

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**STANDARD SEVEN
TERM I**

HISTORY

1. THE NORTH INDIAN KINGDOMS – THE RAJPUTS

The history of every country is long and complex. Hence to understand history in a very easy and convenient manner, the historians have divided it into different periods such as the **Ancient Period, the Medieval Period and the Modern Period.**

The period of history, that you are about to learn is the Medieval period of Indian History. This period lies between the 8th and the 18th century A.D. and is classified as **The Early Medieval period (8th-12th century A.D.) and the Later Medieval period (13th-18th century)**

In the forthcoming chapters you will be learning about the historical events that took place during this period in both North and South India. This chapter deals with the Rajputs who belonged to the early medieval period.

The Rajput Period (647 A.D- 1200 A.D.)

The Ancient Indian history came to an end with the rule of Harsha and Pulakesin II. From the death of Harsha to the 12th century, the destiny of India was mostly in the hands of various Rajput dynasties.

Origin of the Rajputs

Scholars have different theories about the origin of the Rajputs.

The popular theories are,

- i) They are the descendants of Lord Rama (Surya vamsa) or Lord Krishna (Chandra vamsa) or the Hero who sprang from the sacrificial fire (Agni Kula theory),
- ii) They belong to the ancient Kshatriya families,
- iii) They are foreigners.

There were nearly 36 Rajput clans. The major clans were

The Pratiharas of Avanti.
The Palas of Bengal.
The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer
The Tomars of Delhi
The Rathors of Kanauj
The Guhilas or Sisodiyas of Mewar
The Chandellas of Bundelkhand
The Paramaras of Malwa
The Senas of Bengal
The Solankis of Gujarat.

Struggle for Supremacy

During the Rajput period there were nearly 36 Rajput clans ruling over North India. A few of them were the Pratiharas, Palas, Chauhans, Tomars, Chandellas and Paramaras. There was no strong central

authority. The Rajputs lacked unity and fought among themselves. They also neglected the frontiers of India which helped the Muslim expeditions to invade India at a later period.

The Pratiharas 8th-11th Century A.D.

The Pratiharas were also known as Gurjara Pratiharas as they belonged to the Gurjara race.

They ruled over northern and western India from the 8th to the 11th century A.D.

Nagabhatta I (725–740 A.D.) was the founder of the Pratihara dynasty with **Kanauj** as his capital. He defeated the Arabs of Sind. He also captured Kathiawar, Malwa, Gujarat and several parts of the Rajputana.

Among his successors, **Vatsaraja** and **Nagabhatta II** played a vital role in consolidating the empire. **Mihirabhoja** was the most powerful Pratihara king. During his period, the empire extended from Kashmir to Narmada and from Kathiawar to Bihar. He was able to stop the Muslim invasion under Junaid of Sind. **Mahendrapala** (885-908 A.D.) son of Mihirabhoja, was also a powerful ruler. He extended his control over Magadha and north Bengal.

Pratiharas-A bulwark

The Pratiharas stood as a bulwark of India's defence against the aggression of the Muslims from the days of Junaid of Sind (725 A.D.) to that of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Decline of the Pratiharas

Rajyapala was the last Pratihara king. During his period the vast empire was reduced to Kanauj. The Pratihara power began to decline after Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the kingdom in 1018 A.D. After the decline of the Pratiharas their feudatories Palas, Tomars, Chauhans, Rathors, Chandellas, Guhilas and Paramaras became independent rulers.

The Palas (8th-12th Century A.D.)

There was complete anarchy in Bengal between 750–760 A.D. The chieftains of Bengal selected Gopala as the King of Bengal and Bihar in order to put an end to anarchy.

Gopala (765-769 A.D.) soon restored order and founded the Pala dynasty. Gopala extended his power over Magadha and the Pala dynasty ruled over northern and eastern India.

Dharmapala (769-815 A.D.) the son of Gopala, succeeded him. He brought Kanauj, Bengal and Bihar under his control and became the master of Northern India after defeating the Pratiharas. He was a staunch Buddhist and founded several monasteries and the famous Vikramasila University. He also renovated the Nalanda University.

Dharmapala's son **Devapala** (815-855 A.D.) who succeeded him kept the Pala territories intact. He also captured Assam and Orissa. His successors were weak. During the reign of **Mahipala** (998-1038 A.D.) the Palas became powerful again.

The Pala dynasty started declining after the death of Mahipala. The last Pala king was **Govinda Pala**. By the middle of the 12th century the Pala kingdom gave way to the rising power of the Senas.

Tripartite Struggle for Kanauj

The Pratiharas of Central India, the Palas of Bengal and the Rashtrakutas of Deccan wanted to establish their supremacy over Kanauj and the fertile Gangetic Valley. Their Tripartite struggle lasted nearly 200 years and weakened all of them and enabled the Turks to overthrow them.

The Tomars of Delhi

The Tomars were the feudatories of the Pratiharas. They rose to power and founded the city of Delhi in 736 A.D. In 1043 A.D., **Mahipala Tomar** captured Thaneshwar, Hansi and Nagarkot.

The Tomars became the feudatories of the Chauhans when Delhi was captured by them in middle of the 12th century.

The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer

The Chauhans who were the feudatories of the Pratiharas declared their independence in the 11th century at Ajmer. In the early part of the 12th century they captured Ujjain from the Paramaras of Malwa and Delhi from the Tomars. Thus they shifted their capital to Delhi. The most important ruler of this dynasty was **Prithviraj Chauhan**.

Rathors of Kanauj (1090-1194 A.D.)

There was a lot of confusion after the decline of the Pratiharas. Ultimately, the Rathors established themselves on the throne of Kanauj from 1090 to 1194 A.D. **Jaichand** was the last great ruler of this dynasty. He was killed in the battle of Chandwar in 1194 A.D. by Muhammad of Ghori.

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand established themselves in the 9th century. The Chandella Chief **Yasovarman** had his capital at Mahoba.



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

Kalinjar was their important fort. The Chandellas built a number of beautiful temples at **Khajuraho**, the most famous being the **Kandariya Mahadeva Temple** (1050 A.D.). Qutb-ud-din Aibak defeated, **Paramal** the last Chandella ruler in 1203 A.D.

The Guhilas or Sisodiyas of Mewar

The Rajput ruler **Bapa Rawal** was the founder of the Guhilas or the Sisodiya dynasty with its capital at **Chittor**. During the period of **Rana Ratan Singh** of Mewar, Ala-ud-din

khilji invaded his territory and defeated him in 1307 A.D. Rana Ratan Singh's wife Queen Padmini performed Jauhar. The Sisodiya rulers - **Rana Sangha** and **Maharana Pratap** gave a tough fight to the Mughal rulers of India.

The Paramaras of Malwa

The Paramaras were also the feudatories of Pratiharas. They asserted their independence in the 10th century and their capital was at Dhara. **Raja Bhoja** (1018-1069) was the most famous ruler of this period. He constructed a beautiful lake (More than 250 sq. miles) near Bhopal. He set up a college at Dhara for the study of Sanskrit Literature. The reign of the Paramaras came to an end with the invasion of Ala-ud-din Khilji.

Nature of the Rajputs

The Rajputs were great warriors and chivalrous by nature. They believed in protecting the women and the weak. The women preferred death to dishonour. They were educated and were highly honoured in society. They took part in public life and wars. Child marriage and polygamy were in practice. Women performed Sati and Jauhar to protect themselves from the hands of the enemies and to avoid dishonour.

Religion

The Rajputs were staunch followers of Hinduism. They also patronized Buddhism and Jainism. It was during their period that the Bhakti Cult started.

Government

The Rajput government was feudal in character. Each kingdom was divided into a large number of Jagirs held by the Jagirdars. The Jagidars collected revenue from the allocated villages and gave a share of it to the king. They also offered military assistance to their kings.

Contribution of the Rajputs

The Rajputs have contributed remarkably to the development of language, literature, art and architecture of India.

Language and Literature

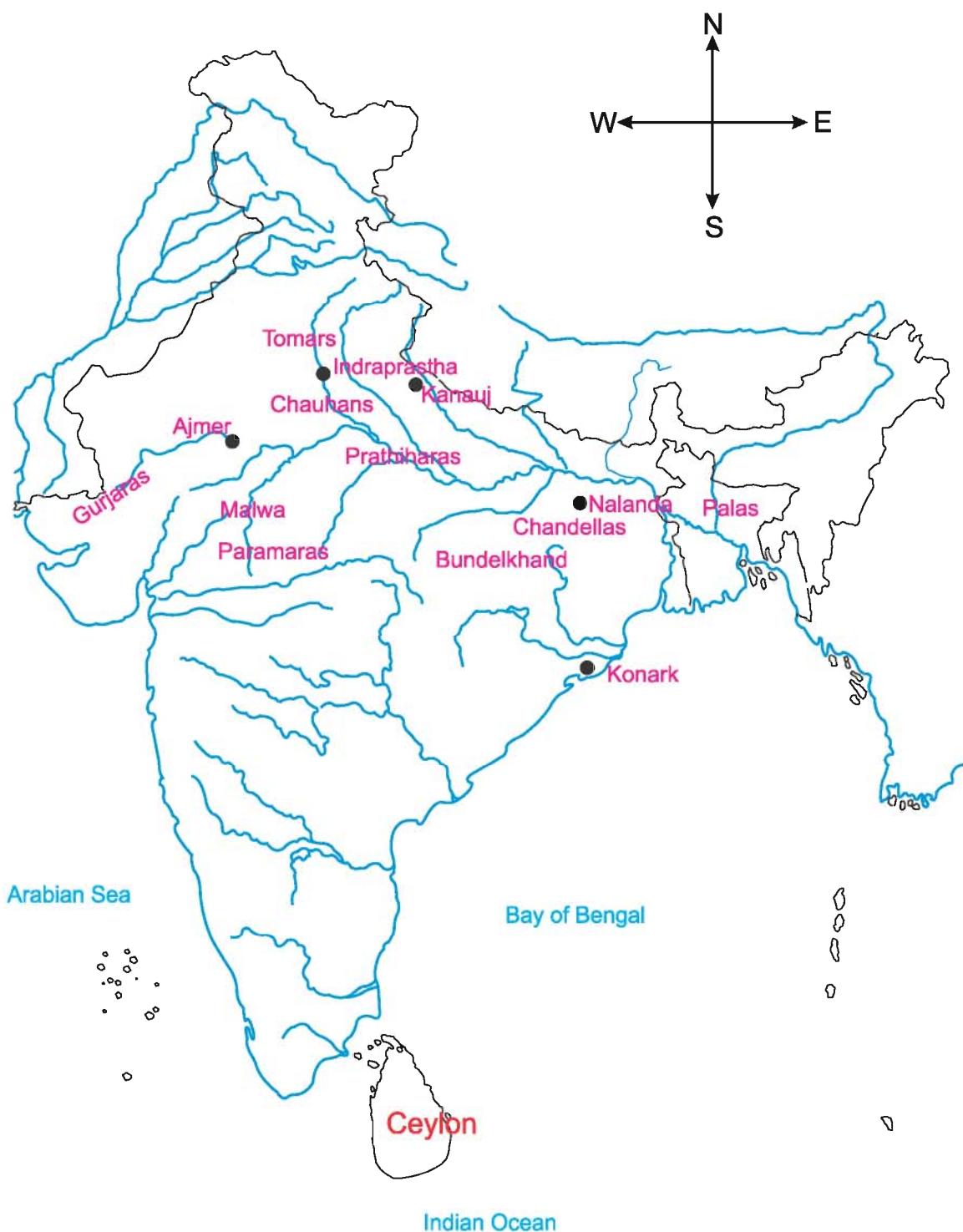
During the Rajput period, regional languages like Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali were well developed. The Bhakti saints and the folk singers played a major role in the development of regional languages.



Lingaraja Temple

Some of the literary works of this period are **Kalhana's Rajatarangini**, **Jayadeva's Gita Govindam** and **Somadeva's Kathasaritasagar**. **Chand Bardai**, the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan, wrote **Prithviraj Raso** in which he refers to the military exploits of Prithviraj Chauhan. **Bhaskara Charya** wrote **Siddhanta Shiromani**, a book on

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astronomy. **Rajasekhara** was the court poet of Mahendrapala and Mahipala.



Sun Temple - Konark

His best known works were **Karpuramanjari** and **Bala Ramayana**.

Art and Architecture

Mural paintings and Miniature paintings became popular during this period.



Udaipur Palace

The Khajuraho group of temples, the Lingaraja Temple at

Bhubaneshwar, the Sun Temple at Konark and the Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu are the fine specimens of temple architecture of the Rajputs.



Dilwara Temple

The Khajuraho temples attract tourists from India and abroad. The Palaces at Jaipur and Udaipur and the forts at Jaisalmer, Chittor, Mandu, Jodhpur and Gwalior are fine examples of Rajput architecture.

End of the Rajput Power

During the Rajput period there was no strong military power in India to keep the warring princes in check and to co-ordinate their activities against foreign invasions. This political situation enabled the Turks to establish their control over India.

Sati : Self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre.

Jauhar: A mass suicide of women in order to escape defilement at the hands of foreign victors.

The Rajput Literature - Gita Govindam: 'Song of the cowherd' Rajatarangini –'River of Kings', Kathasaritasagara – Ocean of tales'.

Khajuraho temples: The Khajuraho temples were built by the Chandellas between the 10th and 12th centuries A.D. They are regarded as divine poetry on stone. These temples were actually lost as they were overrun by a nearby jungle till the early 19th century and were found. There are around 30 temples in the area in and around Bundelkhand. The exterior and the interior of these temples have very fine sculptures

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Middle Period or the medieval period extended from the _____ century.
a) 8th-18th b) 1-8th c) 18th – Present
2. The founder of the Pratihara dynasty was _____.
a) Mahendrapala b) Mihirabhoja c) Nagabhatta I
3. Dharmapala founded the famous University at _____.
a) Nalanda b) Taxila c) Vikramasila
4. The most important ruler of the Chauhan dynasty was _____ Chauhan
a) Jayapala b) Mahipala c) Prithviraj
5. The capital of the Paramaras was at _____.
a) Delhi b) Malwa c) Dhara

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Pratiharas were also known as _____.
2. Gopala extended his power over _____.
3. The Nalanda University was renovated by _____.
4. Raja Bhoja constructed a beautiful lake near _____.
5. Bhaskaracharya wrote Siddhanta Shiromani, a book on _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Khajuraho Temples | - Mount Abu |
| 2. Chand Bardai | - Chandellas |
| 3. Rajasekara | - Prithviraj Raso |
| 4. Sun Temple | - Karpuramanjari |
| 5. Dilwara Temple | - Konark |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How is the Medieval Period of Indian History classified?
2. Name any four Rajput Clans which ruled over North India.
3. Write a note on the nature of the Rajputs.
4. What was the contribution of the Chandellas to temple architecture?
5. Who was the founder of Guhila dynasty? Where was its capital?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Write a detailed account of the Pratiharas.
2. What were the contributions of the Rajputs in various fields?

Formative Assessment

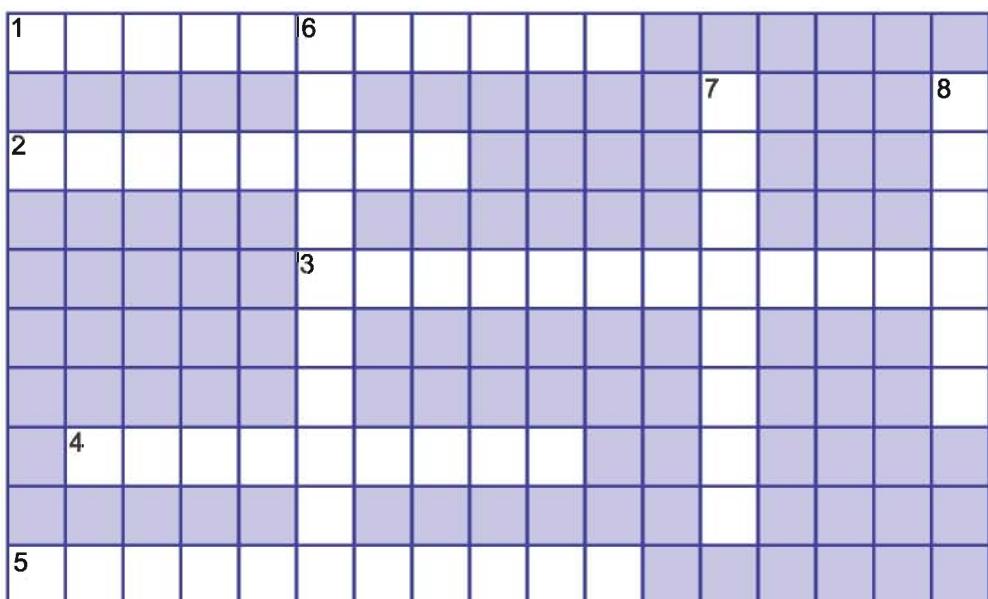
I. Rearrange the jumbled words:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Founder of the Guhila dynasty | - WABAPARAL |
| 2. Chandella chief | - RYAANOSVAM |
| 3. Last Pratihara king | - ALPAYAARJ |
| 4. Last Chandella ruler | - MPLARAAN |
| 5. Most famous Paramara ruler | - JAHABAORJ |

II. WHO AM I ?

1. I renovated the Nalanda University - Who am I?
2. I constructed a beautiful lake near Bhopal – Who am I?
3. I was the last great ruler of Rathor dynasty – Who am I?
4. I wrote the book Rajatarangini – Who am I?
5. I am the son of Mihira Bhoja – Who am I?

III. Cross Word:



Across:

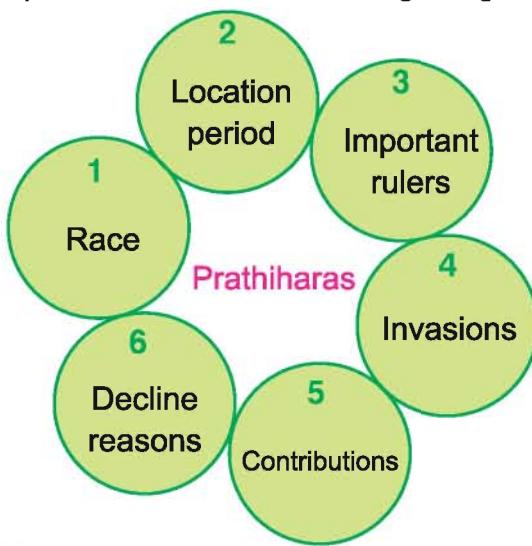
1. The last Pala ruler.
2. The ruler who strengthened the Pala dynasty.
3. The Pratihara ruler who extended his kingdom upto the Magadha Empire.
4. The ruler who consolidated the Pratihara Empire.
5. The most powerful ruler of the Pratiharas.

Down:

6. The founder of the Vikramasila University.
7. The son of Dharmapala.
8. The founder of the Pala dynasty.

IV. Mind Mapping :

Write a paragraph on the Prathiharas using the given hints.



V. Group Activity:

1. Write the names of all the rulers belonging to different clans on the board or on the flash cards.
2. Draw the following tabular column on the board.
3. Divide the class into groups and ask a child from each group to pick a name of the ruler, and fill it in the relevant column.

Prathiharas	Palas	Tomars	Chauhans	Rathors	Chandelas	Guhilas	Paramaras

VI. Things to do:

1. Mark the following places on the outline map of India.
Ajmer, Nalanda, Kanauj, Bundelkhand, Indraprastha.
2. Enact a skit on the theme - 'United we stand and divided we fall' keeping in mind the political conditions during the Rajput Period.

2. THE KINGDOMS OF THE DECCAN

The southern part of India is called the Deccan or the Dakshinapatha. The Deccan was separated from Northern India by the Vindhya and Satpura mountains, the Narmada and Tapti and the dense forests. Hence, the southern region was not affected much by the historical happenings in North India. The medieval period witnessed the rise of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan. With the decline of the Chalukyas their feudatories namely the Hoysalas, Kakatiyas and Yadavas asserted their independence. This period also saw the extension of the Delhi Sultanate namely the Khiljis and the Tughluqs into South India.

The Chalukyas (6th - 12th century A.D.)

The Chalukyas were a dominant power in the Deccan. Their period is divided as follows: the Early Western Chalukyas - 6th-8th century A.D., the Later Western Chalukyas 10th-12th century A.D. and the Eastern Chalukyas-7th-12th century A.D.

Early Western Chalukyas (6th-8th century A.D.)

The Chalukyas rose to power in Karnataka in the 6th century A.D. Their capital was **Vatapi**, (modern Badami) in the Bijapur district. The Chalukya power had a humble beginning under **Jayasimha** and **Ramaraya**. **Pulakesin-I** (543-566 A.D) was the real founder of the

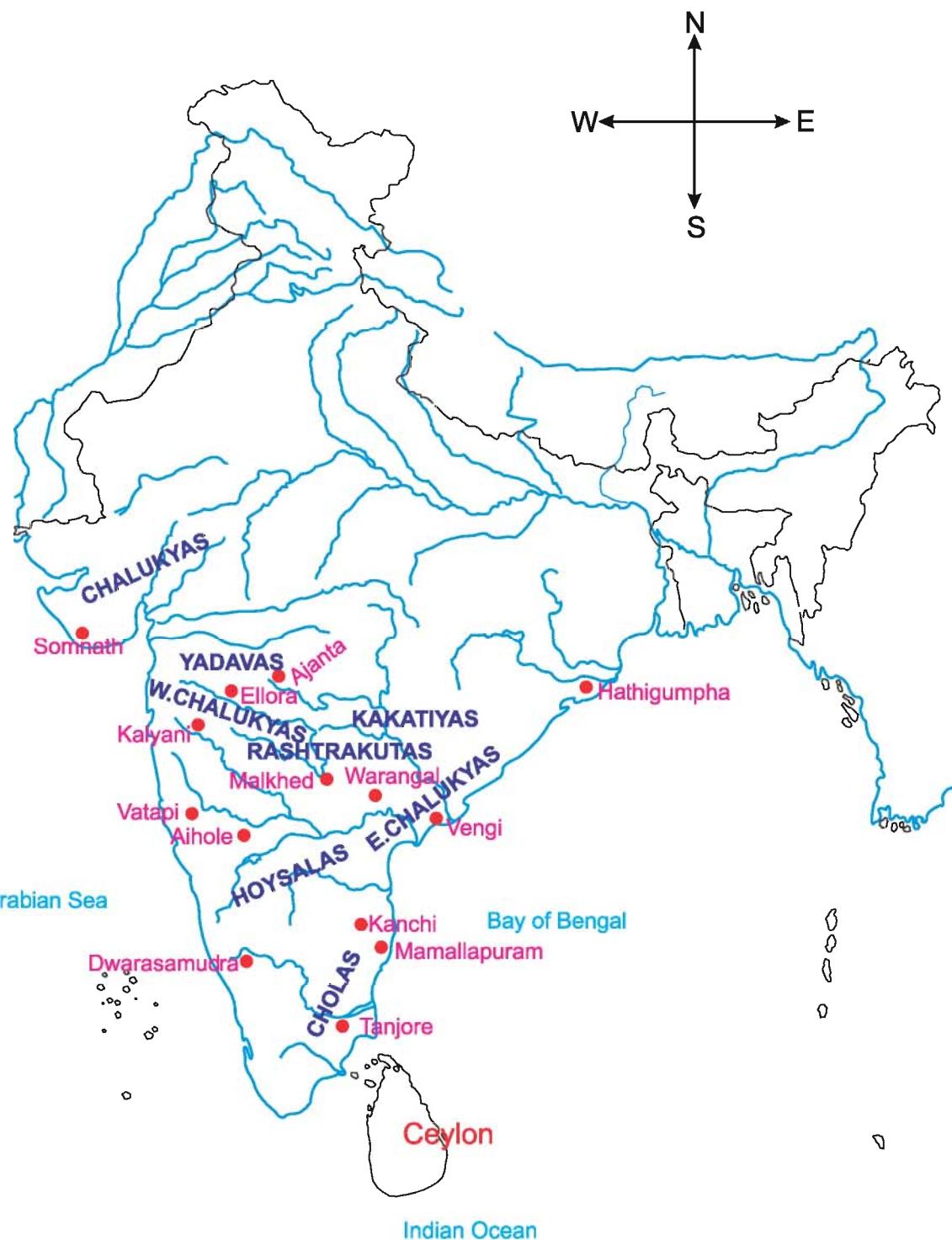
Early Western Chalukyas. **Pulakesin II** (610-642 A.D.) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Gangas, Malavas and Gurjaras. He successfully opposed Harsha's attack in the north and defeated him in 637 A.D. In the south he was constantly struggling with the Pallavas. Pulakesin II defeated the Pallava King Mahendravarman I after which he crossed the Cauvery and made friendly alliances with the Cholas, Cheras and Pandiyas. In 642 A.D., Narasimhavarman I invaded the Chalukya kingdom. Pulakesin II lost his life during the war.

Vikramaditya-I, **Vijayaditya** and **Vikramaditya-II** were the other important rulers of this dynasty. They had to struggle with the Pallavas and the Rashtrakutas. Dantidurga, founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire overthrew **Kirtivarman-II**, the last of the Chalukya Kings of Badami. The Chalukyas were not very significant for well over two centuries.

Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani (10th-12th century A.D)

The Chalukyas rose to power again at Kalyani during the second half of the 10th Century and continued to rule till the end of the 12th Century A.D. Tailapa II (973-997 A.D) the founder of this dynasty brought the Rashtrakuta rule to an end. The important rulers of this dynasty were **Someshwara-II**, **Jayasimha-II** and **Vikramaditya-VI**.

Deccan Kingdoms



Someswara IV was the last ruler of this dynasty.

Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (7th -12th century A.D.)

Vishnu Vardhana, a brother of Pulakesin-II, was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya Empire of Vengi. The Eastern Chalukyas outlived the main Badami dynasty by many generations. They had matrimonial alliance with the later Imperial Cholas.

One of their descendants namely Kulothunga Chola (1071-1122 A.D.) was enthroned as a Chola ruler. He merged the Chalukya kingdom with the Chola Empire and started the Chalukya-Chola line of rulers.

Contributions of the Chalukyas

The Chalukya kings were the followers of Hinduism. They also patronized Jainism. Ravikirti, the court poet of Pulakesin-II who composed the **Aihole Inscription** was a Jain. The Chalukyas were great patrons of architecture. They had built around 70 Vishnu temples in Aihole. Hence Aihole has been called the "**Cradle of Indian Temple architecture**". Other important temples of this period are the **Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal** and the group of temples at Badami.

Pattadakal: It was a historical place known even to the ancient Greeks and Romans. There are as many as 10 temples at Pattadakal belonging to the Chalukya rulers.

The Virupaksha temple: This temple was built by Lokamahadevi, the queen of Vikramaditya II. In front of the Hall of the Priests or Antarala there is a pillared Mandapam or a meeting place for the people.

The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kancheepuram.

Telugu literature developed during this period.



Temple at Aihole



Pattadakal group of Temples

The Rashtrakutas (8th -10th century A.D.)

The period of the Rashtrakuta ascendancy (753-975 A.D.) constitutes perhaps the most brilliant chapter in the history of the Deccan. The Rashtrakutas were the descendants of the Rathors of the North. Kannada was the mother tongue of the Rashtrakutas.

The term "Rashtrakutas" means designated officers-in-charge of territorial divisions called Rashtras. The members of the family were district officers under the early Chalukyas of Badami.

The greatness of the Rashtrakutas started with **Dantidurga**. He occupied Ellora in 742 AD and became a feudatory of Kirtivarman of Badami. He captured Maharastra, Gujarat and most of the districts of central and northern Madhya Pradesh. He subjugated the Cholas of Srisailam country (Kurnool) and then besieged Kanchi in 750 A.D. He entered into matrimonial alliance with Nandivarman II Pallavamalla of Kanchi and gave his daughter Reva in marriage to him. After strengthening his power, Dantidurga attacked his suzerain Kirtivarman-II and proclaimed himself the paramount ruler of the Deccan in 753 A.D. Rashtrakuta territory extended around Nasik in the Northern Deccan with **Malkhed** as its capital.

Dantidurga died in 756 A.D. and was succeeded by his uncle **Krishna-I** (756-775 A.D.). He made Silharas as his feudatory. He also invaded Gangavadi. **Govinda-II** (775- 780 A.D.), the son of Krishna I invaded the kingdom of Vengi and entered into alliances with the rulers of Gangavadi, Kanchi, Vengi and Malwa

Dhurva (780-792 A.D.) who succeeded Govinda-II, was an able ruler. He annexed Malwa and made Chakrayudha of Kanauj to accept his overlordship. He defeated the Pallava ruler Dantivarman. The king of Ceylon also accepted his suzerainty. He defeated Vijayaditya-II of Vengi and supported Bhima, the half brother of Vijayaditya-II. Thus the Rashtrakuta

power became invincible during his time.

Govinda-III (792 – 814 A.D.) was succeeded by his fourteen year old son **Amoghavarsha-I** (814-880 A.D.). His cousin Karka defeated Vijayaditya-II of Vengi and the Ganga ruler Rajamalla-I. **Krishna-III** (936–968 A.D.) was the next famous ruler. He defeated the Cholas at Takkolam and captured Tanjore. He went as far as Rameshwaram. **Karka-II** (972-973 A.D.), the last ruler of the Rashtrakutas was defeated by Tailapa-II, the Chalukya ruler of Kalyani. This marked the downfall of the Rashtrakutas.

Significance of the Rashtrakutas

The Rashtrakuta rulers inflicted severe defeats on many north Indian rulers and changed the whole course of the history of north India. They subjugated the Palas, Pratiharas, Eastern Chalukyas, and Cholas and advanced as far as Rameswaram.

Ellora: The Ellora caves were excavated during the reign of the Chalukyas and later by the Rashtrakuta Kings. Hindu, Buddhist and Jain deities are found in these cave temples. The Kailasanatha temple found here is the world's largest temple hewn out of a single block of rock and is the most imposing.

Contributions

The Rashtrakutas were great patrons of art and architecture. Krishna-I built the magnificent

Kailasanatha temple at Ellora. The Elephanta caves near Mumbai were completed by the Rashtrakutas. **Amoghavarsha** was a great patron of literature. He wrote **Kaviraja Marga** in the Kannada language. His teacher **Jinasena** wrote **Parsavaudaya**, a biography of Parsava.

The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (11th - 14th Century A.D.)

The Hoysalas were originally feudatories of the later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. **Vinayaditya** (1006 -1022 A.D.) carved out a petty principality of Mysore and ruled over it with **Sosavir** as his capital. **Vishnuvardhana** was the first distinguished ruler of Vinayaditya's family. He shifted his capital to **Dwarasamudra**. He captured Gangavadi from Kulothunga Chola.

Gangavadi served as a buffer state between the Chalukyas and the Chola Empire. The next important ruler **Vira Ballala-II** (1173-1220 A.D.) defeated Billama V of the Yadava Dynasty. He asserted the independence of the Hoysalas.

Narasimhan-II (1220-1235 A.D.) lost the territory between Krishna and Tungabhadra to Singhana, a Yadava ruler. But he defeated Maravarman Sundara Pandya and restored Rajaraja-III to the Chola throne and he erected the pillar of victory at Rameshwaram.

Ballala III (1291-1342 A.D) was the last great ruler of this dynasty. In 1310 A.D. he was defeated by Malik Kafur. He struggled hard against the

Turkish garrison. He fell a victim to the Sultans of Madurai in 1342 A.D. His son **Ballala IV** continued his struggle with the Muslims. With his death the Hoysala Kingdom came to end.

Contributions

The Hoysalas paved the way for the rise of Mysore into a big Kingdom. The Hoysalas were great partons of art, architecture and literature. They constructed a number of temples at Dwarasamudra and Belur. Scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata were depicted in those temples. Hoysalas encouraged Kannada literature. **Nayachandra**, **Kanti**, **Raghavanka** and **Nemichandra** were the great writers of this period.

The Kakatiyas of Warangal (12th - 14th Century A.D.)

The Kakatiyas were the feudatories of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. **Prola-II** (1110 -1158 A.D.) the Kakatiya ruler captured the territory between the Krishna and the Godavari from the Chalukyas and ruled over it with **Hanumakonda** as his capital. His son **Prataparudra-I** (1158-1196.A.D.) shifted the capital to Warangal. The next remarkable ruler was **Ganapathi** (1199-1261.A.D.). He captured territories upto Kanchi from the Cholas. He invaded Kalinga and Western Andhra. Ganapati was succeeded by his daughter **Rudrambha** (1261-1291.A.D.). Peace and prosperity prevailed in the country during her reign.

She abdicated the throne in favour of her grandson **Prataparudra-II** (1291-1326 A.D.). During his rule Malik Kafur invaded Warangal in 1309 A.D. After offering a stiff resistance, Prataparudra-II yielded and paid him an immense booty.

Ulugh Khan, the son of Ghias-ud-din Tughluq captured Warangal in 1323 A.D. and sent Prataparudra II to Delhi. His successors continued their struggle with the rulers of the Tughluq dynasty. In 1327A.D. Mohammad-bin-Tughluq captured Warangal. **Vinayakadeva** the last nominal ruler of this dynasty was put to death by Muhammad Shah I, the Bahmani Sultan in 1362 A.D. After his death, the Kakatiya dynasty came to an end.

The famous **Kohinoor Diamond** which was unearthed in Kollur on the banks of the Krishna river belonged to the Kakatiyas.

Contributions

The Kakatiyas encouraged literature, art and architecture. The thousand Pillar temple at Hanumakonda stands as an everlasting contribution of the Kakatiyas.



The Thousand Pillar temple at Hanumakonda

THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI (12th-14th Century A.D.)

The Yadavas of Devagiri claimed their descent from the epic hero Lord Krishna. They were known as Seunas because they ruled over Sevuna, the region from Nasik to Devagiri(Daulatabad). Their ancestors were the vassals of the Rashtrakutas and the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Bhillama-V (1175-1190 A.D.) the Yadava ruler took advantage of the declining power of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, defeated Someswara-IV and declared his independence. He also came into conflict with Vira Balalla-II (1173-1220A.D.), a Hoysala ruler. In the battle of Lakkundi, Bhillama V lost his life.

Bhillama V was succeeded by his son Jaitrapala (1191-1210 A.D.) He defeated Kalachuris, Gurjaras and Kakatiyas. Jaitrapala was succeeded by his son **Singhana** (1210-1247A.D.) who defeated Mahadeva, a Kakatiya ruler. Singhana was the most distinguished ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Vira Ballala-II the Hoysala ruler and extended his dominion beyond the River Krishna. He invaded Gujarat many times and annexed Kolhapur which belonged to Silhara dynasty.

Singhana was succeeded by his grandson **Krishna** (1247-1260 A.D.). He was succeeded by his brother **Mahadeva** (1260-1271 A.D) who annexed north Konkan and put an end to the Silhara dynasty. He also

defeated the Kakatiyas and the Hoysalas.

Ramachandra Deva (1271-1309 A.D.) was the last great ruler of this dynasty. Ala-ud-din-Khilji defeated him and made him as a vassal of the Delhi Sultanate. **Sankara Deva** (1309 – 1312 A.D.) the son and successor of Ramachandra Deva failed to pay his arrears. So, Malik Kafur defeated and killed him in 1312 A.D. Harapala, brother-in-law of Sankara Deva raised the flag against the Khiljis. Mubarak, son of Ala-ud-din Khilji defeated and killed Harapala. Thus the Yadava dynasty came to an end.

The Elephanta Caves : The Elephanta Caves were hewn out of rocks by the Rashtrakuta Kings. They are located on a small island near Mumbai. The Portuguese named it so as they discovered a huge elephant sculpture here. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and contains many sculptures of gods and goddesses.

Contribution of the Yadavas

The **Devagiri fort** was built during the reign of the Yadavas. It was one of the strongest forts in India. The Delhi Sultans later added a Juma Masjid and Chand Minar inside it. The Yadavas also patronized the study of science and astronomy.

End of the Deccan Kingdoms

The constant struggle among the rulers of the Deccan kingdoms weakened their rule. Further the attacks on them by the Sultans of Delhi ever since the rule of Ala-ud-din Khilji led to their decline.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the best answer.

1. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the _____ temple.
a) Kailasanatha b) Brihadeeswara c) Hoysaleswara
2. The Rashtrakuta power became invincible during the time of _____.
a) Dandidurga b) Govinda c) Dhurva
3. Vishnuvardhana the Hoysala ruler shifted his capital from Sosavir to _____.
a) Dwarasamudra b) Warangal c) Devagiri
4. The Kakatiya dynasty came to an end with the death of _____.
a) Prataparudra-II b) Vinayakadeva c) Rudramba

5. The most distinguished Yadhava ruler was _____.

- a) Jaitrapala b) Singhana c) Krishna

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The greatest king of the Early Western Chalukyas was _____.
2. Kulothunga Chola merged the Chalukyan Kingdom with the _____ Empire.
3. The descendants of the Rathors of the North were the _____.
4. Krishna I built the _____ temple at Ellora.
5. Ballala III was the last great ruler of _____ dynasty.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Pulakesin I | - Devagiri |
| 2. Virupaksha Temple | - Dwara samudra |
| 3. Hoysalas | - Warangal |
| 4. Kakatiyas | - Early Western Chalukyas |
| 5. Yadavas | - Pattadakal |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What separated Deccan from North India?
2. Why do we say that the Chalukyas were great patrons of architecture?
3. Write a short note on Dhurva, the Rashtrakuta ruler?
4. What do you know about the architecture of the Hoysala period?
5. What led to the end of Deccan Kingdom?

V) Answer the following in detail.

1. Given an account of the early western Chalukyas.
2. Give a detailed account of Dantidurga, the Rastrakuta ruler?

Formative Assessment

I. Test your memory and fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The capital of the early western Chalukyas | _ at _ p _. |
| 2. Founder of the Rashtrakuta empire | D _ n _ id _ r _ a. |
| 3. The court poet of Pulakesin II | Ra _ iki _ _ i. |
| 4. The Cradle of Indian temple Architecture | A_h_ _ e. |
| 5. One of the strongest forts of Yadavas | D_va_i_i fort. |

II. Prepare an album on Art, Architecture and paintings belonging to the Deccan Kingdoms.

III. Conduct a debate on "Our Dynasty is the best".

Divide the class into groups as Chalukyas / Rashtrakutas / Hoysalas / Kakatiyas / Yadavas. Two students from each group can participate and claim that their dynasty is the best.

IV. Prepare a poster:

Prepare a poster on any one of the Deccan rulers whom you think is the best.

V. Group activity:

Know more about the topic

1. Write the name of the Ruler/ Book / Author/ monument on small strips of paper. Fold and keep it in a container.
2. Ask a child from each group to come forward, pick a chit and say a few words about the topic.

VI. Things to do:

On the outline map of India mark the following places.

Vatapi, Vengi, Kalyani, Dwarasamudra, Malkhed, Aihole, Ellora, Warangal.

3. THE SOUTH INDIAN KINGDOMS

The ancient Tamizhagam was divided into three political units under the Cheras, Cholas and the Pandiyas. Their period of existence is known as the Sangam Age. The Kalabhras who rose to power during this period ruled nearly for three centuries from 300-600 A.D. In this chapter we will study in detail about the Later Pallava dynasty, Imperial Cholas and the Pandiyas.

THE PALLAVAS Political History

There are different views on the origin of the Pallavas. Some say they were of Persian origin or the feudatories of Satavahanas or the natives of Tondaimandalam. There were two branches of Pallavas namely, the early and later Pallavas.

LATER PALLAVAS (570-903 A.D.)

Simhavishnu was the first ruler of the later Pallava dynasty. He destroyed the Kalabhras and firmly established the Pallava rule in Tondaimandalam with his capital at **Kanchi**. He seized the regions of the Cholas. His kingdom extended from Andhra Kingdom, Vishnukundin up to the river Cauvery. He assumed the title 'Avanisimha' or the 'Lion of the Earth'.

- Hieun Tsang: Hieun Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram. According to him Kanchi was about 6 miles in circumference. There were more than one hundred Buddhist monasteries and many Jain temples here. Kanchi was the greatest centre of education in the south.
- Vatsayana was a pandit of Kanchi. Dharmapala went from Kanchi to Nalanda. Dandi the author of "Dandi alangaram" a poet from North India lived in Kanchi.

MAHENDRAVARMAN-I (600 – 630 A.D.)

Mahendravarman-I was the son of Simhavishnu. Conflicts arose between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas during this period. He lost the northern parts of the Pallava Kingdom to Pulakesin II.

Though a follower of Jainism, he embraced Saivism due to Saint Appar's influence. He was a versatile scholar. He took up the titles like Chitrakarapuli and Vichitra Chitta for his excellence in building, painting and music. He constructed the cities of Mahendramangalam and Mahendravadi.

NARASIMHAVARMAN-I (630-668 A.D.)

Narasimhavarman-I was the first son of Mahendravarman I. He was known as Mamalla which means a great wrestler. He assumed the title Vatapi Kondan for destroying the Chalukya capital Vatapi. He sent two expeditions to Ceylon, to restore his friend Manavarman to the throne of Ceylon. During his period Hieun Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram. Narasimhavarman was a great builder. The monolithic rathas at Mamallapuram stand testimony to his architectural skill.

RAJASIMHA OR NARASIMHAVARMAN-II (691-728 A.D.)

Narasimhavarman II, the son of Parameswaran I was one of the most famous rulers of the Pallavas. His reign was marked by peace and prosperity. He built several fine temples including the Kailasanatha



Kailasanatha Temple-Kanchi



A Pallava Coin

temple at Kanchi, the Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Talagirisvara temple at Panamalai. The famous Sanskrit scholar Dandin, author of Dandialankaram (Sanskrit Grammar work) spent many years in his court. Trade relations were established even with China.

Parameswaran-II (728-731 A.D.), the son of Narasimhavarman-II came to power in 728 A.D. He was defeated by the Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya-II. He died in a battle with the Gangas. The Simhavishnu line of rule came to an end with the death of Parameswaram-II as his son did not succeed him.

Nandivarman-II Pallavamalla (731-796 A.D.) was the son of Simhavishnu's brother Hiranyavarman. He was chosen by the Pallava ministers, the members of ghatika (college of learning) and the common people to succeed Parameswaran-II. Nandivarman II was a worshipper of Vishnu. He built the Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchi. The great Vaishnava Saint Thirumangai Alwar was his contemporary.

Decline of the Pallavas

The successors of Nandivarman-II were not very strong and powerful. They had to face Pandya aggressions. The last Pallava ruler **Aparajitha** (885-903 A.D.) was defeated by Aditya-I, a Chola ruler. The Pallava rule at Tondaimandalam thus came to an end with his downfall.

Administration of the Pallavas

The Pallavas had a well organized system of administration. The Pallava region was divided into four divisions namely the Rashtras or Mandalams, Vishayas or Kottams, Nadus and Urs. The King was the head of the Central administration.

He was assisted by Ministers and Secretaries. There were civil and criminal courts.

The village was the lowest unit of administration. The Uravai or the village Assemblies were in charge of the village Administration. Various variyams played an important role in taking care of the needs in the villages. There were 20 variyams like the Erivariyyam, Thottavariyyam, and Kovilvariyyam etc.

Variyams were Executive committees.

Contributions of the Pallavas Literature

The Pallavas were great patrons of learning. Mahendravarman-I wrote **Mattavilasa Prahasana** and **Bhagavadviugam**. Bharavi wrote **Kiratharjunyam**. Avanti Sundari Kathasara was written by Dandin. The works of Alwars and Nayanmars belong to this period. **Nandi Kalambhagam** and **Perundevanar's Bharatavenba** were the other books which belonged to this period.

Pallava art and architecture

The Pallava rulers began the Dravidian style of temple architecture. Its development can be



Monolithic Rathas- Mamallapuram

seen in four styles. The first style was the Rock cut temple which was introduced by Mahendravarman I.

This style of temples were excavated at places like Mahendravadi, Mammandur, Dalavanur, Thiruchirappalli, Siyamangalam, Thirukazhukundram, etc.

The second style is represented by the Monolithic rathas and mandapas found at Mamallapuram. The third style is the structural temple in the Rajasimha style. Eg. **Kailsanatha temple at Kanchi**, the **Shore temple at Mamallapuram**, etc. The last style is also the Structural temples continued by the later Pallavas. Eg. **Vaikundaperumal temple**, the **Muktheeswara temple**, etc.

The Pallava rulers also paid considerable attention to the fine arts like music and painting. Mahendravarman assumed the title of **Sankirtanajati** for his mastery in music. Exquisite paintings of the Pallavas are found in the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi.

The Cholas

The Cholas were an antique ruling family. References to the Cholas are made in the Mahabharata, the inscriptions of Asoka and the works of Megasthenese and Ptolemy.

During the Sangam Age, the Cholas ruled Tiruchi and Tanjore region. Their capital was Uraiyur. Tiger was their emblem. Their greatest ruler Karikala built Kallanai across the river Cauvery near Trichy.

The Chola rule declined as they became feudatories of the rulers of Uraiur.

Later Cholas or Imperial Cholas

The Cholas who emerged to power in the middle of the ninth century were known as later Cholas or Imperial Cholas. They were called as Imperial Cholas because their kingdom extended to a major portion of south India, Srilanka and Kadaram (including Sumatra and Malaya).

Vijayalaya (850-871 A.D) laid the foundation for the rise of later Cholas.

Aditya I (871-907 A.D) son of Vijayalaya became the ruler of Tondaimandalam as well as Cholamandalam. He defeated Gangas and Kongu country. Parantaka-I, son of Aditya-I defeated the Pandya ruler and took up the title-Maduraikondan. He was defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III in the battle of Takkolam. Parantaka died in 955 A.D.

Successors of Parantaka-I

1. Gandaraditya 949 -957 A.D.
2. Arinjaya 956 -957 A.D.
3. Parantaka-II 956 -973 A.D.
4. Aditya 956-966 A.D.
5. Uttama Chola 965-985 A.D.

- The later Cholas were well-versed in maintaining and auditing of accounts.
- Free hospitals called 'Aathular salai' were setup at Thanjavur and many more places.

Rajaraja-I (985-1014 A.D.)

Rajaraja-I was the most powerful ruler of the Chola Empire. He was a great conqueror. He defeated the Cheras, Pandyas and the Chalukyas. He defeated Mahinda-V of Ceylon and built a Siva temple at Anuradhapuram. He even conquered Maldives. Thus the power of Cholas extended beyond South India.

Rajaraja I defeated the Chera ruler Bhaskaravarman at Kanthalursaalai (Trivandrum) and Sathyasraya, ruler of Kalyani and restored the throne of Vengi to Sakthivarman. He gave his daughter in marriage to Vimaladitya, brother of Sakthivarman. He captured Gangavadi, Adigaipadi, Nolambadi, in the Mysore region and Raichur Doab.

Rajaraja-I assumed the titles Mumudi Chola, Jayamkondan and Sivapadasekara. He was a follower of Saivism. Devaram was collected and codified only during his period. He constructed the Brahadeeswara Temple at Tanjore in 1010 A.D. He died in 1014 A.D.

Varipotthagam

The Varipotthagam was a book containing all revenue records. During Rajaraja's reign a revenue survey was undertaken in 1001 A.D. by Senathipati Kuravan, a revenue officer.

Rajendran-I (1012 – 1044 A.D.)

Rajendran-I further expanded and consolidated the empire.

He captured Idaidurainadu (Raichur Doab), Vanavasi (Kadamba capital), Kollipakkai (areas in Hyderabad) and Mannai Kadakkam (Malkhed).



Brahadeeswara Temple - Tanjore

He conquered the whole of Ceylon (Ezhamandalam). He also defeated the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Western Chalukyas. Rajendran - I defeated Mahipala, ruler of Bengal and in memory of his expedition, he founded the city 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram'. His greatest achievement was his conquest of Srivijaya, Kadaram and the places between the Nicobar Islands and the Malaya Peninsula. He earned the titles Gangaikondan, Panditha Cholan and Kadaram Kondan. The Chola Empire reached its zenith of glory under Rajendra I.

Immediate successors of Rajendra-I

Rajadhiraja I	1018- 1054 A.D.
Rajendra II	1056- 1064 A.D.
Rajamahendra	1060- 1063 A.D.
Virarajendra	1063-1070 A.D.
Adirajendra	1067- 1070 A.D.

Kulottunga-I (1071-1122 A.D.)

Kulottunga-I who was born to

Ammangadevi, the daughter of Rajendra-I and Rajaraja of Vengi started the Chalukya Chola line of rulers. He united Vengi Kingdom with the Chola Empire.

Kulottunga-I defeated the western Chalukyas. He also captured Kalinga. During his reign Srilanka declared its independence. He had very close relationship with Srivijaya and sent trade missions to their land in 1077 A.D.

Kulottunga-I was a great administrator. He measured the lands and regulated land revenue. As he removed excise duties he was called as 'Sungam Thavirtha Cholan'. He patronized great literary scholars like **Jeyamkondan**, **Ottakkuthar**, **Pugazhendi** and **Kambar**.

Disintegration of the Cholas

The Chola Empire began to disintegrate due to the rise of feudatories like the Kadavarayans and the emergence of the Pandya Empire. Rajendra-III (1246-1279 A.D.) was the last Chola ruler. The Chola Kingdom was annexed to the Pandya Empire with the defeat of Rajendra-III by Jatavarman Sundrapandya-II.

Chola Administration

The Cholas set up a highly efficient system of administration. The empire was divided into provinces called Mandalams. The Mandalams were further divided into Kottams, Districts called Nadu or Valanadu and Villages called Urs.

The Utharamerur inscription of

Parantaka-I gives a detailed account of the village administration. Each village had a Village Assembly called Ur or Sabha, which looked after the administration of the village.

The members of the village Assembly were elected by the **Kudavolai System**. The names of the eligible persons were written on palm leaves and put into a pot. A boy or a girl would pick up thirty names. The chosen persons were declared elected.

There were Variyams such as Samvatsara Variyam, Eri variyam, Thotta variyam, Pancha variyam, Pon variyam and Puravuvari variyam to carry out the different functions of the village. It's members were called as Variyaperumakkal. The number of Variyams and it's members varied from village to village.

Socio-Economic Conditions

There were many castes and sub-castes in the Chola society. The practice of Sati and Devadasi system were prevalent. The women were in the habit of saving money called 'Sirupadu'.

The weaving industry and metal works were developed. Guilds were prevalent. Commercial contacts were established with China, Sumatra, Java and Arabia.

Religion and Education

The Chola kings were patrons of Saivism. They were tolerant towards other religions like Vaishnavism and Buddhism. Temples and Matts were

the centres of learning. Details about these learning centres are found in the inscriptions at Ennayiram, Thirumukkudal and Thirubuvanam.

Literature

The development of Tamil literature reached its zenith during the Chola period. The two master pieces of this age are the **Ramayana** composed by Kambar and the **Periyapuram** or **Thiruttondarpuranam** by Sekizhar. **Seevaka Chinthamani** was written by Thiruthaka Devar. Nambiandar Nambi compiled **Panniruthirumurai**, a saivite work. **Nalayiradivyaprabhandam** a Vishnavite work was compiled by Nathamuni. Muvarula, Kulothunga Pillai Tamil, Thakayagaparani were written by Ottakkuthar. Jeyamkondar wrote **Kalingathuparani**. Commentators like Ilampuranar, Nачинаркиниyar and Parimelazhagar belonged to this period.

Art and Architecture

The Dravidian style of art and architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas. The chief feature of the Chola Temples is the Vimana. More than seventy temples are found in the regions between the Lower Krishna and the Gulf of Mannar. Thiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Chidambaram, Thiruvannamalai, Trivandrum, Suchindram and Udupi are the chief centers of Chola art.

The Chola temples built at an early stage were known for their simplicity. Example: Vijayalaya Choleswaram temple at Narttimalai and Aivar koil temple at kodumbalur.

Gradually the temples became more imposing. The finest examples are the Brahaddeeswara Temple at Tanjore and Siva temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram. The height of the Vimana of the Brahaddeeswara temple rises to nearly 216 ft. over the Garbagraha. It has 13 tiers. The Subramanya temple at Tanjore, Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram and the Kampahareswara or Thirubhuvaneswara temple at Thirubhuvanam in Tanjore which were built later were more graceful and less imposing.

○ World Heritage sites: The Brahaddeeswara temple at Tanjore, Siva temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram have been declared as World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO.

Sculptures

Portraits, icons and decorative sculptures are the main features of Chola sculptures. The portraits are full of grace and beauty. The icons of Rajaraja-I are remarkable. The



Nataraja - Bronze Idol

sculptures of Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, eight armed Durga in the Shiva and Vishnu temples are a few examples of Chola sculptures.

The Cholas are also well known for their bronze images. The Nataraja idol in the Nageswara Temple at Kumbakonam is the largest and the finest. The bronze idol of Arthanareeswarar is another important specimen of the Chola period.

Paintings

The Cholas are known for their paintings as well as fine murals (paintings done directly on walls). The paintings of the Chola period are found at Tanjore, Thirumayam, Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple and Narttimalai Vishnu Temple.

Music and Dance

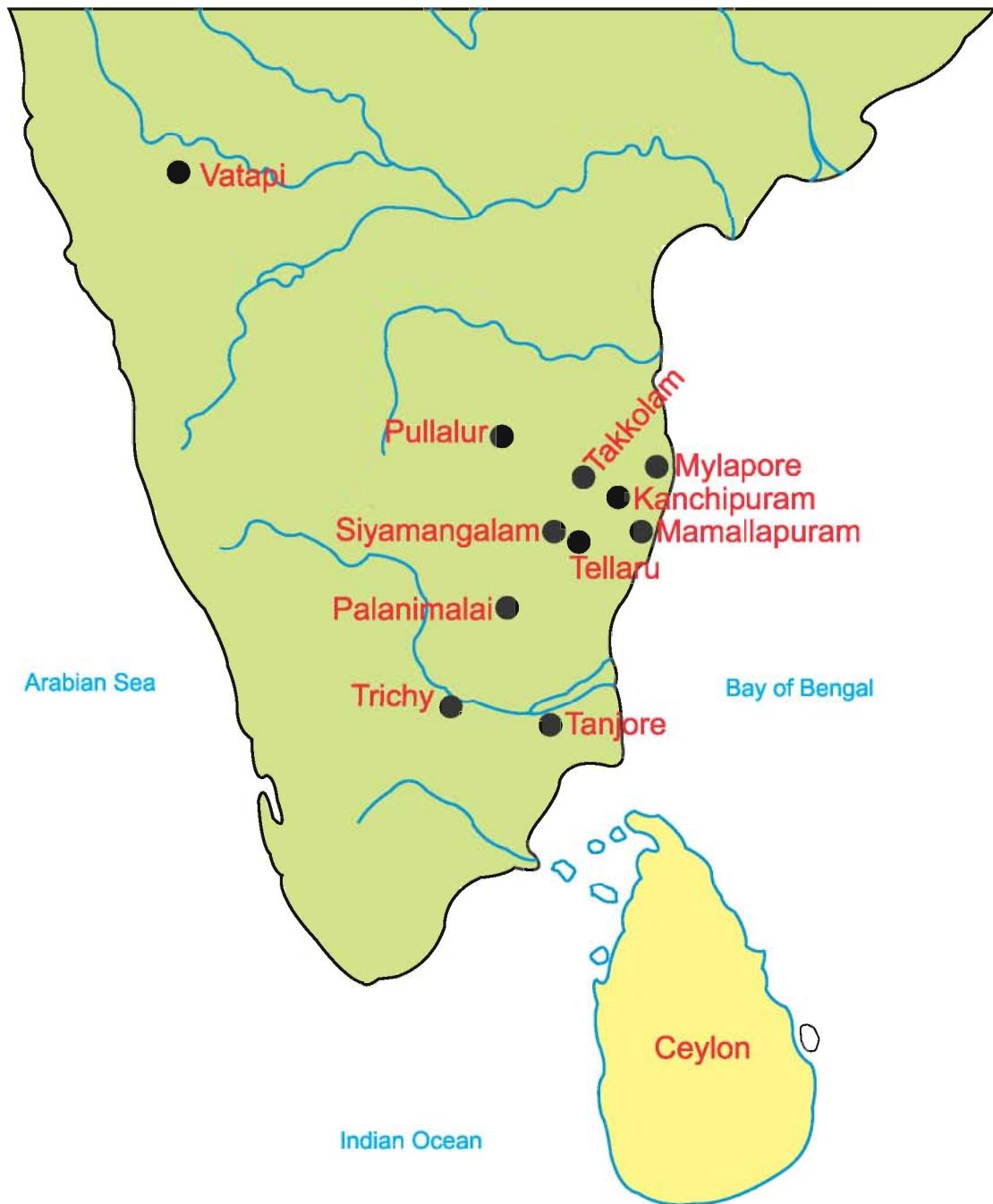
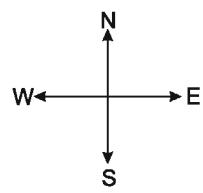
Music developed into a fine art under the Cholas. This development provided the basis for the later day Carnatic Music. Bharatanatyam as a fine art also developed during this period.

Impact of Imperial Cholas

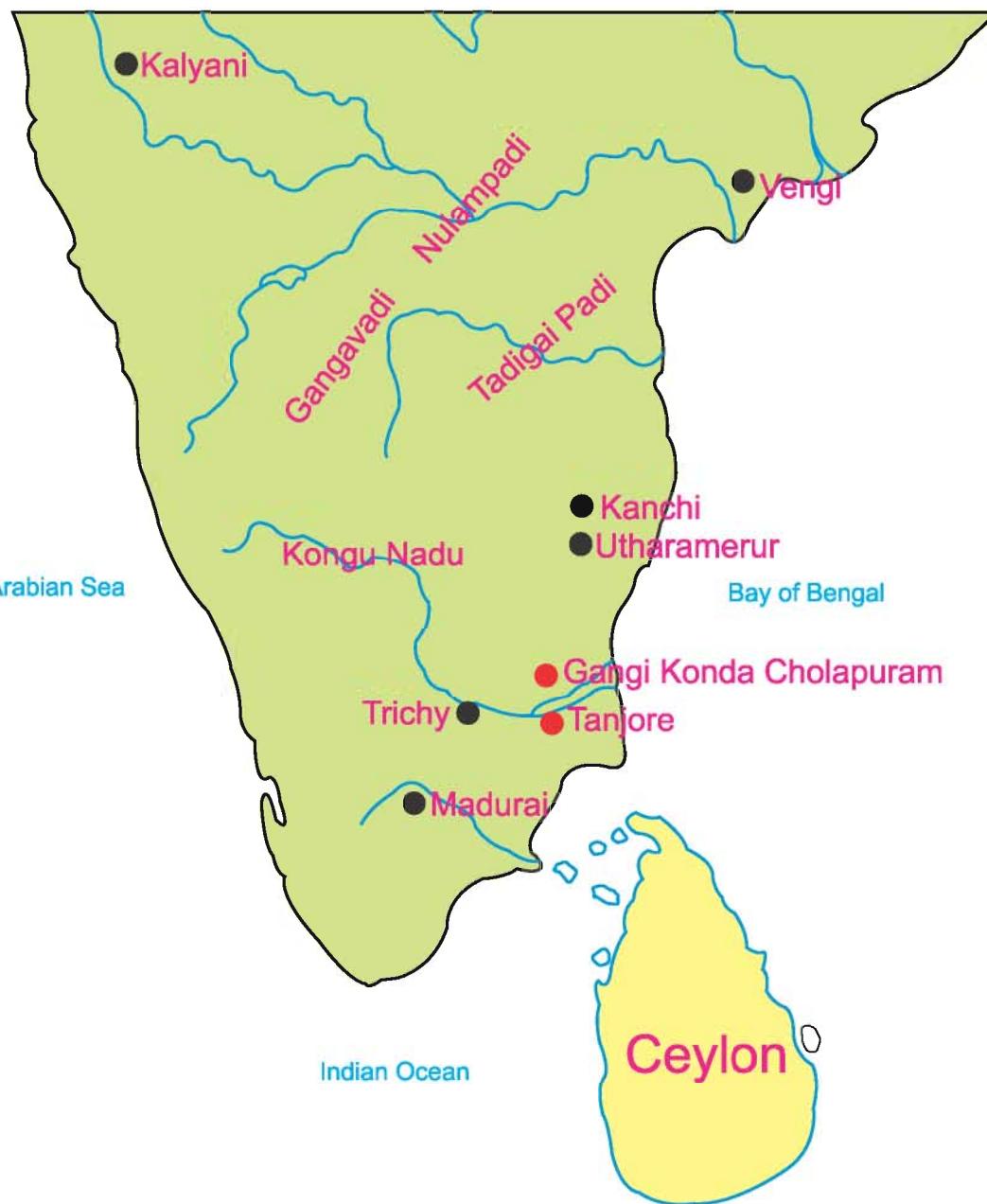
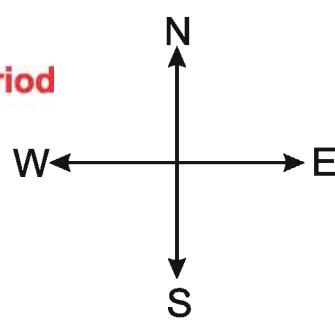
The Imperial Cholas who ruled from 850 A.D. to 1279 A.D. played a significant role in the Tamil country for about 430 years. They have made an impressive impact on Polity, Tamil literature, Temple architecture, music and dance. They were the only imperial power who founded an overseas empire and spread the glories of the Tamil culture far and wide.

○ World Heritage Day: The World Heritage Day is celebrated every year on 18th April. This day is intended to make people aware of their social and cultural Heritage. It also instills the value to care and preserve all the heritage sites.

Important places of the Pallava period



Important places of the Chola period



The Pandya Empire

The Pandyas occupied the region comprising of the modern districts of Madurai and Tirunelvelli, part of Trichy and sometimes even parts of Tranvancore. We come to know of the Pandyas from the writings of Magasthenese, Pliny, the ancient Tamil literary works and the accounts of Hiuen-T-sang and Marco-polo. The history of the Pandyas can be divided as the Early Pandyas, First Pandya Empire and Second Pandya Empire.

The early Pandyas

The Early Pandyas belonged to the Sangam Age. A remarkable feature of this period was the maintenance of a flourishing Tamil Literary Academy or Sangam at Madurai. The capital of the Pandyas was Madurai and their emblem was fish. With the rise of the kalabhras, the Sangam Age declined.

First Pandya Empire

The Pandya king Kadungon restored the position of the Pandyas in the last quarter of the 6th Century A.D. by overthrowing the Kalabhras. The dynasty founded by him is generally referred to as the First Pandya Kingdom (550-950 A.D.)

The most important rulers of this period were Arikesari Maravarman, Ranadhiran, Maravarman Rajasimha-I, Varaguna-I and Srimara Srivallabha.

The Pandya empire extended to Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Salem.

Decline of the First Pandya Empire

The successors of Srimara Srivallabha had to face the onslaught of the Pallavas and the Cholas. In the 10th and the 11th centuries the Pandyas made several attempts to revive their past glory. The opposition from the Pallavas and the Cholas led to the decline of the First Pandya Empire.

The Second Pandya Empire

From the 13th century onwards the Pandyas progressively detached themselves from the Chola rule and reasserted their independence. In the civil war which broke out between Vikrama Pandya and Virapandya, **Vikrama Pandya** captured power with the support of Kulothunga-III the Chola Emperor.

Jatavarman Kulasekara-I (1190-1216 A.D.) succeeded his father Vikrama Pandya. He ruled over Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. He appointed his brother, Maravarman Sundara Pandya as his successor.

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-I (1216-1238 A.D.) defeated Kulottunga Chola-III in 1219 A.D. As the Hoysalas came to the support of the Cholas, he restored the throne to the Chola ruler Rajaraja-III and assumed the title 'Sonadu Valangiaruliya Sundara Pandya'.

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-II (1238-1253 A.D.) recovered from the Chola ruler Rajendra-III some of the territories which he had lost earlier.

Jatavarman Sundara Pandya-I (1253-1268 A.D.) succeeded Maravarman Sundara Pandya-II. He extended the empire from Nellore and Cuddappah districts in the North to Cape Comorin in the South. He took up the titles Emmandalamum Kondaruliya Maharajathiraja, Sri Paramesvaran and Ponveinththa Perumal.

Jatavarman Sundara Pandya-I's son Maravarman Kulasekaran-I (1268-1308 A.D.) enlarged his kingdom. He invaded Ceylon and captured Kollam in the Chera land. He assumed the title Kollam Konda Pandya. The power of the Pandyas started declining after him.

Decline of the Pandyas

A war of succession broke out between Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya, the sons of Maravarman Kulasekaran-I. With the help of Alauddin Khilji's commander Malik Kafur, Sundara Pandya ascended the throne.

The Tughluqs who succeeded the Khiljis, extended their hold over South India and declared the Pandya empire as a part of the Tughluq Empire.

The decline of Tughluq power led to the establishment of the Sultans of Madurai which ultimately

resulted in the complete decline of the Pandya Empire

Administration

The Pandya Empire was called as Pandya Mandalam. The Mandalam was divided into Valanadu and further into Urs. The King was assisted by the Ariyans (Ministers) and the Army Chief. Special officers were appointed to collect taxes and maintain accounts.

Local self Government

Village administration was looked after by five Variyams, namely Aranilaya Variyam, Neernilai Variyam, Nanaya Variyam, Varithandal Variyam and Needhi Variyam.

Occupation

Agriculture and Trade were the main occupations of the people. The agriculturists were called as Boomiputirar. Many slaves were employed to carry on different tasks. The Pandyas were famous for pearl diving. The pearls of the Pandya empire were famous all over the world. The famous ports of the Pandyas were Korkai and Thondi.

Literature

Manickavasagar's composed Thiruvatasagam, Andal's composed Thiruppavai, Nammalvar's composed Thiruppallandu, Villiputhurar wrote Mahabharatha, Adhiveerarama Pandya wrote Naidadham, Srikaviraya wrote books namely Seyur Murugan ula and Rathinigiri ula. Thus the Pandyas contributed greatly to the progress of literature.

Important places of the Pandya period



Art and Architecture

The Pandya contribution to art and architecture is noteworthy. The special features of the Pandya temple architecture are the Gopuras, Prakaras, Vimanas, Garbagrahas and Gateways.

The Pandya period marked a reawakening in the field of rock-cut temples. More than 50 rock cut temples were excavated in the Pandya Kingdom at several places like Kunnakudi, Anaimalai, Sithannavasal, Thiruparan k u n d r a m , Kalugumalai, Malaiyadikurichi, Thiruchirappalli, etc.,

Structural temples were constructed by the Pandya rulers at Kovilpatty, Tiruppattur, Madurai,

Srivilliputhur and other places. Kulasekara Pandya built arthamandapa, manimandapa and sannati in every temple of his empire. Public meetings, social gatherings, religious keerthans, recitals and Katha-Nataka were held in the sabha mandapas of temples.

Sculptures

The Pandya sculptures are beautiful and ornamental. The sculptures of Somaskandar, Durga, Ganapathy, Narasimha and Nataraja are good specimens of this period.

Many sculptures are also found at Kalugumalai, Thiruparkundram, Thirumalaipuram, Narttamalai and Kunnakudi.

Paintings

Among the fine arts, painting was greatly developed by the Pandyas. The mural paintings of Srimaran Srivallabha Pandya of the first Pandya period are seen in the Sithannavasal cave temples. The



Sithannavasal Cave Temple

paintings of lotus, bathing elephants and playing fish are noteworthy.

The Pandya rulers have thus left a unique and everlasting impact on the Tamil society and South Indian history.

Uttaramerur inscriptions: It laid down the qualifications for those who wished to become a member of the Sabha. He must be honest, a land owner from which land revenue is collected, in the age group 35 and 70 years, having a knowledge of the Vedas and well versed in administrative matters. Members of the village if found guilty were punished severely. They could not take part in the elections.

The lost wax technique: The lost wax technique was used by the Chola craftsmen to make bronze statues. First the image was made in wax. Then it was covered in clay and allowed to dry. A tiny hole was made in the clay cover. Next, it was heated and the molten wax was drained out through the hole. Bronze (an alloy of copper and metal) was melted and poured into the clay through the hole. Once the metal was coated and solidified the clay cover was carefully removed and the image was cleaned and polished.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Pallavas under _____ overthrew the Kalabhras and established their supremacy over Thondaimandalam.
a) Simha Vishnu b) Mahendravarman I c) Narasimhavarman II
2. Narasimhavarman I assumed the title _____.
a) Vatapikondan b) Jayankondan c) Kadaramkondan
3. The Kallanai across river Cauvery was built by _____.
a) Rajendra I b) Karikala Chola c) Rajaraja Chola
4. Parantaka I, the son of Aditya I defeated the Pandya ruler and took up the title _____.
a) Madurai Kondan b) Mudikondan c) KadaramKondan
5. The Pandya Empire was called Pandya _____.
a) Mandalam b) Valanadu c) Uravai
6. Andal composed _____.
a) Devaram b) Thiruppavai c) Ramayanam

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. During the period of Narasimhavarman-I _____ visited Kanchipuram.
2. Monolithic Rathas are found at _____.
3. _____ was called Sungam Thavirtha Cholan.
4. The Chola kings were patrons of _____ .
5. Thiruvatasagam was composed by _____.
6. The paintings of Srivallabha Pandya are seen in the _____ cave temples.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Uravai | - Sanskrit Grammarian |
| 2. Shore Temple | - Ramayana |
| 3. Kambar | - Village Assembly |
| 4. Brihadeeswara Temple | - Greek writer |
| 5. Megasthenese | - Tanjore |
| 6. Katyayana | - Mamallapuram |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on the origin of the Pallavas.
2. Write a note on the administrative divisions of the Pallavas.
3. Mention the sources of information about the Cholas.
4. Which are the chief centres of the Chola art and architecture?
5. What do you know about Jatavarman Kulasekara Pandya I?
6. Name a few occupations of the Pandyas.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the contributions of the Pallavas to art, architecture and fine arts.
2. Explain in detail about the Chola administration.
3. Give an account of the Pandya contribution to temple architecture.

Formative Assessment

I. Play and Learn:

One group of students can take the name of each king. The other group can take up the titles. Now the rulers can acquire their titles. (The name / title can be written on strips of paper)

Rulers (Group – 1)

Simha Vishnu
Narasimha Varma
Parantaka
Raja Raja I
Rajendra I
Kulothunga I
Jatavarman Sundara Pandyan
Maravarman Kulasekaran I

Titles (Group – 2)

Mamalla
Madurai Kondan
Mummudi Chola
Kadaram Kondan
Avanisimha
Ponveinthra Perumal.
Kollam Konda Pandya.
Sungam Thavirtha Cholan.

II. Design a newspaper dating back to the rule of Pallava / Chola / Pandya.

Headlines
Local news
Neighbouring Kingdoms
Entertainment

Newspaper Format

Literary activities
Short story
Administration
Sports

III. Find the Author of the given work

Sekizhar

Bharavi

Dandi

Ottakkuthar

Andal

Jeyamkondar

Books

1. Dandi alankaram
2. Kiratharjuniyam
3. Periyapuram
4. Thiruppavai
5. Kalingathuparani
6. Muvar Ula

Authors

IV. Design an invitation card:

Subject: Raja Raja I assumed the title 'Mummudi Chola'

Details to be included in the card.

1. Date of the function.
2. Venue.
3. Chief Guest.
4. Programme.
5. Felicitation.

V. Things to do:

1. Mark the following places on the outline map of India.
Mamallapuram, Tiruchirapalli, Kanchipuram, Tanjore and Madurai.
2. Collect pictures and prepare an album on the art and architecture of the South Indian Kingdoms.
3. Request your school authorities to take you on a study tour to a historical site connected with Pallavs or Cholas or Pandyas.

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Earth - Its Structure and Tectonic movements

The earth is a unique planet that sustains life on it. There are many theories explaining the formation of the earth. The most accepted one is the Big Bang theory.

Do you know?

The Egyptians visualized that earth was a floating sphere on the sea.

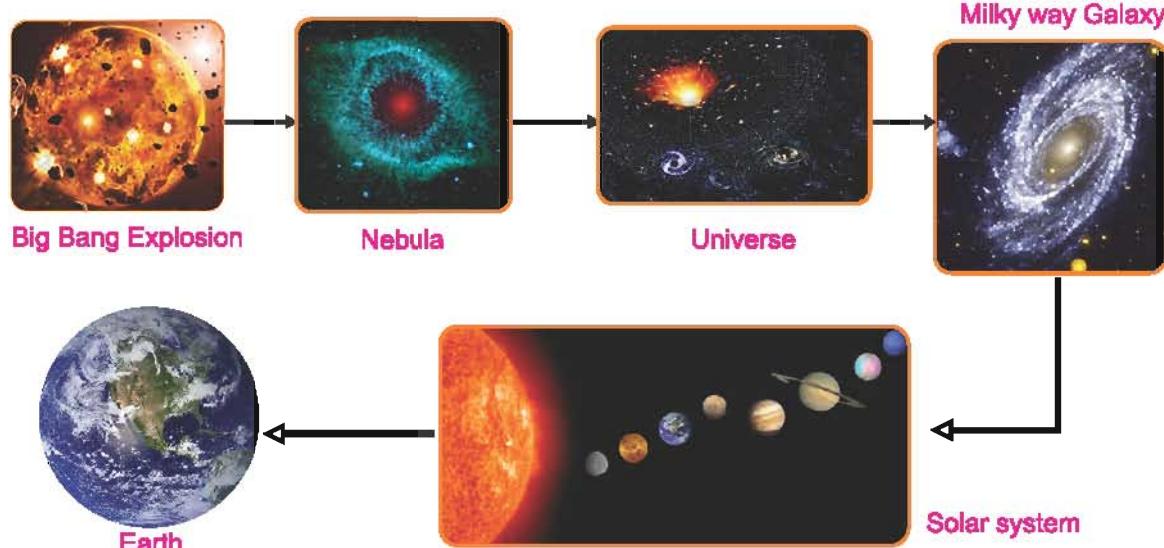
Many experts had brought out theories on the formation of Earth and other planets. Among them, "Big Bang" theory is the most accepted one. It proposes that the universe was once extremely compact, dense and hot. Around 10 billion to

20 billion years ago there was a cosmic explosion called "Big Bang". From that explosion, the Universe including our Earth was formed. An American astronomer Edwin Hubble explained that the existing Universe is still expanding. As time passes, galaxies move further and further apart. On the 30th May 2010, the scientists made a Large Hadron Collider (LHC) machine to test the Big Bang theory. It may help us to understand some of the mysteries of the formation of the Earth.

Activity

Take a balloon and mark some points to represent galaxies. Then you blow it up and simultaneously observe the points marked on it. They move away from each other as the balloon expands.

Formation of the Earth



Formation of Continents and Oceans

The land and water bodies were not always distributed on the surface of the earth as they are today. A few million years ago, all the present continents were clustered together around the South Pole. This **Super continent** was called **Pangaea**. In Greek, it means "all earth". The Pangea was surrounded by a Mega Ocean called the **Panthalassa** or the **Super Ocean**. In Greek, it means "all water". The Pangea was broken into a number of plates known as the lithosphere Plates. These Plates move around very slowly, from a few Millimeters to a centimeter a year.

Do you know?

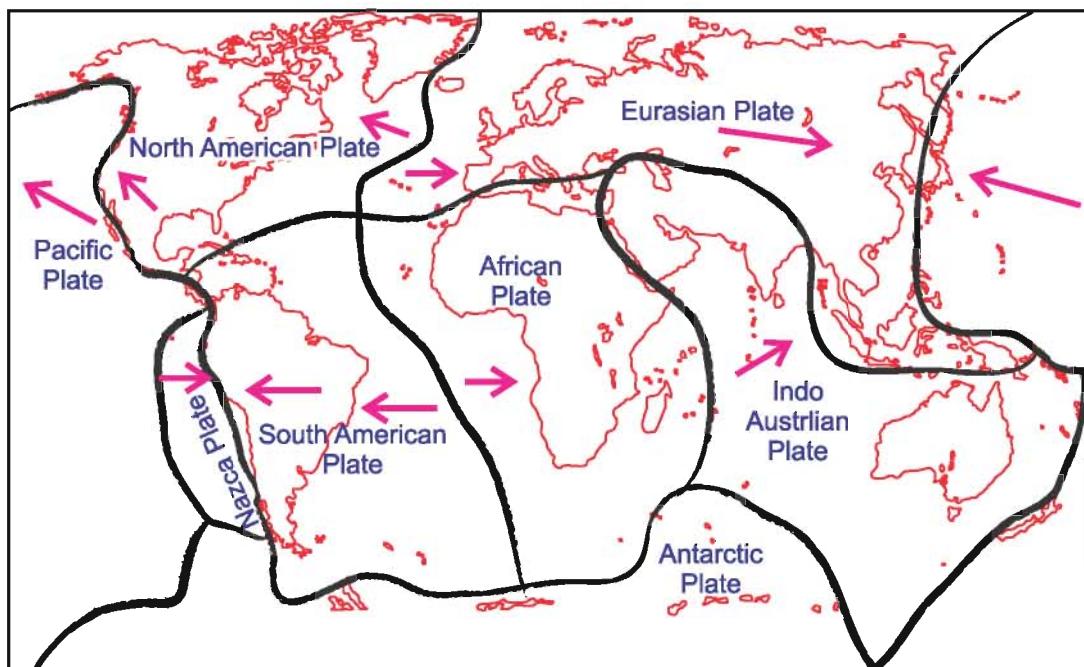
The Pacific plate is the largest plate and it covers about $1/5^{\text{th}}$ of entire Earth's surface.

Do you know?

The Himalayas is rising by about 5mm per year, due to the movement of Indo-Australian plate, and the plate is still moving at the rate of 67 mm/year. The scientists expect that, in another 10 million years, the plate would have travelled about 1,500 km into Asia.

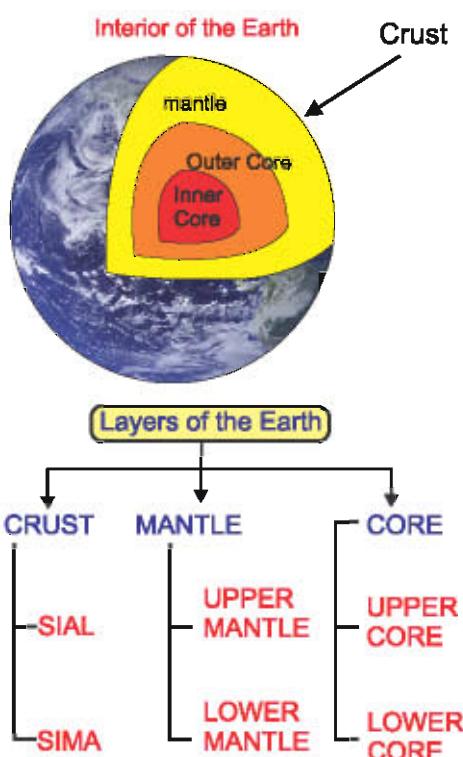
The Pangea split into seven major plates and smaller plates. The major plates were the Eurasia, Antarctica, North America, South America, Pacific, Africa and Indo-Australian plates. The smaller plates include the Arabian, Caribbean, Philippine, Cocos, Nazca and so on. These plates are continuously in motion with respect to each other.

PLATE BOUNDARIES OF THE EARTH



Interior of the Earth

By analyzing the seismograms recorded from many earthquakes, scientists have discovered that three main layers or shells exist within the Earth. Isaac Newton was one of the first scientists to theorize about the structure of the earth. Since then many scientists presented theories on the structure of the earth. **The part of the earth we live on is a very thin layer** compared to the interior of the earth. The interior of the earth can be divided into three major layers based on chemical composition and characteristics. They are the **crust, mantle** and the **core**.



Do you know?

Suess, an Austrian Geologist named the crust, mantle and core as sial, sima and nife respectively.

Crust

The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called the "crust or lithosphere". The continental crust is composed of a layer called the "**SIAL**" which is made up of Silica and Aluminium. The oceanic crust is composed of basaltic layer called the "**SIMA**" which is made up of Silica and Magnesium. Crust is thicker on the continents and thinner on the ocean floors. The sial layer is floating on the sima layer. The average depth of sial is about 20 km and The average depth of sima is about 25 km. The average density of the crust is about 3 g/cm^3 .

Mantle

Mantle lies between the crust and core. It comprises about 83 % of the Earth's volume. It is made up of plates that move and create continental drift. Beyond 900 km, this layer is completely homogenous. Upper mantle is known as "**Asthenosphere**". It extends upto a depth of 700 km. Lower mantle is semisolid and is plastic in nature. The average density of the mantle is about 8 g/cm^3 .

Do you know?

The layers of the Earth can be compared with a mango or boiled egg or cricket ball for better understanding.

Core

The inner most layer of the earth is called the "**Core or Barysphere**". It is otherwise known as **NIFE**,

because of the presence of Nickel and Ferrous(iron). This layer produces earth's magnetic field. It has two main divisions; they are the outer core and the inner core. The particles present here resemble liquid. It may be in a solid state due to excessive pressure of the surrounding layers. The density of the core is about 12g/cm^3 .

Temperature at Interior of the Earth

The experience of volcanic eruption, hot springs and mines indicate that heat increases as we move downwards into the earth. The temperature is estimated at the centre of the Earth to be as high as 5000°C . The normal temperature change is 1°C for every 32 metres of descent.

Do you know?

The Tethys sea was a shallow sea between the Angara and Gondwana land.

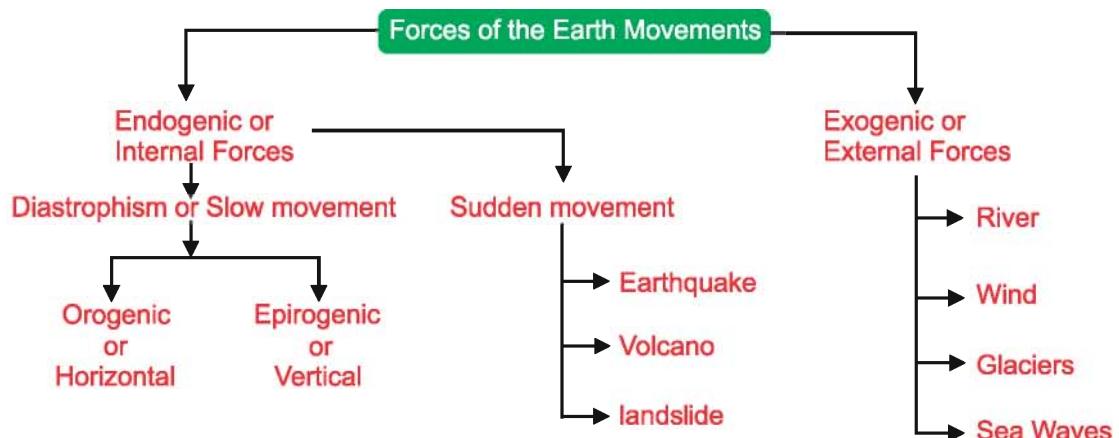
Forces of Earth Movements

The crust of the earth is not stable. Several areas of the present land masses were once beneath the sea. Continuous changes are taking place on the surface of the earth. In ancient geological part of the place where the Himalayas lies was occupied by the shallow **Tethys** sea. A few of the changes are gradual and slow, some of them are sudden. These changes are brought on by two different forces. They are, Endogenic and Exogenic forces.

The Endogenic or Internal Forces

It originates and acts from within the earth's crust. It gives rise to deformation and irregularities on the crust of the earth.

The earth movements which bring about vast changes within the crust of the earth are called the Endogenic or Tectonic movements. These movements are of two types:



Slow movements or Diastrophism

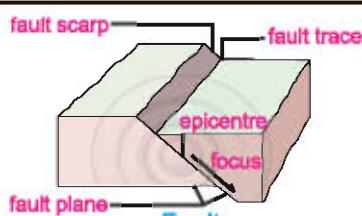
It is the general term applied to slow bending, folding, warping and fracturing. Such movements may be further divided as follows;

Epirogenic or continental movement

The vertical movement leads to either uplift or subsidence of the earth's crust, along lines of weaknesses which are called "FAULTS". Displacement of the earth's crust takes place along the fault line. When displacement takes place along two adjoining fault lines, a portion between them may get uplifted to form a block mountain or plateau or subside to form a basin or Rift valley. Large scale vertical movements of the earth's crust are also called Epirogenic movements

Do you know?

The Great Rift Valley of East Africa and the Narmadha valley in India are the best examples of such basins bounded by faults.



Rift Valley-Kenya



Narmadha-India

Orogenic or Mountain Building Movements

Horizontal movements of the earth's crust are responsible for folding and displacement of the layers of rocks. Simple folding consists of alternating upfolds called "Anticlines" and down folds called "Synclines". Such simple folds rarely occur. Most often folds get compressed to such an extent that the layers of rocks get displaced over long distances resulting in complex structure. Large scale horizontal movements are called Orogenic movements. They are responsible for the formation of fold mountains of the world – like the Himalayas.

The Exogenic or External Forces

It originates and acts on the surface. It removes the irregularities to make a Levelled Land.

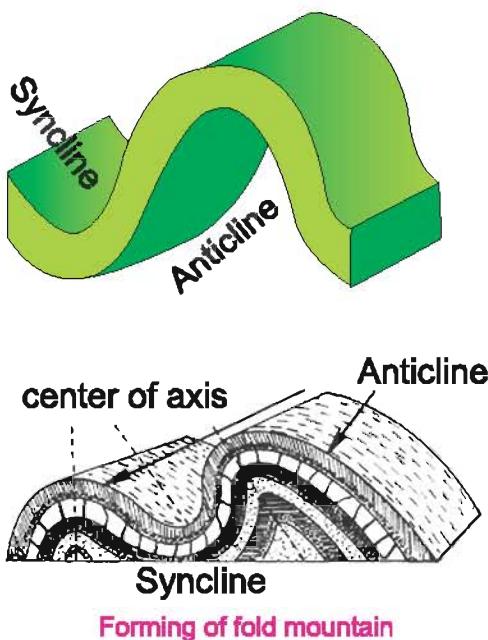
Activity

To make an Anticline and Syncline:

- All you require is a pile of papers.
- Place the papers on your table.
- Push the papers from both sides with your hands.

- iv) The sheets become folded and rise as a peak.
- v) you have made an Anticline and a Syncline.

List the important fold mountains of the world.



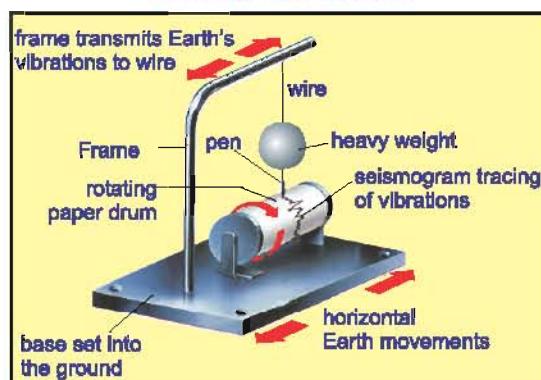
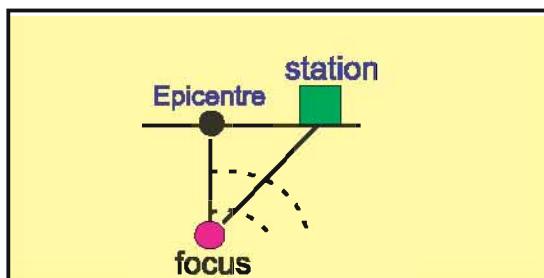
Sudden movements

These movements bring sudden changes on and below the crust. These movements are destructive in nature. Major destructions have occurred due to sudden movement like Earthquakes and Volcanic activities.

Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden shake or tremble of a part of the earth's crust which results in tremors or vibrations. They are classified as **volcanic earthquakes** and the **tectonic earthquakes**. The volcanic earthquakes occur along with eruption. The Tectonic earthquakes are caused by crumbling or displacement of rocks.

The point of origin of the earthquake is called the "**Focus**". The point directly above the focus on the surface earth is called the "**Epicentre**". There are 8,000-10,000 earthquakes occurring in the world annually. An earthquake occurs for every one hour. There are many more undetected, because of their low intensity.



Do you know?

The earthquake waves are recorded by the instrument known as the Seismograph. The Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake. Its scale ranges from 0 to 9.

Types of Earthquake Waves

Basically it is divided into **body waves** and **surface waves**.

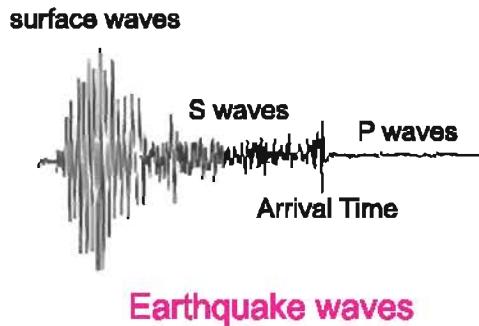
Body waves are produced by the

release of energy at the focus and move in all directions through the body of the earth. There are two types of body waves.

Primary waves or P-waves move faster and are the first to be recorded by the seismograph. It is similar to the sound waves and travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials. The primary waves travel by the compression of earth materials forward and backward in its direction. It travels at a speed of 8 Km/sec.

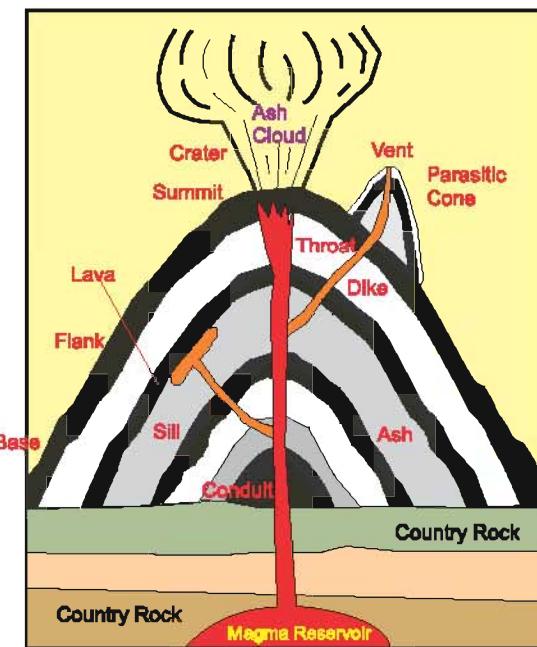
Secondary waves or S-waves are slower than the P-waves. It can travel through solid materials. During the occurrence of secondary waves, particles oscillate in the direction of wave travel. It is similar to the movement of a rope shaken from side to side. It travels at a speed of 5 Km/sec.

Surface waves are the last to be recorded on the seismograph. These waves cause most of the damages on the surface. They are also known as L-waves. They travel at a speed of 4 Km/sec.



Volcanoes

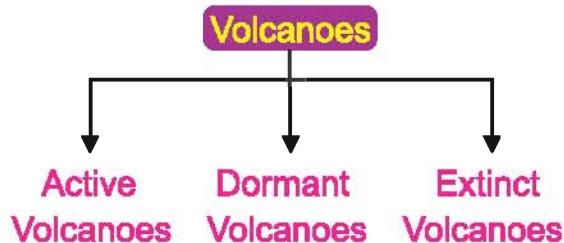
A volcano is a vent or an opening on the earth's crust, through which hot molten materials erupt from the interior. When the magma erupts out of the earth on to the surface, it is called "**Lava**". The eruption of materials from the interior of the earth's crust may occur with huge explosions or silently through fissures of rocks.



Cross section of a Volcano

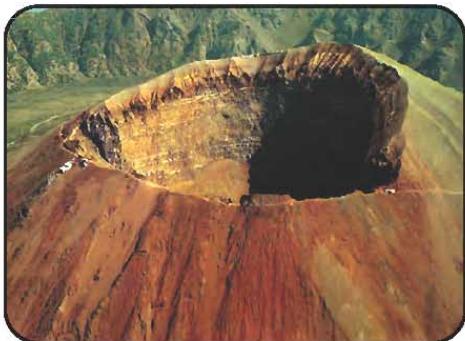
Types of Volcanoes

Volcanoes can be classified into three types based on the frequency of eruption. They are:



Active Volcano

Eruptions occur at frequent intervals. Most of the active volcanoes are found along the mid-Atlantic oceanic ridges. Mauna loa in Hawaii Island is the largest active volcano in the world. The Barren Island is the only active volcano in India.



Vesuvius in Italy



Barren Island volcano

Do you know?

Northwestern part of the Deccan plateau of India has been made up of volcanic lava.



Volcano in Iceland

Dormant Volcanoes

They are also called **sleeping volcanoes**. These volcanoes have been active in the past, stopped ejecting lava now, but it may erupt in the future. The Vesuvius of Italy and Mauna Loa in Hawaii are the best examples.

Extinct Volcanoes

Extinct volcanoes are also called dead volcanoes. They would have erupted in the past but have stopped erupting now. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Narcondam Island near the north-east of North Andaman Island of Indian territory are some examples of extinct volcanoes. The famous Tiruvannamalai hills of Tamil Nadu and Panaka hills of Andhra Pradesh are also considered as extinct volcanoes.



Norcondam Island in India

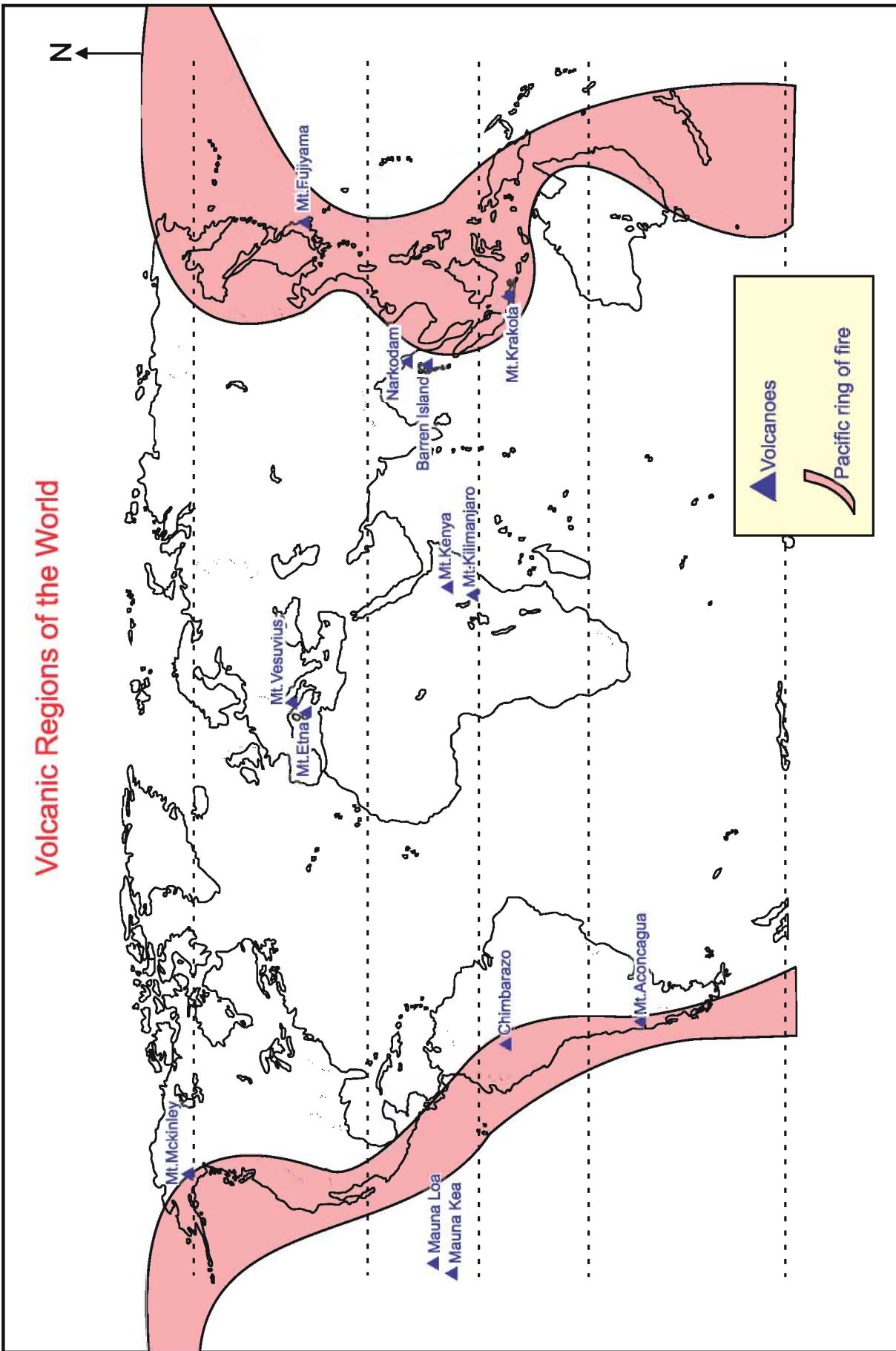
Do you know?

The crater of a volcano filled with water is known as Crater Lake.

Activity

On the map of world mark the Earthquake prone zones.

Volcanic Regions of the World



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer for the following.

1. _____ is the only Planet that has organisms on it.
a) Earth b) Venus c) Mars d) Jupiter
2. The Pangea is broken into _____ major plates.
a) 6 b) 7 c) 10 d) 12
3. The _____ of the Earth is not stable.
a) Core b) Nife c) Crust d) Mantle
4. Large scale vertical movements of the Earth's Crust are called _____ movements.
a) Epirogenic b) Exogenic c) Focus d) Denudation
5. The point of origin of the Earthquake is called _____.
a) Epicentre b) Focus c) Centre d) Seismic zone

II) Fill in the blanks.

6. The Continental Crust is composed of _____ layer.
7. The Sial layer is _____ on the Sima layer.
8. Large scale horizontal movements of the Earth's Crust are called _____ movements.
9. _____ is also known as 'L'-waves.
10. A volcano is a _____ or an opening in the Earth's Crust.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 11. Mauna Loa | Africa |
| 12. Vesuvius | India |
| 13. Mt Kilimanjaro | Hawaii |
| 14. Fujiyama | Italy |
| 15. Norcondam | Japan |

IV) Answer the following questions shortly.

16. Name the types of layers of the Earth.
17. Write a short note on Pangea and Panthalasa.
18. Name the major plates of the World.
19. Name the forces which affect the earth's movements.

20. What is meant by anticline and syncline?
21. What are the types of volcanoes?

V) Distinguish between

22. Sial and Sima
23. Crust and Core
24. Endogenic and Exogenic forces
25. Dormant and Extinct Volcanoes
26. Primary waves and Secondary waves

VI) Answer the following questions briefly.

27. Name the layers of the Earth and explain the crust in detail with a diagram
28. Describe the types of earthquake waves.
29. Draw the cross section of a Volcano and mark their features.
30. Draw the cross section of a Volcano and explain any one of the types of Volcano.

VII) Map Activity:

31. On the outline map of world mark the Pacific ring and the location of Volcanoes.

Formative Assessment

1. Collect information about LHC machine and write an essay on how scientists are using the LHC to test the Big Bang theory.
2. Make a model of the interior of the Earth.
3. Find out any ten rift valleys of the world and mark their location on the outline map of World.
4. Make a model of the Seismogram.
5. Volcanic eruptions are dangerous and volcanic eruptions are useful. How? Have a debate.
6. List out how people can protect themselves when earthquakes occur.

2. The Surface of the earth the changing face of the earth

Look around your place. Do you have any mountains, hills and plateaus near your locality? Can you guess how they were formed? Will the features remain the same in future also? Do you find any changes that is taking place in them? Yes, there are some changes that are taking place, gradually.

Sometimes, we notice that some of the rocks are getting cracked or broken into pieces and we notice the steep slopes modified into gentle slopes or low lying areas are dumped with soil, sand and stones.

The climatic elements such as temperature, rainfall and frost and also the natural agents like rivers, winds, glaciers and sea waves are responsible for these changes. Changes happen not only in human life but also on the surface of the earth. Let us study the changes that take place on the earth's surface in detail.

Weathering

Weathering is the process of disintegration or decomposition of rocks. Weathering is a complex interaction of physical, chemical and biological processes that alter the rocks of the crust. Weathering can be classified into **physical** (or **mechanical**), **chemical** and **biological** weathering.

A) Physical (or Mechanical) Weathering

Physical or Mechanical weathering is the process that causes the disintegration of rocks into smaller fragments without any chemical change. The primary process in physical weathering is abrasion. Physical weathering occurs by the following processes.

a) Thermal Stress

Rocks are made up of a combination of several minerals. The expansion and shrinking of each mineral due to changes in temperature vary from one another. The prolonged expansion and contraction of rocks cause stress which may develop into breaking of rocks.

b) Frost Weathering

The mountainous areas experience frost conditions and they have this type of weathering. Sometimes, the cracks found on the rocks are filled with water due to rain. It may freeze into ice during night due to very low temperature and melts during the day time. Since ice is a solid material, it creates more pressure in the cracks of the rocks and so the cracks widen.

The continuous freezing and melting of ice causes the rocks to break into pieces. This type of weathering is called '**Frost Weathering**'.



Frost Weathering

The surface pattern on this pedestal rock is honeycomb weathering, caused by salt crystallisation.
eg.Yehliu, Taiwan.

c) Salt Crystal Growth

Salt crystallization, otherwise known as **haloclasty**, causes disintegration of rocks when saline solutions seep through cracks and joints in the rocks and evaporate, leaving behind salt crystals.



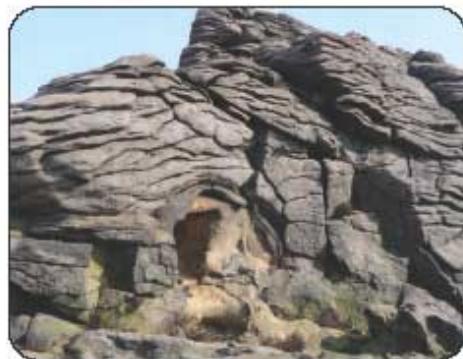
Salt Crystallisation- Taiwan

Activity

Visit nearby mountainous areas to observe different processes of weathering.

B) Chemical Weathering

Chemical weathering refers to decomposition of rocks or the



Himalayan Weathered Caves

breaking of rocks due to the alterations made in the chemical composition of rocks. In this process of chemical weathering, oxidation and hydrolysis are the most common occurrences.

a) Dissolution

Rainfall becomes acidic if atmospheric carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide or nitrogen oxide dissolve in the rainwater. When it occurs on a limestone or chalk region, the minerals are dissolved and results in the weathering of rocks.

Do you know?

The Government of India banned the tanneries around Taj Mahal due to acid rain caused by these industries which affects the marble stones of this wonder of the World.

b) Mineral Hydration

Hydration is often referred to as absorption of water. In this kind of Weathering, ions attach

themselves to other minerals present in the rock. The attachment leads to an increase in the volume of minerals, thus creating mechanical pressure, which leads to weathering.

c) Hydration

Hydrolysis is a process that affects the silicates present in the rocks. In such reactions, silicate is converted into clay minerals by the hydrogen and hydroxide ions.

d) Oxidation

This is the process where the iron present in the rock combine with oxygen and water to form oxides. These iron oxides make the rock weak and it consequently crumbles to form smaller rock particles. This process is better known as **rusting**.



Oxidation

C) Biological Weathering



The biological weathering is due to the growth of plants and trees in mines, quarries, buildings and roads.

The biological weathering is also caused by human beings and burrowing animals. This results in disintegration of rocks.

Agents of Gradation

Running Water (River)

A river is a natural water course, usually freshwater, originating on highlands and flowing towards an ocean, a lake, a sea or another river. River is one of the most important agents of erosion. Rivers do the work of erosion, transportation and deposition during the development of their courses.

Landforms Associated with Rivers

The Mountain Course

The source of a river is usually the top of glaciated mountains. The steep slope and high velocity of the river leads to vertical erosion. Gorges and Canyons or 'V' shaped valleys are formed.

River Capture

This is also known as the **river piracy** or **river beheading**. Its development is dependent on the different rates of headward erosion into a divide.



River Capture

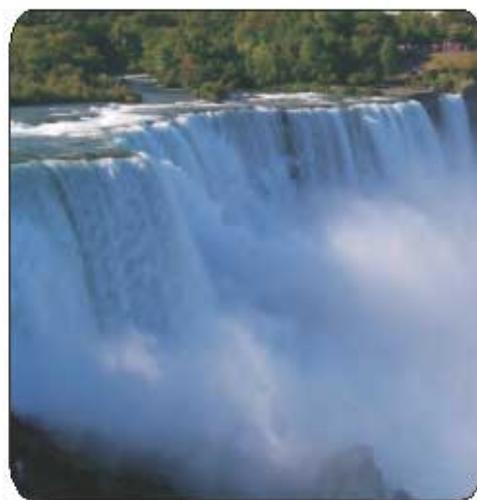
Rapids, Cataracts and Waterfalls

Due to unequal resistance of hard and soft rocks traversed by the river,



Rapid

the outcrop of a band of hard rock may cause a jump or fall downstream, leading to the formation of **rapids**. Similar falls of greater dimension are also referred



Waterfalls

to as **cataracts**. When rivers plunge down with a sudden fall from a great height they are called **waterfalls**.

The Valley Course

Here, lateral erosion tends to replace vertical erosion. Active erosion of the banks and the increased volume of water with load

of sediments, widens the 'V' shaped valley.

Meanders

A meander in general is a bend in a sinuous watercourse. A meander is formed when the moving water in a river erodes the outerbanks and widens its valley, over time. The irregularities of the slope and the load of silt forces the



Meander

river to swing in loops, forming meanders.

River Cliffs

When the river water enters the bend of a river, it dashes straight and erodes the outer bank to form a river cliff.

Interlocking Spurs

When a river flows through a young V - shaped valley, due to



Interlocking Spurs

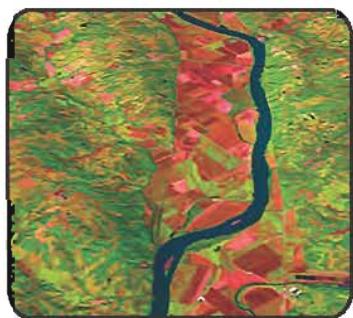
erosion projecting ridges or spurs are formed that extent alternately from opposite sides of the valley. It is called interlocking spur.

The Plain Course

Here, the work of a river is mainly deposition, building up of beds and forming extensive floodplains. The volume of water is greatly swelled by the additional tributaries that join the main stream. Coarse materials are dropped and the finer silt is carried down towards the mouth of the river. Large sheets of materials are deposited on the level plain and may split the river into several complicated channels, so that it can be described as a braided stream. Some of the major features are:

Floodplain

River in its lower course has large quantity of sediments. During annual floods, these materials are spread over lowlying and adjacent areas. A layer of sediment is thus deposited during each flood, gradually building up a fertile floodplain. When the river flows its bed is raised by accumulation of



Flood Plain

deposits. Materials are also dropped on the sides of the river, forming raised banks called levees.

Ox-bow Lake

In the lower course of the river, a meander becomes much more active. The outside bank or concave



Ox bow lake

bank is so rapidly eroded that the river becomes almost a complete circle. At one point of time river cuts through the narrow neck of the loop, making an Ox-bow lake.

Delta

When the river reaches the sea, fine materials are deposited at its mouth, forming a fan shaped alluvial.



Delta

Do you know?

The Mississippi River is the largest river system in North America. About 3,730 km long, the river originates at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. It is the fourth longest river in the world and the tenth most powerful river in the world.

feature called **delta**. The different types of delta are: **bird foot delta**, **arcuate delta**, **estuarine delta** and **cuspate delta**.

Do you know?

The Ganges is the largest river of the Indian subcontinent, flowing east through the Gangetic Plain of Northern India into Bangladesh. The 2,510 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Uttarakhand. The Ganges Basin drains 1,000,000 Km². and supports one of the world's highest densities of humans. The river has been declared as India's National River.

Waves

The most powerful agents of marine or coastal erosion are the waves. Along the coast, waves are agents of erosion, transportation and deposition.

Features Associated with Coastal Erosion

a) Bays

On exposed coasts, the continual action of waves on rocks of varying resistance causes the coastline to be eroded irregularly. This is more pronounced where alternate bands of granite, limestone, sand and clay occur together.

b) Cliffs

Generally, a very steep rock face adjoining the coast forms a cliff.



Cliff

c) Cave, Arch, Stack and Stump

Prolonged wave attack, on the base of a cliff, excavates holes called **caves**. When two caves approach one another, an **arch** is formed. Further erosion by waves will ultimately lead to the total collapse of the arch. The rest of the feature will remain as a pillar of rock known as **stack**. If it is further eroded, it then forms **stumps** which are only just visible above the sea level.



Cave and Stack



Arch



Stump



Bar

Features Associated with Coastal Deposition

a) Beaches

A beach is sand deposition along the coast. It usually consists of loose particles of sand.

Do you know?

World's longest beach is the Miami in the USA followed by the Marina beach in Chennai.

b) Spits and Bars

The debris eroded by waves is continually moved by long shore drift and may be deposited where there is some sort of indentation. As more materials are added, they will pile up



Spit

into a ridge or embankment to form a **tongue** or **spit**, with one end attached to the land and the other end projecting into the sea. When a ridge of sand is formed across the mouth of a river or the entrance to a bay, it is called a **bar**.

Glaciers

The ice flow is called a glacier. Glaciers are widespread in the area where temperature is below freezing point. Glaciers are found in every continent except Australia. In regions lying above the snowline, the accumulation of snow solidifies under its own pressure, which then moves slowly down the valley due to gravity. Glacier plays a combined role of erosion, transportation and deposition throughout its course. They may be grouped as: (i) Valley glaciers, (ii) Continental glaciers and (iii) Piedmont glaciers.

Valley Glaciers

These glaciers are formed on the mountains. They are also called as **valley** or **alpine** glaciers.



Alpine Glacier

Continental Glaciers

The Polar Regions are vastly covered with ice. This extensive type of ice mass is called as continental glacier.

Piedmont Glaciers



Piedmont Glaciers

When ice is accumulated along the foothills is known as piedmont glaciers.

Landforms Associated with Glaciers

The glaciated Valley is a 'U' shaped Valley. The arm-chair shaped depression formed by plucking of glacier along the glaciated slope is called **cirque**.



Cirque

Aretes and Pyramidal Peaks



Pyramidal Peaks

A knife like elevated ridge formed between two consecutive cirques is known as an '**Arete**' when a series of cirques are formed along the glaciated slope, the top summit resembles a horn. This pointed Peak is called a Pyramidal Peak or nick named as 'Matter Horn' after the Swiss Peak.

U-Shaped Valley

A U-shaped valley is the shape left after a valley has been over



U-shaped valley

deepened by a glacier. The original V-shaped valley is deepened after the ice has eroded the sides and bottom of the valley.

Hanging Valley

The main valley is eroded much more rapidly than the tributary valley. After the ice has melted it looks like the tributary valley hangs above the main valley. Such tributary valleys are called **hanging valleys**.



Hanging valley.

Glacial deposits Moraines

Moraines are made up of pieces of rock, debris, boulders and clay transported by glaciers. Further, they may be classified as **ground Moraine, lateral Moraine, Medial Moraine and Terminal Moraine.**

Drumlins

They are the deposits of clay and debris and resembles like a half buried egg.

The other depositional features are **Outwash Plains** and **Eskers**.

Activity

Discuss the reasons for the melting of glacial ice and why the sea level rises.

Wind

Wind is a predominant agent of denudation in arid and semi-arid regions, because of scarce rainfall and sparse vegetation.

Erosional Works Done by Winds

In the desert regions, the wind forms different kinds of land forms by deflation and abrasion.

Pedestal Rock or Mushroom a) Rock

The sand particles carried by the winds strike rock pillars made up of hard and soft rocks. When the soft rocks are found at the bottom, they are eroded faster than the hard rocks found at the top. The prolonged erosion carves the pillar to resemble like a mushroom. They are also called **rock pedestals**.



Mushroom Rock

b) Inselbergs

These are isolated residual hills rising abruptly from the level ground. They are characterised by their very steep slopes and rounded tops.

Landforms Associated with Wind Deposition

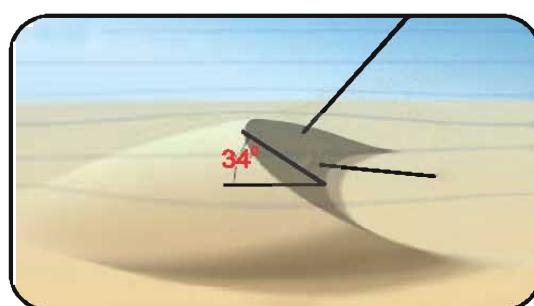
The following are some of the major features of wind deposition.

a) Barchan

These are crescent-shaped dunes. They are mobile sand dunes as they move in the direction of wind. The windward side of the dune has a steep slope and the leeward side has a gentle slope.

b) Seif or Longitudinal Dunes

They are long, narrow ridges of sand and cover over a hundred



Barchan

miles, lying parallel to the direction of the 'Winds'.

Loess

The fine dust blown beyond the desert limits is deposited on

neighbouring lands as loess. It is yellow, friable material and is usually very fertile.eg. the Loess plains of China.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Weathering can also be termed as _____.
 2. Two caves that approach one another are called _____.
 3. The fan shaped alluvial feature formed by a river in its lower course is called _____.
 4. The Government of India has banned the location of _____ around TajMahal.
 5. The fine dust particles deposited by wind beyond the desert limits are called _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.Salt crystal growth | Plain course |
| 2.Ox-bow lakes | Glacial Deposition |
| 3.Spits | Wind deposition |
| 4.Moraines | Haloclasty |
| 5.Seifs | Depositional feature by waves |

IV) Answer the following questions shortly.

1. Write a brief note on weathering.
2. Name the erosional features produced by a river.
3. How are cirques formed?
4. Give a brief note on Mushroom rock.
5. What are longitudinal dunes?
6. Define the process of rusting.

V) Distinguish between the following.

1. Physical and chemical weathering.
2. Mountain course and plain course of a river.
3. Valley Glacier and Continental Glacier.
4. Moraines and Barchans.
5. Delta and Loess.

VI) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Name the different types of weathering and explain any one in detail.
2. Name the different landforms associated with the three course of a river.
3. Write an essay on the erosional process of waves.
4. Write an essay on the depositional landforms of glaciers.
5. Describe about wind erosional features.

Formative Assessment

1. Prepare an album on biological weathering.
2. Make a model of land forms formed by the river on its mountain course.
3. Draw charts to show different types of deltas.
4. Make a model of land forms formed by the waves erosion.
5. Prepare an album on glacial erosion and deposition.
6. Draw charts to show the following land forms.
Waterfalls, Meanders, Oxbow lakes, Cliff, Mushroom rocks.

CIVICS

1. OUR NATION

Our Nation, India has the greatest civilization of the world with a rich cultural heritage. Since its independence, our nation has achieved all round praiseworthy Socio-economic progress. It has become self sufficient in agricultural production and reached the tenth position in industrial development in the world. It is the sixth nation to have explored outer space.

India is described as an "Epitome of the world"-a perfect example of the world, as it has varied geographical features, climate, flora and fauna, heterogeneous cultures, customs, various languages and faiths. Yet it has achieved unity in diversity.

India is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 32,87,263 sq. kms. and it is the second most populous country in the world, next only to China.

Location

India is bounded by the Himalayan ranges in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west. It has a land frontier of about 15,200 kms. The length of its coastline is 7516.6 kms.

India is entirely situated in the Northern hemisphere. From south to north, the mainland extends between latitudes 8°4' and 37°6'

North latitudes . From west to east, it extends between 68°7' and 97°25' East longitudes. It measures about 3214 Kms. from north to south and about 2,933 Kms. from east to west.

Population and Literacy Rate

The population density of India was 382 Sq.Kms in 2011. The population density is the number of people living per square kilometer.

According to 2011 census, the literacy rate has increased to 74.04 %. The male and the female literacy rates are 82.14 % and 65.46% respectively.

Population

The population of India is 1210.2 millions as per 2011 census, in which male population is 623.7 million and the female population is 586.5 million.

The Polity or the Political Administration

India is the largest democracy in the world. India is a **Sovereign Socialistic Secular Democratic Republic** with a Parliamentary form of Government.

The Republic is governed in terms of the **Constitution**, which came into force on **26th January 1950**. Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written Constitution in the world.

The Indian Union comprises of twenty nine States and seven Union Territories.

The twenty nine States

Andhra Pradesh	Haryana	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Arunachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Manipur	Sikkim
Asom (Assam)	Jammu and Kashmir	Meghalaya	TamilNadu
Bihar	Jharkhand	Mizoram	Telangana
Chhattisgarh	Karnataka	Nagaland	Tripura
Goa	Kerala	Odisha (Orissa)	Uttarakhand
Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	UttarPradesh
			West Bengal

The seven Union Territories

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Daman and Diu
- National Capital territory of Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry (Pondicherry)



The Parliament

The Union Executive

The Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers and the Attorney-General of India.



Shri. Pranab Mukherjee

The President is the head of the Indian union. He is the first citizen of India. He acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation. He is elected indirectly. A person who is the citizen of India and not less than 35 years of age can contest the Presidential elections. Almost all the higher authorities in the country especially at the centre are appointed by the President. The Vice-President acts as the President when the President's post is vacant or when the President is unable to discharge his duties. In a Parliamentary form of government,

the President is only the nominal head of the nation, while the Prime Minister is the real head of the government. The leader of the majority party, who has the confidence of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President. The Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Union Legislature

The Union Legislature is called the Parliament. It consists of the President and the two Houses namely the **Lok Sabha** (House of the People) and the **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States).

Lok Sabha is also called as the Lower House of the Parliament. It consists of members who are mostly directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. For election purpose the States and



Thiru Narendra Modi

the Union Territories are divided into constituencies. The candidate who secures the maximum votes represents his/her constituency in the Lok Sabha. At present, there are

545 members in the Lok Sabha which includes two nominated members from the Anglo-Indian community.

Rajya Sabha is also called as the Upper House of the Parliament. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly.

At present, there are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha, out of which 238 members are elected indirectly and 12 members who are distinguished in the field of Art, Literature, Science and Social Service are nominated by the President.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The State Executive

The State Executive consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers and the Advocate-General. The Governor is appointed by the President for a term of 5 years. He is the Constitutional head of the State. An Indian citizen above the age of 35 is eligible to be appointed as the Governor. The leader of the majority party, who enjoys the confidence of the State Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor. The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The real powers are vested in the hands of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.

The State Legislature

The State Legislature is not uniform in all the States.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have a bi-cameral Legislature and all the other states of India have a uni-cameral Legislature. A bi-cameral Legislature consists of two Houses—Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). A uni-cameral Legislature consists of only one House namely the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is an independent organ. The Supreme Court of India is the Highest Court in our country. It is the guardian of our Constitution.



Supreme Court

It is at New Delhi. At present there are 31 Judges in the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India.

The High Court is the highest court in the state. There are 21 High Courts in India, out of which 3 of them are common to two or more states.

National Symbols

All the independent Nations of the world have their own unique identifications, which are popularly called the National Symbols.

The National Flag, the National Emblem, the National Anthem, the National Song, the National Animal, the National Bird, the National Flower and the National Tree are the National symbols.

They give us a feeling of oneness and inspire us to pay homage to our patriots.

The National Flag

Our National Flag is a horizontal tricolor of deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. Its ratio of the length to its breadth is 3:2. Saffron colour at the top denotes courage and sacrifice. It also reminds us about



the sacrifice made by the freedom fighters. The White colour in the middle denotes truth and Navy Blue Chakra in the middle induces us to move forward along the path of dharma, to bring peace and prosperity to the Nation. The design of chakra is taken from the lower part of the capital of the Saranath pillar of Asoka. The Chakra's diameter is proportionate to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. The Green colour band at the bottom signifies prosperity, greenery of our fertile land and faith. We must respect our national flag.

The rules concerning the Flag

The Constituent Assembly approved the National Flag on July 22nd 1947, three weeks before the Indian Independence. It was hoisted on 15th August 1947 for the first time.

The National Flag should be raised and lowered carefully.

No other Flag should be placed higher than it nor should any flag be placed to its right.

It should be raised to the top of the mast.

We must lower it before sunset.

The Flag is flown at half mast either to mourn the death of our National leader or when the Head of a friendly Nation passes away.

We must stand in attention when the flag is hoisted.

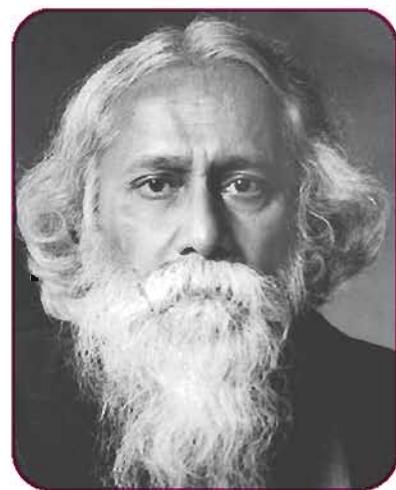
The National Anthem

All Nations have a patriotic song known as the National Anthem. We should stand in attention as a mark of respect, when the National Anthem is sung or its tune is played on a band. The National Anthem is sung at all National, State and other important functions.

The Indian National Anthem was composed by the great poet **Rabindranath Tagore**. The original song in Bengali has got five stanzas. Only the first stanza has been selected as our National Anthem.

The Constituent Assembly

adopted the National Anthem on 24th January 1950. It was first sung on 27th December 1911, at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. The time duration for singing or playing our National Anthem is approximately 52 Seconds.



Rabindranath Tagore

The National Anthem reflects the glory and the greatness of our mother land. It gives the message of tolerance, unity, integrity and patriotism.

English version of the Anthem

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
 Thou dispenser of India's destiny.
 Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
 Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal.
 It echoes in the hills of the Vindhya and Himalayas,
 mingles in the music of the Yamuna and Ganges
 and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
 They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise
 The saving of all people waits in Thy hand,
 Thou dispenser of India's destiny.
 Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

The National Emblem

The National Emblem is taken from the Saranath Pillar of Asoka. It was adopted by the Government of India on 26th January 1950. Our National Emblem consists of four lions sitting back to back on a circular pedestal. Only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden



National Emblem

from view. The lions represent power and majesty. The base has a horse on the left, a wheel in the centre and a bull on the right. The horse signifies energy and speed. The bull denotes hard work and steadfastness. The Chakra signifies dharma and righteousness. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in Devanagari Script, which means "Truth alone Triumphs", is inscribed below the abacus.

The National Song

The Song—"Vande Mataram" was composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. It was a source of inspiration to the people

who fought for our freedom. This song was published in his book "Anand Matt" in 1882. It was first sung during the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. Interestingly the first person to sing the song in the Calcutta session was Rabindranath Tagore.

The National Animal

Indian Government initially adopted the lion as our National animal. Later tiger was adopted as the National animal. The combination of grace, strength, ability and enormous power of the tiger has earned its place of pride as the National animal of India.



National Animal

National Bird

The peacock is our National bird. Its beautiful, rich feathers indicate the natural beauty of our country. Indian Literature speaks high of the peacock.



National Bird

The National Flower

Lotus is our National flower. It is noted for its majesty, grandeur, beauty and fragrance. It denotes unity. It occupies a unique position in ancient Indian mythology.

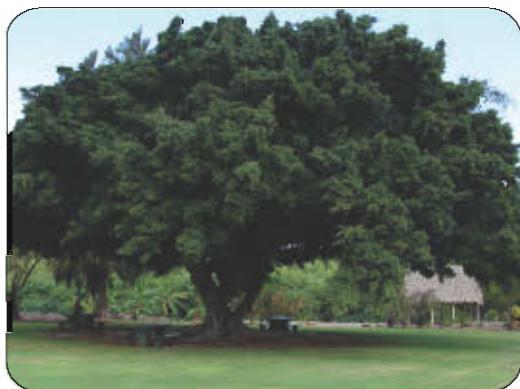


National Flower

National Fruit :	Mango
National game :	Hockey
National River :	Ganga
The National calendar is based on the Saka Era.	

The National Tree

Banyan tree is our National tree. It is a huge tree having the widest reaching roots of all known trees.



National Tree

The strong political structure and the national symbols of our land, instill the feeling and thought that all are Indians. They help in the growth of national integration.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. India is the _____ largest country in the world.
a) Second b) Fifth c) Seventh
2. The Constitution of India came into force on _____.
a) 26th January 1950 b) 15th August 1947 c) 30th January 1930
3. The Supreme Court of India is at _____.
a) Mumbai b. Kolkatta c) New Delhi
4. The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by _____.
a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Jawaharlal Nehru

5. Our National tree is the _____.

- a) Neem tree b) Banyan tree c) Apple tree

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Republic of India is governed in terms of the _____.

2. The head of the Indian Union is the _____.

3. The Lok Sabha is also called as _____.

4. "Satyameva Jayate" is inscribed in our National _____.

5. The National Bird of India is _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The President | - | Rabindranath Tagore |
| 2. The Chief Minister | - | First Citizen of India |
| 3. Supreme Court | - | Appointed by the Governor |
| 4. National Symbol | - | Guardian of our Constitution |
| 5. National Anthem | - | Unique identification |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write about the location of India.
2. What are the qualifications needed for a person to be elected as the President of India?
3. Name some of our National Symbols.
4. What is the message given by our National Anthem?
5. What is our National flower noted for?

V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Write in detail about the Lok Sabha
2. Mention the significance of our Tricolour flag.
3. Describe the National Emblem of India.

Formative Assessment

- I. Imagine yourself to be a poet. Write a patriotic song. Sing it in class individually or as a group.
- II. Imagine you are a minister. Give a speech in your class on the services you will render to your countrymen.
- III. **Collect pictures:**
Collect pictures on the national symbols of our neighbouring countries and prepare a booklet.
- IV. **Prepare a chart:**
Prepare a chart on the Flags of various countries. Write a note on their significant feature.
- V. **Group Activity:**
Prepare a collage on: "Our nation – it's rich heritage".
- VI. **Things to do:**
 1. Find out more about the flags that were used by the Indian National Congress before the National flag of India was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 22nd July 1947.
Nivedhita flag, Madam Gama flag, Calcutta flag and Home Rule flag
 2. Discuss in the class why river Ganga has been chosen as our national river.

2.INDIAN CONSTITUTION

August 15, 1947 is a great day in the long and eventful history of our motherland, for it was on that day, the two hundred year old British rule over India was terminated and political authority was transferred to the representatives of the Indian people.

In the process of Constitutional development of India, the **Cabinet Mission of 1946** had recommended for setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution for India.

The Constituent Assembly had its first session on December - 9, 1946. **Dr.Sachidananda Sinha**, the then President of the Constituent Assembly presided over the first meeting. After Dr. Sinha, **Dr.Rajendra Prasad** became the President of the Constituent Assembly. After Independence he also became the first President of the Indian Republic.

The work of drafting the Constitution was given to the **Drafting Committee** by the Constituent Assembly. The Drafting Committee was constituted on 29th August 1947 under the Chairmanship of **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. He was a brilliant Constitutional expert and the chief architect of Indian Constitution. The Drafting Committee studied the Constitution of more than 60 countries such as U.K, USA, Ireland, erstwhile U.S.S.R, France, Switzerland, etc.

and adopted some of its meritorious features. The final session of the Constituent Assembly was held on 24th January 1950, The Constitution was inaugurated on 26th January 1950. Hence we celebrate the Republic day on 26th January of every year.

The Legal experts of the Drafting Committee

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar (Chairman)
N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
Dr.K.M. Munshi
Syed Mohammad Sadullah
B.L.Mitter
N. Madhava Rao
T.T.Krishnamachari
D.P. Khaitan

The Constitution

The Constitution comprises of the basic principles of the political system by which the people of the Nation are to be governed.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Making of the Constitution

The Constituent Assembly took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to accomplish the task of making the Constitution. It held 11 plenary sessions. Discussions were held for 114 days.



Dr. B.R Ambedkar

26th January

On 26th January 1950 the "Purna Swaraj" day was celebrated, following the resolution of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress in 1929. So, the date 26th January was chosen to implement the Constitution in 1950.

The Indian Constitution contains XXII Parts, 449 Articles and 12 Schedules.

Some of the Salient Features of the Indian Constitution are

- 1) Preamble
- 2) The Popular Sovereignty
- 3) Secularism
- 4) Parliamentary Democratic Government.

- 5) Fundamental Rights and Duties.
- 6) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 7) Universal Adult Franchise etc.

The Preamble

The Preamble is a preface or an introduction to the Constitution. The Preamble says that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. It declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. According to the Preamble, Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the objectives of the Constitution.

The Popular Sovereignty

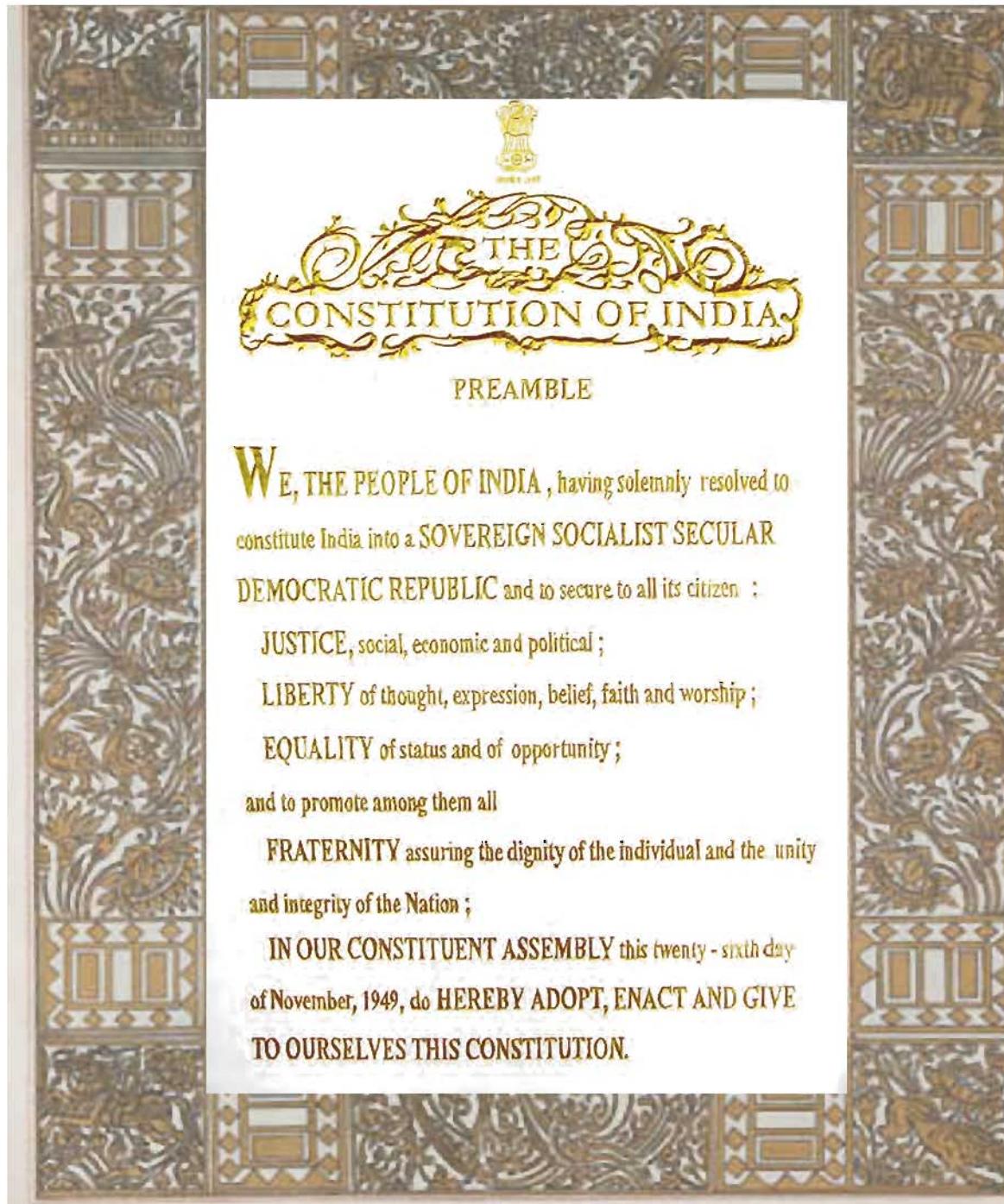
The Constitution gives complete authority to the people of India. The Popular sovereignty or complete authority of the people is reaffirmed in several places in the Constitution, particularly in the chapter "Election". The Central and State Governments derive their authority from the people. The people elect their representatives to the Parliament and the State Legislature at regular intervals. Those who hold the executive powers of the government are responsible to the Legislature. They are ultimately responsible to the people through the Legislature. Hence, people are sovereign. This is the principle of popular sovereignty.

Secularism

Secularism is one of the important national goals. In a Secular state, the people are not discriminated on the basis of religion. All citizens enjoy freedom of

worship and possess equal civil and political rights, irrespective of their religious beliefs. The State does not have a religion of its own.

All religions in our country have the same status and support from the State.



Parliamentary form of Government

The Constitution of India provides a Parliamentary form of Government. In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature. The Parliamentary form of Government is also known as Responsible Government or Cabinet Government.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are Natural Rights. These are essential rights which help in realizing true democracy and ensure equality of all citizens. These Rights are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution. These Rights are also essential for the all-round development of the individual. If the rights are violated, the person can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court to claim his/her rights.

The Fundamental Rights are classified into six groups.

1) Right to equality

All are equal before Law.

2) Right to Freedom

Freedom of speech and expression, Right to life, personal liberty etc.,

3) Right against exploitation

It prohibits all forms of forced Labour, child labour and trafficking in human beings.

4) Right to freedom of Religion

It guarantees the citizens freedom to follow any religion.

5) Cultural and educational Rights

It gives rights to all citizens to preserve their language, script and Culture. It gives rights to minorities to establish Educational Institutions.

6) Right to Constitutional Remedies

This enables the citizen to approach the Supreme Court directly when there is violation of Fundamental Rights.

Directive Principles of State Policy

Directive Principles of State Policy is in the form of directions or instruction given to the State by the Constitution while formulating policies or making any law. It is the duty of the State to apply these directions while making any law. It aims at the establishment of a welfare state in our country. The Directive Principles may be grouped into the following categories such as (1) Socialist Principles, (2) Gandhian Principles, (3) International Principles and (4) Miscellaneous Principles.

1) Socialist Principles reflect the ideology of socialism such as adequate means of livelihood for all citizens, equal pay for work for men and women, to minimize inequalities in income, etc.

2) Gandhian Principles are based on Gandhian ideology, such as, organisation of Village Panchayats, promotion of cottage industries, promotion of Educational and Economic Status of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled

Tribes and other weaker sections of the society, etc.

3) International Principles
promote International Peace and security.

4) Miscellaneous Principles
such as, equal justice and free legal aid, to make uniform civil code for the citizens throughout the country, etc.

Universal Adult Franchise

The Constitution of India has introduced Universal Adult Franchise. All the citizens above the age of 18 years irrespective of their caste, colour, religion, sex, literacy, wealth, etc are entitled to participate in elections.

Fundamental Duties

The Indian Constitution contains certain duties to be performed by all the citizens of India. These duties are called as Fundamental Duties.

The Fundamental Duties

1. To abide by the Constitution and its ideals, to respect the National flag, the National Anthem etc.,

2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

4. To defend the country and render national services when called upon to do so.

5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.

6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture.

7. To protect and improve the natural resources such as forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife etc.

8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry.

9. To safeguard the public property and to avoid violence.

10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres.

11. To provide opportunities for the education of his/her child or ward between the age of six and fourteen.

The meticulously prepared Indian Constitution serves as an instrument of social change. It aims at making everyone equal and empowers every citizen to rise up to his/her optimum level.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the best answer.

1. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was presided over by
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. S.P. Sinha c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
2. Our Constitution came into existence on _____.
a) 26th March 1950 b) 26th January 1950 c) 15th August 1947

3. The Preamble declares India as a _____ country.
a) Democratic b) Autocratic c) Monarchic
4. The people of India are given complete authority by the Indian _____.
a) Parliament b) Government c) Constitution
5. In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the _____.
a) People b) Judiciary c) Legislature

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The first President of India was _____.
2. The chief architect of the Indian Constitution was _____.
3. An introduction to our Constitution is found in the _____.
4. A Secular State does not have a _____ of its own.
5. Directive Principles aim at the establishment of the _____ state.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Constituent Assembly | - | 26th January 1950 |
| 2. Drafting Committee | - | Chairman of Drafting Committee |
| 3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | - | Prohibition of forced labour |
| 4. Republic Day | - | 9th December 1946 |
| 5. Right against exploitation | - | 29th August 1947 |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a note on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
2. What does the Preamble declare our country to be?
3. Why do we say India is a Secular State?
4. What is meant by the Right to Constitutional Remedies?
5. What does Universal Adult Franchise mean?

V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What does Popular Sovereignty mean?
2. Write in detail on the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to a citizen.
3. What are Fundamental duties? Mention any five of them.

Formative Assessment

I. Prepare a Scrapbook:

Collect pictures of the leaders, who were involved in framing the Indian Constitution and paste it in your scrap book. Write a short note on their contributions.

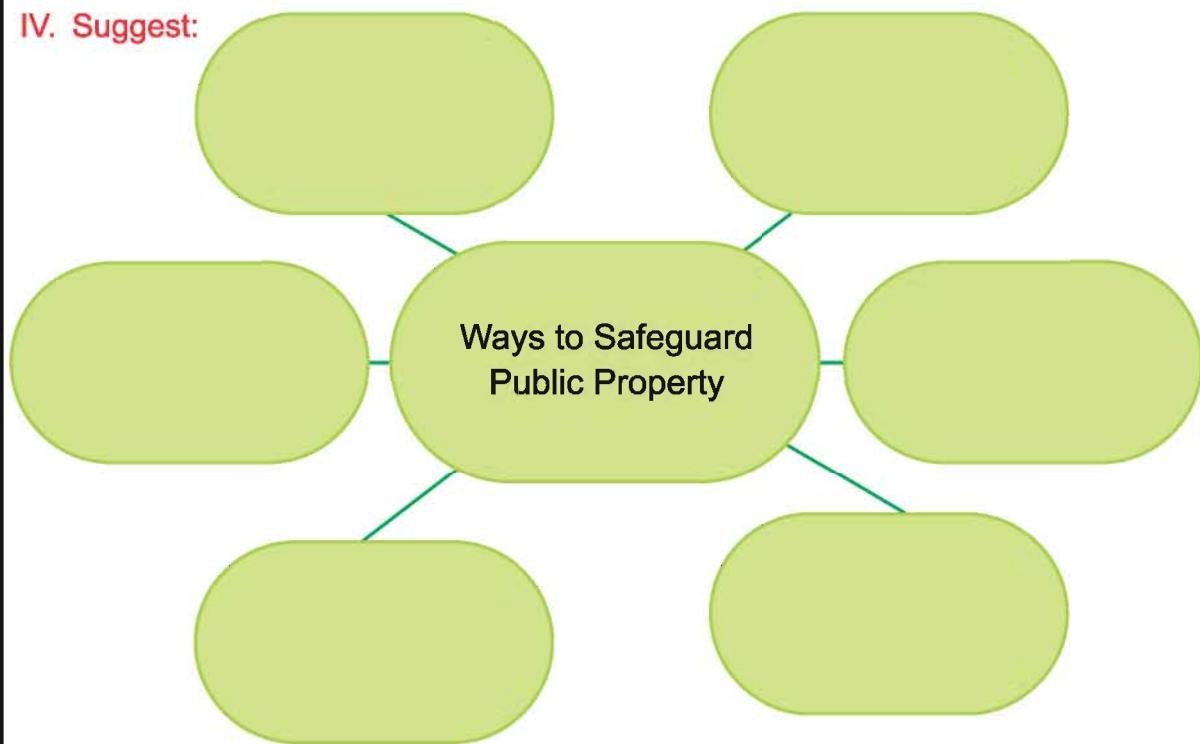
II. Discuss:

'Are all Citizens enjoying the fundamental Rights guaranteed to them.'

III. Prepare Slogans:

Write some slogans opposing continuation of child labour.

IV. Suggest:



V. Collect information about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - the chief architect of the Indian constitution and write an essay.

VI. Things to do:

1. Discuss how the Fundamental Rights are denied to the citizens in their day-to-day life and how they can be ensured.
2. Prepare and enact a skit emphasizing the need to perform the Fundamental Duties.

'I can, I did'

Student's Activity Record

Subject :