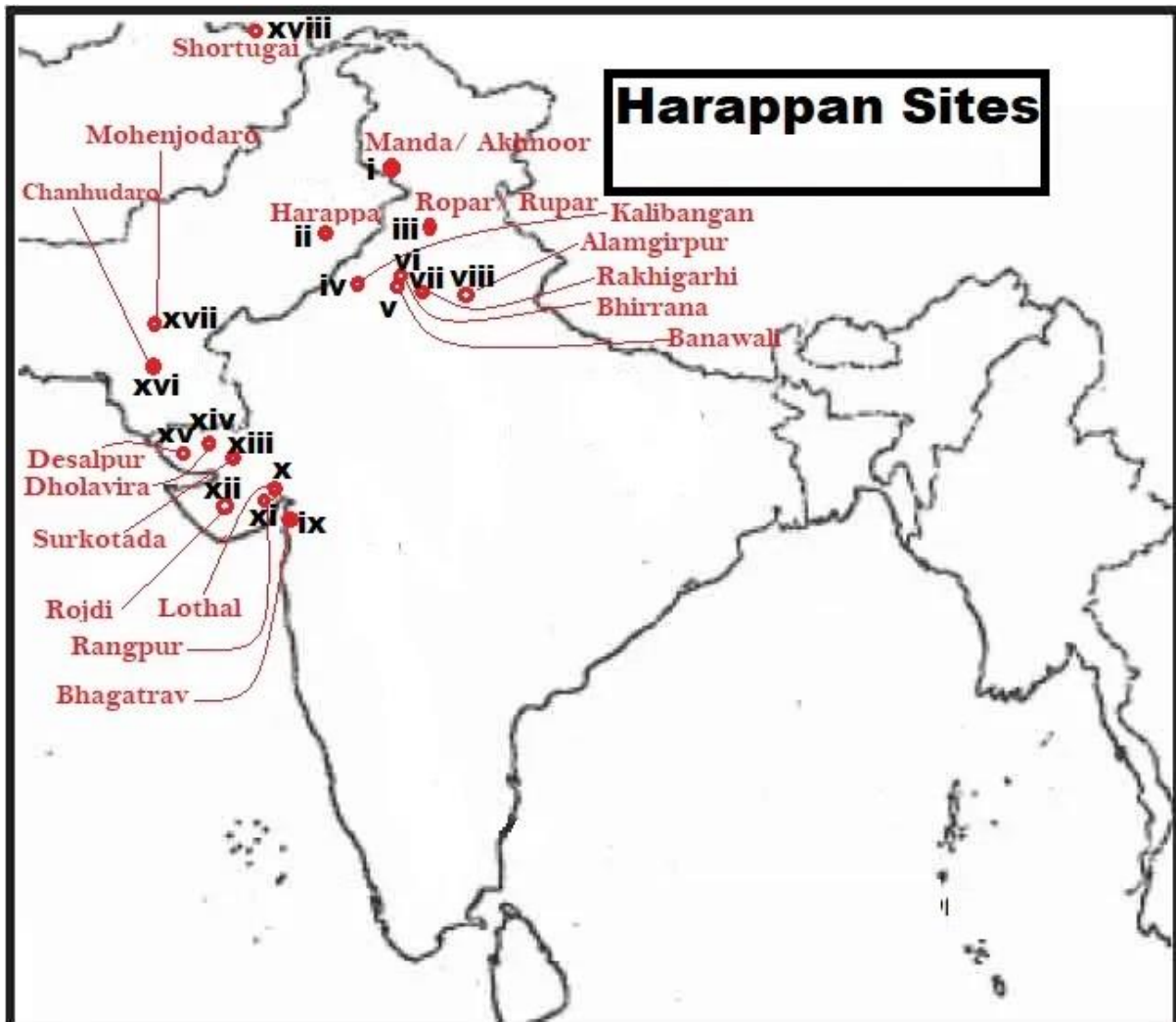
lived in huts. Some brick houses have also been found. In this period, people used metals like copper, brass and silver. They used to worship 'Taurus and Mother Goddess'. Evidence of cotton cultivation has been found in Mehrgarh around 7000 BC. Evidence of the development of writing art in this period has not yet been obtained. Apart from the copper plate culture, many regional cultures also developed in different places of the country - Kayatha, Ahad, Malwa, Salwada, Jarve, Prabhas, and Rangpur. Many idols of Matrudevi and Taurus have been found from Malwa and Rajasthan. Many bangles, axes, sheets made of copper metal have been recovered from the Ahad

region. Regional cultures often have copper Stone Age features.

**Saraswati-Indus Culture-** There are many archaeological evidences of the Development of an urban civilization and culture in the Saraswati-Indus and its tributaries in the Indian peninsula. Hence it is called Saraswati-Sindhu culture. The remains of this civilization were first found in a place called Harappa which is in present-day Pakistan, hence it is known as Harappan civilization.

All civilizations and cultures of the world have often developed especially on River banks or River valleys. Because these Rivers are useful for living, agriculture, animal husbandry and trade etc. Saraswati and Sindhu are the oldest Rivers of India. Saraswati River which had many branches, is extinct today. It is clear from the geomorphic remains and satellite images that Saraswati River originated from Adibadri about 5000 years BC and flows into the present-day Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat provinces and joins the Arabian Sea. In archaeological discoveries, many ancient civilization sites in India have been

found in the flow area of Saraswati River. Indus River still flows today. It has major archaeological sites like Mohenjo Daro, Balakot and Chanhudaro on its coast.



Map- 7.2 Harappan Sites

1921 AD. When Rakhaldas Banerjee started archaeological excavation of ruins of a place called Harappa, the remains of Saraswati-Indus culture were found in large quantities. In 1922, Dayaram Sahni also found antiquities of Harappan Civilization in the excavation of an archaeological site called Mohenjodaro on the banks of the Indus River. From these archaeological sites, links of ancient urban civilization were obtained. Based on these signs, archaeological excavations were carried out at many places associated with Saraswati-Indus and their tributaries. So far, about 150 archaeological sites of this civilization have been discovered. The major Indian archaeological sites of Saraswati-Sindhu culture are Kalibanga (Rajasthan), Banawali (Haryana), Lothal and Dhaulavira (Gujarat), Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh) etc. It is clear from the excavations so far that this culture extended to western India, most areas of

Pakistan and parts of Afghanistan. In terms of area, this civilization was developed in an area of about 22, 40,000 square kilometres.

**Antiquities found in excavation-** Buildings and forts, great baths, warehouses,



**Dia. 7.3, the Great Bath**

drainage system, roads, ornaments, toys, coins, utensils, pottery, sculptures, inscriptions, bangles, Antiquities like Yajnakund and Kamandal etc. have been found. Apart from these, along with the worship of Banyan tree and Tulsi, the Goddess of Shakti Devi Durga, Shivaling, Pashupati Shiva and Nandi, there is evidence of a peculiar tradition was carried out by seven men and women on auspicious occasions.

Archaeologists and historians have described this civilization as urban civilization after studying the cities of Saraswati-Sindhu culture. Its features are as follows-

**Planned city establishment-** The cities of Saraswati-Indus culture were established in a planned manner. Talking about Harappan city, this city was divided into two sections- western and eastern section. The western section was small but situated at a height. It was probably a city fort. There were some buildings in this fort. The eastern part of the city was extended downwards. A huge bath was found in the fort part, which was made of concrete bricks. A layer of charcoal was mounted on the walls and floor. There were stairs on both sides to get down. There were rooms all around. A well was also found near the bathroom. The size of this bathroom is 54×33 meters. The city's roads were of two types, paved and raw. There were drains along the roads. The houses were equipped with air and light facilities.

**Use of concrete bricks-** Concrete bricks were used for the construction of buildings. Bricks were added to the Interlock pattern. The size of the bricks was 30X20X10 centimeters.

**Planned Residential Buildings-** The walls of residential buildings were thick and solid. There were also two-story buildings. Generally, a building had a well for kitchen, bathroom and water system.

### Do you know?

- Faience is made by mixing sand and crystal powder in glue. It was used to make beads, bangles and small utensils. These objects were often coated with a thin layer of blue or light green sea colour.

**Warehouses-** In Saraswati-Indus culture warehouses for food items. Excavations have also yielded a huge anngar, measuring 169X133 feet. Archaeologists have considered it as a state food.

**Public Life-** The life of the people of Saraswati-Indus culture was generally rich. Agriculture and trade were the means of livelihood. People of Saraswati-Indus culture knew how to make clay, copper and bronze utensils. Tools and seals were made of metal, although clay seals have also been obtained. People of Saraswati-Indus civilization knew how to make ornaments. For this, they used gold and stones such as cannelian, jasper, crystal fences, etc. There was also fine carving on these ornaments. Toys were used for children's play or decoration. These toys were made of clay and wood. It is known from the techniques found in the excavation that in this period people knew how to make cotton and silk clothes along with making yarn.

**Trade-** The main occupation of the inhabitants of Saraswati-Indus culture period was trade. He knew how to melt metals, weaving and dyeing textiles, making various materials of clay, wood and metal. Shares and seals were used for measurement and transactions. It is clear from the seals of the Saraswati-Indus civilization obtained from Mesopotamia that foreign trade also took place in that period. A port has also been found in Lothal, Gujarat.

**Agriculture and Animal Husbandry-** People of Saraswati-Indus culture also used to do agriculture and animal husbandry. The solution found in the excavation and many types of grains show that the people of this period probably cultivated wheat, barley, pulses, peas, paddy, sesame and mustard. Evidence of a cultivated field has been found in Kalibanga, Rajasthan. Bulls and donkeys will be used to plough the fields, carry loads, etc. In this period, bulls, cows, buffaloes, goats, camels, elephants, donkeys, pigs, animal husbandry were important.

**Some other forms of life-** Historians believe that the society of that period was divided into four classes. In the first class, scholars, priests, physicians, astrologers. Warriors, kings and royal officials in the second class. In the third category, farmers, traders and industrialists. The fourth class belonged to workers and servants. The basic unit of society was the family. Women had a respectable place in society. There must have also been a committee for administrative work. The art of writing was in vogue but it has not yet been read. The idols found in the excavation confirm that people used to worship the idol. Two sculptures have been particularly attractive in the excavation - a female statue, possibly of the mother goddess. The second statue is of Nataraja, around which animals are embedded. Scholars have identified it as Pashupatinath. It is possible that Mother Goddess and Pashupatinath were worshiped in a special way during this period. The bodies were cremated and buried in the ground. When the Saraswati-Indus civilization-culture was at the peak of its development in India, other urban civilizations such as Egyptian civilization, Greek civilization, Chinese civilization, Mesopotamia civilization etc. developed in many parts of the contemporary world. India had extensive trade relations with these civilizations.



**Table 7.1**

<b>Important Dates</b>	
Saraswati-Indus Culture	8000 Years Ago
Cotton Cultivation in Mehrgarh	7000 Years Ago
Establishment of Cities	4700 Years Ago
The End of The Cities of the Saraswati-Indus Culture	3900 Years Ago

**The end of Saraswati-Indus culture-** The end of Saraswati-Indus culture is believed to have ended about 3900 years ago. The reasons for the destruction of this civilization are not yet clear. It is estimated that the Rivers may have dried up. These areas may have been converted into deserts and due to this drastic environmental changes a large population would have been destroyed in an epidemic or natural catastrophe. The burnt and half-burnt grains found in the excavation also indicate a terrible fire. But it is certain that this civilization must have developed in the Indian peninsula for many centuries. The life of the people of this period was peaceful, prosperous and virtuous. It is clear from many archaeological remains that the Saraswati-Indus culture started around 8000 years BC. Cities began to be established around 4700 years BC. About 3900 years BC, the cities of this civilization began to end.

### Questionnaire

#### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)-

- Which of the following was the first metal known by human beings.  
A. Swarna      B. Yellow      C. Tambad      D. Zinc
- Archaeological sites called Kayatha and Airan is located in high of the following states.  
A. Maharashtra      B. Odisha  
C. Punjab      D. Madhya Pradesh
- What is the known Number of archaeological sites related to Saraswati-Indus culture so far?  
A. 150      B. 200      C. 250      D. 400
- What among the following is considered as the main occupation of the inhabitants of Saraswati-Indus Culture?  
A. Agriculture      B. Businesses  
C. Akhetad      D. Cattle Breeding

#### Fill in the blanks-

- Metal sheets, axes, etc. have been received from..... (Rangpur/Ahad)
- Archaeological site called Kalibanga is in ..... (Punjab/Rajasthan)
- People of Saraswati-Indus culture were cultivating.....  
(Barley/Sugarcane)
- .....idols have been found from Saraswati-Indus civilization.

#### Select True/False

- Saraswati-Indus Civilization was a rural civilization. (True/False)

2. Saraswati-Indus Civilization is also known as Harappan civilization. (True/False)
3. The Excavation of the archaeological site Mohenjodaro, was done by Dayaram Sahni in 1922 AD. (True/False)
4. The Saraswati- Indus civilization started destroying in 3900 b.c. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Copper plate    | A. Banas River        |
| 2. Saraswati River | B. Mehargarh Culture  |
| 3. Ahad and Gilund | C. Cultivating Fields |
| 4. Kalibanga       | D. Adibadri           |

### Very short answer question-

1. In how many kilometers did the Saraswati-Indus civilization developed?
2. Where is the present site called Harappa?
3. In which state is the archaeological site called Kalibanga located?
4. Where is the port of Saraswati-Indus civilization found?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Write a brief note on the River saraswati.
2. Mention the social life of the people of Saraswati-Indus civilization.
3. Summarize the economic life of Saraswati-Indus Civilization.
4. Describe the types of social class found in Saraswati-Indus civilization.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Describe the urban features of Saraswati-Indus Civilization.
2. How did the Saraswati-Indus Civilization came to an end? Explain in Detail.

### Project Work-

1. Show the archaeological sites of Saraswati-Indus civilization - Kalibanga (North Rajasthan), Banawali (Haryana), Lothal and Dhaulavira (Gujarat) on the map.

## Chapter 8

### Vedic Culture and Mahajanapada Period

Let's learn- Vedic Culture, Vedic Vangmaya, Area of Vedic Culture, Area of social life, Polity, Economy, Religious System of Mahajanpadas, Administrative system of the Mahajanpadas.

**Vedic Culture-** The culture that has been published in Vedic vanmaya, the world's oldest literature, is called Vedic culture. The core of Indian culture is 'कृण्वन्तो विश्वमार्यम्' (Rig.9.63.5) that is, our Vedic culture with the sacred goal of making all human beings of the world noble (superior, civilized, cultured and excellent) and 'वयं राष्ट्रे जागृत्याम पुरोहिताः' (यजु.9.23) "We Priest (thinkers and seekers) will keep the nation alive and awake." Every thought expressed in Vedic literature, the original emitter of Vedic culture- village, city, society, religion, philosophy, knowledge science, astrology, chemistry, mathematics, agriculture etc. has appeared in the eternal truth. In fact, the original sources of Vedic thought appeared from the voice of The Vedas Brahma and were revealed in the inner minds of sages and mystics at the beginning of the creation. Through the guru-shishya tradition of the sages, this knowledge continued to circulate in the society with rules and restraint. This knowledge was compiled under favorable conditions. The Vedas have been called incomprehensible 'अपौरुषेय' because of the absence of a particular person's composition. With this knowledge tradition, Indian culture has been enriched and distinguished since millennia ago. Archaeological discoveries reveal that the expansion of Indian Vedic culture has spread outside India in many parts of the world such as Syria, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Java, Sumatra, Bornea, Barbados, Varma etc.

Western historians consider Vedic civilization to be the Iron Age. Max Muller described Vedic vanmaya as 1200 BC and A. Beber described the vedas to be from 1200 to 1500 BC. Thus, many scholars have expressed their views by considering the Vedas as literary works, which do not seem appropriate and relevant. Because from historical and archaeological sources, the Mahabharata period has been considered to be about 5000 years ago. The Vedas are said to be from the Ramayana and Mahabharata periods by these scholars. But according to the period given by them, the Vedas are proved after the Ramayana and Mahabharata periods.

**Vedic Vanmaya-** Vedic vanmaya refers to the combination of Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyaks, Upanishads as well as Vedas, philosophy, smriti literature and Purana texts. The details of which are as follows-

The word Veda is formed by the suffix 'Veda', which means knowledge. Grammarians have interpreted the word Veda and said- विद्यते ज्ञायतेऽनेनेति वेदः that is,

those by which knowledge is obtained are the Vedas. Vedas are inexhaustible knowledge bases that experience the truth and tell the supernatural way of attaining the good and renunciation of the evil. The Vedas are also called Shruti because of the guru shishya tradition being heard, recited and remembered. In Manusmriti, the Vedas have been said to be 'सर्वज्ञानमयो हि सः', that is, the treasure of all knowledge and the root of 'वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम्' religion. Maharishi Krishna Dwaipayana divided the Vedas into four categories- Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

1. **Rigveda-** Generally, Rigveda is considered as the first Veda. In rigveda there are chants of praise of deities (Indra, Varuna, Yama, Tarkshya Arishtanemi, Dyu, Surya, Chandra, Agni, Prithvi, Pavan, Vridhasrava, Jupiter, Vishvedev etc.). At the same time, along with the best human desires, the desires of the world, spiritual knowledge and creation, philosophical topics (Hiranyagarbha Sukta, Nasadia Sukta, and Purusha Sukta etc.) and the then social, religious, economic and political conditions have been mentioned. The verses of rigveda are called rik and ritwik (purohit) are called hota. There are two divisions of rigveda - mandala and ashtak order. There are 10 mandalas, 85 anuvaks, 1028 suktas and about 10580 mantras in the mandal-order. There are 8 octaves, 64 chapters and 2006 sections in the octagon order. Acharya Charanyuh has described five branches of Rigveda- Shakal, Bashkal, Ashvalayan, Shankhayan and Mandukyayan. The main mantradrashtra rishis and rishikas of rigveda are- Gritsamad, Vishwamitra, Vamdev, Atri, Bharadwaja, Vashishtha, Lopamudra, Ghosha, Apala, Vishwavara, Sikta, Shachipaulomi and Classvritti. Lopamudra was married to rishi Agastya.
2. **Yajurveda-** Yajurveda is derived from the word Yajush (Yajna). In Yajurveda, many types of sacrifices (karma) have been rendered for human beings. The mantras of Yajurveda are found in both prose and verse genres. Its Ritwik (priest) is called Adhwaryu. Maharishi Patanjali mentions 101 branches of Yajurveda. At present it has five branches- Vajsaneya, Taittiriya, Katha, Kapisthal and Maitrayani. On the basis of two sects of Yajurveda- Aditya and Brahma, it has two parts- Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda. There are two branches of Shukla Yajurveda- Madhandin and Kanva. It is also known as Vajsaneya Samhita by the name of Yajnavalkya Vajsaneya, son of sage Vajsaney Devrat. Due to the pure and unmistakable form of mantras, it was called Shukla Yajurveda. There are a total of forty chapters in Shukla Yajurveda and 1975 mantras in its Madhyandini branch and 2086 mantras in Kanva branch. Krishna Yajurveda is also called Brahmaveda because it belongs to the Brahma sect. Due to the combination of mantra and Brahmin, it was called Krishna Yajurveda. Sage Vaishampayan is considered to be the originator of Krishna Yajurveda. It has four branches - Taittiriya, Maitrayani, Kathak and Kapisthal. The Taittiriya Samhita is also known as the Apastamba Samhita. It has a total of seven verses and 44 chapters. In

Yajurveda, information about spiritual knowledge, creation and sacrifice (karma) as well as knowledge related to Vedic civilization-culture, political, social, economic and religious life etc. is available.

Vedas And Their Upavedas	Brahmin	Aranyaka	Upanishads	Education	kalpsutra	
					Home	Audio
Vedas And Their Upavedas	Atreya, Kaushitaki	Aitareya, Shankhayana (Kaushitaki)	Atreya, Shankhayana (Kaushitaki)	Marketable	Ashwalayan Shankhayan	Ashvalayana Shankhayana, Shambhavya
Yajurveda - Dhanurveda						
Shuklayajurveda	Hundred Path	Brihadaranyaka	Brihadaranyaka, Ishavasya	Yajnavalkya	Paraskar	Katyayan
Krishnayajurveda	Taittiriya	Taittiriya	Taittiriya	Diameter	Baudhayan, Apastamba, Hiranyakeshi, Kath, Satyashadh, Vaikhanas, Badhul, Manav,	Baudhayana, Apastamba, Hiranyakeshi, Kath, Satyashadha, Vaikhanas, Badhool, Manav
Samaveda - Gandharva Veda	Tandya (Panchvinsh), Shadvinsh (Amazing), Samavidhan, Arsheya, Deity, Chhandogya Mantra, Sanhitopanishad, Vansh, Jaiminiya (Tavalkar)	Chandogya	Chandogya	Naradiya, Gautami, Lomasi	Gobhil, Khadir	Drahyayana, Latyayana
Atharvaveda – The Architectural Veda	Gopath	Not There.	Prashnopanishad, Mundak, Mandukya	Manduki	Kaushik	Salary

3. **Samaveda-** Samaveda is composed of two words- Sama + Veda. Sama means the song of the rituals. Samaveda is also known as Archaic Samhita. There are two distinctions of archetype- pre-archaic and post-archaic. In its mantras, suswara pronunciation with ascending and descending and appropriate quantities has been used. In Samaveda, the seven vowels (SA, Re, G, M, P, DH and Ni) are classified into three villages- Mand, Middle and Intense. There are four types of samagan - gram gan i. e. sung in villages, aranya gan i. e. songs sung in forests, uh gan and uhya gana (rahasya), songs sung on yajnadi occasions. Samaveda has six samvikas- analysis, distraction, practice, pause, and stobha. The Ritwik (priest) of Samaveda is called Udgate. Maharishi

Patanjali has mentioned 1000 branches of Samaveda in Mahabhashya. At present, four branches- Kauthumiya, Ranayania, Jaminiya and Shankhayan are operational. The total number of mantras of Samaveda is 1875. Most of the mantras in Samaveda are from Rigveda. It has been called the triveni of Jnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga and Karma Yoga. In Samaveda, knowledge of subjects like creation, geography, society, state, politics and religion etc. is obtained.

4. **Atharvaveda-** This Veda was named atharvaveda after sage Atharva. Atharvaveda is the essence of all the three Vedas (Rigveda, Yajurveda and Samaveda). The ritviz of this Veda is called Brahma. There are twenty verses in the Atharvaveda, 731 Sukta, 36 Prapathaka and 5977 Mantras. According to Charanvyuh, there are nine branches of Atharvaveda- Shaunak, Pappalad, Taud, Maud, Jajal, Jalad, Brahmaveda, Devadarsha and Charanvaidya. At present, only the Shaunak and Pappalad branches of atharvaveda are available. In Gopatha Brahmana, Sarpaveda, VampireVeda, Asurveda, Itihasveda, Puranaveda and Sthapatya Veda are called upaveda of Atharvaveda. Along with praising the gods, mantras related to Ayurveda and surgery, geography, astronomy, economics, politics, society, agriculture, religion, spirituality are mentioned.

**Brahmana Granth-** In Vedic literature, the second part of the Vedas is called Brahmana. The word Brahman is derived from the word Brahman, which is a book. In the Brahmin texts, along with the interpretation of mantras and sacrifices, the spiritual, spiritual, spiritual and scientific nature of their laws has been mentioned. The number of Brahmin texts is fourteen- 1. Aitreya 2. Shankhayan (Kaushitaki) 3. Shatapath 4. Titriya 5. Tandy (Panchavins) 6. Conspiracy 7. Constitution 8. Arshya 9. Gods, 10. Chhandogya Mantra 11. Samhitopanshad 12. Dynasty 13. Jaminiya (Tavalkar) 14. Gopath Brahmin. Each Veda has its own Brahmin texts. In these Brahmin texts, creation, geography, astronomy, economics, politics, society, agriculture, religion, spirituality, philosophy etc. have been discussed in detail.

**Aranyak Text-** The texts of study, teaching, meditation, contemplation, classical discussion and spiritual discussion that take place in the calm and serene environment of the forests are called Aranyak. In the Aranyak texts, along with atma tattva and theology, body knowledge, worship, philosophy, etc. have been discussed. The number of Aranyak texts is five- 1. Aitreya 2. Shankhayan (Kaushitaki) 3. Maitreyani 4. Brihadaranyak 5. Tavalkar Aranyak. Each Veda has its own aranyak texts.

**Upanishad-** The word Upanishad is derived from the prefix 'upa' and 'ni' and the suffix 'kupp' from the metal 'sad'. The main meaning of Upanishad is to go to the Guru or sit near him for the purpose of attaining knowledge. The Upanishads have an important place in Vedic literature. Being the last part of the Vedas, the Upanishads are also called Vedanta. Adi Shankaracharya has called The Upanishads Brahma-Vidya. The number of Upanishads in the Muktikopanshad

is stated to be 108. Commentary on ten Upanishads has been written by Adi Shankaracharya, which have been considered important. Their names are- 1. Ish 2. Ken 3. Kath 4. Prashnopanishada 5. Kapishtala 6. Mandukya 7. Tittir 8. Vrihadaranyak. In the Upanishads, along with Brahma-Vidya, creation, living, maya, vidya, avidya, rebirth, moksha, karma, morality, sage tradition, remedies for getting suitable children, scriptures, history, geography There is a detailed discussion of topics like society, nation etc. Each Veda has its own Upanishads.

**Vedanga-** Vedas are the scriptures that help in knowledge and interpretation and use them in yajna are called Vedanga. The number of Vedangas are six- 1. Shiksha 2. Kalpa 3. Nirukta 4. Vyakaran 5. Jyotish 6. Chanda. The process of pure recitation of the Vedas has been presented in the educational texts. Paninia, Yajnavalkya, Naradiya, Bharadwaja and Vashishti are some of the major education texts. The scriptures that explain the meaning of words are grammar. Major Grammars- Pratyishakhya (Rigveda-Riq, Shuklayajurveda- Vajsaneyi, Krishnayajurveda- Taitiriya, Samaveda- Riktantra, Samantatra, Akshartantra, Pushasutra, Atharvaveda- Shaunkiya and Atharvaveda), Panini Ki Ashtadhyayi, Vattika of Katyayana, Patanjali's mahabhashya. Most of the Veda mantras are verse-dominated. Pingalacharya wrote the Chhandasutra grantha in the form of independent verse. A collection of difficult words of the Vedas was compiled in Nighantu and for their interpretation, Nirukta Shastra was composed by Yaskacharya. Vedang Jyotish was created by Lagadha Muni with a view to knowing the auspicious time for the presentation of sacrifices and to get the desired results and to know the position and time of the planets and constellations. They are called two parts - Acharya (Rigveda) Astrology and Yajusha (Yajurveda) Astrology respectively. Kalpa Vedang was composed by the mystics in the form of a sutra for the rendering of Vedic sacrifices and sanskar karmas. For this reason, they are also called Sutra Granth. The main sutras are the texts - Shraut, Grihya, Dharma and Shulva.

**Smriti Granth-** Smriti Granth has an important place in the Vedic literary tradition after shrutis. The word memory means memory. Vedas are the basis of the composition of memory texts. These texts mention social, political, economic and religious rules as well as moral precepts. Manusmriti, Atri Smriti, Vishnu Smriti, Harit Smriti, Aushanas Smriti, Angira Smriti, Yama Smriti, Katyayan Smriti, Jupiter Smriti, Parashar Smriti, Vyasa Smriti, Daksha Smriti, Gautam Smriti, Vashishta Smriti. The main Smriti books are- Apstamb Smriti, Samvart Smriti, Conch Memory, Written Memory, Deval Smriti, Shatatap Smriti etc.

**Purana-** The word Purana has been derived from the use of the suffix 'द्युः' in the 'पुरा' avyaya, which literally means - ancient narrative ' is presented in a new form. Presenting ancient narratives in a new form is the product of the Puranas. According to atharvaveda, “ऋचः सामानि च्छन्दांसि पुराणं यजुषा सह। उच्छिष्टाज्जिरे सर्वे दिवि देवा

दिविश्रितः ॥” (11.7.24) That is, along with the verses Rika, Sama, Yajus and Chand, Puranas are also the breath of God the Father. In matsya purana, five characteristics of puranas have been described- “सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वन्तराणि च।

वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणम्॥” (4364) i.e Sarga (creation), Pratisarga (holocaust, reincarnation), vansh (deities and sage lists), Manvantar (fourteen Manu's periods), and hereditary (Surya Chandradi descendant). The themes of the Puranas are cosmology, genealogy of gods and goddesses, kings, sages and munis, folklore, pilgrimage, temples, medicine, astronomy, grammar, mineralogy, humor, theology and philosophy etc. The number of Puranas is eighteen- 1. Brahma Purana 2. PadmaPurana 3. Vishnu Purana 4. Vayu Purana 5. Bhagavata Purana 6. Bhavishya Purana 7. Narada Purana 8. Markandeya Purana 9. Agni Purana 10. Brahmavaivarta Purana 11. Lingapurana 12. Varaha Purana 13. Skanda Purana 14. Vamanapurana 15. Kurma Purana 16. Matsya Purana 17. Garuda Purana 18. Brahmand Purana. Apart from these, there are eighteen sub-puranas.

**According to Vedic philosophy-** Panini, the word 'darshan' is derived from the suffix 'drishti prekshane' metal. Therefore, the word philosophy means sight or see. But the word philosophy does not only mean to see the ordinary. That is why Panini has used the word observation in Dhatworth. Philosophy is the only way

Table 8.2	
Philosophy Name	Originator
Justice Philosophy	Maharishi Gautam
Samkhya Philosophy	Maharishi Kapil
Yoga Philosophy	Maharishi Patanjali
Vaisheshika Darshan	Maharishi Kanad
Purva Mimamsa Philosophy	Maharishi Gemini
Vedanta Philosophy (Uttar Mimamsa)	Maharishi Badrayan (Vyas)

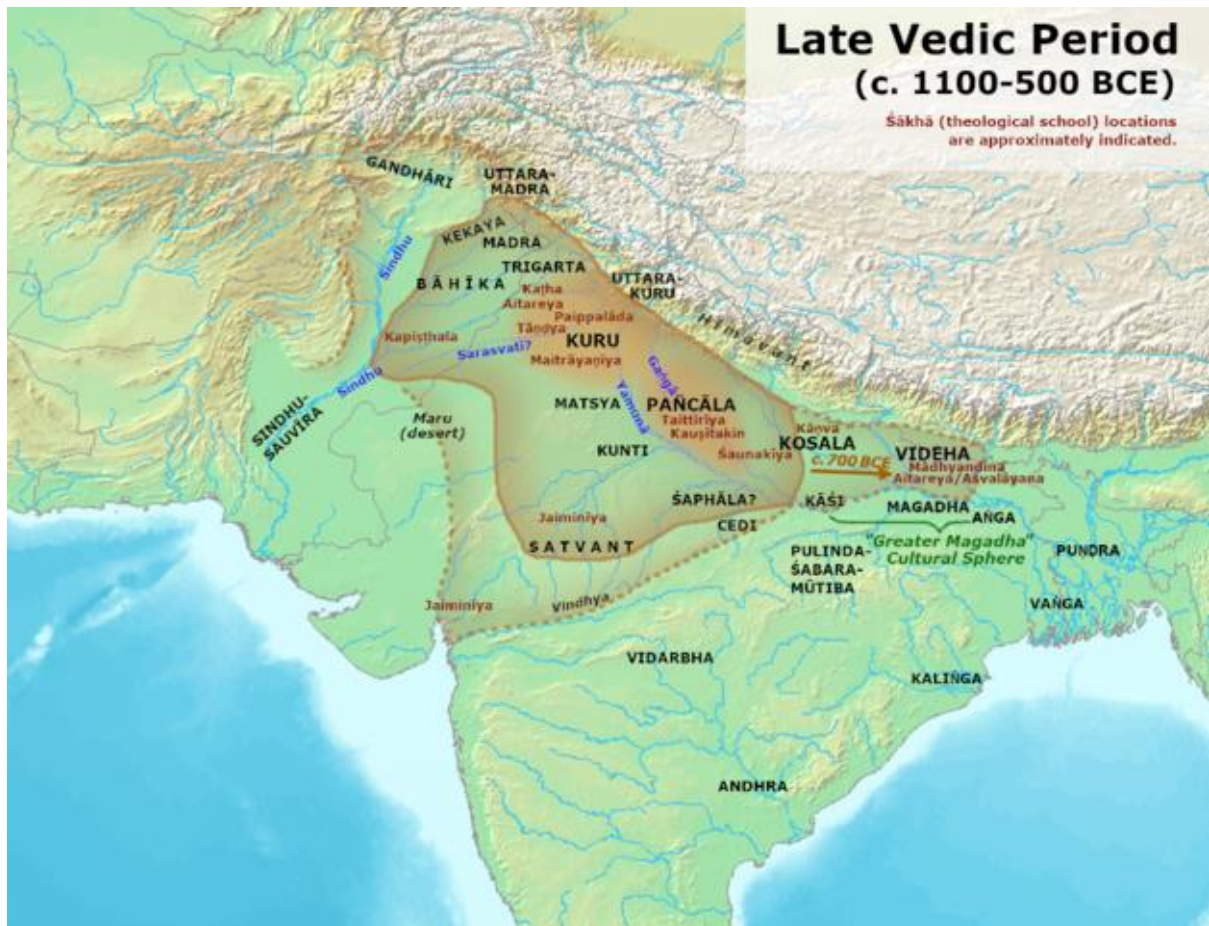
to see or meditate on self-conscious, so philosophy refers to philosophy. Philosophy has been born in India to relieve human sufferings and to enlighten the principles. In the Upanishad period, philosophy began to develop as a separate science. Conspiracy theistic philosophy texts were born by Indian sages to know the mysteries of the world from

many perspectives. Maharishi Patanjali has also denoted Paninia grammar as philosophy. Along with these, Jain, Buddhist and Charvaka philosophy are famous as atheist philosophy.

**Areas of Vedic Culture-** Vedic culture in India developed in the 'Saptasindhu' region. The description of the seven Rivers flowing in this region is found in rigveda- (1) Sindhu (2) Saraswati (3) Shatdrum (Sutlej) (4) Vipasha (Vyasa) (5) Parushni (Ravi) (6) Vitsta (Jhelum) (7) Askini (Chenab). Gradually, this culture spread to the east and spread to brahmavarta (central part of Saraswati and Drishdvati Rivers), Brahmarshi (Kurukshetra, Matsya, Panchal and Shurasen)



region, Central Country (from Himalayas to Vindhya) and Aryavarta (central part of east and western sea). Thus this culture flourished from the Indus to the valley of the Brahmaputra River in the Far East and from the Himalayan Mountains in the north to the South Sea (Indian Ocean). This culture was propagated outside India in eastern countries - Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Java, Sumatra, Bali as well as many countries, the remains of which are still found in excavations.



मानचित्र- 8.1 वैदिक भारत

## Social life system-

**Varna System-** In the tenth mandala of rigveda, there are four varnas mentioned-

“ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीद्ब्राह्म राजन्यः कृतः। ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत॥” (ऋ. 10.90.12) In

Shrimad Bhagwat Gita, Shri Krishna has said that “चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुणकर्म विभागशः।

तस्य कर्तारमपि मां विद्ध्यकर्तारमव्ययम्॥” (4.13) It is clear from this that in ancient Indian

Vedic society, the varna system has been prevalent as a quadrangle based on virtue and karma. It is mentioned in rigveda as well as yajurveda and atharvaveda.

Thus Vedic culture Indian society was divided into four varnas according to the

divine and natural system. These four varnas were Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.

1. **Brahmin Varna-** This caste included that section of the society, who used to do the work of receiving education and providing education, performing and performing yajna-worship work, giving and receiving donations for the benefit of society. This class had the responsibility of creating moral order in the society, making policy, guiding the society from time to time and educating the people of the society.
2. **Kshatriya Varna-** This character included that section of the society, which worked to control social security system and crimes. This included the king's ministers, bodyguards, generals, soldiers, auxiliary kings, landlords, village heads and their children.
3. **Vaishya Varna-** In this character, there was a section of the society, who used to do agriculture, animal husbandry, trade, business, industry, artistic construction etc.
4. **Shudra Varna-** In Vedic literature, the prominence of Shudra is said to have originated from the feet of Lord God. Just as man cannot do any work without feet, similarly all kinds of sacrificial works prevalent in human society are incomplete without shudra Varna. In this character, there was a public offering services. Whose duty is described as penance craft and all labor intensive works? In Vedic culture, the karma-divided caste system was converted into a caste system due to being born over time.

**Ashram System-** This is a personal Vedic concept. Human life has been divided in to four ashrams. Per ashramas is twentyfive years- Brahmacharyashram, Grihasthashram, Vanaprasthashram, and Sanyasashram.

1. **Brahmacharya Ashram-** This ashram is said to be upto 25 years from the birth. By staying in this ashram, man receives education by following celibacy, discipline, purity, morality, service-perfection with purity.
2. **Grihasthashram-** This is the second step of life, which is said to be from the age of 26-50 years. In this ashram, a person fulfills his family responsibilities by performing his duties (Dharma), economic activities. (Artha), and enjoying sex (Kama).
3. **Vanaprastha Ashram-** This third step of life starts from 51 and ended till 75 years of age. Its purpose is to seek truth, knowledge and do public service. Through this ashram, various objectives like personal purification and social welfare are achieved.
4. **Sanyas Ashram-** This was the last stage of life which starts from 76yrs and continued till death. Vanaprasthi was expected to leave all worldly bonds and attachments and becomes a sanyasi by making victory over his senses.

Ashram system is the four stages of educational, social, economic and religious development of human beings. In the social context, the ashram system refers to the orderly system of human life, with the help of which man attains the

four-fold four-fold of life - पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय- धर्म, अर्थ, काम एवं मोक्ष That is, its purpose is to achieve the last and best goal of life, salvation, by fulfilling different responsibilities at different levels today.

The ashram system is also important from the economic point of view. Because for the economic upliftment of the child, employment and skill development education was provided in Brahmacharya Ashram. Due to being skilled in self-work, there was a complete lack of unemployment. The basic purpose of grihastha ashram was to get rid of various debts while earning economic money, so the person was engaged in economic work.

**Table 8.3**

<b>Ashwamedha Yagya</b>	To increase empire limit
<b>Rajasuya Yagya</b>	Coronation
<b>Agnishtom Yagya</b>	Mentioned as the destroyer of sins and the boat leading to heaven.
<b>Vajpayee Yagya</b>	To show strength

**Housing-** There are many themes related to housing in Vedic literature. It has been said in the Vedas that the houses were resting on 'yup' i.e. pillars. They were made from a tree. They used to support the house from the ground to the roof. That is why in many places, the worship and praise of Upa are also found in the Vedas. In an episode of Atharvaveda, Bamboo is asked to give a strong base to the house and keep it straight. This means that in many houses bamboo was also used in place of the yupe. Even today, houses in the villages of many countries, including India, are similarly rested on wooden upholstery or bamboo. The roofs were often made of grass and sometimes grass mats were made and roofs were poured from them. The size of the houses was generally large. In atharvaveda, there is a mention of large camel houses- “आयने ते परायणे दूर्वा रोहन्तु पुष्पिणीः। उत्सो वा तत्र जायतां हृदो वा पुण्डरीकवान्॥ अपामिदं न्ययनं समुद्रस्य निवेशनम्। मध्ये हृदस्य नो गृहाः पराचीना मुखा कुधि॥”

(अथर्व.6.106.1,2) । That is, there should be a garden of durva (green grass) in front and behind the house and there are plenty of colorful flowers blooming on the side. There should be a small water pot in front of the house and in which lotus flowers are bloomed. There should be a River flowing near the house and there should be lakes of cold water around. It's as if a house is in the middle of the water sources. The house was always buzzing with melodious voices. Such houses are still constructed in the form of River-view, sea-view, hill-view etc.

**Food-** In Vedic culture, food, vegetables, tubers, fruits, milk and milk products were the main food. Sometimes hunting was also prevalent. But after adopting agriculture and animal husbandry, the dependence on it decreased. Vegetarianism has had a reputation in Indian society since time immemorial. Various grains, pulses, fruits, curry etc. were cultured (cooked) by fire and consumed. Various types of grains - barley, millet, wheat, jowar, pulses, paddy (rice), sesame and urad etc. were prevalent. Special care was taken of purity in food. The common

practice of consuming food by offering offerings to God has been in Indian society since ancient times. Diet is very important for the balance of physical, mental, emotional and social abilities of a person. It is mentioned in yajurveda

that- “अन्नपतेऽन्नस्य नो देह्यनमीवस्य शुष्मिणः। प्रप्र दातारं तारिष ऊर्जं नो धेहि द्विपदे चतुष्पदे॥” (11.83)

That is, O Fire God, the guardian of food; give me a part of my fate, free from disease and strength. Overcome the one who gives food from adversity. In us human beings, animals, etc., you should completely absorb the power of wisdom by eating food and drinking water.

**Clothes and Costumes-** In ancient times, there was a sense of diversity and dignity in dress in India. The dresses of men and women were different according to their anatomy, work, need, weather and dignity. The costumes of kings and courtiers were attractive and valuable. Sadhus, sanyasis, sages, munigans wore white or saffron clothes, which symbolize sattvikta, knowledge, penance, etc.

According to rigveda- “यत्तेवासः परिधानं याँनी विकृणुषे त्वम्। शिवं ते तन्वे तत्कृण्म संस्पर्शोऽद्रूक्ष्ण-

मस्तुते॥” (8.2.16) That is, O man, the garment that covers your body and the garment you wear under the wrist, we make that garment so that the garment is soft and soft, not dry, hard and rough in touch.

**Polity-** From the political point of view, the Puru and Bharat clans together are called Kuru and Turvasshu and Krivi tribes together called Panchal. Initially the capital of the Kurus was in Asandivant, later it was established in Hastinapur. Shantanu, Bhishma, Pandu, Dhritarashtra, Pandavas, Kauravas, Parikshit, Janmejay etc. were kings of this dynasty. The Panchal region includes areas like modern Bareilly etc. Their capital was Kampilya. An important ruler among the Panchalas was Pravahan Javeli, who was a patron of scholars and a devout ruler.

Table 8.4

SR	Names Of Gems	Work
1.	Priest	Minister (Adviser)
2.	Politics	Mandalik (AssistantKings)
3.	Bawata	Queen
4.	Trend	King's First Wife
5.	Fighter	Commander
6.	Soot (Charioteer)	Charioteer
7.	Gramani	Head Of Village
8.	Kshatri (Pratihari)	Gatekeeper
9.	Storage	Treasurer
10.	Bhagduhu	Tax Collector
11.	Akshwap	Alliance Customer
12.	Govikartan	Divisional Forest Officer
13.	Rearing	Undercover

Kashi state was established during this period. It is mentioned in Shatapatha Brahmana that Videh Madhava, with the help of his guru Rahugan, made this area clean by fire. In the tradition of the dynasty of Varanasi (Kashi) state, there was a philosophical king named Ajatshatru. According to the Chhandogya Upanishad, this righteous king claimed that there is no thief, alcoholic, actionless, lazy, adulterer and knowledgeable in my kingdom. In Vedic culture, monarchy was the basic structure of governance. But in some places, there are examples of democracy in the republics. Progressively, the powers and rights of the king increased. Now the king was being adorned with honorable titles, such as Adhiraj, Rajadhiraj, Maharajadhiraj, Samrat, and Ekkrat etc. According to the Aitreya Brahmin, the rulers of the east used to hold the title of emperor, swarat of the west, Virat of the north and bhoja of the south and the rulers of Madhyadesh used to hold the title of king. In the past, the king was elected by the people, later by the representatives of the people, and eventually the position of the king was hereditary. But the unjust king could have been removed from the post by the people and the sages together. The judges could have installed a worthy person on the throne. Evidence of this is found in many Puranas. According to Vishnu Purana, King Vena was deposed and Prithu was made a throne. The earth was known as Prithvi after the name of King Prithu.

The word nation, which refers to the political region, was first used in Vedic culture. In a mantra of Atharvaveda, it is said that the king is the master of the nation. Varuna, Jupiter, Indra and Agni devata give strength and firmness to the king. The ritual of Rajasuya Yajna was performed at the time of the king's coronation. In which the king used to give havi to the talents (gems) of his kingdom. He used to give them position, money, authority and get cooperation and respect for the running of his state. Shatapatha Brahmana describes 13 gems (Sabharatnas) of the state. With the help of these gems, the king used to run the kingdom and protect and protect the people. Which are described as follows-

**Economy-** Vedic culture was a rural culture. The basis of the economy of this period was agriculture, animal husbandry and various occupations. We get evidence of this from rigveda and other Vedic texts. In this period, people used to plough, sow, irrigate, harvest, etc. It is mentioned in rigveda that-

“मधुमतीरोषधीर्द्याव आपो मधुमन्नो भवत्वन्तरिक्षम्। क्षेत्रस्य पति-र्मधुमान्नो अस्त्वरिष्यन्तो अन्वेनं चरेम॥ शुनं वाहाः शुनं नरः शुनं कृषतु लाङ्गलम्। शुनं वरत्रा बध्यन्तां शुनमष्टामुदिङ्गय॥ शुनासीराविमां वाचं जुषेथां यद्विवि चक्रथुः पयः। तेनेमामुप सिञ्चतम्॥ अर्वाची सुभगे भव सीते वन्दामहे त्वा। यथा नः सुभगाससि यथा नः सुफलाससि॥ इन्द्रः सीतां नि गृह्णातु तां पूषानु यच्छतु। स नः पयस्वती दुहामुत्तरामुत्तरां समाम्॥ शुनं नः फाला वि कृषन्तु भूमिं शुनं कीनाशा अभि यन्तु वाहैः। शुनं पर्जन्यो मधुना पयोभिः शुनासीरा शुनमस्मासु घत्तम्॥” (4.57.3–8) The meaning is that all human beings should desire for other people just as they want good things for themselves. Cultivators, good plough, etc. should collect materials, Taurus and seeds, plough the fields in a good way and produce good grains in

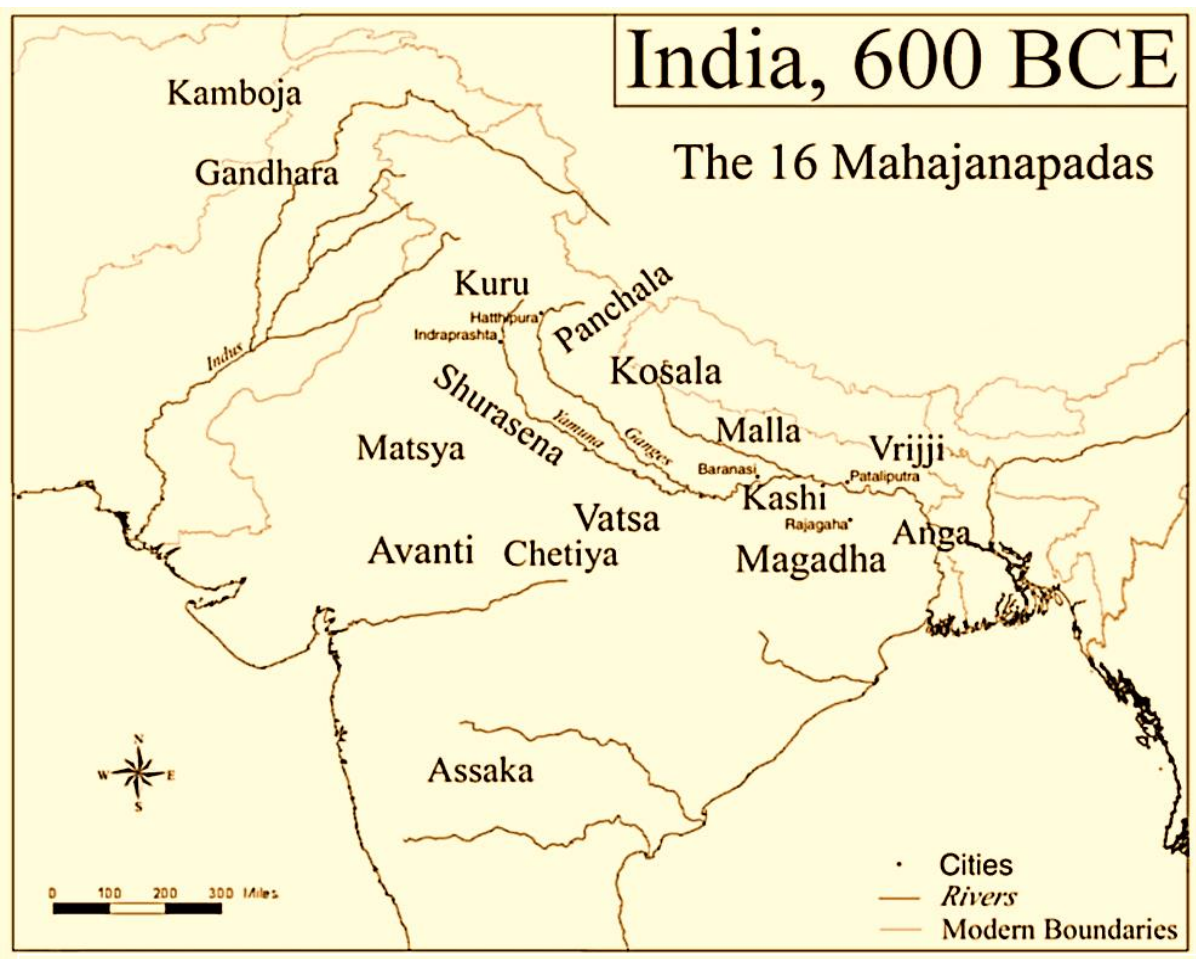
them. The cultivators should first acquire the knowledge of farming and then do the farming as appropriate and then be always rich in wealth and grains. O humans! Just as the land of a well-edited field produces good grains, so a person who acquires knowledge from celibacy produces good children, and just as the land is the property factor of the kingdom, so are mutually happy men and women. All the agricultural people should generate the growth of agriculture by following the scholars who cultivate the field. The people doing agricultural work should make good fruits and get the best happiness by making good fruits, etc., that is, by cultivating the land, in the same way other kings etc. give happiness to their people.

**Religion-** The basis of Vedic religion is the best human karma. The Rig Vedic people have humanized natural forces. In this period there were three categories of deities- The gods of the sky- Surya, Dyus, Varuna, Mitra, Pushan, Vishnu, Usha, Apanapat, Savita, Tripa, Vivasvata, Adityagana, Ashwindvaya etc. The gods of space- Indra, Marut, Rudra, Vayu, Parjanya, Matrishvan, Aptya, Aj Ekpada, Aap, Ahirbughnya. The gods of the earth- fire, soma, earth, Jupiter, and Rivers. In the Vedic period, gods were worshiped as human beings and some gods were also worshiped as animals. The mother of the Marutas was conceived as chitakbari cow, Indra as Taurus and Surya as a horse.

It is clear from this study that civilization and culture in Vedic India remained at a high level. During this period, there was the unique advancement of society, polity, meaning, religion, art, literature etc. Evidence of which is found in the then literature.

**Mahajanapada-** In the course of development of Vedic civilization and culture in India, the sixth-seventh century B.C was established. The time was transformative. Because during this period, new ideas and beliefs emerged from social, political, religious and philosophical points of view. From the religious and philosophical point of view, many ideologies including Jainism, Buddhism emerged during this period. From the political point of view, the Vedic states were now called janapadas. Some of these districts became strong and converted into Mahajanapadas. The word 'Janpad' is first mentioned in the Aitreya and Shatapatha Brahmin texts. In Vedic culture, clans were formed from families, villages were formed from clans, districts were formed from villages and mahajanapadas were formed from districts. All mahajanapadas extended from present-day Afghanistan to Bihar and from the Hindukush mountain region to the Godavari River. In Mahagovind Sutta, the shape of India is described as rectangular in the north and triangular in the south. In the Buddhist text Anguttar Nikaya, 16 Mahajanapadas are mentioned in the 6th-7th century BC.

1. **Ang-** Anga Mahajanapad extended to Bhagalpur and Munger districts of present-day Bihar. Its capital was Champa. During Buddha's time, Champa city was counted among the 6 major metros. The famous ruler of Ang was Brihadata.



Map- 8.2- 16 Mahajanapadas

2. **Ashmak-** Ashmak Mahajanapada was located on the banks of Godavari River in present-day Andhra Pradesh. Its capital was Potan. It is said that the monarchy was established here by the Ikshvaku dynasty rulers. Its famous king was Arun.
3. **Avanti-** Avanti Mahajanapada was located in the region of western and central Malwa. It had two parts - Northern Avanti whose capital was Ujjayini and southern Avanti whose capital was Mahishmati. Between these two was the flow of the Vetravati River.
4. **Chedi-** Chedi Mahajanapada was located in the eastern and adjoining parts of modern Bundelkhand. Its capital was Sothvati. Which is identified with Shuktamati of Mahabharata. According to King Shishupala and Chetia Jataka of Mahabharata, King Upachar was a famous ruler.
5. **Gandhara-** Gandhar Mahajanapad was spread over Peshawar and Rawalpindi districts of present-day Pakistan. Its capital was Taxila. Which was a major center of business and education. The second major town of this Mahajanapad was Pushkalavati. The king here in the sixth century BC was Pushkarsaran.
6. **Kashi-** Present-day Varanasi and its surrounding areas were called Kashi Mahajanapada in ancient times. River Varuna flowed in the north and Assi

- River flowed in the south of this kingdom. Its capital was Varanasi. The most powerful king here was Brahmadrutt.
7. **Kamboj-** Kamboj Mahajanapada was spread over south western Kashmir and Kafiristan region. Its capital was Rajpur or Hatak. The Union Kingdom was established here in the fifth sixth century BC. Kautilya has described the Kambojas as the inter-resident association 'वार्ताशस्योपजीवी संघ' i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, commerce and arms to earn a living. In ancient times, Kamboj was famous for its best horses.
  8. **Kosala-** The present Awadh region was called Kosala Mahajanapada in ancient times. Its border extended from Nepal in the north to the Sai River in the south and Panchal in the west to the Gandak River in the east. In the Ramayana period, its capital was Ayodhya. During the Buddha period, Kosala was divided into two parts - North Kosala with Ayodhya as its capital and South Kosala as its capital as Shravasti.
  9. **Kuru-** Kuru Mahajanapad was located in the land areas of present-day Meerut, Delhi and Thaneshwar. Its capital was Indraprastha. Hastinapur was also in this state during the Mahabharata period. At the time of Buddha, the king here was Korgaya.
  10. **Magadha-** Magadha is an ancient kingdom. It is one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of the 5th-6th century BC. It is also mentioned in the Arthaveda. In history, Bimbsar is considered to be the real founder of Magadha state. Bimbsar

Table 8.5	
Main dynasties of the Magadha kingdom	
<b>Haryak Dynasty.</b>	544 BCE-412 BCE
<b>Shishunag Dynasty</b>	412 BCE- 344 BCE
<b>Nand Dynasty.</b>	344 BCE-322 BCE

founded the Haryak dynasty in Magadha in 544 years BC. Soon Magadha emerged as a huge empire and political power. During the time of the Haryak dynasty, the capital of Magadha was Gi Riverj (Rajgriha), which is also known today as Rajgir. During this period, Magadha extended to Kosala, Vaishali and present-day Punjab. Like Bimbsar, his son Ajatshatru also became a talented and powerful king. Magadha continued to develop. The powerful Nanda dynasty came to power in Magadha in the 4th century BC. At that time Magadha was the focal point of political power in North India. The last and powerful ruler of the Nanda dynasty was Ghananand. In 321 BC, Chandragupta Maurya became the king by establishing the Maurya dynasty in Magadha by ending the power of Ghanananda under the protection and direction of his guru Vishnu Gupta (Chanakya). Chandragupta Maurya made Pataliputra (Patna), an area of strategic importance, his capital, which is located on the Banks of the Ganges. During the reign of Chandragupta, the border of Magadha Empire extended to south India in addition to the whole of north India. There were many glorious rulers in this dynasty. Emperor Ashoka became



- the most powerful king in this dynasty. It was established in history as a great ruler, preacher of Buddhism and a pioneer of peace and non-violence.
11. **Malla-** Malla Mahajanapada was located in the Deoria district of present eastern Uttar Pradesh. It was a Union State. There were five branches of mallas here. In Kus Jataka, Okakak is described as the king of Malla.
  12. **Matsya-** Matsya Mahajanapad was located in the Jaipur region of present-day Rajasthan province. It extended to present-day Alwar and Bharatpur. Its capital was Virat Nagar.
  13. **Panchal-** Panchal Mahajanapad was widespread in present-day Bareilly, Badaun and Farrukhabad. It had two parts - North Panchal whose capital was Ahichhatra and south Panchal whose capital was Kampilya.
  14. **Shursen-** This Mahajanapad was located in the modern Brajmandal region. Its capital was Mathura. In the Mahabharata period, there was rule of Yaduvanshis. In the Buddha period, the ruler here was King Avantiputra. Who propagated Buddhism in this region?
  15. **Vajjisanga-** Vajjisanga is also named among the sixteen mahajanapadas. Modern Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur were in the Vajjisangh region. It was also a powerful state. Its capital was Mithila and Vaishali. There was a democratic system of governance in Vajjisangh. In this union, all decisions which were of social, political, religious importance were taken through discussions in the group. Mahatma Buddha and Mahavir Swami were also born in such a republic dynasty. Due to the collective unity and power of the Vajjisangha, its dominance continued till about 1500 years ago.
  16. **Vatsa-** Ancient Vatsa Mahajanapad was located in modern Banda and Prayagraj districts. Its capital was Kaushambi. According to Vishnu Purana, King Nichakshu made Kaushambi his capital after Hastinapur was swept away in the Ganges flow. The famous ruler here was Udayan.

**System of Governance of Mahajanapadas-** From the sixth-seventh century BC, these Mahajanapadas were known as Gana and Sangha on the basis of the system of governance. In this period, there was a practice of republic and monarchical rule, but most of the monarchical system was prevalent.

**Forts-** When the boundaries of Mahajanapadas increased from the point of view of governance, capitals and forts were built by the kings for security and smoothness of governance. The capital regions were protected by impenetrable fortifications. These forts also reflected the power and prosperity of the king.

**Army-** There were chaturangini armies equipped for the security of the state. There was a chief of army staff for the appointment and management of soldiers. All of them were often salaried.

**Currency-** In transactions, metal currencies were in circulation, which were issued from the state treasury. Because these currencies were created by hurting them. Therefore, they were also called hurt postures.

**Tax-** Due to the need for more funds for the state system and public development works, the tax system developed. Taxes were collected from the people of the

state by the royal decree. Taxes were levied from traders on agricultural and animal products, which was called part.

**Agriculture-** The changing system also had an impact on agricultural operations. In the agricultural sector, tools made of wood and stone were replaced by iron. Production also started increasing due to changes in the methods of cultivation of crops and increasing the size of land holdings. Planting method started to be used for paddy and vegetables. Slaves, slaves and landless people started working as labourers in agricultural work, which were called workers.

Thus, monarchy and republican system of governance were prevalent in Mahajanapada-era India. In both the systems of governance, the influence of Mahajanapadas had expanded and developed. The settlements of the district were excavated by archaeologists. Excavations at old fort (Purana Qila) in Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, Atiranjikheda near Etah, etc. revealed that people lived in huts during this period. They were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The fields mainly produced crops of wheat, paddy, barley, sugarcane, pulses and oilseeds. Clay and metal utensils were used. The pottery was some brown and some red. These vessels have simple geometry shapes, which are called grey ware culture.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions- (MCQ)

1. What among the following is the number of Vedas?  
A. 4      B. 8      C. 1      D. 5
2. How many types of Ashram are there?  
A. 4      B. 3      C. 1      D. 5
3. Varna system of Rigveda is mentioned in which of the following sukta.  
A. Rudra      B. Shiv      C. Purush      D. Brahm
4. What was the Number of Mahajanapadas?  
A. 16      B. 18      C. 12      D. 19
5. Which of the following Mahajanpada is mentioned in Atharvveda  
A. Kuru      B. Magdha  
C. Gandhar      D. Kashi
6. Which of the following system of governance was prevelant in the Mahajanapada period.  
A. Monarchy      B. Republic  
C. The elite system      D. Options A and B

### Fill in the blanks-

1. The village head was said..... (Gramni/Akshvapa)
2. ....types of Purushartha have been considered. (4/5)
3. 26–50 years of age was scheduled for..... (Vanaprasth/Grihasth)
4. The capital of Ang Mahajanapad was..... (Champa/Indraprastha)

### Select true/false-

1. India was known as Aryavarta. (True/False)
2. The word 'Yuppie was used for poles. (True/False)
3. The last ruler of the Nanda dynasty was Mahapadmananda. (True/False)
4. The technique of plantation is applied for Paddy and vegetable farming (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. First Ashram  | A. Vanaprasthashram  |
| 2. Second Ashram | B. Brahmacharyashram |
| 3. Third Ashram  | D. Sanyasashram      |
| 4. Fourth Ashram | C. Grihasthashram    |

### Very short answer question-

1. Who was called Ratni in Vedic times?
2. What do you mean by Janpada?
3. What was the name of the capital of northern Avantika?
4. Who was the real founder of Magadha Mahajanapada?
5. What were known as ahat coins?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. Write the names of the saptasandhava Rivers.
2. According to Shatapatha Brahmana, mention 13 Sabha gems?
3. Describe the housing system of Vedic culture?
4. What do you mean by a painted grey character?
5. Tell us about the social system of Mahajanapada.

### Long answer questions-

1. Explain in detail the food system in Vedic culture?
2. Write in detail about Magadha Mahajanapada.

### Project Work-

1. Show the Rivers mentioned in rigveda on the map with names.

## Chapter- 9 Ancient Indian Dynasties

**Let's learn- Mauryan Empire and Monarchy, Silk route, Post Mauryan period India, Gupta Dynasty, Administration of The Gupta Dynasty, king Harshvardhana, Suthern Coastal states, The pallav and Chalukya Dynasties of the south, Meetings, Assemblies, traders, Pilgrim people, and Bhakti Tradition in South.**

**Maurya Empire-** The Maurya Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya around 321 BC under the direction of his teacher and Guru Kautilya. Kautilya is also known as Vishnugupta and Chanakya in history. He was a teacher in Taxila. His book Arthashastra is a famous world literature in terms of social, political, and economic as well as administrative methods.

The Maurya Empire started from Magadha and spread over a wide area of India. It was the largest and most powerful empire of India at that time. The

Kings of the Mauryan Dynasty	
Emperor	Period
Chandragupta Maurya	321 BCE-298 BCE (24yrs)
Bindusara	298 BCE-271 BCE (28yrs)
Ashoka The Great	269 BCE-232 BCE (37yrs)
Kunal Maurya	232 BCE-228 BCE (4yrs)
Dashrath Maurya	228 BCE-224 BCE (4yrs)
Samprati Maurya	224 BCE-215 BCE (9yrs)
Salisuka Maurya	215 BCE-202 BCE (13yrs)
Devaverman Maurya	202 BCE-195 BCE (7yrs)
Shatdhanvan Maurya	195 BCE-187 BCE (8yrs)
Brihadrath Maurya	187 BCE-185 BCE (2yrs)

Maurya dynasty ruled till 185 BC. Before the Mauryan period, India was divided into small political units. These political units were called districts or states. Politically, the of the state is small, while the empire is wide. The king or administrator has direct control in the state, while the king, due to the

expansion of the empire, appoints governors for administration who were responsible to the king. The security and operation of the empire requires a large army and many officers and staff.

**Maurya Empire and Dynasty-** In the Maurya dynasty the royal tradition was ancestral. So after Chandragupta his son Bindusara and after that, his son Ashoka became the emperor. This tradition continued even further. These three were emperors, great administrators, prajavatsalsals and devout Hindus.

**Capital and other regions-** The capital of the Mauryas was Pataliputra (Patna). There were many cities under the Maurya Empire - Takshashila, Mathura, Ujjain, etc., which were important centers of trade at that time. Farmers and cattle rearers often lived in rural areas, traders and businessmen in the capital region and other people in the cities. There used to be dense forests on large areas of the Maurya Empire. Tribal people lived in these areas. It is clear from this that geographical, cultural and linguistic diversity existed in the Maurya Empire. For the smooth

functioning of the vast Maurya Empire, there were two types of governance – central (capital) rule and provincial rule.

**Central (Capital Region) Rule-** Under central rule, the capital and its surrounding areas used to come. These areas were directly administered by the emperor.

Table 9.1

Province	Capital
Prachi	Patilputra
Uttarapatha	Takshshila
Dakshinapath	Suvarnagiri
Avanti	Ujjaini
Kalinga	Toshli

There was a council of ministers to help the king in political work and policy making. Departments were formed to implement these policies. Which were called pilgrimages. The head officer of the shrine was called Amatya. Samaharta, Atvik, Sannidhata, Pragmatism etc. were the main amatyas. There were

bureaucrats for tax collection. Farmers, cattle rearers, traders and craftsmen had to pay taxes. There was a provision of punishment for the violator. Often the officers and employees of the state were salaried. There were messengers for the exchange of messages. There were advisers and cabinets for political work. There were spies to monitor the officers. The king had his eyes on all of them. In the Maurya Empire, the king was the Chief Justice. But at that time there were two types of courts, religious (civil) and contemplative (criminal).

**Provincial Rule-** The Mauryan Empire was divided into five provinces. In these provinces, governors were appointed by the emperor as administrators, who were often princes of the dynasty. They were paid an annual salary of 12000 paan (silver coins). The cultural traditions and folk customs of every region were given importance.

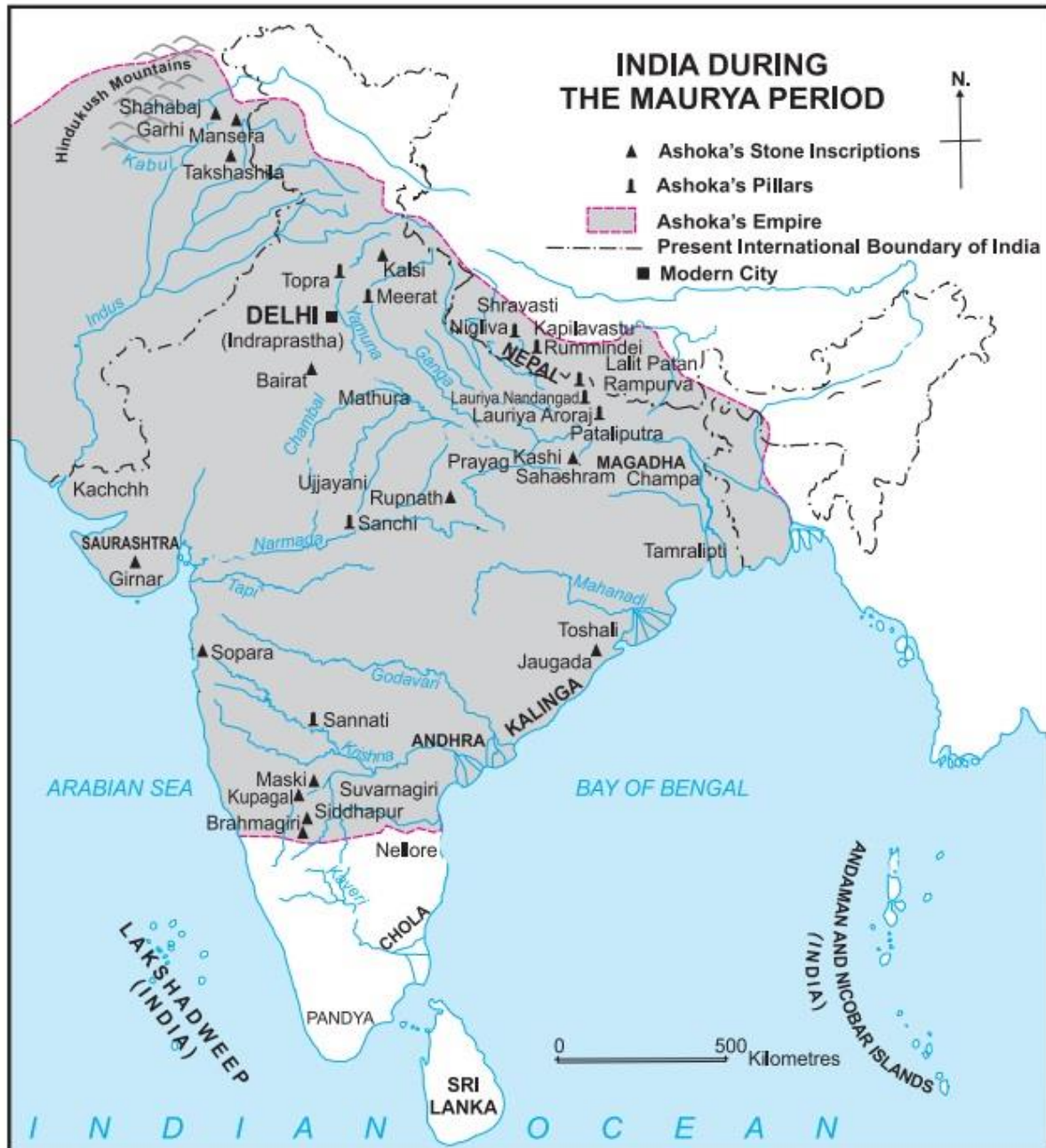
**Traffic Route-** Roads and River waterways were used as traffic. These routes were directly controlled by the Mauryan Emperor. There was a tax on highways.

**Inhabitants of forest-** Forest has always been versatile sources of various medicines, honey and wood. In the Mauryan Empire, the inhabitants of Jangal were largely independent. The forest dwellers used to provide elephants, horses, honey, wax, wildlife and wood etc. to the state as per the requirement.

**Megasthenes-** Megasthenes, ambassador of the Greek king Seleucus, came to India. For a long time, he also traveled all over India by staying in the court of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya. One of his important works is 'Indica'. This book is a reflection of the Maurya Empire and the then India. In this book, Megasthenes has made a comprehensive and subtle comment on the capital Pataliputra, the grandeur of the royal court and the dignity of the emperor, the security arrangements and the prime minister of the emperor Kautilya. The Magsthanies have told about Pataliputra that this huge beautiful city is surrounded by a huge rampart which has 570 bastions and 64 gates. The emperor's palace was embellished with wooden as well as engraved stones.

**Emperor Ashoka-** Ashoka was the third most powerful and talented emperor of the Maurya Empire. His reign lasted from about 272-232 BC. He was the son of Bindusara and grandson of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the

great Maurya Empire. Emperor Ashoka did many such works during his reign, due to which he has got the place of a great emperor in history. Emperor Ashoka started a direct dialogue with the people. The horrific massacre in the Battle of Kalinga changed the heart of the powerful Emperor Ashoka and he became determined to take refuge in 'Dhamma'.



Map- 9.1 India during the Maurya period

**Dhamma and Ashoka-** Even before Emperor Ashoka, the ideas of Mahatma Buddha had created a religious revolution in the society. His simple and straightforward sermons attracted more and more people of the society. Later this sermon became established as Buddhism. Saddened by the killings of the Kalinga war, The Buddha's teachings had a profound effect on Ashoka. Ashoka adopted

Buddhism (dharma). He engraved in a record that "Eight years after becoming king I conquered Kalinga. About one and a half million people were taken prisoner. More than a million people were killed. It hurt me a lot, why? When a free country is conquered, millions of people are killed and a lot of people are taken prisoner. Those who love their relatives and friends and are kind to slaves and the dead are also killed in war or lose their loved ones, so I am repenting. Now I have decided to follow Dhamma and teach it to others. I believe that after me, my sons and grandchildren should also not fight. Instead, they should think about how to take Dhamma forward. "

Emperor Ashoka believed that the king should not use force on the subjects. It is the duty of the king to serve the people. Ashoka appointed 'Dhamma Mahamatya' to teach Dhamma in Rajdarbar. Emperor Ashoka built Buddhist associations and stupas to spread dhamma messages. Dhamma teachings were engraved on rocks and pillars. In order to spread the message of Dhamma in the world, shramans were sent to China, Greece, Egypt, etc. and sent their son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka for dhamma propagation.



**Dai. 9.1 Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath**

### **Public Works and Heritage of the Maurya Empire-**

The Mauryan emperors did many public works. He constructed roads, planted trees, dug wells, lakes etc. and dharamshalas were built for the convenience of the passengers. Hospitals were also built for animals. His records are engraved in Prakrit and local languages. Most of the public works took place during the rule of Emperor Ashoka. He propagated truth and non-violence at the world level. The world famous Sudarshan Lake of Gujarat was built

by Emperor Chandragupta. Regarding Emperor Ashoka's Dhamma, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote that His sermons still speak to us in a language from which we can understand and from which we can learn something. Thus, Emperor Ashoka the Great has left behind a rich administrative, religious and cultural heritage. At present, our national emblem is derived from the Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath, which is inscribed on our currencies.

The major reasons for the decline of the Mauryan Empire such as the vastness of the post-Mauryan Indian Empire, the atrocities of the provincial rulers, Ashoka abandoning war and adopting the policy of non-violence, not being in the center of the capital, division and conspiracy in the royal family, lack of secularism, lack of national spirit,

### **Do you know?**

- Emperor Ashoka placed the lion quadrilateral on the top of the pillar at Sarnath in 250 BC.
- Ashoka Pillar was discovered by engineer Friedrich Oertel in 1904-05 AD.
- It was recognized as the national symbol of India in 1950 AD.

incompetent successor of Ashoka were the major reasons for the decline of the Maurya empire.

**Sunga Dynasty-** In 185 BC, Emperor Brihadratha Maurya was assassinated and his general Pushyamitra Shunga took over the throne. Thus the foundation of the rule of the Shunga dynasty was laid after the Maurya dynasty. Pushyamitra's reign lasted until about 149 BC. He is also called the guardian of Vedic religion. In Kalidasa's *Malvikaagnimitram*, Pushyamitra Shunga is called Kashyapa Gotriya

- Pushyamitra Sunga (185-149 BCE)
- Agnimitra (149-141 BCE)
- Vasujyeshtha (141-131 BCE)
- Vasumitra (131-124 BCE)
- Andhraka (124-122 BCE)
- Pulindaka (122-119 BCE)
- Ghosh Sunga (119-108 BCE)
- Vajramitra (108-94 BCE)

Brahmin. He performed the Ashwamedha Yajna twice with the help of his priest Patanjali. The last successor of this dynasty was Vajramitra, whose rule lasted until about 94 BC. He was assassinated by his own minister Vasudeva. The territory of the Shungas included the

valley of the central Ganges and the region up to the River Chambal. Pataliputra, Ayodhya, Vidisha etc. were its important cities. According to Divyavadan and Taranath, Jalandhar and Sakal Nagar were also involved in this.

**Kanva Dynasty-** The Kanva dynasty was founded by Vasudeva in about 73 BC. The rule of this dynasty lasted only for 45 years. The Kanva dynasty contributed heavily to the restoration of Vedic religion. Narayan Kanva, the third ruler of this dynasty, was an incompetent and weak ruler. During his tenure, the territory of the Magadha Empire was limited to only a few areas of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. The last ruler of this dynasty, Susharma, was killed in about 27 BC by his commander Simuk and the rule of this dynasty was ended.

**Satavahana Dynasty-** Simuk established the rule of Satavahana dynasty by combining most parts of Andhra and Maharashtra regions of South India in about 27 BC. His reign lasted till about 240 AD. Satavahanas are also known as Andhra. Their capital was Pratishthanpur (in Aurangabad district of modern Maharashtra). Gautamiputra Shatakarni, Vashishtha son Pulavami and Yagyashree Shatakarni etc. were the main famous rulers of this dynasty. Gautamiputra Shatakarni has been called the lord of the West. Gautamiputra Shatakarni performed two Ashwamedha and one Rajasuya Yajna. It provided a cave of Nashik to ascetics in the 18th year of his reign. The rule of the Satavahana dynasty kings extended from Kathiawar in the west to the Tamil Nadu region in the southeast. Therefore, he was also called the master of the South Path i.e. the 'South Path'. For some time, the Magadha Empire of the Mauryas also remained under them. Gautamiputra Shatakarni started the practice of giving land grants to Brahmins in the 24th year of his rule. Satavahana society was matrilineal, language was Prakrit and script was Brahmi. Famous writers Hal and Gunadhya were in this period. Recently, Gatha Saptashataka and Gunadhya composed texts such as Brihatkatha. The Satavahana rulers minted coins of lead, silver and copper. The Satavahanas



made notable contributions in the field of construction of Carle's Chaitya, Ajanta-Ellora caves and development of Amaravati art.

**Shaka-** In the first century BC foreign invaders attacked India and established power over most of the territory of India. The first Saka ruler Mouse ruled Kabul, Eastern Punjab, Sindh and Gandhar regions in the last phase of the first century. After this, his kingdom expanded to Punjab, Mathura, Maharashtra and Ujjain. Bhumak and Nahpan (119-124 Ad) of Maharashtra and Chestan and Rudradaman of Ujjain (130-150 Ad) were the main powerful Shaka Kshatrapas.

Some rulers with First Persian names were ruling north-west India at the end of the first century BC. Which has been called pahlav in Indian sources.

Pahlavas are mentioned in the Mahabharata. The real founder of the Pahlav dynasty is believed to be Mithradates I. The most powerful pahlav ruler was Gondofernis (20-41 Ad). The First Empire was ended by the Kushanas.

**Kushan Dynasty-** Kushan dynasty (from about 30-225 Ad) was a branch of Shakas. Their origin was The Yuishi, who was a resident of Central Asia. These people settled in the Kamboj-Bahrik of India and were influenced by the civilization there. Crossing the Hindu Kush, they continued to move from the west of Chitral country to the northern Swat and Hazara. In the first century BC, the Kushans adopted the civilization here. The most powerful and majestic ruler of the Kushan dynasty in India was Kanishka (from about 78 to 106 AD). During the reign of Kanishka, Indian art, literature and culture etc. developed extensively. This dynasty ended around 145 Ad.

This period saw a massive increase in trade and the spread of Buddhism. Kanishka made many efforts to spread Buddhism. It was under his rule that the fourth Buddhist Sangeeti (Mahasammelan) was held at Kundalvan in Kashmir. It was presided over by Buddhist Shramana Vasumitra and Vice President Ashwaghosh. In this conference, Buddhism was divided into Hinayana and Mahayana. Mahayana spread to the northeastern countries Japan etc. Ashwaghosh was the rajdarbari poet of Emperor Kanishka, who was an expert in Sanskrit and Prakrit language. He wrote books called Buddhacharita, Soundarananda, Shariputrakaran and Sutralankar. During this period, Buddhism was widely propagated in Western and South India. In South India, many caves were built for Buddhist monks in the hills of western and Eastern Ghats. Many Buddha Bihars were formed with donations made by the then kings, traders and peasants. During this period, Theravada (Hinayana) of Buddhism spread to South India and Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka, Varma, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia etc.

**Silk Route-** Silk refers to shiny and soft threads made of a special type of fine fibers. The clothes made from them are high quality and valuable. The technology of making silk textiles was invented in China about 7000 years ago. Chinese traders used to trade these silk textiles away from various resources in the country. They used to gift these clothes to the kings and rich of the country they went to. The route through which these traders used to trade silk textiles gradually came to be known as Silk Road. The major terrestrial silk route passed through the

Himalayan and Hindu Kush mountain ranges and through the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea in water ways. The kings of the border provinces were engaged in their efforts to control these routes. This made these routes safer for traders and the silk trade began to flourish rapidly. In the Kushan period, a silk route used to go to Central Asia near the Indus River. Silk was traded from the ports here to western countries. The Kushans had control over the Silk Road passing through the Indian border.



Dai. 9.2 Silk Road

**Gupta Empire-** The emergence of the Gupta dynasty is believed to have taken place in the city of Kaushambi near present-day Prayag. Srigupta (240-280 Ad) is considered to be the founder and first ruler of this dynasty. Gupta's empire extended throughout North India. At the peak of its flourishing the Gupta Empire extended from the Himalayas in the north to the Vindhya Mountains in the south and from Bengal in the east to the Arabian Sea in the west. The political units of this empire were Avantika (Ujjain), Pratihthanpur, Vidisha, Prayag, Pataliputra, Vaishali, Tamralipti, Mathura, Ahichhatra and Kaushambi. Among all these, Avantika (Ujjain) was the most important political and business center. The Gupta Period is known as the Golden Age of Indian history. During the Gupta rule, the entire empire was rich in wealth and glory. During this period, there was unprecedented progress of science, art, technology, literature, religion and culture. This dynasty ruled India from 280-550 Ad. Among the name of the great kings of the Gupta Empire Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II (Vikramaditya) and Skandagupta are mentioned.

**The great emperor Samudragupta (335-380 Ad) -** Samudragupta was a great commander who did not face defeat in any war. Under the direct control of Samudragupta, the entire Aryavarta (Uttarapath) was there. Samudragupta expanded the Gupta Empire by defeating the small and big kings of this land in battle. In his conquest of South India, twelve kings of the South surrendered to Samudragupta. Samudragupta again allowed these southern kings to administer

their own kingdom. Nepal, Assam, coastal Bengal and other republic councils of the Northeast also accepted the hegemony of Samudragupta. These kings used to appear in the court of Samudragupta and present various types of valuable gifts. External and marginal kings also accepted samudragupta's submission and established marital relations with him. Among such kings, are the names of the kings of Saka, Huna, Kushan and the king of Sri Lanka?



Map- 9.2 Gupta Empire

V.A. Smith has called Samudragupta the Napoleon of India. Samudragupta is known as a people loving, liberal ruler, lover and protector of art and an undefeated heroic warrior. The golden age of India is believed to have started

from the reign of Samudragupta. We get information about samudragupta's reign from the coins, ancient records and testimonials prevalent in the Gupta Empire. Prayag Prashasti was inscribed by Samudragupta by his court poet Harishena. According to this citation, Samudragupta fought many wars for the expansion of his empire and remained undefeated. He was also an able administrator, Priyadarshi Raja, skilled musician, painter and writer. Samudragupta has been called the patron and protector of scholars, artists and poets.

After the death of Chandragupta Vikramaditya- Samudragupta, Ramgupta became the ruler of the Gupta Empire. But after his short rule, Chandragupta became the second emperor. He soon gained fame as a great ruler through his administrative ability, marital relations and war victories. During his reign, he assumed the title of Vikramaditya and Shakari after defeating twenty-one Saka kings and ran Vikram Samvat

<b>Chronology Of Major Gupta Rulers</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Srigupt</b>	<b>(240-280) Ad</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Ghatotkach</b>	<b>(280-320) Ad</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Chandragupta I</b>	<b>(320-335) Ad</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Samudragupt</b>	<b>(335-380) Ad</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chandragupta II</b>	<b>(380-415) Ad</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Kumaragupta I</b>	<b>(415-454) Ad</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Skandagupta</b>	<b>(455-467) Ad</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Purugupt</b>	<b>(467-473) Ad</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Kumaragupta II</b>	<b>(473-477) Ad</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Buddha Gupta</b>	<b>(477-495) Ad</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Narasimha Gupta Baladitya</b>	<b>(495-530) Ad</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Kumaragupta III</b>	<b>(530-543) Ad</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Vishnugupt</b>	<b>(543-550) Ad</b>

57 years before the birth of Jesus. Apart from this he also oppressed the Kushans, the chieftains of Banga, the Wahliks, etc. World famous mahakavi Kalidas, Shanku, Amar singh, Vetalbhatta, Kshapanak, Dhanvantri, Varruchi, Varahamihir and Khatkarpara were the navratnas of Emperor Chandragupta's court. The famous Chinese traveller Fahyan has mentioned the economic prosperity of the then India in his book Fo-Kuo-ki. After Chandragupta there were many famous kings like Kumaragupta, Skandagupta etc.

<b>Table- 9.2</b>			
<b>Administration Of the Gupta Empire</b>			
<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Officer</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Chief</b>
Empire	King	Army	Superintendent
Bhukti (Province)	Bounty	Elephant Army	Mahapilapati
Subject (District)	Subject Matter	Cavalry	Mahashwapati
Town (City)	Purpal	Police	Penitentiary
Village (Village)	Grampati, Mahatar	Judiciary	King

Ancient Tradition (Sanatan Dharma) specially flourished in the Gupta Empire. Society was based on caste system. Trade and economy were at its peak.

The Gupta kings had circulated gold coins. Ruler Shrigupta of this dynasty established Nalanda University and Bihar. The Gupta period was the flourishing period of religious tolerance, superior governance system, political integration of India, cultural propagation, Sanskrit literature, knowledge science, art, astronomy, mathematics, astrology etc. Great early scientists like famous astronomer Aryabhata, physician Vagbhatta and mathematician Brahmagupta were born in the Gupta period.

**Emperor Harshavardhana-** During the reign of the Gupta dynasty, political unity was established in North India for about 270 years. After this, once again there was chaos in India. Foreign suspects and Huns attacked. In this turbulent period, the work of re-unification of India and establishing peace was done by King Harshavardhana (606-647 AD) of Thaneshwar. Harshavardhana was the youngest son of Prabhakarvardhan, the ruler of Thaneshwar (present-day Haryana). He assumed the state at the young age of 16 after the death of his father Prabhakar Vardhan and the murder of his brother Rajvardhan by Gaur King Shashanka. Harsha's sister Rajshree was married to Maukhari Raja Grihavarman of Kannauj. Grihavarman was also murdered by Gaur King Shashanka of Bengal. Therefore, Harsha attacked Bengal by bringing Kannauj under his control. Soon



Map- 9.3 Sangam period

Magadha was also defeated in the war. Harshavardhana's empire extended to Malwa and remote Assam. He donated everything by performing ashwamedha yajna in Prayag. At the beginning of the Dakshina campaign, he returned after defeating chalukya king Pulakeshin II. After the Gupta dynasty, Harshavardhana was the emperor who mostly united North India.

Harshavardhana was an able administrator, people loving king and respected scholar and a self-skilled writer. The famous Chinese traveller

Xuanzang lived in Harshavardhana's court for many years. In Harsha's court was also the famous scholar and Poet Banabhatta, who composed Kadambari and Harshacharitam. Many

Table 9.3		
King/Dynasty	Administrative Capital	Economic Capital
Chola	Uraiyur	Puhar Or Kaberipatnam
Pandya	Madurai	Cocoi
Cher	Vanji	Tondi And Musiri

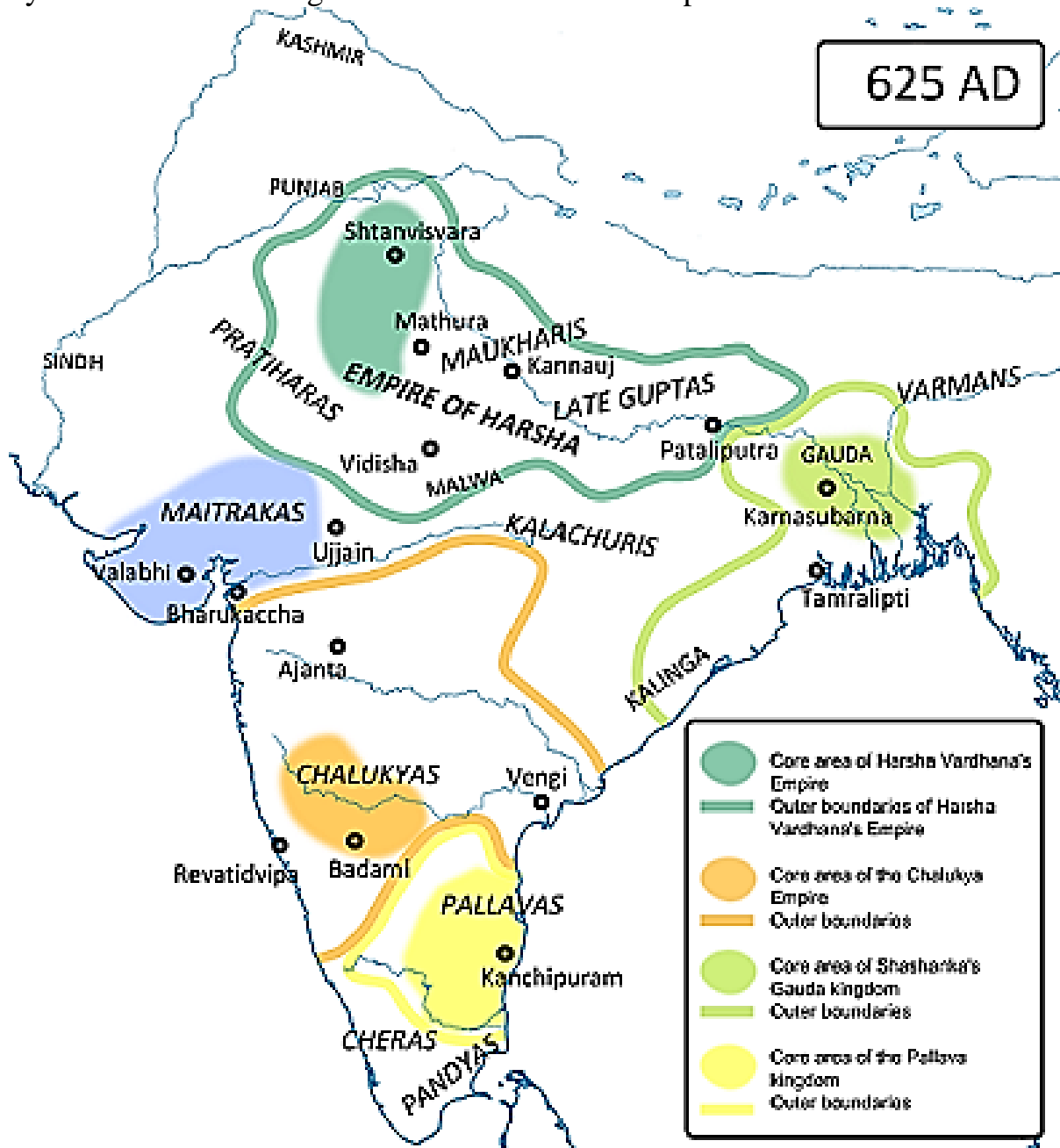
important details of emperor Harsha's reign are obtained from the descriptions of Harshacharita and Xuanzang. His reign lasted only 41 years. Emperor Harshavardhana died in 647 AD.

**South Coastal States-** Since ancient times, the south coastal regions of the Indian subcontinent have been prosperous as trading centers. About 2300 years ago, three powerful kings of South India dominated these areas. They remained financially prosperous and powerful. These were the Chola, Cher and Pandya kings of the south. Administratively, each of these kings had two capitals.

Muvendar is mentioned many times in Sangam literature, which means three heads. For these three powerful chiefs of South India, the word Muvendar has been used in Sangam literature. However, it also has other meanings such as housewife, village head and chieftain. These three kings provided security to the trading centers and traders of their respective areas. In return, they received abundant valuable items from the merchants as gifts. The kings used to distribute these items to royal families, security personnel, courtiers and poets and keep some parts with them. Poets have written poems in praise (praise) of these kings.

**Pallava and Chalukya dynasties of the south-** During the reign of Harsha in North India, South India was ruled by the powerful Pallava and Chalukya dynasties. Chalukya king Pulakeshin II prevented Emperor Harsha from growing to the south. During this period, the state border of pallavas extended from the surrounding areas of Kanchipuram to the delta regions of Cauvery. Their capital was Kanchipuram. The Chalukyas used to come under the doab region of Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers. The chalukyias' capital was Ehole, which was also an important trading center. Later, these two cities also became strategic and religious centers in the south. Many accolades have been made by Ravikirti, the princess of Chalukya King Pulakeshin II. It is known from them that Pulakeshin II got this kingdom from his uncle. He made his territory powerful and prosperous

by his ability. From the sixth to the twelfth century, the Chalukyas ruled a wide part of South India. The reign of the Pallavas was over most of the regions of South India from the 2nd century to the ninth century. The dispute between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas made them weak. The Rashtrakuta and Chola dynasties took advantage of this and re-established power in South India.



Map- 9.4 Pallava and Chalukya dynasties of the South

**Administration system-** Land taxes were the major source of revenue in the governance system of this period. The primary unit of administration was the village. Administrative posts also passed from one generation to another like dynasties. Local administration, was controlled by the heads of the city-superiors, charioteers and business person. With these policies, the king had control over

the state, but later the local rulers extended their power and established independent states. In this period, there was a new tradition that the commanders of the army had their own army too which was always ready to help the king in need. This commander was called Samant.

**Gatherings in the South-** In the south, there were local organizations of Brahmins and land owners, which were called Sabhas. These meetings, through sub-committees, looked after irrigation, agriculture, temple and road construction works. Areas where the land owners were not Brahmins were called Urs. There was also an organization called Nagaram of traders and city superiors. These local assemblies existed for many centuries, especially in South India. In this period, Sanskrit was the official language and Prakrit was the language of the common people. We get a glimpse of common life in the literature of the time and the descriptions of foreign travelers.

**Traders-** The practice of trade in India is very old. Traders had to travel far and wide to buy and sell goods. Trade and business have also been instrumental in cultural and ideological exchanges and dissemination. We know that since civilization, India's trade relations have been with Egypt, China, Greece and Mesopotamia. In ancient times, precious stones and spices of South India were famous all over the world. Pepper, in particular, was in great demand in western countries. All these materials were transported by traders to Rome and western countries by waterway and land. The proof of this is the abundance of Roman gold coins found in South India. Traders had discovered many important sea and terrestrial routes going abroad through India. Some of these routes passed through the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

**Pilgrims-** Since ancient times, many pilgrims along with traders also used to make long journeys. Some Chinese Buddhist travelers came to India. Their aim was to visit India and the Buddhist sites located here. From this point of view, Chinese travelers namely Fahyan (Fan-Xin) in the fifth century, Xuanzang (Xuan-Tsang) in the seventh century and Itsing in the second half of the seventh century came to India. Their description of India is important from the point of view of history. These travelers took with them many books and manuscripts written in Prakrit and Sanskrit language. In his description, Xuanzang has given an accurate description of Nalanda, the famous Buddhist education center of that time. He was also a student of Nalanda. He wrote that the teachers here are qualified and follow the teachings of Buddha. The rules of the monastery are followed with strict discipline. Visitors are allowed to go inside only after answering the difficult questions of the gatekeeper there.

**Bhakti Tradition-** Bhakti tradition emerged from the development of a new attitude towards Sanatan (Hindu) gods and goddesses. The bhakti path mentioned in Shrimad Bhagwad Gita is the prevalent form of bhakti tradition. This means that any human being can remember and worship God with a true heart in the right way. Keeping in view the path of devotion, many unnamed artists made pictures and statues of many gods and goddesses. Many great devotee poets like



Kabir, Sur, Tulsi, Meera etc. Are the result of this devotional tradition? Its influence is more and more prevalent in Hindu society today. Today, people are worshipping by building temples for their worship in their house. In bhakti tradition, God is worshiped in both sagun and nirgun. There is no restriction of caste, religion etc. for devotion. People who follow the path of devotion emphasize personal worship with attachment and faith in God. One can worship his idol in any form.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Which among the following was the Capital of Mauryas.  
A. Pataliputra                      B. Tausalis  
C. Takshashila                    D. Lumbini
2. Which of the following period is known for the rise of the Gupta Empire  
A. 321 Ad                      B. 208 Ad                      C. 280 Ad                      D. 300 Ad
3. Who among the following is called the Napoleon of India?  
A. Samudragupta                      B. Chandraguptas  
C. Vikramaditya                      D. Skandha Gupta
4. Harshacharitam was composed by whom among the following  
A. Aryabhatab                      B. Banabhatta  
C. Vagbhatta                      D. Harsh
5. Which of the following is the correct meaning of "Muvendar".  
A. Three Heads                      B. Three Families  
D. Three People                      D. Three Villages

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Megasthenese was the ambassador of.....(Sikandar/Seleucus)
2. ....was the Founder of Gupta dynasty. (Samudragupta/Srigupta)
3. ....was the Author of Prayag Prashasti. (Harishena/Vishnugupta)
4. The most powerful ruler of the Satavahana dynasty was.....  
(Shrimukh/Gautamiputra)

### Select the truth/false-

1. Maurya dynasty was founded in 321 BC. (True/False)
2. Ujjain, and Mathura were important trading centers in the Mauryan period. (True/False)
3. Gupta dynasty is called the Golden Age of Indian history. (True/False)
4. Vikramaditya was the title of Chandragupta Maurya. (True/False)

### Make the right pair -

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Megasthenese  | A. Uraiur           |
| 2. Harshavardhan | B. Chalukya Dynasty |
| 3. Pulakeshin I  | C. Vardhan Dynasty  |
| 4. Chola         | D. Indica           |

### Very short answer question-

1. What was the original name of Kautilya?

2. What was the official language in South India?
3. Write the names of prominent devotional poets.
4. Who was the most powerful king of Satavahana dynasty?

### Short Answer Questions –

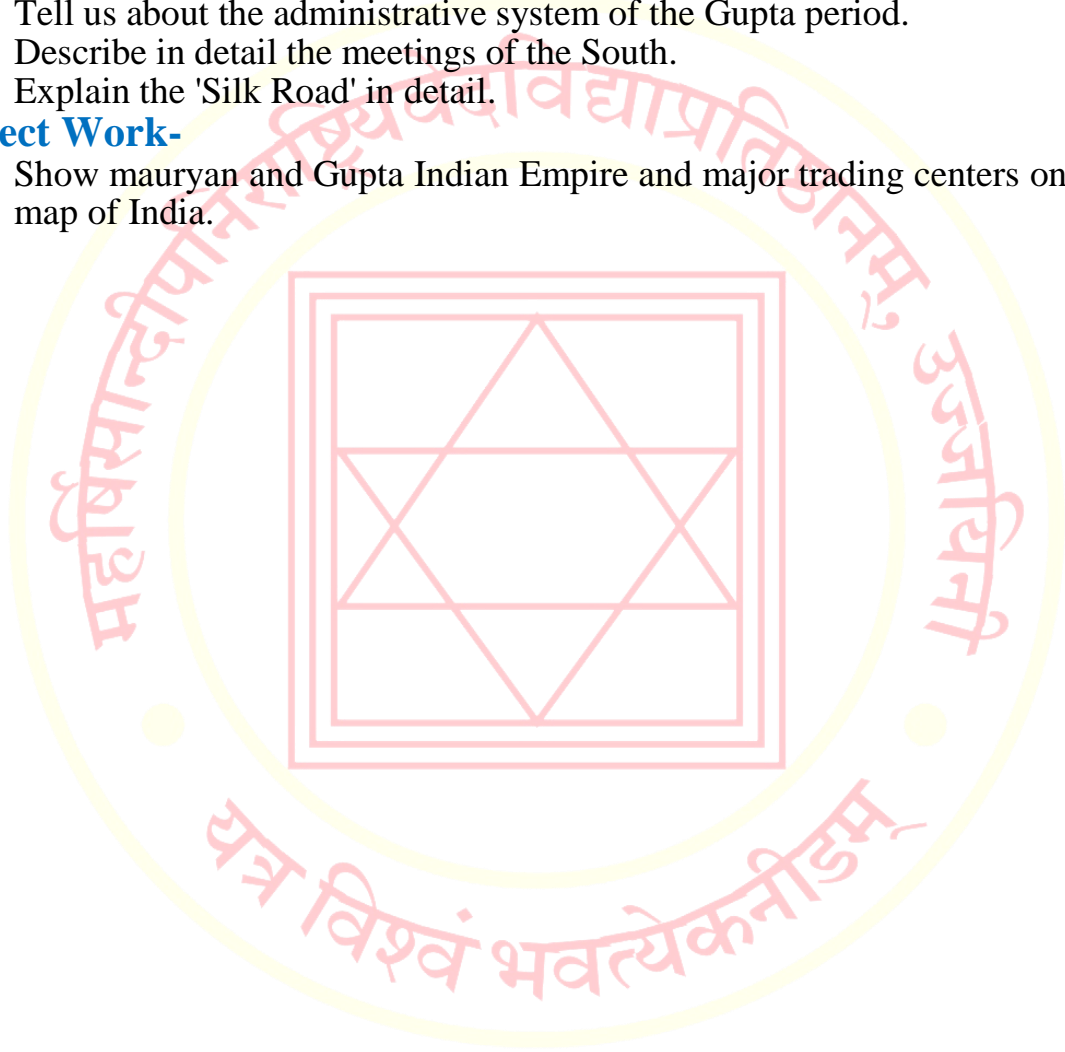
1. What were the works done by Ashoka to spread Buddhism?
2. Describe the kingdom of Samudragupta?
3. Tell us about the expansion of Harshavardhana's empire?
4. What do you know about Chalukya King Pulakeshin II?

### Long Answer Questions -

1. Tell us about the administrative system of the Gupta period.
2. Describe in detail the meetings of the South.
3. Explain the 'Silk Road' in detail.

### Project Work-

1. Show mauryan and Gupta Indian Empire and major trading centers on the map of India.



## Chapter-10

### India- A Traditional Understanding

Let's learn- Shodash sanskara, yajna, Saptrishi, Theerth (pilgrimage) tradition, Feast and festival, Time calculation, Indian time calculation, Panchang, Importance of Panchang.

Indian culture is multi-dimensional. The history and geography here is unique and diverse. For more than five thousand centuries, Indian languages, customs, religions and traditions have been associated with each other and present a unique example of diversity. These cultural diversities and traditions have greatly influenced not only India but also different parts of the world. Antiquity, immortality, spirituality and karma primacy are the great features of Indian culture. Eugene M. Makar has defined Indian traditional culture by a relatively rigid social hierarchy. "Children are told about their roles and their place in society at a young age. We can know the traditional social understanding of India through the following points:

**Sixteen Rites (sanskara)**-The culture of Sanatan Dharma is based on sanskars. A human being without sanskar is considered to be equal to an animal. Our sages and mystics have prescribed sacraments to make human life pure and dignified. These rites have not only religious but also scientific significance in a person's life. Sanskar is a process that begins before a person is born and continues till death. In ancient times, the number of rites used to be forty. But over time, as a result of increasing human engagement in other tasks, some rites automatically disappeared. Forty rites are mentioned in Gautam Smriti, while Maharishi Angira has put their number at 25. Vyasa Smriti describes sixteen rituals prevalent in the folk. There are sixteen rites in vaidik culture- 1. Conception rites 2. Punsavan Sanskar 3. Simantonyan Sanskar 4. Jatakarma Sanskar 5. Naming Ceremony 6. Expelled Culture 7. Annaprashan Sanskar 8. Chudakarma (Mundan) Sanskar 9. Vidyarambh Sanskar 10. Karnavedh Sanskar 11. Yagnopavit Sanskar 12. Vedarambha Sanskar 13. Keshant Sanskar, 14. Convergence Culture 15. Marriage Ceremony 16. The funeral.

**Yajna**- Yajna refers to sacrifice, sacrifice and auspicious deeds. According to the Bhagavad Gita, any action done for the sake of God is called yajna, such as "दैवमेवापरे यज्ञम्" (Gita.4.25). It is said in the Rigveda that "अग्निमीळे पुरहितं यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजम्" means Agni (Yagyaagni) is called purohit. All the materials dedicated to fire in the yajna enhance the welfare, air purification and health of the world through air. According to Vedic literature there are five types of yajna-

1. **Brahma Yajna**- Brahma Yajna is completed by daily sandhyavandan, swadhyaya and reciting the Vedas. This strengthens the celibacy life and gets rid of sages.
2. **Devyagya**- The yajna which is completed by satsang and agnihotra karma is called Dev Yajna. This strengthens the domestic life.

3. **Pitruyagya-** This yajna is concluded with childbirth. Through this yajna, one gets freedom from fatherhood. In the Puranas, it is also called Shradha Karma, that is, work done with truth, faith and devotion, so that parents and teachers are satisfied.
4. **Vaishvadev yajna-** All living beings including human beings have been born from the five great elements (sky, water, air, fire and earth). Understanding compassion and personal duty towards all living beings and giving them food and water is called Vaishvadev Yajna or Bhoot Yajna.
5. **Gust yajna-** Guest yajna is to serve the guests and give them food and water, to serve and help the disabled, women, students, sanyasis and dharmarakshaks.

**Ashwamedhayagya-** During this period, various sacrifices were organized by the kings. Ashwamedha Yajna had special significance from the point of view of empire expansion. A horse was released in this yajna. If the horse entered another kingdom and traveled freely, it was believed that the king had accepted the submission of the king who performed the Ashwamedha yajna. If someone caught the horse, the king who performed the Ashwamedha yajna had to fight with it and rescue the horse. You all must know the war between Lord Shri Ram and Luv-Kush. When the horse returned, the king performing the Ashwamedha yajna used to send the invitation of the yajna to the kings who had accepted submission. The king who performed the Ashwamedha yajna along with the kings present in this yajna used to sit on the highest throne. Apart from these, Agnihotra, Vajpayya, Rajasuya, Somyagya and Agni Selection are described in Yajurveda. Yajna karma is considered to be subject to duty and rules in human life.

**Saptarishi-** Saptarishis have been mentioned many times in the Vedas and other religious texts. According to Vishnu Purana- 'वशिष्ठकाश्यपो यात्रिर्जमदग्निस्सगौत्। विश्वामित्रभारद्वाजौ सप्त सप्तर्षयोभवन्॥' According to this verse, Vashishtha, Kashyapa, Atri, Jamadagni, Gautama, Vishwamitra and Bharadwaja are saptasi.

**Tirtha Parampara-**Such sacred and beautiful places located in different parts of the country, which are still full of positive energy due to penance and spiritual practice, are called pilgrimage sites. In the journey of these pilgrimages, one gets country-to-country tour, health benefits, climate, joyful and enlightening satsangs. We have inherited this tradition of pilgrimage. The names of some such pilgrimage areas are as follows:

1. **Saptamoksha puris-** Saptamoksha Puris refer to the seven cities of India which have been called mokshadaya. According to a popular verse- अयोध्या, मथुरा, माया, काशी, काञ्ची, अवन्तिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैते मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ that is- Ayodhya, Mathura, Haridwar (Maya), Kashi, Kanchipuram, Avantika (Ujjain) and Dwarka are the seventh puris.

2. **Char Dham-** Char Dham is mentioned in Indian religious texts. Thous name are- Badrinath, Dwarka, Jagannathpuri and Rameshwaram. Adi Shankaracharya established four monasteries in all four directions for religious and cultural integration. These dhams and monasteries are symbols of the unity and order of Sanatan Dharma. Apart from these, Kanchimath of Kanchipuram, which is called the karmabhoomi of Adishankar, is also called ShankaracharyaMulamnay Peeth. This monastery is located in Chennai

Table 10.1			
Monastery	Veda	Motto	State
Govardhan Math	Rigveda	Wisdom Brahma	Jagannathpuri (Odisha)
Sringeri Math	Yajurveda	Ego Brahmasmi	Sringeri (Karnataka)
Shardamath	Samveda	Tattvamasi	Dwarka (Gujarat)
Jyotirmath	Atharvaveda	Ayatma Brahma	Joshimath (Uttarakhand)

(Tamil Nadu).

3. **Dwadash Jyotirlinga-** According to the Puranas, Dwadash Jyotirlinga has a special place in Hinduism. In the 42nd chapter of Shiva Mahapurana, the mention of Dwadash Jyotirlinga is as follows:

सौराष्ट्रे सोमनाथं च श्रीशैले मल्लिकार्जुनम्। उज्जयिन्यां महाकालम् अकारममलेश्वरम् ॥ १ ॥

परल्यां वैद्यनाथं च डाकिन्यां भीमाशंकरम्। सेतुबंधे तु रामेशं नागेशं दारुकावने ॥ २ ॥

वाराणस्यां तु विश्वेशं त्र्यंबकं गौतमीतटे। हिमालये तु केदारम् घुश्मेशं च शिवालये ॥ ३ ॥

एतानि ज्योतिर्लिङ्गानि सायं प्रातः पठेन्नरः। सप्तजन्मकृतं पापं स्मरणेन विनश्यति ॥ ४ ॥

That is, Somnath is in Saurashtra, Mallikarjuna is in Srisailam, Mahakal in Ujjain, Mamleshwar in Omkareshwar, Parli Vaidyanath Jyotirling in Maharashtra. Some scholars consider Vaidyanath Jyotirlinga to be located in santhal pargana of Jharkhand province. Bhimshankar is located in dakini region (near Pune), Rameshwaram in Setubandh, Nageshwar in Darukvan (Dwarkapuri), Vishweshwar in Varanasi, Trimbakeshwar on godavari coast in Nashik, Kedarnath in Himalayas and Ghrishneshwar Jyotirlinga in a place called Shivalay (Aurangabad). By remembering them continuously, one gets freedom from the sins of seven births. Apart from these, there are 52 Shaktipeeths, Pushkar Tirtha, Chitrakoot Dham, Kashi etc.

**Parvas and festivals-** Parvas and festivals have special significance in our Ancient Vedic cultur they chave come as heritage from our ancestors, which are the identity of Indian culture. They are symbols of joy and joy in life. Festivals and festivals also increase mutual harmony. Holi, Deepawali, Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchami, Mahashivratri, Gudi Padwa, Ramnavami, Mahavir Jayanti, Rath Yatra, Guru Purnima, Onam, Raksha bandhan, Navratri, Pongal, Lohri Festivals and festivals like Gangaur, Vijayadashami etc. are celebrated. The famous folklore indicating the abundance of festivals and festivals in Indian culture is- ‘सात वार नौ त्योहार’।



Map-10.1- Ram Van Gaman Marg till Ayodhya-Sri Lanka

**Chronology-** The calculation of time is called calculus. At present, there are mainly two methods of time calculation. First Western chronology method, which is based on AD and Second Indian chronology method which is based on the sun, moon, constellations and other astronomical means.

The pattern of western chronology is as follows:

100 <sup>th</sup>	–	10th century
One century	–	100 years
One year	–	365 1/4 day night
One day at night	–	24 hours
One hour	–	60 minutes
One minute	–	60 seconds

Thus there are  $24 \times 60 \times 60 = 86400$  seconds in a day and night. That is, one day and night is divided into 86400 sections. In the Western calendar calculation, the order of the month comes when the 24-hour day and night move towards greatness. There are 30-31 days in a month. According to this calculation, there

are 12 months in a year From January to December. The month of February is usually 28 days. But after every four years, the number of days in the month of February is 29, which is called a leap year or leap year. The year in which part of 4 goes completely is considered as leap year. An English year usually has 12 months or 52 weeks. That is, there are 365 days and 6 hours in a year. Calendar is a type of English calendar system, through which information about years, months, weeks, days and times is obtained. The calendar formed by this method is called the Gregorian calendar. It was built by Pope Gregory in 1482 Ad.

Shukdev Muni has calculated the time (time) in Shrimad Bhagwat Purana as follows:

**Calculation of time (towards smallest)-**

1 Day-Night	—	30 Muhurat
1 Muhurat	—	2 Nadika
1 Nadika	—	15 Laghu
1 Laghu	—	15 Kashta
1 kashta	—	5 kshan
1 kahan	—	3 Nimesh
1 Nimesh	—	3 Lav
1 Lav	—	3 Bedh
2 Bedh	—	100 Truti
1 Truti	—	3 Trasrenu
1 Trasrenu	—	3 Anu
1 Anu	—	2 Parmanu

Thus, according to Indian chronology, there are 3 billion 28 million 5 lakh atoms in one day and night.

Looking at the calculation of time (towards the greatness), we find that in both calculations, micro and large calculations are done by assuming the base day and night i. e. 24 hours. But the Indian chronology is more subtle and detailed. In

Table 10.2

Names of the Four Ages	
<b>Kali Yuga</b>	432000 Years
<b>Dwapar Yuga</b>	864000 Years
<b>Treta Yuga</b>	1296000 Years
<b>Sat Yug</b>	1728000 Years
<b>Chaturyugi (Quartet)</b>	4320000 Years

western chronology, the micro unit is the second, while in the Indian chronology, the atom is the 37,968th segment of the second. From the point of view of the larger chronology, the western chronology ends on the millennium. Whereas The Indian Chronology is eternal. Shiva is also considered immortal and is addressed as Mahakal. Therefore, the form of ancient

Indian chronology is amazingly broad and rich.

**Indian Samvatsar-** The earth completes one orbit of the sun in its orbit in 365 1/4 days (one year), which is called Samvatsar. In a samvatsar, a seasonal cycle is complete. Generally, the Indian Samvatsar starts from the pratipada of Chaitra Shukla Paksha and ends till Chaitra Krishna Paksha Amavasya. The main parts

of the Indian Samvatsar are days, weeks, fortnights, months, seasons, aynas and years.

**Day-** The period from one sunrise to another, which is usually 24 hours, is called day. During this time period, the earth completes one revolution on its axis.

**Week-** The period of seven days (Monday to Sunday) is called a week.

**Paksh-** A paksh usually has a period of 15 days. Due to the fluctuation of dates, the number of days in can differ from 14 to 16. There are two paksha (Shukla Paksha and Krishna Paksha) in a month. Shukla Paksha starts from Pratipada and ends on purnima tithi. Whereas Krishna Paksha starts from Pratipada and ends on Amavasya Tithi. In the northern part of India, the beginning of the month is expected to start from the Krishna side and in the southern part from the Shukla Paksha.

**Do you know?**

- King Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur had constructed observatories (Jantar-Mantar) in Delhi, Jaipur, Mathura, Ujjain and Varanasi for accurate calculation of astronomy, astrology and time.

**Month-** Generally, the number of days in a month is considered to be 30. The lunar Month is about 29.5 days while the Solar month is about  $365 \div 12 = 30.416$  days. There are three types of months in terms of calculation:

<b>Table 10.3</b>					
<b>Comparative description of months</b>					
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Surya Month</b>	<b>Chandra Month</b>	<b>Nakshatra Month</b>	<b>Vedic Month</b>	<b>English Month</b>
1.	Aries (Mesh)	Chaitra	Chaitra	Madhu	March/April
2.	Taurus (Vrishabh)	Vaishakh	Vaishakh	Madhav	April/May
3.	Gemini (Mithun)	Jyatha	Jyatha	Sukra	May/June
4.	Cancer (kark)	Ashadha	Ashadha	Shuchi	June/July
5.	Leo (Singha)	Shrawan	Shrawan	Nabhas	July/August
6.	Virgo (Kanya)	Bhadrapada	Bhadrapada	Nabhasya	August/September
7.	Libra (Tula)	Ashwin	Ashwin	Ish	September/October
8.	Scorpio (Vrishchik )	Kartik	Kartik	Urj	October/November
9.	Sagittarius (Dhanu)	Mrigasar (Agahan)	Margashirs	Sahas	Novambar/December
10.	Aquarius (Kumbh)	Paush	Paush	Sahas	December/January
11.	Capricorn (Makar )	Magh	Magh	Tapas	January/February
12.	Pisces (Meen )	Phalgun	Phalgun	Tapasy	February/March

1. **Solar month-** Solar month is determined by the position and speed of the earth and the sun. The Earth completes one orbit of the Sun in  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days which is called solar year. During this period, the earth has to pass through 12 zodiac signs (of the sun). The time taken to cross each zodiac sign is called a solar month.
2. **Moon month-** It takes  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days for the moon to complete the orbit of the earth, which is called the moon month.
3. **Constellation month (Nakshatra month)-** The number of constellations in the entire sky is 88. But there are 27 constellations in the lunar path. It



is only by crossing these constellations that the moon completes the orbit of the earth. On the full moon day, the moon moves in the constellation. Because of the constellation the month is called constellation month (Nakshatra month).

**Seasons-** According to the nature of the weather, there are 6 types of seasons in a year. It is considered that every season has period of two months. In the larger form, three seasons are considered in a year. The names of different season are as follows: Spring season (Vasant ritu), Summer Season (Greeshma ritu), Rainy Season (Varsha ritu), Autumn Season (Sharad ritu), Pre-winter season (Hemant ritu), winter season (Shishira ritu).

**Solstice (Ayan)-** 6 months make one solstice or Ayan. Thus, there are two Solstice in the year-

1. Summer solstice (Uttarayan) 2. Winter solstice (Dakshinayan).

1. **Summer solstice (Uttarayan)-** When the sun appears to be moving towards the north for 6 months, it is called Uttarayan.

2. **Winter solstice (Dakshinayan)-** When the sun appears to be moving towards the south for 6 months, it is called Dakshinayan.

**Year-** There are many concepts and belief regarding the year in the Indian calendar. From the calculation point of view there are mainly 6 types of year.

1. **Solar year-** The time taken by the earth to orbit the sun (3651/4 days) is called a solar year.

2. **Lunar Year-** The period from one new moon to another is called lunar month. A lunar year (354 days) consists of 12 such new moon months.

3. **Sawan Year-** In this type of year, the days are calculated from

one sunrise to another, which is usually 24 hours. There are 30 days in a month of Sawan. One such year consists of 12 sawan months (360 days).

4. **Nakshatra Year-** The period of rotation of 27 constellations (354 days) by the Moon is called Nakshatra Year.

5. **Jupiter Year -** Jupiter takes 11.86 years to orbit the Sun (of twelve zodiac signs). It takes about 361 days to cross a zodiac, this period is called the Jupiter year.

Table 10.4

Subtle Season	Great Season	Associated Moon
Spring	Summer Rain	Phalgun / Chaitra
Summer		Vaishakh/Elder
Rain	Cold Great Season	Ashada/Shravan
Autumn		Bhadrapada Ashwin
Shishir	Summer	Karthik/Aghan
Hemant		Poush/Magh

**Panchang-** The traditional calendar with five limbs, formed according to the Vedic Hindu calendar is called Panchang. There are mainly 5 parts of panchang- 1. Tithi 2. Vaar 3. Nakshatra 4. Yog 5. Karan.

**1. Tithi-** Tithi is a daily division made on the basis of the speed and position of the moon in the period of the lunar month. There are 30 dates in a lunar month which are divided into two sides. Generally, 15 days from Pratiprada to Purnima are Shukla Paksha and 15 days from Pratipada to Amavasya are Krishna Paksha. These dates can change at any time of the day or night. The number of days on the sides may also increase as the time of dates decreases or increases. On these dates, the different angular positions of the moon are evident from the earth's surface. Due to the lunar eclipse completing the orbit of the earth in 365 days, the arrangement of more and less months has been made to adjust between the days, dates, months and years.

**2. Vaar-** Vaar is the second limb (angwar) of Almanac/Hindu calendar (Panchang). The 24-hour period between one sunrise to another is called a Day (vaar) as determined by ancient Indian astronomers. In other Almanac/panchang of the world, especially in western countries, only seven days have been considered, which are as follows- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

सारणी 10.5

Hindi Name	English Term
Somvaar (Chandravaar).	Monday
Mangalvaar (Bhomvaar).	Tuesday
Buddhvaar	Wednesday
Guruvaar	Thursday
Shukravaar	Friday
Shanivaar	Saturday
Ravivaar (Suryavaar).	Sunday

**3. Nakshatra-** The moon completes a revolution around the earth in its orbit in 29.3 days in space. On this orbiting path of 360 degrees, the moon comes in contact with 27 different star clusters.

These star clusters are called constellations or Nakshatra. Calculation of Nakshatra and Nakshatra based prediction have been Used in India since time immemorial. According to the Taitriya Samhita of Krishnayajurveda, there are a total of 27 nakshatras in our galaxy and by adding Abhijit their number reaches 28.

Table 10.6 Major Nakshatras and their specialties				
No.	Nakshatra	star number	Devtas	shape or identity
1	Chitra	1	Chitragupt	Muktawat Ujjwal
2	Swati	1	Rahu	Kumkumvarna
3	Visakha	5/6	Jupiter	Garland
4	Anuradha	7	Shani	soup or stream
5	firstborn	3	wed	coil

6	Original	9/11	Ketu	lion's tail
7	Poorvashadha+Abhijit	4	Vesper	soup or ivory
8	Uttarashada	4	Sunday	Soup
9	Hearing	3	moon	arrow/trident
10	loyalty	5	Fortunate	Mardal Baja
11	Shatabhisha	100	Rahu	Mandalkar
12	Purva Bhadra	2	Jupiter	round shaped
13	Uttar Bhadra	2	Shani	two heads
14	revati	32	wed	fish or shrimp
15	Ashwin	3	Ketu	Horse
16	Bharani	3	Vesper	Triangle
17	Kritika	6	Sunday	crest of fire
18	Rohini	5	moon	vehicle
19	mirages	3	Fortunate	stag head
20	humid	1	Rahu	Brighter
21	rehab	5/6	Jupiter	Bow
22	Pushya	1/3	Shani	ruby character
23	Ashlesha	5	wed	dog's tail
24	Magha	5	Ketu	Plough
25	East Falgun	2	Vesper	square shaped
26	north phalgun	2	Sunday	bedridden
27	Hand	5	moon	hand claw

**Yog-Yog** is the specific combination of specific distances, directions and positions between the Sun, Moon and the Earth in space. According to Indian astrology, their number is also considered to be 27. Among them, 9 are considered inauspicious and the remaining 18 auspicious yog, which are as follows:

1	Vishkumbha (Ashubh)	10	Ganda (Ashubh)	19	Parigha (Ashubh)
2	Preeti (Shubh)	11	Vridhhi (Shubh)	20	Shiva (Shubh)
3	Ayushman (Shubh)	12	Dhruv (Shubh)	21	Siddha (Shubh)
4	Soubhagya (Shubh)	13	Vyaghaata (Ashubh)	22	Saadhya (Shubh)
5	Shobhana (Shubh)	14	Harshana (Shubh)	23	Shubh (Shubh)
6	Atiganda (Ashubh)	15	Vajra (Ashubh)	24	Shukla (Shubh)
7	Sukarma (Shubh)	16	Siddhi (Shubh)	25	Brahma (Shubh)
8	Dhriti (Shubh)	17	Vyatipaata (Ashubh)	26	Indra (Shubh)
9	Shoola (Ashubh)	18	Variyaana (Shubh)	27	Vaidhriti (Ashubh)

**Karan-** Each date has two parts- the first half and the latter. These parts of the date are called karan. In Indian astrology, the number of karans has been mentioned as eleven, which are as follows- Baav, Balav, Kaulav, Taitil, Gar, Vanij, Vishti (Bhadra), Shakuni, Chatuspad, Nag, Kistudhna. Karan Bhadra is also known as Vishti.

#### Utility and functions of Panchang-

- To find out the auspicious time and to remove the inauspicious.

- In determining the time of religious festivals, acts, festivals, fasts, etc. in life.
- In giving guidance by giving advance information about celestial events, coincidences, eclipses, season cycles, etc.
- To give accurate information about dates, wars, sides, months, ions, seasons and years for practical use on a daily basis.

With the help of science, Panchang is useful in astronomical and astrological calculations, yogas, and constellations.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions-(MCQ)

1. Which among the following is/ are the sixteen Sanskara (shodash Sanskara)
 

A. Garbhadhan	B. Jatakarmas
C. Yagnopavit	D. All These
2. What are the number of karans?
 

A. 11	B. 18	C. 17	D. 27
-------	-------	-------	-------
3. Govardhan Peeth is located at which of the following places.
 

A. Dwarika	B. Badrinath
C. Rameshwaram	D. Jagannathpuri
4. Which of the following is Inauspicious Yoga.
 

A. Happy (Preeti)	B. Well Rooted (Ayushman)
C. Danger (Atigand)	D. Good Wealth (Saubhagya)

### Fill in the Blanks-

1. In eternal tradition (sanatan parampara) ..... is called the Fourth sanskara. (Jatakarma/Namkaran)
2. There are ..... constellations in the moon. (88/27)
3. Shuklapaksha ends on ..... (Full Moon/Amavasya)
4. From mardal baja aakriti.....The constellation is recognized. (Dhanishta/Bharani)

### Select the truth/false

1. Human beings without culture are considered to be animals. (True/False)
2. Yoga is the fourth part of panchang. (True/False)
3. There are 6 months in an ion. (True/False)
4. There are 2 nadikas in a muhurat. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair -

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Spring Season. | A. Chaitra           |
| 2. Summer Season  | B. Falgun:           |
| 3. Shishir        | C. Vaishakh/Jyeshtha |
| 4. Aries          | D. Kartik/Agahan     |

### Very short answer question -

1. What is panchang?
2. How many types of purusharthas are there?
3. How many constellations are there?

4. How many solstice (ayana) are there in a year?

### Short Answer Questions -

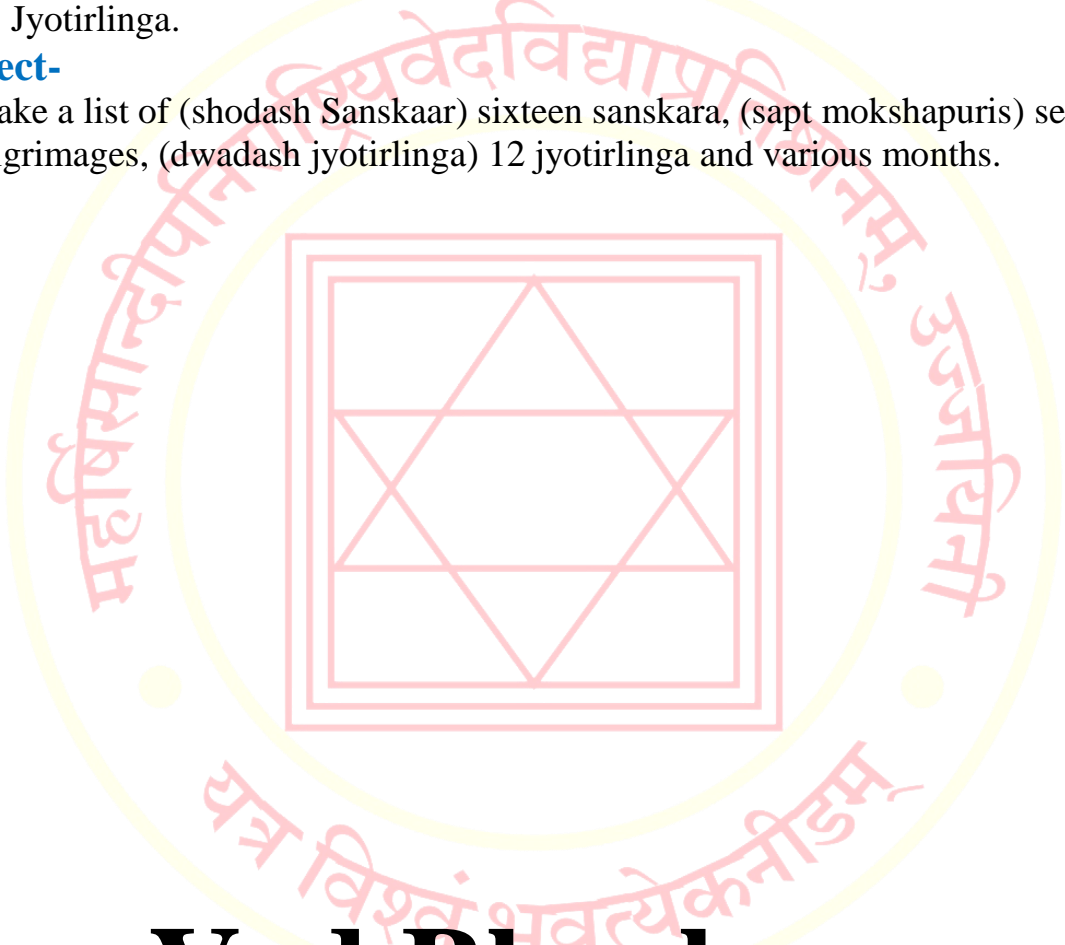
1. Explain the Western time calculation.
2. Mention the (Saptamoksha Puris) Seven pilgrimage.
3. How many rites are there, mention?
4. Explain about yajna.

### Long answer question-

1. Explain in detail about panchang.
2. Describe (chardham) four abodes and (dawadash jyotirlingas) 12 Jyotirlinga.

### Project-

1. Make a list of (shodash Sanskaar) sixteen sanskara, (sapt mokshapuris) seven pilgrimages, (dwadash jyotirlinga) 12 jyotirlinga and various months.



# Ved Bhushan

## 1st Year

## Civil Life



## Chapter 11

### Government and Democracy

**Let's Learn- Government, Types of Government, Levels of Government, Republic in Vedic Vangmaya, Democratic Government in India, People participation in democratic government, Government's role in solving Disputes, Equality and Justice**

**Government-** Government and administrative system are very important in running any nation in a planned manner. The government works to ensure that every citizen of the country has access to equal opportunities in the progress of the nation or itself. The government makes proper arrangements for education, health, food, employment, electricity, water, transport system etc. for the citizens. It is the responsibility of the government to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation by implementing schemes and programs, protecting law and constitutional values, maintaining international relations by securing the borders of the country, establishing peace within and outside the country. When there is a natural calamity in the country, it is the government which provides assistance to the victims. In the event of a dispute or crime, the victims go to the court. This court is also a part of the Government. Therefore, when people work together, there is a need for such rules to create a strong system, which is applicable to everyone. It is also the job of the Government to make such rules.

**Types of Government-** There are two types of governments to protect constitutional values and laws and to run the administrative system – political government and democratic government.

**Monarchy Government-** In this government, all the decisive power rests with the king or queen. In a political government, the king has a group of advisers called the Minister's Council. The king can discuss various issues with his council of ministers, but the final decision-making power lies with the king. In this system of governance, the king or queen of the country is ruled in hereditary form.

**Democratic Government-** Democratic government refers to the government of the people, elected by the people, accountable to the people. In a democratic system, every citizen of the nation has the constitutional right to elect his leader to run the government through vote. After the election, the majority political party people form the government. In a democratic set up, the government is transparent about its actions and policies and is also responsible for answering the questions raised on the policies of the government.

**Level of Government-** The scope of work and responsibilities of the government is very large. Therefore, the government works at three levels to run the governance system of the country smoothly.

**Local level-** Governance related to the level of village or town, city or locality.

**State level-** The system of governance related to a state of the country.

**National level-** Governance of the entire country.

There are three main organs of government (governance) for the smooth running of the system of governance- The legislature, the executive, the judiciary. The rules and laws of the government are implemented seamlessly at all levels by these organs of governance.

**Republic in Vedic Literature-** Vedic literature has many references to republic, democratic rule and election of state, head of state or king and responsibility of the king towards elected institutions. Concepts such as republic, global governance and recall of elected representatives are also present in the ramayana, mahabharata, puranas, ethics, sutragranthas etc. There are many symbols of the Republic and the nation at 40 places in rigveda, 9 places in Atharvaveda, many places in Brahmin texts. In the Buddhist period (from 450 BC to 450 AD), there have been many republics. The tradition of elections to democratic institutions such as the Sabha, Samiti, Vish, and Panchjana is also very ancient. The mantra of Rigveda “आ त्वाहार्षमन्तरेधि ध्रुवस्तिष्ठाविचाचलिः । विशस्त्वा सर्वा वाञ्छन्तु मा त्वद्राष्ट्रमधि भ्रशत्॥”

(10.173.1) that is, O Lord of the nation, I have chosen you. You come inside the assembly, be stable, do not be fickle, do not panic, all the people want you. The kingdom is not impure by you. It is clear from this mantra that in the Vedic era, elections of the king or the ruler of the nation have been held and the President is expected to remain stable in governance and remain popular himself. The President had to come to a House like Parliament. There were five panchayats of towns, villages and provinces for local self-government. They also required the approval of that elected President. These panchayats were also able to remove the President. Atharvaveda mantra “त्वां विशो वृणतां राज्याय त्वामिमाः प्रदिशः पञ्च देवीः। वर्ष्मन्नाष्टस्य ककुदि श्रयस्व ततो न उग्रो वि भजा वसूनि॥” (3.4.2) That is, the people who live in the land, choose you. The village or city or regional councils should describe you, the best guide of scholars, divya panchadevi (panchyatas), i.e., approve you. Then, you can handle the fierce, radiant and powerful punishment with the force of justice and divide us equally with the land and rights of our life-saving forests.

**Democratic Government in Present India-** India is a democratic country. After independence every Indian citizen who are 18 years of age (61st Constitutional Amendment) or older has the right to vote constitutionally. Before independence, voting rights were available only to those men who were educated and who had

### Do you know?

- For the first time in the world, New Zealand gave women the right to vote in 1893 AD. In the United States of America, women got the right to vote in 1920 AD and 1928 AD.

### Do you know?

- The voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the 61st amendment of the constitution (1989 AD).



property. In such a situation, women, poor and uneducated people were deprived of the right to vote. Therefore, there was a demand for equal rights for voting by organizing the people, in which Mahatma Gandhi and many leaders supported this. As a result, every adult citizen of independent India got the right to vote and a clearer and universal democratic system of governance was created in the nation.

**Public participation in democratic government-** In India, the people directly elect their representative and become partners in government formation. These governments are elected for five years. Again, the people have the opportunity to elect a new government. Therefore, elections are an important medium for people to participate in the government. In the direction of building a strong democracy, the Government of India has given the right to recall to the public representatives by Indian citizens in case they are not able to do public works. At present, the Act has been implemented at the fifth level in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. In the absence of a candidate of your choice in the election process, the EVMs used in the election will be installed. There is also an option of NOTA. The public participates in their consent and disagreement with the work of the government through various communication mediums such as newspapers, television etc. Many times, people come out on the streets dissatisfied with the work of the government. They raise their demands while opposing the decisions of the government through processions, signature campaigns, etc. This happens because in a democracy, the Government is answerable to the people.

**Role of government in settlement of disputes-** In any country or state, when people of different cultures, religions, regions, linguistic groups are not able to coordinate with each other, then disputes arise in such a situation. Another reason for the controversy is when some people feel that they are discriminated against. The reason for such disputes sometimes becomes religious processions and festivals. Many times there have been violent disputes over the sharing of water of Rivers passing between two states. These disputes



Dai- 11.1 Supreme Court

become fierce and violent. Due to which there is a feeling of fear and insecurity in other people. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to resolve such disputes amicably and peacefully. On such occasions, the government, especially the police, play an important role.

**Equality and Justice-** This is the main element of democratic governments. Which is intended to provide justice for all and equality of opportunity in all fields

for all, such as constitutional and legal arrangements have been given by the government to remove evils like untouchability, gender discrimination, universal education, health and safety. They were broadcast in the society through public awareness campaigns. Thus, in a democracy, governments are accountable to the people. People have a huge role to play in government formation. The objective of these governments is to carry out works of public interest equally. Where this is not possible, the governments there have to face strong opposition from the people.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions- (MCQ)

1. Final decision-making power in the state government rests in which of the following.
 

A. King	B. People
C. Council of Ministers	D. All Above
2. Democratic Government is responsible whom of the following.
 

A. President	B. People
C. Mentioned	D. All The Above
3. What among the following is the age of voting rights in India?
 

A. 15 Years	B. 16 Years
C. 18 Years Old.	D. 19 Years
4. Which of the following is the correct meaning of local government
 

A. Rural and Urban Government	B. State Government
C. Central Government	D. All The Above
5. For which of the following condition the use of NOTA is done.
 

A. For the Candidate of the Choice	B. For The Candidate.
C. For Opposition to the Government	D. None of the Above

### Fill in the blanks-

1. Power of Governance in Monarchy ..... it is near. (People/Kings)
2. Government ..... Works at levels. (Three / four)
3. The Government is responsible for the questions raised by the people. (Democratic/Political)
4. The system of governance has.....organ. (Three / four)
5. ....plays the main role in the formation of the government (Council of Ministers/People)

### Select True /False-

1. The government protects the law and constitutional values. (True/False)
2. People have special importance in a democratic system. (True/False)
3. The Government is not obliged to meet the basic needs. (True/False)
4. Government and police play an important role in the disposal of disputes. (True/False)

### Match the right pair-

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Government Level.             | A. Winning Political Party |
| 2. Types of Government           | B. Age of Voting 18 Years  |
| 3. Formation of Government       | C. Three                   |
| 4. 61th Constitutional Amendment | D. Two                     |

### Very short answer question-

1. Through whom do the people become partners in government formation?
2. Write the names of the types of government.
3. Name the basic facilities provided by the government.
4. Mention the organs of governance.
5. Mention the names of three levels of government.

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you mean by monarchy?
2. Which areas are included in the local level?
3. Explain the democratic system of governance.
4. Explain the importance of equality and justice.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Highlight people's participation in democratic government.
2. Comment on democratic government in India.

### Project Work-

1. Make a chart of the level government and the organs of governance.

## Chapter-12

# Panchyati Raj System

Let's learn- Panchayats Raj in ancient India, District Panchayat, Block Panchayat, Village Panchayat

**Panchyati Raj in Ancient India-** The concept of Panchyati Raj in India is not new. In Vedic culture too, there was Panchyati rule in India, which is confirmed by the Veda mantras. In Vedic culture, an organization called Sabha and Samiti used to work for village development. The head of that meeting and committee was called Gramni. This is mentioned in the Atharvaveda- “ये राजानो राजकृतः सुता ग्रामण्यसूता ग्रामण्यश्च चे।” (3.5.7) with the development of the Shanai civilization, they were addressed by the names of Gramadhipati, Reddy and Panchmandali etc. Manusmriti describes the organization of one village, ten villages, hundred villages and thousand villages, which were similar to the present Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat.

The smooth functioning of the vast polity requires implementation of laws, public welfare schemes, etc. at various levels. In this direction, the Panchayati

### Do you know?

- Local self-government is mentioned in Vedic literature.

Raj system is the best example of the governance system of our country. Through this, all-round development of people belonging to a particular

region or community is possible. The Panchayati Raj system is also known as the local self-government system. In this system, local citizens and communities can fulfill their needs and solutions to problems at their own level according to the circumstances there. Through this, the public can understand their problems better and get solutions at the local level unanimously in their own interest. The

Panchayati Raj system is mentioned in Article 40 of the Constitution, in which the formation of gram panchayats is mentioned. Based on the report of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, the three-tier Panchayati Raj System in India was implemented by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959 from Nagaur district of Rajasthan. The

Government constituted various Commissions and Committees from time to time for proper implementation and improvement of this system. Based on the Thungan Committee report, unprecedented changes were made in the Western polity by the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution on April 24, 1993. This ensured maximum participation of rural and urban people in governance. Panchayati Raj or local self-government system is suitable for both rural and urban levels. The Panchayati Raj system is divided into three levels:

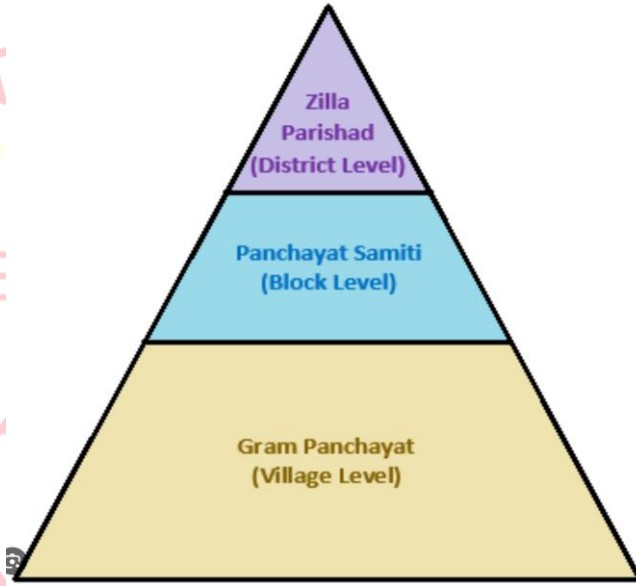
### Do you know?

- The Government of India established the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2004 for proper management and implementation of schemes at the Panchayat level.

1. District Panchayat (Council) - At the district level.
2. Block Panchayat- At block level.
3. Village Panchayat - At the village level.

### **District Panchayat-**

District Panchayat is the highest unit of local self-government system. Under this, all the district (area) panchayats and village panchayats of the district are covered. All the gram panchayats across the district are divided into wards. There are 12 to 25 village council in a ward. The members of these wards are directly elected by the voters of that ward. The number of members of the District Panchayat can range from 10 to 35. The head of the district panchayat is called the president of the district panchayat. The district panchayat president is elected by the ward members of the district. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha members and MLAs from any district are also ex-officio members of the district panchayat. Apart from these, the Chief Executive Officer is also appointed, who works to implement the decisions of the District Panchayat.



**Dia.12.1 Panchayati Raj**

The District Panchayat constitutes the following committees for the smooth conduct of various development works related to it:

1. Standing Committee on Planning and Community Development.
2. Standing Committee on Cooperation.
3. Consumption Standing Committee.
4. Standing Committee on Education and Social Welfare.
5. Standing Committee on Finance.

### **Functions of District Panchayat:**

1. To review the work of Gram Panchayat and Area Panchayat.
2. To ensure availability of finance from the State Government and the Central Government to the Village Panchayats and Area Panchayats.
3. To provide appointment to some government posts by getting instructions from the state government.
4. To develop and strengthen village panchayats within the district.
5. To examine and approve the budget of panchayats in the district.
6. To coordinate the schemes of various sector of panchayats.
7. General inspection of the work of block panchayats.

8. Guidance to block panchayats.
9. To examine the demands for grants sent by the area panchayats for special purposes and forward them to the State Government.
10. Coordinate inter-block development works.
11. To provide boring machines, bulldozers, tractors etc. to village and block panchayats on easy terms.
12. To advise the State Government in various matters related to development works.
13. Collection of statistics from village and area panchayats.
14. To require any local authority to provide information regarding its activities.

**Block Panchayat-** At the block level, Panchayat Samitis are formed. The area panchayat of a development block covers all the gram panchayats of that area. The members of the area are elected by the voters of that area. Thereafter, the Chairman (Head) and Vice-President (Deputy Head) are elected from among the elected members. The number of area panchayat members can be from 10 to 25. The tenure of the block Panchayat is also 5 years. The highest official appointed by the government in the block panchayat is called the Block Development Officer (BDO). The block Panchayat is known by different names in different states such as Panchayat Samiti in Rajasthan, Mandal Praja Parishad in Andhra Pradesh, Taluka Panchayat in Gujarat, Mandal Panchayat in Karnataka, Block Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh and Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh etc.

**Functions of the Block Panchayat-**

1. The main function of the Block Panchayat is to ensure the availability of financial assistance from the State Government to the Gram Panchayats.
2. To organize programs related to rural employment programs, youth, women and child welfare, programs related to disabled and family planning, agriculture, sports etc. in the village.
3. To provide appointment to the posts of contractual teacher, education worker, panchayat worker, health guard etc.
4. Monitoring the work of village panchayats.
5. Implementation, evaluation and monitoring of village development programmes.
6. Operation of Primary Health Centre.
7. Operation of Seed Centre.
8. Responsibility for maintenance of assets.
9. Marketing, supervision of warehouses.
10. Ownership of veterinary hospital.
11. Works covering more than one gram panchayat.

**Gram Panchayat-** Gram Panchayat is formed when there is a population of at least 1000 persons. If a village does not have such a population, then the gram panchayat is formed by connecting the surrounding villages. The villages under the Gram Panchayat are divided into different wards. The people of each ward



Dai. 12.2 Panchayat

elect their representative, who is called Panch. The head of the gram panchayat is the sarpanch or pradhan, who presides over the meetings of the panchayat. Apart from this, panchayat secretaries and panchayat personnel are appointed by the government. The Panchayat Secretary keeps an account of all the works and decisions of the Gram Panchayat. The tenure of the Gram Panchayat is 5 years.

Gram Panchayat Organizes Gram Sabha for The Development of Villages and Quick Resolution of Problems. The Gram Sabha Is Considered to be a General Body, Which Is Formed in Every Three Months. In This Meeting, The Villagers Discuss About Their Problems and Needs and Review the Work Done by The Gram Panchayat. 33% Posts Are Reserved for Women in Gram Panchayats.

Functions of Gram Panchayat:

1. To Arrange Basic Amenities for The Villagers, Such as Water, Sanitation, Etc.
2. Medical and Health Related Work.
3. Organizing Haat-Market and Fairs.
4. To Repair and Maintain Government Tube Wells.
5. Work Related to Women and Child Development.
6. Livestock Development Related Work.
7. Works of Primary School, Upper Primary School and Informal Education.
8. To Preserve Information about Financial Activities, Births and Deaths in the village.
9. To provide Information and Supervision to the General administration of the village.
10. Work related to agriculture, rural development and youth welfare.

The panchyati raj system is going to enhance the concept of ancient local self governance in India. From the point of view of government and governance, democratic decentralization is an important point. Its main objective is to implement government schemes at the local level in a systematic manner.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions-(MCQ)

- Which of the following is the other name of Gramini.  
A. Head of the Panchayat  
B. Head of the sabha or committee.  
C. Head the Council  
D. One of the above to
- Balwant Rai Mehta Recommended to keep panchyati raj at how many levels.  
A. Two Level  
B. Three Levels  
C. Four Levels  
D. Five Levels
- Gram Sabha Is Organised in Every.....  
A. In 1 Month  
B. In 2 Months  
C. 3 Months in  
D. In 4 Months
- How Much Percent of Women Are Protected In Local Governance  
A. 33 Percent  
B. 43 Percent  
C. 45 Percent  
D. 40 Percent
- In Which of The Following Year the Panchyatiraja Established.  
A. 1962 AD.  
B. 1993 AD.  
C. 1998 AD.  
D. 2004

### Fill in the blanks-

- Local System of panchayati raj. It is also called arrangement.  
(Administration/ Self-Government)
- Head of gram panchayat happens to be..... (Panch/Sarpancha)
- Tenure Of Janpad Panchayat Is .....Year. (Five/Seven)
- ..... Is Called the Area Panchayat Officer. (VDO/BDO)

### Select True/False-

- Gram Panchayat Is Formed in A Population Area Of 500 Persons.  
(True/False)
- The District Panchayat Is the Highest Unit of Local Self-Government.  
(True/False)
- Kautilya Considered the Village as The Main Political Unit. (True/False)
- The District Panchayat President Is Elected by The Ward Members.  
(True/False)

### Make The Right Pair-

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Village                     | A. District (Area) Panchayat |
| 2. Development Block Level     | B. Gram Panchayat            |
| 3. Chief Executive Officer     | C. Gram Sabha                |
| 4. Village Development Officer | D. District Panchayat        |



### Very Short Answer Question-

1. Who Is the Head of The Gram Panchayat?
2. What Are the Functions of The Panchayat Secretary?
3. Who Organizes Local Fairs?
4. When Was the Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System Implemented in India?

### Short Answer Questions-

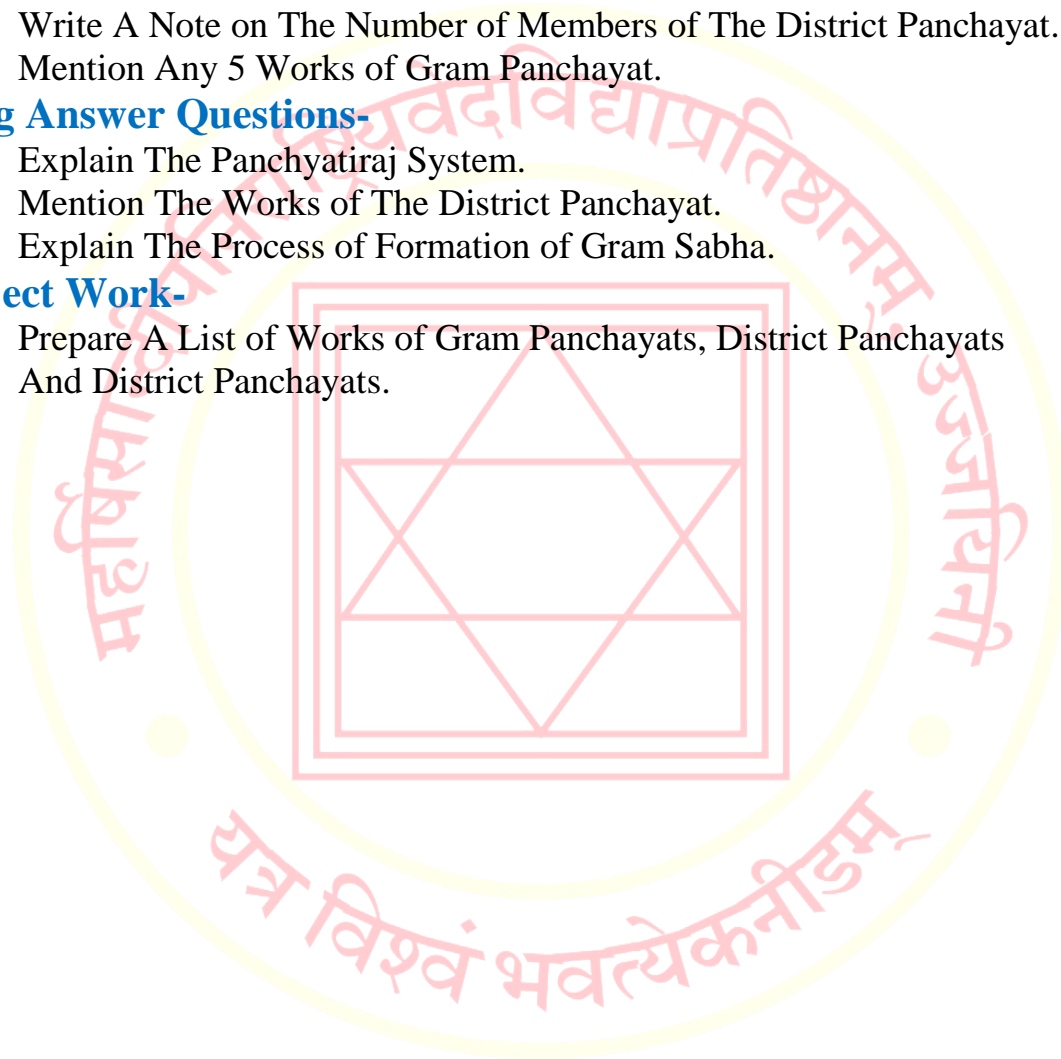
1. Describe The Three Levels of Panchyatiraja System.
2. What Is Gram Sabha?
3. Write A Note on The Number of Members of The District Panchayat.
4. Mention Any 5 Works of Gram Panchayat.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain The Panchyatiraj System.
2. Mention The Works of The District Panchayat.
3. Explain The Process of Formation of Gram Sabha.

### Project Work-

1. Prepare A List of Works of Gram Panchayats, District Panchayats And District Panchayats.



## Chapter 13

### Rural and Urban Administration and Means of Livelihood

Let's learn- Village Administration, Settlement of Disputes, Knowledge related to land records, Public facilities, Right to water in form of Right to live, Right to Education, Public Transportation System, Public facilities related to cleanliness, Medical and Health Services, Electricity, livelihood in rural areas, Animal Husbandry, Market and debt and credit condition, Gramin Awas Yojana Rural Settlement Scheme, Urban Administration, Smart City Mission, Heritage City Development, livelihood in Urban Area.

**Rural Administration-** About 65% of the population in our country India lives in villages and there are more than 6 lakh villages here. Villages have an administrative structure for electricity, water, health, education, etc., as well as maintenance of land documents and resolving various types of disputes of the villagers. Administration refers to the process of developing and implementing various aspects of governance. The part of administration which is for the welfare of the people or for the benefit of the people is called public administration. There are many aspects of administration in terms of public facilities in rural areas, such as providing facilities of roads, drains, dams, drinking water, etc. Some of the major functions from the point of view of village administration are as follows:

1. Public utility works- Arranging roads, drains, dams, drinking water, health and education.
2. To take public welfare schemes to the village level and implement them.
3. Settlement of disputes.
4. Proper maintenance of land records.
5. Tax collection from time to time.

**Settlement of disputes-** Disputes in the village are also of many types, such as land disputes, fights, thefts, robberies, murders, when there is a dispute between two or more people on an issue, then efforts are made to settle the disputes peacefully by sitting together. But sometimes this does not happen, the mediation of the administration is required. In this sense, the first unit of administration is the police.

**Police-** There is primarily a police station or police outpost for establishing peace and law and order. The head of the police station is called the station house officer. The work of the police is to follow law and order in the area. An FIR related to any dispute can be lodged in the police station. **First Information Report (F.I.R.)** in English language says. The site of the incident is inspected by the police to know the disputes and take necessary action. If needed, the police chief also takes the help of villagers or gram panchayat for resolution of disputes. If necessary, the Superintendent of Police can also take such disputes to the Court.

**Patwari-** The primary officer of revenue collection is called **Patwari**. Historically, land revenue has been the main source of income of the government

since ancient times. Even today, the government collects revenue from farmers on land. The credit for implementing the Patwari system in the system of governance goes to Sher Shah Suri. Patwari's job is also to preserve all the new and old records of land and land products. At the district level, the revenue collection plant is headed by the Collector (District Magistrate).

Earlier, land records were written on paper. Due to which there was knowledge of ownership of land. But this system of record was plagued and disputed by many inconsistencies. Today, land records have been computerized in most parts of India. Due to which the records reached the public and indisputable.

**Knowledge related to land records-** Land records are also called khasra-khatauni. In this, important information related to land is given as follows:

1. Name of the landholder
2. Area of land
3. Land yield and crop
4. Land/population or cultivable land or unused land and other facilities.
5. Boundary of land (position around)

This land record is important for both the Government and the people in many ways. At the time of purchase and sale of land, at the time of taking loan on the land, in case of land sharing and ownership dispute, any person can get the khasra-khatauni and nazar-map of any land from the tehsil office by paying a fixed fee.

**Public facilities-** Public convenience refers to the basic needs of the people which are necessary for their life. One of the features of public convenience is that once it is constructed, many people can be benefited. In the Indian Constitution, education, health, drinking water, housing, electricity, public transport system etc. have been considered as part of the right to human life as public convenience. The major public facilities provided by the Government are as follows:

**Water as a right to life-** Water is a basic necessity in everyone's daily life. According to the United Nations, water rights mean that every person must have water safe enough, acceptable, physically accessible and at an affordable rate for personal and domestic use.

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution considers the right to water as part of the right to life. That is, every person has the right to get enough water at a cheaper rate to meet the daily requirement.

**Right to Education:** Article 45 of the Directive Principles of Indian Constitution directs the states, to provide free and compulsory primary education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. In 2002, the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed by the Parliament. By adding Article 21(a), compulsory primary education was given the status of a fundamental right. It

### Do you know?

- Right to Education act (RTE) passed in Parliament on 4 August, 2009 and was enacted as a law on 1 April 2010.

ensured that it was the duty of the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

**Public Transport System-** Buses are the main means of public transport for short distances. Therefore, public transport bus system as a public convenience exists in almost all the States. Railways are a good public transport system in suburban areas like Mumbai. About 65 lakh passengers are facilitated by the Railways

### Do You Know?

- The first train in India from Mumbai to Thane ran on 16 April 1853.
- Metro train started in India on 24 October 1984.

every day. About 300 km. People from far and wide also come to work in the city through these local trains running on a longer network. Similarly, in metropolitan Delhi, Delhi Metro has become the lifeline in terms of public transport. So far, metro rail service has also started in cities like Mumbai, Bangalore,

Chennai, Jaipur, Noida, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Indore etc. Now taxi cab service companies like Ola and Uber are providing local transport facilities to the people through mobile apps at reasonable rates.

**Sanitation related public facilities-** Sanitation facilities are low as a public facility in India. In terms of sanitation, a total of 7.16 lakh individual household toilets and 19061 community sanitation complexes were constructed for new houses in the year 2021-22. At present, Sulabh International, a non-governmental organization, is providing toilet facilities at very low cost at bus stands and railway stations as well as other public places. With this, the sanitation facility is being used by the common people. Sulabh has tied up with municipalities or other local bodies to build toilet units with government money. Sulabh International Foundation was founded in 1974 by Dr. Vindeshwar Pathak.

**Swachh Bharat Mission-** The Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission from October 2, 2014 to promote cleanliness in the country. The mission aims to ensure cleanliness across the country by October 2019. The Centre and the state have a financial contribution of 75:25 per cent to the programme. It mainly has two components-

1. Open Defecation Free (ODF- Open Defecation Free)
2. Solid Waste Management (SWM)

**Medical and Health Services-** It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality medical facilities from time to time for good health to the citizens of the country. Therefore, government hospitals have been set up by the government at various places. Arrangements have been made to provide specialty services in big cities. Vaccination programmes are being conducted in these hospitals to protect children from various diseases. Various nutrition facilities are being provided free of cost to pregnant women, infants and children. In order to provide free medical services to the people, free check-ups and medicines are being provided in government hospitals. New medical colleges are being set up to ensure availability of trained doctors. In order to provide quality medical facilities free of cost to the poor, the Government of India has launched the

**Ayushman Bharat Yojana Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)** on September 23, 2018. Under this scheme, medical insurance of up to Rs 5 lakh per family is provided per year. Under this scheme, 1500 wellness centers will be set up in the country by 2023. Under the National Nutrition Mission, this Poshan Abhiyan was launched on 8th March, 2018 to eliminate malnutrition in the country. The aim of this campaign is malnutrition free India.

**Electricity Facility-** At present, electricity has become an essential necessity as a public facility. Therefore, it is the endeavour of the Government to provide adequate amount of electricity to all the citizens of the country. At present, the government has electrified more than 90% of the villages. Apart from this, arrangements for power supply through solar energy, windmills and bio gas plants are also being ensured.

Prior to the Hindu Succession Act (2005), sons were considered to be the officers of ancestral property in our society, but the Hindu Succession Act-2005 was majorly amended. Under this Act, the share of daughters has also been ensured in the ancestral property at par with the sons. Therefore, the daughter will also get a share in the division of ancestral property. This is a big step of the government towards women empowerment.

**Livelihood in rural areas-** Livelihood in rural areas refers to the profession or employment available in rural areas. In rural areas of India, livelihoods are mainly available in the agriculture sector. Apart from this, there are some other livelihood areas, such as pottery making, woodwork, metalwork, fishing. Agriculture is generally the main source of livelihood in rural areas. Land is required for agriculture, but uneven distribution of land is a big problem. There are three categories of farmers in rural areas – big farmers, small farmers and landless farmers.

- 1. Big farmers-** This category of farmers is only about 20 percent across the country. These farmers have sufficient amount of land on which labourers work. These farmers have such a yield of crops that, after meeting their family needs, the rest of the grain is sold in the markets. Some big farmers set up mills (factories) for commercial farming and agribusiness such as fertilizer-seed shops, flour, pulses, rice etc. Some farmers also rent out private agricultural equipment such as tractors, threshers, etc. They are often economically prosperous.
- 2. Small Farmers-** There are a large number of small farmers in the villages of India. Such farmers engaged in the agriculture sector across the country are about 30 to 40 per cent. Most of the farmers in this category earn their own food by working hard in their fields. They mostly lack agricultural equipment. They usually use rental agricultural equipment. Only a few farmers in this category are able to get help from labourers in field work. There are also some who take the land of others on lease and do agriculture. Their life is very normal.
- 3. Landless Farmers-** The population of landless farmers is high in the villages of India. Farmer families of this class work as labourers in the fields of other

farmers. Their income is very low. They get employment only for a few months in the agricultural areas in the village. In the rest of the time, they go to urban areas in search of employment. The measures taken by the Government towards the present employment generation have increased employment opportunities throughout the year. Now they are often getting work under rural employment schemes like MGNREGA in nearby villages.

**Animal Husbandry-** Animal husbandry is also a business associated with the agricultural world in rural areas. It is a good medium for farmers to increase their income. Cattle farmers produce milk and sell it mostly to cooperatives and some farmers in nearby urban areas. In terms of employment, cow rearing, buffalo farming, poultry, fisheries etc. are prominent in this area.

**Other means of livelihood-** Other micro-capital jobs have started to be seen in rural areas, such as grocery stores, general stores, medical stores, carpenters, small scale jaggery making factories, etc.

**Fishing-** This business is especially spread in the coastal areas of the beaches and Rivers. But the coastal fishermen here do not get enough income from this that they can gather state-of-the-art fishing equipment. Fishing is also risky. Fishermen are not able to go to sea during the monsoon season. Due to being on the shore, many times there is a huge loss of life and property due to sea storms.

**Market and debt situation-** There are markets in India, but its benefit goes to intermediaries instead of farmers. Monsoon is the basis of agriculture in rural areas. If the monsoon is not good, then there is a huge loss in agriculture. The farmer is burdened with debt. If the yield is good, then there is an expenditure in repaying the debt. In this direction, the government has done many effective works, such as fcci and warehouses of limited cooperative societies are available. Food grains are procured from farmers at minimum support price. But often farmers have to take loans from banks or moneylenders for the purchase and sale of materials used in agricultural work. Big farmers repay the debt. Often small farmers get caught in the quagmire of debt. Sometimes the crops are damaged due to natural disasters and in such a situation, there is a huge pressure on the farmers to provide for the family and the loan of the bank or moneylender.

**Rural Housing Scheme-** Housing has been accepted as a basic necessity in human life. Addressing housing shortages in rural areas, especially for the poor, and improving the quality of housing is an important component of the Poverty Alleviation Strategy of the Government. Housing is being provided to the people under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana for people living below the poverty line (BPL). Housing for all by 2022 is a priority for the government. As a flagship mission, the Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Mission in 2015. Under this mission, the target is to provide pucca houses to the families living in rural and urban areas.

**Urban Administration-** In present-day India, cities are expanding rapidly. The population of cities is also more than the village. Therefore, the city dwellers need more civic amenities. Urban local self-government is mainly divided into four

categories-1. Municipal Corporation 2. Municipal council 4. Municipality 5. Cantonment area. Like rural self-government, urban self-government has been divided into wards. The voters of the ward elect the ward member (councillor). These councillors elect the president and vice-president from among themselves. The head of the municipal corporation is called the mayor.

**Municipal Corporation/Municipal Departments-** For the distribution of essential public facilities in the cities, the municipal corporation or municipality has departments like sanitation, health, education, water, construction work, etc., which carry out various works in the cities.

**Councillor Committees-** There are Councillor Committees in the Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities to execute various programmes in the interest of the city dwellers. They are also named on the basis of their works such as Cleaning Committee, Education Committee, Health Committee, Tax Committee, Water Committee etc.

**Administrative Staff-** For the administrative management and efficient execution of the work in the Municipal Corporation/Municipality the government appoints Commissioner level officer and other supportive staff.

**The main work of the Municipal Corporation/Municipality-** The main functions of the municipal corporation/municipality are to manage water supply, health facilities, street and street lighting, drainage, fire fighting, market system, birth and death certification and archival protection, waste disposal etc. in the city.

**Means source of Income of Municipality/Municipal Corporation-** Collection of taxes and charges on House, Water, Market, Recreation, Vehicle and Vehicle Parking etc. The government has set up the development authorities in big cities and city improvement trusts in small towns for planned development of cities. At present, in municipalities, the government has introduced the system of contract employment to reduce the economic burden. Under this, municipal employees working herein are provided fixed wages in place of salary. As a result, their economic and social security status has been affected.

**Smart Cities Mission-** Smart Cities Mission was launched in the year 2015. The mission aims to create cities that provide basic infrastructure and better lifestyle to their citizens. The infrastructure inherent in smart cities such as abundant water supply, assured power supply, sanitation, solid waste management, smooth urban mobility and public transport, housing (especially for the poorer), strong IT connectivity and digitization, good governance, e-governance and safety of citizens, especially women, the need for proper environment and health and education for children and the elderly is emphasized. Under this, 100 cities were selected in four phases at the all-India level. All these 100 cities have special purpose vehicles, and advisory forums at the urban level. In addition, 5151 projects are also proposed.

**Heritage City Development-** The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Scheme is a centralized scheme of the Government of India. It was

started in the year 2015. It aims to conserve heritage under urban planning in a holistic manner so that the basic character of each heritage city is preserved. By November 2018, 12 cities have been selected for implementation of the scheme at a cost of Rs 500 crore namely Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.

**Livelihood in urban areas:** Livelihood in urban areas refers to the employment and employment resources available in cities. The population in the city is more than that in the village. The population of ordinary cities is in lakhs and the population of big cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore etc. is in crores. There are many forms of livelihood in cities. But the people living in the city have to depend on the villages for food items such as grains, green vegetables, milk etc. The employment areas in cities can be divided into as follows: 1. Government Service Sector 2. Private Service Sector 3. Service Providers Companies 4. Daily wage labourer 5. Shopkeeper 6. Circumambulation/ The street vendors.

1. **Government Service Sector-** Livelihood in this sector is limited. Under this, administrative officers, second, third and fourth grade employees working for the central and state governments are included. In lieu of government service, they receive fixed salary, leave and health facilities, a lump sum amount after retirement and pension. However, since the year 2004, the provision of pension has been discontinued in some government sectors.
2. **Private Service Sector:** Livelihood opportunities have increased in the private service sector. Many private sector companies provide good salaries and facilities to their officers and employees. There are two types of employees in the private sector - permanent employees and temporary employees. Permanent employees often get good salaries and facilities, but temporary employees are paid according to their work. These employees have to work extra time for more income, as well as they do not have a fixed tenure of service.
3. **Service Providers:** Service providers/people are employed in urban areas for livelihood. They only deliver commodity from the market to the consumer. Such as courier service, tuition, doctor etc.
4. **Daily Wage Laborers -** There is a large number of laborers in our country, in the morning whom you can see sitting at Labor Chowk in many cities. Labour chowk is found in almost every urban area. It is a fixed place for labourers who come in search of work every day. These labourers carry goods on trains, transport bricks, concrete, sand, cement and other construction materials to building sites, for which they get daily wages.
5. **Shopkeepers-** There are many types of small and big shops in the urban areas. Most of them are owned by some reknowned person. Apart from this, big companies have also opened shops as a series of materials as per the requirement of the consumer. Small shops are run by the owner himself. But there are managers and employees for the management and maintenance of large shops. Therefore, shops have a big role in the field of livelihood.



6. **Hawkers/ Street vendors-** These are temporary shops, which we often find on the side of the roads, on bicycles or hand carts. Many times, due to these, crowds gather on the streets. That's why people oppose them. Employment is the right of every human being. Therefore, the government is trying to solve the problems of these street vendors by considering the problems of these street vendors/pavement shopkeepers with a befitting manner.

**Social Security-** According to the International Labour Organization, the security that society furnishes through appropriate organisation against certain risks to which its members are perennially exposed is called social security. These risks are disease, motherhood, incompetence, old age and death. The requirement of these ambiguities are that the individual for himself as well as for the maintenance of his family should be provided protection by to employer.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)-

1. What is the Percent of the population living in village in India?  
A. 45 Percent  
B. 55 Percent  
C. 65 Percent  
D. 75 Percent
2. What among the following is the main function of Patwari?  
A. Collecting Taxes  
B. Running the Administration  
C. Removing Encroachments  
D. None of the Above
3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana started in which of the following year  
A. 2014  
B. 2015  
C. 2016  
D. 2017
4. The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Scheme started in which of the following year  
A. 2014  
B. 2015  
C. 2016  
D. 2017
5. Ayushman Bharat Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana) started on which of the following date  
A. March 23, 2005  
B. September 23, 2018  
C. May 23, 2016  
D. October 23, 2019

### Fill in the blanks –

1. There are more than ..... villages in India. (6 lakhs/7 lakhs)
2. ....is the main means of livelihood in rural areas.  
(Agriculture/Government Service)
3. ....is the primary unit of the municipality. (Ward/MP Area)
4. ....is the Officer of municipality. (Commissioner/Collector)

### Select True/False-

1. The city dwellers elect public representatives from their respective wards.  
(True/False)
2. Health department is not a department of municipality.  
(True/False)

3. Housing schemes are being operated by the government for employment development. (True/False)
4. The public representative of the municipal corporation is called the mayor. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair –

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Main Work                   | A. Municipality    |
| 2. Birth and Death Certificate | B. Landless Farmer |
| 3. Service Provider            | C. Agriculture     |
| 4. Rural Labourers             | D. Courier Service |

### Very Short Answer Question –

1. What is the approximate percentage of big farmers in our country?
2. What is Councilor Committee?
3. What do you mean by hawkers?
4. What do you mean by Labor Chowk?

### Short Answer Questions-

1. What does social security mean?
2. Explain the contract employment?
3. Write down the functions of the municipality.
4. Write a comment on heritage city development in India.

### Long Answer Questions-

1. Give a detailed description of urban administration.
2. Write down the means of revenue of the urban administration.
3. Write down the means of revenue of rural administration.

### Project Work-

1. Make a diagram of Swachh Bharat Mission and mention their features.

## Chapter-14

### Diversity in India

**Let's learn- Understanding Diversity, How to Understand Diversity in India, Unity in Diversity, Form of Unity in Diversity, Causes of diversity, Diversity and Differentiation, differentiation between male and female in society, concept of social reformers, Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat One India Better India**

When we go to a park, we come to see a decorated shade with different colours of flowers and leaves. This diversity entertains and rejoices our mind. It exists all over the earth in various forms. We can also see this diversity in social perspective also. People living in the society belong to different communities. Therefore, the diversity in food, living, dress, festivals etc. are also visualised which enriches the entire social life.

**Understanding diversity-** Suppose a parent had four children. All of them are taught at the same place and by the same (acharyas) teachers. But the nature, thoughts and character of all four of them are different. In this way we can say that diversity is the inherent characteristics of nature. For example, if you take the answer sheet of your friends and look at their handwritten alphabets, the size, the presentation of the subject, their style of writing, etc. you will find everything different. That's the understanding of diversity.

**How to understand diversity in India-** Diversity in India can be understood with the help of the two regions of the north and south part of India, Ladakh and Kerala. Because the diversity of any region is influenced by its historical and geographical factors.

**Ladakh-** Ladakh is a centrally governed cold-prone desert region located on the western hills of Jammu and Kashmir province of India. It is covered with snow for most of the year. People here depend on melting of ice water in summer for drinking water. People of this region make precious Pashmina shawls from wool produced from sheep and goats. Milk products, meat and grains are used as food. Cow, sheep, goat, yak are the major domesticated animals of this region. Ladakhi (Bhoti) language is used in the Ladakh region. Ladakh's traditional dress is called 'Goncha'. Silk and spices have been traded through Tibet since ancient times to Central Asia, Arabia and European countries. Through this route, Indian culture was propagated to every corner of the world. Tibetan literature 'Kesar Saga' is a collection of poems prevalent in Ladakh.

**Kerala-** Kerala is a coastal state located in the southwestern part of India. One side is the sea and the other is the mountains. Spices like black pepper, cloves, cardamom etc. are produced in abundance here. For this reason, this area has been a center of trade since ancient times. About 2000 years ago, The Christian

preacher Saint Thomas and Islamic traders from Arab countries settled here. Chinese businessmen have also been coming from the east only for trade from India. In 1498, Portuguese businessman Vasco da Gama found a sea route from the west to India. Rice, meat, fish, eggs, milk products, wheat etc. is famous in Kerala from the point of view of food. The traditional dress of Kerala is Kasav 'Mundu'. This dress is a piece of cloth made up of silk, which is 3 to 4 meters long from the border of silk. Men also wear lungi or Kelly, which is also used as an informal dress. The traditional regional language of this region is Malayalam.

**Unity in diversity-** In our country also we can find many regional and geographical variations



in appearance, costumes, food, dialect, festivals, etc. Despite these diversities, the whole of India has been united in one thread since ancient times. The entire regional culture together forms a vast Indian culture. You go from east to west and north to south of the country, you will find unity in ancient Indian culture everywhere. We have inherited this unity from our ancestors, which enriches our culture. Due to this unity, humanity and harmony are reflected in all beings. Vedic vanmaya also teaches us that despite being different, we should become one mind-

**Dia.14.1, Unity in Diversity**

psyche-thought then only the welfare of the nation or the world can be achieved. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has mentioned in his book Bharat Ek Khoj that - "Indian unity is not something imposed from outside, but it is very deep." Within which there is a feeling of accepting different types of beliefs and practices. Diversity is recognized and encouraged in it".

**Nature of Unity in Diversity-** The nature of Unity in Diversity of India is the core of the progress of this nation. Because, India will develop only when the

thoughts of all the countrymen are united. When our country was under the British rule, all the countrymen forgot regionalism, lingualism, politics, diplomacy, etc. and unitedly fought for freedom against the British in order to achieve independence. As a result, independence was achieved on August 15, 1947. At the core of this independence was the power of unity in Diversity of India. It is said in the Rigveda संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम् (Rig.10.191.) I.e. May we march forward with a common goal, live together and may we be open-minded and work together in harmony. Thus, in this way diversity is a means of making us developed and a precious gift given by nature.

**The reason for diversity** – The main factors of diversity are climate and geographical changes. With the help of these factors, diversity can be seen in the food, dress, physical standards, customs, etc. of the people living in different areas.

The northern region of India is almost cold always, due to which people here often wear full-stitched and woolen clothes. In contrast, people in the southern province of India wear light clothes, because the temperature here is higher than in the northern regions. This is the effect of climate diversity. In this sequence, due to the difference between heat and coldness, there is also a difference in food. For example, in the southern region of India, due to extreme heat, people use sour and spicy food in abundance. Whereas in the north and mountainous areas, people eat hot foods such as bread, warm spices and other stodge food. In the central part i.e.the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc., where

### Do you know?

- There are symbols which represents our national unity
- Our National Flag (Tiranga) the tricolour flag. It was first designed by Pinglay Venkayya in 1921. It was adopted in the form of National Flag on 22 August 1947.
- The National Anthem Jan Gan Man.... It was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore. It was adopted on 24January 1950. It is sung in 50 minutes. We should pronounce our National Anthem correctly and should stand in attention position while singing.
- National Song Vande Mataram.... composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. It is taken from his famous Upanyas Anandmath. It was adopted on 24January 1950.
- The motto of India Satyadev Jayate taken from mandukopnishada.

there is flat terrain, people eat both bread and rice. Apart from these, other factors for diversity are caste based, lingual, ethnic, tribal, political and religious.

**Diversity and Discrimination** - Diversity enriches and develops us. But in this diversity only, there are some drawbacks and demerits of discrimination. In all these differences, some variations may have our own personal thought or cognizable offence, which leads to defects of discrimination in diversity. In the colonial period, there was discrimination in our society in terms of caste, food,

even in movements such as getting up and sitting. At that time the English rulers also promoted regionalism and discrimination. The deadly consequences of this was beared by all the people collectively, so the people of India are committed to eradicate discrimination.

**Discrimination in society between male-female-** Since Ancient times, Women have always been given a respectable and glorious place in Indian culture. Women are still worshiped as symbols of Goddess Durga and Saraswati, considering them as the source of power and knowledge. In ancient times, in the field of education, Gargi, Maitreyayi, Lopamudra, Lodha, etc. have acknowledged themselves in the field of Vedic knowledge and science. Even after having such a rich history, it is difficult to tell when and how gender discrimination started in children. It was our cognizable offence only that such discrimination arised in the society. After independence, the government has introduced such a campaign for multi-faceted development of the girl child that countless girls are glrorifying the country in the fields of education, knowledge science, politics, sports etc. Savitribai Phule, Rani Lakshmibai, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Kalpana Chawla, Vachhendrapal, etc. have made India pride in various fields

**The concept of social reformers-** From ancient India to modern India, there have been many saints and scholars, (Mahatmas) great people who have worked effortlessly to exclude the differences from society seen on the basis of varna, caste and colour. All of them suffered from some incidents in the society and worked for social reform. Among them, are the names of social reformers like Mahatma Gandhi, Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar etc. All of them, with their ideas, launched a revolutionary movement against the ill happening in the society. Many of them were imprisoned by the Britishers and many revolutionaries became the cause of anger of certain people of the immediate society. Despite these difficult circumstances, they made tired less efforts to unite the society. If the discrimination of the society had not been removed by them, we would not have looked so prosperous today.

**Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat-** Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat is an impressive cultural expansion plan launched by the Government of India. The scheme was launched on October 31, 2015 with the announcement of celebrating the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas. It currently aims to promote unity, peace and harmony in different parts of the country through cultural linkages. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi dedicated the Statue of Equality (Hyderabad) to the nation on February 5, 2022, by unveiling the Statue of Equality (Hyderabad) built on the 1000th birth anniversary of Saint Ramanujacharya. The 645th birth anniversary of Sant Ravidas was celebrated on February 16, 2022, with the help of which an attempt was made, to spread the message, of, how he struggled to eradicate social evils from society, in order to

establish equality and brotherhood amongst the people. In this way, efforts are being made continuously, to maintain social unity, harmony and brotherhood.

## Questionnaire

### Multiple Choice Questions- (MCQ)

1. National Unity Day is celebrated to commemorate the birth Anniversary of which of the following leader.  
A. Sardar Patel  
B. Mahatma Gandhi  
C. Chaudhary Charan Singh  
D. Nehru
2. Who wrote National Anthem?  
A. Mahatma Gandhi  
B. Subhash Chandra Bose  
C. Jawahar Lal Nehru.  
D. Ravindra Nath Tagore
3. Which among the following is the base of Indian Culture  
A. Unity in Diversity  
B. Unity in Diversity  
C. Unity in Unity  
D. All The Above
4. Which of the following is the Language of Ladakh region  
a. Tibetan  
B. Pakhtuni  
C. Ladakhi (Bhoti)  
D. All Above
5. Which of the following is the traditional dress of Kerala.  
A. Kasav Mundu  
B. Pant-Shirts,  
C. Kurtas and Pajamas  
D. Dhoti-Kurta

### Fill in the blanks-

1. India is a country of .....in diversity. (Unity/ disunity)
2. Different heights of people in a group, Is an example. .... diversity among them (origin/Measurement)
3. Ladakh's traditional dress is called..... (GoanCHA/Lungi)
4. Vasco d Gama came to India in ..... (1497 AD/1526 AD)

### Select True/False-

1. The impact of climate affects diversity. (True/False)
2. There is a thought of seeing all equally in Vedic vanmaya (True/False)
2. Gender discrimination is not a widespread problem in our society. (True/False)
4. Kerala produces the warm spices in India. (True/False)

### Match the correct pair-

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 15 August 1947      | A. Statue of Equality |
| 2. Gargi               | B. Vallabhbbhai Patel |
| 3. Cold Region         | C. Vedic Rishika      |
| 4. Sant Ramanujacharya | D. Hilly Area         |
| 5. National Unity Day  | E. Independence Day   |

### Very short answer-

1. What is the meaning of the word diversity?
2. What are the 2 reasons for diversity?
3. How can the country be enriched by unity in diversity?

4. Where is pashmina shawl made?

### Short Answer Questions-

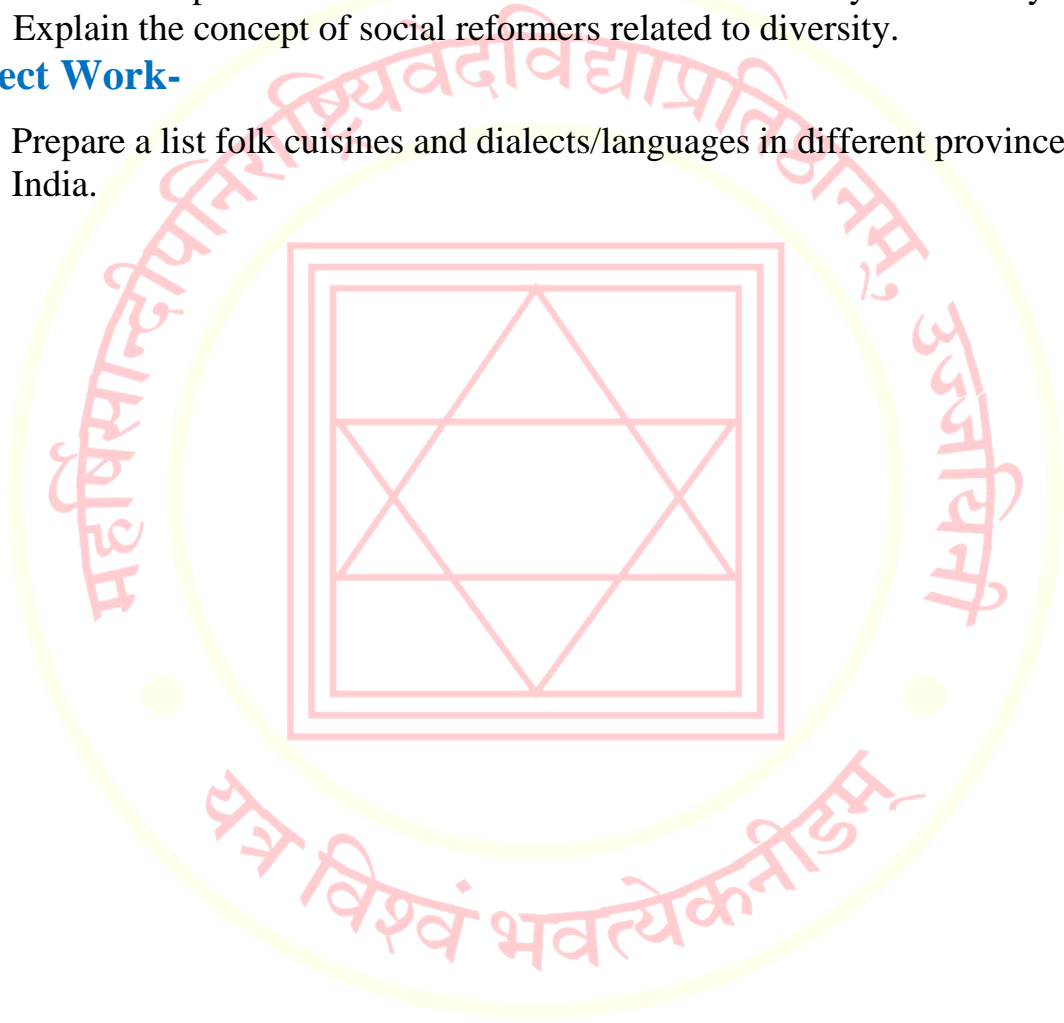
1. Discuss the features of our major sages.
2. How can discrimination in society be eliminated?
3. Name any two social reformers.
4. Write a note on the theme 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

### Long answer questions-

1. Explain the role of climate influence in the field of diversity.
2. What description do we find in the Vedas about the unity in diversity?
3. Explain the concept of social reformers related to diversity.

### Project Work-

1. Prepare a list folk cuisines and dialects/languages in different provinces of India.





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वर्ष / Year 2023-24**

**विषय - सामाजिक विज्ञान/Soc. Science**

**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 कौन ब्रह्माण्ड के रक्षक देवता हैं -

Which of the following is the protector of the universe?

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| अ. सोम और पूषा<br>Som and Pusha   | ब. इन्द्र और वरुण<br>Indra and Varuna |
| स. अग्नि और वायु<br>Agni and Vayu | द. पृथिवी और मंगल<br>Earth and Mars   |

2. 'विषुवत्' शब्द का उल्लेख किस ग्रन्थ में हुआ है-

In which book the word 'Vishuvat' is mentioned-

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| अ. काव्यादर्श<br>Kavyadarsh | ब. रामायण<br>Ramayana          |
| स. अमरकोष<br>Amarkosh       | द. राजतरङ्गिणी<br>Rajtarangini |

3. "पृथिवी गोल है तथा अपने अक्ष पर घूमती है", यह कथन है-

"Earth is round and rotates on its axis", this statement is by -

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| अ. वराहमिहिर<br>Varahmihir | ब. दण्डी<br>Dandi         |
| स. आर्यभट्ट<br>Aryabhata   | द. नागार्जुन<br>Nagarjuna |

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4. भारत की उत्तर में इन्दिरा कोल से दक्षिण में इन्दिरा प्वाइन्ट की लगभग दूरी है-  
The approximate distance from Indira Col in the north to Indira Point in the south of India is-
- अ. 3214 कि.मी.                      ब. 3250 कि.मी.  
3214 km                                      3250 kms
- स. 2933 कि.मी.                      द. 3015 कि.मी.  
2933 km                                      3015 km
5. निम्न में से उपनिषदों की सही संख्या है-  
Which of the following is the correct number of Upanishads?
- अ. 18                                      ब. 108  
स. 52                                      द. 80
6. सरस्वती-सिन्धु सभ्यता के लोग उपासना करते थे-  
People of Saraswati-Indus civilization used to worship-
- अ. गाय और भैंस                      ब. वृषभ और मातृदेवी  
Cow and buffalo                      Taurus and Mother Goddess
- स. हाथी और मोर                      द. भेड़ और बकरी  
Elephant and peacock                      Sheep and goat
7. यज्ञ में ऋग्वेदपाठी ऋत्विक् को कहा जाता है-  
Rigvedapathi Ritvik is called in Yajna-
- अ. होता                                      ब. उद्गाता  
Hota                                      Originator
- स. ब्रह्मा                                      द. उध्वर्यु  
Brahma                                      Udhvaryu
8. बृहस्पति ग्रह, सूर्य की एक परिक्रमा पूरी करता है-  
The planet Jupiter completes one orbit around the Sun.
- अ. 11.86 वर्ष                              ब. 5.65 वर्ष  
11.86 years                                      5.65 years
- स. 365.6 दिन                              द. 21.56 वर्ष  
365.6 days                                      21.56 years

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9. पञ्चायती राज व्यवस्था सर्वप्रथम लागू की गई थी-  
The Panchayati Raj system was first implemented in-
- अ. राजस्थान के नागौर जिले में  
Nagaur district of Rajasthan
- ब. आन्ध्र प्रदेश के गुन्टूर जिले में  
Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh
- स. केरल के एर्नाकुलम् जिले में  
Ernakulam district of Kerala.
- द. बिहार के मधुबनी जिले में  
Madhubani district of Bihar
10. स्वच्छ भारत मिशन प्रारम्भ किया गया था-  
Swachh Bharat Mission was started in-
- अ. 21 जून 2007 ई.                      ब. 2 अक्टूबर 2014 ई.  
21 June 2007 AD                      2 October 2014 AD
- स. 4 अगस्त 2009 ई.                      द. 16 अप्रैल 2019 ई.  
4 August 2009 AD                      16 April 2019 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 for only marking the option.

11. अनन्त खगोलीय पिण्डों से युक्त आकाश को ..... कहते हैं। (ब्रह्माण्ड/सौरमण्डल)

The sky consisting of infinite celestial bodies is called .....

(universe/solar system)

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12. कश्मीर के अनन्तनाग का अक्षांश ..... है। (33.7050<sup>0</sup> उ./23.2156<sup>0</sup> उ.)

The latitude of Anantnag in Kashmir is ..... (33.70500 N. / 23.21560 N.)

13. अङ्ग जनपद की राजधानी ..... थी। (चम्पा/हस्तिनापुर)

The capital of Ang district was ..... (Champa/Hastinapur)

14. गौतम बुद्ध के समय में कुरु महाजनपद का शासक ..... था। (परीक्षित/कोरग्य)

The ruler of Kuru Mahajanapada in the time of Gautam Buddha was .....  
(Parikshit/Korgya)

15. शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम ..... में संसद में पारित हुआ था। (2009 ई./2010 ई.)

The Right to Education Act was passed in the Parliament in .....

(2009 AD/2010 AD)

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- In the question related to True/False statements, five statements are given respectively. Read those statements and write true or false in the brackets marked on the right side of the statements.

A. दो अक्षांशों के बीच की दूरी 111 कि.मी. होती है।

The distance between two latitudes is 111 km. it occurs.

B. नर्मदा और ताप्ती नदी अरब सागर में समाहित होती हैं।

Narmada and Tapti rivers merge into the Arabian Sea.

C. शुक्ल यजुर्वेद के काण्व शाखा में 2086 मन्त्र हैं।

There are 2086 mantras in the Kanva branch of Shukla Yajurveda.

D. जनपद पञ्चायत का कार्यकाल 3 वर्ष होता है।

The tenure of Janpad Panchayat is 3 years.

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E. “वन्दे मातरम्...” राष्ट्रगीत के रचनाकार बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी हैं।

“Vande Mataram...” is the creator of the national song, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

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	स्तम्भ - 2
Column - 1	Column - 2
i. मानचित्र के प्रकार Types of Maps	a. आदि बद्री Aadi Badri
ii. सरस्वती नदी Saraswati river	b. आयुर्वेद Ayurveda
iii. सौर वर्ष Solar year	c. 360 दिन 360 days
iv. ऋग्वेद Rigveda	d. 365 ¼ दिन 365 ¼ days
v. सवन वर्ष Seven years	e. तीन प्रकार Three types

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

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

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

D. i. (e), ii. (b), iii. (a), iv. (b), 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. अकाश में जल प्रवाह की भाँति प्रतीत होने वाले तारा समूहों को ..... कहते हैं।

Star clusters that appear like water flow in the sky are called .....

B. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष एजेन्सी द्वारा चन्द्रयान-II ..... प्रक्षेपण स्थल से प्रेषित किया गया था।

Chandrayaan-II was launched from the ..... launch site by the Indian Space Agency.

C. ग्लोब का आविष्कार 1492 ई. में ..... ने किया था।

Globe was discovered in 1492 day .....

D. ग्लोब में दर्शाई गई 0° अक्षांश रेखा को ..... कहते हैं।

The 0° latitude line shown on the globe is called .....

E. मौसम की दीर्घकालिक औसत दशाओं को ..... कहते हैं।

Long term average weather conditions is called .....

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. भू-राजस्व वसूली के प्राथमिक अधिकारी को क्या कहते हैं?

What is the primary officer for collection of land revenue called?

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20. शहरों में दिहाड़ी मजदूर कहाँ बैठे दिखाई देते हैं?

Where are the daily wage laborers seen sitting in the cities?

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21. 'सिलप्पादिकारम्' का रचयिता कौन है?

Who is the author of 'Silappadikaram'?

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22. आद्य ऐतिहासिक काल को कितने भागों में बाँटा गया है?

Into how many parts has the protohistoric period been divided?

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23. सरस्वती-सिन्धु सभ्यता का विकास किन-किन नदियों के किनारे हुआ था?

On the banks of which rivers did the Saraswati-Indus civilization was developed?

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24. कुरु राजवंश की आरम्भिक राजधानी कहाँ थी?

Where was the initial capital of Kuru dynasty?

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25. सामवेद के उपवेद का क्या नाम है?

What is the name of Upaveda of Samveda?

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26. भारत पर शकों का प्रथम आक्रमण कब हुआ था?

When was the first invasion of Shakas on India?

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27. सौरमण्डल का सबसे बड़ा उपग्रह कौन-सा है?

Which is the largest satellite of the solar system?

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28. खाड़ी किसे कहते हैं? सोदाहरण लिखिए।  
What is the gulf called? Write an example.

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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. केन्द्रीय विस्टा पुनर्विकास योजना से आप क्या समझते हैं?

What do you understand by Central Vista Redevelopment Plan?

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30. ऐतिहासिक काल को कितने काल खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है? नाम लिखिए।

Into how many periods has the historical period been divided? Write the names.

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31. पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय से आप क्या समझते हैं?

What do you understand by Purusharth Chatushtaya?

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32. प्राचीनकाल में दक्षिण भारत में सभा के क्या-क्या कार्य थे?  
What were the functions of the assembly in South India in ancient times?

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33. ग्राम पञ्चायत के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए।  
Mention the functions of Gram Panchayat.

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सामाजिक विज्ञान/Soc. Science RVVP/24/6-3	वेदभूषण प्रथम-वर्ष परीक्षा / Vedabhusan First Year कक्षा 6वीं / प्रथमा - I / Class 6 <sup>th</sup> / Prathama - I	Model Paper - A
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35. सरस्वती-सिन्धु सभ्यता की नगर योजना और जनजीवन का उल्लेख कीजिए।  
Mention the city plan and public life of Saraswati-Indus civilization.

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36. वैदिक वाङ्मय की दृष्टि से भारत की प्राचीन गणतन्त्रीय व्यवस्था को समझाइए।  
Explain the ancient republican system of India from the point of view of Vedic literature.

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37. ग्राम पञ्चायत की संरचना और कार्यो का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mention the structure and functions of the Gram Panchayat.

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खण्ड - ब

2 ½ × 2 = 5

Section - B

38. वैदिक वाङ्मय में निर्वाचन व्यवस्था की ओर संकेत करने वाले किसी एक मन्त्र/श्लोक अर्थ सहित लिखिए।  
Write any one mantra/shloka with meaning indicating election system in Vedic literature.

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39. भारत के मानचित्र में भारतीय सीमा के अन्तिम बिन्दुओं को दर्शाइए।

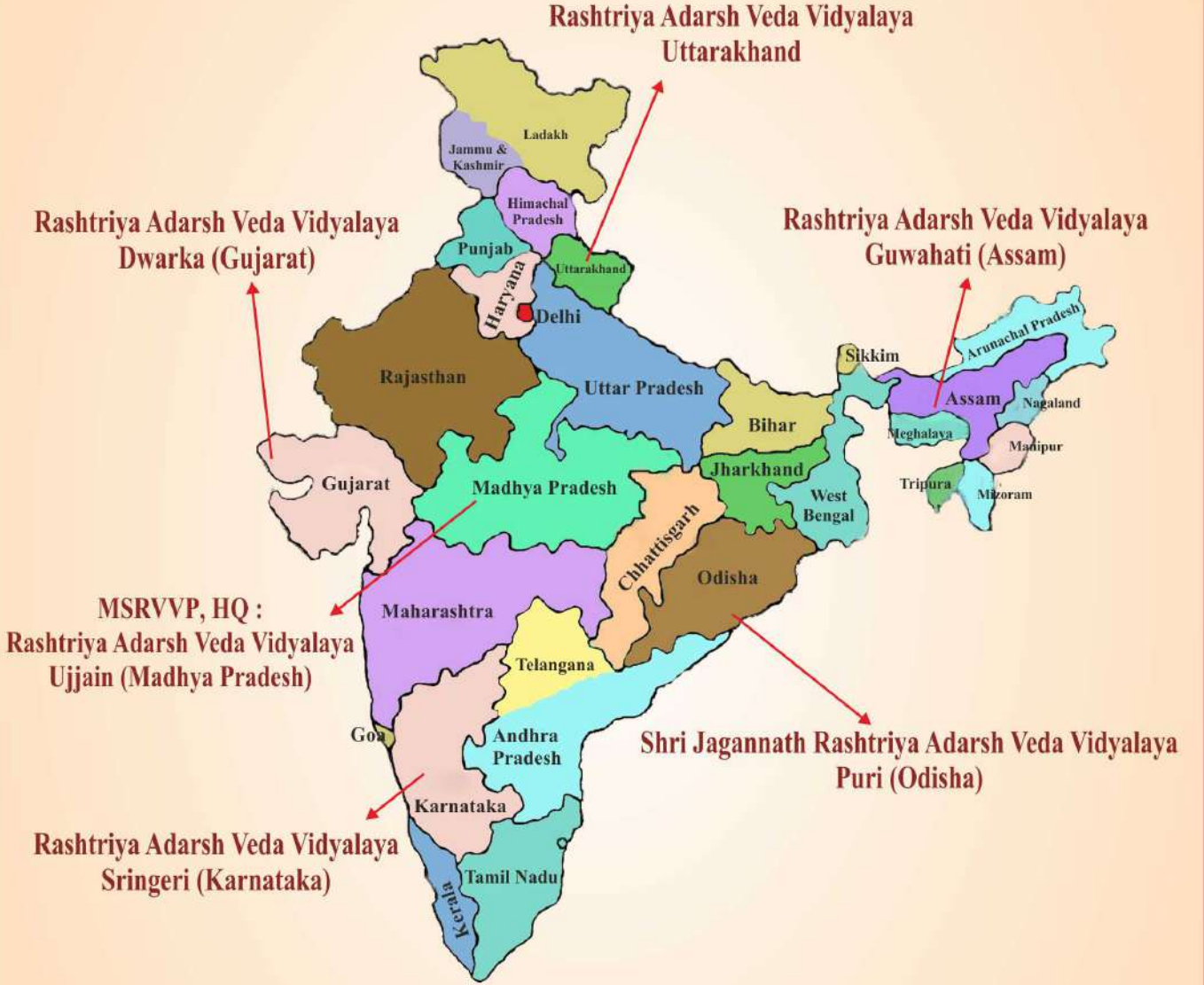
Show the end points of the Indian border on the map of India.

- (क) इंदिरा कोल (ख) इंदिरा पाइन्ट (ग) किविथू (घ) सरक्रीक  
Indira Col Indira Point Kibithu Sircreek



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

(Ministry of Education, Government of India)



**MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA VIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN (M.P.)**

(Ministry of Education, Government of India)

Veda Vidya Marg, Chintaman, Jawasiya, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh 456006

Phone : (0734) 2502266, 2502254, E-mail : msrvvpujn@gmail.com, website - www.msrvvp.ac.in