Social Studies

(A Textbook of Social Studies)

7

With the blessings of :
Our Parents

Social Studies 7

(A Textbook of Social Studies)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior permission in written. Any person who does any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

Limits of liability and Disclaimer of Warranty:
The Author, Editor, Designer and the Publisher of this book have tried their best to ensure that all the texts are correct in all respect. However, the author and the publisher does not take any responsibility of any mistake, if happened. The correction of mistakes, if found will duly be done in the next edition.

MADE IN INDIA

Support Recycle

Save a Tree
Save the Earth

One Ton of this Paper Saves 17 trees.

Max. Retail Price: On Back Cover

- National Education Policy 2020
- Activity Based
- Innovative Approach
- Learning with fun
- Used Eco Friendly Paper

SAMPLE

Preface

The topic of our society has many different facets. Our social existence starts in the family and eventually encompasses the entire planet. The **"Social Studies"** series has been carefully created for grades 6 to 8 to foster topic understanding and improve goal-oriented abilities.

While framing this series, we had in mind not only the requirements of the syllabus but also the problems faced by the students and the teachers. Keeping this in mind, we have incorporated the key features of this series:

Sincere efforts have been made through pictures, diagrams, and maps.

- **Key Highlights** talk about the core of the chapter.
- **Let's Start** with gives a kick start start to the chapters.
- **Fact File** teaches a unique fact related to the chapter which develops curiosity among the learners.
- **Let's Think** is a section which develops the learners' socio-emotional intelligence, enhancing conceptual, and creative thinking.
- Word Treasure contains the meaning of the difficult words.
- Well developed exercises ensures that the learners can understand the concept of the chapter.
- **HOTS Questions** arouse a child's curiosity taking it to High Order Thinking Skills.
- **Value Based** Questions are very unique as the learners learn politeness, gratitude, care and love, sympathy, generosity, kindness, friendship, devotion, honesty, patriotism, unity, teamwork, equality, courage, determination, perseverance, harmony, love for all creatures, and self-reliance are just a few of these values that have been selected for amplification.
- **Activity Zone** hones the co-scholastic skills of the learners.
- **Flow Chart** helps the learners to revise the chapter in one shot.

We have tried to present the series in a creative way and our aim is served when it meets the requirements of our students and teachers. Further suggestions for the improvement of the book are warmly welcomed.

– Publishers

SAMPLE

CONTENTS

UNIT-I : HISTORY

Chapter-1	What, Where, How and When?	5
Chapter-2	New Kings and Kingdoms?	13
Chapter-3	The Sultans of Delhi	23
Chapter-4	The Creation of an Empire	35
Chapter-5	Social Change—Mobile and Settled Communities	48
Chapter-6	Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates	56
Chapter-7	The Flowering of Regional Cultures	67
Chapter-8	New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century	77

UNIT-I : GEOGRAPHY

Chapter-9	Our Environment	90
Chapter-10	Interior of The Earth	97
Chapter-11	Changing Surface of The Earth	104
Chapter-12	Air Surrounding The Earth	113
Chapter-13	Weather and Climate	120
Chapter-14	Human Environment Interaction	128

UNIT-III : CIVICS

Chapter-15	Why Democracy	135
Chapter-16	Institutional Representation of Democracy	145
Chapter-17	The State Government	153
Chapter-18	Media in Democracy	162
Chapter-19	Gender Prejudice — Social Aspects	169
Chapter-20	Role of Advertisement	176
Chapter-21	Market and Its Types	186

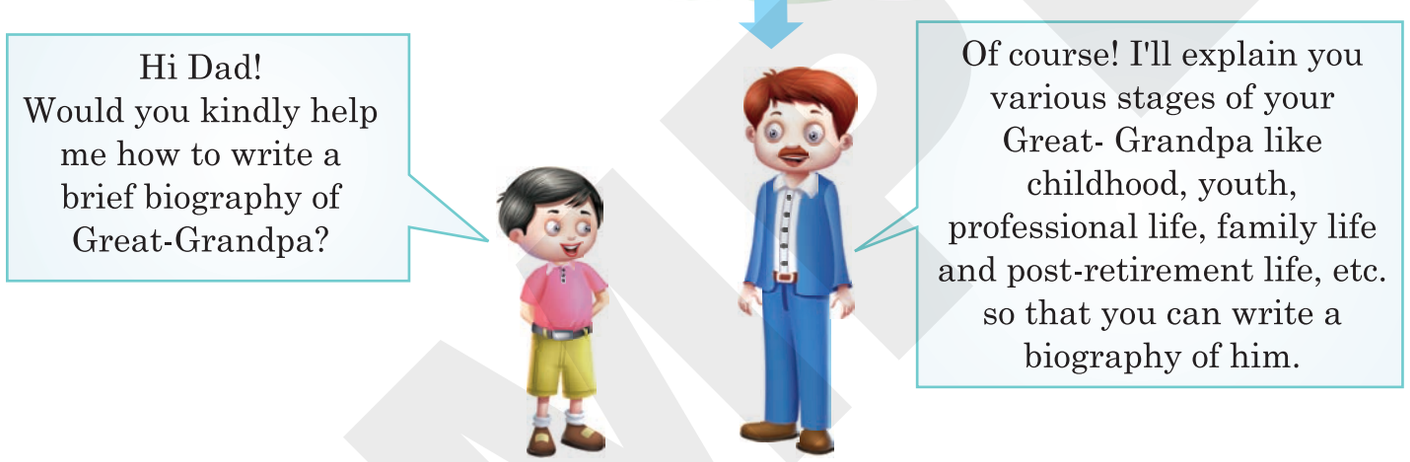
SAMPLE

1 What, Where, How and When?

Key Highlights

- Periodisation of History
- Terms Used for Indian Subcontinent
- Time Period of Medieval Age
- Reliable Sources of History

Let's Start With



PERIODIZATION OF HISTORY

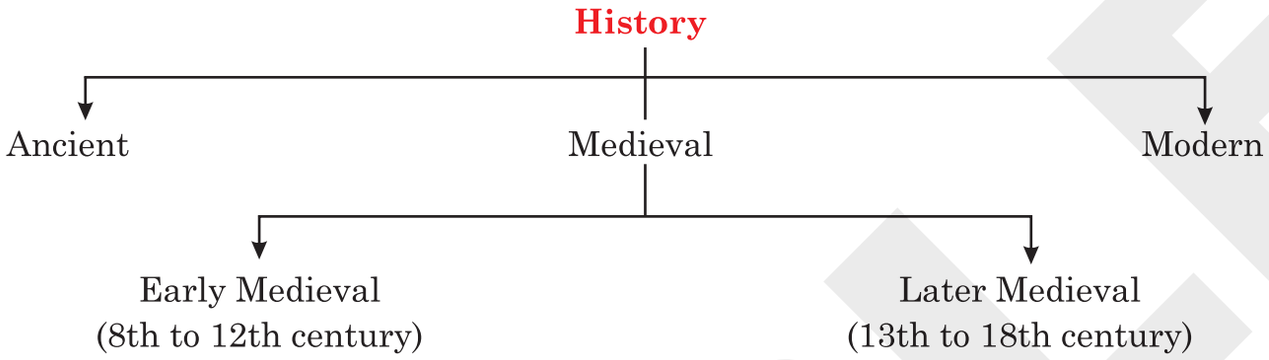
History is the story of the people who lived in the past. The events that happened in the past, hundred or thousand years ago. Thus, history is a vast subject that cannot be learnt in one go. So for the sake of convenience, it is divided into three periods—**Ancient, Medieval** and **Modern**. This is called the periodization of history.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (8TH-18TH CENTURY)

The word 'Medieval' stands for Middle Age. In Europe, the Medieval period is referred to as the Middle Ages by many **historians**. It is considered to begin around 5th century AD and lasted until the 16th century AD. However in India, it covers the period between 8th and 18th centuries AD. It is generally divided into two periods—the **Early Medieval period** (between the 8th and 12th centuries AD) and the **Later Medieval period** (between the 13th and 18th centuries). During this period India witnessed various political, social, economic and cultural changes.

Let's Think

Do we have more information about the Medieval period than the Ancient period? Why?



The Indian Subcontinent

TERMS USED FOR INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

During the course of time, the name of our country has undergone several changes. Present-day India, together with other countries of the Indian subcontinent such as Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh, has been referred to by various names in the past. Here is a list of some famous names.

- **Jambudvipa** (*the land of the blackberry tree*): This name is mentioned in ancient Buddhist texts.
- **Bharatavarsha:** This name was given after the Bharata tribe, which existed in the Rig Vedic times.
- **Aryavarta** (*the land of the Aryans*): This name was given around 150 BC to the northern part of India.
- **Inde:** The Greeks called it Inde, based on the river Indus.
- **Tien Chu and Yin Tu:** These terms were used by the Chinese.
- **Hindustan:** This term is derived from the Greek word Indus or Indos.
- **Hind:** This name was called by the Arabs.
- **India:** This term was used by the British.

- The word **history** comes from the Greek word history which means finding out.
- Pre-history is almost 9,50,900 years old.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN INDIA

In India, the medieval period was quite eventful. During this period, several changes took place in the country's socio-cultural and political milieus. Let's have a glance on the major features of this period.

- Arrival of the Turks from the northwest and establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Establishment of the Mughal Empire.
- Economic prosperity of India that captured the attention of European powers.
- Independence of several provincial kingdoms in the eastern as well as peninsular India.
- Rise of **feudalism**.
- Emergence of several Rajput kingdoms in northern and western India.
- Rise of the Marathas and Sikhs.
- **Tripartite** struggle between the Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.
- Spread of the **Bhakti** and **Sufi** Movements.

SAMPLE

SOURCES OF HISTORY

History cannot be written on the basis of knowledge people have in their mind or imagination. It needs various sources, each contributing in its own manner. Source materials provide us with reliable information about the events that have happened in the past. Mainly there are two types of historical source material—**literary** and **archaeological**.

LITERARY SOURCES

Humans learnt to write only about 5,000 years ago. They invented alphabets and put them together to form words and sentences. In the beginning they wrote on stonewalls, palm leaves and the bark of certain trees. Later, when paper was invented, they began to use paper for writing. These are called manuscripts and they are found in many different languages and in different scripts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

Archaeology is the study of the past in the light of material remains left behind by our ancestors. Sources of archaeology include remains of buildings, pottery, weapons, ornaments, sculptures, inscriptions (writings on stone surfaces) and coins. These are generally obtained during excavations of various historical sites. Experts who study these remains are called archaeologists. Major archaeological remains that highlight various aspects of life during the Medieval period are briefly described here.

- Forts, temples, mosques, palaces and other such structures tell us about architectural styles, artistic skills and materials normally used in the construction of buildings during those days. A lot of useful information has come down to us from various forts (the Red Fort and Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi), temples (such as the Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore) and palaces (such as those in Jaipur and Jodhpur).

Important Literary Sources	
Folklores, dramas and stories	Somadeva's Kathasaritsagar and the Brihatkathakosha
Autobiographies	Babur's Tuzuk-i-Baburi, Jahangir's Tuzuk-i Jahangiri
Biographies	Barani's Tarikh-i-Firozshahi, Gulbadan Begum's Humayun Nama, Abul Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama
Accounts of foreign travellers	Ibn Batuta, Abdur Razzaq, Ralph Fitch, Bernier, Marco Polo, etc.
Farmans or royal orders	Issued by different rulers
Paintings	Tutinama or 'Tales from the Parrot', miniatures and illustrated books

SAMPLE

- Numerous pieces of writing inscribed on stone surfaces, copper plates and walls of temples tell us about the extent of medieval kingdoms and the achievements of different rulers. For example, the Gwalior inscription of Bhoja I gives a detailed account of his predecessors and their achievements. **The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy**.
- Archaeological sources like coins tell us the names of rulers and the periods of their reigns. They also give us some idea of the economic conditions of those periods. **The study of coins is called numismatics**.

Inscriptions are valuable sources for reconstructing history

Let's Think

Do you think we can rely completely on the account left by foreigners? Why?

USE OF SOURCES FOR WRITING HISTORY

Every human society learns from its history. A historian reconstructs the past with the help of clues provided by both literary and archaeological sources. The best way to write an authentic historical account is to compare both the above mentioned types of sources. This helps to ensure an objective historical account, which constitutes a precious heritage and also acts as a guide for the present and future generations.

Word Treasure

convenience	:	ease
excavation	:	to remove earth that is covering very old objects buried under the ground in order to discover things of the past
archaeologist	:	experts who study human history through the excavation of sites
predecessor	:	forerunner
epigraphy	:	the study of inscriptions
numismatics	:	the study of coins

SAMPLE

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The period which falls in the middle in the periodisation of Indian history is .....

i) contemporary ☐ ii) ancient ☐

iii) medieval ☐ iv) modern ☐

b. In India the medieval period began from .....

i) 9th century AD ☐ ii) 10th century AD ☐

iii) 8th century AD ☐ iv) 18th century AD ☐

c. The British referred our country as .....

i) Inde ☐ ii) Tien Chu ☐

iii) Hind ☐ iv) India ☐

d. The name Aryavarta was given to the ..... part of India.

i) Southern ☐ ii) Northern ☐

iii) Eastern ☐ iv) Western ☐

e. Archaeology is the study of ..... .

i) music and painting ☐ ii) historical remains ☐

iii) coins ☐ iv) all of these ☐

f. Kathasaritasagar was written by ..... .

i) Babur ☐ ii) Somdev ☐

iii) Marco Polo ☐ iv) None of these ☐

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. Define history.

b. What is called periodisation of history?

c. Name some neighbouring countries of India.

d. What do you mean by archaeology?

e. From where is the term Hindustan derived?

f. Who wrote Tuzuk-i-Baburi?

SAMPLE

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. What is history? What do we learn in history?

b What are two main sources of history? Write a brief note on them.

c. Write a short note on salient features of the Medieval period in India.

d. Write down the terms used for Indian subcontinents.

e. How do coins help us in reconstruction of historical events?

HOTS

1. What is the earliest thing that you can remember when we say '100 years ago' ? What does it mean to you? Discuss in class.
2. List out the advantages and drawbacks of the archaeological sources and literary sources.

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. The ..... period began around 5th century AD and lasted until the 16th century.

b. The name Jambudvipa is mentioned in ancient ..... texts.

c. Human learnt to write only about ..... years ago.

d. Every human society learnt from its .....

e. ..... is the study of inscription.

5. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

a. History is the story of the people who live in the present. .....

b. The name Bharatavarsha was given by the Bharata tribe. .....

c. Experts who study the remains of historical excavation is called archaeologist. .....

d. A historian reconstructs the past only with the help of clues provided by the literary sources. .....

e. Tughlaqabad fort is in Delhi. .....

6. Match the following.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Early Medieval Period	(i) Brihatkathekosha
2. Later Medieval Period	(ii) The land of the Aryans
3. Aryavarta	(iii) The land of the blackberry tree
4. Jambudvipa	(iv) 8th to 12th century
5. Somdev	(v) 13th to 18th century

7. Give one word answer.

1. A person who studies history. .....
2. This name was given around 150 BC to the northern part of India. .....
3. The study of the past in the light of material remains left behind by our ancestors. .....
4. This is the study of coins. .....
5. This term is derived from the Greek word Indus or Indos. .....

SAMPLE

8. **Write the names of these monuments in the space provided below pictures.**

.....

.....

.....

Value Based Questions

1. Can you imagine what your city might have looked like 15000 years ago? Draw a picture and share it with the class.
2. Think of some things that happened in the past that still affect us. Share your thoughts with the class.

Activity Zone

1. Prepare a timeline to show the classification of history into various periods.
2. You have to interview an archaeologist. Prepare a list of five questions that you would like to ask him/her.

PERIOIDSATION OF HISTORY

History is divided into periods—ancient, medieval, modern—to make it convenient to study

Early Medieval period (8th to 12th century AD)

Medieval

Later Medieval period (13th to 18th century AD

SOURCES OF HISTORY

Literary Sources

- Folklores, dramas and stories
- Autobiographies
- Biographies
- Accounts of foreign travellers
- Farmans or royal orders issued by different rulers
- Books on music
- Collections of paintings

Archaeological Sources

- Remains of buildings
- Pottery
- Weapons
- Ornaments
- Sculptures
- Inscriptions
- Coins

Terms Used for Indian Subcontinent

- Jambudvipa
- Sapta-Sindhu
- Yin Tu
- India
- Bharatavarsha
- Inde
- Hindustan
- Aryavarta
- Tien Chu
- Hind

Salient Features of the Medieval period in India

- Rise of feudalism
- Rise of several Rajput kingdoms in northern and western India
- Tripartite struggle between the Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas
- Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate
- Spread of the Bhakti and Sufi movements
- Establishment of the Mughal Empire
- Rise of the Marathas and Sikhs
- Economic prosperity of India that captured the attention of European powers
- Independence of several provincial kingdoms in the eastern as well as peninsular India

SAMPLE

2 New Kings and Kingdoms ?

Key Highlights

- Major Political Development between 700-1200 AD
- Tripartite Strength
- Turko-Afghan invasion
- Dynasties of the South
- Chola- A case study

Let's Start With

HISTORY

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA: AN OUTLINE (AD 700-1200)

After King Harshavardhana's death in AD 647, his vast kingdom began to disintegrate. Eventually, it led to the rise of a number of small kingdoms in northern India between AD 800 and 1200.

Subsequently, numerous new features emerged in the country's social, economic, political and cultural life.

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY OYER KANAUJ

Kanauj was the centre of all the political developments in north India during the long reign of King Harshavardhana. The most significant reason could

have been its location near the river Ganga. This fact proved to be advantageous as far as trade, resources and agriculture were concerned. Even after King Harshavardhana's death, Kanauj continued to be important for different ruling dynasties and its possession was considered to be immensely beneficial resulting in a long series of battles between the **Gurjara-Pratiharas**, **Rashtrakutas** and **Palas** for control over the central Ganges valley in general and **Kanauj** in particular. This fight, which was essentially aimed at securing supreme position on the political scene of north and central India, is known as Tripartite Struggle since it mainly involved three parties.

Let's Think

Do you think the Gurjara-Partiharas had any connection with Gujarat?

Fact File

Prithvi Raj Chauhan is believed to have eloped with his wife to be Sanjogita daughter of Jaichand.

THE TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND THE THREE POWERS

The three main powers involved in the Tripartite Struggle were:

- **The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty** which was founded by Harichandra during the 6th century. Nagabhatta I was the first important ruler of this dynasty and his successors brought the whole of Gujarat and south western Rajasthan under their control. The Pratihara power reached its zenith under Bhoja or Bhoja I (reigned c. 836-885). In the tripartite struggle, Gurjara-Pratiharas used western India as a base.
- **The Rashtrakutas**, who were originally subordinates of the Chalukya overthrew their master in C. 753 and established an independent dynasty under a chief, Dantidurga) The term 'Rashtrakuta' means a designated officer-in-charge of a territorial division called Rashtra. Initially, they ruled in the Deccan. Later, they expanded their kingdom towards the south and the southwest.
- **The Pala dynasty** was founded by Gopala in the 8th century. He started as a ruler of a tiny principality called Pundravardhana (near Bogra in present-day Bangladesh). Subsequently, he included Ganga in his kingdom and gradually extended his control to the whole of Bengal. Pala ruler Devapala (reigned c. 810-850) reasserted his authority in the east and in the northern Deccan. After the death of Devapala, Pala power started declining. Though it revived during the reign of Mahipala (reigned C. 988-1038), its stronghold now was confined only to Bihar.

OUTCOME OF THE TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

A lot of resources were consumed due to struggle between these kingdoms. At the end of the

SAMPLE

9th century, the Pala kingdom declined, with its subordinates in **Kamarupa** (modern Assam) and **Utkala** (now Odisha) asserting their independence. Eventually, they were replaced by the Sena rulers. The last Sena ruler was Lakshmana Sen who was defeated by the commander of the Delhi Sultanate, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji, in 1200. After the Sena dynasty, the Deva dynasty came to power in eastern Bengal. It was Bengal's last Hindu dynasty.

Pratihara kingdom also declined soon afterwards and its subordinates—Chauhans (Chahamanas), Chandellas (Chandelas), Guhilas, Kalachuris, Paramaras and Solankis—asserted their independence. The Pratihara kingdom became weak and it enabled Mahmud Ghaznavi (an Afghan king) to plunder its western Indian territories mercilessly. Eventually, the lack of unity and constant rivalry within them gave the Turks an opportunity to invade India and lay the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate.

The **Rashtrakuta** kingdom met the same fate. One line of the Chalukyas, who were their subordinates, founded what came to be called the Later Chalukya dynasty. It dealt the last blow to the Rashtrakuta kingdom.

ADMINISTRATION

- The kingdom was divided into provinces called *Bhaktas* and further into Vaishyas. The governor was incharge of the *Bhaktas* and vishyapati looked after *Vaishyas*.
- The village was the smallest administrative division under the village headman supported by village committees.
- The kings of the newly emerged kingdoms adopted high sounding tiles such as *maharajadhiraja* and *tribbuvan*.
- He was advised by the council of ministers such as foreign minister *(Sandhi Vigrahika)*, storehouse incharge *(Bhandagarika)*, fort incharge *(Kottapal)*, commander of army *(Mahasenapati)*, royal priest *(Rajpurohita)*.
- The king maintained his own army as well as depended upon his feudatories for troops and armaments at the time of war.
- The kings gave grants of land to many of his lesser kings or feudal lords instead of salaries as his power declined gradually.

SOCIAL LIFE

- The Rajputs were a part of the *Kshatriyas* (warrior class) within the caste system. Most of the Rajput ruling class claimed their lineage from either *f*ire, sun or moon. They enjoyed high status within the society.
- A new class of clerical staff emerged called the *kayasthas*.
- The position of women declined during this period and many evil practices such as polygamy, sati, child marriage, etc. prevailed.

SAMPLE

ECONOMY

- Treasury was primarily dependent on Agriculture for its revenue.
- Both internal as well as external trade took place during this time. *Share this* or trade guilds carried out trading activities. Trade prevailed with Southeast Asia, China, the Mediterranean and the western world.
- India exported textiles, spices, precious stones and imported horses and precious metals.

Fact File

The Arabic folk tales, The Arabian Nights or NazarAfsana, were compiled in AD 950.

RISE OF THE RAJPUT CLANS

North& Central India witnessed the rise of many kingdoms due to tripartite struggle. Many of these were ruled by some warlike clans of mysterious origin. While some Rajput clans claimed descent from the Sun *(Suryavanshis)*, some others traced their origin to the lunar family of the ancient Pandavas *(Chandravanshis)*. Collectively, all of them were called Rajputs.

The term `Rajput' has originated from the Sanskrit word *Rajputra*, which means the 'son of a king' or 'someone of royal lineage'. People of different Rajput clans were known for their bravery and courage. Among these clans, Chauhans or Chahamans emerged as the most powerful one after the tripartite struggle.

Mahmud Ghaznavi

The Chauhans were vassals of the Pratiharas. Their greatest ruler was Prithviraj Chauhan who was also referred by historians as Rai Pithora.

TURKO-AFGHAN INVASIONS UNDER GHAZNAVI AND GHORI

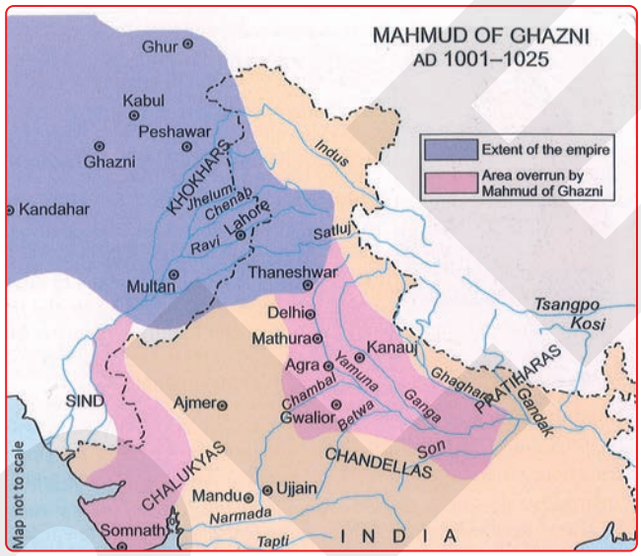
Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori

In Ghazni, Afghanistan a new kingdom came up in power in 10th century. Its most outstanding ruler was Mahmud Ghaznavi, who raided and plundered India seventeen times between AD 1000 and 1027. He plundered the rich cities of north India such as Nagarkot,Thaneshwar, Mathura and Kanauj. He looted the prosperous temple at Somnath in Gujarat and managed to collect a lot of wealth from this attack.

He even occupied Punjab and Multan. His invasions exposed the weaknesses of the Indian rulers. Mahmud used the wealth he looted from India to beautify Ghazni. **Alberuni**, a great Persian

scholar, who wrote a book on India called the *Kitab-ul Hind* or *Tahkik-i-Hind*, accompanied Ghaznavi on his Indian expeditions. This book is a rich source of information on India of that time.

The next series of Turkish invasions was started by **Shahabuddin Muhammad** Ghori in AD 1175. He defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the **Second Battle of Tarain** (AD 1192), which laid the foundation of Sultanate rule in India. Unlike Mahmud Ghaznavi, who came to India only to plunder and acquire wealth, Ghori wanted to establish an empire in India.



Area overrun by Mahmud Ghaznavi

IMPACT OF THE INVASIONS

These wars led to the collasion & intermingling of cultures, as had happened in the past with the coming of the Hunas and Kushanas. The religious culture prevailing in India at that time consisted of idol worship and elaborate rituals. On the other hand, these invaders were followers of Islam. They brought in the Islamic culture and concept of a single, formless God. The blending of these two cultures and their traditions and customs formed what is Indian culture today.

The Cholas: A Case Study

The Cholas came into prominence in the 9th century AD under **Vijayalaya**, who conquered Tanjore (Thanjavur) by defeating the Pallavas. The important Chola rulers and their significant contributions are as follows:

- **Rajaraja** I, also known as **Mummadi Choladeva** and **Chola Martanda**, subjugated the Cheras. He overran the eastern Chalukyan kingdom of Vengi and also captured the islands of Lakshadweep and the Maldives.
- Rajendra I transformed the Chola kingdom into the mightiest kingdom in India by the middle of the 11th century AD. He undertook military campaigns towards North India, crossing the river Ganga and defeating two northern kingdoms. To mark this victory, he assumed the title of **Gangaikonda** (Conqueror of the Ganga). He annexed the whole of Sri Lanka, established supremacy over the Pandya and Pala kings and expanded commercial contacts with the Malay Peninsula.

Nataraja (a Chola Bronze statue)

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The Cholas, great patrons of art and architecture, made significant contributions in these fields. The beautiful cities of Tanjore and Gangaikondacholapuram have been vividly described and praised by writers of the period. The Cholas were great temple builders. The famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore, which was built in the 11th century AD by Rajaraja I, is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Most of the temples are in the Dravidian style.

Brihadeshwara temple, Tanjore

The Cholas encouraged craftsmen to make images of gods and goddesses in both stone and metal, especially bronze. The most renowned bronze images of the period are those of Nataraja or the dancing Shiva.

IMPORTANCE OF TEMPLES

The temples were not merely a place of worship. Many activities took place within the temple complex. Priests taught Sanskrit here. Temple courtyards became meeting places for people to discuss important matters. Festivals and fairs were also organised inside the temple. Carnatic music and many dance forms of the South, particularly Bharatanatyam, originated here. Temples were maintained through donations from the ruler and the rich. They served as a source of employment for many people.

ADMINISTRATION

Minister were important in Chola administration as the king took help to run administration from them. The Chola armed forces consisted of cavalry, infantry, elephants and a navy.

The Chola empire was divided into *mandalams* (provinces) and *valanadus* (districts). Each valanadu consisted of several villages. Large towns formed a separate unit called *taniyur*.

Let's Think

Do you find any similarity between the Chola village administration and the Panchayati Raj of today?

The system of local self-government was very well developed. The administrative work was carried out with the help of village assemblies such as *ur, sabha* and *nagaram*. *Ur* was a common village assembly. Sabha was the assembly of learned men and *nagaram* consisted of merchants, traders and artisans.

Details of the functioning of village assemblies are provided in the Chola king Parantaka Uttaramerur **temple inscriptions** of AD 919 and 921. Inscriptions from this period mention very lenient punishment for offences such as a theft and forgery.

SAMPLE

ECONOMIC CONDITION

The Cholas were responsible for agrarian developments and expansion by bringing more area such as dry, barren lands under cultivation and improving the irrigation facilities. Irrigation was given special attention and tanks, wells, dams and artificial lakes were built to ensure ample production. An anicut or a dam was built across the Kaveri river that helped in increasing the productivity of Thanjavur. Land surveys were undertaken to assess the fertility of land. The village communities owned the land. Embankments were built to prevent flooding while canals carried water directly to the fields through channels.

The economic life of the people was good.

- Provisions were made to encourage trade and commerce, art and craft and agriculture.
- The main sources of revenue were taxes from land, trade and booty from conquests.
- Tax-free land grants known as *brahmadeya* or *agrahara* were given to the brahmins. Trade was well organised and traders formed guilds called *manigramam* and *nanadesa*.
- Better-quality roads were built to encourage trade and commerce. Prosperous trade links already existed with Arabia, Persia, China and the countries of South-east Asia. Because of this, the coastal areas flourished and attracted many foreigners who settled there.

Word Treasure

vassal : a dependent ruler under the king

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was founded by .....

i) Vatsaraja ☐ ii) Harichandra ☐

iii) Bhoja I ☐ iv) Prithviraj Chauhan ☐

b. The famous Brihadeshwara Temple was built by .....

i) Parantaka I ☐ ii) Rajendra I ☐

iii) Rajaraja I ☐ iv) Vijayalaya ☐

c. Mahmud Ghaznavi raided India ..... times between AD 1000 and 1027.

i) twenty ☐ ii) seventeen ☐

iii) fifty ☐ iv) eleven ☐

SAMPLE

d. Mahmud Ghaznavi used the wealth he looted from India to beautify ..... .

i) Ajmer ☐ ii) Ghazni ☐

iii) Kanauj ☐ iv) Thaneshwar ☐

e. The Rajputs had weak war machinery because they fought with ..... .

i) old and sick horses ☐ ii) slow-moving elephants ☐

iii) bows and arrows ☐ iv) aged soldiers ☐

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. What does Rashtrakuta means?

b. Who found the Pala Dynastry?

c. Who defeated last Sena ruler?

d. What were the titles adopted by kings of newly emerged kingdoms?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. Write in detail the outcome of tripartite struggle.

b Write in your own words about the administration of Chola Dynasty.

c. What do you know about Turko-Afghan invasion? Under which two invaders did the invasion took place?

d. What where economic condition under the rule of Chola dynasty?

HOTS

1. The Chola government is considered to be exponent of local self government in India. Discuss?
2. How did the blending of culture took place due to Turko-Afghan invasion. Think and discuss?

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. Under the Chola reign land grants called ..... were given to brahmans.

b. Chola called their large town a seperate entity called ..... .

c. During tripartite struggle ..... was the epicentre of political developments.

d. Rajput clans claimed to be descendant of ..... from the sun and other traced their origin from lunar family ..... .

5. Write whether the following statements are true of false.

a. The Cholas had an excellent navy. .....

b. Alberuni was scholar who accompanied Mahnud Ghaznavi during his invasion of India. .....

c. Mahumad Ghaznavi plundered cities like Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura and Kanuaj. .....

SAMPLE

d. Brihadeshwara Temple is in Kannauj. .....

e. Cholas gave hard punishment for theft and forgery. .....

6. Give one word answer.

1. He was defeated at the second battle of Tarain. .....
2. It means the son of Kings. .....
3. The two beautiful cities of Chola Dynasty were. .....
4. He overran the eastern Chalukyan kingdom of vengi and also captured the island of Lakshwadeep and Maldives. .....

Value Based Questions

Lack of unity among kingdoms paved the way for the foundation of the Delhi sultanate. However, there were many good things that happened as a result as well. Make a list of these that you came across in the chapter.

Activity Zone

1. In this lesson, you have explored the various political developments that took place in India from the 7th Century to the 12th Century. Various new dynasties such as the Palas, Parmaras, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Chahamanas, and Chandellas emerged. Each of them contributed to important spheres of life during the period of their rule. However the contribution of the Cholas was the most impressive and they made contributions in areas such as administration, architecture, the creation of bronze statues, and irrigation. Let's examine the bronze image making of Nataraj of the Cholas. This can be presented through a PowerPoint presentation or a project file.

How to go about the project Please keep the following in mind when collecting information about the bronze craft under the Cholas. You should:

i) Note the people associated with this craft and the renowned craftspersons.

ii) Provide information about the methods used in making it.

iii) Include details about their patrons.

iv) Collect information about the anecdotes and legends associated with this craft.

v) Use pictures in your project.

2. Write an essay on the importance of unity among the Indians keeping in mind that India was targeted by foreign invaders repeatedly due to lack of unity.

The topic: Unity among Indians: a matter of concern since times immemorial.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

North

- Kanauj remained the symbol of imperial power in northern India even after king Harsha's death
- A long series of battles, known as the Tripartite Struggle, to take control over Kanauj begins
- Three powers involved in the Tripartite Struggle were Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and Palas
- The conflicts between the three kingdoms weakened their resources and eventually led to their decline
- After the Tripartite Struggle many Rajput kingdoms arose throughout north and central India
- Chauhans or Chahamans emerged as the most powerful Rajput clan
- Prithviraj Chauhan was the greatest Chauhan ruler

South

- Important kingdoms in southern India were the Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas
- The Cholas became prominent in the 9th century AD under Vijayalaya
- Important Chola rulers were Parantaka I, Rajaraja I and Rajendra I
- The Cholas were great patrons of art and architecture
- The Chola administration was highly organized and efficient

Social Life

- New class of clerical staff called the *kayasthas* emerged
- Position of women declined during this period

Economy

- Agriculture was the primary occupation
- Both internal as well as external trade took place

Administration

- Kingdom was divided into provinces called *bhuktis* and *vishayas*
- The kings adopted high sounding tiles such as *maharajadhiraja* and *tribhuvan*
- He was advised by the council of ministers
- The king maintained his own army as well as depended upon his feudatories

TURKO-AFGHANI INVASIONS

MahmudGhaznavi

- Raided and plundered India seventeen times between AD 1000 and 1027
- Plundered the rich cities of North India
- Looted the prosperous Somnath Temple in Gujarat

Muhammad Ghori

- Unlike Ghaznavi, Ghori wanted to establish an empire in India
- Defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain (AD 1192)
- Laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India

SAMPLE

3 The Sultans of Delhi

Key Highlights

- The beginning of Turkish and Afghan rule
- The Mamluks, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis
- Changes introduced by the Sultans of Delhi in court and general administration
- Case study: The Tughlaqs
- Causes of downfall of the Delhi Sultanate

Let's Start With

HISTORY

DELHI SULTANATE (AD 1206-1526)

Muhammad Ghori's victory against Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain paved the way for Turkish-Afghan rule in India. The successors of Ghori assumed power in 1206 till 1526 and this period of Indian history is known as the Sultanate period. The period saw the rule of five dynasties of Turkish-Afghan origin namely Mamluk Dynasty, Khalji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty, Sayyid Dynasty and Lodi Dynasty.

THE MAMLUK OR SLAVE DYNASTY (AD 1206-1290)

Qutubuddin Aibak (reigned AD 1206-1220)

1. Qutubuddin Aibak, was the slave of Ghori and came to India with him during the envasion he made.
2. After Muhammad Ghori's death in AD 1206, proclaimed himself the Sultan and ruled from Delhi.

Aibak founded the Slave Dynasty. His successors were called Mamluk, which means 'slave' or 'son of a slave'. He suppressed several-internal revolts besides checking external invaders like the Mongols from the north-west. He started the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi and built several mosques at Delhi and Agra. While playing *chaugan* (horse polo), he fell from horseback and died.

ILTUTMISH (REIGNED AD 1210-1236)

Aibak was succeeded by his most favourite slave and son-in-law, Iltutmish. The Caliph of Baghdad conferred upon him the title of 'Sultan'. He can be called the true architect of the Delhi Sultanate in India. Iltutmish undertook the following significant measures to strengthen his empire:

- Consolidated the empire by organising the nobility into a select group of forty, called the Chalisa or Chahalgani
- Organized the army
- Divided the Sultanate into small and large tracts called *iqtas*; these were given to nobles and officers instead of cash as salaries for their services
- Tried to strengthen the northwestern frontier to protect his empire from Mongol attacks
- Attempted to suppress internal revolts in Punjab, Sind, Bengal and Bihar
- Introduced silver coins called tankas and copper coins called jitals

Let's Think

Do you think that the title of 'Sultan' conferred on Iltutmish by the Caliph helped jltutmish in any way?

RAZIA (REIGNED AD 1236-1239)

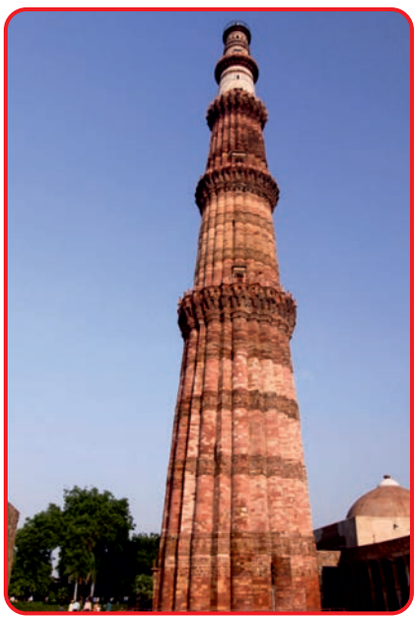
Iltutmish chose his daughter as his successor instead of any of his sons, because he found them incapable to rule. She was a brave, intelligent and just ruler.

The nobles could not accept her as Sultana. Both the *ulema* or clergy and nobility found it humiliating to work at her command. So, they conspired against her and finally killed her in AD 1240.

GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN (REIGNED AD 1265-1286)

In 1265, a Turkish slave Balban who had become a leading member of the nobility, took over as Sultan. He undertook the following measures to strengthen the position of the Sultan:

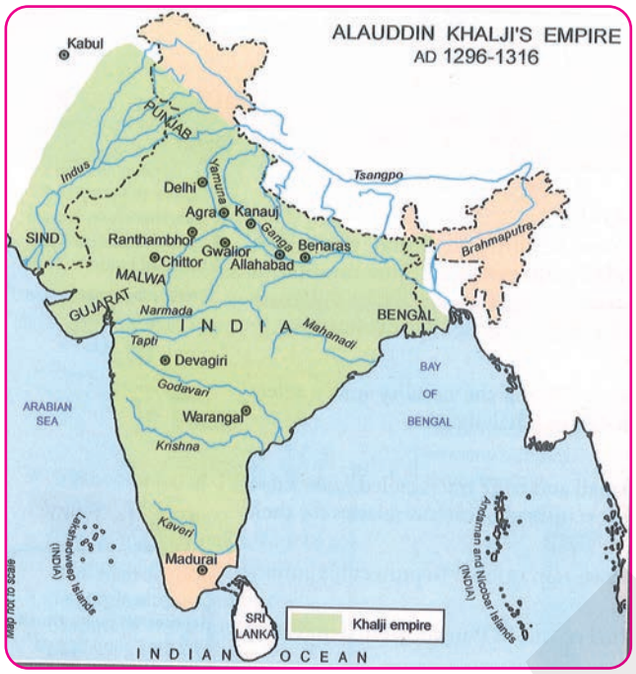
- Defeated many local rulers
- Defended his kingdom from Mongol invasions and internal revolts



Qutub Minar in Delhi

SAMPLE

- Established an efficient spy system
- Restored law and order in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab (land between two rivers) by adopting a policy of 'blood and iron'. He mercilessly punished robbers and destroyed the *zamindars* who defied his authority.



The extent of Alauddin Khalji's empire

THE KHALJI DYNASTY (AD 1290-1320)

Balban consolidated Turkish rule in India. Eventually, his grandson and successor Kaiqubad was murdered by Jalaluddin Khalji, who seized the throne and established the Khalji dynasty.

JALALUDDIN KHALJI (REIGNED AD 1291-1296)

Jalalauddin Khalji ascended throne at a very old age. He was murdered by nephew which took his throne in 1296. His nephew's name was Alauddin Khalji.

ALAUDDIN KHALJI (REIGNED AD 1296-1316)

He expanded and consolidated the Khalji Dynasty. He wanted to conquer the world and called himself the second Alexander or **Sikander-i-Sani**. He is best known for:

- conquests of Gujarat, Malwa, Rajasthan, Devagiri (ruled by the Yadavas), Warangal (ruled by the Kakatiyas) and Dvarasamudra (ruled by the Hoysalas).

Fact File

Malik Kafur was a slave bought for a thousand dinars by Alauddin Khalji. Therefore, he was also known as *Hazar Dinari*. He commanded the Khalji army that conquered Dvarasamudra and Madurai.

- tackling the Mongol menace by strengthening the forts and frontier provinces under able generals.
- measures to prevent rebellions and restricting the inter-mixing of nobles.
- revenue based on the measurement of the land and special appointing revenue officials to collect taxes.
- starting a system of market control under which the price of various commodities was fixed. Separate markets were established under market superintendents or *shahanas*. There were three main markets—one for foodgrains, the second for costly cloth and the

third for slaves, horses and cattle. Strict punishments were prescribed for those who cheated or violated rules.

- introducing *huliya* in the army. Under this, a description of each soldier was recorded. The cavalry used *dagh* (branding of the horses) with the royal insignia.
- introducing *huliya* in the army. Under this, a description of each soldier was recorded. The cavalry used *dagh* (branding of the horses) with the royal insignia.
- regulating the prices of essential commodities.
- organising a very efficient spy system.

A war of succession broke out after Alauddin Khalji's death in AD 1316. In AD 1320, power went into the hands of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty.

THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (AD 1320-1412): A CASE STUDY

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (reigned AD 1320-1325)

Nicknamed **Ghazi Malik**, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq came to power in AD 1320 after killing the last Khalji ruler Khusrau Khan. He built the famous Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi. Ghiyasuddin died under mysterious circumstances in AD 1325 when a pavilion built by his son Jauna Khan to welcome him back from a military campaign collapsed.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (Reigned AD 1325-1351)

Even after the demise of his father under mysterious circumstances Jauna Khan finally took over the throne under the title Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq in A.D. 1325. The accounts of Ziauddin Barani, Isami and the Morocean traveller, Ibn Batuta tells about the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq undertook several ambitious projects which became controversial and were largely responsible for his unpopularity.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's controversial projects

Steps taken	Reasons for failure
Transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri, in the Deccan, in 1327. He renamed it Daulatabad. The reason for this change was Devagiri's location and proximity to South India. However, within five months, the capital was shifted back to Delhi causing even greater hardship once again.	❍ It became impossible to control North India from there. ❍ The north-western frontiers could not be protected from Mongol attacks. ❍ The transfer was ordered in the summer. ❍ The hot weather and long journey (1500 km) caused untold misery.

Steps Taken	Reasons for failure
Introduction of token currency to overcome the shortage of silver. However, all the coins had to be withdrawn. The Sultan offered to exchange all token coins with silver ones. This caused tremendous loss to the royal treasury.	❍ Bronze and copper coins were issued which had the same value as silver tankas. ❍ The Sultan did not reserve the right to issue new coins for the State. ❍ There was large-scale circulation of fake coins and it caused chaos in trade and commerce.
Increased taxes in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab during famine. However, the measure was withdrawn.	❍ Peasants were discontented. ❍ Agriculture suffered extensively.

His expeditions to conquer Khurasan and Qarachil too met with disastrous consequences. He faced various rebellions in the last decade of his reign. He passed away in 1351.

Firoz Tughlaq (Reigned AD 1351-1388)

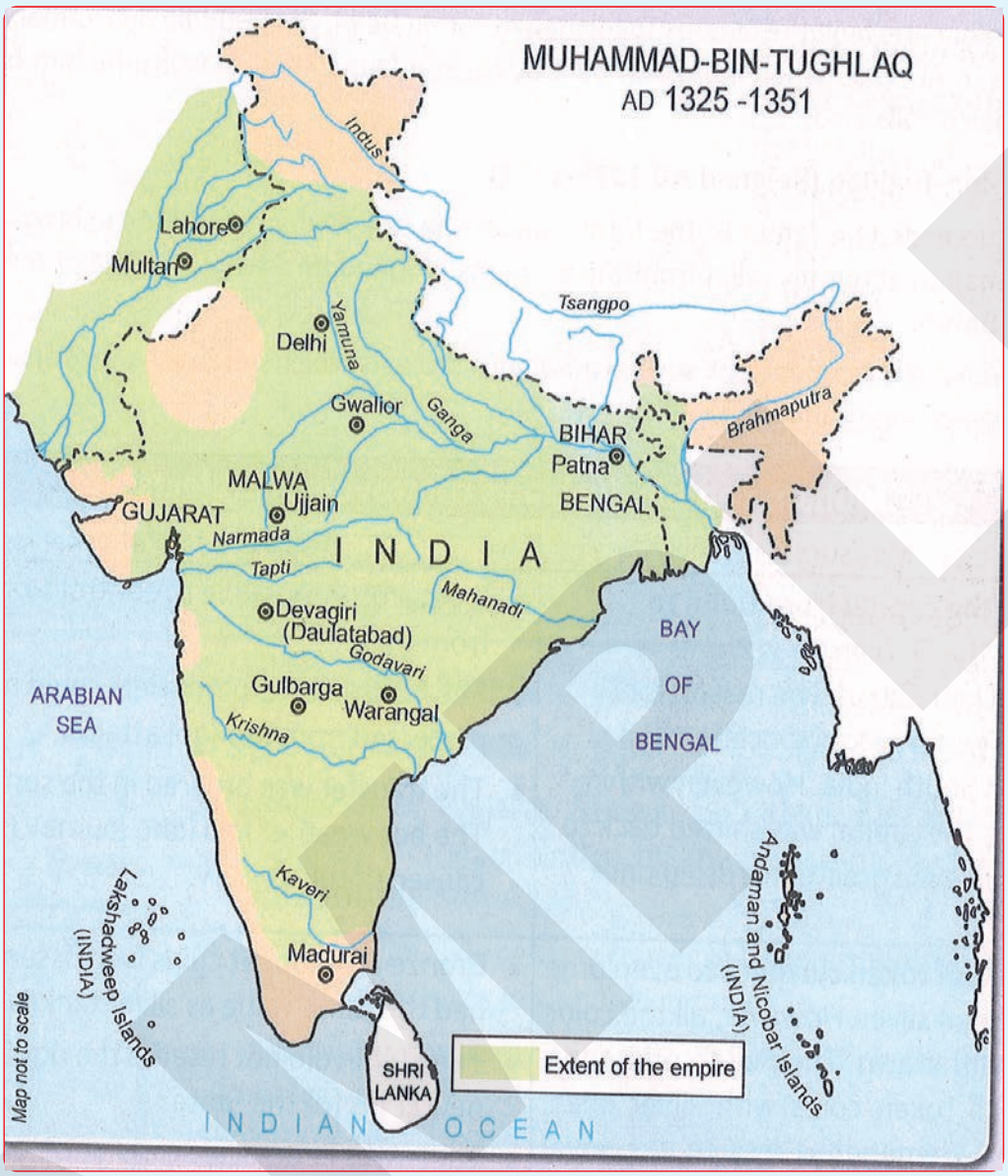
Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Tughlaq, who was nominated by the ulemas and nobles. He lacked the temperament and courage of a strong ruler and tried to pacify the ulemas by adopting moderate and populist policies:

- He imposed a tax on non-Muslims called **jaziyah**.
- He allowed a noble's son to succeed to his father's position and *jagir* after his death. The same was done in the army. This proved detrimental to the Sultanate.

Firoz Tughlaq undertook numerous measures for the well-being and welfare of the common people like construction of canals to facilitate agriculture. In addition he also constructed various *sarais* and *madarsas*.

Firoz's successors were incompetent. In 1398 the Mongol ruler of Samarkand invaded India and defeated last ruler of Tughlaq dynasty Nasiruddin Mahmud. He plundered many towns and cities and left in 1399. However, Tughlaq rule continued till 1414.

SAMPLE



The extent of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's empire

THE SAYYID DYNASTY (1414-1451)

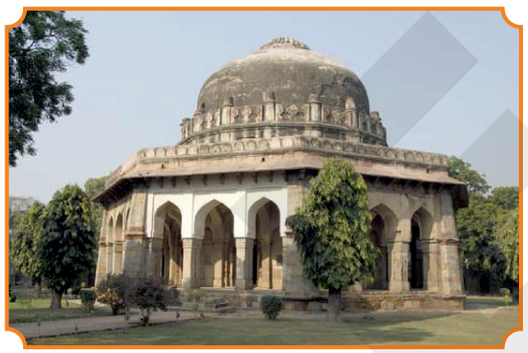
Years after Taimur left India, his deputy, **Khizr Khan**, captured the throne and established the Sayyid dynasty in 1414. He was known for his tolerance and humility. **Mubarak Shah** succeeded his father Khizr Khan in 1421. However, he also had no respite from suppressing revolts.

Mubarak Shah was succeeded by his nephew **Muhammad Shah** (AD 1434-1443). He was weak and incompetent. Apart from uprisings and revolts, he had to face the elements of internal dissension.

Muhammad Shah's son and successor **Alam Shah** was even more incompetent. He ascended the throne in 1443 and took the strange decision to leave Delhi forever and settle in Badaun. It hastened the fall of the Sayyids.

THE LODI DYNASTY (1451-1526)

After Sayyids left, the absence of power gave opportunity to Bahul Lodi an Afghan governor of Punjab. In A.D. 1451 he not occupied the throne but also suppressed rebellions and established his authority over Sind and Mewar.



The tomb of Sikander Lodi in Delhi

Bahlul Lodi was succeeded by his son Sikander Lodi (whose real name was Nizam Khan) in AD 1489. He is considered the greatest ruler of the Lodi dynasty. He annexed Jaunpur and Bihar and brought the entire region of Gangetic plains under his control. Sikander Lodi was succeeded by his son **Ibrahim Lodi** in AD 1517.

Ibrahim Lodi faced a number of rebellions. Finally, **Alam Khan**, the Sultan's uncle and Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab, invited **Babur,** the ruler of Kabul, to invade India. In the **First Battle of Panipat** fought in 1526, Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi. This event marked the beginning of the Mughal rule in India.

SULTANATE ADMINISTRATION

The Sultan

- The Sultan was the head of the administration. The language of administration was Persian.
- He was advised on affairs of the State by trusted nobles and in judicial and religious matters by the *ulema*.
- Derived power by introducing the Divine Right of Kingship—the ruler is the representative of God on Earth.
- Introduced the rituals of *sijdah* and *paibos* to assert his superiority.

Ibrahim Lodi

Division of the Empire

- The sultanate was divided into iqtas or provinces under the charge of muftis and walis.
- The *iqtas* were subdivided into *shiqs* under *shiqdars*.
- The *shiqs* were subdivided into *parganas* under *amils*.
- A *pargana* consisted of a number of villages.
- The village headman or *muqqaddam* headed the village.
- The patwari kept the land records and the munsif supervised the collection of the land revenue.

SAMPLE

Fact File

Sikandar Lodi was a very accomplished poet. He composed many poems in Persian under the pen-name of Gul Rukhi. But as a ruler, he was a narrow-minded bigot and took several repressive measures against non-Islamic communities.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The king ruled with the help of ministers who were in charge of various departments:

- The wazir headed the *diwan-i-wizarat*. He looked after the income expenditure, collection of revenue and overall financial matters.
- The *ariz-i-mumalik*, along with his deputies, looked after the army and military affairs.
- The chief *sadr* or the chief *qazi* looked after all charities and headed the department of justice.

AGRARIAN CONDITIONS

The *iqta* system was the most important administrative and agrarian measure introduced by the Turks in India. It gradually became hereditary. Bigger *iqtas* were held by those who were incharge of higher departments, while the small holders were individual soldiers with no administrative responsibilities.

In addition, the 'Delhi Sultans imposed various taxes upon the peasants. These were *kharaj,* (land tax), *ghari* (house tax) and *charai* (tax on cattle). The rate of revenue was high. Peasants sometimes gave as much as half of the total produce in tax.

During Alauddin Khalji's reign, the revenue was based on the actual measurement of land, while during Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's reign it was based on crop sharing. Corrupt revenue officers often harassed peasants.

DOWNFALL OF THE SULTANATE: MAJOR CAUSES

The following are some common factors that may probably have hastened the end of the Sultanate rule:

1. Most of the rulers were not tolerant towards non-Muslims. The forcible conversion to Islam, the destruction of the places of worship of non-Muslims and imposition of jaziyah made the rulers very unpopular with the masses.
2. Many rulers like Nasiruddin Mahmud and Firuz Tughlaq, were not strong. They had corrupt and opportunist nobles who manipulated them and made them unpopular. This led to the formation of various groups or cliques among the nobles, which divided their loyalty towards the Sultan.
3. The *iqta* system helped decentralise the power of the king. The king's dependence on the nobles increased as they provided him with army contingents.

SAMPLE

4. On various occasions, weak empires became the targets of attacks launched from time to time by foreign invaders such as the Mongols.
5. The Sultans did not follow the law of **primogeniture** whereby the eldest son succeeds his father as the ruler. This led to tragic wars of succession after the death of the ruler, weakening the empire.

Word Treasure

jaziyab	:	a discriminatory tax imposed upon non-Muslims in lieu of state protection
sijdab	:	the practice in which the nobles knelt before the Sultan and touched the ground with their foreheads showing him reverence
paibos	:	the practice in which the nobles kissed the feet of the Sultan to acknowledge his superiority over them

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Malik Kafur was a slave brought for .....

i) one dinar ☐ ii) thousand dinar ☐

iii) ten dinar ☐ iv) hundred dinar ☐

b. Iltutmish chose his daughter ..... as his successor.

i) Nur Jahan ☐ ii) Razia ☐

iii) Chand Bibi ☐ iv) Laxmi Bai ☐

c. The Sayyid Dynasty was founded by.....

i) Khizr Khan ☐ ii) Bahlul Lodi ☐

iii) Khusrau Khan ☐ iv) Firoz Tughlaq ☐

d. Timur attacked north India during the reign of .....

i) Nasiruddin Mahmud ☐ ii) Firoz Tughlaq ☐

iii) Daulat Khan ☐ iv) Babur ' ☐

e. The Sultan who transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri .....

i) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq ☐ ii) Alauddin Khalji ☐

iii) Firoz Tughlaq ☐ iv) Sikander Lodi ☐

SAMPLE

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. What is iqla system?

b. What were the changes brought about in the army by Alauddin Khalji?

c. Mention two measures that were adopted by Balban to strengthen the position of the Sultan.

d. What was the function of wazir in the Sultanate administration?

e. What was the difference of revenue collection system of Allauddin Khalji's and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq reign?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. Discuss how Allauddin Khaliji maintained his army?

b Define *Iqta*. Explain the agrarian policies followed by the Delhi Sultans.

c. Who was Firoz Tughlaq? What measures did he take to improve administration?

d. When and why was the First Battle of Panipat fought?

e. Who first implemented jazia and was its outcome became beneficial for the ruler?

HOTS

1. Discuss the system of central administration under the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Would it be correct to say that Muhammad bin Tughlaq thought much ahead of his time and that he was a genius?
3. How can you justify that Alauddin Khaliji was a shrewd administrator?

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. The successors of Qutubuddin Aibak were called ..... .

b. Illtutmish introduced silver coins known as ..... .

c. .... introduced the theory of Divine Right of Kingship.

d. ..... was a discriminatory tax imposed on non-Muslims.

e. .... was the tax imposed on cattle.

f. ..... was a scholar of Arabic and Persian.

5. Write whether the following statements are true of false.

a. Ibn Batuka was a Chinese traveller. .....

SAMPLE

b. The token currency of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq failed. .....

c. Amir Khusrau wrote the *Miftah-ul-Futuh*. .....

d. During the Sultanate period, the *patwari* was the headman of the village. .....

e. According to the law of primogeniture, the eldest son succeeded his father as the ruler. .....

6. Match the following.

Column 'A'		Column 'B'
1. Aibak son in law	(i)	Razia
2. Daughter of Iltutmish	(ii)	Ghiyasuddin Balban
3. Turkish slave that took over as Sultan	(iii)	Iltutmish
4. Grand son of Balban	(iv)	Ibn Batuta
5. A Moroccan traveller	(v)	Kaiqubad

Value Based Questions

Do you think Illutmish did the right thing by choosing his daughter as the ruler? Would you say it was a progressive step? Write your views in a paragraph.

Activity Zone

Trace five events during the rule of Delhi Sultanate. Write a note on why they are important in history.

FLOW CHART

DELHI SULTANATE (AD 1206-1526)

MAMLUK OR SLAVE DYNASTY (AD1206-1290)

Qutubuddin Aibak (AD 1206-1210)
- Founded the Slave Dynasty
- Started construction of Qutub Minar
- Built several mosques at Delhi and Agra

Iltutmish (AD 1210-1236)
- The true architect of the Delhi Sultanate
- Consolidated the empire

SultanateAdministration
- Sultan was the head of the administration
- Followed the iqta system

LODI DYNASTY(AD 1451-1526)

Bahlul Lodi (AD 1451-1489)
- Afghan governor of Punjab
- Conquered Sind and Mewar

Sikander Lodi (AD 1489-1517)
- Son of Bahlul Lodi
- Annexed Jaunpur, Bihar and the entire Gangetic Plains

SAMPLE

- Created a select group of forty nobles, called the Chalisa or Chahalgani
- Completed the Qutub Minar

Razia (AD 1236-1239)

- Chosen as ruler by lltutmish
- Not accepted by nobles and clergy
- Killed by rebels in AD 1240

Ghiyasuddin Balban (AD 1265-1286)

- Turkish slave and leading noble
- Consolidated Turkish rule in India

KHALJI DYNASTY (AD1290-1320)

JalaluddinKhalji (AD 1291-1296)

- Founded the Khalji Dynasty
- Murdered by his nephew Alauddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji (AD 1296-1316)

- Expanded and consolidated the Khalji Dynasty
- Called himself the second Alexander or Sikander-i-Sani
- Conquered Gujarat, Malwa, Rajasthan, Devagiri, Warangal and Dvarasamudra
- Introduced systems of huliya and dagh

- Sultan was the head of the administration
- Followed the iqta system
- The official language was Persian
- Sultan was advised by nobles and ulema in judicial and religious matters
- Ruled with the help of ministers in charge of various departments
- The Divine Right of Kingship and rituals of sijdah and paibos was introduced

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (AD1320-1412)

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (AD 1320-1325)

- Became Sultan after killing the last Khalji ruler Khusrau Khan
- Built the famous Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi
- Died under mysterious circumstances in AD 1325

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (AD 1325-1351)

- A scholar of Arabic and Persian
- Undertook several ambitious projects which made him unpopular

FirozTughlaq (AD 1351-1388)

- Cousin of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- Adopted moderate and populist policies that proved detrimental to the Sultanate
- Incompetent successors accelerated the process of disintegration of the Tughlaq Empire

Ibrahim Lodi (AD 1517-1526)

- Son of Sikander Lodi
- Faced numerous rebellions
- Defeated and killed by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat

SAYYID DYNASTY (AD 1414-1451)

Khizr Khan (AD 1414-1421)

- Deputy of Timur and founder of the Sayyid dynasty
- Known for his tolerance and humility

Mubarak Shah (AD 1421-1434)

- Son of Khizr Khan
- Laid the foundation of the city Mubarakabad

Muhammad Shah (AD 1434-1443)

- Nephew of Mubarak Shah
- Weak and incompetent ruler

Alam Shah (AD 1443-1451)

- Son of Muhammad Shah
- Decided to leave Delhi forever and settle in Badaun

SAMPLE

4 The Creation of an Empire

Key Highlights

- Establishment of the Mughal Empire in India
- Reforms initiated by the Mughals in administration and government
- Policies adopted by the Mughal rulers to establish relations with other rulers
- Agrarian relations during the Mughal period
- Akbar - the greatest among the Mughals

Let's Start With

Children, do you know that Muhammad Zahiruddin Babur was one of the leading Empire builders of the Medieval period? He came from a distant land, faced several challenges and fought many battles before he established the Mughal Empire in India.

HISTORY

BABUR THE FOUNDER OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE IN INDIA

'In the province of Fergana, in the year 1494, when I was twelve years old, I became king'. These are the first lines of *Baburnama*, the memoirs of Mughal Emperor Babur, a descendent of Taimur.

Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi, was trying to expand his kingdom. Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar and Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab, invited Babur to invade India. They thought that Babur would invade and then leave India with his loot. But Babur had long-term plans.

In April 1526, Ibrahim Lodi's huge but ill-disciplined army met Babur's small well-trained army at Panipat. Ibrahim's army was defeated at the **First Battle of Panipat**.

After capturing the throne of Delhi, Babur had to deal with two powerful enemies—Rana

Sanga, the Rajput King of Mewar, and the Afghan chief of Bengal, Nusrat Shah. He inflicted a crushing defeat on the Rajputs in the **Battle of Khanua** in 1527. Thereafter, Babur defeated the Afghans in the **Battle of Ghaghra** in 1528. Thus, he quickly established his power from Delhi-Agra to Bihar.

Humayun's Tomb, Delhi

Death of Babur

Babur in his short life span travelled a great distance and managed to lay foundation of Mughal Empire in India. In 1530, he fell ill and passed away at the age of only 48. Humayun, the eldest among Babur's four sons was proclaimed his successor. He promised to his dying father that Kamran, Askari and Hindal, the other three sons of Babur would be treated kindly.

Let's Think

Why didn't Babur return to Central Asia?

Humayan's Succession To Throne (1530-1540, 1555-1556)

Humayun succeeded his father as the Badshah (emperor). Humayun fought with Sher Shah Suri, the Afghan ruler of Bihar and Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat.

- In 1532, Humayun defeated Sher Shah and captured the fort of Chunar.
- In 1534, he attacked Bahadur Shah and captured Gujarat and Malwa. He, however, failed to consolidate these newly acquired regions.

Exile Of Humayun 1540

Sher Shah attacked and defeated Humayun's army at Chausa in 1539. In 1540, Sher Shah dealt Humayun a decisive blow, defeating him in the **Battle of Kanauj** and annexing his empire.

SHER SHAH SURI AND THE SUR EMPIRE (1540-1545)

Son of Hasan Khan Suri, Sher Shah rose to power when he defeated Humayun. Hasan Khan Suri was a *jagirdar* at Sasaram in Bihar. His original name was Farid Khan. He himself became the ruler, and laid the foundation of the **Sur Dynasty**.

Achievements

- Under Sher Shah, the whole empire was divided into 47 provinces or *sarkars* and *parganas* or districts.
- He duly supervised the recruitment of soldiers, maintained their descriptive rolls and revived the practice of branding horses *(dagh)*.
- Sher Shah also introduced the silver coin called the *rupia*.

SAMPLE

- With a view to connecting important towns in the kingdom, Sher Shah built a network of excellent roads such as the Grand Trunk Road which connected Agara, Multan and Sonargon in Bengal (now Bangladesh).

Sher Shah Coins

His Successors

Sher Shah died in a gunpowder explosion during the siege of Kalinjar Fort in Bundelkhand in May 1545. He was succeeded by his son Islam Shah. Following his death in 1553, his young son, Firuz, came to the Sur throne but soon fell to an assassination plot hatched by his own maternal uncle who ascended the throne as Muhammad Shah Adil. He was followed by Ibrahim Shah Suri and Sikander Shah Suri in quick succession. It led to the process of disintegration of the vast Sur Empire.

Return of Humanyun To India& Revival of Mughal Empire

In 1555, Humayun defeated Sikander Shah Sur and captured Delhi and Agra and thus, re-established the Mughal rule after an interval of 15 years. He did not live long enough to recover the whole of the lost empire; he died as the result of a fatal fall from the stairs of his library in Shermandal in Delhi.

Akbar's reign (1956-1605)

Humayun's son Akbar was crowned the emperor, at the age of 13, and **Bairam Khan**, a trusted officer of Humayun, became his regent. Hemu, the general of Muhammad Adil Shah of the Sur dynasty had captured Agra after Humayun's death and was marching towards Delhi. Bairam Khan rose to the occasion and led the Mughal army in the **Second Battle of Panipat** against Hemu. The Mughal army emerged victorious and recaptured Agra.

AKBAR: A CASE STUDY AKBAR

Following are the ways of Akbar united a large section under his rule.

- Through direct conquests.
- Through matrimonial alliances with Rajput princesses.
- By winning the trust of Rajput rulers and giving them high positions in administration.

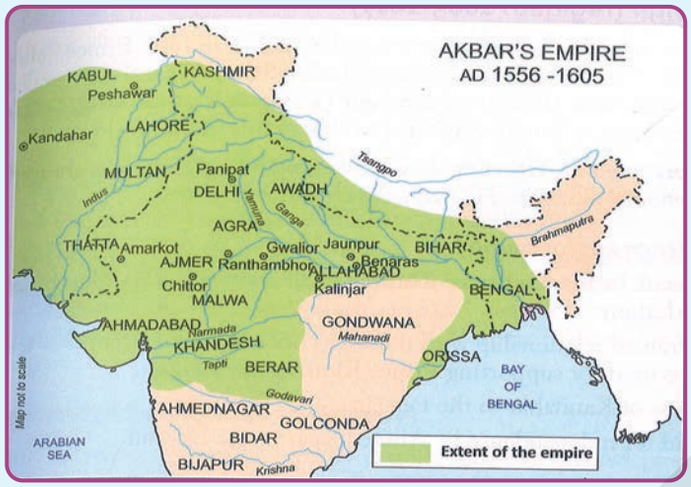
Rajput Policy

Akbar won the heart of several Rajput princesses and then made matrimonial alliance that helped him befriend his neighbouring states and other rajput kingdoms. However, some Rajput chiefs looked upon Akbar with suspicion and refused to yield to him or accept his suzerainty. The ruler of Mewar, Rana Udai Singh, was one such chief. In 1567, Akbar defeated Mewar and captured its capital Chittor in spite of the brave resistance put up by Rana Udai Singh and his generals.

SAMPLE

Territorial Expansion

After consolidating his empire in North India, Akbar sent his officials to persuade the rulers of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda to accept him as their suzerain. But they refused. He then waged war against Chand Bibi, the Queen of Ahmednagar. She was defeated. In 1596, Berar was annexed. In 1601, Khandesh was also annexed to the Mughal Empire. During Akbar's time, Bengal was a rich and fertile province having trade relations with South Asia and China. In 1574-76, Akbar decided to undertake a military campaign against Bengal. Soon afterwards, in the northwest, Akbar conquered Kashmir in 1586, Kandahar and Kabul in 1587 and Sind in 1590. Akbar's empire in 1601 extended from Hindukush in the north-west to Brahmaputra in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to Godavari in the south. Akbar died in 1605. His mausoleum is situated at Sikandara near Agra.



The extent of Akbar's empire

Cultural Contributions

Akbar was a great patron of art, learning and literature. His court was adorned by nine gems such as Abul Fazl, Faizi, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Todar Mal, Man Singh, Birbal, Tansen, Humam, and Mulla Do Piaza. **Faizi** was a poet who translated the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* into Persian. Birbal's witticism has become a part of Indian folklore, while **Tansen,** the greatest singer of the period, enriched Hindustani classical music with compositions of new ragas such as the Raga Darbari in Akbar's honour.

Painting

During Akbar's time, the art of painting received royal patronage. A number of royal *karkhanas* or painting studios were set up for artists from various parts of the country to gather and work. Two painters of fame in the court of Akbar were **Basawan** and **Daswant.**

A painting showing the birth of Akbar's son Salim in 1569

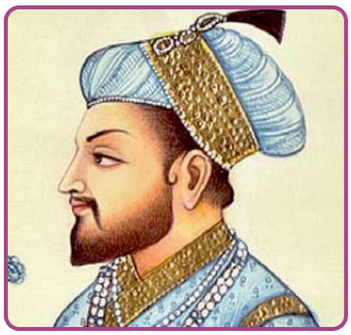
Architecture

In the field of architecture, the most outstanding contribution was the building of a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri, 36 km from Agra. The location was chosen because it was the birthplace of the Sufi Saint Salim Chisti.

Religious Policy

Religious tolerant policy and secular outlook was reason behind the popularity of Akbar between citizen. He even called scholars on various level to have better understanding on the issue. He abolished the jaziyah, pilgrim tax, and the practice of forcibly converting prisoners of war to Islam. He developed the policy of Sulh-i-Kul meaning universal peace. In 1582, he promulgated a new religious order called the Tauhid-i-llahi or Divine Faith. It was also referred to as the Din-i-Ilahi or Divine Monotheism. It included the good points of all religions. It was not mandatory for his associates or subjects to follow it.

Jahangir sucession to the throne (regined: 1605-1627)



Jahangir

Jahangir was suitable heir of the throne after Akbar. He took over throne after passing of his father in 1605. He was blessed enough to have a prosperous kingdom from his father. His real name was Salim after the name of Sufi Saint Sheikh Chishti and took the title of Jahangir at the time ascending throne.

He continued his father's policy of winning over the Rajputs throug matrimonial alliances. He had a strong sense of justice.

Challenges before Jahangir

- Revolt by his son Prince Khusrau in alliance with Raja Man Singh, at Lahore.
- Strained relationship with the Sikhs because Guru Arjan Dev was executed for supporting Prince Khusrau in rebellion.
- Loss of Kandahar to the Persian.
- Bid for independence by Ahmednagar in the Deccan.

Jahangir's Coins

Nur Jahan

Emperor Jahangir married Mehrunnisa, the daughter of Mirza Ghias Beg, who was a noble in Akbar's court and gave her the title of Nur **Jahan** (Light of the World). Emperor Jaliangir promoted Nur Jahan to the status of **Padshah Begum**.

Nur Jahan's position can be gauged from the fact that her name appeared on all *farmans* along with the imperial signature and coins were struck in her name. Jahangir died in 1627 and was succeeded by Shah Jahan. After Jahangir's death, Nur Jahan retired from court life and died in 1645.

Relations with the European

In the beginning, Jahangir had friendly relations with the Portuguese. But their policy of piracy resulted in the withdrawal of

concessions granted to them in the first half of the sixteenth century. The English ruler James I sent two ambassadors, Captain William Hawkins and it Thomas Roe, to gain trade concessions from a Jahangir. He gave the English permission to set up a trading factory at Surat.

Fact File

It is said that a golden Chain of Justice connected Jahangir's palace to the banks of the Yamuna river. The chain had sixty bells attached to it. Anyone could ring the bell and personally seek justice from him.

Shah Jahan (reigned: 1628-1658)

Shah Jahan (Prince Khurram) ruled from 1628 to 1658. He was a great general and undertook the following military campaigns to extend his empire:

- defeated and killed cheif captain of Bundelkhand Raja Jujhar Singh in 1636.
- annexed Ahmednagar ruled by Nizam Shahi dynasty and forced Bijapur and Golconda to accept Mughal suzerainty, which they had always resisted.
- controlled the Portuguese and ousted them from Hugli in Bengal.
- He sent his army to Balkh and Badakshan in Central Asia to reconquer the old territories of his ancestors. Balkh and Badakshan were annexed in 1646 but were soon lost.
- He sent a powerful contingent to Kandahar under his son Aurangzeb to fight the Persians. However, his Kandahar expedition failed miserably because of the superior artillery of the enemy.

Shah Jahan had four sons—**Dara Shikoh**, **Shuja, Murad** and **Aurangzeb**. When he fell ill in AD 1657, a war of succession broke out amongst his sons. Aurangzeb emerged victorious and crowned himself in 1658. He assumed the title of Alamgir (Conqueror of the World).

Aurangzeb (reigned: 1658-1707)

Aurangzeb's reign can be broadly divided into two distinct phases—

1. North Indian reign (1658-1681)
2. South Indian reign (1681-1707)

Aurangzeb turned out to be the reason for fall of Mughal empire as he was not able to understand the pulse of nation. His measures that were taken to benefit people resulted in wide spread unrest. The political mark he tried to make over the country gradually weakened the mughal empire. Some of them are given below:-

The extent of Aurangzeb's empire

SAMPLE

A painting of Aurangzeb

- Confrontations with the Ahoms of Assam
- Rebellion by the Afghan tribes of the north-west
- Tense relations with the Sikhs because of his intolerant religious policies
- Revolts by many Rajput rulers, including the Bundelas, against the reimposition of *jaziyah* and destroying Hindu temples
- Protest of Jat peasants due to heavy land revenue demand
- Gross misuse of trading privileges granted to English traders, which resulted in confrontations with them

In Aurangzeb's time, the Mughal Empire was the largest, stretching from Kashmir in the north to Jinji in the south and from the Hindukush in the west to Chittagong in the east. He was a very conservative Muslim and led an austere life. He bitterly opposed all forms of entertainment such as music and dance. He was, however, a master of several languages including Arabic and Russian. He also paid careful attention to all aspects of governance.

THE MUGHAL COURT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Mughal Court

In governance and court decorum, the Mughal Empire followed the Central Asian tradition. The tradition of considering a ruler the representative of God on Earth was reflected in the fact that the Mughal throne was kept on a raised platform. Nobles and officials bowed to the ruler. The *Diwan-i-Aam* was meant for meeting with the general public. The *Diwan-i-Khas* was the hall of private audience, where the Emperor received his personal guests.

The Mughal Administration and Key Offices

The Mughal Empire was highly centralised and the emperor was the supreme commander of the armed forces and had several officials to assist him in administration.

- The wazir or wakil headed the Diwan-i-Wizarat. He looked after the income, expenditure, collection of revenue and other financial matters.
- The mir bakshi looked after the army and military affairs.
- The chief sadr or the chief qazi looked after all the charities, religious affairs, education, etc. and also headed the department of justice.

SAMPLE

- The khan-i-saman looked after the imperial household.
- The daroga-i-dak chowki was in charge of the imperial post.
- The mir atish supervised the artillery.
- The diwan-i-tan looked after matters relating to jagirs.
- The daroga-i-taksal was the supervisor of the royal mint.

Division of the Empire

- The kingdom was divided into subas or provinces under the charge of subedars or governors.
- The subas were subdivided into sarkars.
- The sarkars were subdivided into *parganas*.
- The pargana consisted of a number of villages.
- The village administration was looked after by the panchayat.

Mansabdari System

One of the most significant features of Mughal administration is the *mansabdari* system. It was a refined form of the *iqta* system.

Every officer was assigned a mansab and was called a *mansabdar*. Usually, a *mansabdar* entered service at a low rank but rose to higher ranks through promotions on the basis of loyalty and service. His rank depended on the number of horsemen *(sawar)* he would maintain.

Mansabdars formed the ruling group in the Mughal Empire. They were expected to maintain a fixed number of elephants, camels and cart). In times of war, the king mostly used the troops of *mansabdars* but he did have his army of well-trained soldiers to avoid direct threat to himself. Some *mansabdars* were paid in cash, while others received *jagirs*. They maintained their expenses through the income from *jagirs*.

Agrarian Relations

Akbar's revenue minister Raja Todar Mal was the cheif architect of his land revenue system, The state's land was called *khalisa*. It was divided into different categories as per its produce and fertility.

Four main categories of land were *polaj, parauti, chachar* and *banjar*. *Polaj* was a category of fertile land which was always cultivated. *Parauti* was land kept fallow (uncultivated) for one, to two years to regain fertility. *Chachar* was land kept fallow for three to four years to regain fertility. *Banjar* was the lowest quality of land, which was not cultivated at all.

Bigha was the unit of land which was measured with the help of bamboo sticks. The state's share was one-third of the average produced, which could be paid in either cash or kind.

SAMPLE

Major Literary Sources for the Mughal period

1. *Tuzuk-i-Baburi*—Babur's autobiography written in **Chaghatay** Turkish.
2. *Humayun Nama*—a biography of Humayun. It was written by Humayun's sister Gulbadan Begum on the request of Akbar.
3. *Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari*—written by Abul Fazl, the books give detailed account of Akbar's reign. The Akbarnama is in three volumes and the *Ain-i-Akbari* is its third volume.
4. *Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh*—written by Badauni
5. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*—the autobiography of Jahangir
6. Padshahnama—written by Abdul Hamid Lahori
7. *Futuhat-i-Alamgiri*—written by Isar Das Nagar
8. Accounts by foreigners who visited India during the Mughal period such as **Ralph Fitch, William Hawkins, Sir Thomas Roe, Pater Mundy, Tavernier, Nicolao Manucci** and **Francois Bernier** provide us with very interesting information about the Mughal period.

Word Treasure

dak chowkies	:	postal halts
jagir	:	land given to a mansabdar in lieu of his services
chaghatay	:	one of the three Turkish language groups of Central Asia

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Sher Shah introduced a new silver coin called the .....

i) rupee ☐ ii) rupia ☐

iii) patta ☐ iv) sikka ☐

b. The state's land under Mughal administration was called .....

i) parauti ☐ ii) jagir ☐

iii) khalisa ☐ iv) bigha ☐

c. The Akbarnama was written by.....

i) Todar Mal ☐ ii) Humam ☐

iii) Abul Fazal ☐ iv) Tansen ☐

SAMPLE

d. A new religious order started by Akbar was referred to as .....

i) Din-i-ilahi ☐ ii) Sulh-i-Kul ☐

iii) Ain-i-Akbari ☐ iv) Jaziyah ☐

e. Jahangir was the title given to.....

i) Man Singh ☐ ii) Prince Salim ☐

iii) Prince Khurram ☐ iv) Prince Khusrau ☐

f. The reign of ..... has been described as the Golden Age of Mughal Empire.

i) Shah Jahan ☐ ii) Aurangzeb ☐

iii) Jahangir ☐ iv) Akbar ☐

g. The .....formed the ruling group in the Mughal Empire.

i) Diwan - tan ☐ ii) Mansabdars ☐

iii) Mir Bakshi ☐ iv) Mir Tuzuk ☐

h. Askari was one of the sons of .....

i) Humayun ☐ ii) Babur ☐

iii) Sher Shah Suri ☐ iv) Akbar ☐

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. Who was given the title Badshah Begum?

b. Why did the Rajput rulers revolt against Aurangzeb?

c. Mention two challenges that Jahangir had to face when he ascended the throne.

d. Write a short note on the Mughal relations with the Europeans during the reign of Jahangir.

e. What were the measures adopted by Akbar to expand his empire?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. What made Akbar one of the greatest rulers? Discuss.

b Can we say that Sher Shah was a great ruler and a visionary? Elaborate.

c. What were the main features of the Mughal Court?

d. Discuss the problems faced by Aurangzeb on ascending the throne.

e. Discuss the military campaigns undertaken by Shah Jahan when he succeeded the throne.

HOTS

Why there were two different courts in Mughal Empire Diwan-E-Aim and Diwane-E-Khas?

SAMPLE

4. Write whether the following statements are true of false.

a. Babur was great grandson of Timur. .....

b. Akbar ascended the throne at the age of 18. .....

c. *Sulh-i-Kul* and *Din-i-llahi* were started by Akbar. .....

d. The wazir looked after army and military affairs. .....

e. In Mughal administration, the mir bakshi was in charge of military affairs. .....

f. Sher Shah laid the foundation of the Sur Dynasty. .....

g. Shah Jahan had five sons.

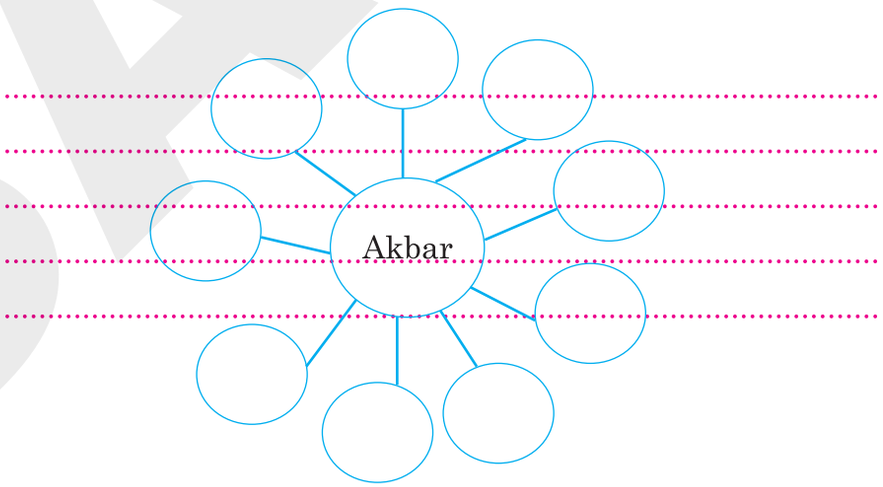
5. Match the following.

Ministers/Officers	Functions
1. Mir Bakshi	(i) supervised the artillery
2. Daroga-i-dak chowki	(ii) religious affairs
3. Mir Atish	(iii) in charge of imperial post
4. Khan-i-Saman	(iv) army and military affairs
5. Qazi	(v) looked after imperial household

6. Give one word answer.

1. My name meant 'light of the world'. .....
2. I was a literary figure in Akbar's court. .....
3. I visited the court of Jahangir. .....
4. I was Akbar's revenue minister. .....
5. I was named after the Sufi Saint. .....

7. Fill the chart with the names of the nine gems in Akbar's court.



SAMPLE

8. **Many battles were fought during Mughal rule. Can you fill in the following blanks?**

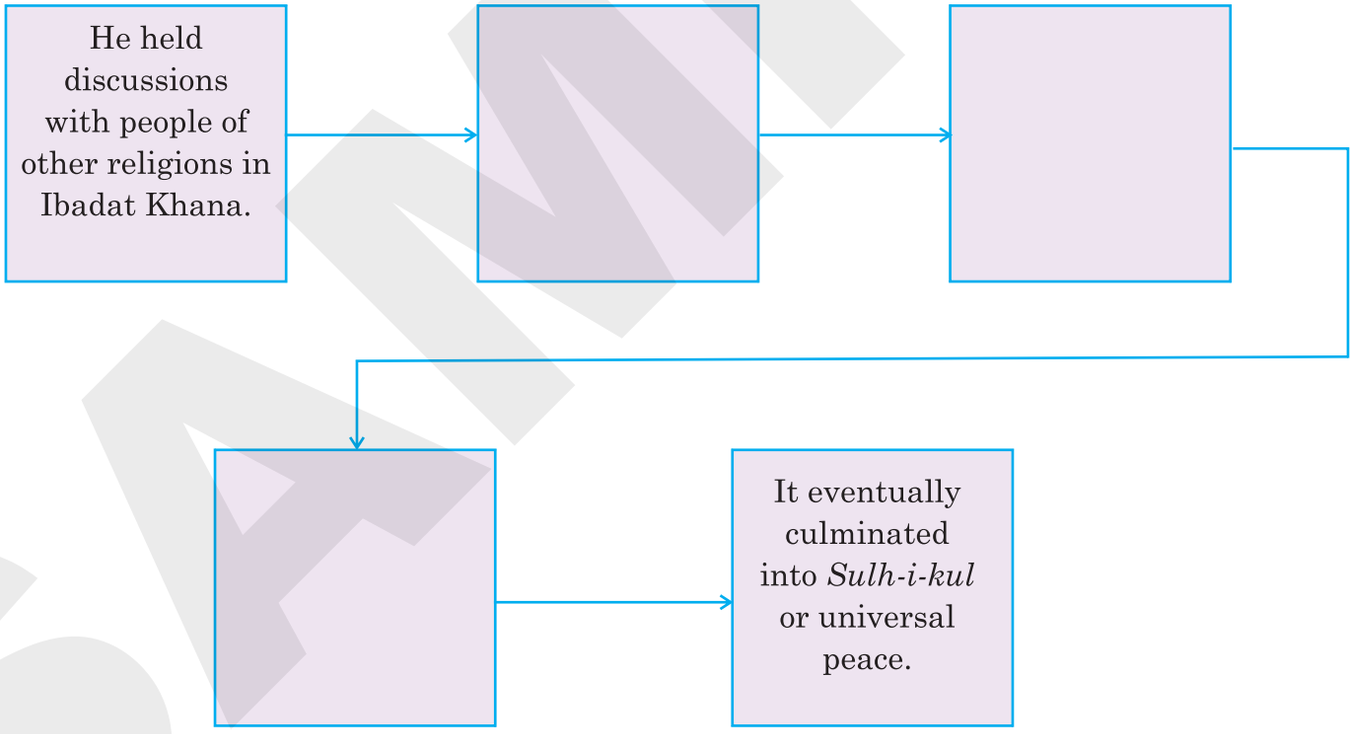
	Name of the battles	Who fought against whom	Years
a.	1st battle of Panipat	.....	.....
b.	Battle of Haldighati	.....	.....
c.	Battle of Khanua	.....	.....
d.	Battle of Chausa	.....	.....

Value Based Questions

Personally, which measures taken by Akbar appeal to you the most? Which of these do you think made him a good human being? Write a short note giving you views.

Activity Zone

a. We know that Akbar was a tolerant monarch. Fill in the spaces given below to show the chain of his policies towards people of other religions.



b. From the study of Mughal history can we say that the Mughals such as Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Akbar were greatly influenced by women in their life and policies? Write an essay to substantiate your point.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

MUGHAL EMPIRE

BABUR (AD1526-1530)

- King of Fergana and founder of the Mughal empire
- Invited by Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar and Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab, to invade India
- Defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526
- Defeated Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanua in 1527
- Defeated the Afghans in the Battle of Ghaghra in 1528

HUMAYUN (AD1530-1556)

- Eldest son of Babur
- Became Padshah (emperor) of India
- Defeated by Sher Shah
- Recaptured Delhi and Agra in 1555 and re-established Mughal rule

AKBAR(AD1556-1605)

- Crowned emperor at fourteen years of age
- Defeated Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat
- Extended empire through direct conquests, matrimonial alliances and winning the trust of Rajput rulers by giving them high positions in administration
- Founded a new religious order called *Din-i-llahi*
- Abolished *sati* and child marriage and legalised widow remarriage
- Empire extended from Hindu Kush to Brahmaputra and Himalayas to Goadavari

AURANGZEB (AD1658-1707)

- Assumed the title of *Alamgir* or Conqueror of the World
- Conservative Muslim and led an austere life
- Reign can be broadly divided into two distinct phases

→ Phase I (1658 to 1681): when stationed in North India

→ Phase II (1681 to 1707): when stationed in the Deccan

- Adopted negative policies that hampered the integrity of the vast Mughal Empire
- Under him empire was the largest, stretching from Kashmir to Jinji in the south and from the Hindukush to Chittagong in the east

SHAH JAHAN (AD1628-1658)

- Led several military campaigns to subdue trouble some opponents
- Defeated and killed chieftain of Bundelkhand Raja Jujhar Singh in 1636
- Controlled the Portuguese and ousted them from Hugli in Bengal
- Annexed Ahmednagar and forced Bijapur and Golconda to accept Mughal suzerainty
- Built the Taj Mahal, one of the Seven Wonders of the World

JAHANGIR (AD1628-1658)

- Son of Akbar
- Continued Akbar's policy of winning over the Rajputs through matrimonial alliances
- Had strong sense of justice
- Promoted Nur Jahan to the status of Padshah Begum

Administration

Absolute power of emperor

- Helped by Wazir (prime minister), Qazi (judicial chief) and other officials
- Regular audience held at *Diwan-i-Aam* and *Diwan-i-Khas*
- Empire divided into *subhas, sarkars* and *parganas*

Mansabdari system

- Graded rank system; not hereditary
- Mansabdars (officers) appointed by king- paid in cash or jagirs

Land revenue under Raja Todar Mal

- Land categorised into Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar
- Assessed on 10 years' produce
- Land measured in *bighas*
- Tax paid through cash or kind
- Revenue record kept

SAMPLE

Social Change—Mobile and Settled Communities

Key Highlights

- Changes in the country's caste structure
- Tribes, nomads and itinerant groups
- The process of state formation in the context of tribal groups like Gonds and Ahoms

HISTORY

Let's Start With

The arrival of Arabs, Turks and Afghans during the early Medieval period marked the fusion of the indigenous and the foreign streams of culture. This fusion introduced new elements in all aspects of the county's social life.

Foreign invasion by Turks, Afghan and Mongols all accelerated and diversified the social reform that was taking place at that time. They had their own customs, traditions, value systems, etc. which were completely different. So, their arrival led to marked variations in the existing social structure:

- New social classes and castes emerged.
- The position of women also changed with the new social order.
- Another type of society that emerged was the tribal society that was more or less based on equality.

CASTE STRUCTURE

1. During early Medieval period (AD 800-1200) the caste system continued to be rigid with four main castes of *brahmins,kshatriyas, vaishyas* and *shudras*.

SAMPLE

2. The position of women declined and they were subjected to evil practices such as *sati, jauhar,* child marriage and polygamy. But in South India, they were held in great honour. They were educated in various branches of learning and fine arts.
3. During the Sultanate period (AD 1206-1526) the society was characterised by the segregation of two dominant communities — Muslims and Hindus. The caste system was rigid and caste rules were strictly followed, especially in marriages.
4. Social evils such as the *purdah* system and *sati* were widely prevalent during the Sultanate period.
5. Under the Mughals (AD 1526-1707) the ruling class, nobility and officials enjoyed privileges and led luxurious lives. Women continued to suffer from social evils.

Fact File

The term *tribe* is derived from Latin *tribus,* meaning the name of the tripartite ethnic divisions of the original Roman state.

TRIBES, NOMADS AND ITINERANT GROUPS

Tribe is supposed to be a social group with its own unique identity and administration. Some scholars have used the term to signify an ethnic group that was not organized around urban centres.

Nomads are communities of people that move with cattle from one place to another, rather than settle down permanently in one location. Many cultures have been traditionally nomadic, but traditional nomadic behavior is increasingly rare in industrialized countries. There are three kinds of nomads: **hunter-gatherers** moving between hunting grounds, **pastoral** nomads moving between pastures and **'peripatetic** nomads' offering their skills and crafts. The terms 'nomads' and 'itinerant communities' are often used interchangeably.

Tribals and nomads have always been a sizeable part of the population. Let us learn more about some important tribes.

State Formation in Tribal Societies

The Gonds

One of the most important tribe in India is Gonds, numbering about 4 million, are the largest ethnic group in Central India. Gondwana, or the land of the Gonds, is a loosely defined area of south-eastern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra and parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and northern Andhra Pradesh.

The region was home to several Gond kingdoms from the 15th century to the mid-18th century, when the Marathas expanded into the region from the west. Ruins of forts of Gond rulers who ruled during the 13th and 14th centuries have been found. They expanded their kingdoms through matrimonial alliances with other rulers. The Gonds are predominantly

SAMPLE

Hindus and speak a Dravidian language. They are mainly organized into tribes in small villages.

Gonds

Social Structure, Occupation and Beliefs

Gond society is very structured unlike other tribal groups in which egalitarianism (equality) is common. They generally lead simple lives. Their houses are plain and also have cattle sheds. They are traditionally agriculturalists and practise shifting cultivation.

The Gonds have a distinct pantheon of gods and spirits whom they worship, along with Hindu gods and goddesses.

The *Akbarnama* mentions the Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga that had 70,000 villages. The kingdom was divided into *garhs* under a particular Gond clan. The *garhs* were further divided into units of 84 villages called *chaursi* which was subdivided into *barhots* consisting of 12 villages each.

Gond's struggle with the Mughals

Statue of Rani Durgawati

Aman Das who assumed the title of Sangram Shah was the Gondraj a of Garha Katanga. His son, Dalpat, married Princess Durgawati, the daughter of Chandel Rajput Raja of Mahoba. However, since Dalpat died early Rani Durgawati started ruling on behalf of her five-year-old son, Bir Narain. She fought against Baz Bahadur the Sultan of Malwa. She carried out many public welfare work in her kingdom. The Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga in 1565. Rani Durgawati was defeated despite strong resistance. She and her son died in an effort to save their kingdom. The Mughals captured a huge booty of precious coins and elephants from the Gond kingdom and annexed part of the kingdom and granted the rest to Chandra Shah, an uncle of Bir Narain. Despite the fall of Garha Katanga, the Gond kingdoms survived for some time.

The Ahoms

The Ahoms ruled parts of present-day Assam for nearly 600 years from 1228 to 1826. According to historians, the Ahoms were members of the Shan tribe (an ethnic group of South-east Asia) that came to Assam after crossing the Patkai Hills in the north-east in the early 13th century.

Fact File

The name Assam is an anglicised version of Ahom. Till the 13th century, Assam was known as Kamrupa or Pragajyotisha. Its capital was Guwahati or Pragyajyotisha.

SAMPLE

The Beginning

The Ahom leader **Sukapha** befriended the local tribals and began forming a state. He managed to establish his capital at Charaideo (near present-day Sibsagar) in AD 1253 and started consolidating his kingdom. The Ahom kingdom grew in strength under different rulers for the next 300 years.

Pavillion from which the Ahom royalty watched sporting events

Suhunmun (who later adopted the Hindu name of Swarga Narayan) was the most important Ahom ruler in the 16th century. The kingdom attained great heights under his leadership.

The Ahom kings were called *Swargadeos*. They divided their kingdom into provinces under governors called *borphukons*. Unlike most dynasties, they did not necessarily rule from a single line. Kings were chosen from a few families that were descendants of the first Ahom king. The selection was made by a council comprising five members called *patra mantris*. In times of dispute, the *patra mantris* themselves ruled. This system had several shortcomings and was the reason behind the palace intrigues in the 17th and 18th centuries, which eventually led to the decline of Ahom rule.

Struggle with the Mughals

By the middle of the 16th century, the Ahoms controlled eastern Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley, after defeating the Mughals. The Ahoms built a large state and by the 1660s, they could even make high quality gunpowder and cannons. In 1662, the Mughals under Mir Jumla attacked the Ahom kingdom.The Ahoms were defeated despite resisting bravely. The Mughals could not control over this region directly for a long time.

End of Ahom Rule

The Ahom state depended upon forced labour called **paiks**. Each village had to send a number of forced labour by rotation. Many times, thickly populated areas were shifted to less populated places leading to breaking up of Ahom clans.

Burmese Invasion

Their power declined in the latter half of the 18th century when the Burmese army invaded the Ahom kingdom and set up a puppet Ahom king. Later, the British defeated the Burmese in the First Anglo-Burmese War. This allowed the British to convert the Ahom kingdom into a principality, which led to the end of Ahom rule.

Society

Ahom society was divided into clans or *khels*. A *khel* often controlled several villages. Their society consisted of royal family, aristocracy, four priestly groups and the remaining subjects. The peasant was given land by his village community.

SAMPLE

Religion

The Ahoms worshipped their own tribal gods. The kings granted land grants to the temples, Brahmanas, poets and scholars. In the 18th century, Hinduism became the main religion. But the Ahom kings did not completely give up their traditional beliefs after adopting Hinduism. *Buranjis,* the historical works of the Ahoms, were written in the Ahom language.

Word Treasure

itinerant groups	:	wandering groups/peripatetic : itinerant or nomadic
shifting cultivation	:	an agricultural system in which plots of lands are cultivated temporarily and then abandoned
paiks	:	forced labourers
khels	:	clans
buranjis	:	historical work of Ahoms
charsi	:	a group of 84 village under Ahom
borphukans	:	governors

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The Ahom kings were called ..... .

i) Kshatriyas ☐ ii) peripatetic nomads ☐

iii) Swargadeos ☐ iv) Iranis ☐

b. The Ahoms brought with them a system of forced labour called ..... .

i) Paibos ☐ ii) Paik ☐

iii) Khel ☐ iv) Patro ☐

c. Asaf khan attacked ..... in 1565.

i) Garha Katanga ☐ ii) Patkai Hills ☐

iii) Charaideo ☐ iv) Bir Narain ☐

d. The Ahoms ruled present day Assam for nearly ..... .

i) 800 years ☐ ii) 700 years ☐

iii) 1800 years ☐ iv) 600 years ☐

e. The largest ethnic group in Central India were the ..... .

i) Adivasis ☐ ii) Gonds ☐

iii) Ahoms ☐ iv) Marathas ☐

SAMPLE

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. Name two itinerant groups.

b. What evidence shows the existence of Gond kingdoms in the 13th and 14th centuries?

c. Who were the *Swargadeos*?

d. Mention two features of the caste structure prevalent during the Medieval period.

e. Write a short note on the history of Ahoms.

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. Give an account of the administration of Ahoms.

b Compare the position of women in North and South India during AD 800-1200.

c. Discuss the social conditions in North India during AD 800-1200.

d. Why did the power of the Ahoms decline in the latter half of the 18th century?

1. Do you think that tribes have been given a fair position in our society after independence? Justify your answer.
2. Is it important the tribes and nomads preserve their culture? What is their relevance in present society?
3. Prepare a list of the lifeskills that can be learnt from the lives of the tribes and nomads.

4. Write whether the following statements are true of false.

a. The caste system was very rigid in the Medieval period. .....

b. In South India, women had a respectable position in society in the period AD 800-1200. .....

c. The Gonds are the largest tribe in western India. .....

d. Buranjis were religious books written during the rule of the Ahoms. .....

e. Bushmen are the tribes from Sri Lanka. .....

5. Match the following.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Itinerant	(i) Ahom
2. Sukapha	(ii) unit of villages
3. Adivasi	(iii) written record of events
4. Chaursi	(iv) Indian tribals
5. Chronicles	(v) nomadic

6. Identify them.

a. Patra mantris

b. Khel

c. Sukapha

d. Sati

e. Garh

SAMPLE

Value Based Questions

What do you think could have been the reason for the low status of women in the Medieval period? How was it different from their status today?

Activity Zone

a. Compare the society in which you live with that of the Medieval period in order to understand the social changes that have occurred over the centuries.

How to go about it:

On a sheet of paper draw the table given below and fill in the blanks with information that you have gathered by observing the world around you and finding out from various sourcer.

Major economic activities	....	....
Condition of women	....	....
Facilities/ opportunities for the weaker sections of society	....	....

The project will help you understand the kind of progress modern society has made in today's world.

b. Write an essay on at least three such tribes that have undergone a major change in contrast to their past history.

Steps

1. Identify the three tribes that you will discuss in your essay.
2. Use Internet resources and your local or school library to carry out your research. Research the origins of each tribe and its history.
3. Establish whether these tribes have witnessed a decline or are still surviving well. Identify the causes of their decline or increased prosperity.

SAMPLE

REVISION WEB CHART

Case Structure during the Medieval period

- Rigid caste system
- Four main castes of *brahmins, kshatriyas, vaishyas* and *shudras*
- Society divided into two dominant communities—Muslims and Hindus
- The ruling class, nobility and officials led luxurious lives
- Women continued to suffer from social evils

TRIBES

Gonds

- Largest ethnic group in Central India with a population of about 4 million
- Organized into tribes in small villages Several Gond kingdoms existed from the 13th century to the mid-18th century
- Expanded their kingdoms through matrimonial alliances
- Traditionally agriculturalists and practise shifting cultivation
- Worshipped pantheon of Gods along with Hindu gods and goddesses
- Defeated by the Mughals under Asaf Khan in 1565

Ahoms

- Ahom state formed by Sukapha with capital at Charaideo (near Sibsagar) in AD 1253
- The Ahom kings were called *Swargadeos*
- Divided kingdom into provinces under governors called *borphukans*
- The most important Ahom ruler in the 16th century was Suhunmun or Swarga Narayan
- Kings were chosen from a few families that were descendants of the first Ahom king
- Worshipped their own tribal gods
- Deteated by Mughals under Mir Jumla in 1662

SAMPLE

Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates

Key Highlights

- Popular trends that emerged during the Medieval period
- The Bhakti movement and its leading exponent
- Nathpanthis, Yogis and Siddhas
- The Sufi movement
- Teachings of Kabir and Guru Nanak

HISTORY

Let's Start With

Kabir and Guru Nanak were some of the numerous saints of the Medieval period who brought about social awakening and cultural changes throughout the country.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS (AD800-1800)

The Medieval Period was marked by a fusion of various culture, religious developments and ideas along with the emergence of religious teachers who laid emphasis on the devotion of God. Sikhism was founded under the leadership of Gurus. Besides it Islam took a broad, buoyant route to the heart of simple people. Christianity also started to make its mark in Indian-sub-continent.

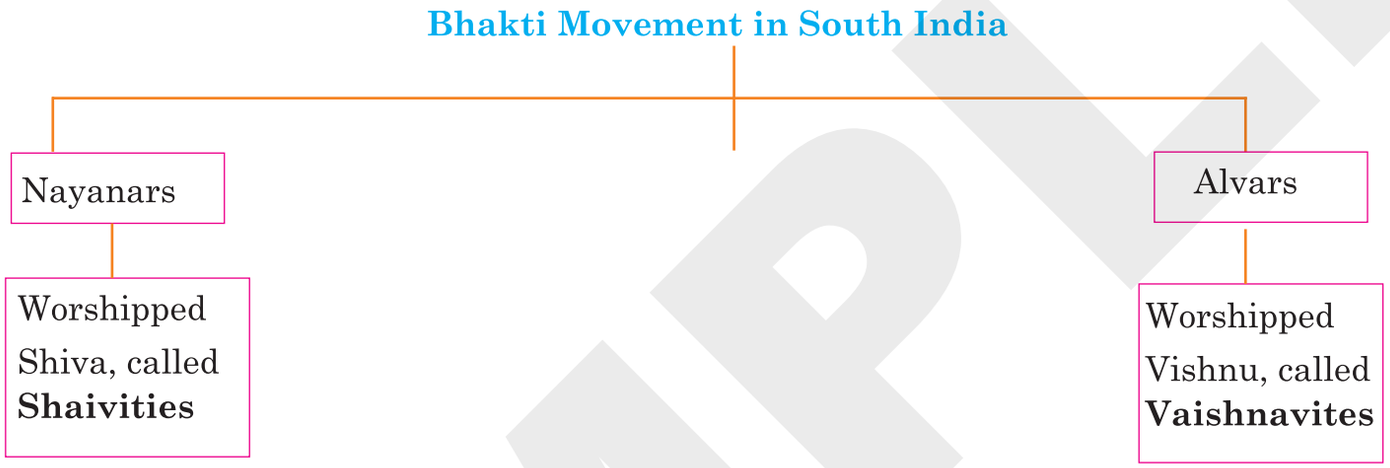
BHAKTI MOVEMENT

The term *'bhakti'* means devotion. The supreme entity or authority with exceptional power of knowledge whether in the form of Guru or formless entity. The Early Medieval period saw the rise and spread of the Bhakti Movement in South India, which later spread to North India.

Led in South India by two streams of popular saints called **Nayanars** and **Alvars**, the

movement attracted people from all sections of society due to its emphasis on simple means and practices to attain salvation. The Nayanars worshipped Shiva and Alvars worshipped Vishnu. By the 15th century, both worshippers of Shiva and Vishnu called **Shaivites** and **Vaishnavites** respectively, were popular in North India as well.

The Bhakti saints spread the message of love through hymns. They were followers of either the **Saguna** School (believers of god with a form) or the Nirguna School (believers of a formless god) of bhakti. They were very popular with the masses because they preached in popular languages such as Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and Telugu. Their teachings were simple and drew inspiration from the Bhagwad Purana and the Bhagwad Gita.



Common Teachings of Bhakti Saints

Bhakti teachings emphasised:

- Gaining true knowledge from a *guru* or teacher in order to attain salvation
- Devotion to one God (monotheism)
- Equality irrespective of caste, colour and creed
- Brotherhood
- The virtues of kindness and purity of heart and mind

Famous Bhakti Saints

Shankaracharaya: He was the propounder of the philosophy of *Advaita* (non-dualism). The greatest religious leader was born in Kerala in the ninth century. The doctrine of *Advaitavada* advocated that god is unique and that God and the created world are one. He taught that salvation was possible through devotion to God, strengthened by knowledge. It was called *Jnan Marg*. He established four *mathas* or centres of Hindu culture in the four corners of India:

1. **Jyotiramatha** at Badrinath in the north
2. **Sharadapitha** at Dwarka in the west

SAMPLE

3. **Govardhanamatha** at Puri in the east

4. **Shringerimatha** in the south.

Ramanuja: He preached during the 12th century. He treated all human beings as equal. According to him, everyone could, by the worship of God, attain salvation.

Sant Tukaram

Saints of Maharashtra: 13th to 17th century was periode in which large number of Saint poet came up with their creation in Maharashtra. Janeshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram, Sakkubai and the family of Chokhamela were some of the important bhakti saints of Maharashtra. Here, the regional tradition of *bhakti* focused on the Vitthala (a form of Vishnu). These saints rejected all outward forms of ritualism, caste differences and emphasized on brotherhood, oneness and humanity. They believed in living the life of a householder, earning their living and helping their fellow beings.

Ravidas : He was a prominent spiritual leader who founded the Ravidasi sect. He criticised brahmanical practices and motivated his followers to challenge discrimination on the ground of caste.

Ravidas

Shankardeva : He was the founder of the Neo-Vaishnaviti sect called Ek Sarana Naam Dharma in Assam. He was a great social reformer and creative genius.

Madhvacharya : Madhvacharya was one of the pioneers of the *Vedanta* philosophy during the Medieval period. He propounded the philosophy of *Tattvavada,* popularly called *Dvaita* or Dualistic school of Hindu philosophy.

Nimbarka : He was another great pioneer of Medieval *Vedanta* philosophy. He initiated the school of *Dvaitadvaita* or duality in unity.

Narsinha Mehta (Gujrat), Vallabhacharya (Vrindavan), Basava (Karnataka), Dadu Dayal (Ahmedabad) were some other important bhakti saints who spread the Bhakti Movement in their respective regions.

Nathpanthis, Yogis and Siddhas

The Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis rejected the traditional religions and advocated salvation through meditation on the formless **ultimate reality** and oneness with it by yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.

Case Study : Sant Kabir

Kabir was the most ardent disciple of Sant Ramananda. He gave concrete shape to his guru's social philosophy. He was courageous enough to criticise harmful practices in both Hinduism and Islam. He had a profound influence on Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. Many poems of Kabir can be found in the *Adi Granth*. He preached his thoughts in

SAMPLE

beautiful couplets called *dohas*. These were composed in the local dialect. His *dohas* are popular even today.

There is no agreement among scholars over the birth of Kabir. However, they all agree that a weaver named Niru and his wife Nima brought up the child.

Kabir worked as a weaver and preached in the neighbourhood of Varanasi all his life. His teachings emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity and helped to bring the two sects together. When Kabir died at Maghar near Gorakhpur, there was a dispute over his mortal remains, which both the Hindus and Muslims claimed. The Hindus wanted to cremate him and the Muslims wanted to bury him. It is believed that at that time, Kabir himself appeared and asked them to raise the cloth which covered his dead body. When people raised the cloth, they found that the body had vanished, and a heap of flowers had replaced it. The Hindus burned half of it, and the rest were buried by the Muslims at Maghar.

Case Study : Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith, was born in Talwandi, northwest of Lahore (Pakistan) in 1469. He was one of the greatest saints of the Bhakti Movement. Guru Nanak founded Sikhism. The word Sikh is derived from the Guru Nanak Sanskrit 'shishya' meaning 'disciple'. The Sikhs are disciples of their ten gurus. Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was the first Guru and Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708), the last.

In 1496, he had an extraordinary spiritual experience (enlightenment), after which he travelled extensively to spread the message of love and brotherhood. Guru Nanak preached through *kirtans, bhajans* (devotional songs) and *ragas* and, people flocked to listen to him. His hymns and songs were compiled in a book called the *Adi Granth*. He established *sangats* (people sitting together to listen to the Guru) and *pangats* (people eating together in *langar* or free community kitchen).

A few days before his death, he called a congregation of his followers and chose his disciple Angad as successor. **Guru Angad** compiled the *Adi Granth* organized **Gurmukhi** (the script of the Punjabi anguage). The other gurus in order were **Guru Amardas, Guru Ramdas, Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Harkrishan, Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh**. The last guru organized the Sikhs into a disciplined, military order of Sikh-saints called Khalsa (the pure). He established the five symbols of Sikhism: *kangha* (comb), *kesh* (long hair), *kada* (iron bracelet), *kachcha* (underwear) and *kirpan* (sword or dagger).

Teachings of Kabir	Teachings of Guru Nanak
Emphasised that there is one God. Some call it Ram and some Rahim	Believed in monotheism or one God. Emphasised *sumran* (total devotion to God).
Taught that God lives not in temples or mosques, but in the heart of every individual	Conceived God a formless *(nirankara)* and called him by various names such as Rama, Rahim, Hari and Govind.
Promoted brotherhood among people	Persuaded his followers to reject the caste system and inculcate the virtues of humility, charity, forgiveness and truthfulness.
Rejected the caste system	Discarded idolatry (the worship of images).
Discarded discrimination based on religion	Reaffirmed the ethical ideas of human equality, saying there was no distinction between human beings. He preached to all without any distinction of caste, creed or colour.
Ridiculed all evil practices such as *sati,* the *purdah* system and the superiority of the brahmins	Condemned superstitions and considered them a mark of cultural backwardness. He educated people to distinguish superstitions from religious values.

NEW RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH INDIA

The period after 13th century was marked by a new wave of Bhakti Movement in north India. It was also the time when new professionals like peasants, traders, craftsmen, labourers and others were emerging. These new professional classes were willing to listen to the teachings and ideas of *bhakti* saints and thus helped in its widespread appeal. Some of the well-known saints who propagated Bhakti Movement in north India were Chaitanya, Sant Ramananda, Tulsidas, Mirabai and others.

Chaitanya

Sant Ramananda : He was a worshipper of Rama. He opposed distinction of caste, creed or sex. He was an exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity, universal brotherhood, tolerance and complete surrender to one God. Among his disciples were **Kabir, Ravidas, Dhanna** and **Pipa.** He was the first Bhakti saint to preach in Hindi.

Tulsidas

Chaitanya : He was a Bhakti saint who popularised the Bhakti Movement in Bengal, Assam and Orissa, He was a devotee of Krishna and emphasised universal love as the first step towards God. He believed that one can experience God's existence through love and devotion, song and dance. *Kirtanas,* devotional songs sung in chorus accompanied by instrumental music, were a feature of his congregations.

Tulsidas : He was a reformer and philosopher who was well known for his devotion to Lord Rama. He wrote the *Ramcharitmana's*. According to him Lord is to be approached by faith *(bhakti)* and single-minded devotion.

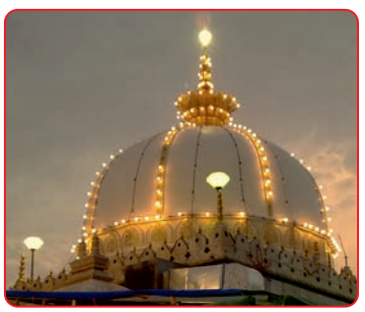
Mirabai : She was only female figure of the Bhakti Movement. She was married into the ruling family of Mewar. She was an ardent devotee of Krishna. She composed various devotional songs, known as *Mira's bhajans*, which are popular even today. Mirabai spent most of her time in the company of the devotees of Krishna.

Mirabai

THE SUFI MOVEMENT

The arrival of Islam in India marked a turning point in history as changes and innovations occurred in the fields of art, architecture, music, history, literature and social relations. Indian society soon became a mixture of people belonging to different regions with varied cultural practices.

Along with these changing social practices, which had their origins in West Asia, it was also responsible for the rise of Sufism. A large number of Sufi saints migrated to India after the establishment of the Turkish empire here. Sufism is a common term given to Islamic mysticism—the belief that one can become united with God through prayer and meditation and by living a simple and strict life. The Sufis were inspired by teachings from the **Quran.** They organized themselves into *silsilahs* or religious orders. Each Sufi order-lived in a *khandah* or hermitage. The main religious orders were **Chishti, Suhrawardi** and **Naqshbandi.** Each was headed by a teacher or pir and had several disciples or *murids*. Some of the famous Sufi saints were Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, Baba Farid, Nizamuddin Auliya and Shaikh Salim Chishti. The Sufi saints were respected by Hindus and Muslims alike.



Dargah of Muinuddin Chisthi, Ajmer

SAMPLE

Moinuddin Chishti

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti came to India in AD 1192. After living in Lahore and Delhi for some time, he shifted to Ajmer. His fame spread far and wide. He died in AD 1235. His mausoleum or *dargah* at Ajmer is a place of pilgrimage, where thousands come every year from all over the world.

Baba Farid

Baba Shaikh Farid was one of the founding fathers of the Chishti Sufi order. He became a disciple of Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, who was a disciple of Sheikh Moinuddin Chishti. He preached in Haryana and Punjab. He insisted **that the only way to love God was to love the people he had created.** Some of his verses are included in the *Adi Granth* and his followers included both Hindus and Muslims.

Nizamuddin Auliya and Salim Chishti

Hazrat Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya and Nasiruddin Chirag, of Delhi, and Salim Chishti Sikii were the other Sufi saints of fame. They preached that *Ishwar* and *Allah* are two different names of the same Superior Being. Nizamuddin Auliya lived in Delhi during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and preached religious tolerance and love for humanity.

The Dargah of Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi

Common Teachings of Sufi Saints

- God is one. Different religions are different paths to the same God. Therefore, all religions should be respected.
- God is almighty and all men are his children.
- All human beings are equal and one must love all human beings.
- Rituals are not necessary to reach God—he can be reached through love and devotion.
- Music is one of the ways to reach God.

IMPACTS OF THE BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS

As a result of the Bhakti and Sufi Movements, a new form of worship emerged which inspired religious reforms. It gave a ray of hope to the downtrodden because it opposed the rigid caste system. It also led to the growth of local languages because the Bhakti and Sufi saints preached in the language of the common man. Rulers, such as Akbar, were influenced by it and followed a policy of religious tolerance.

SAMPLE

Word Treasure

bhakti	:	devotion
inspiration	:	the act of influencing or suggesting opinions
philosophy	:	a system of philosophical concepts
reformer	:	one who works for reform

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Ramanuja preached during .....

i) 1st century ☐ ii) 11th century ☐

iii) 12th century ☐ iv) 10th century ☐

b. According to the doctrine of Advaitavada, ...

i) God is mysterious ☐ ii) God is everywhere ☐

iii) God is unique ☐ iv) God is knowledge ☐

c. The *Ramcharitmanas* was written by.....

i) Surdas ☐ ii) Ravidas ☐

iii) Tulsidas ☐ iv) Dadu Dayal ☐

d. Gurmukhi is the script of this language .....

i) Urdu ☐ ii) Tamil ☐

iii) Hindi ☐ iv) Punjabi ☐

e. The word 'Sikh' is derived from the Sanskrit word .....

i) akshaya ☐ ii) griha ☐

iii) shishya ☐ iv) kesh ☐

f. He was a famous Sufi saint .....

i) Chisti ☐ ii) Ramanuja ☐

iii) Sant Kabir ☐ iv) Chaitanya ☐

g. During the reign of Alauddin Khalji ..... saint preached religious tolerance.

i) Nizamuddin Auliya ☐ ii) Hazrat Khwaja ☐

iii) Salim Chishti ☐ iv) Nasiruddin Chirag ☐

SAMPLE

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. Who was Shankracharya?

b. What was the difference between the Alvars and Nayanars?

c. Name the sacred book of the Sikhs. Who compiled it?

d. Who was Mirabai?

e. What were the teachings of Shankaracharaya?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. Explain the spread of Bhakti movement in south India.

b What was the impact of the Bhakti and Sufi movements?

c. State the main teachings of Kabir.

d. How were the Sufi saints organized?

HOTS

1. Explain the common teachings of the Bhakti and Sufi Movements.
2. What was the role of music in the propogation of bhakti and sufi saints?

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. Sufi's were inspired by teaching from the ..... .

b. The word 'Sufism' is derived from an Arabic word ..... .

c. ..... were devotional songs sung in chorus.

d. Kabir worked as a ..... in Varanasi.

e. The Bhakti saints followed either the ..... or .....school.

f. Sant Ramanand was the first saint to preach in ..... .

5. Write whether the following statements are true of false.

a. Guru Nanak was deeply influenced by Kabir's dohas. .....

b. Guru Angad organized the Gurmukhi script. .....

c. Shankaracharya founded five *mathas*. .....

d. The Alvars were worshippers of Vishnu. .....

e. Chaitanya was a devotee of Lord Rama. .....

f. Govardharnath is in puri in the east. .....

SAMPLE

6. Match the following.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Silsilah	(i) Tulsidas
2. Ramacharitmanas	(ii) bhajans
3. Adi Granth	(iii) religious order
4. Mirabai	(iv) dohas
5. Kabir	(v) kirtanas
6. Chaitanya	(vi) Guru Angad

7. Explain the following terms briefly.

a. Pir b. Silsilah c. Nirankara

d. Murid e. Khanqah f. Sangats

8. All saints believed that religion is essentially one and only names are different. Find out the common features of all religious teachings. Two are done for you.

a. God is one

b. .....

c. .....

d. .....

e. .....

f. .....

g. rejected the caste system

h. .....

Value Based Questions

Collect a few dohas of Kabir and explain what messages they convey.

How to go about the project

Seek the help of your Hindi teacher and elders in the family to find out these dohas. You can refer the books on Kabir in your library.

This project will open your eyes to the simplicity of Kabir's thoughts and expressions.

Activity Zone

Prepare a list of the lifeskills that we can learn from the Bhakti and Sufi saints. Are the teachings of the Bhakti and Sufi saints relevant in today's society? Write a speech on the topic.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

BHAKTI MOVEMENT

Salient Features

- Devotion to only one God or supreme entity
- Preached the message of love through hymns
- Denounced the caste system
- Emphasized simple means and practices to attain salvation
- Preached the virtues of kindness and purity of heart and mind
- Criticized many Brahmanical practices, rituals and customs
- Drew inspiration from the *Bhagwad Gita* and *Bhagwad Purana*
- Preached in popular languages such as Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and Telegu
- Promoted brotherhood

Famous Bhakti Saints

- Shankaracharaya
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- Ramanuja
- Kabir
- Guru Nanak
- Mira Bai
- Sant Ramananda
- Ravidas
- Namdeva
- Sant Tukaram
- Eknath
- Guru Ramdasa
- Sant Jnaneshwar

Guru Nanak: A Case Study

- Founder of the Sikh faith
- One of the greatest saints of the Bhakti Movement
- Emphasised *sumran* (total devotion to God)
- Preached through kirtans, bhajans and ragas
- Established *sangats* (people sitting together to listen to the Guru) and *pangats* (people eating together in *langar* or free community kitchen)
- Persuaded people to reject the caste system

Sant Kabir : A Case Study

- Disciple of Sant Ramananda
- Preached through couplets called *dohas* which were composed in the local dialect
- Emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity
- Rejected the caste system
- Ridiculed all evil practices such as *sati* and *purdah*
- Taught that God lives not in temples or mosques, but in the heart of every individual
- Promoted brotherhood among people

SUFI MOVEMENT

CommonTeachings

- Existence of only one almighty God
- All men are God's children
- Different religions are different paths to the same God
- Respect for all religions
- All human beings are equal and one must love all human beings
- Rituals are unnecessary; God can be Nizamuddin Auliya reached through love and devotion
- Music is one of the ways to reach God

Famous Bhakti Saints

- Muinuddin Chishti
- Baba Farid
- Nizamuddin Auliya
- Salim Chishti
- Nasiruddin Chirag

SAMPLE

The Flowering of Regional Cultures

Key Highlights

- Key developments that took place in the spheres of language, literature and art at regional level.
- The contribution of Bengal under the Palas, in the development of regional culture.

Let's Start With

HISTORY

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 800-1200)

Languages and Literature

Regional artist and writers got patronage from the Rajput Kings which in turn boosted the growth of regional languages and literature. While Sanskrit continued to be the main language for writing during this period, Pali and Prakrit were also used.

Some of the earliest works of Gujarati, Bengali and Marathi can be traced to this period.The literature of this period covers a wide range of themes and subjects such as poetry, drama, history, science, medicine, romance, grammar and religion. Some important works are:

Geet Govinda by Jayadev: It is an emotionally expressive poem describing the love of Radha and Krishna.

Somadeva's *Kathasaritasagar* is a collection of stories that reflect the social, economic, political and cultural scenario during the Medieval period.

Works on medicine such as the *Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita* and *Rugvinishchaya* were translated into Arabic.

In south India important literary works during this period include *Haravilasa* in Telugu by Srinadha, the *Ramayana* in Tamil by Kamban, the Mahabharata in Telugu by Tikkanna and Nanniah.

Other famous prose writers were **Dandin** and **Banabhatta. Bhavabhuti** was a great dramatist. Jain scholars such as **Hemachandra, Merutunga** and **Someshwara** were patronized by Solanki rulers and wrote books on Jain philosophy.

The first record on Kannada language is traced to Emperor Ashoka's Brahmagiri edict dated 230 BC. The first example of full-length Kannada language stone inscription can be found in the Halmidi inscription, dated 450 BC.

During this period south India witnessed:

- translation of many important works from Sanskrit into regional languages.
- the growth of literature in Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu. **Pampa, Ponna** and **Ranna** were the three jewels of Kannada literature.
- Bhakti saints spreading their messages in the regional languages, which gave these languages great impetus.

Malayalam

The Malayalam script produced in Kerala Cheras were first to use Malyalam language. The earliest literature was oral in nature due to the prevalence of ballads. Sanskrit language had a considerable influence on most of the regional languages including Malayalam. The example of combined work of both Sanskrit and Malayalam is **Manipravalam.** *Ramcharitam* was translated in Malayalam language in the 12th century.

A miniature painting

Painting

The old tradition of decorating walls of temples and palaces with **murals** (paintings on a wall, ceiling, or other large permanent surface) became popular during this time.

Miniature paintings—small paintings executed with great detail—developed because of the efforts of the Jain monks of western India and the painters of Bengal during the 9th and 11th centuries. The illustration of small texts on palm leaves with miniature paintings began in this period. Rajput rulers were great patrons of the art of painting.

The Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore, and the Sangita Mandapa show murals on the walls of the temples at Kanchipuram. Most paintings are executed on a surface of lime plaster.

SAMPLE

A mural on the wall of the Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore

Shiva as Nataraja and various goddesses are shown in these paintings.

Music

Indian classical music is mainly divided into two styles:

a. Hindustani → (Popular in North)

b. Carnatic → (Popular in South)

The Rajputs and the Cholas were great patrons of music and dance.

- Indian classical music, which is based on ragas, flourished during this period.
- The depiction of dance and music performances on the panels of their temples is a testimony of their love for music.
- A large number of statues of Nataraja or Dancing Shiva were produced during the Chola reign.

SULTANATE PERIOD (AD 1206-1526)

Languages and Literature

New languages such as Turkish, Arabic and Persian came to India with Turks. However, Sanskrit, Tamil and Prakrit continued to be the medium of literature. During this period, regional languages such as Hindi, Braj, Avadhi, Bengali, Gujarati, Oriya, Sindhi, Marathi,Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada flourished because they were used by Bhakti and Sufi saints such as Kabir, Nanak, Tukaram and Chaitanya.

Painting

The Delhi Sultans did not patronize the art of painting and, therefore, this art did not develop much during the Sultanate period.

- Some painters did make portraits in this period.
- Miniature paintings were widely used to illustrate books.
- Painting and the art of carving in wood advanced under the Vijayanagar rulers.

Sarangi

Music

New instrument invention and novelty in music were the bench mark of this period. The Turks brought the musical traditions of Central Asia with them. New musical instruments such as the *rabab* and the *sarangi* were introduced by them. **Amir Khusrau**, a musical genius, is believed to have invented the **sitar** and introduced many *ragas* of Indo-Arabic origin. Bhakti and Sufi saints gave a spurt to music through their singing. The Persian style of chorus singing—*qawwali*-was popularised by the Sufi saints.

SAMPLE

MUGHAL PERIOD (AD 1526-1707)

Languages and Literature

A page from Baburnama

Classical text were still written in sanskrit. Persian,Turkish and Arabic were also used. Among the important works of this period are Babur's *Baburnama* and Gulbadan Begum's *Humayunama,* which give an insight into the rule of these Mughal emperors.

Akbar's court had several luminaries from the literary field. He established a library and a department for the translation of Sanskrit works such as the *Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchatantra* and *Atharva Veda*. Scholars such as Abul Fazl, Faizi, and Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana adorned his court. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was a poet known for his *dohas* in Hindi.

Abul Fazl's *Akbarnama* and *Ain-i-Akbari* and Badauni's *Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh* are excellent historical works. The first Persian-Sanskrit dictionary called *Parsi Prakasha* was compiled during his reign.

Jahangir's *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* was an autobiographical account of his life. He was a great scholar of Persian, Turkish and Hindi.

Abdul Hamid Lahori, a court historian of Shah Jahan, wrote the *Padshahnama.*

Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, was a great scholar who translated the *Bhagvad Gita* and the *Upanishads*.

Aurangzeb did not have any interest in poetry or literature. However, on his orders Ishwardas Nagar compiled *Futuhat-i-Alamgiri*, a law digest for his reign.

Painting

A Rajasthani painting

Indian and Persian styles were blended to form the Mughal style paintings . All the painter were given royal workshop to get their best out. Under the Mughals, painting represented a blend of Indian and Persian styles. Miniature paintings were generally used to illustrate books. Portraits, scenes of court life, wildlife and hunting scenes, and illustrations of battle fronts were the dominant themes of these paintings.

Akbar established royal workshops or karkhanas, where painters from different regions could work together. Book illustration developed as an art. Bright colours like red and peacock blue were popular. The *Hamzanama,* which has a collection of 1200 paintings, was compiled during his reign. Daswant and Basawan were two great painters of that time.

Under Jahangir, painting attained great heights as he gave lavish grants to painters. His

interest in painting can be gauged from the fact that he could identify each artist's painting by its style. Important painters of his times were **Bishan Das, Mansur, Murad and Abdul Hasan.**

Shah Jahan was a patron of painting and carried forward the traditions of his father. Painters and artists were lavishly rewarded under him. **Mir Sayid Ali** and **Abdus Samad** were two famous painters during Shah Jahan's reign.

Aurangzeb disapproved of painting because of which many artists and painters migrated to other regions. Thus, in the 18th century, many regional schools of painting such as **Rajasthani, Kangra** and **Deccani** developed.

Rajasthani paintings are characterised by court scenes, scenes of royal festivities, portraits, hunting scenes, and stories about Lord Krishna.

Natural surroundings, romance elegance and delicacy are characteristic of Kangra paintings. They show an influence of the Bhakti cults. Gods depicted in these paintings are in human forms.

Music

Except for Aurangzeb, all the other Mughal emperors encouraged music. The Indian and Central Asian styles continued. **Tansen** was a well-known musician in Akbar's court. New styles of Hindustani music such as *khayal, thumri* and *ghazal* developed during the Mughal period and classical music received fresh life.

A mughal painting from the 17th century

Dance

Apart from evolution of language, paintings and other art forms, regional dances also emerged adding to the rich cultural heritage. *Kathak,* a dance form usually associated with North India, evolved into a distinct dance form during 15th and 16th century. The term *Kathak* originated from the Sanskrit word *katha,* which means *story* and *katthaka* in Sanskrit meaning who tells a story. Thus, kathak can be translated as a story enacted by storytellers. Mughal courts were the place were kathak evolved and was elaborately done. There are three schools or *gharanas* from where *kathak* draws its descent. These are Jaipur, Lucknow and Benaras.

Apart from *kathak,* the other classical dance forms that became popular, during the Medieval period, were *bharatnatyam* in Tamil Nadu, *Odissi* in Odisha, *kuchipudi* in Andhra Pradesh and *Manipuri* in Manipur.

Bengal: A Case Study

During the Medieval period, Bengal was ruled by the Palas. They also ruled over Bihar, parts of Odisha and Assam for over four centuries. They were great patrons of learning because of which language, literature, painting and music flourished in their time.

Language and Literature

The Palas were known for their active patronage of language and literature. Bengal witnessed Aryanisation around AD 1000, which led to the development of Bengali, Oriya and Assamese. A popular new language, a proto-Bengali form, was used by Buddhist poets here to compose the first poems of Bengali literature called *Charyapada.* It provides a realistic picture of Medieval Bengali society. Bengali literature in the Medieval age was often either religious or adaptations from other languages.

Painting

No paintings of the pre-Pala period have been found, not even wall paintings on religious buildings. Since the Pala rulers were Buddhists, most of the miniature paintings of their time are visual expressions of the Mahayana school of Buddhism. According to the Tibetan scholar **Taranatha, Dhiman** and his son **Vitpala** were the master sculptors and painters during the reigns of Dharmapala and Devapala. Various Buddhist manuscripts such as the *Pancharaksha, Astasahasrika,* and others have beautiful paintings. Approximately, 400 paintings survive, depicting a well-developed art form though limited to manuscript paintings. Scholars believe that the paintings of the Pala period definitely influenced the east Indian, Tibetan and Nepali paintings of the 14th century.

Music

Ektara

Not much information could be extracted from sources about music under the Pala. The composing of Charya (a musical form) shows the correlation between Bengali music and literature. **Sharangadeva,** who lived in the 13th century, wrote the Sangeet *Ratnakar,* which has an early account of *Charya.* Jaidev's songs in the *Geet Govinda* can be regarded as the forerunner of the Dhrupad form of Hindustani music. Another famous work in music is the *Srikrishna Kirtan* of **Chandidas.** Bengali music evolved because of its association with the Vaishnava Bhakti songs.

Bengali folk music has valuable heritage in a unique tradition named Baul which has also been influenced by regional music traditions. Folk music in Bengal is often accompanied by the ektar a, a one-stringed instrument. Other instruments include the dotara, dhol, flute and tabla.

Word Treasure

raga	:	a set of five or more musical notes on which a melody is based in Indian classical music
portrait	:	a painting, photograph or sculpture of a person with predominant facial expressions
khayal	:	imagination is meaning of this word in Arabic
thumri	:	a common genre of semi-classical Indian music; mystical love for Lord Krishna is one of the most popular subjects of thumri
ghazal	:	a form of poetry consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Except for ..... all other Mughal emperor encouraged music.

i) Jahangir ☐ ii) Akbar ☐

iii) Aurangzeb ☐ iv) Shah Jahan ☐

b. The Hindustani style of music is popular in .....

i) South India ☐ ii) Central India ☐

iii) North India ☐ iv) Western India ☐

c. He invented the sitar ..... .

i) Bhavabhuti ☐ ii) Someshwara ☐

iii) Murad ☐ iv) Amir Khusrau ☐

d. The Persian-Sanskrit dictionary compiled during Akbar's reign was called ..... .

i) Parsi Prakasha ☐ ii) Padshahnama ☐

iii) Hamzanama ☐ iv) Akbarnama ☐

e. One of the important painters in Jahangir's reign was ..... .

i) Dhiman ☐ ii) Murad ☐

iii) Chandidas ☐ iv) Basawan ☐

f. Apart from Sanskrit, the other language used during the Early Medieval period was ..... .

i) Gujarati ☐ ii) Bengali ☐

iii) Pali ☐ iv) Punjabi ☐

g. Srikrishna Kirtan is a famous work in music composed by..... .

i) Madanapala ☐ ii) Chandidas ☐

iii) Taranatha ☐ iv) Sureshvara ☐

h. When was Ramcharitmanas was translated in Malyalam ..... .

i) 12th century ☐ ii) 13th century ☐

iii) 11th century ☐ iv) 10th century ☐

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. Who wrote Geet Govind?

b. Name the regional languages that developed in north India in the Medieval period.

SAMPLE

c. What do you understand by miniature paintings? Give examples.

d. Mention two features of painting during the Sultanate period.

e. Name the three jewel of Kannada literature?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. What were the important developments in the sphere of music during AD 1200-1800?

b State the main features of Mughal paintings.

c. "The literature of Medieval period covers a wide range of themes and subjects." Elaborate.

d. Discuss the contribution of the Palas in the field of language and literature.

e. Highlight the literacy development and culture in Mughal era?

Write a note on the literacy achievements of the Mughal rulers.

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. The mahabharata was translated into Telugu by ..... .

b. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was a ..... in Akbar's court.

c. ..... and ..... were important painters during Akbar's time.

d. ..... is the dancing posture of Shiva.

e. The Persian style of chorus singing is called ..... .

f. Turks introduced musical instruments such as ..... and ..... .

5. Write whether the following statements are true of false.

a. Bishan Das was a famous literacy icon of Jahangir's reign. .....

b. The Jahangirnama is the autobiography of Jahangir. .....

c. Mural is the art of making small paintings. .....

d. Hindustani music is based on qawwali. .....

e. Carnatic music was popular in North India. .....

f. Apabhramsha was spoken only by the educated people. .....

6. Name them.

a. I am the collection of stories depicting all aspects of Medevial Period.

b. I wrote the Ramayana in Tamil.

c. I was the court historian of Shah Jahan.

d. I was the eldest son of Shah Jahan.

e. I was a great Islamic scholar and mathematician.

f. I depict the devotional love of Radha and Krishna.

SAMPLE

7. Look at the following picture and answer the questions.

a. What do you think the picture is depicting?

b. What is Baburnama?

c. Who wrote it?

d. How is an autobiography different from a biography?

e. Name the Mughal rulers who patronized literature.

Value Based Questions

Musical instruments	Paintings	Dance forms
	Rajasthani	

Activity Zone

Painting in Medieval India

How to go about the project

Collect information and pictures to understand the distinctive features of the different schools of painting that developed in Medieval India. You can look for pictures and information in books on art and architecture of India in your school library or any other library in your area. Your information should include the following details:

(i) The area in which the school flourished

(ii) The themes covered in the paintings

(iii) Patronage extended to artists

You can also search the Internet for pictures and information.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Paintings

- Mural paintings became popular; miniature paintings developed
- Illustration of small texts on palm leaves with miniature paintings began in this period

Music

Indian classical music flourished; divided into two styles: Hindustani and Carnatic

Language and Literature

- Covered a wide range of themes and subjects such as poetry, drama, history, science, medicine, romance, grammar and religion; regional languages and literature grew under the Rajput rulers
- Many important works in Sanskrit were translated into regional languages
- Sanskrit was the main language for writing but Pali and Prakrit were also used
- Important literary works — *Geet Govinda*, *Kathasaritasagar*, *Haravilasa* in Telugu, *Ramayana* in Tamil and Mahabharata in Telugu

DELHI SULTANATE

Language and Literature

- Use of new languages such as Turkish, Arabic and Persian
- Medium of literature continued to be Sanskrit, Tamil and Prakrit
- Regional languages flourished because of Bhakti and Sufi saints

Paintings

Miniature paintings were widely used to illustrate books; wood carving advanced in Vijayanagar

Music

- The rabab and the sarangi introduced by the Turks
- Amir Khusrau introduced ragas of Indo-Arabic origin
- Bhakti and Sufi saints made music popular through singing
- Qawwali was popularised by Sufi saints

MUGHAL PERIOD

Paintings

- Painting was a blend of Indian and Persian styles
- Miniature paintings were generally used to illustrate books
- Under Jahangir and Shah Jahan painting attained great heights
- Aurangzeb disapproved of painting which led to the development of regional Rajasthani, Kangra and Deccani schools

Music

- Mughal emperors encouraged music, except Aurangzeb
- Tansen was the most famous musician of this period; classical music received fresh impetus
- New styles of Hindustani music such as *khayal*, *thumri* and ghazal developed

Language and Literature

- Growth and development of regional languages and literature; Sanskrit continued to flourish while Persian, Turkish and Arabic were also used
- Important works of this period are Babur's *Baburnama* and Gulbadan Begum's *Humayunama*, Abul Fazl's *Akbarnama* and *Ain-i-Akbari*, Badauni's *Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh* and Jahangir's *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*

Bengal : A Case Study

- Under the Palas language, literature, painting and music flourished
- Composition of the first poems of Bengali literature called *Charyapada*
- Development of Sanskrit language and poetry
- Important literary works include *Ramcharitram, Gaudapadakarika, Nyayakandali* and *Karmanusthanpaddhati*
- Music evolved from Vaishnava Bhakti songs; important musical works include Charya, Sangeet Ratnakar Geet Govinda and Srikrishna Kirtan

SAMPLE

8 New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

Key Highlights

- The later Mughals.
- Decline of the Mughals and the emergence of independent and autonomous kingdoms.
- Case study: The Marathas.

Let's Start With

Shivaji was one of the greatest Maratha rulers and was called Chhatrapati because of his bravery in military campaigns.

HISTORY

LATER MUGHALS

The reason for of collapse of Mughal Empire under the reign of Aurangzeb.

- Many autonomous independent states began to emerge in the 18th century.
- The Mughal rulers who occupied the throne after Aurangzeb are called the **Later Mughals**. They were weak rulers under whom the nobles exercised real power.
- Aurangzeb's death resulted in a war of succession among his sons. Finally, **Bahadur Shah I** came to the throne in 1707.

Bahadur Shah responsed quickly by reversing his father policy and tried to minimize the negative effects.

Bahadur Shah I tried to reverse his father's reactionary policies. He tried to pacify the Rajput; ordered the release of Shahu, the grandson of **Chhatra Pati Shivaji**; abolished the *jaziyah*. However, he had to act against the Sikhs who were fighting under Banda Bahadur. This led to a prolonged struggle between the Sikhs and the Mughals.

Let's Think

Why was Aurangzeb's reign plagued by revolts?

Bahadur Shah I was succeeded by a weak and incompetent ruler **Jahandar Shah** in 1712.

SAMPLE

During his tenure, the Sayyid brothers, **Sayyid Hussain Ali** and **Sayyid Abdullah**, assumed the role of king makers. They replaced him with **Farrukhsiyar**, his nephew, and later killed Jahandar Shah.

However **Muhammad Shah**, who ascended the throne after Farrukhsiyar, got rid of the two brothers. But many provinces broke away from the Mughal Empire during his reign. **Nadir Shah**, the ruler of Persia (Iran), invaded the country in 1739 when Muhammad Shah was on the throne.

A large masscare took place when Nadir Shah looted Delhi. The attack was so powerful and devastating that it shattered the stability of the Mughal Empire. Muhammad Shah was succeeded by some weak rulers. The last Mughal Emperor was **Bahadur Shah Zafar** (1837-1857).

Let's Think

What priceless item did Nadir Shah take away from Delhi?

RISE OF INDEPENDENT KINGDOMS

The weak Mughal empire led to rise of independent region due to vast spread of the geographical boundaries. The opportunity came to governor of these region, many of them usurped power and set up new states. These new states are known as the succession states,. Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad and Mysore were some such states.

Bengal

The Mughal Governor **Murshid Quli Khan** (1717-1727), who was appointed Governor of Bengal by Farrukhsiyar in 1717, declared his independence. He shifted his capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad. He was succeeded by **Shaujaddin Khan** and **Alivardi Khan**. These rulers took the following steps to make the state prosperous:

- Reorganized the administrative structure
- Encouraged the growth of agriculture, trade and industry
- Gave loans to poor cultivators
- Collected revenue regularly
- Removed corrupt and inefficient *jagirdars*
- Concluded peace agreements with the Marathas to keep them away from Bengal

Awadh

Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan was made the Governer of Awadh in 1722 by the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. He was rewarded for helping the Emperor to overthrow the Sayyid brothers. He rose to power and fame but when called on by the ruler to negotiate with Nadir Shah to prevent the massacre of the people of Delhi, he betrayed his own master.

SAMPLE

Fact File

The Bara Imambara at Lucknow was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 under a food-for-work programme. Since famines were common at that time, the Nawab devised a novel way of providing food. Those who worked at the construction site were given food and paid wages. When the Nawab ordered that food be cooked for the labourers working on the Bada Imambara, rice and meat and spices were thrown into giant cauldrons and left to simmer on coal fires. The result so thrilled the Nawab that he ordered the royal kitchen to perfect it. This dish is what we now know as 'Biryani'.

After his death, his son-in-law **Safdar Jung,** succeeded him. Their authority extended up to Rohilkhand. Lucknow, the capital, was a centre of art and culture. The Awadh rulers took the following steps in their state:

- Better law and order
- Established peace and justice
- Improved the financial resources of the state
- Organized a powerful army
- Appointed both Hindus and Muslims to important offices

Hyderabad

Chin Qilich Khan, who had been given the title of **Nizam-ul-Mulk**, was appointed the Governor of the Deccan in 1722 by the Mughal Emperor, Farrukh Siyar.

- He consolidated his rule and acted as an independent ruler under the Mughal crown.
- He founded the **AsafJahi Dynasty** and his successors were called the **Nizams of Hyderabad**.
- He had also been appointed the *wazir* by Muhammad Shah who trusted him with the task of reforming the administration.
- However, he returned to the Deccan from Delhi and consolidated his hold over there.

Nizam-Ul-Mulk managed good human resources in the form of good soldier and administrators.

The Marathas and the Telugu warrior chiefs or *nayaks* were constantly engaged in a struggle against the state of Hyderabad.The desire of the Nizam to control the rich textile-producing areas of the Coromandel coast in the east were checked by the growing power of the British.

Mysore

Hyder Ali established an independent kindom of Mysore by usurping power from the Wodeyar brothers. He won battles against the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Marathas and the English. He died in the Second Anglo-Mysore war. He and his son **Tipu Sultan** were able administrators and generals.

SAMPLE

Tipu Sultan was called they Tiger of Mysore, on account of his bravery. Tipu undertook various steps to strengthen his empire like encouraging trade and industry, and applying western methods in warfare. He also introduced a new series of weights and measures, calendar and coinage and employed both Hindus and Muslims in his administration.

The Sikhs

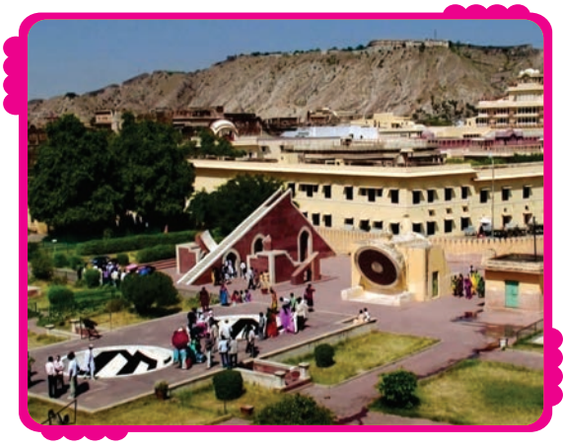
Guru Gobind Singh inspite forming Khalsa could not establish a seperate state for Sikh. After his death, the Sikhs organized themselves under a capable leader **Banda Bahadur**. They tried to resist the Mughals and even overran the entire territory between Lahore and Delhi. But the Mughals defeated them decisively. However, the political situation in Punjab became favourable for the Sikhs following the invasions of Nadir Shah from Persia (Iran) and Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghanistan. Taking advantage of the subsequent conflict between the Afghans and the followers of Nadir Shah, the Sikhs started to organize themselves into small groups called *misls*. They occupied regions, province by province, and divided these territories among themselves. Soon, they drove out the governors of Ahmed Shah Abdali for Sirhind and Lahore.

The *misls* cooperated with one another but failed to unite as a single power. It was only under **Raja Ranjit Singh** of the **Sukerchakia** *misl* that they united as a Sikh kingdom. Raja Ranjit Singh became the First Sikh ruler in 1801.

The Rajputs

The relation became sour between rajput and mughals as the policies adopted by Aurangzeb gave rise to resistance. He alienated the Rajput states of Marwar, Mewar and Jaipur.

With the rise of the Jats, Marathas and the provincial governors, their position declined. The most notable Rajput ruler was the ruler of Amber, **Sawai Raja Jai Singh**. He is known for building the city of Jaipur and construction of astronomical observatories (known as *Jantar Mantar*) at Ujjain, Jaipur, Mathura Delhi and Benaras. He also took up the, cause of women and worked actively against the practice of *sati*.)



Jantar Mantar, Jaipur

Fact File

Marathas: A Case Study

Chhatrapati Shivaji was born in 1627. He was the son of **Shahji Bhonsle**, Bijapur state *jagirdar*. He received training in statecraft and warfare under **Dadaji Konda Dev**. His mother **Jijabai** instilled in him the virtues of determination, bravery and patriotism by telling him heroic tales from the epics.

SAMPLE

He organized the Maratha hill tribes into a military force. He developed a new method of warfare called **guerilla warfare**, which involved surprise attacks on the enemy. He used this method to attack the territories of Bijapur and was successful in capturing several forts.

A Painting of
Chhatrapati Shivaji

Relations with the Mughals

The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj looked as a proposed threat to Mughal Empire. He started attacking Mughal terrotory at an early age. In 1663, Aurangzeb sent a force under **Shaista Khan**, the Mughal governor of the Deccan. The Maratha forces attacked Shaista Khan at night, wounding him and killing his son. The Mughal forces were overpowered.

Next, Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked the Mughal port of Surat in 1664. Aurangzeb sent his trusted advisor **Raja Jai Singh** to deal with him. Chhatrapati Shivaji was defeated and signed the **Treaty of Purandhar** in 1665. Under the terms of the treaty, he had to surrender various forts and agreed to meet Aurangzeb in person at Agra. There he was humiliated and imprisoned along with his son, Sambhaji. They escaped from captivity concealed in baskets of sweet.

After his escape from Agra, Chhatrapati Shivaji resumed his activities against the Mughals. He proclaimed himself **Chhatrapati** in 1674 at Raigarh and, thus, laid the foundations of the Maratha state. He captured Jinji, Vellore and parts of Mysore before his death in 1680.

Maratha Administration

There were three level in which kingdom was divided.

1. Prants (Province)
2. Tarafs (District)
3. Mauzas (Subdistrict)

The village was the lowest administrative unit under a patel. The kingdom was administered with the help of the **ashtapradhan** or the council of eight ministers. It consisted of the following ministers:

Peshwa / Mukhya Pradhan: the principal minister	*Senapati*: the Commander-in-Chief
Panditrao: the minister for religion	*Sachiva*: the minister's royal correspondence
Nyayadhish: the chief justice	*Mazumdar*: the minister for finance and revenue
Dabir: the minister of foreign affairs	*Mantri*: the home minister

SAMPLE

Land Revenue

Two-fifth of the produce was given to the state based on land assessment. The system of *jagirs* was abolished. Direct settlement was made with cultivators. Loans were given in times of need. The Marathas also collected two kinds of taxes from areas not directly ruled by them:

- *Chauth*: One-fourth of the assessed revenue paid as tribute to prevent plunder by them.
- *Sardeshmukhi*: One-tenth of the assessed revenue demanded by Chhatrapati Shivaji as self-proclaimed chief/ headman of Maharashtra.

Maratha Army

Chhatrapati Shivaji perfected the art of guerilla warfare. He maintained a well-trained and disciplined army with a strong cavalry, artillery, navy and infantry. His soldiers were well paid and received cash salaries. He insisted on high moral values in his soldiers. He built a series of well-maintained and strongly garrisoned forts for defence. There were about 280 forts in his possession. Each fort was under a *havaldar*. He was assisted by a *subahdar* for civil and revenue administration.

The Successors of Chhatrapati Shivaji

Chhatrapati Shivaji's son **Sambhaji** succeeded him. Sambhaji continued the struggle against the Mughals. He was captured and tortured to death in 1689 while his son **Shahu** was imprisoned by Aurangzeb.

Sambhaji's step-brother **Rajaram** took the reins of the Maratha empire and fought the Mughals. His minor son Shivaji II, who ruled under the regentship of his mother Tarabai, succeeded him. In 1707, after Aurangzeb's death, Shahu was released. This led to a civil war between the two branches of Marathas. Shahu was supported by Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath. Shahu managed to capture the throne. Balaji Vishwanath was made the *Peshwa* for his support. But Shahu was an incompetent ruler. He left the administration in the hands of Balaji Vishwanath, who became the real ruler. Thus, power passed into the hands of the *Peshwas*.

Balaji Vishwanath (1717-1720)

A new system of effecient governance was introduced. Under him, the office of the Peshwa became hereditary. He restored peace and order and improved the financial position of the state. Through a treaty with the Sayyad brothers, he was able to get back the Maratha territories captured by the Mughals. He got the right to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi from six Mughal provinces in the Deccan. Under him, the power and prestige of the Marathas increased tremendously.

Baji Rao I (1720-1740)

He was clever in dealing stale matters & able commander too. Under him, Maratha power

SAMPLE

reached its zenith. He formulated the Maratha policy of northward expansion. The Maratha empire reached as far as Bihar and Orissa in the east and Punjab in the north.

He formed a Maratha **confederacy** (union of political organisations). The Peshwa was its head. It consisted of the Gaekwads of Baroda, the Bhonsles of Nagpur, the Holkars of Indore and the Scindias of Gwalior. These chiefs were given autonomy in the former Mughal provinces.

Balaji Baji Rao (Nanasaheb) (1740-1761)

He succeeded his father Baji Rao and became the third Peshwa. After the death of Shahu in 1750, he became the virtual ruler. He followed his father's footsteps in extending the empire in different directions. He successfully invaded central India, Bengal, Hyderabad and Delhi.

Third Battle of Panipat (1761)

The Marathas had begun to extend their influence over Delhi and Punjab, which was under the rule of **Ahmad Shah Abdali**. The forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas met at Panipat in 1761. The Maratha forces under Sadashiv Rao Bhau were defeated. The defeat at Panipat marked the decline of Marthas. It also gave an opportunity to the Europeans to establish their base in India.

Causes for the Downfall of the Marathas

- The Maratha sardars failed to unite under a common leader. They fought for their personal gains.
- They had a wide area under their control but could not exercise effective control over it.
- Their policy of plundering and looting alienated the support of the Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs. Their policy of imposing *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* on neighbouring areas resulted in the loss of people's sympathy.
- They failed to take steps to improve agriculture, trade and industry.
- Their system of guerilla warfare proved successful only to a limited extent, since they failed to modernize it.

Word Treasure

Chhatrapati	:	the supreme head of the Maratha kingdom
king makers	:	those who play an important role in they use to decide the ruler, after a ruler or leader's death.
succession states	:	those independent/semi-independent states that were set up by Mughal governors after the death of Aurangazeb.
jagirdar	:	person who owned a *jagir*

SAMPLE

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Murshid Quli Khan who was appointed Governor of Bengal by .....

i) Farukh siyar ☐ ii) Shaujaddin Khan ☐

iii) Alivardi Khan ☐ iv) Muhammad Shah ☐

b. During the Mughal reign, Lucknow was the capital of .....

i) Hyderabad ☐ ii) Mysore ☐

iii) Awadh ☐ iv) Delhi ☐

c. The last Mughal Emperor was .....

i) Bahadur Shah Zafar ☐ ii) Alivardi Khan ☐

iii) Saadat Khan ☐ iv) Tipu Sultan ☐

d. The provincial states which declared their independence after the death of Aurangazeb were called .....

i) succession states ☐ ii) residual states ☐

iii) independent states ☐ iv) lateral states ☐

e. He built the famous city of Jaipur .....

i) Sawai Raja Jai Singh ☐ ii) Saadat Khan ☐

iii) Shahji Bhonsle ☐ iv) Afzal Khan ☐

f. He was the founder of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty .....

i) Banda Bahadur ☐ ii) Tipu Sultan ☐

iii) Chin Qilich Khan ☐ iv) Raja Jai Singh ☐

g. The method of warfare which involved surprise attacks on the enemy is called .....

i) chauth ☐ ii) ashtapradhan ☐

ii) guerilla warfare ☐ iv) sardeshmukhi ☐

h. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was defeated by .....

i) Raja Jai Singh ☐ ii) Chin Qilich Khan ☐

iii) Nizam of Hyderabad ☐ iv) Hyder Ali ☐

2. Short answer questions.

a) Who was Raja Ranjit Singh?

b) What were the reasons that led to the emergence of succession states?

SAMPLE

c) Why did the relations between the Rajputs and the Mughals begin to deteriorate?

d) Mention two measures taken by the rulers of Bengal for prosperity of their states.

3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a) Who were the successors of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj?

b) Discuss the relationship between the Sikhs and the Later Mughals.

c) Explain the reasons for the rise of the Marathas under Chhatrapati Shivaji.

d) Write a short note on the Maratha administration.

1. What were the reasons for the downfall of the Mughal empire?

4. Fill in the blanks.

a) ..... was made the Governor of Awadh by Muhammad Shah.

b) Raja Jai Singh signed the Treaty of ..... with Chhatrapati Shivaji.

c) The Marathas used the ..... style of warfare.

d) ..... succeeded Chhatrapati Shivaji.

e) ..... and ..... were the two types of taxes collected under the Marathas.

5. Explain the following terms.

a) Chauth b) Sardeshmukhi c) Peshwa

d) misl e) Later Mughals f) Succession States

6. Match the following rulers with the state or kingdom they ruled.

Ruler	Kingdom
a) Raja Jai Singh	(i) Awadh
b) Murshid Quli Khan	(ii) Mysore
c) Hyder Ali	(iii) Hyderabad
d) Chin Qilich Khan	(iv) Jaipur
e) Saadat Khan	(v) Bengal
f) Chhatrapati Shivaji	(vi) Punjab
g) Ranjit Singh	(vii) Konkan region

7. Make a family tree of the Later Mughals. Some clues are given.

Aurangzeb

↓

(.....) (his son)

SAMPLE

(.....) (his son)

(.....) (his nephew)

(.....) (his cousin)

(.....) (his son)

(.....) (last Mughal emperor)

Value Based Questions

1. Treaty of Purandhar
2. Second Anglo-Mysore War
3. Forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas met at Panipat
4. Formation of the Sikh state under Ranjit Singh
5. Bahadur Shah Zafar ascended the throne

Activity Zone

1. The Rajput Kingdoms

How to go about the project

Collect information on the Rajputs from history books in your school library and the Internet covering the following aspects:

i) kings

ii) cities they ruled

iii) relations with the Mughals

iv) administration

v) assessment as a ruler

vi) culture/architecture/painting

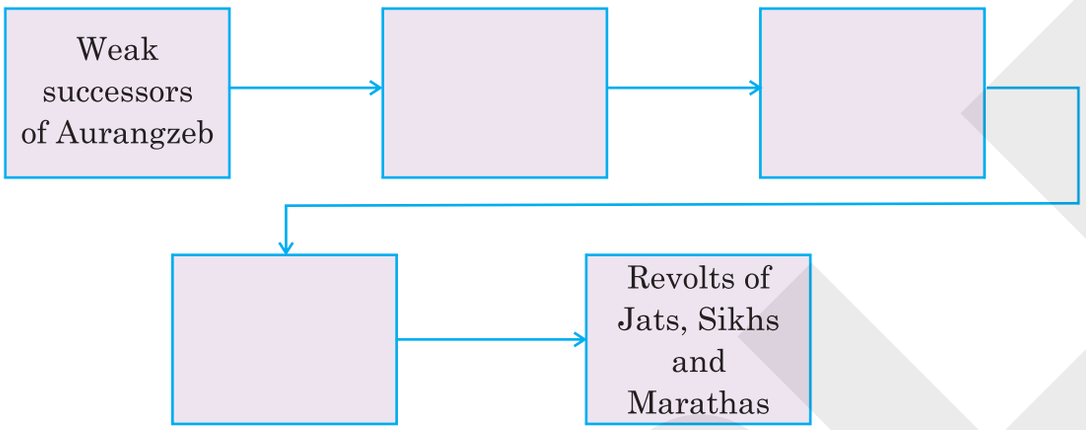
This project will help you to understand how political rule and economic control go hand-in-hand.

2. The Mughals and the Marathas were staunch rivals. The Maratha dream of forming an all-India empire was unsuccessful with their defeat by Ahmed Shah in the Third Battle of Panipat in A.D. 1761. Prepare a report on the administrative policies of both the Mughals and the Marathas. Outline their merits and demerits along with the chronologies of both the dynasties.

SAMPLE

3. **Activity**

Draw the following graph and fill in the graphic organizer to show the chain of factors that resulted in the decline of the Mughal Empire.



FLOW CHART

LATER MUGHALS

- Weak rulers
- Real power exercised by nobles
- Many autonomous independent states began to emerge

KINGS

Bahadur Shah

- Aurangzeb's second son
- Succeeded in 1707
- Faced Sikh revolt under Banda Bahadur
- Followed policy of tolerance
- Released Shahu, the grandson Shivaji

Jahandar Shah

- Ruled for a year
- Deposed by Farrukhsiyar in 1713

Farrukhsiyar

- Raised to throne by Sayyid brothers
- Killed by them in 1719
- Granted British right to export goods without duty fee

SAMPLE

Muhammad Shah

- Raised to throne by Sayyid brothers
- Got rid of the Sayyid brothers
- Faced attack by Nadir Shah
- Mughal influence declined
- Succeeded by some weak rulers

Bahadur Shah Zafar

- The last Mughal Emperor
- Imprisoned and exiled to Rangoon by British
- Died in 1862

RISE OF INDEPENDENT KINGDOMS

Bengal

- Mughal Governor Murshid Quli Khan declared his independence
- Shifted capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad

Awadh

- Saadat Khan appointed Governor of Awadh by Muhammad Shah
- Betrayed the Mughal Emperor during Nadir Shah's invasion of India
- Succeeded by son-in-law Safdar Jung
- Made Lucknow a centre of art and culture
- Nizam of Hyderabad
- Chin Qilich Khan the Governor of the Deccan ruled independently of
- Founded the AsafJahi Dynasty
- Successors were called the Nizams of Hyderabad

Mysore

- Hyder Ali established independent kingdom of Mysore
- Won battles against the Nizam, Marathas and English
- Succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan, an able administrator and general

Sikhs

- Fought the Mughals under Banda Bahadur
- Overran the entire territory between Lahore and Delhi
- Organized themselves into groups called *misls*
- United as a single power under Ranjit Singh

Rajputs

- Many Rajputs broke away from the Mughals after Aurangzeb
- Raja Jai Singh of Amber was the most notable Rajput ruler
- Built many astronomical observatories and the Pink City of Jaipur

SAMPLE

MARATHAS

Shivaji

- Founded the Maratha Empire
- Organized the Marathas into a military force
- Developed a new method of warfare called guerilla warfare

Administration

- Kingdom divided into prants (provinces), tarafs (districts) and mauzas (sub-districts)
- The lowest administrative unit was the village under a patel
- Ashtapradhan or council of eight ministers administered the kingdom

Land Revenue

- State's share was fixed at two-fifths of the total produce
- The system of jagirs was abolished
- Also collected two kinds of taxes from areas not directly under Maratha rule called Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

Army

- Maintained a well-trained and disciplined army
- Strong cavalry, infantry, artillery and navy
- Soldiers were well paid and received cash salaries
- Built a series of well-maintained and strongly garrisoned forts for defence

Successors of Shivaji

- Succeeded by his son Sambhaji
- Captured and tortured to death in 1689 by the Mughals
- Succeeded by his step-brother Rajaram
- Rajaram succeeded by his minor son Shivaji II
- Sambhaji's son Shahu supported by Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
- Captured the throne
- Administration left in the hands of Balaji Vishwanath who became the real ruler
- Eventually power passed into the hands of the Peshwas
- The Maratha forces under Sadashiv Rao Bhau were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali at the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761
- The defeat marked the decline of Maratha empire

SAMPLE

9 Our Environment

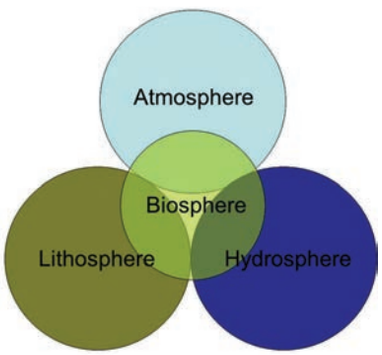
Key Highlights

- Environment and its components
- Harmful effects of human activities on the environment
- Our changing environment
- Sustainable development

ENVIRONMENT & ITS COMPONENTS

Environment means the surroundings that effect and influence all organism or living thing. We see around us a **natural environment** and a **human-made environment**. The human-made environment includes infrastructure like roads, buildings, factories, bridges, canals, parks. It includes the activities, creations, behaviour and relationships among human beings. Things under the non-living category include matter and energy e.g. water, air, soil, rocks as well as temperature, humidity and sunlight. Collectively they are called the **physical** or abiotic components of the environment. The **biological** or the **biotic** components of the environment include plants, animals and micro-organisms.

There is an interdependence of the two components—the biological environment depends on the **physical environment** for its various needs. The physical environment sustains the biological environment. The two interact with one another in the **biosphere**, exchanging matter and energy. Groups of plants and animals depend on each other for shade, support, food requirements. In the biosphere, in a given area, plant life, animal life and their physical environment with their interactions, form an **ecosystem**. The growth and life in an ecosystem could be dependent on physical conditions like sunlight, temperature, rainfall, elevation, soil and slope of the land to name a few. We may use the term biomes for describing the different ecosystems on the basis of their plant and animal life.



Four realms of earth

Ecology is the science that studies the interrelationships between the various life-forms and their environment. Each organism is suited to a certain habitat or immediate environment. The type of plants and animals found in a region are determined to a great

Let's Think

The word 'environment' is derived from the French word environner meaning 'neighbourhood'.

extent, by the physical environment. That is why we find coniferous trees in cold areas and broad-leafed vegetation in areas of heavy rainfall and high temperature. Polar bears and reindeer are found in very cold regions while giraffes and zebras are found in the tropical grasslands.

The Dynamism of our Environment

Due inter-connection between physical & environment and biological environment both effect each-other. The earth's surface and landforms undergo changes continuously. The tall Himalayas, that began forming some 60 million years ago, rose to their present size about two million years ago. They are still rising and are being worn down continuously by rivers and glaciers. Variations in condition in the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere cause changes in the biosphere.

Humans and Environment

Primitive man was vastly dependent on it environment for its need. They were gatherers and hunters. Gradually as population increased, human activities life cultivation of crops, also expanded.

The ever increasing needs has led to uncontrolled cutting of forest for firewood, construction, furniture and paper manufacture. Land was cleared to set up industries, an increase in cultivable land to feed the teeming millions and to provide housing.The destruction of forests deprived animals of their habitat. Humans killed animals in large numbers for food, entertainment and to make various things from their skin, bones, meat and teeth. Depletion of resources harmed the physical and biological environment. Human beings overused the earth's resources indiscriminately, without taking adequate steps to counter the dangers involved in doing so.

Fact File

Resources are gifts of nature used by humans to fulfil their needs. They range from water, soil, plants and animals to metallic and non-metallic minerals and energy fuels. While some resources are **renewable** or reusable others are **nonrenewable**. Important minerals and fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas are nonrenewable. The sun, wind, tides and rain are some of the renewable sources of energy.

Physical environment is disturbed by human interference as well as natural hazards that cause havoc. Calamities like earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, hurricanes and droughts risk and damage both life and property.

Problems of Environment

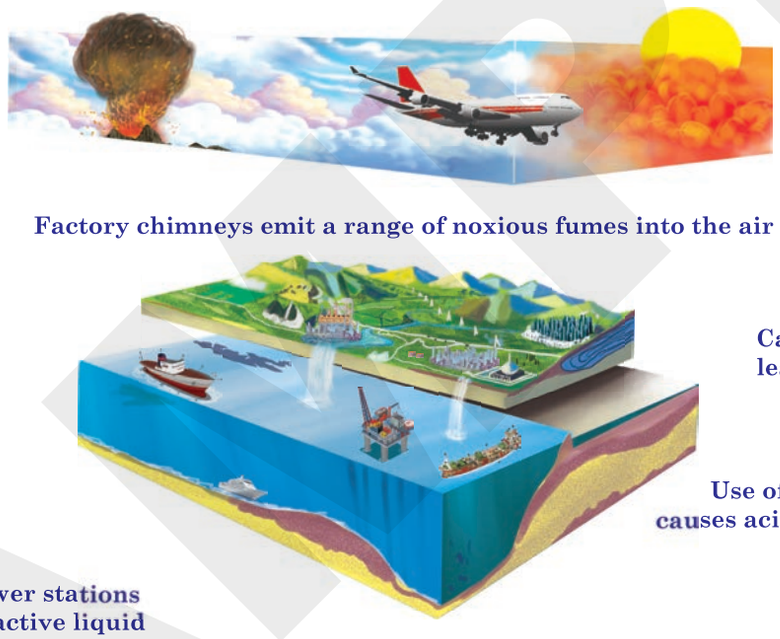
Humans did not act in a responsible way while using its environment. Some of the factors responsible for environmental change are:

SAMPLE

- Inappropriate disposal of harmful waste were health hazards as they spread disease and destruction through pollution.
- Overuse of chemical fertilisers and pesticides harmed land, animals, birds and humans.
- **Deforestation** (cutting down of trees) and removal of the vegetation cover led to **soil erosion** (removal of the fertile layer of topsoil) and loss of soil fertility.
- Consequently, the amount of rainfall also reduced in many parts of the world.

Let's Think

Do you know what recycling means? Why do we celebrate World Environment Day on 5th of June every year?



air pollution

water pollution

Adverse effects of modern way of life to our environment in the name of progress and material development, We need to practice sustainable development.

SAMPLE

Several fertile areas were transformed into waste lands and deserts. On the other hand, cultivable land in many places deteriorated due to **over irrigation** and **water logging**. Several streams dried up owing to the diversion of their waters for irrigation and hydel power projects. Scientists estimate that half the pollution on earth has been caused by rapid industrialisation in the 20th century. Water gets polluted due to oil spills. Industries burn a lot of fossil fuels which produce excess amounts of carbon dioxide that disturb the balance of various components in the air. The increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the air caused global warming. This rise in global temperatures results mainly from air pollution.

Sustainable Development

A balance approach needs to adopted between natural and human environment to minimise environment related problems. We need to follow guidelines for utilizing nature's resources in a sensible manner.

Earth is the only planet known to support life and we need to live on it in a sensible manner, keeping in mind that our resources are limited. Humans have the responsibility to nurture all plant and animal life on earth, in the interest of their own survival. They should not stress the environment or cause irreparable harm. They must check the unprecedented growth of population and the rapid increase in production and consumption, which puts undue stress on the biosphere.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Word Treasure

organism	:	an individual animal, plant or microorganism
physical environment	:	abiotic or non living environment including air, water, soil, rocks, temperature, humidity, etc.
biosphere	:	It is the narrow zone where the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet and where life exists
biome	:	ecosystem (animal and plant life with their physical conditions and their interactions) in any part of the world identified on the basis of climate and vegetation
habitat	:	the natural abode of an animal or plant
global warming	:	abnormal rise in earth's temperature because of certain gases in the atmosphere trapping excess energy from the sun than normal. Increased greenhouse effect results from air pollution

SAMPLE

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The two kind of environment around us are .....

i) human made ☐ ii) natural environment ☐

iii) none of these ☐ iv) both of these ☐

b. The narrow zone of contact between air, water and land is called .....

i) biosphere ☐ ii) hydrosphere ☐

iii) atmosphere ☐ iv) lithosphere ☐

c. The indiscriminate cutting of forests is .....

i) Reafforestation ☐ ii) Deforestation ☐

iii) Afforestation ☐ iv) None of these ☐

d. Burning fossil fuels adds large amounts of ..... to the atmosphere

i) oxygen ☐ ii) nitrogen ☐

iii) carbon dioxide ☐ iv) ozone ☐

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. Discuss why it is important to study the inter-relationship between physical environment and human environment.

b. What is biosphere?

c. Explain the term 'Sustainable Environment'.

d. Mention any three harmful effects of deforestation. (HOTS)

e. List out the different kinds of pollution other than noise and light pollution.

f. Give any three examples regarding the harmful impact of human modification of the environment.

3. Fill in the blanks.

a. The removal of vegetative cover leads to .....

b. The biological environment depends on the ..... environment.

c. ..... are an integral part of the environment besides plants, animals and micro-organisms.

d. Adding harmful substances to land, water and air is called .....

e. ..... is the term used for rise in global temperatures.

4. Distinguish between the following pairs.

a. Physical and biological environment.

SAMPLE

b. Ecology and ecosystem.

c. Air and water pollution.

d. Hydrosphere and lithosphere.

5. Give reasons for the following statements.

a. The diversion of water for hydel power project has led to vanishing of streams.

b. Any change in the physical environment brings about a change in the biological environment.

c. The physical and biological environments interact with each other in the biosphere.

6. Here are the names of some disasters that cause great damage to life and property. They are either man made or natural. Mark them as M or N.

a. Soil pollution b. Nuclear attack c. Global warming

d. Floods e. Overirrigation f. Earthquake

Please note: A hazard is an event that places people in danger of injury, loss of life or property.

