

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Textbook Team

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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 comes to a close with the end of 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

The origin of the Rajputs is an unsolved mystery. Many scholars have different views about their

origin. Some of the popular theories are as follows:

The Rajputs were the descendants of

- a) Lord Rama – Surya Vamsa or Lord Krishna–Chandra Vamsa,
- b) Ancient Kshatriya families,
- c) Foreigners namely the Sakas, the Huns, the Kushanas, the Gurjaras and others,
- d) Agnikula theory.

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, Chandelas and Paramaras. There was no strong central

authority. They lacked unity and struggled with one another. They also neglected the frontiers of India giving way for the Muslims 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.

Nagabhata 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 **Nagabhata 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 Rathors, Chauhans, Tomars, Chandellas, Paramaras and Palas 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 Chauhans captured Delhi in the middle of the 12th century and thus the Tomars became the feudatories of the Chauhans.

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 Guhila 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 Jagirdars 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

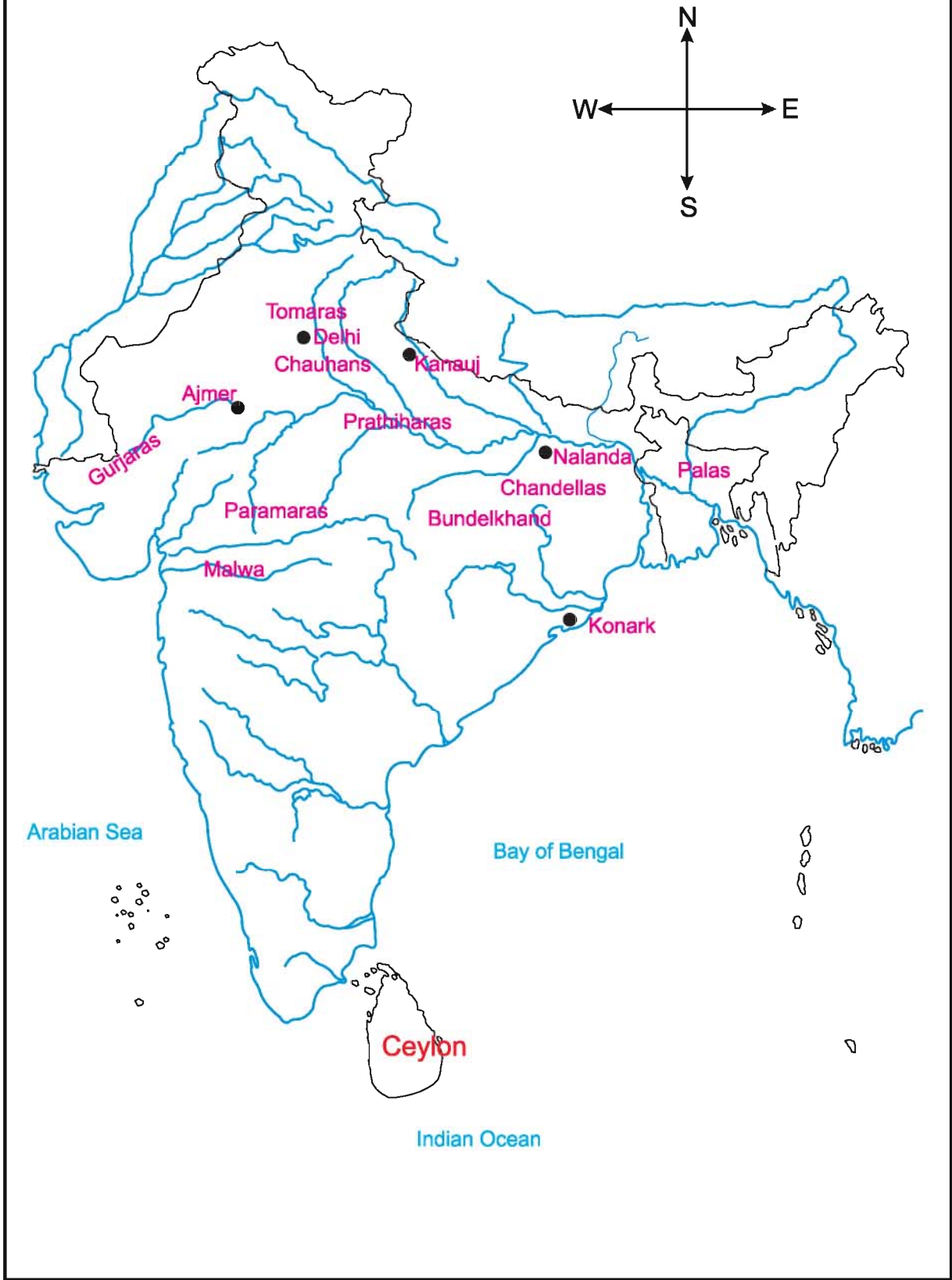
During the Rajput period, regional languages like Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali were well developed. The Bhakti saints and the folk singers played a major role in the development of regional languages.



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

North Indian Kingdoms



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 Jaisalmar, 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.

EXERCISE

1) 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) Nagabhata 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 SiddhantaShiromani, a book on _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tripartite Struggle | Mount Abu |
| 2. Chand Bardai | Kanauj |
| 3. Rajasekara | Prithvi raj 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 India.
3. Write a note on the Tripartite Struggle.
4. What was the contribution of the Chandellas to temple architecture?
5. Who was the founder of Sisodiya dynasty? Where was its capital?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Write a detailed account on the origin of the Rajputs and their struggle for supremacy.
2. What were the contributions of the Rajputs in various fields?

Formative Assessment

I. Re-arrange the jumbled words:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) WABAPARAL | b) RYAANOSVAM |
| c) CHJDAAYAAR | d) MPLARAA |
| e) 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:

1					6												
												7					8
2																	
					3												
	4																
5																	

Across:

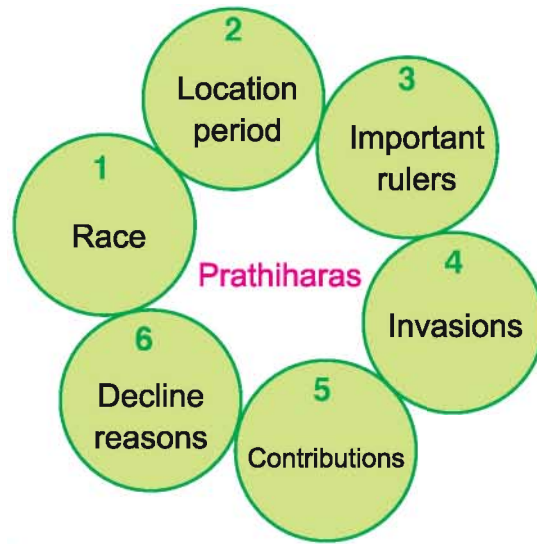
1. The last Pala ruler.
2. The ruler who strengthened the Pala dynasty.
3. The Pratihara ruler who extended his kingdom upto the Magadha Empire.
4. The ruler who consolidated the Pratihara Empire.
5. The most powerful ruler of the Pratiharas.

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 Pratiharas 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.

Pratiharas	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, Delhi.
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 Yadavas, Kakatiyas and Hoysalas 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

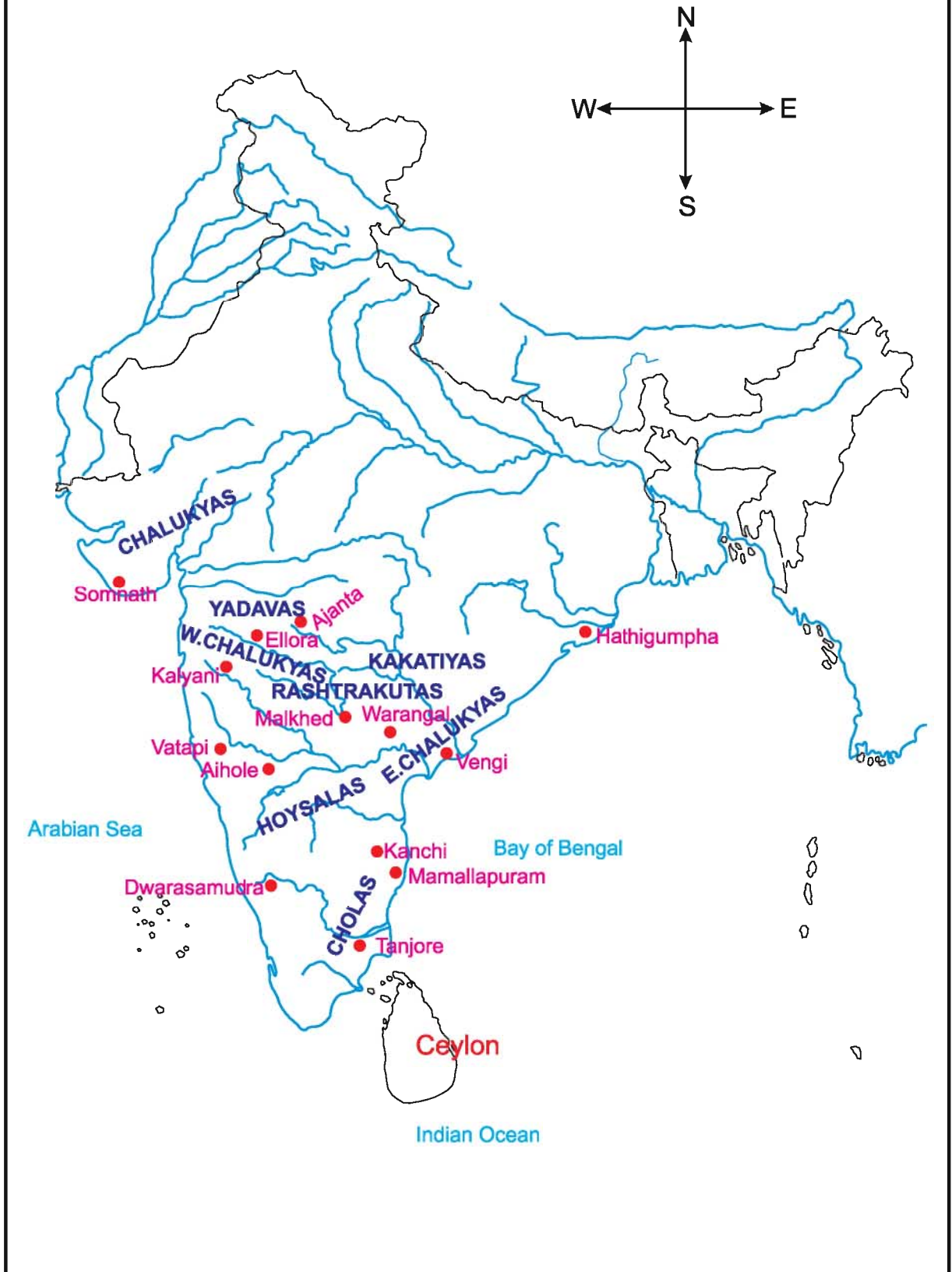
Early Western Chalukyas. **Pulakesin II** (610-642 A.D.) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Gangas, Malavas and Gurjaras. He successfully opposed Harsha's attack in the north and defeated him in 637 A.D. In the south he was constantly struggling with the Pallavas. Pulakesin II defeated the Pallava King Mahendravarma I after which he crossed the Cauvery and made friendly alliances with the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas. 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 sank into obscurity 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. The founder of this dynasty was **Tailapa-II** (973-997.A.D.). The important rulers of this dynasty were **Someshwara-II**, **Jayasimha-II** and **Vikramaditya-VI**.

Deccan Kingdoms



Tailapa-III (1150- 1163 A.D.) was the last ruler of this dynasty. After 1190.A.D. the feudatories of the Chalukyas such as Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra asserted their independence. Thus the empire of Kalyani was spilt up into three Kingdoms.

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. This period saw the development of Telugu culture, literature and art. The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi had matrimonial alliance with the later Imperial Cholas. One of their descendants namely **Kulothunga Chola** (1070-1122 A.D.) was enthroned as a Chola ruler. He merged the Chalukya kingdom with the Chola Empire.

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.

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



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. 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. Kannada was the mother tongue of the Rashtrakutas.

The greatness of the Rashtrakutas started with **Dantidurga**. He occupied Ellora in 742 AD and became a feudatory of Kirtivarman of Badami. He captured Maharashtra, 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 Pallavamalla of Kanchi. He gave his daughter Reva in marriage to Pallavamalla. 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. Krishna-I built the magnificent Kailasanatha rock cut temple at Ellora. **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 **Amogha Varsha-I** (814-880 A.D.). His cousin Karkka suppressed the revolts of Vijayaditya-II of Vengi and Ganga Rajamalla-I. Later he defeated the Chalukyas and captured Vengi. **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

Rashtrakuta rulers Dhurva, Govinda-III and Indra III carried their victorious arms into the heart of North India. By inflicting severe defeats upon its rulers, they changed the whole course of the history of that region. Their South Indian conquests were equally remarkable. Krishna-III advanced as far as Rameshwaram. The Rashtrakutas subjugated the Palas, Pratiharas, Eastern Chalukyas and the Cholas.

Contributions

The Rashtrakutas were great patrons of art and architecture. Krishna-I built the famous 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 VI 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 patrons 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 **Prataparudhra-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 to 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 Sevunas 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 Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, defeated Someswara-IV and declared his independence. He also came into conflict with Vira Ballala-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.) who 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 a time. He 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.

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 Yadava 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 II | - 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. What happened to the feudatories of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani after 1190 A.D.?
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. When did the Chalukyas rule over the Deccan? Write about the Early Western Chalukyas in detail.
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 Pandyas. 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 Pandyas.

THE PALLAVAS Political History

There is a controversy over the origin of the Pallavas. Some of the views are—they were of Persian origin or the feudatories of the 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'.

The other great Pallava rulers of this period were **Mahendra Varman-I**, **Narasimhavarman-I** and **Narasimhavarman-II**.

MAHENDRAVARMAN-I (600 – 630 A.D.)

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

Though a follower of Jainism, he embraced Saivism due to Saint Appar's influence. He was a versatile scholar. He took up several titles for his excellence in building, painting and music. The cave temples which he excavated are still found at Mandagapattu, Pallavaram, