

Standard - 7

Social Science

Second Semester

Pledge

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

Price : ₹ 35.00



Gujarat Council of Educational
Research and Training
Gandhinagar



Gujarat State Board of
School Textbooks
Gandhinagar

© Gujarat State Board of School Textbook, Gandhinagar
Copyright of this book is reserved with Gujarat State Board of School Textbook. No reproduction of this book, in whole or in part, in any form is permitted without the written permission of the Director, Gujarat State Board of School Textbook.

Preparation and Planning

Dr. T. S. Joshi **Haresh Chaudhari**
Iqbal D. Vora **Chandresh P. Palia**

Convener

Dr. Sanjay B. Trivedi

Co-convener

M. G. Shaikh **Rajnikant Raval**
Jeebhai Desai **Dr. Akhil Thakar**

Authors

Harjibhai Prajapati **Nileshkumar Pandya**
Rajesh Sumera **Rohitkumar Trivedi**
Pankajkumar Prajapati **Pareesh Prajapati**
Tarunkumar Katbamna **Ankur Desai**
Pareshbhai Dalsaniya **Yuvrajsinh Gohil**
Gunvantray Joshi **Shilpaben Modi**
Purviben Bhavsar **Haribhai Manani**

Reviewers

Dr. Vikesh Pandya **Rajendra Mehta**
Dr. Manubhai Shah **Nandaben Vyas**

Map Designer

Jyoti Khatri

Translators and Reviewers (Revised)

Anand Niketan, Satellite, Ahmedabad
Navarachana Education Society, Baroda
Calorx Olive International School, Ahmedabad

Title Designer and Artist (Revised)

Media Matrix, Thaltej, Ahmedabad

Subject Coordinator

Krishna Dave

Lay-out and Planning

Shri Haresh S. Limbachiya
(Dy. Director : Production)

Second Edition: 2014

Published by :

Dr. Bharat Pandit, Director, on behalf of
Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks,
'Vidyayan', Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar.

Printed by :

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. R. U. Purohit

Director
Gujarat Council of
Educational Research and
Training Gandhinagar.

Dr. Bharat Pandit

Director
Gujarat State Board of
School Textbooks
Gandhinagar.

Dt. 16-09-2014

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

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



INDEX



01

Chapter

Page no. - 1

Medieval Gujarat



02

Chapter

Page no. - 6

India: Climate and Natural Resources



03

Chapter

Page no. - 20

Courts and their Importance



04

Chapter

Page no. - 28

Mughal Empire: Establishment and Extension



05

Chapter

Page no. - 36

India: Agriculture, Industry and Transportation



06

Chapter

Page no. - 49

Mughal Empire: Golden Age and Downfall



07

Chapter

Page no. - 55

Consumer in the Market



08

Chapter

Page no. - 61

Medieval Architecture



09

Chapter

Page no. - 68

India: Social Life



10

Chapter

Page no. - 77

Public Property



11

Chapter

Page no. - 86

Devotion towards the Almighty



12

Chapter

Page no. - 91

Continents: North and South America and Europe

Revision - 1

(Unit 1 to 5)

Page No. **48**

Revision - 2

(Unit 1 to 12)

Page No. **103**

Note:- 1) All left and right pages have 1.5 inch blank space for notes and extra activities for students.

2) **History** : Brown colour, **Geography** : Green colour, **Civics** : Blue colour

1

MEDIEVAL GUJARAT**1.1 Patola of Patan**

A man roamed about a village street playing a song on his Ravanahatha (bowed violin). A group of small children was also roaming along with him. He continued to sing the same song repeatedly, the words of which were 'Chhelaji re....Patan thi Patola mongha lavajo'.

Among the children who sang along with the singer was Pratik. When he returned home, he asked his grandfather about the Patola of Patan. Pratik's grandfather had a wealth of historical anecdotes. While telling Pratik about Patola, he informed him about the historical city-Anhilwad Patan.

In the Medieval age (746 C.E. to 1304 C.E.), approximately for about 560 years ago, the Chavda, the Solanki and the Vaghela dynasties ruled over Gujarat. During their reign, the capital of their kingdom was Anhilpur Patan which later came to be known as Anhilwad Patan. Currently, Anawada village that is situated to the west of Patan was originally known as Anhilwad.



According to the historical texts, the Chavda dynasty ruled over Panchasar. Its ruler Jaishikhari attained martyrdom in a war. His son, Vanraj Chavda, recaptured his father's kingdom. In place of the ruined kingdom, he established a new kingdom on the banks of the river Saraswati, which was known as Anhilwad Patan. It is believed that his friend, Anhil, assisted him in acquiring the kingdom and hence the territory was named 'Anhilwad Patan' after him. The Chavda dynasty ruled over Gujarat for approximately 196 years. Thereafter, the Solanki dynasty ruled over Gujarat.

1.2 Inscription carved on Idol

During the rule of the Solanki dynasty, Gujarat became very prosperous. The Rajput Era saw Anhilwad Patan emerge as one of the most powerful kingdoms. The kings of this dynasty – Mulraj Solanki, Bhimdev Solanki, Siddhraj Jaysinh, Kumarpal were among the great rulers. The famous scholar ('Kalikasavagna') Shri. Hemchandraacharya was patronized during the rule of Siddhraj Jaysinh. During his reign, Anhilwad Patan, became the main centre of education and was known as 'Vidya Dham'. On his proposal, Shri. Hemchandraacharya wrote a book on Grammar, 'Siddhem Shabdanushasan'. After its completion, the book was placed on the seat tied onto an elephant and the procession was carried throughout the city. Both, the king, Siddhraj Jaysinh and the composer, Shri. Hemchandraacharya, accompanied the procession on foot. It was the first time that a literary text was given such enormous respect. The prosperity of Gujarat reached its apex during the reign of Kumarpal. At this time, the amalgamation of non-violence (Ahimsa), prosperity (Lakshmi) and education (Saraswati) was noticed in Anhilwad Patan. The kings of the Solanki dynasty were great rulers. However, six of these rulers renounced their thrones to become hermits. More information on this can be obtained from the library.



1.3 ' Siddhem Shabdanushasan' book

Things to know

Year of Establishment of Patan

- According to the text, 'Dharmaran', Patan was established in 802 Vikram Samvat (746 C.E.).
- According to a handwritten memoir – 'Rajvanshavali' (List of Descendents Chronologically), Patan was established in 802 Vikram Samvat (746 C.E.).
- Even today, the year of establishment engraved on the Ganapati idol at Ganpatipol, is 802 Vikram Samvat (746 C.E.).

Activity

- ***Make a list of cities / villages whose original names have been altered to form 'new' names in current times. Gather information about them.***

Anhilwad Patan had not only dynamic kings and academicians but the queens were also equally dynamic. In fact, queen Udaymati built a step well for the welfare of her subjects. This step well is known as Rani-ki-vav. This step well consisting of seven levels is an unparalleled example of art and architecture. The beautifully carved stone idols tells us of the glory and prosperity of the Solanki era. Queen Minaldevi, King Siddhraj Jaisinh's mother, was much concerned about the welfare of the subjects and waived the pilgrim tax. The Malav lake at Dholka and the Munsar lake at Viramgam were constructed on her instructions. The Sahastraling lake of Patan was constructed during the reign of King Siddhraj Jaisinh.

Think

In the olden days, people constructed step wells, ponds and wells. Now, dams are constructed. Why is it so?



1.4 Munsar Lake

The history of Anhilwad Patan is associated with the name of a brave, heroic lady. After the death of King Ajaypal, his son being too young, Queen Naikidevi, his mother, took over the responsibility of the kingdom. During this time, Shahbuddin Ghorī crossed the desert and attacked Gujarat. Queen Naikidevi, exhibited enormous courage, tied her infant son to herself, led the army of Gujarat into the battle and successfully defeated Shahbuddin Ghorī.



1.5 Naiki Devi

After the Solanki dynasty, the Vaghela dynasty ruled over Gujarat. The last emperor of the Vaghela dynasty, Karandev Vaghela, was defeated by Alauddin Khilji and it brought to the end of Rajput rule over Anhilwad Patan. Later on, for a period of time Anhilwad Patan remained the capital of Gujarat just for a namesake. During the Sultanate era, Ahmedshah established Ahmedabad in 1411 C.E. Thereafter, Patan ceased being the capital of Gujarat and became the headquarters of Subagiri (District). The Sultans ruled over Gujarat through the 15th century and till the end of the 16th

Social Science

During this era, notable sultans like Ahmedshah, Mahmud Begada and Muzaffarshah ruled over Gujarat. At the beginning of the 17th century, the Mughal dynasty established itself over Gujarat and thereafter, many other kingdoms came into existence in Gujarat.

Administration

During the Solanki era, the king was the most powerful of all. The various departments of the kingdom were handled by different ministers. The most important minister was known as 'Mahamatya' who looked after the finance department (Shreekaran). The most important department of the administration was known as 'Mandal'. The capital of this kingdom was located on the banks of the river Saraswati and hence it was known as 'Saraswati Mandal'. The sub-section of the Mandal was known as 'Pathak'. There were several such 'Pathaks' which included many villages within their folds. Mandals such as Kutch Mandal, Saurashtra Mandal, Khetak Mandal (Kheda), Laat Mandal, Medpaat Mandal were present during this time.



1.6 Rani ki Vav

Activity

- **Collect the information about the ancient regional areas which are now found in present-day districts of Gujarat.**

Architecture and Culture

Many people followed Shaivism in Gujarat during the Solanki era. At this time, Somnath was the prime center of Shaivism while Dwarka was the famous pilgrim center for the Vaishnavs. The influence of Buddhism reduced during the Medieval Age while Jainism gathered momentum. As a result, many magnificent Jain temples were built. This period also saw the progress of architecture, sculpture and painting. The architecture of this time exhibited the Rajasthani style of temple carving. The Sun Temple of Modhera, the Vimala Vasahi Temple of Abu were constructed in the 11th century while the Rudramahalaya Temple, the reconstructed Somnath Temple were built in the 12th century. The 13th century saw the construction of the Dilwara Temples of Mt. Abu which attained a prominent place in the architectural splendour of India.



1.7 Kirti Toran of Vadnagar

Along with the temple architecture of Gujarat, other architectural works such as lakes, forts, gateways, arches of temples (torans) were also included. Among all the Kirti Torans, the Kirti Toran of Vadnagar is very famous. Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaves (Tadpatra). Margins were drawn along the four sides of these 2-3 feet long and 2-3 inch wide leaves and within that limited space, writings or drawings were executed. Besides this, a lot of literary work on Jainism was accomplished during the Solanki era like the 'Dwayashray Granth'.

Activity

- ***If, during your picnic / tour, you happen to visit any ancient temple, what will your reaction about the temples be? Make a list of things observed and gather information about them.***

Ahmedabad became the center of administration during the Sultanate regime. Many books were written in Persian. Also, many works in Gujarati have been written during this period. Many famous mosques were built during the Sultanate as well as the Mughal era. The famed Siddi Sayyed Grill of Ahmedabad and the Sarkhej Roja Mosque were constructed during that time.

Thus, during the Medieval age, for almost 560 years, Gujarat was ruled over by the Rajput dynasty, and later by the Sultanate era and the Mughal era. This is evident from the architectural splendour and the literary works of that period.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Let us learn.

1. Vanraj Chawda had to build a new city.
2. The Solanki period is known as a golden period of Gujarat.
3. Vastupal and Tejpal were good ministers.
4. Minal devi was an ideal queen.
5. Naikidevi was a heroic lady.

Q.2 Discuss.

1. Why was the procession of 'Siddhhem Shabdanushasan' carried out on an elephant?
2. Why was the new city established by Vanraj Chavda named as Anhilwad Patan?
3. Why did Minaldevi waive the pilgrim tax?
4. Why was the capital shifted from Anhilwad Patan to Ahmedabad?

Q.3 Give an introduction about.

1. Anhilwad Bharwad
2. Minal devi
3. Hemchandracharya
4. Kumarpal
5. Naikidevi
6. Bhimdev Solanki
7. Queen Udaymati
8. Raikaran Vaghela

2

INDIA: CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

India is a vast country in terms of area. Due to the vast natural diversities, the climatic conditions differ from region to region. 'Climate refers to the average weather conditions over a long period of time'. The altitude of the place, location of mountains, plateaus, distance from the sea or ocean, the tides and currents of the sea or the ocean and forest cover play an important role in creating the climatic condition of a place.

- India is situated in the northern hemisphere and lies between 8° N to 37° N latitudes. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country. Due to this, northern India experiences a cooler climate and it is warm in the central regions.
- Several places of the country are more than 1500 kms away from the coast. Due to this, those places experience extreme climatic conditions; with both winters and summers being severe. However, the places situated at higher altitudes are cooler. E.g. Srinagar, Manali.



2.1 Temperature, air pressure and wind direction - January



2.2 Temperature air pressure and wind direction - July

- The rainfall in India is due to seasonal winds. These winds do not always blow in the same direction throughout the year. This results in unequal distribution of rainfall in different parts of the country. Thus, Meghalaya and Assam experience heavy rainfall whereas there is scanty rainfall in the desert region of Rajasthan.

- Southern India, being a peninsula, is surrounded by water bodies along its three sides. Due to this, places near the sea coast experience moderate heat and cold. Consequently, these areas enjoy a moderate climate. The 'Eastern Ghats' and 'Western Ghats' are on the east and west coast of South India respectively. This also has an effect on the seasonal rainfall. Winds changing their course according to the seasons is a special feature of India's climate. India experiences all the three seasons - Winter, Summer and Monsoon.

Winter

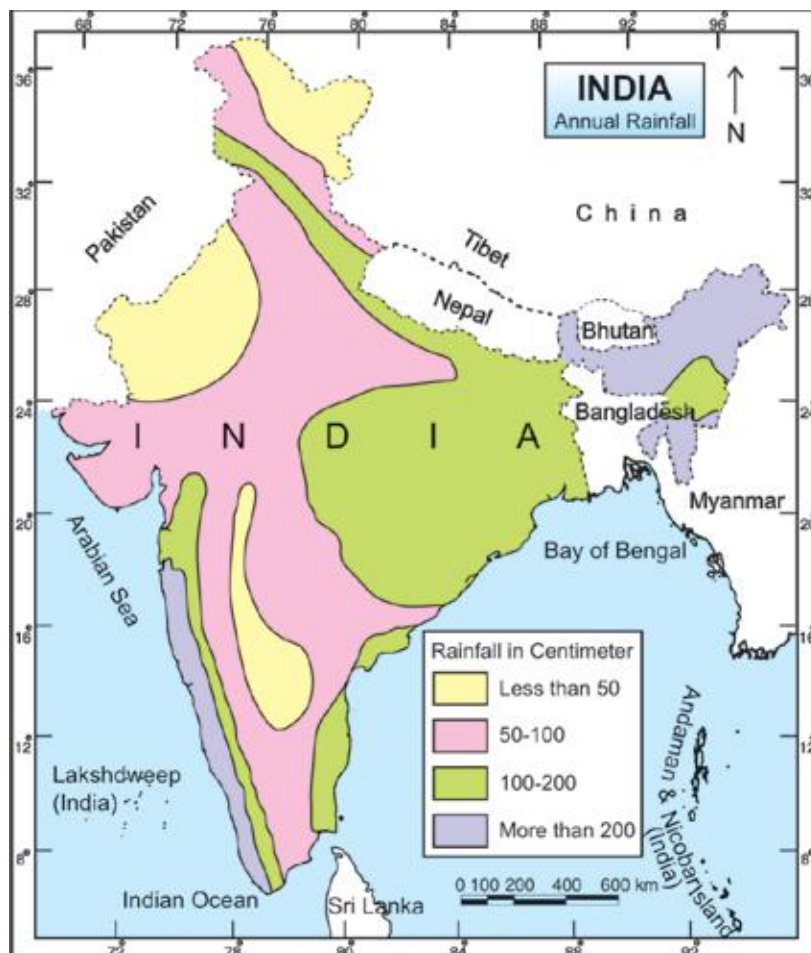
India experiences cold weather in December, January and February. Due to the slanting rays of the sun during winter, the temperature fall. Places in northern and north-eastern India like Shimla and Darjeeling experience extremely cold temperature. Many-a-times, the temperature falls below 5°C , which results in snowfall at times. It is not very cold in southern India as it is comparatively nearer to the equator.

Summer

India experiences the summer season between March and May. Due to the direct rays of the sun falling on places near the Tropic of Cancer, the temperature is very high. In many places of Central and Western India, the temperature ranges between 45°C to 50°C during April-June. It is extremely hot in the desert of Rajasthan.

Monsoon

Monsoon is a very important season of India. It lasts from June-September. India receives approximately 80% rainfall during these months. The winds blowing across the Arabian Sea enter India through the Malabar coast of Kerala. That region receives more than 300cms of rain. The winds blowing across the Bay of Bengal brings rainfall to the eastern parts of India like West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya etc. The retreating monsoon winds bring rainfall to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the months of October and November.



2.3 Annual rainfall of India

Effect of Climate on Human Life

- Climate has a tremendous effect on human life. This effect is visible in the diet, lifestyle and nature of the people.
- Rajasthan faces water scarcity and hence most of the houses have walled terraces to store water.
- People in northern India use woollen garments to protect themselves from extreme cold while people of south India prefer cotton clothes to protect themselves from heat. The people of the desert regions wear loose, cotton clothes to prevent themselves from the continuous heat, and protect themselves from the sand blowing across the desert. They also cover their heads with a cloth piece (large handkerchief) to protect their head and hair from the sand.
- Due to the varied climatic conditions across India, the people of Gujarat are usually engaged in businesses, the people of Punjab are mostly soldiers while the people of northern India are involved in agriculture. Similarly, the nomads of the deserts are engaged in animal husbandry.
- Wheat is the staple food of the people of the coastal areas of Gujarat while rice and fish form the staple diet of the people of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal.

The Meaning of Resources

Everything available in our environment which can be stored and used based on its quality, capacity and utility and which becomes our heritage can be termed as 'Resource'. Resources are also those that can fulfill certain aims, objectives and offer concrete solutions towards problems. Anything that can be aimed at and used to accomplish human necessities also becomes a 'resource'. The people of the earlier times were not aware of the minerals available below the surface of the soil and hence could not utilize it. That is why those minerals were not considered as a resource. But, these resources are very useful for the modern man. The things that help in man's welfare and satisfy their demands are 'resources' for man.

Activity

- *Note down the functions that you would be performing for any one 'day', depending on the seasons of the year.*

1. Natural Resources

Natural resources are anything that exists naturally in any environment, is easily available and useful to man. There are three types of resources: (1) Water Resources (2) Mineral Resources and (3) Land Resources.

(1) Water Resources

The water resources of India include rivers, lakes, seas etc. The rivers of India are divided into two on the basis of its origin and characteristics. (1) Rivers of Northern India (2) Rivers of Southern India

(1.1) Rivers of Northern India

The Sindhu, Ganges, Yamuna and Brahmaputra are the rivers of northern India. They are perennial in nature. The Ganga is also known as the Bhagirathi. There is a triangular fertile plain near the delta of the river Ganga. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are major waterways of India and used for navigation purposes. Besides these, the Jhelum, Chenab, Sutlej, Ravi and Beas also flow in the north. Every year, devastating floods in Kosi river in the state of Bihar destroy the lives and property of the people of that area



(1.2) Rivers of Southern India

Rivers like Tapi, Narmada and Mahanadi flow down from the mountains in Central India. The Narmada and Tapi flow towards the west and merge with the Arabian sea while the Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Tungabhadra flow eastwards and merge into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers flow through the uneven surface of the ground like high and slopy regions and therefore form waterfalls. That is why these rivers are not used as waterways. They are used for irrigation purposes and in production of hydro-electricity.

2.4 India: Rivers and Lakes

Rivers	Multipurpose Project	Beneficiary
The Narmada	Narmada Project	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
The Krishna	The Nagarjuna Project	Andhra Pradesh
The Tungabhadra	The Tungabhadra Project	Andhra Pradesh
The Kosi	The Kosi Project	Bihar
The Mahanadi	The Hirakund Project	Orissa
The Satluj	The Bhakra Nangal Project	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

Do you know about the natural lakes of India?

States	Lakes	Specialty
Jammu Kashmir	Dal and Wular	Fresh Water Lake
Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru	Fresh Water Lake
Tamil Nadu	Pulicat	Salt Water Lake
Odisha	Chilka	Salt Water Lake
Rajasthan	Sambhar	Salt Water Lake
Gujarat	Nal Sarovar	Partly Salt Water Lake



2.5 Sardar Sarovar

Do you know about artificial lakes of India?

State	River	Lakes
Himachal Pradesh	The Satluj	The Govind Sagar
Andhra Pradesh	The Krishna	The Nagarjuna Sagar
Andhra Pradesh	The Manjra	The Nizam Sagar
Gujarat	The Narmada	The Sardar Sarovar
Madhya Pradesh	The Chambal	The Gandhi Sagar

Information about Narmada Project

- The Narmada Project is the biggest multipurpose project of Gujarat.
- In terms of capacity, the main canal of the Narmada Project is the biggest in the world. The length of the entire canal network is approximately 66,000 kms.
- 8,215 villages and 135 cities of Gujarat are provided drinking water through the Narmada Project.
- 14 Districts, 75 Talukas and 3,360 villages of Gujarat are getting irrigation facility through the Narmada Project.

2. Mineral Resources

Biotic and abiotic materials, below the surface of the earth, are transformed into minerals having different chemical components due to intense heat and pressure. This treasure trove of minerals is formed in the core of the earth through natural processes lasting for thousands of years. Minerals, below the earth are not found in their pure forms. There are many impurities present due to which they are called 'ores'. E.g. iron ore. Only after the refining of the ore, we get minerals in their pure form. These minerals form the foundation of the economic might and prosperity of a country.

Minerals can be divided into 3 types

1. Metallic Minerals

Raw iron, copper, gold, zinc, tin, nickel, mercury, platinum etc.

2. Non Metallic Minerals

Diamond, ruby, limestone, china clay, dolomite, bauxite, fluorspar, gypsum, akik, calcite, silica, graphite, potash, phosphate etc.

3. Power generating Minerals

Coal, natural gas, mineral oil, uranium, thorium, radium etc.

Places where minerals are available

Sr.	Minerals / Metals	States
1	Coal	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat.
2	Manganese	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra.
3	Copper	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Meghalaya.
4	Bauxite	Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra.
5	Mica	Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan.
6	Lead	Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat.
7	Limestone	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh.
8	Gold	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
9	Mineral oil & Natural Gas	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam, Andaman Nicobar.
10	Thorium	Rajasthan, Jharkhand.

Uses of Minerals

- Manganese is used in chemical industries, pesticides, glass, varnish and printing industries.
- Copper is used in electric wires, material, coloured glass, coins and printing industries.
- Bauxite is used in electric materials, colours, airplanes, purification of kerosene and making of cement.
- Mica is used in making radio, telephone, airplane, gramophone, sound proof curtains.
- Fluorspar is used in mineral melting industries, plastic industries, hydrochloric acid and in making things from china clay.

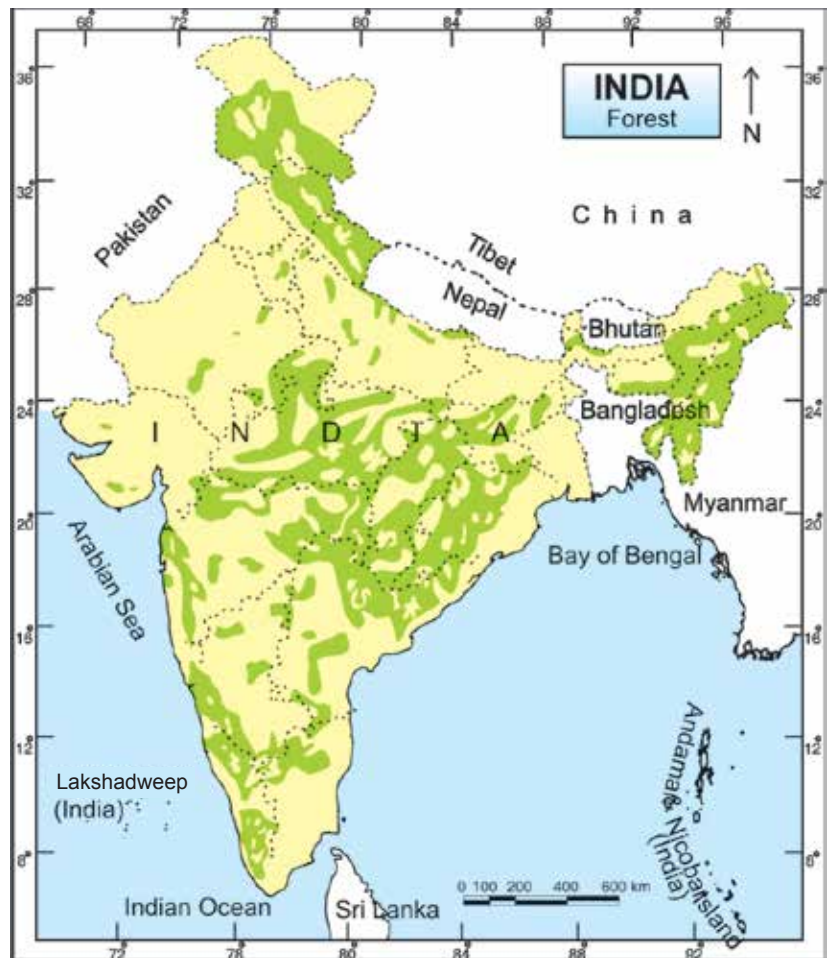
Activity

- *List out the minerals used by you in your daily life.*
- *Make a list of minerals used in making furniture at home and in building materials at school.*

(3) Land Resources

A large area covered chiefly with numerous trees and undergrowth is called a 'forest'. Forests are an invaluable source of wealth of a nation. There are different types of forests in India because of its physiography and climate. There are 5000 types of trees in India. India ranks tenth in the world in terms of the availability of the variety of vegetation. Since ancient times, India is renowned for medicinal herbs. There is mention of almost 2000 varieties of herbs and trees in Ayurveda.

- Evergreen forests are found in the north-eastern parts, mountainous regions and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. Evergreen are so named as there is no particular season for the trees to shed their leaves. Therefore, these forests remain green throughout the year. These trees are usually 30-35mtr. in height. Bamboo, teak, sal, mahogany and sheesham are the main trees of these forests.
- Deciduous forests are found in the Vindhya mountain ranges, the Satpuda hills, the foothills of the Himalayas, the foothills of the Eastern and Western Ghats of India. The main trees of these forests are teak, sal, mahuda, banyan and peepal. These trees shed their leaves in autumn.
- The tidal or mangrove forests are most luxuriant around the delta area of large rivers and in sheltered bays where the annual rainfall is very high. The Indian tidal or mangrove forests are mainly situated on the Gangetic Delta and in Coastal Plains in West Bengal, called the Sunderbans. Mangroves, sundri, palms, kewra, cher grow in these forests.
- Coniferous forests are found in the mountainous regions of the Himalayas. Deodar, Pine, Spruce and Birch trees grow in these forests.
- The thorny forests are found in North-West Punjab, West Haryana, Rajasthan and the Southern and Western areas of Uttar Pradesh. Trees like Spurge, Acacia (cactus) and Caper are found here.



2.6 Forests of India

Importance of Forests

Forests are very useful in the life of man. They provide us with primary and secondary products. They are economically and environmentally beneficial for a country.

- Boats and steamers are made from the wood of the Sundri of the Sundarbans forests.
- Baskets, mats, toys, furniture and artistic things are made from bamboo.
- Brooms are made from palm and date leaves, while catechu is made from catechu trees.
- Paper pulp is made from Deodar trees and turpentine is made from Chid trees. Tea boxes, matchsticks, sports equipments, artificial fibers and filaments are also made from deodar and chid trees.
- Sealing wax is used for making varnish, ink for printing, materials for electronic devices and gramophones.

Conservation of Forests

Many measures have been undertaken for the conservation and protection of forests. They are ...

- Cutting down of trees is forbidden. Severe punishment will be given to those who cut trees illegally.
- Trees should be grown on wasteland and people should be motivated towards afforestation.
- Sources of energy like solar energy, biogas, wind energy and other renewable sources of energy should be used more.
- People should be alert and made aware about afforestation and necessary help should be provided.
- More Forest Research Institutions should be established to develop the forests Scientifically.
- An environment should be created that compels every Indian to work with responsibility towards the protection of forests.

To cut a tree is to kill a man

Cutting trees lead to killing lives



2.7 A Message

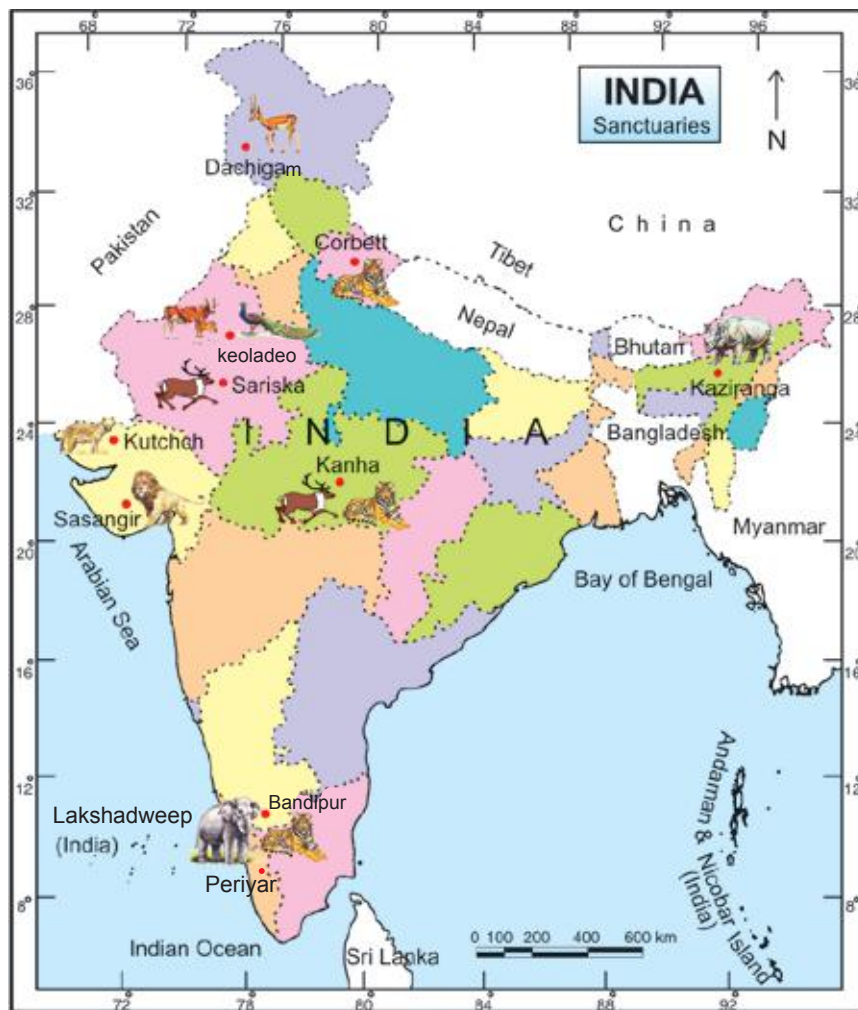
Project Work

Make a list of 10 trees available in your city or village and find how useful they are as medicines and in your regular life.

Wild Life Resources

The Wild Life of India is different and varied. Different species of birds and animals from all over the world are there in India. The variety of wild life found in India increases the natural beauty of the country.

- Elephants are found in Karnataka, Kerala and Assam. It is the largest mammal of India. They are used to carry wood and other goods from one place to another in forests.
- The one-horned Rhinoceros, found in India, is a unique animal. They are found in the marshy areas of Assam and West Bengal.
- The Wild Ass is found in the Rann of Kutch and the camels, in the desert areas.
- Both, lions and tigers are found in India. Asiatic Lions are found in the Gir forests of Gujarat.
- The tigers of West Bengal (Royal Bengal Tigers) are one of the eight species of the world. Tigers are found in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and in some areas of the Himalayas.
- Tibetan Bears are found in the Himalayan regions and in the Dediapada forests of Gujarat.
- The leopard, hyenas, blue bull (Nilgai), wolf, black buck, deer etc. are found in India.
- The langoor, gibbon, hoolock and baboon are the different species of monkeys found in India.
- A variety of birds are also seen in India. The duck, eagle, parrot, common mynah, pigeon, mynah etc. are the various species of birds found in India. Among the most famous birds, the peacock, the national bird, is the most beautiful bird of all. Its attractiveness is due to its beautiful feathers.
- Cranes (1.5mts tall) and the Great Indian Bustard (Ghorad) which is the heaviest bird of India, are the other attractive birds of India. The Ruddy Shelduck (Surkhab) lay their eggs in the sands of the Rann of Kutch. The Keoladev Bird Sanctuary of Rajasthan is the world's biggest sanctuary where almost 2.5 lakh birds are found. The Nal Sarovar of Gujarat is famous for birds which migrate from all over the world.
- Fish of various kinds like the Mackerel, Lobster, Bombay duck, Pomfret, Herring, Salmon, Shark, Dolphin etc. are found in the eastern and western sea-coasts of India.



2.8 Sanctuaries of India

Sanctuaries: There are 490 Sanctuaries and 89 National Parks in India.

Sr.	National Sanctuary	State	Birds & Animals
1.	Kaziranga	Assam	Hippopotamus, Wild Buffalo, Deer
2.	Rann of Thar	Rajasthan	Wolf of Rann, Cat of Rann, Great Indian Bustard
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	Tiger, Stag
4.	Gir National Sanctuary	Gujarat	Lion, Leopard, Chital (Spotted Deer)
5.	Velavadar National Park	Gujarat	Black Buck, Khadmor, Wolf, Blue Bull (Nilgai)
6.	Keoladev	Rajasthan	Various birds
7.	Bandipur	Karnataka	Elephant, Bear, Pig, Wild Cat
8.	Dachigam	Jammu and Kashmir	Musk-deer
9.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	Lion, Elephant, Leopard, Deer

Preservation and conservation of natural resources

- Water is an important natural resource. Merely 2% of the water on earth is suitable for human consumption. Polluted and poisonous water released from industries are rapidly polluting the underground water. This is posing a tremendous danger for all life forms as well as the environment. Thus, alternatives means to reuse polluted water must be discovered. School and college curriculum must include forest development related content to inculcate awareness among students. Similarly, measures must be taken to protect forests from forest fires and minimize loss of life and property.
- Minerals are nature's gifts to man. It is available in limited quantities and so must be utilized judiciously. Alternative means to conserve and preserve minerals must be found. Motivation should be provided to reuse minerals repeatedly.
- Continuous deforestation has endangered many species of wild animals. In fact, certain species are extinct in some forest areas. Birds and animals are poached for their skin, feathers, bones, horns, teeth and even meat. Illegal and merciless killing of wild animals must be controlled. Citizens must be aware of the importance of wild animals. Correct information about the environment, forests, flora and fauna should be provided to people. Sanctuaries and National Parks should be developed.
- People should be made aware of wild life through Nature Education Camp.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. How is the climate near the sea coast of India?
2. How do the three seasons affect your daily routine?
3. Why are the rivers of South India not useful as waterways?
4. Where are lakes located in India?
5. What are the different types of minerals?
6. How many types of forests are found in India?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

1. clothes are preferred by the people of South India to protect themselves from heat.
2. is made from Sundari trees.
3. River of Bihar is flooded every year.
4. Mineral is used for noise absorption.
- 5 National Bird Park is situated in Rajasthan.

Q.3 Identify me : Who am I?

1. I pass through middle of India
2. It snows regularly here
3. I am the longest river of India
4. I am used to make ornaments
5. I am well-known as the state of white lions

Q.4 Strike out the wrong words from the statements given below.

1. There is rainfall in India due to seasonal / unseasonal winds.
2. It rains heavily / scarcely in Meghalaya.
3. The Narmada Project / the Nagarjuna Project is on River Krishna.
4. Gold mines are found in Karnataka / Gujarat state.
5. Turpentine / Catechu is made from Chid trees.

Q.5 Match the following and write the correct answer in the box provided alongside Column (A).

(A)	(B)
<input type="text"/>	(1) The River of North India
<input type="text"/>	(2) The River of South India
<input type="text"/>	(3) Graphite
<input type="text"/>	(4) Madhya Pradesh
<input type="text"/>	(5) Great Indian Bustard (Ghorad)
<input type="text"/>	(6) Mercury
The River Tungbhadra	
The River Ganga	
Iron	
The Kanha National Park	
Heaviest Bird	

Q.6 Mark the following details in the political map of India.

- (1) Rajasthan (2) The River Narmada (3) The Chilika lake (4) The Bear Sanctuary
(5) Place where mineral oil is available (6) The Tropic of Cancer

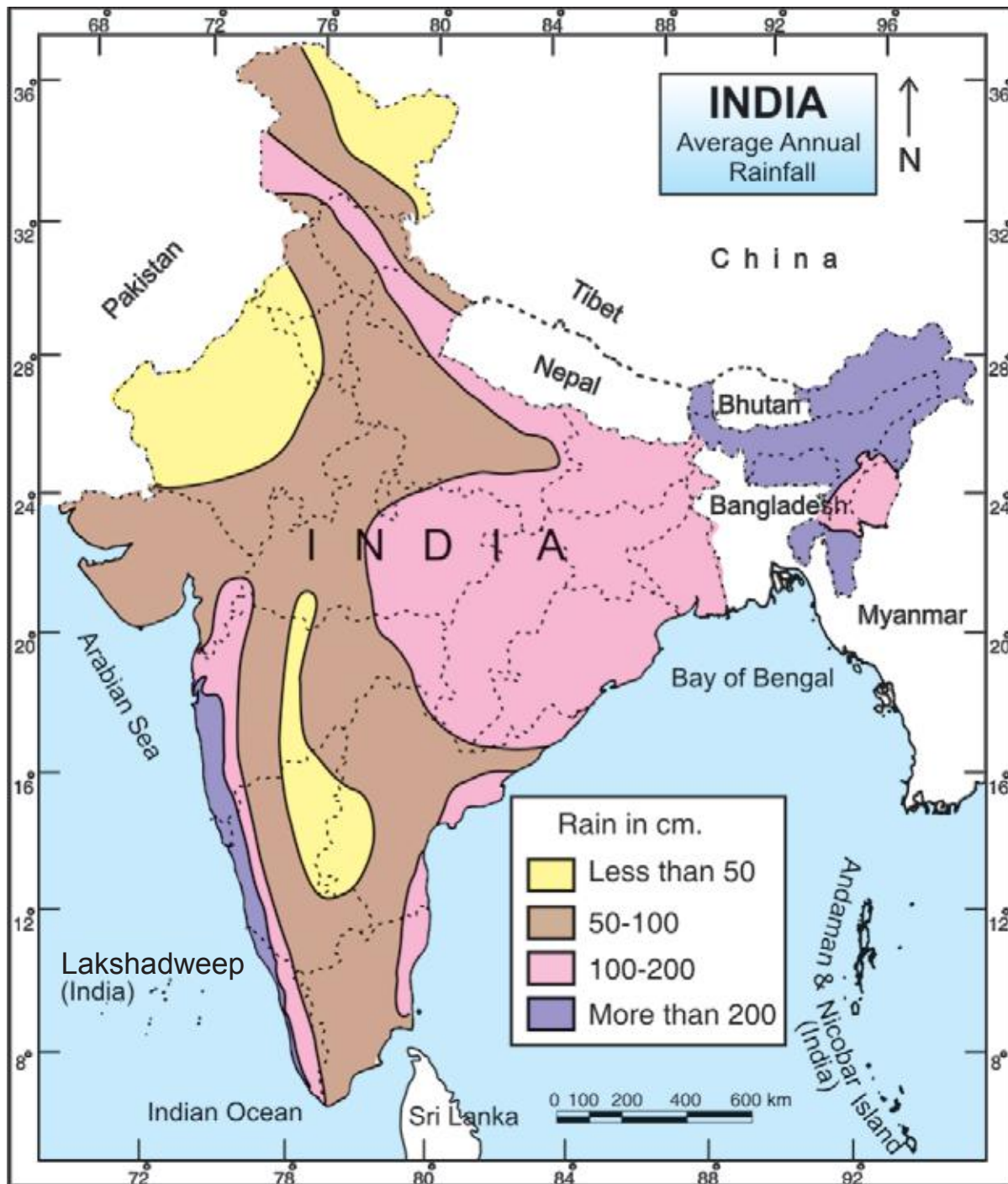


Q.7 Mark the details in the political map of India.

Two places receiving excessive rainfall:,

Two places receiving scanty rainfall:,

Two places receiving moderate rainfall:,

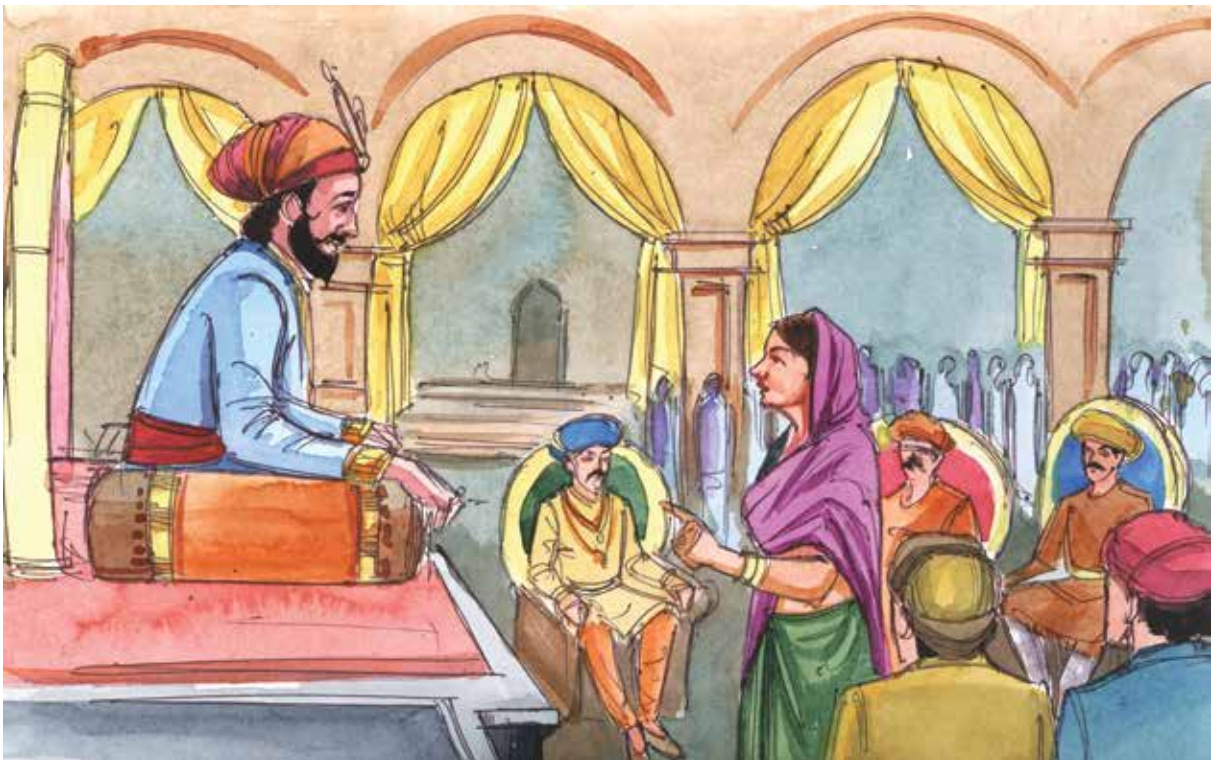


3

COURTS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Read the story and answer the questions

There was once a King who lived in a grand palace. There was a river, at a distance, where the village washerman would wash clothes daily. One day, the washerman and his wife were washing clothes till late and it grew dark while they were returning home. Suddenly, a bullet came from the direction of the palace which hit the washerman, killing him on the spot.

**3.1 True Judgment**

On the next day, the washerman's wife went to the court to seek justice. The King listened to her carefully. She said, "The bullet came from the direction of the palace only". The King thought over the matter for a while and asked her to come the next day. When the King investigated the matter, he found out that it was the Queen who had fired the shot. She was fond of hunting but had no intentions of killing the washerman.

The people of the village, including the washerwoman, went to the court the next day. She asked the King to give her justice. He reassured her saying, "I will ensure that you get justice". Everybody was listening to this carefully.

Think

- *What was the verdict of the king?*



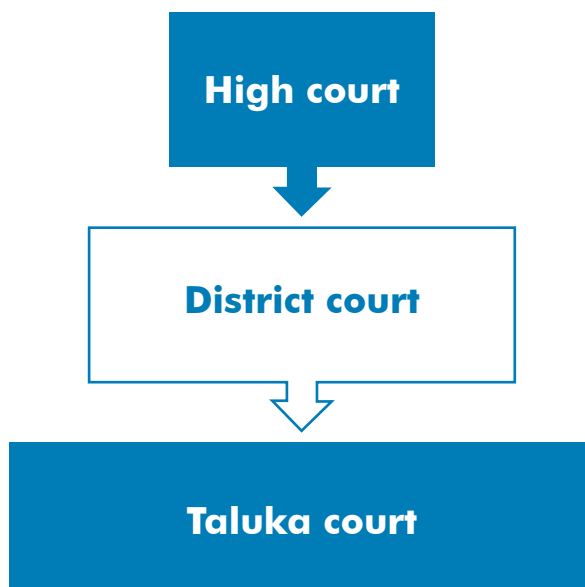
3.2 Goddess of Justice

Observe and write

- What do you see in the picture?
- What is special about this idol?
- What does it symbolize?
- Why is a scale kept in the hand?
- What does the sword symbolize in the hands of the idol?
- What is the idol known as?
- Why is the scale in the hand of the idol balanced?
- Why is the Goddess of justice blindfolded?
- Why does she not give a wrong verdict?

Read and understand

- Our country is a democratic country.
- The judiciary of our country is independent and unbiased.
- Those who do not abide by the law are considered as criminals.
- Such criminals deprive people of their rights.
- Our country has the benefit of the judiciary at all levels.
- There are three levels of courts Taluka, District and State level.
- These courts are known as Taluka Court, District Court and High Court.
- Judgments are passed on civil and criminal cases.
- For the Judiciary to function quickly and inexpensively, Lok Adalats have been put into practice.



Read and understand

- The court at the lower level is Taluka court.
- Such courts are called Trial courts.
- District courts are above Taluka courts.
- The Head of the district courts is the High Court.



3.3 The Gujarat High Court

Hansaba's land

There was once a landlord in a small town, whom everyone was afraid of. He owned a majority of land area in the town. There was an old lady, Hansaben, whose farm was near his land. The Landlord gradually started capturing the land nearby.

Slowly and steadily, the landlord encroached upon half of Hansaben's territory. (Her farm) and did not give her land or money in return. Thus, in order to get back her land, Hansaben filed a case in the Taluka Court.

Both, the Landlord as well as Hansaben presented their arguments in the court. The Judge heard their arguments and gave the verdict in favour of Hansaben.

Think

- *Only Civil cases are heard in the Talula Court.*
- *House, land or property cases are called as civil cases.*
- *If people do not get justice in Taluka court, they can appeal to the District court.*

High Court

The highest court in our country is the Supreme Court. Every state has a High Court. The High Court in our state is in Ahmedabad. The jurisdiction of the courts of all states is decided by the High Court. All the High Courts are uniform and are called Court of Records. There are other judges to help the main judge at the High Court. Anyone has the right to appeal in the High Court for public welfare. However, if anyone appeals for the wrong reasons and wastes the Court's time, she / he could be punished.

Things to know

- *The State High Court Judge takes the oath in front of the Governor.*
- *Generally, lawyers argue in a High Court. If required, both the petitioners and the accused are called in the court.*

judgment for Gabbar

There was a village called Ranpur. The head of that village was Lalji Mukhi. It was winter. One day, while returning home from the farm late in the evening, a car suddenly stopped near him. A few men got down from the car, attacked him and left him badly injured. The person who attacked him was a known ruffian, Gabbar. Mukhi filed a case against Gabbar and got him arrested. Gabbar was asked to remain present in the Court. After the argument from both the lawyers, the judgment was passed in Gabbar's favour. Thus, Gabbar was set free and Mukhi did not get justice. Gabbar kept threatening Mukhi repeatedly and even threatened to kill him. Mukhi was fed up of this and thus decided to appeal in the High Court. The High Court heard the arguments from both the sides. Judgment of the High Court was different from that of the District Court. Gabbar was convicted and Mukhi finally got justice. Hence, if a person doesn't get justice from the District Court, he / she can appeal in the High Court.

Things to know

- *Every district has Criminal Court.*
- *The Policemen arrest criminals on the basis of complaints filed against them.*
- *Criminal gets punishments like penalty, life imprisonment or death sentence etc. on the basis of the type of crime committed by him / her.*
- *Theft, robbery, duel, murder, physical harm or any kind of fights come under criminal cases.*
- *When the Police get to know about a crime for the first time, an FIR (First Information Report) is registered.*

Think

There was a small village named Ratanpur, where, Jamshedji, a magician, lived. One day, a thief robbed his house. But, he did not know what to do and so, he came out of the house shouting for help. Everyone came out of their houses but the thief managed to escape. What, according to you, should Jamshedji do now?

.....

.....

.....

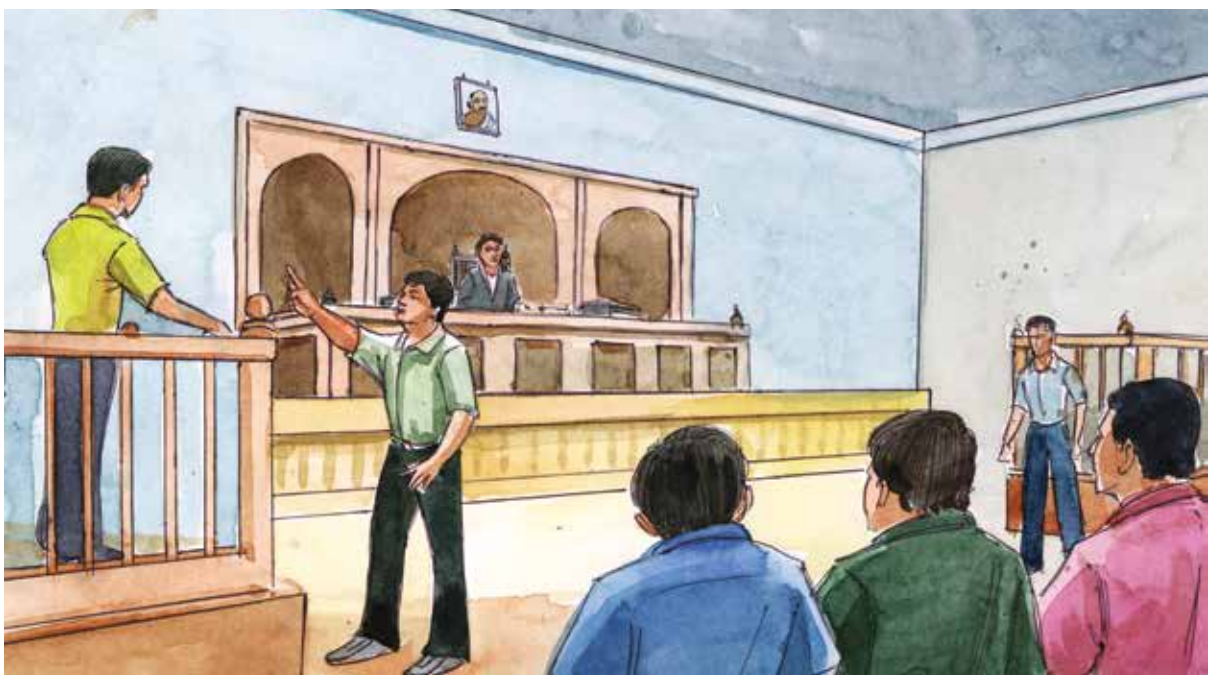
Jugnu

There was an abominable and cruel man named Jugnu. People were afraid of him as he could rob and kill anybody. One day, a social worker visited that village. Since Jugnu's deeds were of a criminal offence, she filed a case against him in the District criminal court, in order to save people from his terror. He was tried in court, but the lady lost the case as no one dared to speak against Jugnu. However, if people had stood witness against Jugnu, without fear, what verdict would have been passed ?

.....

.....

.....



3.4 Mock Court

Think

- *Who is usually present in a court?*
- *Who argues in the court?*
- *Which types of cases are heard in the court?*
- *Why does the court give verdicts?*
- *What will happen if the court does not pass any verdict?*
- *What will happen if the judgement is not accepted?*
- *What will happen if people do not have money to pay to the court?*

Let us know

- *Meet the people related to the judiciary.*
- *Collect the required information from them.*

Word	Meaning
Petitioner	
Judge	
Lawyer	
Civil Case	
Criminal Case	
Arrest	
Warrant	
Appeal	
F.I.R.	
Client	
Witness	
Custody	

Details of Criminals / Crime	Where to file a case?	What to do?
Theft at home.		
Taking possession of another's house.		
Absconding thieves.		
If one doesn't get justice from the Taluka Court?		

Social Science

Courts pass judgments. When a court has to investigate the matter minutely to avoid injustice, a case gets delayed.

To reduce the workload of the High Court, Lok Adalats have been put into practice. Lok Adalats find solutions for reconciliation.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer in short sentences.

(1) Why are courts necessary?

(2) Which type of cases are filed in the District Courts?

(3) Where is the High Court of Gujarat situated?

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

(1) What kind of judicial system was there during olden days?

(2) Which type of court is there in your area?

(3) What kinds of cases are filed in courts?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Read the details, think and write

Sr. No.	Details	Type of complaint		In which court, the case would be put up ?		
		Civil	Criminal	Taluka Court	District Court	High Court
1	A quarrel in a courtyard. An old lady was injured.					
2	Gold and Silver jewellery robbed.					
3	Attack someone					
4	Not satisfied with the judgment of the District Court.					
5	Accidents caused by vehicles.					

4

MUGHAL EMPIRE : ESTABLISHMENT AND EXTENSION**4.1 A glance at Mughal architecture**

Independence Day was celebrated on 15th of August. Pratik saw the National flag being unfurled at the Red Fort on his T.V at home. He even saw different pictures of the Red Fort. The next day, Pratik asked his class teacher all about the Red Fort. His teacher downloaded pictures of the Red Fort as well as pictures of other architectural monuments from the internet and showed them to the students. While showing them the pictures, the teacher told them that those monuments were constructed during the Mughal period. She decided to tell them all about the Mughal Rule.

Delhi was under Ibrahim Lodi's rule during that time and Babur ruled in Kabul, Afghanistan. Babur was the ruler of the Mughal dynasty. He attacked Delhi in 1526 C.E. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur's well-equipped army (which had canons) in the battle of Panipat. This brought an end to the Sultanate Age and the establishment of the Mughal Rule. In the beginning, the Mughals ruled near Delhi. Babur won many battles and his descendants gradually extended the empire. Let us learn about incidents that occurred during the Mughal age and know more about the administration and social life of that time.

Main events of the Mughal Dynasty

(1) Babur (1526 - 1530)

- In 1527 C.E., he fought a battle with the brave Rana Sangha at Kanva, in which Babur defeated him as his army was equipped with canons.
- In 1530, Babur fell ill and died. He fought many battles to lay a strong foundation of the Mughal Empire and gain control over areas near Delhi and Agra. He emerged victorious in most of the battles.



4.2 Babur

(2) Humayun (1530 - 1540 & 1555 - 1556)

- Humayun ascended the throne of Delhi after Babur. According to his father's will, the Kingdom was divided and each of his brothers inherited one province. He retained Delhi.
- Humayun had to struggle a lot against his brother Kamran and the Afghans.
- Humayun was defeated twice by Shershah and he had to escape for 15 years in order to save his life. During that time, Akbar was born in the palace of the King of Amarkot.
- Humayun regained Delhi from the successors of Shershah.



4.3 Humayun

(3) Shershah (1540 - 1545)

- Shershah Suri was an Afghan leader who had progressed on his own. He defeated Humayun twice and therefore established the Sur Dynasty in Delhi.
- After gaining control over Delhi, he won many other important battles. He then extended this Empire from Kabul to Bengal and Malwa.
- He is known as a reformer in history.
- After Shershah, the Mughal Dynasty was re-established in Delhi.



4.4 Shershah

(4) Akbar (1556 - 1605)

- Akbar was just 13 years old when his father Humayun passed away.
- Akbar was very young and so, Bairam Khan, a faithful minister of Humayun, brought him up as a guardian and took care of the administration on Akbar's behalf.
- Hemu, the leader of Sikander Sur, established his rule over Delhi when Akbar was in Punjab. With the guidance of Bairam Khan, Akbar defeated Hemu in the battle of Panipat.
- Since Bairam Khan became more independent, Akbar seized away all his powers and sent him for Hajj. He was killed on the way to Hajj.
- Akbar annexed Chittor and Ranthambore in the battle against Rana Pratap. Frequent battles were fought between them.
- Akbar's empire expanded during the period between 1585-1605 C.E. He annexed Kandhar, Kashmir and Kabul and established his rule over Khandesh, Ahmed Nagar in the South.
- There was a lot of disorder during the last days of Akbar's rule, as Prince Salim revolted. Later on, Salim adopted the name Jahangir and ascended the throne.

**4.5 Akbar**

We have already gathered a lot of information about the different rulers of the Mughal Dynasty like Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Shershah Suri of the Sur Dynasty. Now, on the basis of this, let us know about the administration, society, art and architecture.

4.5 A scene of Akbar's birth

Relations of Mughals with other rulers

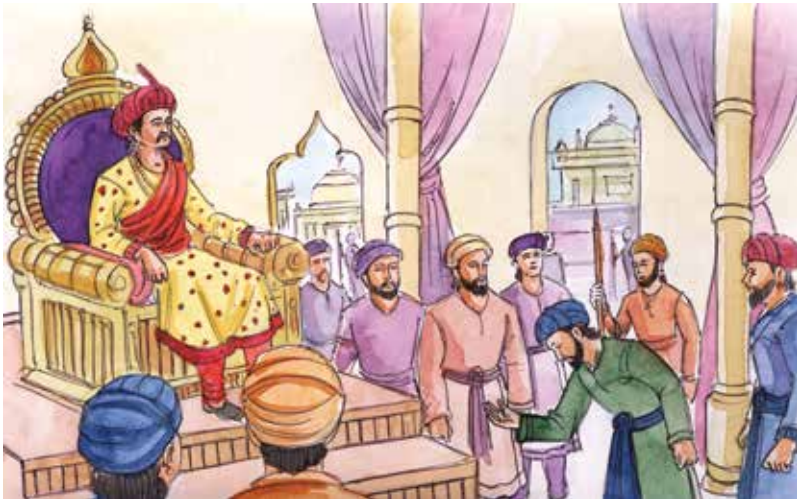
When Humayun had escaped, even the Hindu rulers gave him shelter. Therefore, their culture was reflected in the upbringing of Akbar. He took the help of Hindu rulers when he ascended the throne. He knew that he would not be able to rule in India if he ignored the Rajput rulers. Therefore, he maintained good relations with the Rajput rulers and won their confidence. The rulers who did not accept his authority, had to face him. The rulers of Sisodiya Rajputs did not accept his rule and had many confrontations with him.

Tradition of Inheritance

The King was responsible for appointing the successor of the Kingdom and it would usually be the oldest son. During the Mughal rule, all the sons would get an equal share of the Empire. This kind of hierarchy was implemented during Humayun's reign. After that, rulers conspired against each other for the throne. Brothers would quarrel with one another for the throne and whoever won ascended the throne of Delhi.

Think

Should the Emperor appoint the eldest son as the ruler or divide the empire among the brothers equally; or should some other arrangement be made? Express your views.



4.7 Akbar's Religious Meet

was known as pargana. The Head of each pargana was called 'Aamir' who would collect the revenue. There were grampanchayats in villages and the head was known as Patel, Chaudhary, Mukadam etc. thus, during that time, various executives were appointed.

Administrative System

The Subedari system was implemented during the Mughal period. Akbar divided his Kingdom into 15 sections. Each section was known as the 'Suba' or 'Province'. The sub section of Suba was called government and the sub section of government

Think

Mention the order of administrative system duly arranged from the Central government to the village administrator.

During Akbar's reign, pilgrim tax was not levied. Thus, there would be huge crowds in the pilgrim Centre. Akbar was considered to be the most tolerant and benevolent King among all the Mughal rulers. He regularly organized religious meets in the prayer hall at Sikri. It was also called discussion hall as religious matters were discussed there. Representatives from all religions attended the meeting. The Royal court was adorned by scholars.

The nine gems of Akbar's court were: Todarmal - the revenue minister, Mansingh - the leader of Daksh army, Abul Fazal - the historian and writer of 'Aine-Akbari' and 'Akbarnama', Tansen - the famous singer, Mulla Do-piyaza - the clever and jolly courtier, Maheshdas Birbal - the quick-witted courtier and trickster, Hamam - the famous vaidya physician. Faizi - the renowned poet and Abdul Rahim - the Hindi verse writer.

Things to know

- **Diwan** : Head of Revenue department.
- **Baxi** : Vigilance officer of the Finance department.
- **Sadra** : Vigilance officer who looks after religious donation, charitable food etc.
- **Kazi** : Judge
- **Faujdar** : Head of the government.
- **Kotwal** : The Executive officer who looks after law and order.
- **Meerebahar** : Controller and tax collector at ports, octroi, boats etc.
- **Senapati** : The leader of the Royal army.
(The Head was usually the King himself)



4.8 Royal Court of Akbar

Reforms made by Shershah

Shershah ruled over Delhi for 5 years. He introduced many reforms during this short span and is therefore better known as a reformer than a warrior. With Todarmal's help, he prepared a table for revenue collection based on the type of land and production. Akbar followed the same method for revenue collection. He removed the toll booths so that there could be free transportation of goods. He constructed roads to increase trade and for the convenience of pedestrians among which the famous roads were constructed between

1) Agra and Barhanpur 2) Agra and Marwar 3) Lahore and Mulan

He also planted trees on both the sides of road and constructed rest houses. He had set up mint houses to mint silver coins uniform in weight. He was very strict about the discipline of the army and had therefore strictly ordered the army not to harass the villagers or destroy crops while marching. During his reign, Kotwals were responsible for arresting criminals. Shershah was himself very active and motivated others too by keeping them busy at work.

Project

***What policy is adopted in the present times to collect land revenue? Visit the Gram Panchayat office, Taluka Mamlatdar's office, District Collector's office and note down the functions performed by them.
(In your notebook)***



4.9 Shershah inspecting the Highway

Activity

Shershah had constructed highways during his reign. Which types of roads are constructed now? Collect information.

Chittor's tales of bravery

There were frequent struggles between Mughals and the Sisodiya Rajputs. The courageous Sisodiya Rajputs were not ready to accept Mughal supremacy and so fought against Akbar boldly and bravely. Among all the warriors, Maharana Pratap's bravery is specially noteworthy. Among the rulers of the Sisodiya Dynasty, Maharana Pratap was the one who fought against Akbar continuously, till the end. Since Akbar wanted to set up his rule in Mewar, there were many battles fought between Mewar and Delhi, among which the battle of Haldighati is considered to be a landmark battle. Akbar had a huge, well-equipped army with modern weapons, canons, gunpowder in sufficient numbers and artilleries. Whereas Maharana Pratap had the advantage of his Chivalrous Rajput warriors who lived in the forest and were therefore used to fighting wars in hilly areas.

There were just 20-22 thousand soldiers who fought bravely against lakhs of Mughal soldiers.

In the battle of Haldighati, Maharana Pratap and his horse Chetak attained martyrdom and that can never be forgotten. Chetak was specially trained for battles. In the battlefield, Chetak would move according to Maharana Pratap's commands. When the battle of Haldighati was at its peak, Chetak acted according to Rana Pratap's instructions and jumped high to reach upto the Mughal Senapati who was seated on his elephant. A noteworthy incident is one where Rana Pratap threw a spear at the Senapati but he was saved because of the howdah. There were many such incidents in the battle of Haldighati, which were noteworthy. It is believed that when Maharana Pratap was injured, one of his leaders wore his canopy to distract the Mughal rulers. Chetak took the injured Rana Pratap away from the battlefield. There are many such incidents about Rana Pratap and Akbar mentioned in history.

Maharana Pratap lost the battle against Akbar but did not give up. He wandered in the forest, faced many difficulties but remained determined. Rana Pratap formed the army again, with the help of Bhamashah, a Jain trader, who helped him financially and fought against the Mughals again. He won all the forts except Chittor. He vowed, "Till I get back Chittor, I will not sleep peacefully".



4.10 Battle of Haldighati

EXERCISE

Q.1 Let us learn.

- (1) Akbar is known as a successful ruler.
- (2) Shershah is known as a reformer.
- (3) Maharana Pratap is known for his steadfast determination.

Q.2 Collect information through discussion.

- (1) Rana Pratap and Akbar
- (2) Nine gems of Akbar
- (3) Religious meetings of Akbar

Q.3 Strike out the wrong part in the statement.

- (1) Babur (established / destroyed) the Mughal Dynasty.
- (2) Akbar was a king who (arranged religious meetings / followed only one religion).
- (3) Humayun (was defeated by / defeated) Shershah.
- (4) Maharana Pratap was a ruler (who fought against / surrendered to the) Mughals.

5

INDIA: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION

India is an agricultural country. About 70% of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. The prosperity of the country is based on the development of agriculture. Different types of crops are grown in India. Crops grown are useful either for food or for industry. Agriculture has progressed by leaps and bounds after independence. Now India is guiding the developing nations in industrial technology.

Dear students! You have already studied about Gujarat's Agriculture, Industry and Transportation in Std. VI. Now we will study about the agriculture in India.

Write the crops grown in Gujarat

- 1 2
- 3 4
- 5

Write the industries of Gujarat

- 1 2
- 3 4
- 5

Agriculture in India**(1) Normal or Unirrigated Agriculture**

The agriculture which is dependent on monsoon is called normal or unirrigated agriculture. The crops are as follows

(I) Sorghum - Millet

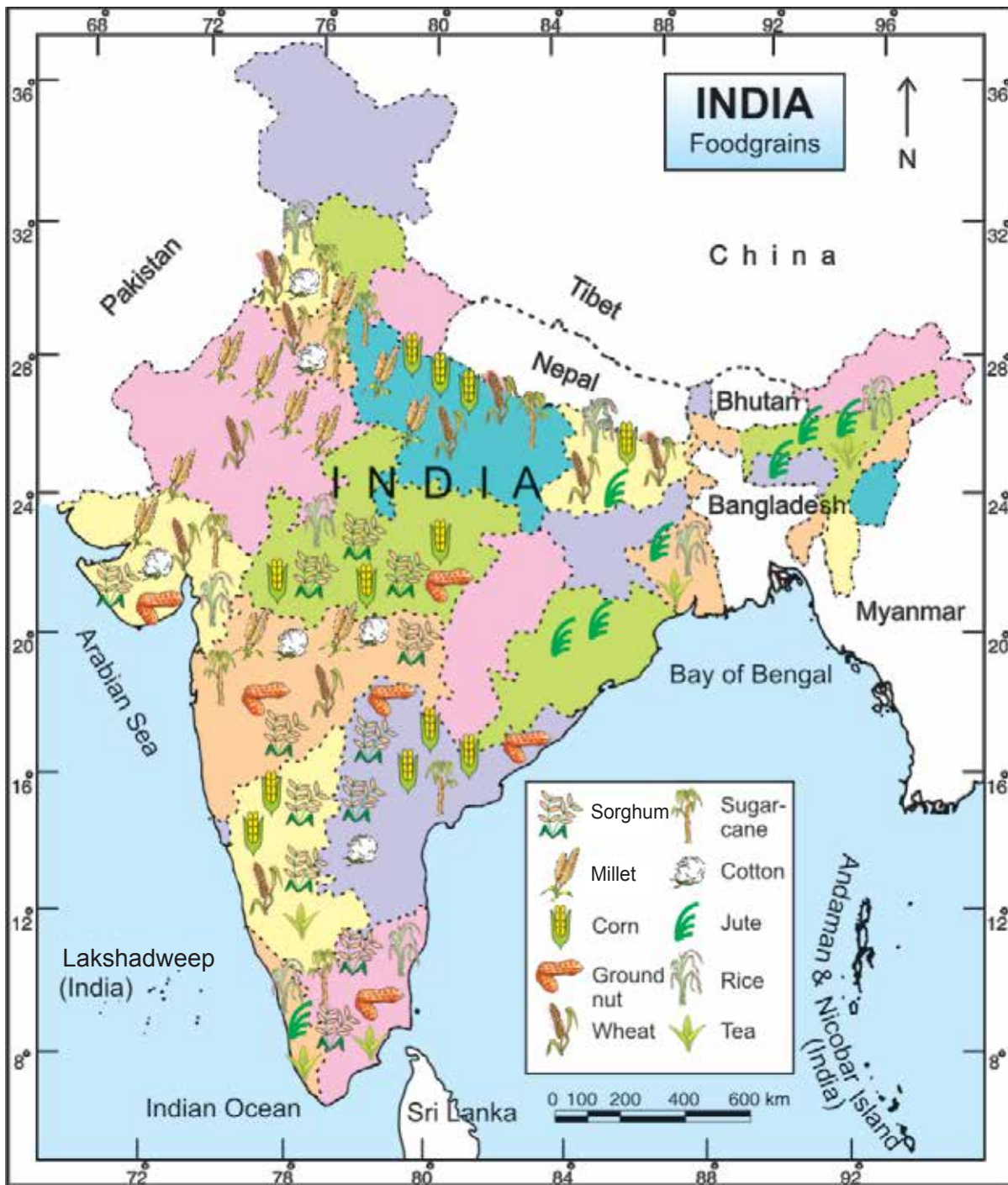
Millet are grown in arid regions.

Sorghum

Sorghum is grown in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Millet

Millet is grown in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan is the largest producer of Bajra in India.



5.1 Agriculture in India

Things to Know

- India holds the first position in the cultivation of Millet.

(II) Corn

Corn is used as grain and as fodder for animals. It is mainly grown in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

**5.2 Corn****(III) Groundnut**

Groundnut requires less rain to grow. Gujarat is the leading producer of groundnut in India. It is also grown in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. 50% of the edible oil is extracted from groundnut.

Activity

Make a list of dishes which uses groundnut as one of the ingredients.

(2) Dry farming

During the monsoon season, water is collected in low lying areas. Dry farming is practiced in such areas. Wheat grows well in such areas.

(3) Irrigation Farming

The land where the farming is done through irrigation i.e. wells, lakes, canals etc. is called as irrigation farming. In India on 30% of land, irrigation farming is carried out.

(I) Sugarcane

India is a leading producer of sugarcane in the world. Hot and humid climate is favourable for sugarcane. Sugarcane is grown in Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Tamil Nadu.

(II) Cotton

Cotton crop takes 6 to 8 months to get ready. The sky should be clear when it is harvested. It is mainly grown in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab.

Things to Know

Punjab is a leading producer of wheat. It is called the 'wheat bowl of India'. Besides Punjab, it is grown in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka. 'Bhaliya wheat' of Bhal region of Gujarat is very famous.

Oil is extracted from cotton seeds. It is called cottonseed oil.

(III) Jute

Jute crop takes 8 - 10 months to get ready. The harvested stems of the jute fibre is first tied together and soaked in water to soften. The fibres are then stripped from the stalks in long strands and washed in clear, running water. Then they are hung up or spread on thatched roofs to dry. Jute is grown in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Odisha.

(IV) Paddy

Paddy is an important crop of India. It is the staple diet of most of the Indians. It is grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

(4) Plantations

When certain crops are grown in the garden method and taken care of as garden, it is called as Plantation. It includes tea, coffee, fruit orchards, vegetables, coconut palms etc.

Tea

Tea is grown on the slopes of mountains where the forests are cleared. Water logging near the roots of the tea plants, is harmful for the plantation. That is why it is grown on mountain slopes. Assam produces maximum tea. Besides Assam, tea is produced in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**5.3 Jute****5.4 Tea Plantation****Things to Know**

- *India is the leading producer of tea in the world.*

Discovery of coffee plant

Kaldi daily took his goats for grazing. He was fed up with the frolicking of goats. One day he ate the fruit of the plant which his goats were eating and he also felt fresh.

Thus, he introduced coffee to the world. Coffee is produced in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Social Science

Irrigation

Monsoon in India is irregular and uncertain. Most of the states experience scanty rainfall for a short period of time. Due to uncertain rainfall, more than one crop is rarely grown on an entire portion of land. Hence, to increase agricultural production, irrigation is necessary.

Activity

Make a list of the dams constructed on the main rivers of India. Discuss their usefulness.

**5.5 Irrigation of India****Think**

Should dams be built on rivers? Do you agree? Why / Why not?

Things to Know

- *The length of Indira Canal is 9425 km. It is the longest canal project of the world. It is because of this canal that the barren land of Rajasthan has become fertile for farming.*

**Industries**

Industries are classified into three types on the basis of investment, number of employees and quantity of production.

(1) Cottage Industry

When people make things at home in which the investment is very low like incense stick, papad, furniture, pickle etc. is called Cottage Industry.

(2) Small scale Industry

The small scale industry consists of a factory, some machinery, some workers and in which investment is more than cottage industry. In small scale industries toys, T.V., refrigerator, plastic items are made.

(3) Heavy Industry

Heavy industries are those industries in which big factory, big machinery and large number of workers work. It requires heavy investment, so it is called 'Heavy Industry'. It includes iron and steel, motorcar, cement etc.

Let us know about different industries of the country.



5.6 India : Industries

(1) Cotton clothes Industry

What is required to make cotton cloth?

The cultivation of which crop leads to the development of the cotton cloth industry?

.....
The cotton textile industry has developed in India in Ahmedabad, Surat, Mumbai and Coimbatore.

Things to Know

Fort Gloster was the first cotton textile mill set up in Kolkata in 1818 C.E.

(2) Woollen Industry

This industry was started as a cottage industry and now it has developed into an important big industry. It has developed in Punjab (main Centre - Ludhiana), Maharashtra, Gujarat (Jamnagar, Ahmedabad) and Haryana.

(3) Sugar Industry

Which crop is required to prepare sugar? Sugarcane juice is required to make sugar. Sugar industry is mainly developed in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(4) Cement Industry

Which minerals are required for cement industry?

Where is cement used?

In recent years, the cement industry has rapidly developed in India. The states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. are known for cement industry.

(5) Paper Industry

Paper is used daily by everyone. In India, the paper mills are situated in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

- Paper used in Newspapers is made in Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh.
- The currency note paper is made in Hoshangabad and Dewas.

(6) Iron-steel Industry

From small nails to huge machinery and their spare parts, everything is made by the iron and steel industries.

Things to Know

The Iron and Steel Industries in India are located in Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh), Bokaro (Bihar), Bhadravati (Karnataka), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) etc. Jamshedji Tata is known as the 'Father of Iron and Steel Industry'.

(7) Jute Industry

Jute cloth, gunny bags, jute bags etc. are made from jute fibres. Now-a-days, the demand for gunny bags and jute bags have reduced. In its place, bags made from artificial fibres are in demand.

Where are jute industries located? Find out from the map and write.

1. 2.
3. 4.

(8) Petrochemicals Industry

Mineral oil is extracted from the interior of the earth. There are many components in mineral oil. Different components are separated after its purification to get kerosene, diesel, petrol, tar, coal etc. This industry is dependent on mineral oil. The refineries in Vadodara, Jamnagar, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai etc. purify mineral oil.

The dying and the pharmaceutical industries are parts of the petrochemical industry. Various chemicals, soda ash, petro-chemicals etc. are produced as a part of the dying and the pharmaceutical industry. Today, chemical fertilizers are used more in agriculture. The chemical fertilizer factories are located at Kalol, Vadodara, Sindri, Mumbai, Gorakhpur and Durgapur.

Dear children, fill in the table given below with the information provided in the lesson and also add extra information, if you can.

Industries dependent on Agriculture	Industries dependent on Minerals	Industries dependent on forest

Transportation in India

Roads and transportation are not only used by man to transport goods from one place to another, but also to bring the people nearer to each other. It helps in promoting the unity of a nation.

There are roadways, airways, railways and waterways in India. Along with them, rope-ways are also used. Pipelines are used to transport liquids.



5.7 Roadways of India

Think

What will happen if there are only railways within the nation? What are the problems that will arise in the absence of roadways? Why do you think so?

(1) Roadways

Roadways are a unique feature of a nation and are equally beneficial. Roads are constructed to connect villages and provide facilities of transportation to the villages. The road-web of India is the biggest one in the world.

Types of Roadways

(1) Village Road

Village road connects the village with the main city of Taluka or district's main city.



5.8 Village Road

(2) District Road

The district roads connects the major regions and cities with the Taluka.

(3) State Highway

State Highways connect the state capital with the district headquarters and important cities.

(4) National Highway

National Highway is the most important highway. It connects one state with another. It connects the main cities, ports, administrative headquarters etc. There are approximately 50 National Highways.

National Highway No. 7

It being the longest highway of India, it extends from Varanasi to Kanyakumari.

National highway No.35

It is the shortest highway. It connects Kolkata to Bongaun, the city near the border of Bangladesh.

**5.9 District Road****5.10 State Highway****5.11 National Highway****Think**

In the photographs given above the milestones had the top colour green and yellow. Why?

Activity

On the basis of the land route map of India, make a list of the National Highways of Gujarat.

Things to Know

Golden Quadrilateral is under construction in India. It will join the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. Its length would be 5846 km. There won't be any railway crossing but 75 over bridges would be constructed.

(2) Railway

Indian Railways is very important mode of transportation. Many people travel together at the same time. Goods in bulk quantity can be transported together. Travelling has become faster and today, instead of coal, diesel or electric engines are used.

There are metro rails in Delhi and Kolkata.

**5.12 Railway**

(3) Waterways

In India, waterways are the most important and inexpensive mode of transportation. In India, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra are perennial rivers. Hence, steamers, boats are used to transport passengers and goods throughout the year. International trade and travelling for pleasure can be carried out via the waterways.



5.13 Waterways

(4) Airways

In the present times, airways are used to reach from one place to another, within a short span of time. Airports are constructed for the safe take-off and landing of the aeroplanes.

The International airports are located in Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram. 'Indian Air Lines' provides the service for domestic travel and 'Air India' provides the service for international travel. Apart from these, private airlines also function as an important means of travel by air.



5.14 Airways

(5) Ropeways

In the mountainous region where roads or railways cannot be constructed, then there ropeways are constructed.

What are the ropeways constructed in Gujarat?

- (1) (2)
(3) (4)

Ropeways are constructed at Rajgir in Bihar and in many places of the Himalayas.



5.15 Ropeways

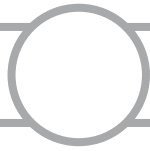
EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What types of agriculture is practiced in India? Which do you prefer? State the reason for your preference.
2. What is Irrigation Agriculture?
3. Name and mention the different types of industries.
4. Name the types of Roadways.
5. Where, in India, are metro rails constructed?

Q.2 Choose the correct option and write in the given box.

1. Which state is the leading producer of Millet?
(a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra (c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab ☐
2. Where is tea grown?
(a) Slope (b) Soil where water accumulates (c) Sandy region (d) Black soil ☐
3. What is made in cottage industry?
(a) Bus (b) Cement (c) Papad (d) Sugar ☐
4. Which is the main Centre of Woollen Textile Industry?
(a) Jamnagar (b) Ludhiana (c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh ☐



REVISION - 1

Unit 1 to 5

Come, let us revise

- The Administrative System of the Solanki period.
- The speciality of the climate of India.
- Natural Resources available in India.
- Our Courts.
- Administrative System during the Period of Akbar and Shershah.
- Agriculture, Industry and Transportation in India.

Let us understand

- Why were the queens of Anhilwad Patan popular?
- What is meant by resources?
- Why are courts necessary?
- Why were the reforms of Shershah appreciated?
- State the characteristics of the agriculture of India.

Let us think

- Why was the construction of innumerable lakes during the Solanki period encouraged?
- 'Forest Resources are necessary for human existence'. Discuss.
- What would occur in the absence of courts?
- Why did Akbar take the assistance of Hindu rulers?
- State the contribution of industrial growth in the development of our country.

Let us do by ourselves

- Collect pictures and information of architectural splendour of the Solanki era and make a scrap book.
- List out the major Indian industries using raw materials. Also prepare a list of the finished products using the raw materials mentioned above.
- What is meant by a 'Mock Court'? Plan and set up a mock court and make notes on it.
- Make a list of the important events that occurred during the Mughal era using the books available in the library.

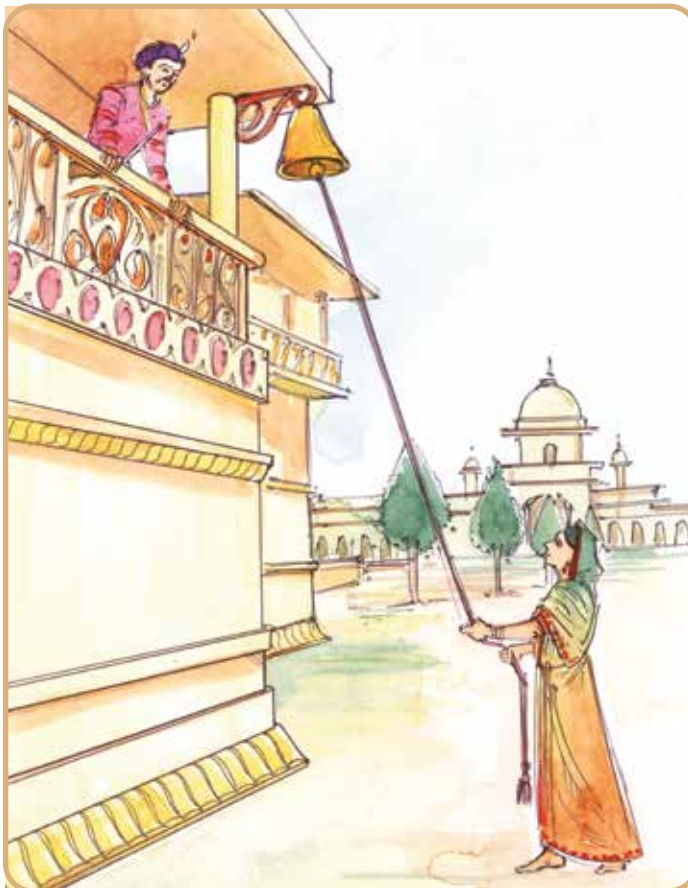
6

**MUGHAL EMPIRE: GOLDEN AGE
AND DOWNFALL**

Jalu family went on a tour to Delhi. Palak gave the album of snaps taken during the tour to her class teacher. He showed it to the students. One question was written under each picture. Looking at one of the pictures, students asked the teacher a question: Why is this lady in the picture pulling the chain of the bell? The teacher answered that this picture gives a glimpse of the system of justice during Jahangir's period. We will get information about different Mughal rulers today.

After the death of Akbar, the most powerful and influential ruler of the Mughal dynasty, Jahangir ascended the throne of Delhi. The Mughal kingdom was extended far and wide during his period. There was peace in the state. After him, during Shah Jahan's reign, many monuments were built. Many of these were world famous monuments of unparalleled magnificence. During his reign, the Mughal dynasty was stabilized. Later on, during Aurangzeb's rule, the empire extended but it lead to the fall of the empire too.

Let us learn about some major incidents that occurred during Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb's period.