Value Based Questions

All of us are guilty of harming the atmosphere in some way or the other. Think hard and write activities you do during any given day which prove harmful, even in a small measure. Be honest! Share your list with the class to see which activities are common.

Activity Zone

Find out which of the following are **RECYCLABLE** or **NONRECYLABLE**. Tick **R** or **NR** accordingly.

PAPER: ♦ Newsprint ♦ Wax or plastic-coated paper ♦ Paper egg cartons ♦ Diapers ♦ Paper laminated with foil or plastic

CARDBOARD: ♦ Corrugated (packing boxes) ♦ Soiled pizza or frozen food boxes

GLASS: ♦ Mirrors ♦ Jars ♦ Light Bulbs ♦ Glassware

METAL: ♦ Aerosol spray cans ♦ Aluminum cans

PLASTICS: ♦ Plastic soda and juice bottles ♦ Plastic bags

BATTERIES: ♦ Dry cell household batteries

You may speak in favour of or against the topic **'Pollution has no solution'**.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

ENVIRONMENT COMPONENTS

Biological or biotic

- plants
- animals
- micro-organisms

Physical or abiotic

- water
- soil
- temperature
- sunlight
- air
- rocks
- humidity

Lithosphere

Outer layer of the solid part of the earth consisting of the crust and upper mantle

Atmosphere

Layer of gases surrounding the earth

Hydrosphere

Part of the earth composed of water

Biosphere

- In a given area, plant life, animal life and their physical environment with their interactions, form an **ecosystem**.
- Type of plants and animals found in a region are determined to a great extent, by the physical environment

Causes of Environmental Pollution

- Rapid industrialization
- Oil spills
- Overuse of chemical fertilisers and pesticides
- Incorrect disposal of harmful industrial waste
- Cutting down of trees Removal of vegetation cover
- Burning of fossil fuels
- Natural hazards such as volcanic eruptions

SAMPLE

Interior of The Earth

Key Highlights

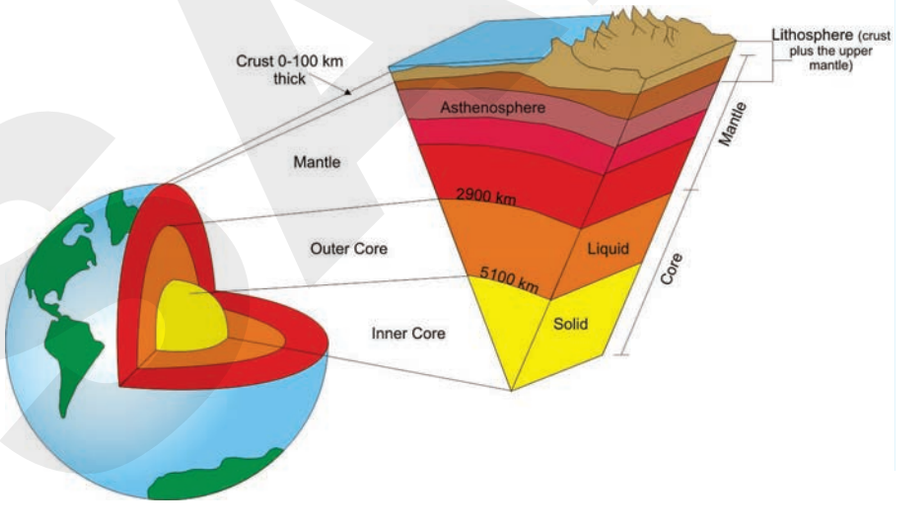
- What have scientists informed us about the interior of the earth?
- Movements of tectonic plates and its effects on earth's surface.
- Materials that make the earth's crust.
- Three groups of rocks and their main characteristics.
- Understanding the rock cycle

GEOGRAPHY

EARTH'S INTERNAL STRUCTURE: Sources of Information

It is not humanly possible to go inside the earth in mines below a depth of about 2,000 metres. We after so much scientific advancement we have a limited knowledge of ever changing conditions of Earth's Interior. While some sources are direct others are estimations made by scientists. **Temperature** increases with depth in the interior of the earth. The approximate rate of increase in temperature is 1°C for every 32 m to 40 m of depth. It is estimated that at the centre of the earth temperature is as high as 6000°C (this is the same as the temperature at the outer surface of the sun). Density of the rock material, its thickness and pressure also increase with depth.

Using modern technology, it has been possible to drill down to a depth of 13 km to extract rock samples in the Kola peninsula of Siberia. The centre of the earth, however, lies nearly 6,500 km below the surface.

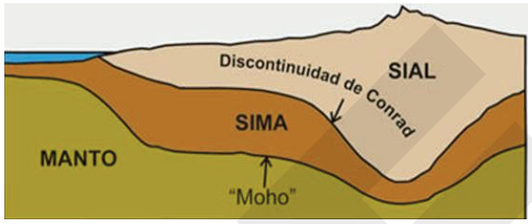


A study of **volcanic material** spewed out from the earth's interior and study of seismic waves give the scientists an idea about the inside of the earth. **Seismic waves** are vibrations generated in the crust when the earth trembles.

Scientists have learned from the study of these waves that our earth has a layered structure somewhat like a huge boiled egg.

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

The Earth is divided into three concentric layers which are like concentric shells—crust, mantle, core (outer core and inner core). Each layer is of a different thickness. They can be considered to be **giant onion peels**.



Since sial is lighter than sima, continents are said to be floating' on a layer of denser oceanic rocks or sima.

Crust: The thinnest and outermost rocky surface layer of the earth is the solid **crust** or the **lithosphere**. It has an average thickness of 8 to 60 km and is made up of soil, rocks and minerals. The thinner part of the crust, (mainly basalt rocks) lies below the oceans. The crust below the continents is thicker and very uneven. It has lighter rocks (mainly granite) and is called **sial** as it has more silica and alumina and less magnesium. The sial is lighter than the layer beneath, called **sima** and therefore floats on it.

The two crustal layers (sial and sima) along with the uppermost layer of mantle are referred to as **Lithosphere**.

Fact File

Sometimes, remains of animals and plants get trapped in the layers of sedimentary rocks. They are called 'fossils'. Coal and petroleum were formed when remains of vegetation and animals were buried within layers of other sediments.

Mantle: Beneath the crust, there is a layer of very dense rocks known as **mantle** or **mesosphere** made up of dense molten minerals. Scientists think that the mantle is about 2,900 km thick. More than half of the earth's mass is in the mantle. The upper mantle is made of material that comes out as lava during volcanic eruptions. The inner mantle is more brittle and solid. Iron and manganese are the chief minerals found here. Temperatures here range from 870°C to 2200°C.

Core: The innermost layer of the earth's interior is the metallic **core** or **barysphere**—both temperature and pressure here are very high. It has a radius of about 3,500 km from the centre of the earth. Recent studies of earthquake waves have suggested that the innermost part of the core is in a crystalline or solid state because of the extreme pressure of overlying layers. So we study it as two parts:

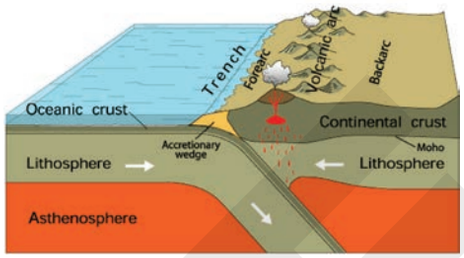
i) The **outer core** is in a molten state, with temperature of about 2,200°C composed of nickel and iron.

ii) The **inner core** is very dense and solid, composed mostly of nickel (Ni) and iron (Fe) and is called the metallic core or **nife**.

Fact File

The term 'tectonics' describes 'deformation of the earth's crust, the forces producing such deformation and the geologic and structural features that result from these movements'.

The surface of the earth has physical forms called landforms, classified on the basis of **relief**—the difference in height between the highest and lowest points. At first internal forces called **tectonic** or **endogenic forces** manifest themselves as sudden movements like volcanoes and earthquakes.



Plates moving towards each other
Formation of Trench

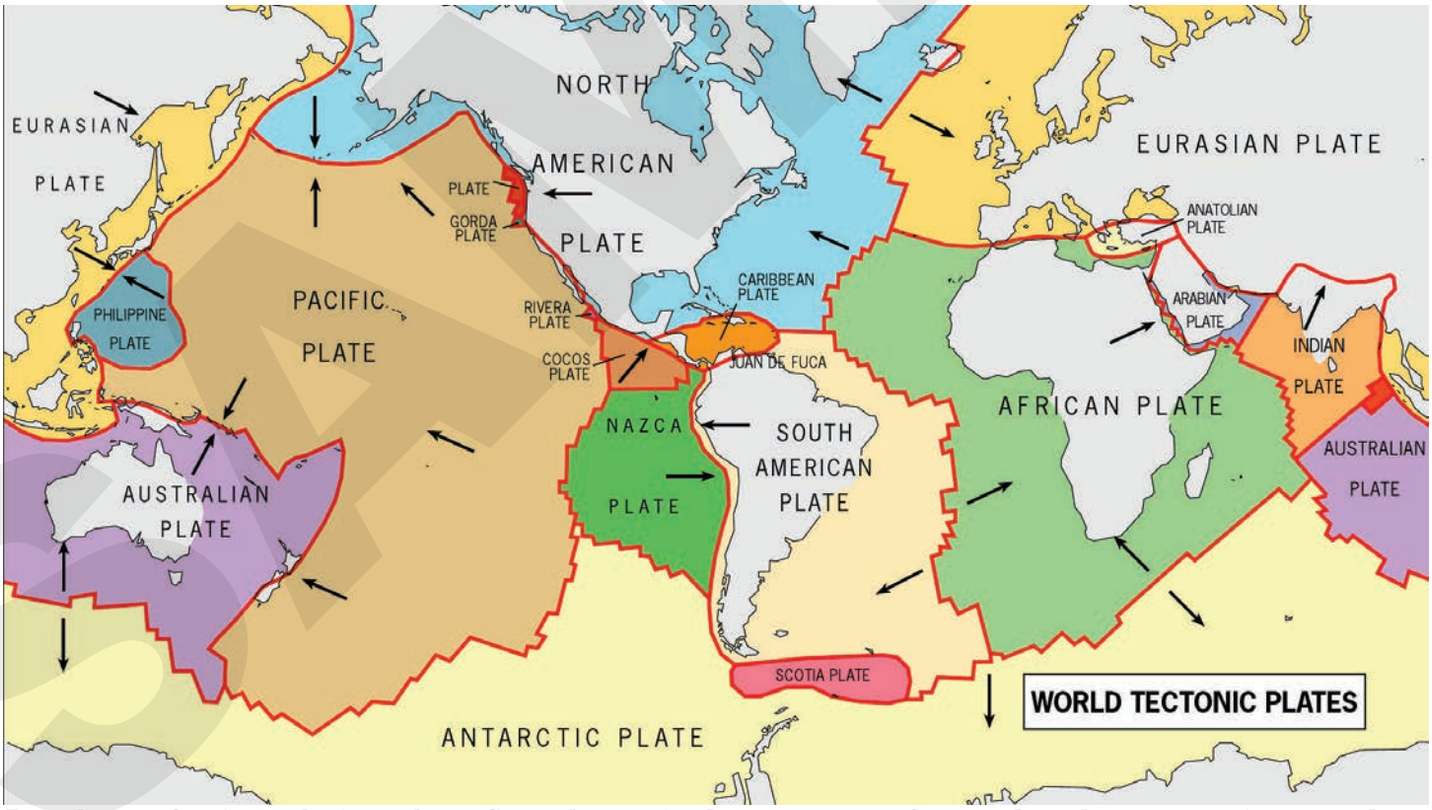
Tectonic Plates

Internal movement or tectonic movement is important in making changes in Earth's surface. The word **tectonic** means 'build'.

The earth's crust is fractured into several rock plates that float like icebergs or rafts on the upper mantle. These plates are in constant motion and each plate may have continents and ocean basins atop. The shape of the continents has evolved and changed over millions of years due to crustal movements. The movement of these plates causes earthquakes and volcanoes among other geological occurances. This theory is called **'plate tectonics'** (1968). According to this theory, a super-continent called 'Pangaea' broke up 200 million years ago and the continents 'drifted' to their present locations.

Rocks and Minerals

Rocks make 1% of the total weight of the Earth's crust. Rocks vary in colour, texture, chemical composition and softness. The main constituents of rocks are minerals, e.g. granite is made of crystals of several minerals, of which mica, feldspar and quartz are the main ones.



Boundaries of major and minor plates: Several tectonic plates occur on a fractured earth's crust moving towards or away from each other or slip past each other without creating new crust or destroying old crust

Minerals are naturally-occurring inorganic substances made up of one or more elements. They have definite physical and chemical properties. Most minerals have a crystalline structure. The size of crystals varies depending on the conditions under which the rocks form. On the basis of their formation, geologists have classified rocks into three groups—**igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic**.

Examples of igneous rocks - tuff, obsidian

Types of Rocks

Igneous rocks: Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of magma into lava. These were the oldest rocks to be formed so they are also called **primary rocks**. All other rocks are derived from igneous rocks. Granite and basalt are examples of igneous rocks. Depending on whether they cooled and solidified on or below the earth's surface they are called **extrusive** and **intrusive** rocks, respectively. Either way, they have a crystalline structure.

Intrusive igneous rocks are formed from magma that cools and solidifies within the crust of a planet. **Extrusive igneous rocks** are formed at the crust's surface as a result of the partial melting of rocks within the mantle and crust. Extrusive igneous rocks cool and solidify quicker than intrusive igneous rocks. Since the rocks cool very quickly, they are fine grained.

Fact File

Igneous rocks tend to be very hard. They make a strong road surfacing material when broken up and coated with tar. Sedimentary rocks like sandstone and limestone are softer. They are used as building material, for flooring and roofing. The Red Fort is made of red sandstones while Taj Mahal is mainly made of white marble.

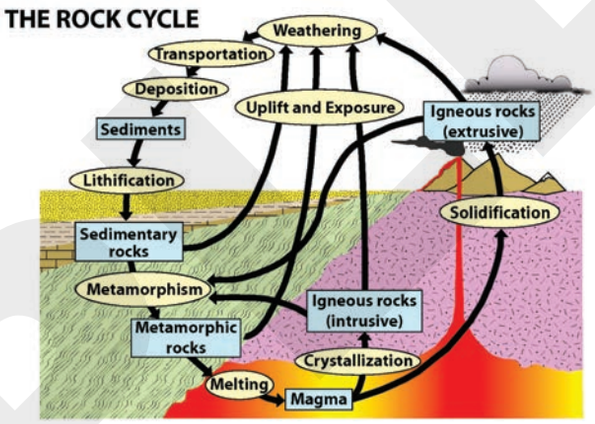
Sedimentary rocks: Rocks are broken down by the wearing down of the earth's surface. We call these processes weathering and erosion. The broken material is dislodged, picked, up, transported and then deposited by various means—gravity, water and glaciers running downhill, wind and sea waves. The broken rock material called **sediment** is spread and laid in lowlands, lakes and ocean beds. The sediments deposited layer by layer over time, get compacted by the weight of overlying rocks and water into solid rocks. Sandstone, shale, clay, limestone, chalk corals, gypsum, rocksalt, etc. are examples of sedimentary rocks.

Conglomerate rock. Stones rounded by river erosion get cemented with lime and sand to form a sedimantry rock

Metamorphic rocks: Igneous as well as sedimentary rocks, when subjected to immense heat and pressure and weight of overlying rocks, undergo changes in their appearances, chemical properties and character. Rocks formed in this manner are called metamorphic rocks. For instance, limestone (sedimentary) would change into marble (metamorphic); granite (igneous) would change into gneiss (metamorphic). The process of change is called **metamorphism**. It may take millions of years for these changes to occur.

Rock Cycle

Metamorphic rocks are not only subjected to change under heat and pressure, they may be weathered, eroded, deposited and compacted to form sedimentary rocks. There is a kind of interchange in the state of rocks from one type to the other. This interchange is called the **rock cycle**. Through this continuous process, older rocks are transformed into new rocks by means of erosion, deposition, pressure, melting and cooling. The rock cycle gives us an idea of the origin of each rock and the role of geological processes in transforming one rock type into another.



The speed of change in the rock cycle varies

Word Treasure

lava	:	magma that reaches the earth's surface
geologist	:	a scientist who studies the structure of the earth and rocks I
magma	:	the hot molten material from inside earth

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The rock formed due to cooling and solidification of magma in lava is .....

i) Igenous rock ☐ ii) Intensive rock ☐

iii) Sedimentary rock ☐ iv) Metamorphic rock ☐

b. The main mineral constituents of core are .....

i) sand and clay ☐ ii) nickel and iron ☐

iii) minerals ☐ iv) granite and marble ☐

c. According to the Plate Tectonics Theory, the earth's crust is fractured into .....

i) volcanoes and earthquakes ☐ ii) Mid-Atlantic Ridge ☐

iii) San Andreas fault and Rockies ☐ iv) several tectonic plates ☐

d. The inner most part of Earth interior is .....

i) core ☐ ii) mantle ☐

iii) crust ☐ iv) layer ☐

SAMPLE

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. What is the importance of rocks in our lives? Make a list of all the uses you can think of.

b. How is sial different from sima?

c. What is the innermost layer of the earth's interior called? What are its characteristic features?

d. What do you understand by Rock & Minerals?

e. What are fossils? Why is petroleum called fossil fuel?

f. How are sedimentary rocks formed?

3. Fill in the blanks.

a. The super-continent that broke up over 200 million years ago to form the present continents was called .....

b. Mantle is also known as .....

c. The word tectonic means .....

d. The inner core is also called .....

e. It has an average thickness of 8 to 60 km .....

4. Distinguish between the following pairs.

a. Core and the Crust

b. Rocks and Minerals

c. Igneous and Sedimentary rocks

5. Classify the following rocks into igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

a. Gneiss b. Shale c. Granite

d. Basalt e. Marble f. Limestone

6. State whether true or false. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

a. Barysphere is the outer most layer of Earth.

b. Igneous rocks are crystalline rocks.

c. Fossils occur commonly in igneous rocks.

d. Limestone changes to marble after metamorphism.

e. Rock cycle is the endless process by which rocks are formed and changed due to heat and pressure.

f. The deeper we go inside the earth the cooler it gets.

7. Draw a diagram to explain the Rock Cycle.

Value Based Questions

Sand makes up 20% of the earth's crust and occurs naturally in river-beds, lake shores, seashores and stream-beds. Uncontrolled sand mining in India is a great environmental threat as it reduces river water and lowers water table. Sand mining of beach sand is watched by the government very strictly. Can you tell why beach sand should not be removed? Should we be more aware of this problem? Why?

SAMPLE

a) To learn more about 'Continental Drift'.

- Trace the world map and cut out the outline of different continents.
- Now jumble the pieces and try to fit them like a jigsaw.
- Collect different types of rocks in the form of stones and pebbles. (The teacher may organise a trip to a shop that provides stones for building and construction.) Collect the rock samples.
- Put the rock samples in a box.
- Identify their types and label them. You may take the help of your teacher. You will enjoy collecting the rocks and at the same time learn more about their types.

FLOW CHART

EARTH'S LAYERS

Crust

- Outermost layer
- Upper part of crust is sial and lower part sima
- Made up of soil and rock
- Average thickness of 8 to 60 km

Mantle

- Layer below crust
- About 2,900 km thick
- Upper mantle is made of viscous material
- Inner mantle is more brittle and solid

Core

- Innermost part of the earth
- Radius of about 3,500 km from the centre of the earth
- Inner core is metallic and composed mostly of nickel and iron
- Outer core is composed mainly of iron and is in a liquid state

Rock Cycle

- Endless process by which rocks are formed, destroyed and formed again
- Process transforms older rocks into new rocks by means of erosion, deposition, pressure, melting and cooling

TECTONIC PLATES

- There are continental and oceanic rock plates floating on the mantle
- They move constantly forming new land features
- German meteorologist Alfred Wegener proposed the theory of 'Continental Drift' in 1915
- The theory of 'plate tectonics' was put forth in 1968

ROCK TYPES

Igneous

Oldest rocks, formed by cooling and solidification of magma, e.g., granite

Sedimentary

- Formed by weathering and erosion, e.g., sandstone
- Formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks change their chemical properties under heat and pressure, e.g., marble

Metamorphic

Formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks change their chemical properties under heat and pressure, e.g., marble

Lithosphere

- The outermost layer of the earth is about 100 km depth
- A layer of rocks surrounds the earth called Sima. It consists of oceanic rocks
- Floating on the sima are the continental rocks as plates
- Upper mantle and crust together form the lithosphere
- The earth's crust is 6500 kms from the centre

Changing Surface of The Earth

Key Highlights

- Dynamic features of planet earth with regard to its surface features and its interior structure
- Types of volcanoes
- Earthquake and its causes
- Himalayan earthquake: a case study

GEOGRAPHY

THE DYNAMIC EARTH

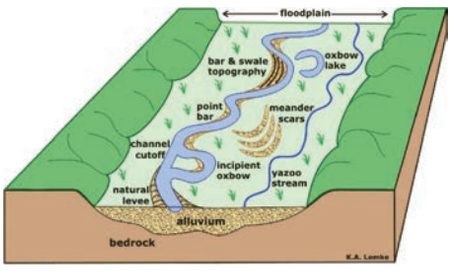
Our planet Earth is an ever changing planet. There are constant changes seen on its surface. Some changes are sudden and their impact is visible. Earthquakes and volcanoes are internal forces (tectonic) that bring about changes on the earth's surface and add materials to the landmasses either by folding of rock strata (mountain building) or by sinking the land to displace it horizontally or vertically.

Let's Think

Humans are also responsible for earthquakes. Can you tell how vibrations are caused in the earth by human activity?

External forces act on the earth's surface to show definite though very slow changes. They chisel, scrape and shape the various highlands and lowlands to bring about changes over a period of thousands or millions of years.

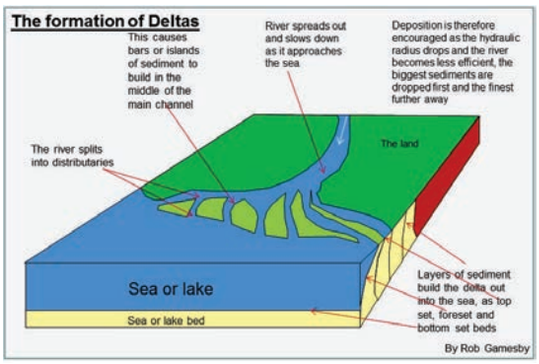
Agents of gradation are the 'steady levelers'—such as running water, moving ice, wind, sea waves and underground water—that act slowly to change the major and minor land features by erosion, transportation and deposition of rocks, forming fine soil deposits. They crease out the irregularities created on earth wearing down the highlands and depositing the material in the lowlands.



Features made by a river in a flood plain

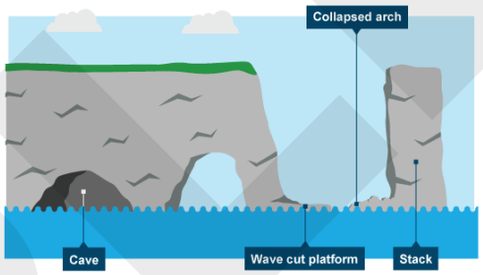
Both internal and external forces work together to bring about a graded surface of the earth. **Gradation** means levelling the land surface. It consists of two processes—**aggradation** or filling up and

SAMPLE



A delta

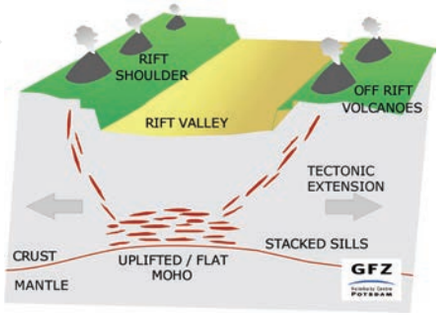
raising the lowlands and **degradation** or levelling down or wearing down the highlands. The process of **weathering** also works to shape the land. It is the static process of of disintegration and decomposition of rocks. It differs from erosion because that process involves the transportation of eroded material while in weathering the material affected does not get transported, except rolling down the mountain slope.



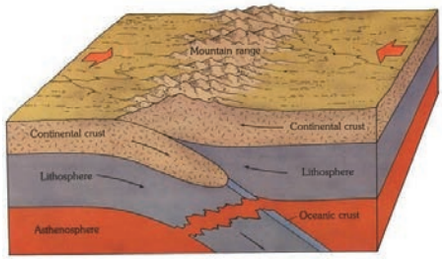
Features made by sea waves

The work of a river would form features like waterfalls, gorges, 'V' shaped valleys, river valleys, river terraces, flood-plains, meanders, ox-bow lakes, deltas, etc. In a desert area the work of wind would chisel out mushroom rocks, and deposit sand dunes. In a glaciated highland there would be pyramidal peaks, `U' shaped valley, hanging valley and glacial lakes called **tarns**. Sea waves lashing on to the coast form wave cut platforms, cliffs, natural arches, lagoons, sand bars, etc. As a result, the face of the earth is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside.

Volcanoes



Volcanoes are vents or fissure-like openings in the earth's crust through which extremely hot, viscous, molten rock material charged with gas and volatile matter called **magma** comes out. It reaches the earth's surface from magma chambers at depths of about 100 km inside the earth, where it lies under great pressure. On reaching the earth's surface, it cools as **lava**, which further cools down to form solid rock.



Formation of Fold Mountains

Volcanic materials are thrown out either very slowly or explosively because some eruptions are explosive while others are quiet. These materials include hot molten rock, cinder along with volcanic ash, rock bombs, steam and gas. The funnel-shaped basin around the vent (opening) is called a **crater**. Repeated volcanic eruptions result in the formation of a volcanic cone or volcanic mountain, e.g. Mt Fuji in Japan. When the lava comes out of the crack or fissure, it is called a **fissure eruption**. The erupted lava from a fissure is more fluid and trails can build a vast lava plateau or a plain. Example—Northwest Deccan plateau in India, Kimberley in South Africa, the West Australian plateau, Iceland, etc.

Volcanic eruptions also create new sea floors. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge in the Atlantic Ocean,

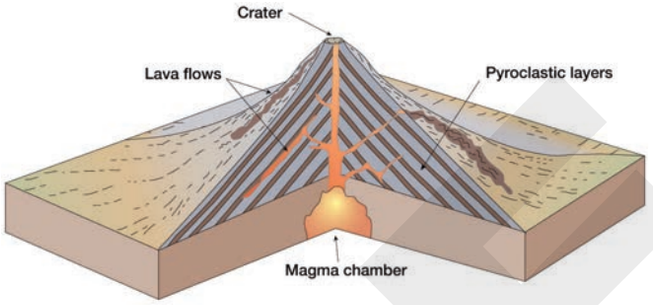
that extends from Iceland in the north to the Antarctic in the south, is a good example of a volcanic formation of ocean-floor. Lava has been pouring out for 1,500 years from the deep `S' shaped crack and forming a new sea floor in the Atlantic.

Types of Volcanoes

Depending on the frequency of their eruptions, volcanoes are classified as **active, dormant** and **extinct**. There are over 500 active volcanoes and thousands of dormant and extinct ones. Most volcanoes are located at the edges of plate boundaries **(interplate)**, although some may be also on the plates in the interior **(intraplate)**. The greatest concentration is in the Circum-Pacific region popularly called the **Pacific Ring of Fire**. It includes 75 % of the world's active and dormant volcanoes.

Effects of volcanic eruptions

Volcanoes may cause loss of life and property if they erupt suddenly. Mud-slides destroy cropland, roads and telecommunication links are damaged and water gets contaminated. However, volcanoes are also associated with hot springs that can be utilized for generating geo-thermal energy. Volcanic areas are associated



Cross section of a composite volcanic cone

Plates moving apart

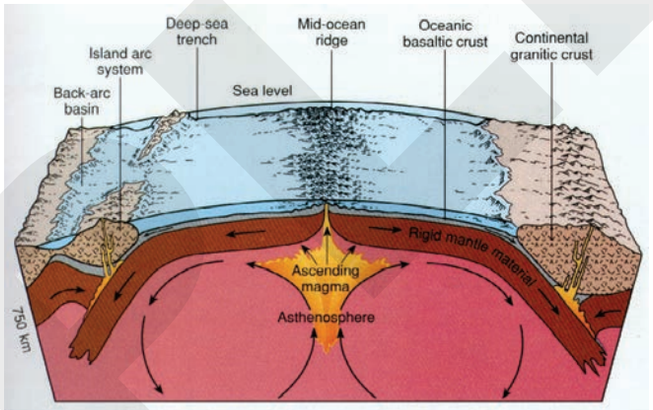
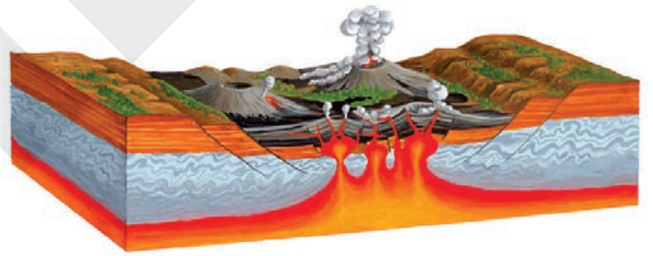


Plate movement (tensional forces)



Plates movement (tension forces)

Types of Volcanoes

	Features	Example
1. Active	• Referred to as a live volcano Erupting at present	• Stromboli and Mt Etna in Italy • Barren Island in India • Cotopaxi in Equador
2. Dormant	• Called sleeping volcanoes • Have not erupted for a long time	• Mt Vesuvius in Italy, Europe • Mt Kea in Hawaii
3. Extinct	• Dead volcano • Have not erupted in historic times	Mt Kilimanjaro in Tanzania and • Mt Kenya in Africa, Mt Aconcagua in South America

with rich minerals. Volcanic soil, formed by disintegration of volcanic rocks, is ideal for agriculture.

Let's Think

An extinct volcano may become active depending on the earth's internal forces. Mt Vesuvius and Mt Krakatoa were once thought to be extinct and yet both erupted most violently in AD 79 and AD 1883 respectively.

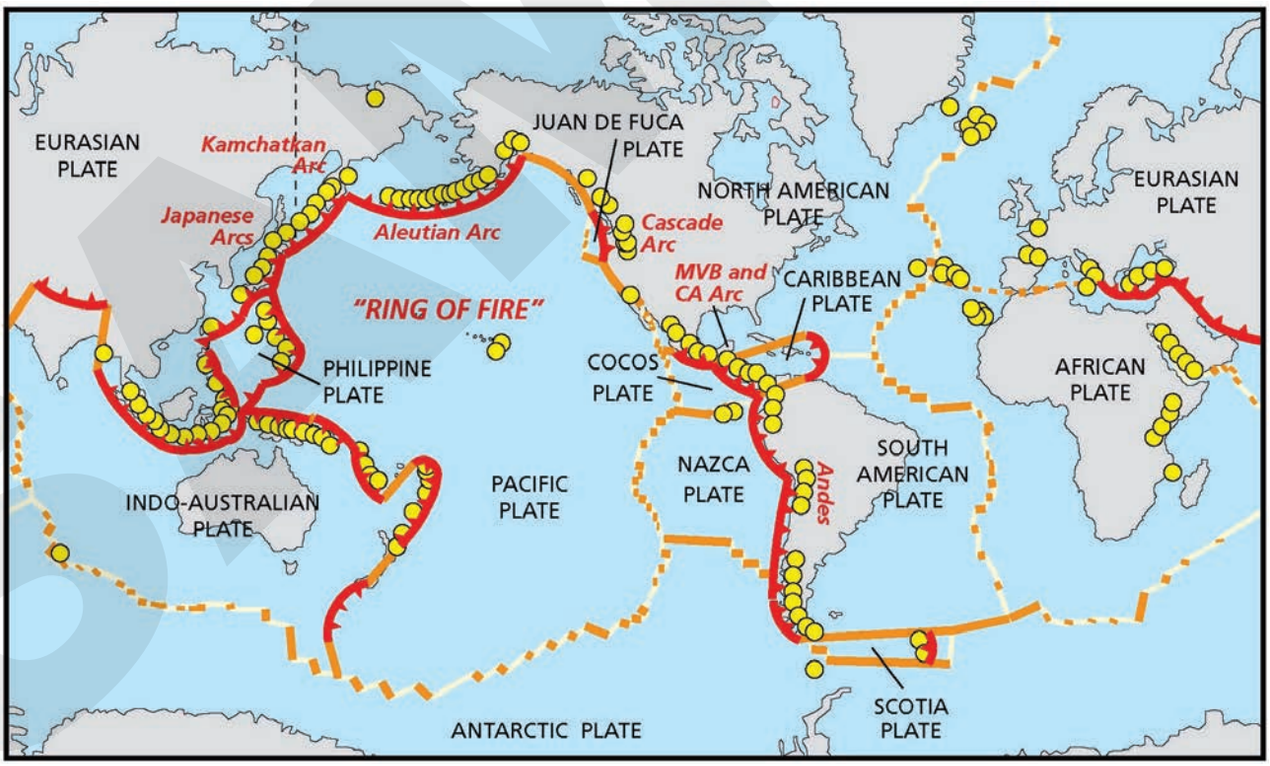
90% of the world's largest earthquakes also occur along the Ring of Fire, the rest in the Mediterranean Sea through Himalayas to Indonesian islands and Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

EARTHQUAKES

On the sudden release of stress accumulated by all sorts energies active in the core of Earth volcanic eruption or Earthquake do occur. along the fault line.

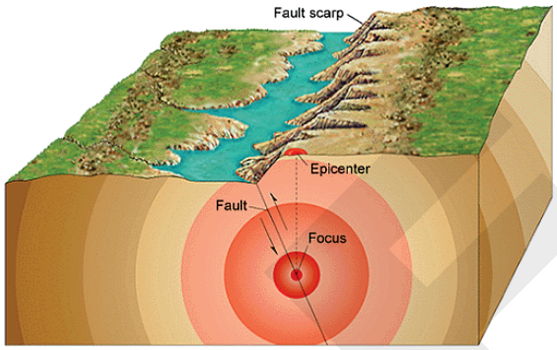
Earthquakes occur in the outer, brittle portions of tectonic plates, where temperatures in the rock are relatively lower than deep inside the earth. In the upper mantle, convectional movement of molten rock material caused by temperature variations in the earth stimulates stress that results in movement of the overlying plates. If the accumulating stress (energy) exceeds the strength of the rocks comprising these brittle zones, the rocks can break suddenly, releasing the stored elastic energy as an earthquake.

Earthquakes cause the ground to shake violently, making the walls of buildings crack, bulge or even tumble down. Whole settlements have been destroyed, sometimes with great



Distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes around the world and Pacific Ring of Fire

loss of life and property. In mountains damage occurs because of landslides and avalanches. In coastal areas earthquakes can trigger tidal waves called **tsunamis.** At times, deep faults have appeared on the surface with the rocks on either side being displaced horizontally or vertically. Shifting of the land can damage roads, railway lines, bridges and cause wide cracks. Sometimes, earthquakes can be useful. They displace rocks and let water level rise upto the surface of the earth, as it happened in Kuchch, Gujarat, after an earthquake in January 2001.



Focus and epicentre of an earthquake. Note how the seisemic waves spread on the surface of the earth just like ripples in a pond in which a stone is thrown.

Let's Think

Seismograph was designed by American seismologist Charles Richter in 1935. The scale has a range from o to g. Severe earthquakes measure above 6 on this scale.

Reason for Occurance of Earthquakes

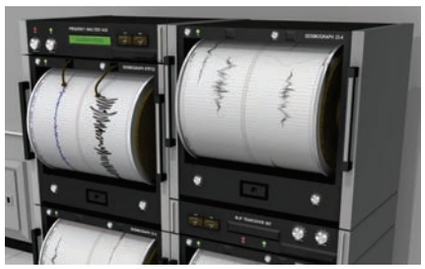
Earthquakes are caused by:

- One tectonic plate sliding over or past another plate along the line of a fault.
- Volcanic eruptions—the movement of molten rock below, or on to the earth's surface (which in turn is caused by the movement of plates).

The place of origin of the earthquake is known as the **focus**. The point directly above the focus on the earth's surface is called the **epicentre** of the earthquake. From the focus, the vibrations or **seismic waves** spread out in all directions.

Measuring Earthquakes

Seismographis used for detecting, recording and measuring the waves develop at the time of earthquake. The severity of an earthquake can be expressed in several ways. The magnitude of an earthquake is usually expressed by the Richter Scale. A quake of magnitude 2 is the smallest quake normally felt by people. Earthquakes with a Richter value of 6 or more are commonly considered as major ones. Some severe earthquakes have magnitude of 8 or more.



Seismograph

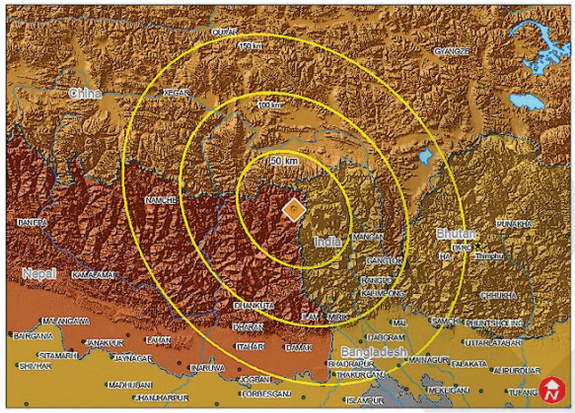
Fact File

Case Study : 2011 Himalayan Earthquake.

On Sunday, 18 September 2011, an earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter Scale, occurred near the border of Nepal and the Indian state of Sikkim, at 18:10 IST. The earthquake was felt across northeastern India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and southern Tibet.

SAMPLE

Located at a shallow depth beneath the surface, the earthquake caused strong shaking in many areas adjacent to its epicentre reportedly lasting 30-40 seconds. The epicenter of the earthquake was near the Sikkim-Nepal border, about 68 km northwest of Gantok. The strongest shaking occurred to the west in Gantok and further south in Siliguri. In Tibet, the earthquake was felt in Shigatse and Lhasa.



Region of Himalayan earthquake

Causes

The continental Indian and Eurasian Plates converge with one another along a tectonic boundary beneath the mountainous region of northeast India near the Nepalese border. Although earthquakes in this region are usually **interplate** in nature, preliminary data suggests the Sikkim earthquake was triggered by shallow strike-slip faulting from an **intraplate** source within the over-riding Eurasian Plate. Initial analyses also indicate a complex origin, with the perceived tremor likely being a result of two separate events occurring close together in time at similar focal depths.

High earthquake intensity zone Low earthquake intensity zone Region of Himalayan earthquake

Effects

Around 111 people were killed in the earthquake. Most of the deaths occurred in Sikkim, with reports of fatalities in and near Singtam in the East Sikkim district. Several buildings collapsed in Gangtok. Elsewhere, structural damage occurred in Bangladesh, Bhutan and across Tibet. Northern India suffered the most from the earthquake, with at least 75 people killed. 60 people were reportedly killed in Sikkim alone, Power and water supply was disrupted in areas near Sikkim. National Highway 31, the highway linking Sikkim to the rest of India, was damaged. In India, property damage was estimated to be over ₹ 100,000.

Word Treasure

erosion	:	wearing away of rocks and transport of this material by running water, glaciers, wind and sea waves
magma chamber	:	a storehouse of molten rock deep inside the earth at about 100 km
convectional movement	:	convection currents are fluid currents set up in motion by differences in density within the fluid in the mantle
Transform fault	:	When two plates slide past each other a transform fault is formed along the plate boundary e.g. San Andrea Fault

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Aggradation means .....

i) leveling down highland ☐ ii) Raising lowland ☐

iii) raising underground water level ☐ iv) folding of rock strata ☐

b. Great earthquakes have a magnitude of ..... on the Richter scale.

i) Less than 4 ☐ ii) 2 ☐

iii) over 8 ☐ iv) none of the above ☐

c. In a fissure eruption of a volcano, the lava comes out .....

i) from the base of the volcano ☐ ii) from the sides of the volcano ☐

iii) from a crack or fissure in the volcano ☐ iv) from all around the volcano ☐

d. Seismic waves are measured and recorded with the help of an instrument called .....

i) Richter Scale ☐ ii) Seismograph ☐

iii) Seismologist ☐ iv) barometer ☐

e. Coastal area earthquake triger .....

i) Tsunamis ☐ ii) Seismograph ☐

iii) Ring of Fire ☐ iv) Crater ☐

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. What is fissure eruption? What causes Earthquakes? Explain?

b. Discuss the causes of earthquakes.

c. Explain the work of the two components in the process of gradation. (HOTS)

d. Name the different materials that are given out during a volcanic eruption.

e. Which are the land features formed by the work of running water on land?

f. Classify volcanoes on the basis of the frequency of their eruption and give one example for each kind.

3. State whether true or false. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

a. In weathering the material eroded do not got transported.

b. Tsunami is caused by earthquakes.

SAMPLE

c. Pacific Ring of Fire consists mainly of extinct volcanoes.

d. Deccan plateau was formed due to continuous earthquakes.

e. Lagoons are formed by the erosional work of a river.

4. Match the following.

a.	Alpine volcanic belt	lava plateau in South Africa
b.	Mt Kilimanjaro	funnel like vent of a volcano
c.	Crater	extinct volcano in Tanzania
d.	Kimberley	Indonesia

5. a. Draw a cross- section diagram of a volcanic cone and label it. Briefly explain the terms that have been labeled on the diagram.

b. Draw any three drawings of erosional features by agents of gradation and name the feature as well as the agent that shaped it.

Value Based Questions

What would you do to help the victims of an earthquake?

Activity Zone

a. Find the names of five active volcanoes and five extinct ones. Where are they located? Mark them on an outline map of the world.

b. Find out what is the Mercalli scale. How is different from the Richter scale?

c. Coping with earthquakes—insuring life and property, restrit.i construction in earthquake prone zones, earthquake engineering, educating people about earthquake preparedness and establishing emergency services in earthquake prone areas are some measures. Find out some of the earthquake friendly building designs that have helped people survive some of the earthquakes.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

Dynamic Earth

- There are constant changes seen on its surface
- Both internal and external forces work together to bring about a graded surface of the earth
- **Gradation** is levelling the land surface through process of **aggradation** and **degradation**
- The work of a river would form waterfalls, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, etc.
- In deserts the wind chisels out mushroom rocks and forms sand dunes

Volcanoes

- They are vents or fissure-like openings in the earth's crust through which extremely hot magma comes out
- Volcanic materials like hot molten rock, cinder along with volcanic ash, rock bombs, steam and gases are thrown out either very slowly or explosively
- When the lava comes out of the crack or fissure, it is called a fissure eruption Depending on the frequency of their eruptions, volcanoes are classified as **active, dormant** and **extinct**
- The greatest concentration of active volcanoes is in the Circum-Pacific region popularly called the **'Pacific Ring of Fire'**
- Volcanoes may cause loss of life and property if they erupt suddenly; however, volcanoes are also associated with hot springs that can be utilized for generating geo-thermal energy

Earthquake

- Earthquake is defined as a sudden movement of the earth's crust caused by the release of stress accumulated along faults or by volcanic activity
- Earthquakes cause the ground to shake violently, making the walls of buildings crack, bulge or even tumble down
- About 90 percent of the world's largest earthquakes occur along the **Ring of Fire**; the other two prominent earthquake belts are the Alpine belt (Indonesia) and the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- Earthquakes cause the ground to shake violently, making the walls of buildings crack, bulge or even tumble down
- Sometimes, earthquakes can be useful; they displace rocks and let water level rise upto the surface of the earth, as it happened in Kuchch, Gujarat, after an earthquake in January 2001
- Earthquakes are caused by tectonic plate sliding and volcanic eruptions
- The place of origin of the earthquake is known as the focus; the point directly above the focus on the earth's surface is called the **epicentre**
- The vibrations produced by earthquakes are detected, recorded and measured by instruments called **seismographs**.

Case study: 2011 Himalayan Earthquake

- On Sunday, 18 September 2011, an earthquake measuring **6.9** on Richter Scale, occurred near the border of Nepal and the Indian state of Sikkim.
- Sikkim earthquake was triggered by shallow strike-slip faulting from an **intraplate** source within the over-riding Eurasian Plate.
- Around 111 people were killed in the earthquake. Most of the deaths occurred in Sikkim.
- Power and water supply was disrupted in areas near Sikkim; National Highway 31, the major highway linking Sikkim to the rest of India, was damaged.

SAMPLE

12 Air Surrounding The Earth

Key Highlights

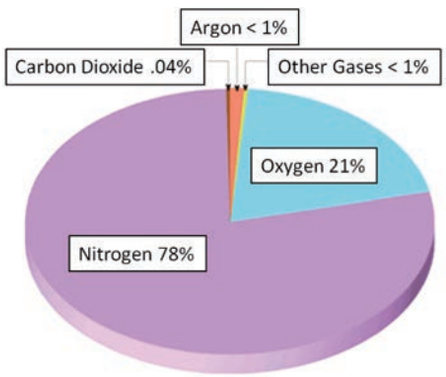
- Understanding atmosphere and its composition
- Structure of the atmosphere
- Importance of atmosphere

ATMOSPHERE, ITS COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

Atmosphere is the enclosed surrounding earth is fully covered with it is the widest of all four realms as it extends more than 1,600 km into space. It is held in its place by the gravitational pull of the earth. Oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide are important gases present in an ideal combination so as to make life possible on earth. Atmosphere also regulates the temperature conditions on earth. Although air does not absorb much of the incoming solar radiation **(insolation)** its constituents like water vapour, dust particles and a form of oxygen gas called ozone absorb most of the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun and protect all living things.

Composition

Various gases together form the atmosphere. It is densest at sea level and thins rapidly with altitude (height above sea level). Nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%) constitute bulk of the total atmosphere. Remaining 1% volume of atmosphere is constituted by carbon dioxide, argon, neon, helium, krypton, xenon and ozone. Nitrogen extends to a height of about 125 km above the earth. It has no colour, odour or taste and avoids quick burning.



Composition of air

Human & animal consume oxygen. Plants give out oxygen when they make their food during photosynthesis. The amount of oxygen supply remains constant if there are large parts of the earth covered by trees. Carbon-dioxide is important because plants need it to make their food. Burning of solid wastes, trees and the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels

Let's Think

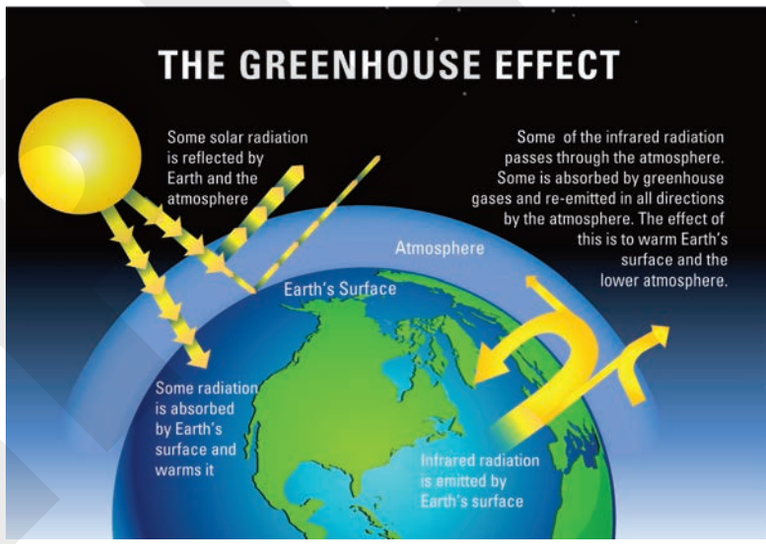
Oxygen is called a life-giver because it is essential for breathing. It also helps fuels to burn. it is concentrated in the lower 15 or 16 km above the earth's surface.

GEOGRAPHY

like coal, oil and natural gas increases the amount of carbon-dioxide in the air which disturbs the natural balance of gases.

Green house effect can be explained by the green house made in the cold regions of the world. The plants could be provided with the warmth they need. Same way the a large amount of carbon dioxide makes a enclosed glass traps that radiate heat back to the earth. How would global warming impact life on earth? Glaciers and snow in coldest areas of the world would melt, thus, increasing the sea level. This retention of heat increases the temperatures of air on the earth's surface.

Air also contains about 1% to 4 % of water vapour, on an average. One half of this water vapour lies within 2 km height above the earth's surface. The lowermost layer of the atmosphere has dust particles, smoke, soot, ash, pollen and sea-salts suspended in it. Nearly 99% gases in the atmosphere are concentrated in the lower 32 km.

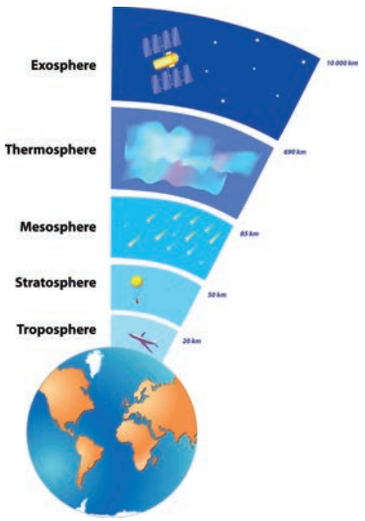


Sunlight reaches earth as visible light, infrared waves and ultraviolet rays. Waves of varying wavelength—long, short, etc. enter earth's atmosphere. The shortwave incoming solar radiation **(insolation)** warms the earth's surface during daylight, partly close to evening and throughout the night. earth emits long wave radiation **(terrestrial radiation)** which warms the closest overlying air layer called the **troposphere**.

Structure of the Atmosphere

The atmosphere is divided into five concentric layers by the scientist on the basis of components. These layers as distinguished with respect to their density and temperature are **troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere** (including ionosphere) and the **exosphere**. The height of the layers varies with latitude and season. Each layer has a zone of marked change in composition and temperature named as **pauses**.

Troposphere



- The nearest layer of atmosphere is called troposphere. It extends to a height of 8 km above the poles and 18 km above the Equator. Its extent over the equator is more because intense heating at the equator expands the air. At the poles the air is cold, dense and heavy. The troposphere is therefore more compressed above the poles.
- Temperature decreases with altitude at a rate of 1°C for 165 m of ascent within the troposphere. We call it **normal lapse rate** of temperature. The upper limit of the troposphere is called the **tropopause**.

- Water vapour and dust particles are present in this layer, so all weather phenomena take place here.

  The troposphere absorbs maximum heat from the sun. The heated surface of the earth warms the layer of air resting above it. The earth does not get heated directly by the sun's rays.

Stratosphere

- It is 50 meters from the earth's surface. It lies above the troposphere.
- Temperature remains almost constant to a height of 20 km beyond which it gradually rises till the **stratopause** (the upper limit of the stratosphere). The belt of higher temperature corresponds with the presence of ozone. It absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun so that the higher temperature conditions occur.
- Clouds, thunder and lightening every climatic aspect is fully absent in this strata. The atmospheric conditions are ideal for large jet planes to fly. Most of planes fly just above the tropopause to avoid weather disturbances present in the troposphere.

Mesosphere

- The mesosphere extends to a height of about 80 km on an average and lies above the stratosphere.
- Temperature decreases with height in this layer and falls to –100°C making it the atmosphere's coldest layer. The upper limit of the mesosphere is the **mesopause**.
- The mesosphere has high clouds that shine at night. They are formed due to the presence of **cosmic dust**.

Fact File

Seasonal differences in temperature in summer and winter also cause variations in height of the troposphere at a particular latitude. Extent of the troposphere is higher in the same place in summer as compared with that in winter.

- Meteors burn in this layer due to air resistence and friction in the presence of some oxygen. Most of these rocks from space turn to dust or burn before reaching the earth's surface.

Let's Think

Why do mountaineers use oxygen masks at very high altitudes?

Thermosphere

- The layer above mesosphere is called thermosphere expansion is 80 km to 500 km and the lower section of the layer is having ion content that is useful in reflecting back the radiowaves. Thus it is been used in long distance wireless and satellite communication.
- In the upper part of this layer, temperature begins to rise rapidly up to 1,480°C. This is because gaseous molecules absorb the X-rays and shortwave ultraviolet rays of the sun.

SAMPLE

- The thermosphere protects us from meteoric showers because at such high temperatures, substances burn out.

Exosphere

- The uppermost layer of the atmosphere, which extends beyond the ionosphere, up to 1,600 km is known as **exosphere**. It does not have any defined border to the inter-planetary space.
- This layer has very scattered gases.
- Gravitational pull is minimum in this layer.

VALUE OF ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere is very useful to man in the following ways:

- It is essential for both plant and animal life because it contains life-sustaining gases—oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen.
- Weather phenomena occur on the earth due to the presence of dust particles and water vapour in the atmosphere.
- The atmosphere regulates the air temperature on the earth. It prevents extremes of temperature which would have made life impossible.
- The ozone layer in the upper stratosphere protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.
- The ionosphere reflects radio waves transmitted from the earth which makes radio broadcasting possible.
- The atmosphere allows sound to travel through it.

Word Treasure

gravitational pull	:	the attraction that an object feels for another object due to the force of gravity
Ozone	:	nearly colourless form of oxygen which is found in the upper stratosphere. It protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet light of the sun.
cosmic dust	:	a type of dust composed of particles in space
ion	:	electrically charged atom or molecule
radiowaves	:	electromagnetic waves that occur on the radio frequency portion of the electromagnetic spectrum
X-ray	:	electromagnetic radiation given out by the sun.

SAMPLE

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Thermosphere facilitates long distance wireless and .....

i) satellite communication ☐ ii) green house ☐

iii) rain & lighting ☐ iv) ozone presence ☐

b. Clouds in the mesosphere are formed due to the presence of .....

i) moisture ☐ ii) smoke ☐

iii) cosmic dust ☐ iv) ultraviolet rays ☐

c. The upper limit of the stratosphere is called .....

i) tropopause ☐ ii) mesopause ☐

iii) stratopause ☐ iv) atmosphere ☐

d. In the normal lapse rate of temperature .....

i) temperature increases with altitude ☐ ii) temperature decreases with altitude ☐

iii) temperature remains constant everywhere ☐ iv) temperature keeps fluctuating every moment ☐

e. The zone marking change in composition and temperature is called .....

i) pause ☐ ii) tropopause ☐

iii) atmosphere ☐ iv) ion ☐

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. Name each layer of atmosphere and briefly describe important characteristic of each layer?

b. Why is atmosphere important?

c. Explain the importance of ionosphere.

d. 'Depletion of the ozone layer is a matter of concern'. Give reasons to justify the answer. (HOTS)

e. In which layer is air travel the safest and why?

3. Give one word for each of the following.

a. Weather phenomena take place in this layer of atmosphere.

b. The layer of air that saves us from ultraviolet rays.

SAMPLE

c. Radio waves are reflected back to earth from this layer of atmosphere.

d. An electrically-charged molecule.

e. Gravitational pull is minimum in this layer.

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. Layer of gases which envelops earth is called .....

b. Air contains a variable amount of ....., about 1 to 4 percent at least.

c. The upper limit of mesosphere is called the .....

d. The layer of atmosphere where airplanes fly is called .....

e. Meteors burn on entering the atmosphere due to air resistance in the presence of .....

f. ..... is called a life giver because it is essential for breathing.

5. Tell us why.

a. The atmosphere makes life possible on earth.

b. Mesosphere has high night-shining (noctilucent) clouds.

c. Temperature decreases with altitude in the troposphere.

d. The air resting over the poles is dense and heavy.

e. All weather phenomena take place in troposphere.

f. Air temperature increases in the stratosphere.

Value Based Questions

Smoke from car and truck exhausts, burning of wood and leaves, industrial fumes from some factories and from thermal power stations, and burning of solid wastes give out sulphur and nitrogen in the air that pollutes it. Air pollution in cities causes serious health problems like allergies and asthma particularly for children. What can you do to reduce the level of pollution in your locality / your town / city? Discuss.

Activity Zone

This activity will help you understand the composition of air and draw your attention towards the causes and effects of air pollution.

a. To know about the importance of ozone layer in the atmosphere.

Activity

- You can form groups among yourselves.
- Let each group select a topic related to the ozone layer, such as importance of ozone layer, ozone hole, causes of ozone depletion, effects of ozone depletion, and so on.

SAMPLE

♦ Each group may prepare a presentation on the topic assigned to them.

From this activity you will learn more about the importance of the ozone layer.

b. 'Air pollution and the different sources of air pollution'. Have a discussion in the class on this topic. The class can be divided into different groups and each group can discuss how pollution is affecting air.

FLOW CHART

ATMOSPHERE

- The realm of atmosphere is the one that envelopes the earth
- The earth's atmosphere consists of various gases; it is densest at sea level and thins rapidly with altitude
- Nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%) constitute bulk of the total atmosphere
- Air also contains about 1% to 4 % of water vapour, on an average

EARTH'S ATMOSPHERIC LAYERS

Troposphere

- Layer of the atmosphere closest to the earth's surface.
- Extends to a height of 8 km above the poles, and 18 km above the Equator.
- Absorbs maximum heat from the heated surface of the earth.
- Temperature decreases with altitude (nor lapse rate).
- Tropopause is the upper limit of the troposphere.
- All weather phenomena take place here.

Stratosphere

- Second layer of the atmosphere
- Extends to a height of 50 km
- Temperature remains almost constant up to a height of 20 km
- Temperature then gradually increases up to a height of 50 km due to zone
- Free from clouds, thunder and lightning
- The upper limit of the stratosphere is called the stratopause

Mesosphere

- Third layer of the atmosphere
- Extends on an average to 80 km
- Temperature decreases with height and falls to —100°C
- The upper limit of the mesosphere is called the mesopause
- Meteors burn in this layer due to friction and the presence of some oxygen

Thermosphere

- Fourth layer of the atmosphere & corresponds with ionosphere
- Extends from 80 km to 500 km and lies above the mesosphere
- The lower part has electrically-charged particles called ions
- In the upper part, temperature begins to rise rapidly up to 1,480°C
- Radiowaves are reflected back to earth by the ionosphere layer
- Protects us from meteors and meteoric showers

Exosphere

- Uppermost layer of the atmosphere with no defined border
- Extends up to a height of about 1,000 km & merges with interplanetary space
- Temperatures range from 300°C to 1,650°C

SAMPLE

Weather and Climate

Key Highlights

- Difference between weather and climate
- Elements of weather and climate
- Factors influencing the temperature of air
- Humidity and forms of condensation

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Weather are local atmospheric condition for a short duration of a place. It can be hot, cold, windy, cloudy or humid. In some places it changes from day to day, in others it remains much the same every day of the year. For example, regions near the Equator have a definite weather pattern. It rains every afternoon, all year round. On the other hand, weather conditions in England are very unpredictable and keep changing from day to day.

Climate is related to the average state of weather conditions of a given location for a long period of time. Climate is generally studied for a larger area. Places near the equator have a hot and wet climate while places far away from it have cold climate. The Poles have very cold climate.

Weather is recorded on a daily basis with the help of weather instruments. Climatic data is an average picture, determined from an analysis of weather data of a place for 35 to 40 years. This data is studied to determine a certain pattern of atmospheric conditions.

Temperature, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, humidity, wind direction and speed, cloud cover are the major elements of weather and climate. We try to study and understand them to be able to forecast weather conditions and classify the patterns of climatic types of the world. These elements are interrelated and a change in one is likely to cause a change in another.

Fact File

Celsius and Fahrenheit are the two scales used to measure temperature. The Celsius scale is fixed at o°C as the freezing point of water and ioo°C as the boiling point of water. James Six introduced a thermometer to record the maximum and minimum temperatures. It is called Six's Maximum and Minimum thermometer.

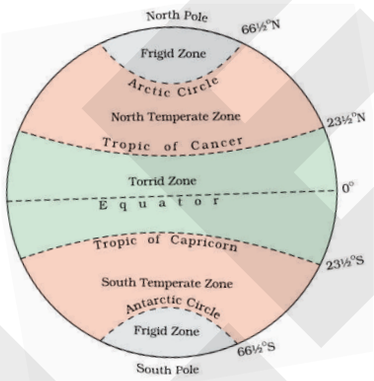
SAMPLE

TEMPERATURE OF ATMOSPHERE

Temperature is useful in deciding whether a place is cold or hot intotallity. It is recorded with the help of a 'thermometer' or with an automatic recorder called a 'thermograph' for a period of one week.

Air temperatures not only change between day and night but also from season to season depending on the amount of incoming solar radiation.

Difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures is known as the **range of temperature**. It can be recorded for a day, a month or even for a year. Accordingly, we can calculate daily range, monthly range, annual range of temperature.



The heat zones of the earth. 1. Torrid Zone (between 2334 °N 23% °S); 2. Temperate Zones (between 23°N — 66°N and .2.3"S 66°S); 3. Frigid Zone (between 66°N — North Pole and 66°S — South Pole).

Heating of Atmosphere

Insolation is the name given to the incoming solar radiation or energy from the sun to Earth. It warms the earth's surface. Contact of the air with the heated surface of the earth warms it up, by conduction and also by means of convectional air currents.

Factors Affecting Temperature

1. Latitude

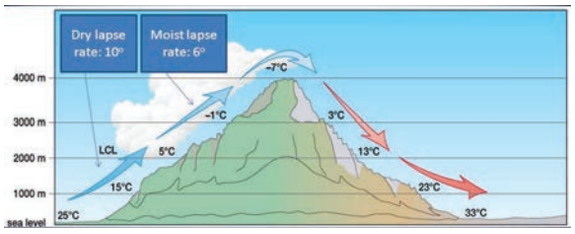
The change in temperature occurs according to the shift in latitude:

- Change in the angle at which the sun's rays strike the earth as it moves in its orbit around the sun.
- The tilt of the earth's axis and revolution of the earth determines which Pole is tilted to face the sun and which Pole faces away from the sun in one season. Latitudes of the hemisphere that lie closer to the sun have summer while the hemisphere that is away from the sun experience winter.

Fact File

Heated air expands, becomes lighter and rises. Cold air is dense and heavy and tends to sink. When air is heated, it rises to leave a gap. Cold air from surrounding areas rushes to fill this gap. This is how air circulates.

Latitudes near the Poles are cool all year. As we move away from the Equator towards the Poles, temperature decreases. (London is cooler than Delhi because of its distance from the equator). Earth can be divided into various **heat zones** based on temperature differences.



Air temperature decreases with altitude; lapse rate of temperature

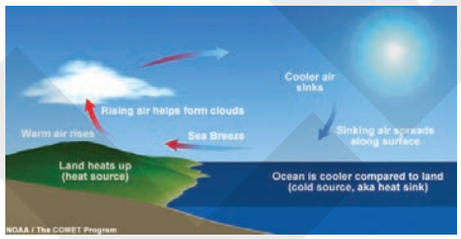
SAMPLE

2. Altitude

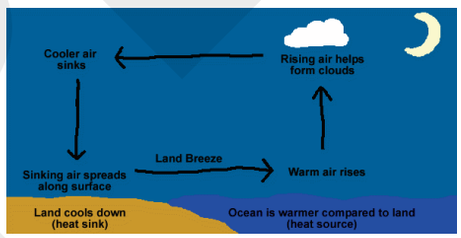
The density of the air decrease as the altitude or height from the sea level increases. Dust particles and water vapour which absorb heat are present in bulk, closer to the earth. Temperature decreases with increase in altitude, at the rate of 1°C for every 165 metres of increase in altitude. This is known as **Normal Lapse Rate** of temperature. Ludhiana and Shimla lie in the same latitude, but the latter is cooler. Thus, cooler than places in plains in the same latitude.

3. Distance from the Sea

Water takes more time to heat up in comparison to land and similarly takes more time to cool down too. It affects the temperature conditions of coastal areas. Places near the sea remain warmer in winters than would be expected for their latitude and vice-versa in summers. Temperature is moderated by the daily phenomena of **land and sea breezes**. There is little difference between the maximum day temperature and the minimum night temperature (daily range of temperature is low).



Sea breeze (day)



Land breeze (night)

Places far away from the sea experience temperature extremes due to **continental influences**. Daily range of temperature, and seasonal range of temperature are both high. This is the reason why Delhi experiences extreme daily and seasonal temperatures and Mumbai has very low daily and seasonal range of temperature.

Fact File

The coastal areas experience moderate temperature conditions due to the **maritime influences** of adjoining ocean waters.

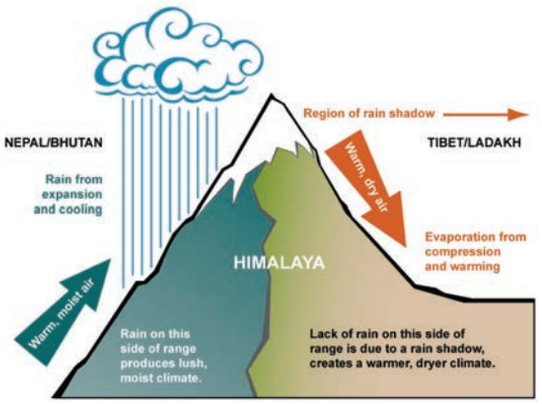
Cloud cover

Cloud cover infuences the temperature of a place as it affects the incoming and outgoing solar radiation of the atmosphere. It acts like an umbrella — checks the solar radiation in the day and prevents the loss of heat from the lower layers of air at night. Therefore

i) due to clouds in sky days stay more cooler than.

ii) cloudy nights are warmer because the heat is trapped by the cloud cover.

iii) lack of cloud cover at night allows heat from the



The warming effect of warm ocean currents and prevailing winds on coastal regions

SAMPLE

earth to escape into outer space easily resulting in a lowering of temperature of the ground.

iv) clear sunny days cause the ground to heat up intensely so that ground temperatures rise.

Prevailing Winds and Ocean Currents

These wind have a fixed direction for their movement all the year. They help in transfer of heat and influence temperature of the area over which they blow. Warm winds make the locations warmer. On the other hand, places where chilly winds blow, have low temperatures.

Warm currents from the tropical seas move towards higher latitudes. Seaports in the higher latitudes where warm currents wash the coastal areas remain open for ships. On the other hand, cold currents from the polar areas move equator-wards. They reduce the temperature of coastal areas. Coastal waters which get chilled, get frozen and remain closed for ships.

Humidity in Atmosphere

Let's Think

Why is relative humidity different at different locations?

Humidity is the amount of moisture (mostly water vapour) present in air. It is not liquid water suspended in air. Water vapour forms only 1% to 4 % of air at a place. Humidity is an important element of weather and climate. It regulates air temperature, formation of clouds and day-to-day changes in weather. Very humid air absorbs heat during the day and retains it during the night.

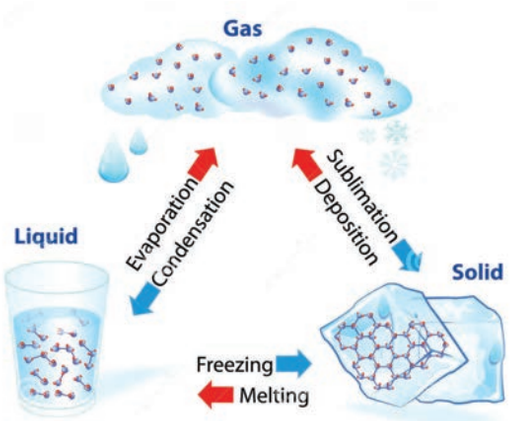
Absolute humidity is the amount of water in a given volume of air. **Relative humidity** is the proportion of water vapour present in the air in relation to the maximum vapour air can hold at a particular temperature.

A hygrometer /psychrometer (wet and dry bulb thermometer) measures relative humidity of air. Air can hold a certain amount of water vapour at a given temperature. When it holds its maximum capacity at a given temperature, it is said to be **saturated**. When air does not hold water vapour **unsaturated**.

Humidity varies from time to time and from place to place. Factors that control humidity

i) The amount of humidity is determined by the temperature. This implies that higher temperature results in more evaporation and thus an increase in the humidity of air. **Evaporation** is the process by which water changes into water vapour on heating.

ii) It is influenced by the season because in summer, humidity is low but in the rainy season, humidity is high.



The three states of water are interchangable

iii) Humidity is also influenced by cloud cover and nearness to the sea. Therefore, coastal areas experience high humidity.

iv) The water vapour in atmosphere has the ability to absorb heat. Therefore, a cloud cover would absorb a part of the sun's radiation (insolation) during the day. At night it would prevent terrestrial radiation (emitted by the earth) from escaping.

The circle of evaporation, condensation and preciptation return the water in atmosphere to earth.

The temperature at which air gets saturated is called **dew point**. At this temperature water vapour changes into minute water droplets or into ice crystals on cooling. Dew point varies with the amount of water vapour in the air. The change of state from water vapour to water is called **condensation**. It occurs around tiny particles of matter. Smoke, dust particles and salt form the nuclei or cold surfaces for condensation to occur.

Types of Condensation

Condensation forms clouds, fog, mist, dew and frost.

- **Clouds** are minute condensed droplets of water or ice suspended in the air. They are formed when water vapour cools after rising and condenses in air. Have you observed clouds of different shapes and sizes?
- **Fog** is actually a cloud that forms close to the ground. It also has condensed and suspended water droplets. It is different from a cloud because it forms when vapour in a layer of air cools after contact with the cold ground surface. **Mist** is the name for less dense fog.
- **Dew** forms when water vapour in the lower parts of air condenses after contact with cold surfaces such as blades of grass, leaves, buildings, metal poles, etc. These surfaces become cold on clear nights when the earth's heat readily escapes into space. Frozen dew is called **frost**.

Fact File

Solid ice can evaporate directly to enter into vapour state without going through the phase of condensation into liquid form. This is known as **sublimation**.

Word Treasure

conduction	:	transfer of heat by contact
convection	:	process by which heat moves through a gas or liquid

SAMPLE

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The range of temperature is .....

i) maximum temperature ☐ ii) minimum temperature ☐

iii) difference in maximum & minimum temperature ☐

iv) none of these ☐

b. The freezing point of water is .....

i) 0°C ☐ ii) 100°F ☐ iii) 10°C ☐ iv) –2°C ☐

c. The further one moves away from the Equator, the temperature .....

i) decreases ☐ ii) increases ☐

iii) remains the same ☐ iv) none of these ☐

d. Places such as Delhi and Lucknow have an extreme climate which is also called .....

i) moderate climate ☐ ii) continental climate ☐

iii) torrid climate ☐ iv) equatorial climate ☐

e. Absolute himidity is .....

i) Water in given volume of air ☐ ii) Normal lapse rate ☐

iii) heat zone ☐ iv) clouds ☐

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. Explain the factors that affect temperature. Give examples to explain the factors.

b. What are the different heat zones of the earth? Explain with the help of a diagram.

c. Why does humidity vary from time to time?

d. Discuss how clouds, fog and dew are formed.

3. Give reasons for the following statements.

a. Shimla is cooler than Ludhiana.

b. Smog is formed in polluted cities and towns. (HOTS)

c. Mumbai has a moderate climate.

d. Delhi experiences extreme type of climate.

e. Temperature on earth is unevenly distributed.

4. Distinguish between the following pairs.

a. Saturated and unsaturated air

b. Weather and climate

c. Relative and absolute humidity

d. Fog and dew

e. Thermometer and thermograph

SAMPLE

5. Fill in the blanks.

a. ..... zone lies between 66½°N — North Pole and 66½°S — South Pole.

b. Presence of water vapour in the air is called .....

c. When solid ice evaporates directly without condensation it is called .....

d. Frozen dew is called .....

e. Decreases in temperature with increase in altitude at the rate of 1°C for every 165 metres is known as .....

6. Give one word answer.

a. Change of water into vapour on heating.

b. Less dense fog.

c. The instrument with which we measure humidity.

d. State of weather condition for a long period of time.

7. Let's learn to calculate.

Station A	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temp°C	20.0	22.0	26.1	29.0	32.0	33.0	31.7	29.0	29.6	28.0	23.4	19.0
Rainfall (in cm)	1.2	2.8	3.4	7.1	13.2	29.0	32.3	33.4	26.6	15.2	10.0	5.6

a. Write the highest and lowest temperatures stating the months.

b. Calculate the annual range of temperature. (***Hint:*** Add the temperature of all the months and divide by 12.)

c. Calculate the total rainfall received in the year. (total annual rainfall)

Value Based Questions

Use a world map and find out the names of countries that lie in different heat zones of the earth.

Activity Zone

To understand about the elements of weather

- Compile weather reports for a week and make a summary based on the data collected.
- Mention the date, maximum and minimum temperature, rainfall, relative humidity (maximum and minimum), sunset and sunrise.
- On the last day of the week, you may read out your report in the class.
- You can also use the computer to make a graph chart. You can take help of news channels and newspapers to know the weather conditions of your city.

This activity will help you know about the elements of weather and climate.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

Weather and Climate

- The term weather refers to the state of the atmosphere of a particular place over short periods of time. It can be hot, cold, windy, cloudy or humid.
- Climate is related to the average state of weather conditions of a given location for a long period of time; it is generally studied for a larger area.
- Weather is recorded on a daily basis with the help of weather instruments; climatic data is an average picture, determined from an analysis of weather data of a place for 35 to 40 years.

Temperature of Atmosphere

- Temperature gives us an idea of how hot or cold a place is.
- Air temperatures not only changes between day and night but also from season to season depending on the amount of incoming solar radiation.
- Temperature differences are evident in the four seasons of the year as well.

Humidity in Atmosphere

- Humidity is the amount of moisture (mostly water vapour) present in air
- It regulates air temperature, formation of clouds and day-to-day changes in weather.
- A hygrometer/psychrometer (wet and dry bulb thermometer) measures relative humidity of air.
- The temperature at which air gets saturated is called dew point; at this temperature water vapour changes into minute water droplets or into ice crystals on cooling.
- The change of state from water vapour to water is called condensation; clouds, fog and dew are few types of condensation.

Factors Affecting Temperature

Latitude

- Temperature varies with latitude
- The tilt of the earth's axis and revolution of the earth determines which Pole is tilted to face the sun and which Pole faces away from the sun in one season
- Latitudes of the hemisphere that lie closer to the sun have summer while those of the hemisphere that are away from the sun experience winter.
- Torrid zone, Temperate zone and Frigid zone are the heat zones of the earth.

Altitude

- Temperature decreases with increase in altitude (height above sea level), at the rate of 12C for every 165 metres of increase in altitude. This is known as Normal **Lapse Rate**.

Distance from the sea

- Places near the sea remain warmer in winters than would be expected for their latitude and vice-versa in summers
- Temperature is moderated by the daily phenomena of land and sea breezes.

Cloud Cover

- Cloud cover affects the temperature of a place because it affects the Insolation entering and terrestrial radiation leaving the atmosphere.

Prevailing Winds and Ocean Currents

- Prevailing winds help in transfer of heat and influence temperature of the area over which they blow.
- Warm winds make the locations warmer; on the other hand places where chilly winds blow, temperatures are low.

SAMPLE

14 Human Environment Interaction

Key Highlights

- Location of tropical and subtropical regions
- Extent, location and climate of Amazon and Ganga-Brahmaputra basins
- Vegetation of tropical rainforests

GEOGRAPHY

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS

The region between the Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) and Tropic of Capricorn (23½°S), roughly between the latitudes of 20°N and 20°S, receives maximum heat from the sun throughout the year. The entire belt is known as the **Tropical region**. It is close to the equator, hot and wet all year round. The world's largest tropical rainforest lies within this belt as the Amazon river basin of South America.

Beyond the tropics, between 20° — 40° in both hemispheres, the sun's rays do not fall vertically overhead all year. As a result the climatic conditions in the belt differ from being tropical for a part of the year to 'nearly tropical' all year. They fall under the influence of the trade winds that blow from sea to the land in summers and reverse their direction in winter. We refer to it as a **Subtropical region**. The **Ganga-Brahmaputra** basin lies in the subtropical region.

Let's Think

10% of the Amazon forest has already been lost forever because trees have been cut for wood or cleared for gold mining or building roads. What would happen if this forest was destroyed?

THE AMAZON BASIN — A TROPICAL REGION

Location and Extent

The Amazon rainforest with an area of approximately 5.2 million sq km, spreads over six countries of South America—Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia. Amazon supply a great amount of water in the area. A network of nearly 500 tributaries transfer their waters into the main river channel before it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The mouth of the river forms a wide estuary (360 m wide).

Climate

The climate in this part of the world is hot and humid all round the year. It receives an

SAMPLE

annual rainfall of 150 cm to over 400 cm. The average temperature remains around 27°C. High heat and high humidity results in an inhospitable climate. The area experiences rainfall almost every day.

Natural Vegetation

Selvas is the name given to natural vegetation of tropical region. These forests are called `lungs of the earth' because of the profusion of forests that add oxygen to the air. Extremely humid climatic conditions all year result in a dense vegetation cover. A variety of trees grow close together to form a thick 'canopy' and very little sunlight reaches the ground.

Amazon Basin

A distinctive layer pattern is present in the vegetative growth of the area. Trees tower over the rest of the forest and may reach a height of over 50 m, the second layer is generally 20 to 50 m high. Ferns, orchids and mosses grow on the trunks of these trees. In the third layer, smaller trees, shrubs and saplings of the tallest layer are found. Woody vines called 'lianas' coil around the reaching out get some sunlight blocked by the thick canopy of tree tops. Hardwood varieties like mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cinchona (yields quinine for treating malaria) and rubber grow. **Commercial lumbering** or cutting of trees for timber is difficult because of the dense growth, inhospitable climate and variety of trees growing together. There are an estimated 40,000 different species of plants and trees to be seen here.

Animal Life

The area is full of variety of animals. Monkeys swing from the tall branches, jaguars, deer, tapirs, armadillos and anteaters are found in these forests. Snakes and lizards slither along the ground. There are some 30 million species of insects, nearly 1,500 different species of birds, including parrots, toucans, parakeets and macaw. Crocodiles, turtles and nearly 3,000 species of fish including the dreaded piranha are found in the river waters.

People

Contagious diseases and diseases due to insect bite are common in this region. The inhospitable climate and dense forests make the Amazon rainforest unsuitable for

Fact File

The Amazon transports melted water from the snow-covered Andes mountains and rainwater that forms runoff. The river holds 20% of the world's freshwater.

Amazon Indian

habitation. Most of the population found here comprises natives who live in primitive conditions. They are hunters and gatherers who kill animals in the forests and fish in the Amazon river. They practise the **slash and burn method** of **shifting cultivation** in some patches of land they clear. They grow bananas, root crops like yam, tapioca and sweet potatoes.

Native makes their shelter with palm leaves in the form of huts. Canoes and dugout boats are made from logs of trees. People in the Amazon basin coat their bodies with a paste of local herbs mixed with mud to protect themselves from harmful insect bites. Local topography do effect the climatic condition to certain limit.

The Brazilian government is making efforts to settle the Amazon tribes and introduce modern facilities like the construction of mud and wood houses, medical facilities and attempts to educate some of the people so that they can get jobs. Work opportunities are offered in port cities or towns. Manaus is an important rubber-collecting centre. Belem is today the most developed port of the Amazon.

CASE STUDY: Subtropical Region—Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

Location and Extent

It extension of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is in 2000 km from west to east direction in the south of Himalaya. It spreads over large parts of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. The basin's width in the west is 200 km and 400 km in the east. River Ganga rises in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas and is joined by numerous tributaries. The Brahmaputra rises near lake Mansarovar in Tibet, flows north of the Himalayas, parallel to the range, till it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh. It flows through Assam and joins the Ganga in its lower course in Bangladesh. A number of channels and distributaries at its mouth form the huge triangular-shaped depositional feature called **Ganga-Brahmaputra** delta or **Sunderban.** Delta is formed by alluvial deposits at the mouth of a river usually triangular in shape.

Physical Features

A flat plain is seen in Ganga-Brahmaputra valley. The slope of the plain can be easily identified from the direction in which the river water flows. The rivers have created natural embankments, floodplains, meanders and oxbow-lakes. Sunderban is the largest and fastest-growing delta in the world because the two rivers bring millions of tons of silt. The silt has also spread over

Ganga-Brahmaputra basin

the alluvial plains and banks for several centuries to form the fertile northern plain. The fertility of the plain is renewed annually by this silt.

Climate

The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin has a tropical monsoon climate. Summers are hot and dry, followed by extensive rains from the southwest monsoon winds. The rainy season lasts from June to September. The amount of rainfall varies from 250 cm at the edges of the plains near the foot of the Himalayas and in the east near the delta. It gradually decreases westwards with Punjab and Haryana only getting about 50 cm of rain.

Natural Vegetation and wildlife

Long ago, this area was covered with thick forests of sal, shisham, teak and bamboo. The original vegetation was cleared for cultivation and this process accelerated in the last few decades. Most of the land is under cultivation or under renewed afforestation schemes. The Sundarban delta has mangroves such as **Sundari** and **Gurjan** adapted to saline water. It is home to the Royal Bengal tiger, crocodiles and marsh deer. The Brahmaputra plain is rich in animal life—elephants, langurs, deer and rhinoceros.

People

The region is thickly populated because of its subtropical climatic conditions, fertile soil and water availability. The area has a long growing season as well in comparison with temperate and tropical climates. These factors make it ideally suited for agriculture.

Agriculture in the Ganga plains

Means of transport are well laid—a dense network of roads and railways is present. Airways are also well established. Agriculture, trade and agro-based industry are important occupations. However, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in this region. The three cropping seasons in the year are *kharif* (summer), *rabi* (winter); a third crop is grown from April to June if sufficient water is available. Wheat cotton and sugarcane grow extremely well in the western plain while rice, sugarcane and jute are grow in the eastern part of the region. Tea grows in the rolling plains of the north-east. The entire region is dotted with a number of towns and cities. The cities are areas of rapid change, good education, modern progress and technology. In comparison with life in the tropical areas, the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is very well developed economically. Small-scale and cottage industries have developed in rural areas.

Word Treasure

river basin	:	area drained by a single river and its streams
estuary	:	mouth of a river where it enters the sea and flows in a single channel into the ocean
canopy	:	the cover formed by the leafy upper branches of the trees in forest

SAMPLE

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Tropical region has 30 million species of insect and ..... species of bird.

i) 200 ☐ ii) 1500 ☐

iii) 1000 ☐ iv) 500 ☐

b. Belem is a famous ..... in the Amazon basin.

i) town ☐ ii) river ☐

iii) sea ☐ iv) port ☐

c. Amazon river basin lies close to the .....

i) North pole ☐ ii) Tropic of Cancer ☐

iii) Equator ☐ iv) none of them ☐

d. Lumbering means .....

i) to build houses ☐ ii) to collect firewood ☐

iii) to cut trees for timber ☐ iv) to hunt animals ☐

e. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is located in the .....

i) south of the Great Himalayas ☐ ii) north of the Great Himalayas ☐

iii) Great Himalayas ☐ iv) none of these ☐

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. Describe the climate basin and name it.

b. How is cultivation practised in the Amazon basin?

c. Which states of India does the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lie in?

d. Discuss the main physical features of the Ganga-Brahmaputra valley.

e. What are the three cropping seasons in the Ganga-Brahmaputra valley?

f. Is slash and burn method useful in tropical region? Describe this method.

3. Name the following.

a. The vegetation in rainforests of Amazon basin.

b. People in the Amazon practise this type of agriculture.

c. Ganga river rises or begins from this place.

SAMPLE

d. The two countries over which the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta extends.

e. Occupation commonly practised in Ganga-Brahmaputra region.

4. Give reasons for the following statements.

a. Ganga-Brahmaputra region is thickly populated.

b. Agro-based industry has developed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region.

c. The climate of the Amazon basin is inhospitable.

d. Lumbering is difficult in the Amazon basin.

e. Clearing of forests poses a serious threat to the Amazon forests.

5. Give the geographical term for each of the following.

a. Regions which lie approximately between 20°N and 20°S latitudes.

b. Region drained by the single river and its streams.

c. Vegetation of the Sundarban delta adapted to saline water.

d. A method of shifting cultivation practised in Amazon rainforest.

e. Woody vines coiling around the trees.

Value Based Questions

Since, 1980s the boom for exploitation of Amazon Rainforest's resources by logging, mining, cattle ranching, growing soya for export posed a threat to the region, the forest resources, the tribes and their culture. The boom for oil in Ecuador made things worse. Today, Amazon Indians are using modern technology like GPS mapping to protect their forest resources. Assisted by the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) they are using their traditional knowledge of the rainforest and its ecosystem with the western technology to conserve their forests and keep their culture. Would the Amazon Indians be able to keep their culture and traditions alive without the physical environment required? Give reasons to support your answer.

Activity Zone

- Identify the states of India that have alluvial soil.
- Try to find out the crops that are cultivated in this region.
- Find out the reason why the areas covered with alluvial soil are densely populated.

This activity would enable you to correlate a number of geographical and human factors with the types of soil. The activity may be repeated by keeping any soil type in mind, such as black, laterite, red and so on.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

Tropical and Subtropical Regions

- The tropical region lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}$°N) and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}$°S), roughly between the latitudes of 20°N and 20°S
- Receives maximum heat from the sun throughout the year
- Hot and wet all year round
- Subtropical region lies between 20°- 40° N and S latitudes; region under the influence of trade winds

The Amazon Basin

- The Amazon rainforest covers an area of approximately 5.2 million sq. km; spreads over six countries—Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia
- Over two-thirds of the rainforest lies in Brazil
- Has a hot and sultry climate throughout the year and average temperature remains around 27°C all year round; receives an annual rainfall of 130 to 445 cm
- The vegetation of the tropical rainforests is called **Selvas**
- Has dense vegetation cover with a large variety of trees that form a thick canopy
- There is no grass because very little sunlight reaches the ground
- Trees grow in distinct layers or tiers; plants like ferns, orchids, mosses grow on the trunks of these trees
- Woody vines called 'lianas' are also found coiled around the trees
- Has a great variety of animals including many kinds of monkeys, jaguars, deer, tapirs, armadillos, anteaters, snakes, lizards, parrots, toucans, parakeets, macaws, crocodiles, turtles and a great variety of fish
- The people who live here are primitive natives mostly cut off from the outside world
- They live by hunting and fishing

Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

- Located on the south of the Great Himalayas extending about 2,000 km from west to east; is about 200 km wide in the west and 400 km wide in the east
- Spreads over large parts of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam
- The fertility is renewed annually with silt brought by the numerous rivers and their tributaries
- Sunderban Delta is the largest and fastest-growing delta in the world
- The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin has a tropical monsoon climate
- Long ago, the area was covered with thick tropical and subtropical forests, which have been cleared for cultivation; agriculture is the main occupation of most of the people
- The delta has mangroves such as Sundari and Gurjan
- Suitable climate, fertile soil, availability of water and flat land provide a favourable environment for settled life
- A dense network of roads and railways connects the numerous towns and cities

SAMPLE

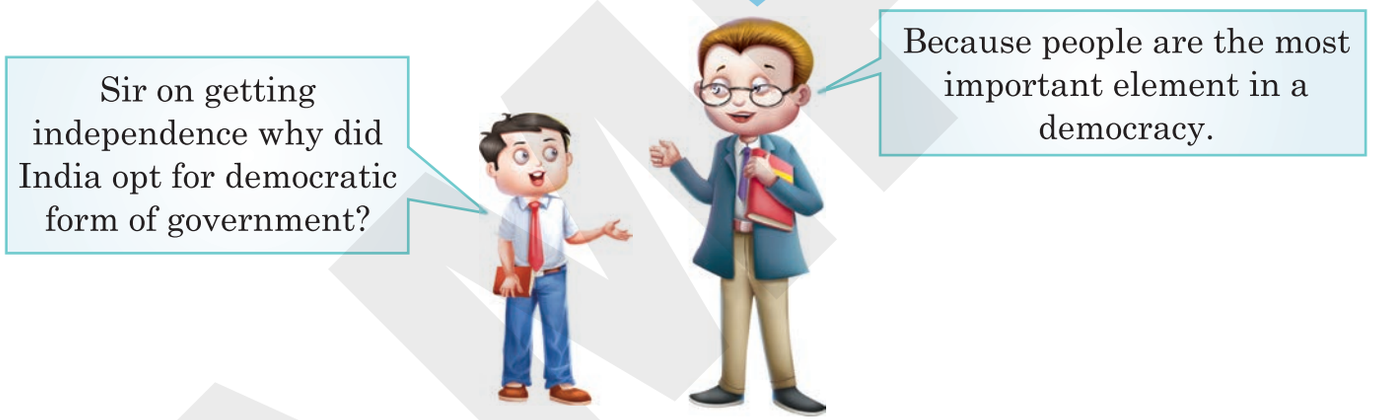
15

Why Democracy?

Key Highlights

- Defining democracy
- Main thrusts of democracy
- Reasons for popularity of democracy in the contemporary world
- Different forms of inequality
- Issue of inequality addressed in our Constitution
- Measures taken by the government to do away with inequality

Let's Start With



EVOLUTION OF MODERN DEMOCRACY

What does Democracy mean?

The term democracy is mixture of two Greek words — *demos* meaning 'people' and *kratos* meaning 'rule or government'. Thus, the true essence of democracy is rule of the people or their representatives. In a democracy, people have the power to elect their leaders. They participate in the process of governance directly, or through their elected representatives.

Tracing the Routes of Democracy

The history of democracy dates back to ancient Greece. The earliest democratic system emerged in the Greek city state of Athens where all the adult male population of the city formed a body called the **Assembly** and participated in the decision-making process directly.

Mahajanapadas were seen around 600 BC in India that were princely states. While most of

these states were ruled by a king, some states were ruled by representatives. The Vajji kingdom had this kind of a political system.

Fact File

Abraham Lincoln, the famous US President, has aptly described democracy as a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

Three events shaped the story of modern democracy:

- In Britain, the nobles who assisted the king brought out a a document called the Magna Carta, limiting the power of the royal families. It was written by a group of 13th-century nobles to protect their rights and property against a cruel king.
- The British colonies in **North America** declared themselves independent from Britain in 1776 and adopted a democratic constitution in 1787. The new government of USA adopted the **Bill of Rights** which granted certain rights to its citizens.
- The feeling of liberation was felt world wide, a revolution in France. This led to the establishment of the French Republic based on the principles of **liberty, fraternity** and **equality**.

Fact File

Myanmar, previously known as Burma, had been a democracy after gaining freedom in 1948. After a military coup in 1962, the country was under the rule of military leaders. Though elections were held in 1990, the military leaders did not accept the results. The people of Myanmar, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, struggled to establish democracy. Suu Kyi was kept under house arrest in Myanmar for 15 years. She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.

Freedom and Democracy

Some countries were made colony by other country. The people of these colonies waged long struggles for freedom from foreign rule. After the end of the Second World War in 1945, many countries gained independence from colonial rule. Various factors such as end of supremacy of the European nations, emergence of USSR as a major power and the formation of the United Nations, helped colonial countries to break the shackles of foreign rule.

After achieving independence, most of these Asian and African countries adopted a democratic form of government. India became free from British rule in 1947. She chose to be a democracy and continues to be the largest democracy in the world.

Not all countries, however, have a democratic form of government or could continue with a democratic government for very long after gaining freedom.

In 1991, the Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 republics. Many of the communist countries in Eastern Europe became free from Soviet control and became democracies.

SAMPLE

India's neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar have had a mixed record. These countries had adopted democracy after freedom. However, they have experienced army rule following a military coup or uprising. Bangladesh and Myanmar have made a transition from army rule to democracy.

OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Absolute Monarchy

The power totally rest in the monarch itself in absolute monarch system of governance. There are no rules that he has to follow. He or she is not restricted by a constitution or any kind of laws. A monarchy is generally hereditary and the monarch's children inherit his position. The welfare of the people depends on the kind of monarch ruling them.

The leader of National League for Democracy in Myanmar—Aung San Suu Kyi

Constitutional Monarchy

In this system law defines the power and authority of the monarch. Britain has a system of constitutional monarchy. Here the king or queen is a nominal head and the administration is carried on by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The people elect the Prime Minister and other representatives.

Dictatorship

Dictatorship is yet another form of governance. In a dictatorship the citizens are ruled by force and the government does not have to explain its policies to the people. Germany was under the dictatorship of Adolf Hitler for more than a decade during the Second World War. Similarly, Italy was under Benito Mussolini's rule. In a dictatorship, there is absolute rule by a single person who is known as the **dictator**.

Adolf Hitler

Military dictatorship

Military is responsible in running all matters in country. This form of government is generally headed by a dictator. The dictator seizes power from the ruling party or leader in a military coup. A dictator does not allow elections to take place and bans all opposition parties.

Communist Governments

A communist government is a system of government which is ruled by a single party. This political party follows communist ideas as the guiding principle of the state. A communist state believes that the poor and the working class have been exploited for years by the ruling class. They, therefore, want to create a classless society in which the production and distribution of goods would be equal for everyone. They do not believe in rich or poor. China is the biggest communist country.

SAMPLE

Present Scenario

A major part of world now comes under the democratic form of government. However, the change from one form of government to a democracy has not been easy. Earlier, there was direct participation of the people in the management of public affairs and making decisions. This was possible because the units of administration were small in size and had small populations. In the present-day scenario, **direct democracy** is followed in very few places, for example, in some provinces of Switzerland.

The large size of geographical expension and population led to representive system of democracy. In these countries, the people elect their representatives. These elected representatives make decisions for the entire population. This is called **indirect democracy**.

MAIN THRUSTS OF DEMOCRACY

Constitution

The difference from democracy and other form of governments is that in a democracy, the rulers are not free to do what they like. The citizens and the government have to follow certain basic rules. These rules and laws are written down, according to which a country is governed. This written document is called a **Constitution**. A Constitution is above all the laws of a country.

The importance of a Constitution is more significant in a democratic country like India. The Constitution gives the citizens certain rights because of which the government cannot misuse its power.

Let's Think

How are the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity included in the Indian political system?

Vital Role of People in Decision-making

Democracy is based on consent and participation of the people who are governed. It involves many people, and many discussions and meetings. Since the people have the right to express their opinions and have a say in it, democracy brings about better decisions. Hence, in a democracy, a decision involves the consent and consult of the people who are affected by the decision. Though it might take some time to arrive at a decision acceptable to a majority of the people, yet the chances of irresponsible decisions are reduced.

Let's Think

If India was not a democracy, what form of government would you prefer and why?

Equality and the Rule of Law

One of the important pillar of democracy is equality. Equal status and equal opportunities

SAMPLE

for all. The Indian Constitution states that the government shall not deny to any citizen, equality before the law. All citizens will be equally protected by the laws of the country. This implies that the law shall apply equally to all in the same manner, irrespective of caste, sex, race or religion.

Symbol of Equality of Law

In a democracy, irrespective of whichever party comes to power or whoever heads the administration, rules have to be made in accordance with the laws written in the Constitution. These are also called **basic laws**.

The idea of equality is based on the principle of 'rule of law'. The 'rule of law' means that every person in the country, from the president to a farmer, i.e., every citizen is bound by the same laws and given the same treatment.

Accommodation of differences

Diversities and differences exist in every society. In India, in particular, there is an amazing diversity as there are people belonging to different regions and religions, speaking different languages and following a variety of customs and traditions. At times, diversity leads to conflicts which can be resolved by developing a tolerant attitude. Democracy provides a peaceful solution to this problem because it gives equal opportunity to all and shows a way to deal with differences and conflicts.

Let's Think

Can you think of instances when a famous personality has been put behind bars?

Democracy is based on the principle of equality. It strives to achieve social and economic equality along with political equality. It recognises that the poorest and the uneducated have the same scope, opportunity and status as the rich and educated. This system of government works towards eradicating poverty by giving special benefits to the economically and socially backward people to enhance human dignity.

Thus, democracy is a form of governance which words for the all-round development of the people.

Fact File

The Untouchability (*offences*) Act 1955 declares certain acts as offence. These include

- Refusing permission to any person to enter public institutions, such as hospitals, dispensaries, educational institutions
- Preventing any person from worshipping or offering prayers in any place of public worship
- Denying access to someone to any shop or hotel
- Preventing any person from using a reservoir, tap or other resources of water, road, etc.

SAMPLE

REASONS FOR THE POPULARITY OF DEMOCRACY

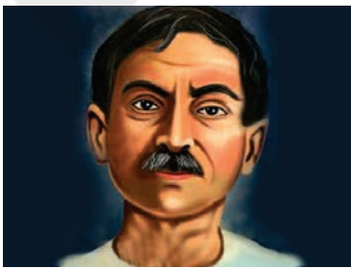
- People are the base of and put forward in the democratic system of governance. It is their right to elect their representatives who formulate policies and take important decisions. So, the interests of the people are of greatest importance in an ideal democracy.
- The ability to offer positive solutions to problems arising out of conflicts between different social, cultural and political interest groups. More importantly, decisions concerning different groups of people are taken with the consent of all concerned.

PROBLEM OF INEQUALITY

Different Forms

Despite the equal status granted by our Constitution to every Indian, there are various types of inequalities in our society. There is inequality on the basis of wealth possessed by people, so some people are rich, while others are poor. Some people have more respect or status in society owing to their educational qualification, profession or position in their workplace.

In his story Thakur ka Kuan*, Munshi Premchand, one of the greatest writers of our country, describes the plight of the lower castes before independence. We learn from this story that lower caste people were not allowed to draw water from the wells from which people from upper castes drew water. Even today, the caste divide due to untouchability exists in several regions of our country.*



Munshi Premchand

One of the common forms of inequality in our country is the **caste system**. Indian society was traditionally based on castes. The lower castes have faced severe discrimination. Any contact with the 'untouchables' was considered to be polluting for the upper castes. Today, they call themselves dalit which means 'broken', in order to convey the message as to how they have been treated and continue to be discriminated against by the other sections of society.

Fact File

In July 2012, there was news regarding discriminatory acts against children in school. One of the schools in Bengaluru was discriminating against children admitted under RTE (Right to Education). The teachers were accused cutting the kids' hair, not giving them homework or marking their attendance, making them sit on the last bench and checking their lunch boxes.

Fight against Inequality before Independence

Mahatma Gandhi led a long struggle against untouchability and worked for the welfare of the so-called lower-castes whom he called '*Harijans*' or 'people of God'. Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the father of the Indian Constitution, belonged to the Dalit caste and made many efforts to secure basic rights such as entry into temples for the Dalits.

SAMPLE

Constitutional Provisions

One of the objectives of the Indian Constitution is to bring about equality. It has provisions in order to bring this about. Some of the provisions are:

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. It lays down that

1. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to
   (a) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, or
   (b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort, maintaining wholly or partly, out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

Fact File

Apartheid is another form of inequality where people face discrimination on the basis of their skin colour. Nelson Mandela led a life-long struggle against this practice in South Africa.

Article 16 of the Constitution provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to public employment, or appointment to any office under the state.

Article 17 of the Constitution declares untouchability and its practice in any form as 'forbidden' and the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability as 'an offence punishable in accordance with the law'.

The government has also passed laws to ensure that people with disabilities are given equal opportunities. In **1955**, the **Disabilities Act** was passed by the Government of India, which states that persons with disabilities have equal rights.

The government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution through many programmes or schemes to help the underprivileged sections. Here are a few of them.

- The mid-day meal scheme is one such programme aimed at promoting greater equality and to ensure that poor children enroll in schools and attend them regularly.
- Some states have cheap housing schemes so that the underprivileged can afford to buy homes.
- The NREGA provides employment to poor people in need of jobs.

SAMPLE

Issue of Equality in Other Democratic Countries

Inequalities still exist in various ways in different countries. In the United States of America, the African—Americans were subjected to gross inequalities. After a long struggle and agitation against unequal laws and practices led by leaders such as Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. the Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964 by which discrimination on the basis of race, religion or nationality was prohibited. Martin Luther King Jr. received the Nobel Peace Prize for leading the **Civil Rights Movement** (agitation against unequal laws and practices that began in the USA in the 1950s).

'I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.' —Martin Luther King Jr.

Word Treasure

dignity : it refers to thinking of other persons as worthy of respect

dalit : the term used by the so-called lower castes to address themselves

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The word 'Kratos' means .....

i) rule of government ☐ ii) people ☐

iii) place ☐ iv) money ☐

b. The definition of democracy as used today was first given by .....

i) George Bush ☐ ii) Bill Clinton ☐

iii) Abraham Lincoln ☐ iv) none of these ☐

c. One of the principles on which the French Republic was based is .....

i) aggression ☐ ii) fraternity ☐

iii) inequality ☐ iv) none of these ☐

d. The largest democracy in the world is .....

i) USA ☐ ii) France ☐

iii) India ☐ iv) none of these ☐

e. In the dictatorship form of government, the citizens are ruled by .....

i) a monarch ☐ ii) an assembly ☐

iii) a dictator ☐ iv) none of these ☐

SAMPLE

f. One common form of inequality which India faces is the .....

i) caste system ii) sati

iii) bonded labour iv) none of these

g. The father of the Indian Constitution is .....

i) Mahatma Gandhi ii) Jawaharlal Nehru

iii) Dr B. R. Ambedkar iv) Lala Lajpat Rai

2. Short answer questions.

a. What role does the size of population have in representative democracy?

b. What do you understand by 'rule of law'?

c. What were the three events that paved the way for modern democracy?

d. Why do we need a Constitution?

e. Distinguish between a democratic and monarchical form of government.

3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. Explain any two events that shaped modern democracy.

b. Which are the laws enacted by the government to bring about social and economic equality?

c. Write any three features of the Constitution.

d. Explain two reasons why democracy is so popular.

e. What are some of the provisions made by the Indian Constitution to bring about equality?

f. Apart from democracy which are the two other forms of government? Write a little about each.

4. Tell us why.

a. Dr Ambedkar was an advocate of equality & right for dalits.

b. Elementary schools provide children with cooked lunch.

c. The Constitution is superior to all the laws of a country.

d. More than half of the independent countries in the world have a democratic form of government.

e. Conflicts should be resolved by developing a tolerant attitude.

5. Name the type of government on the basis of the information provided.

a. In this country people have the right to vote.

b. The king is the nominal head of the state.

c. The political parties are banned.

d. The monarch exercises absolute authority.

6. Why are the following years important?

a. 1776 b. 1787 c. 1789 d. 1990 e. 1991

7. Name the movements associated with the names of the following leaders.

a. Aung San Suu Kyi b. Nelson Mandela c. Abraham Lincoln

d. Adolf Hitler e. Martin Luther King

SAMPLE

Value Based Questions

a) Although our Constitution forbids any form of discrimination, it still exists in our society. What are your views on this? What would you do to change this, if you had the power?

b) Watch the movies: *Arakshan, Aakrosh, Mississippi, Burning, Schindler's List*.

Activity Zone

Struggle for equality

Throughout the world people have struggled against inequality and injustice. Let us find out about the struggles of two prominent figures—Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela.

Write about the following:

- childhood and place of birth
- early struggle
- kinds of inequalities they faced
- achievements

FLOW CHART

Evolution of Modern Democracy

- The term democracy is derived from the Greek words demos meaning 'people' and *kratos* meaning 'rule' or 'government'
- Essence of democracy is rule of the people or their representatives
- People have the power to elect their representatives
- People participate in the process of governance directly, or through their elected representatives
- President Abraham Lincoln of the USA defined democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people

Main Thrusts of Democracy

- Constitution is the most important document in a democracy; it is the supreme law of the country
- Every rule has to be made in accordance with the laws written in the Constitution
- Democracy is based on consent and participation of the people
- Equality is one of the most important elements of democracy
- It implies equal status and equal opportunities for all, irrespective of caste, creed, race, etc.
- Accommodation of differences and enhancing human dignity

DEMOCRACY

Reasons for the Popularity of Democracy

- Participation of people
- Right of people to elect their representatives
- Based on the principle of equality
- Ability to offer positive and peaceful solutions to complex problems
- Decisions concerning different groups of people are taken with the consent of all
- Oriented towards the all-round development of the people

Problem of Inequality

- Various types of inequalities still exist in our society
- One of the common forms of inequality in our country is the caste system
- The Indian Constitution has made untouchability a punishable offence
- It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth
- Persons with disabilities have also been given equal rights and free education
- The mid-day meal scheme is aimed at promoting greater equality

SAMPLE

16 Institutional Representation of Democracy

Key Highlights

- Right to vote - the hallmark of representative or popular democracy
- Why are elections held?
- The process of election
- Role of political parties in the formation and running of any democratic government

CIVICS

Let's Start With

Participation of people in electoral process, especially voting, is an integral part of a democracy. Voting determines which political party will win the election and form a government.

ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRACY

The solid pillar in Democracy of India. Franchise and Popular Participation

Democracy gives equal rights to every citizen. India is the biggest present day democracy in the world and a large population exercise its voting rights under it. In the nineteenth century, struggles for democracy often revolved around political equality. One of the most important demands was the right to vote (franchise) for every adult citizen. In many European democratic countries all the citizens did not enjoy the right to vote. There were preconditions such as ownership of property or some level of education to enjoy the right to vote. In many countries, women were excluded from this right. In the USA, after much agitation, women attained the right to vote in 1920 and in Britain, in 1928.

However, in India, the Constituent Assembly took a bold and courageous step by giving all the adult citizens — illiterate, backward, poor, men or women — the right to vote in 1950, when the Constitution of India was enforced.

Universal Adult Franchise is one of the most important features of the Indian democracy. All the citizens of India above 18 years have the right to vote without any distinction of race,

caste, religion, colour or gender. The system of Universal Adult Franchise is based on the principle of one person, one vote, one value.

Fact File

- New Zealand was the first country where every adult had voting rights in 1893.
- In the USA, African-Americans were given the right to vote in 1965.
- South Africa became a democratic republic in 1994, when every adult citizen got the right to vote.

ELECTIONS

Voters participating in the election process

Elections have a great significance in the formation of modern representative governments. An **election** is a contest between various political parties for getting their representatives elected with the intention to form the government. Elections take place periodically in all democracies. In India, elections take place once in every five years. Indian citizens choose representatives to the Parliament and State Legislatures. The first general elections were held in 1951. Since then, fourteen general elections have taken place.

The Election Process

Constituencies is name given to the division that are done geographically to conduct election.

Elections held for formation of government at the Centre are called Lok Sabha elections. At the state level, elections are conducted to elect representatives to the Legislative Assemblies. At the local level, people elect the *Panchayat* members in villages and Municipal Councillors in towns and cities.

An election rally

Election commission is body that governs the election process in our country and ensures that free and fair election are held. The head of the Election Commission is called the **Chief Election Commissioner**. The Election Commission fixes and announces the dates of elections and ensures that elections are held peacefully. The Commission prepares a **Voter's List** which contains the names of all those adult citizens of our country who are eligible to vote. A system of **Photo Identity Card** has been introduced, where the citizens are issued an identity card containing their photographs by the Election Commission, which they have to produce at the polling booth.

The political parties choose their candidates who file the **nomination papers**. Independent candidates, who do not belong to any political party, also file their nomination papers. After the nominations have been filed, the nomination papers go through the **scrutiny** stage. An independent checking is done to verify whether the information provided by the candidate is correct or not.

After the scrutiny is over, the candidates are given a date for withdrawing their names. Once the withdrawal date is over, **campaigning** begins. Campaigning is done through meetings, speeches and display of banners. The candidates appeal to the voters on the basis of the principles the candidates believe in and also with promises to implement certain programmes if elected. These could be promises of free education or lowering of food prices. This is called the **manifesto**.

Each candidate has an **election symbol** which signifies the political party he/she belongs to. People who cannot read can identify the candidate by the symbol. Independent candidates have **symbols** which are approved by the Election Commission.

Election manifestos are important because they also tell voters what the political party or the independent candidates think about major national and international issues. An intelligent voter can judge the parties or candidates by it. Campaigning stops 48 hours before polling time.

Voters go to the polling booths and use their right to vote through secret ballot system. Every person whose name is on the voter's list can go to a polling booth and cast his/her vote. Earlier the ballot paper, containing the names and symbols of each candidate was used. However, since the elections in 2004, in many places **Electronic Voting Machines (EVM)** are used to record votes. Once the polling is over, the EVMs are opened and the votes secured by each candidate are counted.

Electronic Voting Machine

The candidate who secures the highest number of votes is declared elected and the party which has the largest number of victorious candidates forms the next government.

Political Parties

Elections, as we have seen, are not only a contest between the candidates but between various political parties as well. **Political parties** play a significant role in a democracy.

Let's Think

Can you name the parties whose symbols are given below?

When people with common political agenda and goals come together and form a party they are collect called political party. They contest elections and try to get their representatives elected so that they can form the government. The parties nominate the candidates, support them and organise

SAMPLE

election campaigns. In reality, a democratic government cannot function without political parties.

Elected candidates of the winning political party or parties form the government. Others form the opposition.

The role of the opposition is no less important than that of the government.

- It is the duty of the opposition to ensure that the government does not take measures that destroy the rights of the citizens or become dictatorial in nature.
- They can shape public opinion and also help to express it.

Let's Think

Find out the names of other countries which have a single-party system or a bi-party system.

- The opposition keeps a close eye on how the government functions and questions the government on its policies. In fact, the opposition is also known as the alternative government and in England the opposition is also known as shadow cabinet.

National and Regional Parties

Political parties which are part of government formation or capable of forming a government are called **national parties**. These parties are represented in several states. They include Congress (I), Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP) and the Communist Party of India [CPI(M)].

Regional parties are those that are represented in a few states. At the regional level, we have parties such as the Samajwadi Party (SP) in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) in Jharkhand, Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) in Assam, AIADMK in Tamil Nadu and many others.

Fact File

When no political party has the required majority of seats to form a government, such a situation is called **hung assembly**.

- Two or more parties entering into an alliance to form the government is called **post-poll alliance**.
- Political parties may form an alliance on a common understanding about policies to be followed after they get power. It is called **pre-poll alliance**.

Party System in Democracy

One party system

In some countries only one party exists and forms the government. In China the only party that contests elections and forms the government is the Chinese Communist Party and the eight parties allied to it.

Symbol of Democratic Party of the USA

SAMPLE

The bi-party system

In some countries, there are two parties or a **bi-party**. This makes it simpler for the voter to choose. One of two parties is voted to power by a clear majority. In the USA, for instance, there are two parties—the Democrats and the Republicans.

The multi-party system

The third type is the **multi-party system**. In such a system, many political parties exist. India has a multi-party system and politics is dominated by several national and regional parties.

COALITION: MARRIAGE OF VARIED PARTISAN INTERESTS FOR POLITICAL STABILITY

Leader of the UPA coalition

When parliament is made of different representation of many political parties it is called a coalition government. For example, countries like Germany, Italy, Turkey, Israel and India tend to have coalition governments. It is formed when two or more political parties together constitute the government.

In India, the first coalition government was formed in the sixth general election in 1977 with the Janata Party forming the government. In 2009 the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) led by the Indian National Congress formed the government. It was a coalition of more than 10 parties with the Congress and the DMK and the NCP having the largest representation.

Word Treasure

polling booth : a building where people go to vote in an election

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Example of a country which tends to have a coalition government ..... .

i) China ☐ ii) Singapore ☐

iii) USA ☐ iv) UK ☐

b. In India, elections take place once in every ..... .

i) six years ☐ ii) three years ☐

iii) five years ☐ iv) two years ☐

SAMPLE

c. In the USA women attained the right to vote in the year ..... .

i) 1920 ☐ ii) 1921 ☐

iii) 1922 ☐ iv) 1923 ☐

d. Elections held for formation of government at the Centre are called ..... .

i) General elections ☐ ii) Rajya Sabha elections ☐

iii) Lok Sabha elections ☐ iv) none of these ☐

c. An organized group of people with common values and goals is a ..... .

i) political party ☐ ii) constituency ☐

iii) opposition ☐ iv) none of these ☐

2. Short answer questions.

a. What is a constituency?

b. What is an election manifesto?

c. Why are election symbols important?

d. Give two roles of the opposition party in a democracy.

e. Name at least two leaders associated with the political party in your state.

3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. What are elections and what are the different levels at which elections are held in India?

b. What are the functions of the Election Commission?

c. What is a political party? Name three political parties that have a large presence in India.

d. Differentiate between the bi-party and multi-party system.

e. What is the difference between national and regional political parties? Name two of each.

4. Read the following lines and answer the questions.

'We have a coalition government in India. The first coalition government was formed in 1977 and since 1990 there has been a rise in coalition politics'.

a. What do you understand by the term 'coalition government'?

b. How are coalition governments related to multi-party system?

c. What does NDA and UPA stand for?

5. Rearrange the sentences in sequence to find out about the election process.

a. Candidates are given a date for withdrawing their names.

b. The candidates file the nomination papers.

SAMPLE

c. Voters give their votes.

d. The candidates who secures highest number of votes is declared elected.

e. Each candidate has been given an election symbol.

f. After the nominations have been filed, the nomination papers go through the scrutiny stage.

g. Once the withdrawal date is over, campaigning begins.

h. Election Commission announces the date of election.

i. The candidates promise to implement certain programmes through the manifesto.

6. Are they national or regional political parties?

a. CPI (M) b. BJP c. DMK d. Congress e. BSP

General Elections took place in India in the following years:

1967, 1971, 1977, 1980, 1984

a. Can elections take place at different intervals?

b. Is this according to the spirit of democracy? Give reasons.

Value Based Questions

Do you think that people keep their promises once they are voted to power? Why do you think that some of them don't do so? What would you tell such people?

Activity Zone

a. Organise a debate in your class to discuss whether India should switch to a bi-party system or retain the multi-party system.

b. Elections

How to go about the project

Make a Power Point presentation of at least eight slides each on the following:

- Meaning/significance of elections
- Campaigning—highlight the ways
- Result analysis
- Victorious parties/oath-taking ceremony
- Political parties involved
- Polling booths/Secret ballot
- Opposition parties
- UPA Government

To conclude, write a note on the result of the last general elections in India.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRACY

Universal Adult Franchise

- Universal Adult Franchise is one of the most important features of Indian democracy
- It is based on the principle of one person, one vote, one value
- All citizens of India above 18 years have the right to vote without any distinction of race, caste, religion, colour or gender

Elections

- Elections are based on Universal Adult Franchise
- For the purpose of elections, the country or state is divided into constituencies
- The election process is conducted and supervised by an independent body called the Election Commission
- The Election Commission prepares a voter's list
- Candidates who choose to contest elections file their nomination papers, then pass through a scrutiny stage and finally a date of withdrawal, before campaigning begins
- Each candidate has an election symbol; independent candidates have symbols approved by the Election Commission
- Campaigning stops 48 hours before polling time
- Since 2004, in many places Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used to record votes
- The candidate who secures the highest number of votes is declared elected
- The political party with the largest number of victorious candidates forms the next government

Political Parties

- Elections are also a contest between various political parties
- Political parties are organised groups of people with common values and goals
- They contest elections with the aim of forming the government
- They nominate candidates and organise election campaigns
- Elected candidates of the winning political party or parties form the government; others form the opposition which act as a check on the government
- Political parties can be either national or regional
- National parties include Congress (I), Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP), Communist Party of India [CPI(M)] and others; regional parties include Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) DMK and others

Coalition Government

- Coalition governments are common in countries with several political parties.
- In India, the first coalition government was formed in the sixth general election in 1977 led by the Janata Party.
- In 2009 United Progressive Alliance was formed.

SAMPLE

17

The State Government

Key Highlights

- Who are the main functionaries?
- Role of Council of Ministers
- Role of the Chief Minister
- Different functions of the Governor

Let's Start With

In India each state has a government that is run on the same lines as in the Centre. This type of government enables smooth functioning of the state.

CIVICS

THE INDIAN FEDERAL STRUCTURE

India has a federal form of government, which means that there are two levels of government — one at the Centre and another in the states and union territories. Our Constitution has restricted areas for the exercise of power of two government. So they do not interfere with each other.

Both the central and state governments have three organs — **executive, legislature** and **judiciary**. Each of these organs performs certain functions as specified in the Constitution. We shall discuss the state executive and the legislature in this chapter.

The State Legislature

It forms government at state level and its represented in state legislature. Every state has a legislature. Elections help to choose the members of the State Legislature. Some states have a **unicameral legislature**, i.e., they have only one house of legislature. Other states have two houses of legislature, i.e., bicameral legislature. The two houses are the **Legislative Assembly** *(or the Vidhan Sabha)* and the **Legislative Council** *(or the Vidhan Parishad).*

SAMPLE

Vidhan Sabha, Bhopal

The Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

In India, every state has a Legislative Assembly, which has members in proportion to the state's population. These members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people, who form the government. Thus, the MLAs are elected representatives of the people.

Duration

The term of a Legislative Assembly is of five years. However, it may be dissolved before its term expires.

Composition

Legislative assembly must hold 60 member as minimum number for legislative assembly and its higher limit can exceed upto 500. Only Goa and Mizoram have 40 members each, while Sikkim has 32 members. Every state is divided into different areas known as constituencies. Let us take the example of the state of Uttar Pradesh, which is divided into 403 constituencies.

Assembly Election Result in Uttar Pradesh in March 2012/May 2007

Name of the Political Party	Number of MLAs elected	
	2012	2007
Bahujan Samaj Party	80	206
Samajwadi Party	224	97
Bharatiya Janata Party	47	51
Indian National Congress	28	22
RLD	9	10
Others	15	16
Total	403	402

From each Constituency, one representative is elected by the people. This representative may belong to any political party or can even be an independent candidate.

The political party whose candidates win more than half the number of seats in a state in an election gains the majority and forms the government. This is called the **simple majority system**.

SAMPLE

The Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council is the upper house of the State Legislature. Only six states in India—Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir & Kashmir have an upper house. The members of this house are known as members of the Legislative Council (MLCs).

Duration

Vidhan Parishad is a permanent house and can never be dissolved. Each member serves for a term of six years. One-third of its members retire after every two years.

Composition

Vidhan Parishad cannot have less than forty members or more than one-third of the membership of the *Vidhan Sabha*. Members of this house are elected by the *Vidhan Sabha* members, members of the local bodies, secondary school teachers and graduates. Members are also nominated by the Governor. They are famous in the field of art, literature, science or social service.

Qualification for the members of State Legislature

- He/she must be a citizen of India.
- The member of *Vidhan Sabha* must not be less than 25 years of age and for *Vidhan Parishad,* not less than 30 years of age.
- Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State.
- Must not be of unsound mind or have been disqualified by law for being a criminal.

Presiding Officers

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman perform the functions of presiding officers in the *Vidhan Parishad*. It is also their duty to maintain discipline in the house.

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are the presiding officers in the *Vidhan Sabha*. They preside over meetings, ensure that rules are followed and vote only in case of a tie.

Fact File

The first woman Governor of Uttar Pradesh was Sarojini Naidu.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE

Just as the President is the nominal head and the Prime Minister with the Council of

SAMPLE

Ministers runs the government, similarly, the State Executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

The Governor

The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor. All executive actions are taken in the name of the Governor. Every state has a Governor and at times, the same person may officiate as the Governor of two states. The Governor of the state is not elected, but is appointed by the President.

Sarojini Naidu

Qualifications for appointment

- He/She must be a citizen of India.
- He/She must not be less than 35 years of age.
- He/She must not hold any office of profit.
- He/She must not be an elected member of Parliament or any state Legislative Assembly. But if a member of the Legislature is appointed as a Governor, the member should resign from his or her membership.

Powers

Governor act in very similar manner while full filling its duties as President do.

Let's Think

Find out the names of few MLAs who constitute the *Vidhan Sabha* of your state.

Executive Powers

All executive powers of the state government are vested in the Governor.

- He appoints the Chief Minister who is the leader of the majority party.
- He also appoints the other members of the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The Governor also appoints the Advocate General and the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.
- He is consulted by the President in the appointment of judges to the High Court.
- The Governor has the power to nominate one member of the Anglo-Indian community to the Legislative Assembly of his state.

SAMPLE

- The Governor can nominate persons having special knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, art and social service, to the Legislative Council.

Legislative Powers

- The Governor has the power to call or postpone the sessions of the State Legislature.
- He/she can dissolve the State Legislature.
- On certain occasions when the State Legislature is not in session, the Governor can issue orders called **ordinances**. These ordinances are submitted to the State Legislature at its next session. They are valid for not more than six weeks from the date when the State Legislature begins its session.
- The first session after the elections and the first session every year begin with the Governor's address.
- A very important power of the Governor is that every Bill passed by the State Legislature has to receive the Governor's assent.
- He/she also has the power to grant pardon or reduce the punishment/sentence passed by the courts under the state's laws.

Raj Bhawan, Kolkata— Residence of the Governor of West Bengal

Discretionary Powers

In special situations Governor can play an important role by using his/her discretionary. He/She need not act on the advice of the Council of Ministers to use these powers. These special powers are called **discretionary powers.** They are:

- If no single party has a majority in the Assembly, the Governor can use his/her discretion in appointing the Chief Minister.
- The Governor can use his discretionary power to reserve any bill for the consideration of the President.
- The Governor can also report to the President that the state government is not functioning according to the Constitution. On the basis of this report, the President can proclaim **emergency** in the state. This is called imposition of **President's Rule** and during this period, the Governor practically runs the state government.

Fact File

Ministers are given a rank.

- Cabinet rank ministers along with the Chief Minister, make major policies.
- Ministers of State hold independent charge of a department
- Deputy Ministers are lowest in rank. They help out the state ministers.

SAMPLE

UNION TERRITORIES

India has 29 states and 7 union territories. Union Territories are administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him/her or by a Lieutenant Governor or a chief commissioner. When bills are passed by the legislative assemblies here, the Administrator or Lieutenant Governor gives his assent.

Council of Ministers

Chief Minister and his council of minister is actually responsible for state affairs and administration. As mentioned, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, while other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state. Government must always have a majority in the house. If it loses this majority due to a 'vote of no confidence', the government cannot continue to rule. Individual ministers can also be asked to leave the council.

Powers of the Chief Minister

The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers and enjoys a special position:

- He/she is the leader of the party in majority in the Legislative Assembly.
- The Chief Minister has the power to select other ministers. Ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Chief Minister.
- He/she allocates portfolios to ministers. He/she can also transfer a minister from one ministry to another.
- He/she is the Chairman of the Cabinet. He summons its meetings and presides over them. The work of different departments is coordinated by him.
- While the resignation of other ministers merely creates a vacancy, the resignation or death of the Chief Minister dissolves the Cabinet.

Functions of The Legislature

How bills become laws

One of the most important functions of the legislature is to make laws on subjects that are included in the state list. The proposal to make a law is called a **bill.** Bills may be of two types: ordinary bills and money bills. Ordinary bills relate to all matters other than money. A bill can originate in either house of the legislature. Money bills originate in the *Vidhan Sabha* only. Following is the procedure to pass an ordinary bill introduced in the *Vidhan Sabha*—

- The bill is introduced in the house and the title of the bill is read out. This is called the first reading.
- The second reading is the most important stage in the passing of a bill. The house can refer it to a select committee. Then a detailed discussions take place.
- The third reading is a formality after which it goes to the other house where the same

SAMPLE

procedure is followed. After a stipulated time (three months for the first time and a month after the second time) the bill is considered to be passed by both houses. It is then sent to the Governor for his assent.

Sucheta Kriplani

In case of money bills the legislative council can only make recommendations. It can only delay the passage of the bill for 14 days. It is passed in the *Vidhan Sabha* which has the final say in money matters.

Fact File

Sucheta Kriplani (25 June 1908 — 1 December 1974), born **Sucheta Mazumdar**, was an Indian freedom fighter and politician in Uttar Pradesh, India. In 1963, she, became the Chief knister of Uttar Pradesh, the first woman to hold that position in any Indian state.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. One of the most important functions of the legislature is to make
   i) ordinances ☐ ii) laws ☐
   iii) secondary schools ☐ iv) none of these ☐

b. The ..... is the executive held of state.
   i) President ☐ ii) Prime Minister ☐
   iii) Governor ☐ iv) Chief Ministers ☐

c. The members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the .....
   i) Governor ☐ ii) President ☐
   iii) Chief Minister ☐ iv) Chief Justice ☐

d. The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers in a .....
   i) State ☐ ii) District ☐
   iii) Country ☐ iv) Corporation ☐

e. Discretionary powers are enjoyed by .....
   i) Governor ☐ ii) Chief Minister ☐
   iii) Political Parties ☐ iv) Members of Vidhan Sabha ☐

f. The Legislative Council is also known as .....
   i) Vidhan Sabha ☐ ii) Vidhan Parishad ☐
   iii) Lok Sabha ☐ iv) None of them ☐

2. Short answer questions.

a. What is President's Rule?

b. Distinguish between an ordinance and a bill.

SAMPLE

c. Give two discretionary powers of the Governor.
d. Name the states where the Legislative council or Vidhan Parishad is present.
e. What is the composition of both Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad?

3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. What are the steps followed to pass a bill in the Legislative Assembly?
b. What are the qualifications required for the members of State Legislature?
c. Explain why the Chief Minister is the most important functionary of the State Government.
d. What is the composition of the Legislative Council?
e. Mention any four executive powers of the Governor.

4. Give one word for the following.

a. Governors can issue orders.
b. The areas into which states are divided for purposes of election.
c. State legislatures having one house.
d. The official who presides over the *Vidhan Sabha*.
e. The nominal Head of a State.

5. Distinguish between the following.

a. Ordinary bill and money bill
b. *Vidhan Sabha* and *Vidhan Parishad*
c. Bill and law

6. Here are few statements made by the members of the Legislative Assembly. Try to find out if they are made by the members of the ruling party or opposition.

a. What has the government done to prevent child labour in the state?
b. The previous government did not pay any attention to healthcare. We are trying out best to take care of availability of health facilities.
c. There is a serious shortage of electricity in my constituency. I would call the attention of the minister in charge to take an immediate action.
d. We have already taken up a drive to clear the garbage. The opposition members are unnecessarily blaming the government.
e. I would like to know why the Government has failed to deal with the law and order situation in Delhi.

Value Based Questions

Although a criminal cannot contest elections, there are quite a few such instances that one comes across. What is your opinion on this issue?

Activity Zone

Government in my state

How to go about the project

Prepare a report on the administration in your state giving the following details:

SAMPLE

- Name of the hospital
- Location of your state (on the map)
- Type of legislature—unicameral/bicameral
- Composition of the house(s), names of the ruling political party, the Governor, the Chief Minister and other functionaries.

FLOW CHART

STATE LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

- Lower house
- Term of 5 years
- Members are elected representatives of the people, who form the government
- Members in a Legislative Assembly cannot exceed more than 500 and cannot be less than 60
- Exceptions are Goa, Mizoram and Sikkim The presiding officers are the Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

- Upper house
- Only in the six states of Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir
- Vidhan Parishad is a permanent house and can never be dissolved
- Cannot have less than 40 members or more than one-third of the membership of the Vidhan Sabha
- Each member serves for a term of six years
- One-third of its members retire after every 2 years
- Members elected by the Vidhan Sabha members, members of the local bodies, secondary school teachers and graduates
- Members are also nominated by the Governor
- The presiding officers are the Chairman and Deputy Chairman

Functions

- To make laws on subjects included in the state list
- The proposal to make a law is called a bill
- Bills may be of two types: ordinary or money bills
- Ordinary bills can originate in either house of the Legislature
- Money bills can originate only in the Vidhan Sabha

Powers of Chief Minister

- Head of the Council of Ministers
- Is the leader of the party in majority in the Legislative Assembly
- Ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Chief Minister
- Allocates portfolios to ministers
- Can also transfer a minister from one ministry to another
- As Chairman of the Cabinet summons its meetings and presides over them
- Coordinates the work of the various departments
- The resignation or death of the Chief Minister dissolves the Cabinet.

STATE EXECUTIVE

Governor

- Appointed by the President of India
- Vested with executive powers of the state
- All executive actions are taken in the name of the Governor
- Powers and functions are similar to those of the President
- Has executive, legislative and discretionary power
- Same person may officiate as the Governor of two states

Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

- Carries on the actual administration of the state
- Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor
- Council of ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister
- Collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state
- Must always enjoy a majority in the house

18 Media in Democracy

Key Highlights

- Understanding media
- Right to Information Act
- The different types of media
- Why is the media accountable?

CIVICS

Let's Start With

Media includes the different means of communication through which information is made available to the people. The various types of media are radio and television, newspapers, and magazines. Media can also be defined as one of the most significant means through which public opinion is formed.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE MEDIA

A big feature of democracy freedom of speech and putting ones views forward. People are free to express their view on any matter and raise voice against unjustice. A democratic government, to a large extent, is dependent on public opinion. The ruling party can retain power only with a favourable public opinion.

Strong public opinion can prevent a government from being dictatorial. On the other hand, an alert and well-informed public helps the democratically-elected government to become and remain responsible to the people.

Fact File

Some of the popular newspapers of today were started in the second half of the 19th century. The *Times of India* started in 1861, *The Hindu* in 1878 and *The Statesman* in 1875.

DifferentTypes of Media

The Press or Print Media

THURSDAY 18 JUNE 2015

The Statesman

PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT, ALWAYS IN SESSION

TO LAUNCH BANKING OPERATIONS ON 23 AUGUST FROM KOLKATA WITH 500-600 BRANCHES

Bandhan gets final nod from RBI

FOCUS ON SERVING THE UNBANKED

The press, also called the print media, is regarded as one of the pillars of any democracy. Print Media includes newspapers, magazines, tabloids, periodicals, books and journals which help us to know about the events not only in our country but also around the world.

One of the most important print media is the newspaper, which has the advantage of reaching out to millions of people. Magazines cater to specific target groups of readers. They may be weekly, fortnightly or monthly. *India Today, Outlook,* and *Frontline* are some of the leading English magazines of our country.

Electronic Media

Internet, radio, television and cinema all comes under electronic media. This media has become more powerful and a popular agency for creating and expressing the common man's. views. Radio and television reach a much larger number of people and even those who are illiterate.

Sometimes people are not willing to accept rules & laws imposed by the government. As a result of the continuous protests expressed mainly through the media or otherwise, the orders have been revoked.

For instance, when the UP Government issued an order prohibiting shops and malls in UP from doing business after 7 pm the government rolled back the order after it faced with stiff resistance from the opposition and traded associations.

Thus, involvement of the people in the decision-making process and acceptance of the will of the people, are the key elements of democracy. These can become a reality with the significam role played by the media.

Fact File

The Priyadarshini Mattoo case is an outstanding example of how important the media's role in obtaining justice for the common people. In this case, the convict Santosh Kumar, son of a Police Inspector General, though found guilty of murdering the victim Priyadarshini, was earlier acquitted by the trial court in 1999. However, strong public opinion and continuous pressure by the media forced a re-opening of the case. Eventually, on 17th October 2006, the Delhi High Court awarded him capital punishment.

The Media and Ethics

The media plays a very important role in a democracy. It has the power to bring about

SAMPLE

positive and negative changes in a nation. Therefore it must realize that this power must be used with caution.

These are some truth of the principles the media should follow:

- The news must be reported with truth and honesty. The people must never be given false information. All reports must be got from reliable sources. There should be no scope for spreading rumours or half truths.
- Provide opportunities to the poor and minorities to express their opinion and point of view. This will enable the government to provide solutions to their problems.

The press plays an important role in informing and educating people

- Media should refrain from mentioning the race, religion or nationality of the subject of news stories unless it is relevant. This will help to prevent communal bias. The media should present diverse points of view and opinions without bias and partiality.
- The media should be fair and neutral while reporting facts. It must not take sides in political matters. An impartial and objective media will bring about politically aware citizens.
- It must have respect for privacy. This is important when famous people are in the news for some wrong doing. It must not play the role of a judge and report dismissal of charges against or acquittal of anyone with the court having given its verdict.

Fact File

Death of Princess Diana, on 31 August 1997, is an example of the extent to which the media can go to intrude in a person's personal life. Diana died in a car crash, in the Pont de l'Alma road tunnel in Paris, when she was being chased by the paparazzi.

Legal checks

The office of RNI (**Registrar of Newspaper for India**) came into being in 1956. All the newspapers that are published in India need to be registered with the RNI. The RNI then issues a Certificate of Registration. RNI keeps a record on the number of newspapers that are present in the country and their circulation.

The General Broadcasting Code (adopted in 1962) which

otherwise called Programme Code for both All India Radio and Doordarshan prohibits the following:

- Criticism of friendly countries;
- Attack on religions or communities.
- Anything obscene or defamatory.
- Incitement to violence or anything against maintenance of law and order.
- Anything amounting to contempt of court
- Aspersions against the integrity of the President and Judiciary.
- Anything affecting the integrity of the nation, and criticism by name of any person.

Let's Think

Do you think that an alert and intelligent public can make democracy a better form of government?

The **Press Councils of India** is a statutory body in India that governs the conduct of the print media. It is one of the most important bodies that sustains democracy, as it ensures that freedom of speech is maintained. It may either warn or censure the errant journalists on finding them guilty for violation of norms of journalistic conduct.

IMPORTANCE OF RIGHT TO KNOW IN MODERN DEMOCRACY

Media convey us message regarding the policies of government and in turn shape the public view for it too. In order to formulate an opinion we should have adequate information on a particular issue. Inadequate or lack of information can make people doubt the honesty of the government. Thus, it is important for citizens to have access to government records and information.

- It helps to check the abuse of power, mismanagement and corruption.
- It is beneficial to the government also, as openness and transparency in the decision-making process helps to develop people's trust in the government's actions and policies.

Let's Think

Do you think that movies like 'No One killed Jessica', 'Rang de Basanti', 'Swades', 'Chak de India', '3 Idiots', made a difference.

- Right to information ensures that the government is more responsible and accountable to the people.

This is the reason why governments in many countries are making available more information about their activities. Do you know that over 50 countries around the world have Right to Information or Freedom of Information Acts?

SAMPLE

The Government of India enacted the **Freedom of Information Act** in 2002. As it was not very successful, later, the UPA government enacted the Right to Information Act 2005, which addressed previous loopholes. Continuous demands, by the educated and aware citizens of our country forced the government to enact the **Right to Information (RTI) Act** in 2005. It gives the citizens the right to seek information from government organisations regarding policies and procedures of the government. They can also question the expenditure incurred on various activities, the short supply and non-availability of facilities and services to the people, etc.

Important Features of RTI, 2005

1. It is applicable to the whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir.
2. All citizens have access to information,pertaining to any period, in any form, in official languages.
3. Very nominal feen and no fees for persons below the poverty line.
4. Educational programmes are given to disadvantaged communities.
5. They have the fight to inspection of records, works and samples of material.
6. Information provided within 30 days of receipt of request.
7. No need to give reasons for requesting information.
8. Public Information Officers help citizens to get information.

Ordinary citizens can now question the actions of the government authorities in the same manner as they do with our elected representatives in the Parliament or the State Legislatures. This law makes the government more accountable and the ruling party becomes more cautious it will have to justify its actions if questioned by the people.

However, the government has the right to deny access to records and information regarding national security, international relations, scientific or economic interests of the country or that which could endanger the life or physical safety of any person.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The print media is also called .....

i) press ☐ ii) magazines ☐

iii) newspaper ☐ iv) none of these ☐

SAMPLE

b. The Government of India passed Right to Information Act in .....

i) 2005 ii) 2006

iii) 2007 iv) 2008

c. Radio and television are a part of .....

i) electronic media ii) print media

iii) online media iv) none of these

d. The Government of India enacted the Freedom of Information Act in .....

i) 2009 ii) 2007

iii) 2002 iv) 2008

2. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. Why is public opinion so important in a democracy?

b. Mention some of the principles that media should follow before reporting any news.

c. Why is it important for people to have adequate information on different issues?

d. Mention any four features of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

e. When has the government the right to deny access to records and information?

f. Media today is not free from checks. Justify your statement.

3. Correct the following statements.

a. The ruling party can disregard the views of the people.

b. Biased and inaccurate reports of events do not have any impact on the views of the people.

c. The Times of India is a popular regional newspaper of India.

d. The Right to Information Act is not applicable to the whole of India.

4. Match the following statements.

a. Radio, television, e-mail	i) exists in more than 50 countries
b. Fair reporting of facts	ii) media ethics
c. Freedom of expression	iii) electronic media
d. Freedom of Information Act	iv) key element of democracy
e. Press Council of India	v) legal check

Value Based Questions

Give the names of some people who may have suffered due to too much media attention. Do you think it is right for media persons to intrude into people's lives? Express your views in a short paragraph giving examples.

Activity Zone

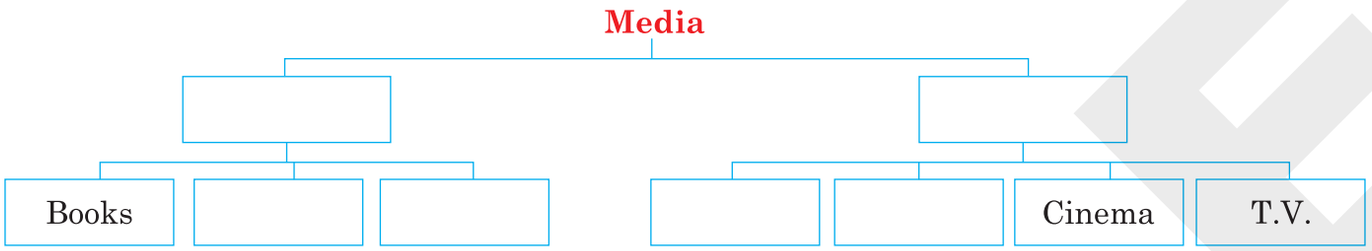
a. News and views of the people.

Make a clippings file from newspapers, magazines, etc. about opinions of people on

SAMPLE

♦ Governemnt policies ♦ Community problems ♦ Legal matters

b. 'Media today violates their norms and ethics.' Have a debate in class for or against this topic.



FLOW CHART

Public Opinion and the Media

- Public opinion plays a very significant role in democracy.
- Media plays an important role in forming and expressing public opinion.
- A democratic government, to a large extent, is dependent on public opinion.
- Media helps to make governments more accountable.

Media Ethics and legal checks

- Media ethics
  - ➢ News from reliable sources.
  - ➢ Provide opportunities to the poor and minorities to express their opinion.
  - ➢ Refrain from mentioning race, caste, class, religion, etc. to prevent communal bias.
  - ➢ Fair and neutral news.
  - ➢ Respect for privacy.
- Legal checks imposed through Registrar of Newspapers for India, Press Council of India, General Broadcasting Code.

Importance of Right to Know in Modern Democracy

- Without information, citizens cannot make the right choices when choosing their leaders or participating in the decision-making process.
- Right to information ensures that the government is more responsible and accountable to the poeple.
- It is also beneficial to the government as openness and transparency creates trust.
- In India, the Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005.
- It gives the citizens the right to seek information from government organizations regarding policies and procedures of the government.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MEDIA

Press / Print Media

- Regarded as one of the pillars of any democracy.
- Examples include newspapers, magazines, periodicals, tabloids, books etc.
- It is the duty of the press to report events correctly and without any bias.
- People from opinions about issues on the basis of reports in the press.

Electronic Media

- Electronic media or audio-visual media includes radio, television, Internet and cinema.
- Has become more powerful and a popular way for creating and expressing the common man's views.
- Radio and television reach a much larger audience including illiterate citizens.

19 Gender Prejudice – Social Aspects

Key Highlights

- Role of gender in creating inequality
- Creating stereotypes
- Values and norms that determine the role of gender

Let's Start With

Varsha please take these plates to the dining table.

Mom, why don't you ask Rohit to come and help you in the household work?

CIVICS

Such thing describe the unequal opportunity one gets on the basis of gender.

From the moment a child is born, gender identity has an impact on his/her personal and social life. The word 'sex' refers to the biological differences between males and females, whereas the word 'gender describes the roles, rights and responsibilities that society considers appropriate for men and women.

Since childhood we all have been listening such remarks like "Girls need to be soft spoken yet hard working. "Boy can remain out at night but girls need to come home by evening."

Fact File

The novel Color Purple, by Alice Walker, focuses on female black life in the 1930s in the southern United States. It addresses numerous issues including the exceedingly low position of women in American social culture.

UNDERSTANDING GENDER

Different culture, groups and societies has taken gender concept in different ways. It also include opportunities that are imparted to men and women for their living. Hence, gender

Let's Think

Do you think gender bias exists in our society? Have you come across prejudices or gender discrimination around you?

roles, responsibilities, inequalities and differences are not the same in various societies. They differ according to the historical development and institutions of that particular society. For instance, girls in the USA are raised in a different manner, with different expectations and values, than girls in India. In India, girls are treated and expected to behave differently in different regions, religious communities, and different strata of society or even families.

Girls are expected to follow different traditional lifestyles in different countries

For the past thousands of years many characteristic have been associated with to a certain gender. These differences were often represented as natural inequalities. For example, for a long time women were described as **the weaker sex** who need special protection. Because of this, they were never given the responsibility of handling money or running girls businesses or the opportunity of joining the defence services.

It was felt that denying woman equal rights in society was justified. However, this is not true, because gentler is a social construct and varies between socieriesjhus, the gender differences are not 'natural', as it was believed, but result of our society's beliefs.

GENDER INEQUALITY

Since prehistoric times, separate roles have emerged for women and men. Men would go for hunting animals and women would look after the home and children. As time passed, changes came about in terms of access to resources, benefits and opportunities. Yet the issue of gender inequality has been prevalent in all societies for centuries and continues to exist even today.

Female foeticide is an example of gender prejudice. One of the most evil forms of discrimination faced by a girl after marriage is the practice of dowry. Even today, many girls face torture for not bringing in enough dowries from her parent's home.

Fact File

- **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act** was passed in 1994 by the Parliament of India to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India. The Act banned prenatal sex determination.
- Recent reports in the media suggest that because of sex-selective abortions, the sex ratio in some parts of our country is just 933 girls for every 1,000 boys, and in some parts, shockingly, less than 500 for every 1,000 boys!

In India, sex-determination tests are illegal and the practitioner, if caught, can be severely punished. However, despite the imposition of such measures, pre-natal sex determination is still practised. As a result, in many states of India, the **sex ratio** has dropped. This means that the number of girls for every thousand boys has declined.

Creating Stereotypes

Sometimes when we develop a negative opinion about someone or something, we end up creating a **stereotype**. A stereotype is when we think that everyone belonging to that group will behave in the same way or look like the others.

Inequality in the Family

Gender inequality prevails in families even before a girl child is born. Family prefer sons because they supposed to stronger and better at running family.

Parents usually treat their sons and daughters differently. Sons are given better educational facilities and opportunities for development in fields other than academics.Daughters are expected to learn household chores and 'help' their mothers in the kitchen, so that they become 'good' housewives or good' mothers.

Women are often expected to be good housewives

Such attitudes and behaviour in families reflect gender bias. The gender inequality within a family structure influences the attitude of the children in the family. So, the girl or the boy, from a very early age, knows what she/he is supposed to do, or how she/he has to behave keeping in mind the gender rules laid down by the society.

Inequality in the Community

Gender discrimination of a different kind can also be seen in public places, such as railway

SAMPLE

reservation counters, places where payment of electricity, telephone or water bills are made, etc. There are separate queues for ladies for convenience.

Women's empowerment and their full and equal participation in all spheres of society is essential. Only then can there be equality, development and peace in our society.

Fact File

- Government attempts to sets up *anganwadis* or childcare centres in villages.
- Government enacts laws to set up child care centres for organisations with more than 30 women employees, which will make it possible for girls to attend schools.

Inequality in Education

- The percentage of girls who get primary education is much lower than that of boys.
- The school dropout rate of girls is about 30 percent higher than that of boys.
- The education of a girl child is still not given the same importance as is given to a son in most families.

However, nowadays statistics show that girls usually fare much better than boys in board examinations. This shows that if given similar opportunities and encouragement, girls will be able to contribute successfully in all spheres of development.

Womens sometimes form a separate queue in various places

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a Government of India programme, ensures elementary education to the Children of 6-14 years age group. The programme has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs.

In order to achieve gender equality we will have to:

(a) Encourage men to participate fully in all attempts towards ensuring equality.

(b) Consider women's rights as human rights.

(c) Take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the girl child.

A girl-child labourer—poverty or gender bias?

(d) Remove all obstacles to gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women.

Word Treasure

female foeticide : deliberate act of killing a girl child before she is born
discrimination : the practice of treating a person or group in society less fairly than the other

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. To achieve gender equality we must .....

i) eliminate all forms of discrimination against women
ii) remove all obstacles to gender equality
iii) encourage men to participate in all attempts to ensure equality
iv) all of these

b. ..... prohibits prenatal sex determination.

i) Government of India Act ii) PCPNDT Act
iii) Pre-Natal Act iv) none of the above

c. Female foeticide is an example of .....

i) gender prejudice ii) a strata of society
iii) natural inequality iv) woman empowerment

d. Gender roles differ .....

i) from one culture to another ii) from family to family
iii) among different groups within one culture iv) all of these

2. Short answer questions.

a. Women's empowerment in all spheres is essential for the development of society. Justify the statement.

b. What is the main cause of the decreasing sex ratio of girls?

c. List out the social ills practised against women in our society.

SAMPLE

d. Explain gender prejudice.

e. 'Gender inequality is more of a feeling rather than a reality'. Discuss giving suitable examples.

3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. What is the difference between 'sex' and 'gender'?

b. What was the result of women being called the 'weaker sex'?

c. How are boys and girls treated differently in the family?

d. What are the steps we need to take in order to achieve gender equality?

e. What is 'female foeticide? What has been the result of female foeticide in many states?

f. What are the facts that we know about gender inequality in rural areas?

4. Rewrite the following statements correctly.

a. Traditionally, a girl child is preferred over a boy.

b. Gender is based on biological differences.

c. Parents usually treat all children in the same manner.

d. All societies and groups have similar gender roles and attributes.

e. The education system does not reinforce gender differences.

5. Some professions are linked with specific genders. Tick them according to your views.

	Male	Female	Both
a. Tailor			
b. Teacher			
c. Cook			
d. Politician			
e. Labourer			
f. Doctor			
g. Nurse			

6. Fill in the blanks.

a. Women's rights should be considered as ..... rights.

b. Gender roles differ from one ..... to another.

c. The term ..... refers to economic, social and cultural attributes.

d. Encourage men in all attempts to ensure .....

e. Women are described as ..... who need special protection.

SAMPLE

7. Read the following sentences. Find out how they are reinforcing discrimination.

a. Girls' schools in Sapra district are only till Class VIII whereas the boys' schools are all upto Class XII.

b. Ali's father helps his mother while buying vegetables and grocery items.

c. Renu's mother does all the cooking after coming back from the office while her father spends most of the evening watching T.V.

d. A women was stabbed to death by her husband for dowry.

e. The women working in the construction site get lesser wages than their male counterparts.

Value Based Questions

Imagine yourself to be a 10-year-old girl in a village. You have two brothers who usually get what they want and are treated better than you are by the rest of the family. Prepare a speech you want to make to your parnets on how you feel about the situation.

Activity Zone

Understanding gender discrimination in modern society.

How to go about the project

- Arrange a debate on 'Gender-based discrimination that violates the human rights of both men and women.
- Highlight the places or occasions where you have come across gender inequalities.
- Discuss the probable causes and impact of gender inequality on the well-being of those who are discriminated against.

FLOW CHART

WHAT IS GENDER?

- Gender describes the roles, rights and responsibilities that society considers appropriate for men and women.
- It refers to social, economic and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being a male or female.
- Gender roles, responsibilities, inequalities and differences are not the same in various societies.

GENDER INEQUALITY

- Gender inequality has been prevalent in all societies for centuries and continues to exist even today.
- An example of gender prejudice is female foeticide.
- One of the most evil forms of descrimination faced by a girl after marriage is the practice of dowry.
- Gender discrimination of a different kind can also be seen in public places, where there are separate queues for ladies for their convenience.
- Education of a girl child is still not given the same importance as that given to a son in most families.

SAMPLE

20 Role of Advertisement

Key Highlights

- Understanding advertising
- Brand building and brand values
- Role of social advertising
- Types of advertising
- Understanding consumerism

Let's Start With

In modern business world, advertisement plays an important role to establish contact between the buyer and seller. It is the medium through which the customer comes to know of the existence and utility of the items available in the market.

Today we are surrounded by advertisements. We watch these on television, listen to them on radio, see them on streets and in newspaper and magazines. Even taxis and rickshaws carry advertisements on them. Advertisement refers to a notice or announcement in a public. Internet and various other ways. The advertiser is interested in selling his product. He chooses a media that suits the amount he wishes to spend to sell his product to lots of consumers.

Basic aims of Advertising

- Retain or bring back consumers who have switched brands. Advertising can reach a large market and a wide audience living in different parts of the country or even different countries of the world.
- To convince the consumer to buy a particular product.
- Communicate information about a particular product, idea or service to the consumer.
- To create a demand for a new product.
- Show their product to be better than their competitors.

ADVERTISING AND THE MEDIA

Advertising is possible through different kinds of media. How ever, the selection of the appropriate type of media depends on various factors. These are some of them:

- **The size of the audience:** these are the number of people who will read or view the advertisement.
- **Media Reach:** the total number of different people or households exposed, at least once, to a medium during a given period.
- The **target market** or the socio-economic age group which for a particular product is suited.
- The **cost** of the advertisement.

Companies spend crores to advertis food product to capture large market shares

For example, the advertisement of a new restaurant in your locality should appear on hoardings at traffic intersections nearby rather than on a social website on the internet. Let us now sec the role of different types of media in advertising.

Newspapers

Advertisements in dailies in regional languages like ***Ananda Bazar Patrika*** in Bengali or ***Malayala Manorama*** in Malayalam can have a great impact among the readers of these languages.

Advantages

- Newspapers have a wide circulation and reach large number of people.
- Cost of advertising is relatively low because of wide publication.
- Newspapers are published in many different regional languages.

A Magazine Stall

Limitations

- People read newspapers mainly for news and pay little attention to advertisements.
- Newspapers do not reach those who cannot read or write.

SAMPLE

Magazines

Magazines are also an important medium for advertising.

Advantages

- Magazines can be read at leisure or read a number of times. They are colourful and hence have more appeal.

Limitations

- Advertising in magazines is costlier.
- The number of people who read magazines is less than those who read newspapers.

Radio

Radio has been a very popular medium for advertisers for more than four decades.

All India Radio

Advantages

- Reaches maximum audience in the remotest areas of our country, even those who cannot read or write can understand the advertisement.
- Cost of radio advertising is much lower than other media.
- Increase in the number of radio stations has also increased the possibility of maximum reach.

Limitations

- Radio can only be heard, which makes it less appealing than T.V.
- Listeners cannot go back to the ads to recall important points.

Television

Television has proven to be the most effective medium of advertising since the last decade of the 20th century. Children and adults alike are fascinated by TV commercials.

Advantages

- Television advertisements have great audio-visual appeal and can dramatisatize the message.
- It caters to a wider audience too.

Limitations

- The cost of television advertising is very high. If the brand is promoted by a celebrity, it can cost even more.

SAMPLE

- Television advertisements do not have a focused target group.
- Limited length of exposure: duration of most of the ads is only thirty seconds, which limits the amount of information one can communicate.

Effects of Advertisements

- Advertisements greatly influence our social and cultural lives. Our tastes, lifestyles and even attitudes are influenced by advertisements.
- The products we buy, the places we go to buy them and often what we eat and drink, too, are determined to a large extent by advertisements.
- Advertising is also a medium through which qualities that differentiate a product from so many others in the market is conveyed.
- Advertisements target our personal emotions, create awareness, inspire us and at times, even influence the ways in which we live out lives, or think about our family members and friends.

Advertisement of two different brands of washing powder

Take the example of the advertisements of two washing powders of two different brands. Both target different kinds of buyers, evoke different kinds of emotions and link products to the purchasing power and economic status of its customers.

Advantages of Advertising

- Advertising informs people about different products and services, their utilities, cost and other requirements, and help us in making better purchases.
- Advertisements of non-commercial issues like AIDS, polio can help in educating people and notifying them of events and programmes related to them.
- For advertisers, advertisements can help in attracting huge number of potential customers and make a positive impact about their products and services.
- They create a brand name for the product being promoted. People can recognize the products from the advertisements they see (on T.V. or in newspaper) and thus sales are improved.

SAMPLE

- It can lead to direct feedback from customers. It has been seen that a lot of opinions are received by advertisers on their product/service, which helps in improving the product/service.

Fact File

- World Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on March 15.
- The protection of consumer's interest is not a new phenomenon. In India, references to protection of consumer rights against exploitation were made in the *Arthashastra*, written by Kautilya or Chanakya in about the 4th century B.C.
- In the West, the first consumer movement began in England after the Second World War and a modern declaration about the consumer rights was made in the USA in 1962.

Drawbacks of Advertisements

- Advertisements cost huge amounts of money. Producing advertisements and then releasing them in various media like newspapers, television and radio requires crores of rupees.
- Only large companies with big budgets can advertise. Smaller companies or small businessmen and manufacturers cannot spend so much money on advertising their products on TV or newspapers.
- Not only small manufactures, but even small shops in the neighbourhood and local markets have suffered due to the new trend of buying packaged items from supermarkets and malls.
- Advertisements have negative effects on those who cannot afford to buy certain brands. It tends to make people feel inferior. As citizens of a democratic society, we should become aware of the tremendous influence of advertisements on our lives. In a democracy, all people are equal and should be able to live with dignity and self-respect. We should be aware of the impact of advertisements, carefully decide which product to buy and not let advertisements be the sole principle behind our decisions.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING

When the motive of advertisement is making financial profit, it can be called commercial advertising. Advertisements are often termed as **commercials** as they aim to further the economic interests of the **sponsors.** Apart from the forms of media already mentioned, there are some other media choices like:

- Billboards
- Bus stop shelters
- Printed pamphlets, brochures etc.
- Musical stage shows
- Cinema halls

SAMPLE

SOCIAL ADVERTISING

Advertising techniques used to promote social awareness towards issues like environment protection or saving endangered animals is called **social advertising.** Social advertising is also usod to inform the public about government sponsored progarnmes like the Pulse Polio campaign or family planning.

This kind of advertisement is different from commercial advertising, which is used to promote commercial products or services. Both government and non-government organisations play an active role role in social advertising.

Advertisements promoting awareness about pollution or the conservation of water and other environment-related issues make a definite impact on the minds of citizens. Advertisements issued in the public interest, are usually for the welfare of the people and the real beneficiary is the public rather than the advertiser.

Different types of social advertisements

CONSUMERISM

The protection of the rights and interests of consumers is called **consumerism**. It is a movement or policy which aims at regulating the quality and standard of products of services in the interests of the buyer or consumer. Consumerism seeks to protect the consumer with regard to price, quality and advertisements whose claims are not correct.

The goods that we buy are sometimes not measured or weighed correctly. At times they are of poor quality or fake or duplicate items arc sold. Adulterated food products like oil, spices, ghee, milk powder or *dal (pulses)* can cause health

A government of India initiative to promote education for all

hazards. Medicines and other products sold beyond their expiry dates create health pmblems for consumers.

Consumer Protection

Everybody is a 'consumer', in the sense that we pay for a product or service and use or 'consume' it. Therefore, we must be aware of the protection of consumer's, interests and also the rights and duties of consumers.

In order to protect the interests of the consumer, the government had enacted a law called the Consumer Protection Act in 1986. This Act provides setting up of Consumer Courts at the national, state and district levels. There are more than 500 district consumer courts in India at present. These courts look into the grievances and complaints of the consumers against traders and manufacturers.

Word Treasure

sponsor : a person or a company that pays for a radio or television programme, or for a concert or sporting event, usually in return for advertising

consumer : one that acquires goods or services for direct use rather than for resale or use in production

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Advertising is done through .....

i) Newspaper ☐ ii) Television ☐

iii) Magazines ☐ iv) All of these ☐

b. Newspapers do not reach those who cannot .....

i) read ☐ ii) write ☐

iii) both of these ☐ iv) none of these ☐

c. Advertisements are also called .....

i) billboards ☐ ii) brands ☐

iii) commercials ☐ iv) consumers ☐

SAMPLE

HOTS

a. How modernisation of media serves useful for us?

b. Why advertisements keep on repeating in cricket matches flashing on television?

d. World Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on .....

i) 10 April ☐ ii) 13 October ☐

iii) 15 March ☐ iv) 20 August ☐

e. A form of advertising meant for benefit of the public rather than advertiser.....

i) Commercial advertising ☐ ii) Social advertising ☐

iii) Print advertising ☐ iv) none of the above ☐

2. Short answer questions.

a. Define advertisement.

b. What are the advantage of advertising on television?

c. What do you understand by social advertising?

d. Why was Consumer Protection Act in 1986 passed?

e. What are the advantages of radio advertising over magazine advertising?

f. What do you mean by consumerism?

3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words.

a. What are the basic aims of advertising?

b. Discuss the means of advertisement.

c. What are the advantages of limitations of newspapers as a medium of advertising.

d. Discuss any two drawbacks of advertising.

e. How is social advertising different from commercial advertising? Name any four issues that are taken up by the government in the form of social advertising.

4. Some popular advertisements are mentioned below. Place them under the two broad categories of commercial advertising or social advertising.

a. Keep our city clean and green.

b. Use IVORY soap for a glowing skin.

c. Vital milk makes you grow stronger and healthier.

d. Consumption of alcohol is injurious to health.

e. Say NO to polybags.

SAMPLE

5. A new fast food shop has recently opened in your locality. Mention few unique methods that you can use to advertise it.

a. By distributing the menu at your door step

b .....

c. .....

d. .....

Value Based Questions

Imagine this scene: two boys enter a shoe shop with their mothers. One boy insists on buying a pair ir of branded shoes. The other boy's mother tells him that she can't afford to buy him a branded pair. Write a diary entry on behalf of the second boy.

Activity Zone

a) Activity

Think of the similarities/differences in the two advertisements of the same product (like cold drinks, shampoo, soap, etc.) in terms of the following issues and present it in the form of a report.

(a) The kind of customers it targets.

(b) The values promoted in these advertisements.

(c) The feelings of the people who can/cannot afford to buy this product.

(d) The type of images and visuals used in the advertisements to attract the attention of the customers.

b) Create an advertisement for a social cause.

How to go about the project.

Elaborate the following points:

- Create a slogan on any social cause.
- List out the forms of media where this advertisement will be placed.
- Identify the target audience for this advertisement campaign
- Include any celebrity whose name will help to create a better impact

This project will help you to understand better the concept of social advertising.

SAMPLE

FLOW CHART

POWER OF ADVERTISEMENT

- Advertising refers to the techniques and practices used to promote ideas, goods or services by an identified sponsor for a specific audience.
- Advertising is done through various media types, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television, banners, hoardings, Internet, etc.
- The basic aim is to communicate information about a particular product, idea or service to the consumer in such a way that the consumer is persuaded to buy that particular product, idea or service.

ADVERTISEMENT AND THE MEDIA

Newspaper

- Advertisements in dailies in regional languages can have a great impact among the readers of these languages.

Magazines

- Advertisements can reach a focused target group.
- Drawback is that they do not have a mass reach and are usually published monthly, fortnightly or at times, weekly.

Radio

- Reaches maximum audience even in the remotest areas of our country.
- Cost of advertising much lower than other media.
- Drawback is that it has only audio impact, which makes it less appealing.

Television

- The most effective medium of advertising.
- Television advertisements have great audiovisual appeal.
- Today, caters to a wider audience too.
- Drawback is the very high cost of advertising and very short life span.

Commercial Advertising

- Advertisements with the motive of making profit, usually monetary and financial.
- Quite often termed as commercials.
- Has more media choices like:
  - billboards
  - musical stage shows
  - bus stop shelters
  - buses, railways and subway platforms
  - cinema halls
  - theatre tickets
  - bill receipts

Consumerism

- A movement or policy, which aims to regulate the quality and standard of products or services in the interest of the buyer or consumer.
- In 1986, the Consumer Protection Act was enacted to protect the interests of the consumer.
- Consumer Courts at the national, state and district levels look into the grievances and complaints of consumers against traders and manufacturers.

Social Advertising

- Educates or informs people regarding certain important social and health issues.
- Promotes social ideas or messages to motivate the public or create awareness regarding a certain issue.
- Both government and non-government organisations play an active role in social advertising.

21 Market and Its Types

Key Highlights

- What is market
- Types of markets
- How can we access and factor those determine access to market

Let's Start With

Meera went with her mother to buy vegetables and fruits and was surprised to know that different types of retailers deal with specific commodities.

UNDERSTANDING MARKETS

Trading has been carried on since ancient times. Man has been engaged in trading in some form or the other. Trading began with the surplus growth and pushing of barter system, in which goods were exchanged for goods. Later, with the introduction of currency, goods were exchanged in return for money.

What is Market?

The place where goods are bought and sold is called a **market**. However, today a market is defined as an area in which buyers and sellers make transactions, not

Wholesalers sell products in bulk

only of goods but also of ideas and services. In this chapter, we will read about the various types of markets that exist around us.

TYPES OF MARKETS

Markets are broadly classified into two categories—

1. retail markets
2. wholesale markets

Both retailers and wholesalers are important marketing intermediaries or links. They help in the exchange of goods and services from the manufacturers to the consumers.

Wholesale Markets

Deepa's father, Ram Das is a wholesaler and stocks chocolates and toffees. His godown is in a place called Khari Baoli, near Chandni Chowk in Delhi. Ram Das keeps chocolates and toffees of several brands. He buys them in bulk and repacks them in small lots so that the retailer gets a wide variety of chocolates at one place.

Retailers are a link between wholesalers and consumers

Khari Baoli serves as a wholesale market for retailers all over Delhi and the adjoining townships such as Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon.

Thus a **wholesale market** refers to a market in which goods are sold in large quantities and the person who carries on wholesale trade is known as a **wholesaler.** The wholesaler acts as an intermediary between retailer and producer.

Retail Markets

Although Ram das is a wholesaler, he only deals in chocolates and toffees. His family has to buy other daily necessities from the shops situated nearby—from the general provision stores, the chemist, or even the *paanwala* at the bus stop. These are retail outlets from where the consumer finally purchase the product.

The retail market is the last link in the distribution chain because a retailer buys goods from the wholesaler and sells them directly to the consumers.

Retailers Role in Market

- The retailer acts as a link between the wholesaler and the consumer.
- They serve wholesalers and manufacturers by distributing their products and making them available to consumers.

- Retailers even help in promoting the sale of products by displaying advertisements or offering free gifts or coupons in a manner that will attract the attention of consumers.
- Retailers remain in direct and constant touch with consumers, so they are able to persuade them to buy a certain product. For example, they may suggest that a particular brand of jam is better than the other.

TYPES OF RETAILERS

There are numerous retailer in Indian market. They are classified on the basis of the size of business, type of ownership or type of commodities sold. A common basis of classification is whether they have a fixed place of business or not. On the basis of this, the two categories of retailers are:

(a) Itinerant retailers (b) Fixed shop retailers

Itinerant Retailers

Retail traders who do not have a fixed place from where they operate are called **itinerant retailers.** They usually move from place to place in search of customers and deal in low-priced and non-standardised items. There are various types of itinerant retailers:

Hawkers bring fruits and vegetables to our doorstep

(i) **Market traders** are small retailers who sell their goods on fixed days or dates in different places. You must be familiar with the weekly markets in your locality. On a fixed day, in a week, these traders sell items ranging from vegetables or crockery to low-priced ready-made garments and other items of daily use.

(ii) **Peddlers and hawkers** who move from place to place carrying their goods on a bicycle or handcart or on their heads. They usually sell items like vegetables, fruits, ice creams and toys.

(iii) **Street traders** are retailers who are commonly found at busy public places such as railway stations, bus stops and temples. They sell eatables or consumer items such as newspapers and magazines, combs and handkerchiefs.

Fixed Shop Retailers

Retailers who have a permanent or fixed place from where they sell their goods or provide services to consumers are called **fixed shop retailers.** They deal in different products

SAMPLE

ranging from electronic goods to eatables. They have more credibility as they provide services such as repairs, credit facilities and home delivery. Sometimes, they also guarantee the quality of products they sell.

There are various types of fixed shop retailers, some as small as a cigarette shop at a bus stop and some as large as air-conditioned malls found in cities.

(i) **General stores** sell items of daily use like groceries, stationery, confectionery, and toiletries, and cater to the needs of consumers residing in nearby localities.

(ii) **Speciality shops,** as the name suggests, specialise in the sale of specific goods. For example, a garment shop selling children garments only, or a chemist selling only medicine.

(iii) **Street shops** are commonly found at crossings or on main roads and deal in low-priced goods such as toys, pens, snacks, and magazines.

(iv) **Departmental stores** are large retail showrooms having a number of departments, each department selling a particular type of product. They deal in a wide range of products, from low priced to expensive.

(v) **Chain stores** are networks of retail shops that are owned and operated by manufacturers or traders. These stores deal in standardised and branded consumer products.

Large Retail showrooms

(vi) **Mall**—A shopping mall is a building or set of buildings that contain a variety of retail units. In U.K. these are called retail parks, out of town shopping centres or precincts. It developed from the idea of strip malls that exist inThe U.S. since the 1920s.

Now you know how the manufacturers are able to reach their customers residing in various parts of the country or even a particular village, town or city through wholesale and retail markets.

Reaching Out Markets

The main of factors that determine people's choice of market are:

(a) Area and Location : People prefer to visit markets that are closer to their house. For daily household need one would not travel a long distance, a nearby market would suffice.

(b) Competition & Price in good of a market : This is also an important factor. People prefer to purchase those goods from the markets which offer goods at affordable prices.

(c) Possibility of **purchasing** goods on **credit:** These days people shop through credit cards because it allows them to make payments in instalments. Even mobile phones these days could he purchased by paying monthly instalments to the retailer.

(d) **Variety** and **range** of goods provided by the market.

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Those retail traders who do not have a fixed place to operate are .....

i) Market traders ☐ ii) Street trader ☐

iii) Hawker ☐ iv) Itinerant retailers ☐

b. A wholesale market in Delhi .....

i) Lajpat Nagar ☐ ii) Sarojini Nagar ☐

iii) Khari Baoli ☐ iv) Karol Bagh ☐

c. The link between the wholesaler and the customer is the.....

i) producer ☐ ii) peddler ☐

iii) retailer ☐ iv) none of these ☐

d. A shop which sells items of daily use is a .....

i) departmental store ☐ ii) street shop ☐

iii) chain store ☐ iv) general store ☐

SAMPLE

2. Short answer questions.

a. Explain the development and reason for development of trade.

b. What is the difference between speciality shops and departmental stores?

c. What are the services provided by retailers?

d. Who are itinerant retailers? Describe any type of itinerant retailer.

e. Distinguish between wholesale market and retail market.

3. Match the following types of retailers with their appropriate and corresponding characteristics.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
a. Departmental stores	i) set up shops once a week
b. Peddlers and hawkers	ii) put up a tent for a fortnight
c. General stores	iii) deal in standardised and branded consumer product
d. Chain stores	iv) sell garments, watches, shoes all under one roof
e. Cheap jack	v) sell grocery items in the locality
f. Market traders	vi) sell vegetables and fruits by going door to door

4. For the items that you need to buy, you need to go to different shops in different markets. Specify which shops you would go to buy the following.

(a) newspapers (b) refrigerators

(c) toiletries (d) vegetables

(e) snacks (f) crockery sets

5. Mention two brand names of the following :

(a) Tea (b) Noodles

(c) Cold drink (d) Chocolate

(e) Multi retail outlet (f) Shopping mall

Value Based Questions

1. Could you still practice barter system? Try to do it in your friend circle.
2. In your school fate put a stall of yours and practice this barter system.

SAMPLE

Activity Zone

Visit your local markets and find out the different categories of shops that are present. Compare them with the other shops in terms of the variety of products they offer, the advertisements displayed in the shops, etc. Prepare a report on what you have observed.

FLOW CHART

TYPE OF MARKET

Retail Markets

Fixed Shop Retailers

- General stores
- Speciality shops
- Street shops
- Departmental stores
- Chain stores

Itinerant Retailers

- Hawker and peddlers
- Market traders
- Street traders

Wholesale Market

- Markets in which goods are sold in large quantities
- Wholesaler is a person who carries on wholesale trade

Functions of Retailers

- Acts as a link between the wholesaler and the consumer
- Serve wholesalers and manufacturers by distributing their products and making them available to consumers
- Promotes the sale of products by displaying advertisements in their shops
- Retailers remain in direct and constant touch with consumers, so they are able to persuade them to buy a certain product

SAMPLE