

CHAPTER – 1 - THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION [History] [Contd.]

d) BEARDED MAN

- The stone sculpture of a man with a beard was discovered in Mohenjo-daro
- The statue has a shawl worn over the left shoulder and the eyes are half-closed as if in a state of meditation.
- He is identified as a king because a ribbon like thing is tied along his forehead.
- Some scholars believe that this is a statue of a yogi or a priest.
- This sculpture is of high artistic value and points out to the existence of skilled artisans in the Harappan Civilisation

e) DANCING GIRL

- The bronze statue of a dancing girl which has been found in Mohenjo-daro is a masterpiece of art and it shows a high degree of development in the art of sculpting.
- The figurine shows vigour, variety and ingenuity
- The right arm of the dancing girl rests on the hip and the left arm is heavily bangled

f) DOCKYARD

- A rectangular dockyard was discovered at Lothal in Gujarat.
- It is believed to be one of the oldest dockyards in the world.
- The dockyard made of baked bricks was connected by channels to the Gulf of Cambay
- Lothal was an important trading and manufacturing centre and was used to carry out overseas trade
- This indicates the existence of trade, both internal and external

g) SCRIPT

- The Harappans used a pictographic script, representing birds, fishes and varieties of human form
- The number of signs of Harappan script is known to be between 375 and 400
- The script used by the Harappans was not alphabetical as it had too many signs
- The script was written from right to left as is evident from a seal which shows wider space on the right than on the left

ORIGIN OF THE CIVILISATION

[i] FOREIGN ORIGIN

- Some scholars believe that this civilisation came into existence as a result of a sudden migration of a people with an urban civilisation to the Indus Basin

- According to these scholars, the Harappans Civilisation was an offshoot of the Mesopotamian Civilisation

[ii] INDIGENOUS ORIGIN

- The recent researches show that the roots of the Harappans civilisation lie deep in the Indian soil
- Some historians believe that the urban Harappan culture was only an outgrowth of the extensive local village cultures and not of foreign origin

EXTENT OF THE CIVILISATION

- The entire area of the Harappan Civilisation is triangular in shape
- It extended from Sutkagendor in the west to Alamgirpur in the east and from Manda in the north to Bhagatrav in the south
- It covered parts of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan
- Some of the centres of the civilisation in India are Manda, Banawali, Kalibangan etc.
- Dolavira and in Gujarat is the most prominent among them

URBAN PLANNING

Study from text [Pg 10]

TOWN PLANNING

- Each city was divided into two parts – the raised area called ‘the Citadel’ and the ‘lower town’
- The lower town had the residential buildings where the people lived and worked
- The main streets followed a grid pattern running from north to south and east to west
- The houses at street corners were rounded to allow carts pass easily
- House drains emptied all the waste water into street drains

HOUSES

- The residential buildings were built according to set a plan on a high mound in order to protect them from floods
- There were variations in the size of houses from single room to bigger houses with courtyards upto twelve rooms, private wells and toilets
- Each house had covered drains connected with street drains
- The houses were made of brick or wood
- Each house had doors, windows and ventilators

GRANARY

Study from text [Pg 11]

INTERNAL TRADE

- The Harappans carried on considerable trade in stone metal, shell etc. within the Indus Valley Civilisation zone

- They did not use metal money but carried on all exchanges through barter
- The cities like Mohenjo-daro, Harappa and Lothal were important centres of metallurgy
- Rice seems to have been imported to Punjab from Gujarat
- Balakot and Chanhudari were centres for bangle-making

EXTERNAL TRADE

- Lothal, Surkotada and Balakot were some of the important trading coastal towns which carried on trade with Mesopotamia
- They had also set up a trading colony in northern Afghanistan which facilitated trade with central Asia
- The Mesopotamian texts refer to two intermediate trading stations called Dilmun and Makan
- Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluha as a land of seafarers
- Gold was imported from North Karnataka, and Afghanistan; copper from Rajasthan, South India, Baluchistan and Arabia; lead from either East or south India

ART AND CRAFT

Study from text [Pg 12 and 13]

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

- They wore a shawl as an upper garment.
- The women wore a skirt and used a cloak to cover arms and shoulders,
- Ornaments were worn by both men and women.
- Some of the common ornaments were necklaces, finger rings, bangles, armlets etc.
- They were made of gold, silver, precious stones, ivory.

TOYS

- People played games, they played dice and went on hunting and fishing expeditions.
- Their main musical instruments were the drum and lyre.
- Toys of birds, animals, figurines, carts were also made.

DECLINE OF THE CIVILIZATION

- a) Floods And Earthquakes
 - It is held by some scholars that floods in Mohenjo-daro led to the abandonment of this settlement.
 - Earthquakes might have raised the level of the flood plains of the Indus River.
 - This uplift of the plains of the Indus River blocked the passage of the river to the sea and the rising water levels of the river led to inundation of the hinterland of Mohenjo-daro.
- b) Increased Aridity

- The Harappan civilisation declined because of the increasing aridity in the area and the drying up of the river Ghaggar.
- c) Deforestation
- Wood was needed to produce bronze, jewellery, to bake bricks, pottery, stoneware and to make furniture.
- d) Attack
- Historians believe that the Aryans destroyed the Indus settlement.
 - The discovery of skeletons of 13 males and females and one child indicates that the Harappans probably met some violent death.

ART AND CRAFT

- Harappan art, including figurines of clay and terracotta, stone and bronze sculpture, seals and beads are products of skilled craftsmen.
- Weaving was an important craft, the Harappans also practiced boat-making.
- Seal making and making terracotta articles were important craft.
- The subject portrayed on the seals and terracotta figures include human beings, animals and birds.
- The goldsmiths made jewellery of silver, gold and precious stones.
- Harappans produced their own characteristic pottery which was made glossy and shining.
- Earthen vessels and pottery, crafted on the potter's wheel were decorated with black geometrical designs.

SCULPTURE

- The Harappan artists were skilled sculptors.
- Their portrayal of human and animal figures was highly realistic in nature anatomical details.
- The statues were made in stone, bronze or terracotta.
- The most important terracotta image is that of the Mother Goddess
- There are few figurines of bearded males with coiled hair standing rigidly upright.

CHAPTER 1 – CONSTITUTION [CIVICS]

MEANING

- Constitution is comprehensive document containing the set of rules that describe the rights and duties of its citizens and the manner according to which the governance of the country is to be carried out.
- It regulates the position and powers of the three organs of the government – the legislative, executive and judiciary.
- It protects the interests of the citizens by restraining the government from taking arbitrary decisions.
- The aim is to ensure smooth governance for the welfare of its citizens.

DATE OF ADOPTION

- The Constitution was adopted and passed by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.

DATE OF ENFORCEMENT

- The Constitution as a whole came into force with effect from January 26, 1950.

SIGNIFICANCE OF JANUARY 26

- The date January 26, 1950 for commencement of the Constitution was specifically selected because of its historical importance.
- At the Lahore session of the Congress held in December 1929, a resolution was passed which declared Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence to be the objective of the Congress.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year.
- Since then, the day was celebrated as Independence Day upto 1947.
- On achieving independence, 15 August, 1947 became the Independence Day, January 26 was designated as the Republic Day.

CHAPTER-2 -SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION

SINGLE CITIZENSHIP

- The Indian Constitution provides for a single citizenship.
- This means that all Indians a respect of the state of their domicile are citizens of India.
- A person born in Punjab or Kerala can only be a citizen of India I am not a citizen of the state.
- By the citizenship (Amendment) Act 2003, the Government of India has granted dual citizenship to all the persons of Indian Origin who migrated to other countries after January 26, 1950.

UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

- This means that all the citizens of India who are 18 years of age and above have the right to vote irrespective of their caste, creed, religion etc.
- The British had provided for communal electorate under the acts of 1919 and 1935.
- The constitution of Independent India has replaced this system by introducing joint electorate.
- According to this system, resident voters of a constituency have to vote for the same candidate the respective of his caste or creed.

What are Fundamental Rights?

Ref pg. 139

Explain the sum of fundamental rights

[a] RIGHT TO EQUALITY

- Equality before law and equal protection of law.
- Prohibition of discrimination.
- Equality of opportunity in respect of employment.
- Abolition of untouchability.
- Abolition of titles.

[b] RIGHT TO FREEDOM

- Freedom of speech, expression, assembly, movement, settlement and profession.
- Protection against conviction for offences.
- Protection of life and liberty.
- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

[c] RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Prohibition of employment of children under the age of 14.

[d] RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

- Freedom of conscience, profession, preaching and propagation.
- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Freedom from payment of taxes for promoting particular religion.

[e] CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

- Protection of language, script, culture of minorities.
- Right to establish and administer minority educational, social and cultural institutions.

[f] RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

- Issue of writs.

[g] RIGHT TO EDUCATION

- Free and compulsory education to all the children of age of 6 to 14 years.

Write any four fundamental duties

- (i) to uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (ii) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- (iii) to defend the country and render national service When called upon to do so.
- (iv) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle.

CHAPTER-2-VEDIC PERIOD

VEDIC LITERATURE

THE VEDAS

Rig Veda

- It is the oldest religious text.
- It is divided into 10 mandalas.
- It is said to have been composed during the early Vedic period.
- The hymns are dedicated by sages to God.
- They were passed on orally from teachers to their disciples.
- It also contains the famous “Gayatri Mantra”.