**6.1 Jahangir's love for justice**

Jahangir (1605 - 1627)

- After the demise of Akbar, his son Salim assumed the name of 'Jahangir' (Conqueror of the World) and ascended the throne in 1605 C.E.
- Prince Khusrau revolted against him and so Jahangir imprisoned him.
- Jahangir accused Sikh Guru Arjan Singh of helping Khusrau and so sentenced him to death.
- During Jahangir's reign, Hawking and Thomas Roe visited India as representatives of the King of England and sought permission to trade in India.
- Jahangir's wife, Nur Jahan, was very beautiful and ambitious. Most of the administrative work of the empire was handled by her.

**6.2 Jahangir****Shah Jahan (1627 - 1658)**

- Shah Jahan believed that agriculture is fundamental to the prosperity of a nation. So, he gave primary importance to agriculture and continued with Akbar's land revenue system. He appointed honest and hardworking officers.
- Shah Jahan established a new city near Delhi and named it 'Shahjahanabad'. He constructed many grand buildings there.
- In comparison to others, the Mughal Empire's income and revenue was more during Shah Jahan's reign.
- Shah Jahan constructed world famous monuments like the Taj Mahal, Diwan-e-Aam and Diwan-e-Khas in the Red Fort, Rang Mahal, Moti Masjid, Jama Masjid of Delhi etc.

**6.3 Shah Jahan****Aurangzeb (1658 - 1707)**

- Aurangzeb's memory was extraordinarily sharp. He was well-versed in the Arabic and Persian languages and had studied the 'Quran-e-Sharif' in detail.
- Aurangzeb disliked art, Music and painting.
- Veer Durgadas waged a prolonged war with Aurangzeb for 25 years in order to free Marwar.
- Aurangzeb also fought against the Shia states of Bijapur and Golkonda in the South for 25 years.
- In Maharashtra, Shivaji established the Maratha kingdom in South India and had constant conflicts with Aurangzeb.
- The Jats and the Sikhs too revolted against Aurangzeb.

**6.4 Aurangzeb**

After knowing about some of the incidents that occurred during the rule of Mughal emperors Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, now let us learn about their social life and administration.

Social Life

Society was based on the feudal system during the Mughal era. The king and his courtiers led a life of pleasure and luxury. The emperors and 'aamirs' were fond of expensive clothes and jewellery. Abul Fazl has written that about one thousand expensive garments used to be made for the emperor every year. During this time, Gujarati traders conducted business on a large scale and large volume of goods were imported and exported from the ports of Gujarat. Festivals were celebrated with a lot of pomp and grandeur. During Jahangir's reign, Dusshera was celebrated in a grand manner. Foreigners did not have the right to take away wealth from India.



6.5 Dusshera Festival

Economic condition

We can know about the economic condition prevalent during the Mughal era from Abul Fazl's book. At that time, 55.5 'Ratal' was equal to one 'Man' (old units of weight). Shawls from Lahore, 'dhurries' from Fatehpur Sikri, cotton cloth from Gujarat and Dhaka's muslin were very famous and popular products. Goods were exported and imported from Khambhat, Surat, Bharuch and many ports of Bengal. Villages were self-reliant at that time. Villagers themselves produced most of the goods that they required.

Activity

- *Get information about the way in which the festivals were celebrated in your village / city 30 years ago.*
- *Find out about the products made in your village / city that do not have to be imported.*

Art and Literature of the Mughal Period

The Mughal rulers were very fond of grand palaces. Hindu style of architectural decoration merged with Islamic style of constructing palaces and domes. Shah Jahan built many renowned monuments and is known as the 'Constructor of Palaces.' He also patronised many artists and so encouraged art. The Rajput rulers were very fond of paintings and so patronized the art of painting. Jahangir too was fond of collecting paintings.

The Mughal era is considered to be a peaceful period on the whole. It was a favourable time for the development of literature and Sanskrit books were translated, historical volumes were written and Hindi literature received patronage. The 'Dohas' of Kabir and Rahim and 'Sakhi' became famous. Raskhan, a disciple of Vaishnav Acharaya Vittalnathji, composed Hindi poetry. Many foreign travellers came to India during this period. They have described the state administrative system and the common life of the people in their travelogues. Two French travellers, Tavernier and Bernier, visited India during that time. Of them, Bernier lived in India for 12 years. He has observed that Mughal rulers used to spend a great sum on the army. He has also mentioned appreciatively that Indian textiles were very famous in the markets of Europe and Asia.

Think

- *In the present time, what percentage of the budget is allotted for the army in our country?*
- *Why are short verses like 'Doha' and 'Sakhi' popular among people?*

Downfall

Shah Jahan's reign can be considered as the 'Golden Age' of the Mughal Empire. One can say that the downfall of the Mughal Empire started in the later years of Shah Jahan. Aurangzeb's policies too proved fatal. Aurangzeb struggled continuously. Among these, the conflicts with Veer Durgadas in the north and Maratha Kesari Shivaji in the south, are noteworthy.

(1) Veer Durgadas

After the demise of the king of Jodhpur, his queen and her son were under the threat of the Mughal rulers. Veer Durgadas sheltered them at a safe place. After that, with the help of loyal soldiers, he protected Marwar's independence for 25 years. Aurangzeb was unsuccessful in dealing with their strategy of launching surprise attacks and had to ultimately reconcile with the Rajputs.



6.6 Coronation ceremony of Shivaji

(2) Chhatrapati Shivaji

As a consequence of Aurangzeb's policy, many kingdoms revolted against him. Maratha's kingdom was one amongst them. The Maratha 'sardars' (chieftains) who worked for the Bahamani Sultans enjoyed 'jagirs' (large landholdings). But, the need to establish an independent and strong Maratha kingdom arose with the emergence of Shahji Bhonsale, the brave and capable leader. Later, Shivaji Maharaj, his son, took over the mantle of the Maratha kingdom.

Shivaji Bhonsale was born in 1630 C.E. in the Shivneri Fort. He was raised by his mother, Jijabai and mentor-Dadoji Konddev. He dreamt of establishing a small and an independent kingdom at Pune. He inherited his self-respect, fearlessness and brilliance from his mother and learnt the intricacies of administrative policies from his grandfather. He was fortunate enough to have a good friend, like Tanaji. Gradually, he expanded his army and at the tender age of 16, he started capturing forts. Torana, Chakan, Sinhagadh, Purandar were some of the forts captured by him. Shivaji was coronated in 1674 C.E. after several confrontations with the Sultans of Bijapur and the Mughals of Delhi. He worked hard to establish a smooth and efficient administrative system. He formed a Cabinet of eight ministers for the proper administration of the state.

End of Mughal Rule

The Mughal army was tired of waging war against the Marathas in the south for 25 long years. At last, Aurangzeb decided to retreat towards the north. He had also become old by that time. After his demise, the decline of the Mughal Empire began. Struggle for the throne broke out. There was no capable ruler who could keep everybody together. Aurangzeb's narrow-minded policies were responsible for the end of the Mughal Empire.

The Mughal Empire, which was established in 1526 C.E., started declining from 1707 C.E. The empire set up by Babur extended over most of India in Aurangzeb's time and during his reign itself, started declining. Discuss about the Mughal Empire on the basis of the points given in box 6.7.

Read and Discuss

- *With the help of a map, find out about the extension of the Mughal Empire during Akbar's reign.*
- *With the help of a map, find out about the extension of the Mughal Empire during Aurangzeb's rule.*
- *From among the Mughal rulers, who extended the empire the most during his reign?*
- *During whose reign did the downfall of the Mughal Empire begin?*



6.7 Development of Mughal Rule

With reference to the picture given alongside, describe Shah Jahan's condition in the last days of his life.



EXERCISE

Q.1 Think over the reasons.

- (1) What kind of arrangements were made in the Mughal era to ensure 'Justice' to all?
- (2) A lot of monuments were constructed during Shah Jahan's reign because ...
- (3) Why did the decline of the vast Mughal Empire start during the reign of Aurangzeb?

Q.2 Let us understand.

- (1) During the Mughal era, most of the foreign trade was routed through the ports of Gujarat.
- (2) People became more pleasure-loving during Shah Jahan's reign.

Q.3 Discuss.

- (1) Shah Jahan and architecture
- (2) Aurangzeb's policies

Q.4 Let us learn.

- (1) During the Mughal era, the members of the royal family and courtiers were pleasure-loving and led a life of luxury.
- (2) Foreign travelers and representatives visited India and stayed here in the Mughal period.
- (3) Shivaji laid the foundation and established the vast Maratha kingdom.

7

CONSUMER IN THE MARKET

Make a list of the different things available in your house and fill the table accordingly


Sr. No.	Name of the thing	Produced in		Where will you buy these things from? Why?
		Farm	Factory	

**7.1 Market****7.2 Mall**

Social Science

We purchase many things from different types of markets like shops in societies, weekend markets, big shopping complexes and shopping malls. One has to pay money to purchase goods from these markets. The person who pays and purchases a product is called a consumer. Invariably, it is observed that inspite of spending money, consumers are not satisfied with the product they purchased or don't get their money's worth from the market.

As a consumer, we ought to get good quality products and not suffer a loss. For this, the government has sanctioned particular symbols or marks for different products tested by them.

 <p>Agmark symbol used for agriculture products</p>	 <p>ISI symbol used for household products</p>	 <p>Woolmark symbol is used for woollen products</p>	 <p>BIS hall mark is used for silver-gold ornaments</p>
--	---	--	--

7.3 Various Symbols

Usually, the things marked by these symbols are not bad in quality and quantity.

- There is a green coloured mark for vegetarian edibles. ☐
- There is a red coloured mark for non-vegetarian edibles. ☐

Activity

What things should be kept in mind while purchasing goods? Fill the information in the following table from the wrappers of different products.

Sr. No.	Name of the product	Printed Price	Name of the company	Net weight	Dt. & month of packing	Expiry Date	Symbol of assurity	Where is it used?

Think

- *Why do you need to think of the details mentioned in the table while purchasing a product?*
- *In what ways are consumers dissatisfied with shopkeepers?*

- 'Jaago Grahak Jaago'. What does the word Jaago mean? What should the consumer be aware of? Discuss.
- What are your responsibilities as a consumer? Explain.

Consumers' Rights

- Rights are given to consumers so that he/ she gets his / her money's worth while purchasing a product.
- Right to get information about goods, to choose and complain if not satisfied with the purchased product.
- Right to demand for the bill of the goods purchased.



JAGO GRAHAK JAGO

CONSUMERS

BE AWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS

- If not satisfied with the Goods / Services of a packaged commodity, approach consumer care cell, the details of which are given on the package.
- It is your right to know the gross weight of packaged commodity and demand a printed receipt free of cost from the retailer dealing in packaged commodities.

Be alert and enforce your Rights as a Consumer

Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution
Department of Consumer Affairs
Government of India, Krishi Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001
Website: www.fcamin.nic.in

FOR GUIDANCE CALL
National Consumer Helpline No. - 1800 -11- 4000
Toll Free - BSNL / MTNL - 011-27662955 - 58
(Normal Call Charges)

7.4 Jaago Grahak Jaago

Things to know

- *A part of the bill amount goes to the government which is known as Tax. The government uses this money for our welfare. The consumer has the right to complain about a product if he / she is dissatisfied with it.*
- *In October 2005, the Indian government passed a law known as RTI (Right to Information). It gives us the right to know about the functioning of various departments in the government offices.*

Look at the pictures, read the story.

Story

1) Maheshbhai buys a TV set from a shop. He also takes the bill and the warranty / guarantee card.



2) The TV stopped working after a while.



3) Maheshbhai inquires about it at the TV shop.



4) He does not get a satisfactory answer from the shopkeeper.



5) He goes to the Consumer Protection Office of his district to take advice.



6) Maheshbhai goes to consumer court to file a case and takes registration form from the court office.



7) Maheshbhai himself argues his case in the court.



8) The judge checks the document.



9) The judge gives the verdict in which he says

Maheshbhai paid the entire amount but did not get a good quality TV set. A shopkeeper should not be irresponsible towards the needs of a consumer. Therefore, according to the court's orders, a new TV set should be given to Maheshbhai in place of the old one, within a week.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Let us think.

- Given below are different attractive advertisements of certain products that are purchased from the market. Among these, are there any that are really beneficial to the consumers?
 - 15 gm. more on every 500 gm. pack.
 - Win gifts worth Rs. 10 lakh on the purchase of Rs. 1000.
 - Buy shoes worth Rs. 2000 and get another pair for Rs. 500 only.
- While purchasing a bottle of medicine and a packet of biscuits, which symbol or instruction would you look for? Why?
- Take a packet of any product and note down the ingredients used.
- Find out the year when this book was printed.
- Why must we ask for a bill while purchasing a product?
- Discuss about the products given and the services provided. (You can add new names if required) Which rules of protection and guidance are to be followed by the industrialists and traders?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. LPG Cylinder | 5. Edible oil |
| 2. Theatre | 6. Mandap for community marriages |
| 3. Circus | 7. Multi-Storeyed building |
| 4. Medicines | |

Q.2 Read the questions given and conduct a survey on how much awareness there is in the consumers.

Put a tick against each question according to your responses.

Always Sometimes Never

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Do you ask for a bill when you buy something? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Have you kept your bills in a safe place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Have you ever complained when you felt that you were cheated by the trader? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Social Science

4) Did you succeed in telling the trader that you were cheated by him?

☐☐☐

5) Do you always tell yourself that it is your bad luck and that you are always cheated by people?

☐☐☐

6) Do you ever look for the ISI mark or any other symbol or expiry date?

☐☐☐

7) If a product's expiry date is nearing or there is just one month left, do you ever ask for the latest packed product?

☐☐☐

8) Do you yourself weigh new gas cylinders or old newspapers before buying or selling them?

☐☐☐

9) Do you ever oppose if the grocer keeps a stone in place of measuring weights?

☐☐☐

10) Do you ever doubt the quality of vegetables if they are too glossy?

☐☐☐

8

MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

All activities of man are usually done to gain happiness along with earning an income. Rulers, feudal lords and people from royal families gained a lot of pleasure from various arts. Literature, painting, music, dance and architecture please all. Financially sound people constructed different structures to achieve fame, for contentment, for the welfare of the society, for faith, so that others could utilize them and seek pleasure. Most of the structures constructed, possessed specific characteristics of that particular era. They became exemplary works of art. Hence, they no longer remained private, but became public properties. Thus, the style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture is known as 'architecture'.

Gujarat, too, saw many such architectural splendours being constructed during the varied eras.

Let us, now, learn about the medieval architecture of India.

Somnath Temple

The Somnath Temple is located in Prabhas Pattan, near Veraval in Junagadh, Saurashtra, on the western coast of Gujarat. It is one of the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines of Lord Shiva. It was one of the most ancient, prosperous and important pilgrimage centres of Shaivism. Currently, only the site of the old temple is seen. The construction of the new temple was completed by 1951.

**8.1 Somnath Temple****Dwarkadhish Temple**

Dwarka is situated in Jamanagar district near the coast of Gujarat, on the northern banks of river Gomati. Constructed in the 13th century, the temple became part of the Char Dham (Haridham) pilgrimage considered sacred by Hindus in India. It consists of the four-armed deity of Lord Krishna within the 'Garbhagruha' (inner sanctum) and a 'Mahamandapa' (big prayer hall). One has to climb 80 steps to attain entry into this temple. Its Shikhara rises to six storeys. The Mandapa is a five-storeyed structure built on sixty pillars. The temple has rich carvings on its outer walls but the interiors are relatively plain. There is a 'Matha' of Shrimad Shankaracharya near the temple. Adi Shankaracharya, the 8th century reformer and philosopher, had set up 'Mathas' in all the four corners of India and the Dwarkadhish Temple is one of the 'Shardapith' set up by him.

**8.2 Dwarkadhish Temple**

Things to know

The town of Dwarka is situated on the banks of river Gomti, which is to the western coast of Gujarat. Set up by Lord Shri Krishna, it is dedicated to Lord Krishna, who is worshipped here by the name of Dwarkadish, or 'King of Dwarka'. The Dwarkadish temple is also known as the Jagat Mandir (World Temple).

The Sun Temple of Modhera

The Sun Temple of Modhera, in Mehsana district of Gujarat, is a temple dedicated to the Hindu Sun-God, Surya. It was built in 1026-27 C.E. by King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty. The Sun temple has a unique architectural design. Constructed on a high plinth, the temple comprises of three separate and integrated elements: Garbha Griha (an inner sanctum), a Pradakshina Patha and a Sabha Mandapa (assembly hall). The Mandapa in front of the sanctum has fifty two beautifully carved pillars depicting the tales from Ramayana and Mahabharata and representing the fifty two weeks of the year. Exquisite toranas adorn the entrances. The exterior of this temple is intricately carved. This temple has been designed in such a way that the Sun's rays illuminate the sanctum at dawn, during the time of the equinoxes (Sharad and Vasant months).



8.3 The Sun Temple of Modhera

The Surya Kund (pool), a rectangular stepped tank, at the entrance of the temple, has exemplary geometric features. With innumerable stone steps and 108 miniature shrines chiseled between these steps, Surya Kund is a sight to be captured and treasured.

A centre of attraction for historians and architects alike, the Modhera Sun Temple, located on the west of the Tropic of Cancer, is similar in many respects to the Konark Sun Temple situated to the east of the Tropic.

Rudra Mahalaya

Rudra Mahalaya is a historical monument, located in Siddhpur in Patan district, on the banks of Saraswati River, in the northern Gujarat.

This magnificent temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, called as the 'Rudra Mahalaya' was constructed by Mulraj Solanki and then completed by Shri Siddhraj Jaysinh, the then ruler of Patan. The temple was an architectural wonder with a three-storeyed 'shikhara', 1600 pillars, 12 entrance doors, central 'mandapa' and porches on the east, north and south and sanctum in the west. Around the temple, there were 11 shrines of Rudra. The eastern gate was adorned with beautifully carved 'Toran', with a flight of steps leading to the Saraswati River. The ornamentation of the temple was exuberant as shown by the elaborate and detailed carvings of the pillars and the beautiful Toran, which are the only remains of the temple today.



8.4 Rudra Mahalaya

Palitana

The Palitana temples of Jains are located on Shatrunjaya hills, 51 or 60 km south west of Bhavnagar, Gujarat. There are approximately 863 temples starting from the peak to the base of the Shatrunjaya hills.



8.5 Shatrunjaya

The Palitana Temples, constructed in marble and white stone, are considered to be one of the most sacred pilgrimage centres by the Jains. Every devout Jain aspires to climb to the top of the mountain at least once in his lifetime because of its sanctity to attain nirvana. The temple is associated with Bhagwan Rishabhdev, the first Tirthankar, who is also known as Adinath. It has ornate architectural motifs and the interior of the temples is intricately carved with ceilings that have geometrical lace designs. The sculptures that adorn the marble temples present a feast to the eyes.

Shri Hemchandracharya, Siddhraj Jaysinh, Kumarpal and generations of Jains from all over the country had contributed to the best of their capacity to make Shatrunjaya hill

Sidi Saiyyed Jali

The Sidi Saiyyed Mosque is one of the most famous mosques of Ahmedabad, located near Lal Darwaja. It was built by Sidi Saeed or Sidi Saiyyed, a general in the army of the last Sultan Shams-ud-Din Muzaffar Shah III of the Gujarat Sultanate. The mosque is entirely arcaded and is famous for beautifully carved stone lattice work windows (jalis) on the side and rear arches. The rear wall is filled with square stone pierced panels in geometrical designs. The two bays flanking the central aisle have stone slabs carved in designs of intertwined trees and foliage and a palm motif.



8.6 Sidi Saiyyed Jali

Kankaria Lake

Kankaria Lake is the biggest lake in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It is located in the southern part of the city, in Maninagar area. Kankaria Lake was built by Sultan Qutub-ud-din and was known as 'Qutub Hoji' or 'Hauj-e-Kutub' then. Today, it is known as the Kankaria Lake. It is a popular recreational centre and is surrounded by parks, 'Bal Vatika', children's gardens, a boat club, natural history museum and a zoo.

We have learnt about the various architectural monuments of Gujarat. Now, we shall study about medieval architectural styles of the Chola Dynasty, the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire

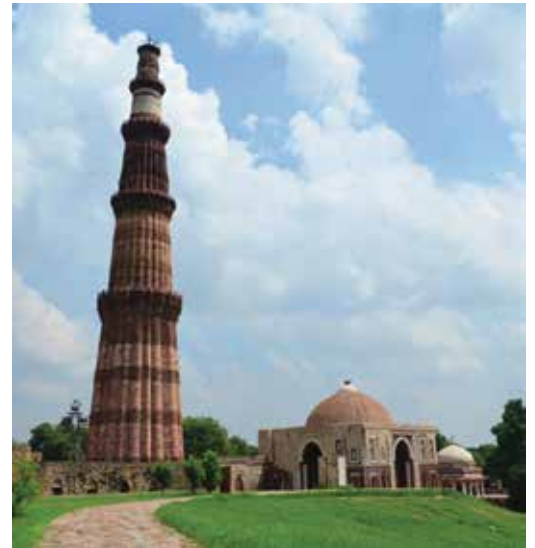
Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate

Advent of the Turks influenced every aspect of the Indian culture. In architecture, Turkish rule paved the way for the development of the Indo-Islamic style, which blended the Arabic, Persian (Iranian) and Indian styles. There was extensive use of domes, arches

and minarets. The monuments of the Sultanate age were decorated with geometrical and floral designs besides some Indian motifs like the lotus and the bell.

Qutub Minar

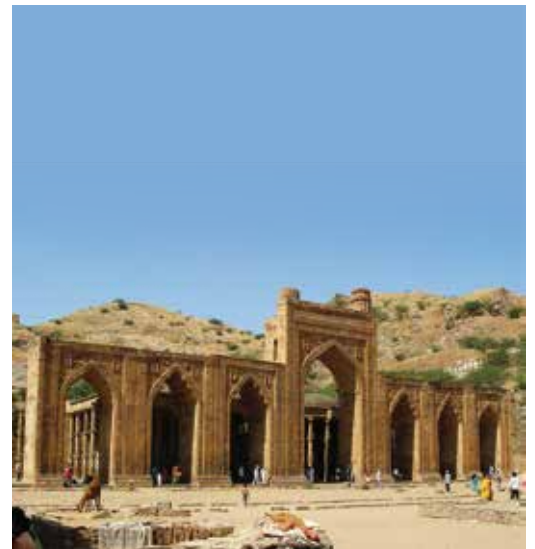
The Qutub Minar of Delhi was commissioned by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, the first Sultan of Delhi, and was completed by his successor - Iltutmish. A five-storeyed building, the minar is made of red sandstone and covered with intricate carvings and verses from the Quran. It is the tallest tower of its kind in India.



8.7 Qutub Minar

Dhai-din-ka-Jhopda

It is the first mosque of India constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in Delhi.



8.8 Dhai-din-ka-Jhopda

Architecture of the Chola Dynasty

Among the ruling dynasties of South India, Cholas, in particular, were great patrons of art and architecture. They built many temples at Tanjore, Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram) and Kanchi. They promoted the Dravidian style of architecture with its multi-storeyed pyramid like tower called the 'vimana' with lofty gopurams. The interior had pillared assembly halls called 'mandapas' and the main deity was kept in the 'sanctum' (garbha griha).

Bruhadeshwar Temple

The Bruhadeshwar or the Rajarajeshwara temple, called the Big Temple, is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was built by the great Chola King I in Tanjore. Beautiful Chola fresco paintings adorn the inner walls of the temple. One of the outstanding temples in South India, the Bruhadeshwar temple is the Chola dynast's finest contribution to Dravidian temple architecture. What makes the construction so unique is the variation from the usual temple building style of having a tall gopuram and smaller vimana.



8.9 Bruhadeshwar Temple

Architecture of the Mughal Period

A new tradition of architecture started during the Mughal era. The monuments were constructed on high plinths. Marble was mostly used as construction material and flowing water in the form of fountains were extensively used. Besides marble, coloured (precious and semi-precious) stones were used to decorate the buildings.

Fatehpur Sikri

After his military victories over Chittor and Ranthambore, Akbar decided to shift his capital from Agra to a new location, on the Sikri ridge, to honor the Sufi saint Salim Chishti. Here he commenced the construction of a planned walled city and constructed a series of royal palaces, courts, a mosque, private quarters and other utility buildings. He named the city, Fatehabad, with Fateh, meaning 'victorious.' it was later called Fatehpur Sikri. Fatehpur Sikri is one of the best preserved collections of Mughal architecture in India.

Buland Darwaza

Buland Darwaza or the lofty gateway was built by the great Mughal emperor, Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar built the Buland Darwaza, as a 'victory arch', to commemorate his successful Gujarat campaign.

The Buland Darwaza was set into the south wall of congregational mosque, the Jama Masjid, at Fatehpur Sikri. The Darwaza rises to a height of 55 metres and is topped by pillars and Chhatris. It is one of the most famous Islamic structure in Fatehpur Sikri and echoes the early Mughal design with simple ornamentation, the carved verses from the Koran and soaring arches. Panch Mahal is another notable five storeyed buildings in Fatehpur Sikri with excellent architectural designs.



8.10 Buland Darwaza

Red Fort

The Red Fort was built as the fortified family palace of Shahjahanabad, capital of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. The Red Fort is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity under Shah Jahan and consists of other important structures such as the Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Moti Masjid, Hayat Bakhsh Bagh and Rang Mahal.



8.11 Red Fort

Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Taj Mahal is regarded as the finest example of Mughal architecture and is considered as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as 'The jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage'.



8.12 Taj Mahal

Masons, stonecutters, inlayers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome-builders and other artisans were requisitioned from the whole of the empire to work on the structure. The white marble has been polished to emphasise the exquisite detailing of the carvings and archways have been inlaid with semi-precious stones.

Architecture was an emblem of power. Numerous outsiders invaded India and created architectural styles reflective of their ancestral and adopted homes. As a result, many artists got an opportunity to showcase their talent and skill. Hence, not only was their need for name and fame met, but they also earned a handsome livelihood. The people, too, whatever the era, benefitted through such splendid structures. Thus, we should be grateful to rulers and emperors who, in their quest for quenching the thirst towards creative excellence, motivated and inspired the subjects, generated a source of income and benefitted the society indirectly.

Think

Today there are roads to reach Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Jamnotri etc. How did the people of old times go to such places?

EXERCISE

Q.1 Give information about the places given below.

1. Somnath

.....

.....

2. Dwarka

.....

.....

3. Rudra Mahalaya

.....

.....

4. Sidi Sayyed Jali

.....

.....

5. Fatehpur Sikri

.....

.....

6. Red Fort

.....

.....

7. Taj Mahal

.....

.....

Q.2 On the basis of the following itinerary, plan a tour for your school. (Use the map of Gujarat to plan for the tour)

Sr. No.	Route	Approx km.	Night stay	No. of days
1.	Bhanvad to Porbandar	62		
2.	Porbandar to Somnath	129	Somnath	1
3.	Somnath to Sasangir (Devaliya Sanctuary)	60		
4.	Sasangir to Junagadh	80	Junagadh	1
5.	Junagadh to Gondal	64		
6.	Gondal to Chotila	80	Chotila	1
7.	Chotila to Lothal	173		
8.	Lothal to Ahmedabad	75	Ahmedabad	1
9.	Ahmedabad to Adalaj	25		
10.	Adalaj to Gandhinagar	20		
11.	Gandhinagar to Bhanvad (Total 4 nights & 5 days)	305	Night travel	1

9

INDIA: SOCIAL LIFE

India is a vast country in the continent of Asia. It is a country of bewilderingly great diversities. Nowhere on Earth does humanity present itself in such a dizzying, creative burst of cultures and religions, races and tongues. Home to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the Indian subcontinent has been identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. High mountain ranges, vast seas, large river-irrigated lands, countless rivers and streams, dark forests, sandy deserts, all these have adorned India with an exceptional diversity. Among the people, there are numerous races, religions, languages and dialects. In course of time they wove themselves into the intricate fabric of India's social life. However, the real strength of Indian culture lies in its basic unity, vigour and the ability to contain an amazing diversity within itself. In this country there are people who belong to opposite schools of thought, yet it is this diversity that binds one Indian with another and the concept of one basic culture and one nation has continued to thrive even today.

(1) Social Life of Western India

You have already studied about the social life of Gujarat and since Gujarat lies to the west of India, let us begin with the social life of the people of the west. Despite having an extensive coastline, the cuisine of Gujarat, is primarily a vegetarian cuisine. The staple diet of the people includes cereals, pulses, vegetables, clarified butter (ghee), milk, buttermilk, butter etc. Kathiawadi meals and Dal-Bati are very popular. Due to its vast coast line, people living in the western India consume eggs, fish etc.



Men wear a dhoti, jodhpuri trousers (chayno-pajamas, loose from the waist to the thigh and tight from things to the ankle) and a short,

9.1 Food of the people of West India

pleated frock-shirt (Angarkhu) or a Kurta. They also carry a stole (khais) on their shoulders. Women wear saris. In Rajasthan, men wear a dhoti and a short, pleated frock-shirt (Angarkhu). Women wear colourful, pleated ankle-length skirts (ghaghra) and long, waist-length blouses. In Maharashtra, women wear the 'nine-yard, divided sari (Nauvari / Kachhoto).

Today, in developing societies, men wear trousers and shirts, while women wear salwar-kameez or trousers. People of rural areas and tribals dress according to the region they live in.

The houses are made of bricks, stone and cement. Tribals of the forest and hilly areas live in huts made of bamboo and teak branches scattered over the area they live in.

In the villages of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, the houses are made of sand, stone, bricks and cement.



9.2 Outfit of Maharashtra



9.3 Outfit of Rajasthan



9.4. Residence in forest area



9.5 Modern Residence

People speak Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani, Rajasthani and Hindi. People use local dialects in forest and tribal areas.

People in India enjoy festivals. Different festivals are celebrated here. The 'Ras' and 'Garba' of Gujarat are very popular all over the world. The folk songs and dances of Rajasthan are different especially the 'Ghummar'. The 'Lavni' of Maharashtra is also famed. The fairs of Tarnetar, Bhavnath, Shamlaji, Dang Darbar are well-known. Festivals like Diwali, Ganesh Chaturti, Eid, Christmas etc. are celebrated together by one and all.

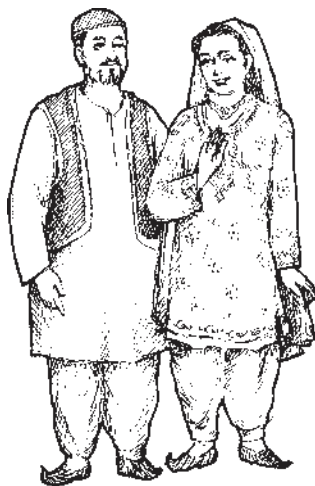
**9.6 Folk music of Rajasthan****9.7 Garba**

(2) Social Life of the people of North India

The staple food of the people of North India is wheat-based. They also consume pulses, vegetables, fruits, clarified butter (ghee), milk and buttermilk. 'Lassi' –sweetened buttermilk of Punjab is a delight to the taste buds.

'Punjab' is known as the land of five rivers. The people are sturdy and hard working. Men and boys wear loose pants or slacks with a collared shirt or t-shirt. Some males also wear the kurta-pajama-jacket (an Indian shirt-pant outfit), especially the Punjabi farmer. Many Punjabis, mainly Sikhs, wear the turbans on their heads. The women wear salwar-khameez with bright coloured dupattas.

Jammu and Kashmir is famous for its natural beauty since time immemorial and has been aptly described as 'heaven on earth'. Costumes of Jammu and Kashmir are well known for their embroidery and intricate designs. The form of clothing is designed to counter the cold climate of the region. The traditional Pheran (long tunic stretching up to their feet with full, long sleeves) is the most popular form of dress among both men and women. They also wear Mughal type turbans (men) or headgear / coloured scarf (Taranga) worn by women on their heads. Variation is seen in their outfit due to modernization.

**Kashmiri Couple****Kashmiri Lady****Gadhwal Couple**

9.8 Outfit of people of North India

Most of the houses in North India have terraces and are made of bricks, wood, stones and mud. The Dal Lake in Jammu and Kashmir is well-known for its famed house boats, known as 'Shikaras'.

Hindi is widely spoken in north India. But besides Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi and Kashmiri languages are also spoken. Local dialects such as Bhojpuri, Bihari are spoken in Uttar Pradesh.

Festivals and Fairs in northern India is celebrated with great fervour. There are many famous festivals in the Northern India that are celebrated by the people. The 'Baisakhi' festival of Punjab is celebrated with great pomp by all.

'Bhangda', the folk dance of Punjab is lively and liked by all. The folk songs of Kashmir, devotional songs of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are well known.

The nature of the people of North India, however, differs. While the Punjabis are lively and cheerful, the Kashmiris are quiet and poised.

Jammu and Kashmir is known as the paradise on earth for its amazing landscape and scenic beauty. The area is among the world's most beautiful places with beautiful snow covered mountains, green valleys and natural lakes. Jammu and Kashmir is bestowed with breathtaking natural beauty that can mesmerize anyone. One can see countless gardens with terraced lawns, cascading fountains, paint-box-bright flowerbeds with rare flowers in the state.

Handicraft is the traditional industry of the State and has been of crucial importance. Some of the items of industry are papier-mâché, woodcarving, carpets, shawl making, embroidery etc. Saffron is predominately cultivated here.



9.9 Boat house (Shikara)



9.10 Bhangda of Punjab



9.11 Dance of Kashmir



9.12 Carpet of Kashmir



9.13 Embroidery of Kashmir

Social Science

Agriculture and agriculture-related activities is the principle occupation of most of the people of North India. Apart from agriculture, people are engaged in cottage and small industries too.

(3) Social Life of the people of South India

The people of South India are benefitted by a long sea coast. They are short and sturdy in built. Rice is the staple diet, with fish being an integral component of coastal South India. They prefer to eat on banana leaves on all important occasions. Idli, dosa, sambhar, vada are some of the famous food items. South Indian cuisine is very well known and popular.



9.14 Diet of people at South India

South Indian women traditionally wear the sari and adorn their hair with sweet-smelling garlands of flowers. The men wear either a white dhoti or a colourful lungi. The fishermen wear clothes to suit their occupation.



9.15 Couple of South India



9.16 Fishermen

The houses are made of bricks, wood, bamboo, stones and mud. They have sloping roofs as it rains heavily in these areas. People residing near the coastal areas live in huts. The bamboo furniture used in these houses are beautifully made. House boats are seen in the backwaters of Kerala too.

**9.17 Slanting roof****9.18 Pacca house with more slanting roof**

Different language are spoken in Southern India. English and regional languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malyalam and Kannada are widely spoken.

Famous for their passion for religion, tradition, customs and culture, people living in South India follow a very ritualistic lifestyle. Therefore, festivals of South India make them popular all over the globe. Onam, Pongal, Boat Races, Dussehra and Diwali are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Mohiniattam and Kathakali of Kerala, Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu and Kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh are the famous dances of South India.

Think what is there in this picture?



Bharatnatyam



Kathakali



Kuchipudi

9.19 Classical dances of South India

Farming and fishing are the major occupations of the people there. Paddy is the main crop of the region. People seek their livelihood through industries in the urban areas too. South Indian culture with its visible differences in customs and traditions forms an important part of the Indian culture.

(4) Social Life of the people of East India

Most of the people of Eastern India live in rural areas. Since, the region comprises of mountains, plantation agriculture is practiced widely. e.g. Tea. The staple food of the people is rice and fish, but besides that, people also consume pulses and vegetables. Rasgulla, the famous, cheese based, syrupy dessert of West Bengal, is popular all over the world.

People prefer to wear cotton, ankle-length clothes as the region faces a tropical monsoon climate. People are usually short in height. Men wear the dhoti-kurta while women drape their saris in a traditional pattern.

**9.20 People of East India****9.21 Couple of East India**

Most of the houses of Eastern India are made of bamboo and wood, but some are also made of brick and cement. Tribals in forest areas live in huts spread over the forest area. The houses have sloping roofs due to the excessive rains. The backyards of most houses have small ponds (known as 'Pukur') in which Pisciculture (fish breeding / culture) is practiced.

**9.22 House made of Bamboos**

Assamese, Bengali and Oriya are commonly spoken by the people of Eastern India. Hindi and English are also spoken marginally.

Many festivals brighten the lives of the people of these regions. Bihu and Ojapali, the folk dances of Assam are very famous.

**Bihu****Odissi**

9.23 Folk and classical dance of East India

India believes in secularism and Indians have the liberty of following the religion of their choice. India offers astounding variety in virtually every aspect of social life. Diversities of ethnic, linguistic, regional, economic, religious, class, and caste groups crosscut Indian society, which is also permeated with immense urban-rural differences and gender distinctions. A variety of languages and dialects are spoken here.

India, being a multi-cultural and multi-religious society, celebrates holidays and festivals of various religions. The three national holidays in India, the Independence Day, the Republic Day and the Gandhi Jayanti are celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm across India. However, with the passage of time, many transformations can be seen in the Indian way of life. e.g. changes are visible in diet, apparel, lifestyle etc. due to increase in communication technology and faster means of transportation. Globalization has brought about many changes in the social life of the people.

Change is inevitable, natural and necessary. But, our culture and heritage must be conserved. Man and environment are interdependent and thus along with culture and heritage, its prestige and honour must be preserved under all circumstances.

The culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food and customs differ from place to place within the country. The Indian culture often labeled as an amalgamation of several cultures, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millennia old. The people of the rural areas too enjoy this diversity. Diversity is seen in castes, colour, creed, languages, culture, tradition, rituals, customs, thinking and beliefs right from northern state of Kashmir to its southern most counterpart-Kanniyakumari and from western Gujarat to north-eastern Arunachal Pradesh. The political, social, economic scenario is completely different from one another. Hence, India is known as 'The Land of Diversities'.

EXERCISE

Q.1 If you were born in a state other than Gujarat, what things would be different? Mention the same in the blanks provided below.

1. Select the state of your choice

2. Which language would be spoken?

.....

3. Which type of dress would you wear?

.....

.....

4. What would be your diet?

.....

.....

5. Which festivals would you celebrate? What would be your speciality?

.....

.....

Q.2 Colour the pictures and mention which state they belong to. Write 2-3 sentences describing the pictures.



.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

Q.3 If a person speaking a different language and dressed differently, approaches you for help, how will you help him?

Q.4 Identify the pictures of dances with the help of Internet or library and make a list of them. Write 2-3 sentences about it.



.....

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

10

PUBLIC PROPERTY

Observe and write down

Sr. No.	Things in your school bag	Things in your classroom	Things in your school
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

There are many things, places etc. around you that are used by many people. Even though they don't belong to us, no one can prevent us from using them. Let us now make a new list of such things.

Make a list of the things used by all students in school

1		7	
2		8	
3		9	
4		10	
5		11	
6		12	

Social Science

The above mentioned things can be used by everyone in school and it is those people only who also need to take care of the things.

Anything or place that can be used by everyone is called Public Property. In school, nobody uses your pen, pencil, book or bag but everyone uses the rooms, washrooms, musical instruments, sports equipment etc.

Think

- *If nobody is allowed to use the washroom*
- *If nobody is allowed to use water from the water tank*
- *If students are not allowed to study*

Make a list of the public property available in your village that is used by everyone.

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

The above mentioned things are used by everyone in villages. Temples or bus stations are nobody's personal property. Village school architectural monuments, government hospitals, government offices are public property.

Think

- *If there is no bus station in the village*
- *If the bus station is dirty*
- *If nobody is allowed to use the Library*

If such things happen, one doesn't get the required facilities that these places usually provide. A school in a village, a bus stand and a hospital belong to everybody and it is our responsibility to use these places properly and keep them clean.

People use government buses, other offices, air-water, public washrooms, gardens and parks which are not personal property. Since these belong to the public, we should take good care of them.

In the boxes given below the pictures, write the names of the facilities provided to the public.



10.1 Private / Public property

Social Science

Make a note of varied facilities available at home and in public places.

Facility	Where do you find these?	
	At home	In public places
Water		
Dustbin		
Vehicle(s)		
Book(s)		
Washroom		
Religious place		
Equipment for games		

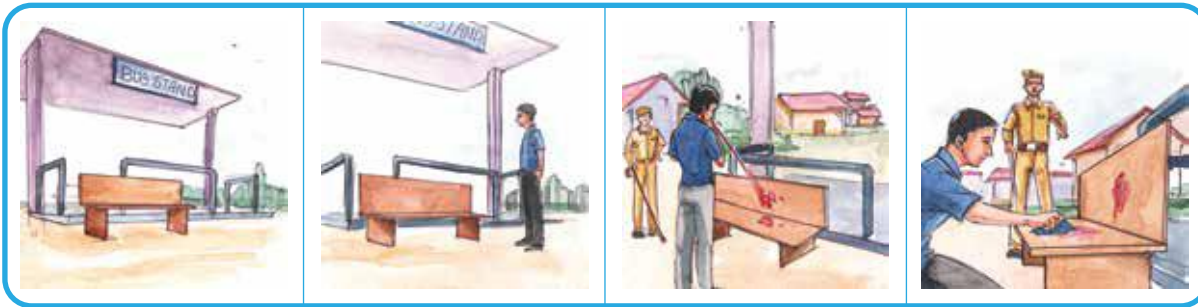
From the above mentioned facilities that which are available at home are the part of personal property.

- The property that can be used by everyone is called public property.
- The trees planted on the roads are public property.
- It is a crime to damage public property.

Make a list of the public property in your city.

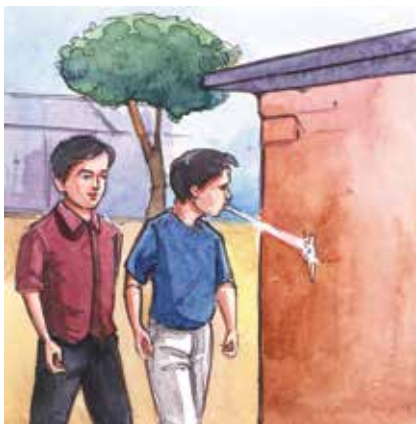
Sr. No.	Name of Facility	When was it made?	How is it useful?	Maintained		What should be done to maintain it?
				Well	Badly	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Describe the pictures given below and discuss it with your friends.



10.2 Preservation of Public Property: Our duty

Who is right?



Oh! Don't spit here.



Don't worry, it hardly matters.



Nobody likes to see litter around.

10.3 Nobody likes to see litter around

Think

- What would you say about the boy who dirtied the wall?
- What could possibly have happened in the third picture?
- If your friend dirties / spoils a public place, what advice would you give him?

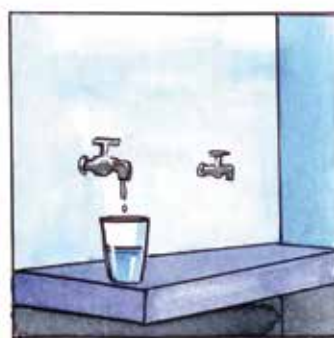
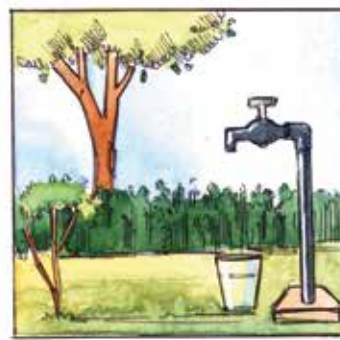
What will you do?

- If somebody wastes water in school,
- If the ground is littered,
- If your friend damages the plants,
- If the washroom of your school is not clean,
- If someone scribbles on the walls in schools,
- If somebody cuts a tree,
- If someone bathes their animals on the bank of a river or lake,

How much water is wasted?

Conduct an activity to teach students the importance of water.

Thing(s) required	:	A tumbler made of steel or glass.
Place	:	School or any public place.
Time period	:	1 hr.

**10.4 Save water**

In one hour, in all the three places, water, equal to the amount in the third tumbler gets wasted. If, in the third tumbler, there is 2 litres of water, then...

Calculate and note down				
1 hr	X	2 litres	=	2 liters water wasted
5 hrs		2 litres	=	10 litres water wasted
24 hrs		2 litres	=	48 litres water wasted
168 hrs		2 litres	=	336 litres water wasted
672		2 litres	=	1344 litres water wasted
1 month				

- Approximately, even 4 litres of water is enough for a person for one day.
- This 4 litres is excluding water used for bathing.
- Now, consider how much water is wasted from a dripping tap.

Our property our money

Protect memorials, monuments and public places.

- Our monuments are our pride.
- Our money is used for the upkeep of the public memorials.
- Forests, lakes, rivers, wild birds and animals are our common property.
- Preserving these public places is our duty.
- Conserving the environment is our duty.
- Preserving public places is everyone's responsibility.
- Taking care of public property is everyone's duty.
- Government property is our common property.

It is a crime to damage a bus or train to fulfill our demands. Along with using public property, we should preserve it too.

Draw a picture of any Public Property here.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Express your opinion about the behavior in the box given.

a) A person litters at any place.	b) A farmer bathing his buffalo & a woman washing clothes in a lake.	c) A woman spitting on a post box.
d) A boy damaging a bus seat.	e) Elders throwing garbage in a dustbin.	f) A girl writing her name with a pencil on a school wall.

Q.2 Answer in short.

(1) Which facilities do you use?.....

.....

(2) Which facilities can you do without?.....

.....

(3) Which facilities can you save from being damaged?.....

.....

Q.3 Make a list of 10 public properties you know.

..... ,

..... ,

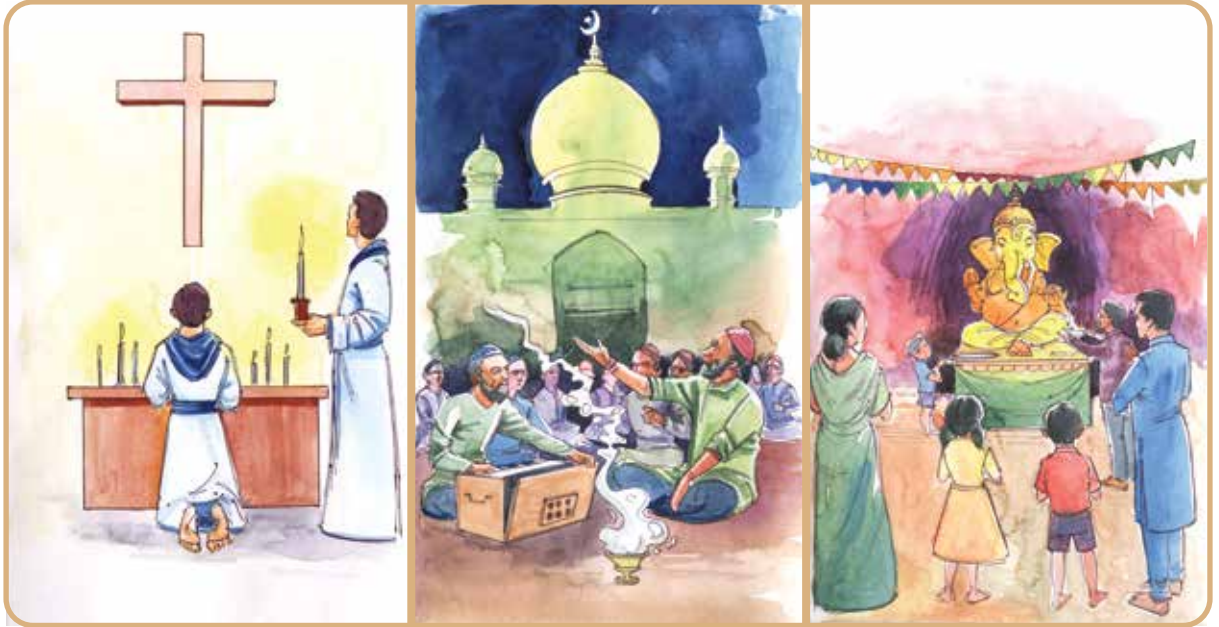
..... ,

..... ,

..... ,

11

DEVOTION TOWARDS THE ALMIGHTY



11.1 Various ways of worship

The above pictures must have made you wonder when did people start praying and singing religious songs in this way. This deep devotion towards God is the gift of the Bhakti and Sufi movements that started in the 8th century. Let us take a peek into that era and understand how all this reached us.

In olden days, common people stayed away from education. Traditionally, members of the working class underwent vocational training. People were religious, but superstition was also widely prevalent during that time. Due to this, undue advantage was taken by many opportunists. People weren't as scared of Kings as much as of religious heads and saints. Religion became superficial. Idol worship had become widespread. Though people believed in and respected religious books like the Vedas, Puranas etc., they were ignorant about the main philosophies they propagated. Charity was considered a noble deed. Hindus and Muslims considered charity as a part of their religious belief.

Ghosts, spirits, apparitions etc. were believed in and even worshipped. A few superstitions also became widely spread among the people. True faith had lessened. Some opportunistic priests, maulvis, saints, witch doctors etc. started taking advantage of the ignorance of the people and their blind beliefs to make their own lives more comfortable and luxurious. Let us learn about the Bhakti movement that started during that period.

You have already learnt about the advent of Muslims during the Sulanate era, in the previous chapters. Though they spread Islam in India, Hinduism remained the main religion and retained its status. All religions felt the need to spread awareness to remove ignorance. For this, the saints started a different religious revolution in religion, culture etc. Let us learn about those saints now.

Vallabhacharya

Vallabhacharya was born in 1479 C.E. in Champaran in a Telugu Brahmin family. He followed Vaishnavism, the religion of his family. He studied the Vedas, Vedantas, Darshan, Sutras, Dharmashatras, Puranas and History in depth, in Banaras. He travelled around the whole world to propagate his religious beliefs. He went from



11.2 Vallabhacharya

Rameshwara to Haridwar and from Dwarka to Jagganathpuri thrice to promote the Pushtimargasect. During his pilgrimage, he organized 'Shrimad Bhagwat Katha(s)' and the places where these discourses were organized is known as 'Baithak'. According to him, Brahma is a pure and unbounded soul and Krishna is the only 'Purna Purshottam Parbrahma' (God). He therefore felt that Bhakti was the only way to seek freedom from the cycle of birth and death and to attain salvation. This religion could be followed by anybody without any distinction of caste, colour or creed. Thus, Vallabhacharya's importance and contribution in the Bhakti movement is immense.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was the last guru or preacher in the acharya tradition, in Vaishnavism. He was born in 1485 C.E., in the famous educational place Navdeep (Nadiya) in Bengal. He became well-known because of his love for meditation. The depth of his devotion knew no bounds. He popularized the chant of the Hare Krishna maha mantra. Within a short span, this mantra spread all over Bengal. People of any caste would join his 'Kirtan Mandali'. People even started having Kirtans in their homes. He spread the message of 'Krishna bhakti' in different corners of different states. He propagated this sect without any distinction on the basis of caste, colour and creed in such a way that it created integration and brotherhood among the people. He asked the people to pass their days in God's service and chant his name.



11.3 Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Guru Nanak

He went to Sri Lanka, Arbastan and Iran. He believed - Man is first a human being and then a person of a particular caste. There is only one God and everyone is equal for Him. He is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient; He is the Guru and the real 'Saheb'. Guru Nanak believed that with the help of Sadguru,



11.4 Guru Nanak

one can attain real knowledge and can know Him and one has to seek the shelter of God in order to remove ignorance. 'Satnam' is accepted as a symbol of God and one must continuously chant God's name. He also believed that more than merely chanting His name, it is important to treat/ consider everyone equal and only then does it become a true religion.

People of different religions became his followers. They are known as 'Sikhs'. His preachings are collected in a book titled 'Guru Granth Saheb'.

Swami Ramananda

In the second half of the 14th century, Swami Ramananda proved to have made a very strong and noteworthy contribution to the Bhakti movement. He preached his ideals and beliefs in regional languages which helped spread Vaishnav Bhakti. He propagated the main ideas of the scholars, adding his own inputs, if necessary and spread the Bhakti revolution in North India. Kabir and Raidas were his followers.



11.5 Swami Ramananda

Think

If these saints had not reformed the religious and social condition of the society, what would have been the situation?



11.6 Narsinh Mehta

Narsinh Mehta

The most renowned Gujarati poet is Narsinh Mehta, who was born in the Naagar family. He spent time in the company of saints from his childhood days. Even though he got married, he had no attachments with his family. He was always engrossed in Krishna Bhakti. He was deeply affected when he saw people discriminating others on the basis of caste, colour, creed etc. He believed, "Pakal Pakshi Tyan Nahi Parmeshwar, Samdrashti ne Sarva Samaan." i.e., where there is equality, there is God.

Using his own example, he proved that a person having faith and devotion towards God can overcome all problems in life. His knowledge, devotional songs and Prabhatiyaah deeply affected the Gujarati community. You must have heard of his devotional song.

**"Vaishnav jan to tene re kahiye, je peer parai jane re,
Par dukhe upkare kare toye man abhiman na aane re."**

Kabir

There is no accurate information about Kabir and his family. However, through word of mouth, this is all the information obtained about him. He had a pleasing personality. He was married and worked as a weaver. He was not educated himself but understood everything about religion and sects from the discussions with saints and hermits. He started propagating this fact through verses and Saakhi which had a very deep impact on people. He practiced what he preached and lived his life accordingly.



11.7 Kabir

According to him, there is only one Supreme being, who is known by different names like Saheb, Allah, Khuda, Ram, Rahim, Govind, Brahma etc.

Therefore, Kabir was not only a great inspirer, motivator or propagator of the Bhakti movement of the medieval period but also a founder of cultural integration. That was why he could start a new age.

Raidas

Raidas was born in Kashi. His father's name was Raghu and mother's name was Dhurviniya. He was benevolent and kind from his childhood days. He would always help others selflessly and that became his regular practice. He treated everyone equally. He considered fighting, in the name of religion, futile and meaningless.

Meerabai was impressed by Raidas's devotion and thus became his follower. St. Kabir and Raidas were the disciples of the same preacher (Guru).



11.8 Raidas

"Man Changa to Kathotima Ganga"

"Jaati-Jaatima Jati hai, je ketan ke paat

Raidas Maanush na juth sake, jab tak jaati na jaat."

His devotional dohas or verses are famous even today.

"Badhama Hari chhe ane badha Harinam ma chhe."

People respected him a lot. The Raidas sect started due to his name (Raidasi). There are many followers of this sect in Gujarat.



11.9 Tukaram

Tukaram

Bhakt Pundarika established the devotion of Viththalnath (Vithoba) in Maharashtra in the 11th century. After that, from the 13th - 16th century, the above mentioned devotees propagated the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.

There were many saints and poets in Maharashtra between the 13th and 17th century who wrote many songs that inspire people even today. The most famous among them was Tukaram who was

appreciated by people for his devotion. All these saints opposed rites and rituals, superficial piousness and caste distinction. They also believed that a person can worship God without renouncing the world. One must help the needy and serve them as real devotion is to solve the problems of the needy. He gave humanism a whole new meaning.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the condition of religion before Independence.
2. Write in short about Guru Nanak.
3. What was the message of Kabir?
4. Which superstitions are prevalent in the present society?

Q.2 Identify me.

1. My words 'Haribol' were spread in Bengal
2. My followers are known as 'Sikhs'.
3. I was born in the Naagar family.
4. The Raidasi sect started because of my name.

Q.3 Fill in the blank.

1. Chaitaniya Mahaprabhu was born in the famous Vidhyadham
2. The places where Vallabhacharya had the Bhagwad Katha and Parayana is known as
3. Saintwas born in Taiwandi near Lahore in Punjab.
4.was Kabir's and Raidas's guru.
5. In the acharya tradition of Vaishnavism, was the last acharya.

Q.4 Write short notes on.

- (1) Narsinh Mehta (2) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

12

CONTINENTS : NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Srushti has sent the album of the pictures of the continent of North America from New York. Let us see the pictures and know more about the continent of America.



Rocky chain
of mountains



Grand Canyon
(Colorado)



Statue of
Liberty

12.1 Natural beauty of North America

The continent of North America consists of three countries: United States of America (U.S.A.), Canada and Mexico. It is spread over 2.44 lath sq. km. i.e. covering almost 16% of the land area of the world. The natives of this land are known as 'Red Indians'. The new culture of America has developed because of the Europeans inter-relation of people.

Things to Know

'America' was named after the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci instead of Christopher Columbus, because though Columbus found the new world, Vespucci was the man who recognized that it was a new world.

- *How did Columbus and Vespucci travel?*
- *Find out in the map the places Columbus discovered.*



Christopher Columbus



Ship with Sails



Amerigo Vespucci

Social Science

Study the natural map of North America and write in your notebook the mountains, deserts, islands, lakes and seas.

North America extends from the Arctic Ocean in the North to Panama in the south, North Pole passes from the north of Canada. In the same way, the Tropic of Cancer passes through Central Mexico. The North American continent is 9654 km long and its width from North Canada is 6033 km which when tapering towards the South, reduces to 482 km. As North America is wider than South America, there are four standard time zones in the U.S.A.



12.2 Map of North America

Activity

Think, observe the map and answer.

- See the map of North America and note down islands in the north and find out the biggest island.
- Which are the latitudes that pass through America? Make a list of the cities which passes through it.

The northern half of North America is sparsely populated and covered mostly by Canada, except for the northwestern portion which is occupied by Alaska, the largest state of the U.S. and includes the enormous island of Greenland in the north-east. Since these areas are usually covered with snow, agriculture is almost impossible there.

When the last ice age ended about four thousand years ago, the glaciers melted and formed North America's five Great Lakes. Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario make up the Great Lakes system. The Great Lakes contain one fifth of the world's fresh surface water, making them the largest system of freshwater on earth.

Think

Observe / study the map and mention the names of the other lakes found in North America.

The Great Plains lie in the middle of the North American continent. The rivers like the Mississippi, Missouri and Mackenzie deposit rich alluvium on its banks, thus creating vast fertile basins known as the 'Prairies'. Agriculture is the prime occupation of this region. Wheat is grown in plenty in this region and it is popular for huge production of wheat all over the world.

Two chains of mountain ranges rise to the east and west of North America. The most familiar of these mountains are the Rockies, North America's largest chain in the west; and the considerably older Appalachian Mountains to the east. The tallest mountain peak in the United States is Mount McKinley in the Alaska Range. This is the home of the Eskimos who live in special types of houses known as the 'Igloo'. The wildlife of North America is diverse and includes animals such as the reindeer, seal, walrus, white bear etc.

Climate, Vegetation and Wild life

Weather varies dramatically across the North American landscape. Climates range from Arctic cold to Equatorial heat. Precipitation and temperature levels modulate dramatically depending on location.

In many areas of North America, the climate is extremely cold and dry. This is known as the tundra type of climate which spans from most of Greenland to the mountains of Alaska to northern Canada. Central America and southern Mexico has a tropical hot and humid climate. While the coastal areas experience heavy rainfall and a moderate climate.

Severe weather in the form of thunderstorms is a normal spring and summer occurrence across North America. Devastating 'tornadoes' are also common in the spring and summer months, especially in the central part of the U.S. Deadly tornadoes devastate life and property every time a tornado strikes the U.S.A.



**Mt. McKinley
(Alaska) & Reindeer**



Plains of Prairies



**River Colorado,
Grand Canyon**



Niagara Falls



**Volcano
Popocatepetl, Mexico**



**Mid Torrid
forest**

12.3 Specialty of Continent of North America



Seal



Whale



Cod



White Bear



Wolf

12.4 Wild life of Continent of North America

Think

Where are hot springs found in our states?

The Great Plains of North America are also home to rich deposits of iron, coal, mineral oil, natural gas, copper, gold, silver etc. In fact, U.S.A. ranks first in mineral deposits in the world.

Study the map and answer the following question

Which countries are there in this continent?

.....

.....

.....

Canada

North America is the largest continent in the northern hemisphere and Canada occupies a major northern portion of North America, sharing land borders with the United States. Ottawa is the capital of Canada while Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Hamilton are its major cities. Ice Hockey is the national game of Canada.

Much of the Canada is covered by ice and experiences severe weather conditions. Canada has the longest coastline in the world and enjoys moderate to high temperatures throughout the year.

Canada has multiple ecosystems, ranging from lush forests of British Columbia, the prairies of Western Canada, to the tundra of the Northern Canada. With a large land mass, and small population density, the wild lands of Canada provide important habitat for many animals such as the bear, white wolf, deer, otter, beaver and reindeer. Canada's rivers are famous for their Atlantic salmon on the east coast and Pacific salmon on the west coast. Canada's many freshwater lakes and streams are home to many varieties of fish. There are also significant commercial fisheries of many salt-water species.

Canada is the world's largest manufacturer of Asbestos. It is also the world's leading producer of nickel and platinum.

U.S.A., a federal state, has achieved prosperity in the fields of agriculture, trade and industry. Its physiography being extensive and varied, the U.S.A. has the Rockies and the Appalachian mountain ranges to the western and eastern directions respectively. Rivers like the Mississippi and Missouri and the Five Great Lakes have contributed



12.5 Political Map of North America

United States of America (U.S.A)**Main Street, New York****White House, Washington****12.6 Main Attractions of U.S.A.**

tremendously in the Agriculture Revolution, due to which cotton, corn and wheat are produced in abundance. The mineral deposits of iron, coal and mineral oil has assisted in the development of industries. The U.S.A. leads the world in the development of transportation especially roadways. 'Super Highways' and 'Freeways' i.e. express highways without any intersection or toll booths, facilitates the majority of passenger travel along with other means of transportation. These are considered to be the benchmark of the progress and development of this great nation.

**12.7 Political Map of North America**

The Land of Volcanoes: South America

Special features of the Continent of South America



Amazon River



Panama Canal



Titicaca Lake



Volcano

12.8 Special Attractions of South America

South America is the fourth biggest triangular continent in the western hemisphere of the world. It covers 13% of the total land area of the world. The continent of South America comprises of many countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile etc. Geographically, South America is generally considered a continent forming the southern portion of the American landmass. The Andes run down the western edge of the continent and the land to the east of the northern Andes is largely a tropical rain forest, the vast Amazon River basin. The continent also contains drier regions such as the extremely arid Atacama desert, the Central Plains, the extensive North Eastern Plateaus and the narrow and exceedingly dry coastal plains.



12.9 Natural Map of the continent of South America

Various types of natural resources abound the country due to its mountainous physiography and the extensive forests of the Amazon. Geographically, South America is far from the continents of Asia, Europe and Australia, hence, the resources obtained here plays a significant role in the political, social and economic life of the people of the continents. Europe, Australia and Asia irrespective of their geographical distance plays significant role in the political, social and economic life of the continental areas.

Activity

Observe the physical map of South America and write the names of the mountains, deserts, rivers and nearby seas.

The physiography of South America apparently is seen from the different natural sections mainly Andes Mountains, Central Plains and North Eastern Plateaus and Narrow Coastal plains.

Andes Mountain Ranges

The Andes is the world's highest mountain range outside of Asia. It is adjacent to Panama, South of the Horn Mountains, is 8,900 km long approximately, 160 to 600 km wide and 6000 mts high mountain range. This snow clad mountain range has 6,900 mts high peaks as well. The highest peak, Mount Aconcagua (is of volcanic origin, but it is not itself an active volcano), rises to an elevation of about 6,960 m above sea level. South America has over 200 volcanoes and Ecuador is one of the many countries of this continent that has the most volcanoes e.g. The Chimborazo (inactive) and Cotopaxi (active) volcanic mountains. The Titicaca is the largest freshwater lake of Bolivia, 275 mts deep. It is the highest lake situated at 3660 mts high altitude, in the world.

The topography of South America is varied - there are fertile river basins of the Amazon, Parana - Paraguay and Orinoco, the highlands (grasslands) of Patagonia, deserts like Atacama and torrid and rain forests.

Water Source

The origin of most of the rivers of the continent is found in the Andes Mountains and Eastern Highlands. The main rivers of Amazon are Amazon Negro, Rongue, Modera etc. Amazon is the world's longest river covering a distance of 4,827 km.



Climate, Vegetation and wildlife

The central part of the continent of South America is in the torrid region and it thus experiences high temperature and frequent rainfalls throughout the year. Chile and Peru, in the south of the continent experience cold and dry climate due to its neighbouring continent, Antarctica. The high mountainous region of the Andes experience snowfall too. This continent has 21% forests and 14% grasslands of the world. Brazil and Argentina have torrid evergreen forests, Pampas and Savanna grasslands. The Alfalfa grass of Pampas is well-known.

12.10 Dry land of Atacama and Patagonia



12.11 Torrid Forest

Social Science

The diversity of animal life in the Amazon rain forest is unsurpassed from the rest of the world. Rare species of goats and sheep like the Alpaca and the Lima are found there. Whales and seals abound the seas. Due to the intense rainfall of the torrid regions, the laterite soil of the area becomes infertile and unsuitable for cultivation. However, the Terra Roxa soil of Chile, Peru and Columbia is extremely favorable for the cultivation of coffee.

Agriculture and Minerals

60% of the population is involved in agricultural activities in mere 4.2% of the total agricultural land area. Due to the varied climatic conditions, physiography and soil, the focus of agriculture has slightly altered from 'Shift Agriculture' to 'Planting of cash crops'. Thus, apart from a variety of cash crops, vegetables, orchards, and horticulture farms developed tremendously. Here crops like Cocoa, Coffee, Corn, Sunflower, linseed and fruits are grown. 90% of the coffee of the world is obtained from the countries like Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela and Ecuador. Argentina, Brazil are the leading producers of wheat and sugarcane.

The minerals like Manganese, Copper, mineral oil and coal are also obtained here. Maximum tin and mineral oil are found. 4.6% of mineral oil of the world is obtained from Venezuela.



12.14 Political Map of the continent of South America



Lima

12.12 Animals of South America



12.13 Coffee seeds

Activity

Observe the map of the continent of South America and note down the names of the countries of the continent.

In the plains of South America, roadways and the Trans Andean railways link Buenos Aires to Lima. Waterways like the Panama Canal are a blessing and a boon for countries of North America and Japan.

Think

- *What is the state of the international relationship between North America and Japan in the absence of the Panama Canal?*
- *Find from the map the names of the countries that share its borders with Argentina.*
- *Make a list of the South American countries and their capitals.*

Introduction of the Country

Brazil

Brazil is the biggest country in area in the southern hemisphere and fifth in the world. Its length and width is almost the same. Portuguese ruled over Brazil in olden times. Therefore, people speak Portuguese language. It shares border with each and every country of South America except Chile and Ecuador. The Amazon Rainforest is an incredibly diverse ecosystem that is home to new species of plants, animals, insects, and birds that are discovered every day e.g. Anaconda - this large snake is found here. The maximum number of people of the country live in the eastern part of the country. Among them 60% of the population live in rural areas. Due to industrialization, people move to urban areas. Brasilia is the capital of the country.

Argentina

Argentina is situated near Andes Mountains. It is triangular in shape. Its width is half of its length from north to south. It extends till the Antarctica in the south. The warm currents blow from the North to the South, pass through the many volcanoes there and make the land cold and dry. Mainly wheat and grapes are grown here. European people are seen more in number. 68% of the people live in cities and they mainly speak Spanish. Its capital is Buenos Aires.

Europe

We can know about new things from the internet. Moreover, we can make friends in far off places or countries. Bhavya had made friends with Alfonse from Paris and he had sent beautiful snaps of different places of Europe. Let us see and learn about it.



12.15 Political Map of Europe

Think

Refer to the map and name the continent which lies in the center of the northern hemisphere.

The biggest peninsula of the world, Eurasia is separated from Asia by the Ural Mountains. Lake Ladoga is the largest fresh water lake of the world located in Russia. It is spread over 1,600,000 sq. km and 64 crore people live in this continent.

Bhavya, I shall now tell you about the perennial rivers. The Rhine, Volga, Danube etc. are the main rivers.

Activity

Look at the map and answer the following questions.

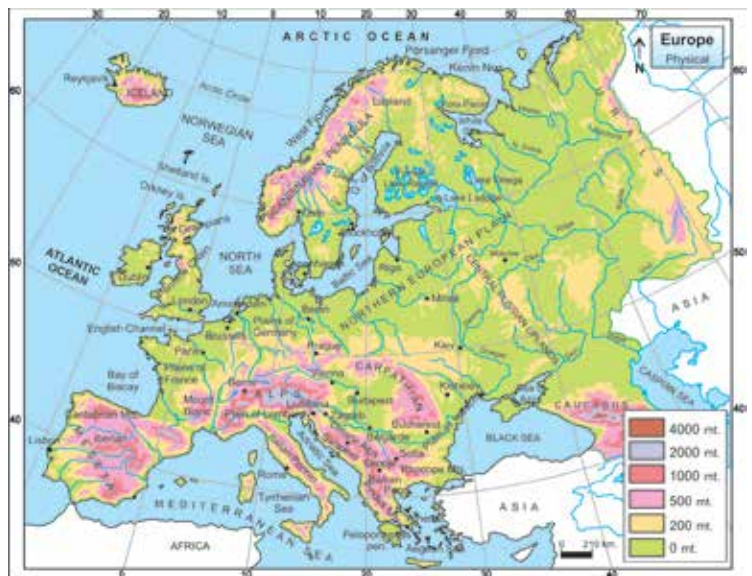
- Find the country of lakes from the map. Why are they called so? Use reference books and find out.
- In which chain of mountains and country is Mt. Black situated?
- What are peninsulas and valleys? Find out with the help of your teacher and reference books.
- Find out the origin of the river Rhine. Which sea does it flow into, eventually?
- Make a list of the Nations through which the longest river passes.
- Where is Lake Ladoga?

Vegetation and Climate

Land and Agriculture

The effect of physiography and climate is seen on the land of Europe.

Norway and Sweden, located to the north of Europe, has grey soil while Southern Europe has dark brown chernozem soil. The Mediterranean region is famous for its orchards of citrus fruits, its wheat and corn crops.



12.16 Physical Map of Europe

The European continent is divided into two parts - east and west due to its physiography. Here, 75% people are engaged in agriculture, whereas, in the plains of Eastern Europe and in the mountainous regions of Western Europe, only 25% people are involved in farming.

Mineral and Industry

The western part of Ural Mountains of Europe produces 56% of minerals of the world. It produces mainly iron, coal, bauxite and potash. Coal is obtained from Ruhr province of Germany and iron from Quinoa province of Russia. Due to this iron-steel industry has developed well in Europe.

In comparison to area, the density of population is more in Europe than other continents. Most of the people live in cities.

Things to Know

The first lady to step on the North Pole is a Gujarati lady of Indian origin named Mrs. Preeti Sengupta

Russia

Russia is the biggest country in terms of area. Moscow is the capital of Russia. The rivers of Russia in Europe are long which freeze in the winter. Only 10% of the land of European and Russia is suitable for agriculture. 50% of the working people are dependent on agriculture. Its main crop is wheat. 25% of the total production of wheat of the world is produced in Russia.



12.17 Land of the Midnight Sun

England

England is situated on the sea side having modern ideology and technology. It enjoys a moderate climate in winter due to the warm currents that flow from the Atlantic Ocean. The heat reduces when it moves from west to east. 4% of the land of England is covered by forest. Coal is the main mineral produced here.

France

France is the biggest democracy of Europe and Paris is its capital. It is shaped like a hexagon. Mont Blanc (4813.20m.), the highest peak of West Europe, is located in France. River Seine, the longest river of France, is used as a waterway. Wheat is produced in France. Minerals such as coal, iron and bauxite and salt are available here in less quantity.

Germany

Germany is a landlocked country surrounded by Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Denmark. Berlin is its capital city.

Germany is mainly divided into 2 natural parts (1) Snow deposited soil and sandy plains and (2) Mountainous region of Alps in the south.

Social Science

The Oder, Elbe and Rhine are the main rivers of Germany. Most of the rivers are used as waterways. There is difference in the climatic condition of the eastern and western part of Germany. As we move from the West to the East, the winters are colder and summers hotter. In South Germany, winter is moderate.

**Eiffel Tower: France****Rome: Italy****Venice: Italy****12.8 Special places of Europe**

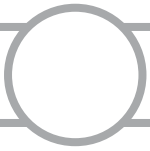
The effect of climate is seen on the vegetation. Coniferous forests in the cold regions whereas in the moderate provinces oak, birch, ash and beech trees are found. Coal and iron are obtained from Ruhr and Thyssen. Germany is leading country of the world in engineering industry. The main cities of Germany are Munich, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Stuttgart.

EXERCISE**Q.1 Think and write.**

1. How was 'America' named?
2. There are more number of volcanoes in South America than North America. Make a list of volcanoes of both the continents with the help of Atlas.
3. Make a list of waterfalls of South and North America.
4. Where are the Five Great Lakes situated? Make a list of them.
5. In which continent is Alaska situated? Which types of animals are found there?
6. Make a list of the main cities of North America and Europe.
7. Write in short about Amazon forest of South America.
8. Write the names of places near the Equator which receive snowfall.
9. Why is European continent not different like other continents of the world?

Q.2 Match A with B properly. Write no of 'B' in the box given in 'A'.

A		B	
<input type="text"/>	Ural Mountain	1. Volcano	
<input type="text"/>	Finland	2. Dividing mountain	
<input type="text"/>	Suleyalma	3. Land of lakes	
<input type="text"/>	Mt. Black	4. Alps mountain ranges	



REVISION - 2

Unit 1 to 12

Come, let us learn again

- How did Gujarat prosper during the Solanki era?
- What if farmers stop practicing agriculture?
- Why have Sanctuaries been developed?
- Why did Akbar adopt Shershah's revenue policy?
- State the reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire.
- What will be the consequences if consumers start purchasing goods without asking for bills?
- What is the historical importance of architectural monuments?
- Why do the food habits and dressing style of Indians differ?
- 'Damaging public property is as good as a personal loss.' Why is it so?
- How did religious awakening help in the formation of the society?

Let us do it ourselves

- Gather information about the unparalleled potentiality of the women of Gujarat.
- Name the rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal.
- Gather information about 'Lok Adalats'.
- Watch a movie featuring the Mughal period and make notes on it.
- Note down the details of the bill handed by the shopkeeper.
- Make notes about your tour.
- Write down the names of the different folk dances watched by you on the Television.
- List out the various public properties in your city that must be preserved.
- Make notes on the verses of Narsinh Mehta and the dohas of Kabir.
- Gather more / extra information about North and South America and Europe with the help of the Internet.

Come, let us learn again

- The Grammar book: 'Siddhem Shabdanushasan'.
- Natural Resources.
- The High Court.
- The Administrative system of the Mughal era.
- Your awareness as a Consumer.
- Medieval Architecture: An introduction; their specialities.
- The Social Life of India.
- The religious awakening of India during the Medieval Age.
- The specialities of the North and South America and Europe.

Come, let us understand



































- Why did Akbar conduct religious meetings?
- Why is there difference in temperatures in different parts of India?
- Discuss the functions of the court.
- Which Mughal emperor's rule is known as the 'Golden period of Mughal Architecture'?
Why?
- What are the Rights of Consumers?
- What were the specialties of the architecture of the Medieval period?
- Why is the lifestyle of the people of India varied?
- Why should we take care of public property?
- Why did the need for religious reformation arise?
- How are the continents different from one another?

ડ્રાઇવિંગ સલામત તો જીવન સલામત

• ફરજિયાત નિશાનીઓ • MANDATORY SIGNS •

 થોભો STOP	 રસ્તો આપો GIVE WAY	 પ્રવેશ બંધ NO ENTRY	 એક માર્ગીય સંકેત ONE-WAY SIGNS	 બન્ને સર્વાઈ માટે રસ્તો બંધ ALL MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED	 ટ્રક માટે પ્રતિબંધ TRUCK PROHIBITED	 બળદગાડી હાથલારી BULLOCK CART & HAND CART PROHIBITED
 બળદગાડી માટે પ્રતિબંધ BULLOCK CART PROHIBITED	 ઘોડાગાડી માટે પ્રતિબંધ TONGA CART PROHIBITED	 હાથલારી માટે પ્રતિબંધ HAND CART PROHIBITED	 સાયકલ માટે પ્રતિબંધ CYCLE PROHIBITED	 સહદારી માટે પ્રતિબંધ PEDESTRIAN PROHIBITED	 જમણી બાજુ વળવાની મનાઈ RIGHT TURN PROHIBITED	 ડાબી બાજુ વળવાની મનાઈ LEFT TURN PROHIBITED
 પાછું વળવાની મનાઈ U-TURN PROHIBITED	 સાઈડ કાપવાની મનાઈ OVERTAKING PROHIBITED	 નો પાર્કિંગ NO PARKING	 ગાડી થોભવાની મનાઈ NO STOPPING OR STANDING	 ગતિ મર્યાદા SPEED LIMIT 25	 વજનની મર્યાદા LOAD LIMIT IN TONS 5T	 પહોળાઈની મર્યાદા WIDTH LIMIT IN MTRS 2m
 ઉંચાઈની મર્યાદા HEIGHTS LIMIT IN MTRS 3.5m	 હોર્ન વગાડવાની મર્યાદા HORN PROHIBITED	 ફરજિયાત ડાબી બાજુ વાળો COMPULSORY TURNING LEFT	 ફરજિયાત ડાબી બાજુ વાળો COMPULSORY TURNING RIGHT	 ફરજિયાત આગળ વધો ડાબી બાજુ વળો COMPULSORY AHEAD OR TURNING LEFT	 ફરજિયાત ડાબી બાજુ વળો COMPULSORY AHEAD OR TURNING RIGHT	 ફરજિયાત સાઈકલ માટે રસ્તો COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK
 ફરજિયાત હોર્ન વગાડો COMPULSORY SOUND HORN						

• સાવધ થવાની નિશાનીઓ • CAUTIONARY SIGNS •

 સાવધાનીનો સંકેત CAUTION SIGN	 જમણી બાજુનો વળાંક RIGHT HAND CURVE	 ડાબી બાજુનો વળાંક LEFT HAND CURVE	 જોડ વળાંક જમણી બાજુ RIGHT HAIRPIN BAND	 જોડ વળાંક ડાબી બાજુ LEFT HAIRPIN BAND	 વાંકો ચુંકો રસ્તો જમણી બાજુ RIGHT REVERDE BAND	 વાંકો ચુંકો રસ્તો ડાબી બાજુ LEFT REVERDE BAND	 ચઢાણ STEEP ASCENT
 ડાળ STEEP DESCENT	 આગળ સાંકડો રસ્તો છે NARROW ROAD AHEAD	 આગળ પહોળો રસ્તો છે ROAD WIDENS AHEAD	 સાંકડો પુલ NARROW BRIDGE	 લપસણો રસ્તો SLIPPERY ROAD	 કાચો રસ્તો LOOSE GRAVEL	 સાઈકલ કોસિંગ CYCLE CROSSING	 સહદારી માટે કોસિંગ PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
 આગળ નિશાળ છે SCHOOL	 માણસ કામ કરે છે MEN AT WORK	 પ્રાણીઓ માટે રસ્તો CATTLE	 સાઈડ રોડ જમણી બાજુ RIGHT SIDE ROAD	 સાઈડ રોડ ડાબી બાજુ LEFT SIDE ROAD	 આગળ રસ્તો ફંટાય છે STAGGERED INTERSECTIONS	 ચાર રસ્તા CROSS ROAD	
 રેલ્વે કોસિંગ અરક્ષિત (200 MTRS.) (100 MTRS.) UNGUARDED RAILWAY CROSSING	 રેલ્વે કોસિંગ રક્ષિત (200 MTRS.) (100 MTRS.) GUARDED RAILWAY CROSSING		 વાય આકારનો રસ્તો 'Y' INTERSECTION	 ટી આકારનો રસ્તો 'T' INTERSECTION	 ગોળાકાર રસ્તો ROUND ABOUT	 ખડકો પડવાનો સંભવ FALLING ROCKS	
			 ઘાટ FERRY	 રેલ્વે વચ્ચે જગ્યા છે GAP IN MEDIAN	 નાકાબંધી BARRIER AHEAD	 જોખમી ખાડો DANGEROUS DIP	 ખાડા ટેકરા વાળો રસ્તો HUMP OF ROUGH ROAD

• માહિતી માટેની નિશાનીઓ • INFORMATORY SIGNS •

 બન્ને બાજુ પાર્કિંગની જગ્યા PARKING BOTH SIDES	 સીધો રસ્તો નથી NO THROUGH ROAD	 સીધો સાઈડ રસ્તો નથી NO THROUGH SIDE ROAD	 પેટ્રોલ પંપ PETROL PUMP	 હોસ્પિટલ HOSPITAL	 પ્રાથમિક સારવાર કેન્દ્ર FIRST-AID POST	 સાર્વજનિક ફોન PUBLIC TELEPHONE	 સ્થળ, દિશા અને અંતર સુચવે છે DESTINATION SIGN
--	--	--	---	---	---	--	---

• ગુજરાત સરકાર • GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT •

રોડ માર્કીંગ Road Marking



સફેદ રંગની તૂટક રેખા વાહનને પોતાની લેન બદલવા તથા ઓવરટેઈક કરવાની મંજૂરી આપે છે.

A broken line in white colour indicates permission to change the lane and overtaking.



રોડની મધ્યમાં સળંગ સફેદ રેખા વાહનને લેન બદલવાનું તથા ઓવરટેઈક ટાળવાનું સૂચન કરે છે.

A continuous line in white colour indicates to avoid lane changing and overtaking.

રસ્તાની મધ્યમાં પીળા રંગથી દોરેલ તૂટક રેખા સાવચેતીપૂર્વક જ લેન બદલવાનો તથા ઓવરટેઈક કરવાનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે.

A broken line in yellow colour indicates to change the lane but with due caution and utmost safety.



રસ્તાની મધ્યમાં પીળા રંગની રેખા લેન બદલવાની ફરજિયાત ના પાડે છે. રોડના ડાબી બાજુના છેડા પાસે પીળા રંગનો સળંગ પટ્ટો, તે જગ્યાએ વાહનને પાર્ક કરવાની સંદેશ મનાઈ ફરમાવે છે.

A continuous yellow line in the center of road, means lane changing is not allowed. If it is found near the kerb, it indicates parking is prohibited in that area.



ઝીબ્રા ક્રોસિંગ Zebra Crossing



રોડ ઉપર સફેદ રંગથી દોરેલા આડા પટ્ટા ઝીબ્રા ક્રોસિંગ સૂચવે છે. રાહદારીઓએ આ ઝીબ્રા ક્રોસિંગ ઉપરથી જ રસ્તો ક્રોસ કરવો. વાહન ચાલકે હંમેશા પોતાનું વાહન સ્ટોપ લાઈન પહેલાં ઊભું રાખવું.

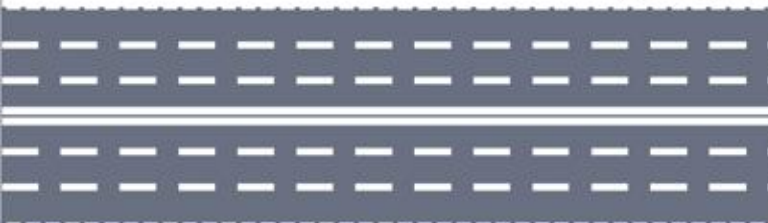
Horizontally marked white coloured thick strips on the road are known as Zebra Crossing. It indicates a passage for pedestrians to cross the road. Vehicle driver must stop the vehicle before the Stop Line.

લેન માર્કીંગ Lane Marking



બે લેન વાળો રસ્તો
Two lane road

ચાર લેન વાળો રસ્તો, મધ્યમાં બેરીઅર લાઈન
Four lane road with barrier line in center



છ લેન વાળો રસ્તો, મધ્યમાં બેરીઅર લાઈન
Six lane road with barrier line in center

ગુજરાત સરકાર