Sama Veda

- The term ‘Sama’ means ‘sweet song’ or the ‘melody’.
- In this Veda, some of the hymns are borrowed from the Rig Veda.
- The hymns in Sama Veda were meant to be sung at the time of the sacrifice.

Yajur Veda

- It deals with hymns recited during the performance of Yajnas.
- The hymns in this Veda throw light on the social and religious life of the Aryans.

Atharva Veda

- They deal with the power of spirits and the hymns deal with gyan, karma and upasana.
- Some hymns also deal with medicines for the treatment of various diseases.

THE BRAHMANAS

- They deal with simple commentary.
- They explain the social and religious importance of rituals as well as the value of sacrifices.
- Each Veda has several Brahmanas.

THE ARANYAKAS

- They are known as ‘forest books’ ‘written for the guidance of the hermits and the students living in forests.
- They form the concluding part of the Brahmanas.
- Their main themes are mysticism and philosophy.

THE UPANISHADS

- They are the philosophical commentaries on the Vedas.
- The Doctrine such as Karma, Moksha and Maya are explained in detail.
- Chandogya Upanishad, Kena Upanishad, Aitareya Upanishad and Tattiriya Upanishad are some of the famous ones.

THE EPICS

- (i) Ramayana is written by Maharshi Valmiki.
- (ii) Mahabharat is written by sage Ved Vyasa.
- (iii) IMPORTANCE OF THE EPICS
 - They serve as the main source of information on the political institutions and the social and cultural organisation of the Epic age.
 - They are considered as the finest work of the ancient period and are acclaimed for their literary and philosophical value.
 - They reveal the high ideals of family life of the Aryans.
 - The Bhagavad Gita elaborates the Karma philosophy and the immortality of the soul.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

I. Iron Artifacts

- The discovery of iron marks an important stage in the march of civilization of the world.
- Archaeology has revealed that iron began to be used around 1000 BC which is also the period of Later Vedic Literature.
- Iron was a hard a metal then Copper and Bronze.
- It was cheap and available in plenty.

(i) Agriculture :

- When the Aryans migrated to the northern and eastern parts of India, they found that the area received more rainfall.
- This region was covered with thick rainforest which could be cleared using the Iron tools and convert forestland into cultivable land.

(ii) Occupation :

- The use of iron gave rise to new trades by providing durable implements like saws, chisels, hammers and nails.
- This gave rise to occupations such as weaving, spinning, carpentry etc.

(iii) Defence :

- Because of its durability and easy availability, iron was extensively used in making weapon like swords, armours and shields.

II. Pottery

- It forms an important source of information.
- The Grey ware (GW) and the Painted Grey ware (PGW) pottery discovered at sites in Punjab and Haryana is believed to belong to the Rig Vedic Aryans.
- In the Ganga - Yamuna doab, the earliest Iron objects are generally associated with PGW.
- The PGW is very fine, smooth and even coloured pottery.
- It was made out of well worked, high quality clay with geometric patterns painted on it in black.
- The PGW phase was followed by the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) which were glossy and shining.

Comparison

	EARLY VEDIC AGE	LATER VEDIC AGE
Society :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family was the basic unit.• Women enjoyed equal rights.• Rigid caste system did not prevail.• Gurukul system of education.• Indra, Agni, Varuna, Mitra, Surya etc were worshipped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joint Family System prevailed.• Significant decline in status of women.• The caste system was becoming rigid.• Gurukul system was becoming rigid.• Brahma, Rama, Krishna as incarnations we worshipped
Economy :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The main occupation was domestication of animals and agriculture was secondary.• Cattle was the important source of wealth.• Many engaged in trade and commerce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture became the chief occupation while domestication of animals continued.• Land was the important source of wealth.• Trade guilds had come up.

MEANING OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

- The directive principles are the guidelines to be followed by the government in the governance of the country.
- They are not a substitute for the laws of the country.
- They are called 'Directive Principles' because the government has to take them into consideration while making laws.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
They are provided in part IV of the constitution.	They are provided in part III of the constitution.
These aim to establish a welfare state.	These aim to establish political democracy.
These are not justiciable or enforceable by any court of law.	These are justiciable.
They are mere directions to the State.	They are a certain kind of restriction on the State.

WELFARE STATE

- A welfare state is a state which seeks to ensure the maximum happiness of maximum number of people living within its territory.
- These principles emphasize that the goal of the Indian polity is the welfare state, where the State has a positive duty to ensure to its citizens social economical justice and dignity to the Individual.

SOCIAL, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE

- The Right to Education Act has made it mandatory for every child between the ages of 6 - 14 to be provided free education in all government and government aided schools.
- Special scholarships are provided to socially and economically weaker sections of society.
- Untouchability has been made an offense punishable by law.
- In order to provide justice to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from the upper castes, the Central Government has provided 10 percent reservation in government jobs.

ECONOMIC WELFARE

- (a) The government has abolished the Zamindari System and introduced the land reform programme to do away with the old feudal socio-economic structure of rural India.
- (b) Nationalisation of banks, insurance companies and some key industries have been done to ensure the ownership of the material resources of the community.
- (c) In order to ensure just payment to workers and equal pay for equal work.
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana provides five crore LPG connections to Below Poverty Line.

CHAPTER 5 : THE SANGAM AGE

SOURCES

I. Tirukkural

- It is one of the most celebrated works of the 18 minor works of the Sangam literature written by Thiruvalluvar, Tamil poet and philosopher.
- Tirukkural is considered as a compound of the teachings of Dharmashastra, Arthashastra and Kamasutra.
- It is a collection of Tamil couplets organised into 133 chapters.
- They are grouped into sections : (a) Aram; (b) Porul; (c) Inbam or Kamam.
- While Aram and Inbam discuss about ethical living in private life, Porul deals with public affairs.
- Tamil literature comprises five epics namely, Jivakachintamani, Manimekalai, Silappadikaram, Valayapathi and Kuntalakeshi.
- These epics are a vast treasure of information about music and dance, administration and grandeur of Kings of the era.

II. Megaliths

- Megaliths are box-like structures erected with the stone slabs resting on each other without any mortar.
- These acted either as burial sites or commemorative memorials.
- They probably served as signposts on the surface to find the burial site.
- Some megaliths contained more than one skeleton.
- This indicates that people belonging to the same family were buried.
- These are also known as memorial stones.
- They also contain grave goods including pottery and iron objects.
- The presence of tridents in the grave shows their faith in Lord Shiva.

SOCIETY

(a) SOCIAL CLASSES

- The distinction in Tamil Sangam Society was primarily based upon the division between the high born and the low born.
- Tolkappiyam has mentioned four castes namely Brahmanas, Kings, Traders and Farmers.
- The Brahmanas were a respectable and learned community.
- They performed caste duties and served the king occasionally as judicial officers, priests and astrologers.
- The Vaishyas were assigned the duties of learning, performing sacrifices, agriculture etc.
- Vellars were the landed aristocrats who cultivated the wetlands.

(b) CONCEPT OF TINAI AND MODE OF HUMAN ADAPTION

- The inhabitants of the hilly areas were hunters and gatherers.
- In the parched zone, the inhabitants live by plunder and cattle lifting.
- In the pastoral tract, the inhabitants subsisted on shifting agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Wetland was inhabited by people subsisting on plough agriculture.
- The littoral land was inhabited by those dependent on fishing and salt extraction.

FOOD AND DRESS

- Grain, meat and fish formed the chief articles of food with vegetables, milk and milk products.
- Appam or rice cake soaked in milk was a luxury.
- The cooked fish with piping hot curry was equally valued.
- Women in high society wore corsets and hair paste.
- Ornaments were borne by both sexes.
- The children wore a necklace of tiger teeth

ENTERTAINMENT

refer page 59

POSITION OF WOMEN

- The status of women in Sangam Society was not equal to that of men.
- The Sangam Society consisted of different kinds of women.
- There were married women who had settled down as dutiful housewife looking after the husband and children.
- There were female ascetics belonging to Buddhist or Jain tradition.
- Women enjoyed freedom of movement in society and the number of poets of the age is proof that women were provided with good education.

ECONOMY

- The economy during the Sangam Age was simple and self-sufficient.
- The people believed in living well by earning wealth.
- The Sangam Literature points out to the existence of both the wealthy and the poor in society.
- The wealthy that the kings, the poor were the farmers and casual labourers or wandering minstrels.

AGRICULTURE

- Agriculture was the main occupation.
- The main crop was rice while other crops included cotton, ragi, ginger etc.
- Construction of embankment and canals for irrigation.
- Chera country was noted for its jackfruit, pepper and turmeric and Chola for paddy.
- Rural activities like cultivating ragi and sugarcane etc have been described in the Sangam poems in detail.

TRADE

Trade both internal and external was well organised.

INTERNAL TRADE

- It was brisk, caravans of merchants with carts and pack-animals carried their merchandise from place to place.
- It was carried through Barter system.
- Paddy constituted the most commonly accepted medium of exchange.
- Salt was sold for paddy.

EXTERNAL TRADE

- The port cities were centres of foreign trade.
- Big ships entered the port of Puhar bringing in precious merchandise from the overseas.
- Saliyur in the Pandya country and Bandar in Chera are counted among the most important ports.
- The periplus of the Red Sea mentions Uraiur.
- All the pearls from the coast were sent to Uraiur and exported.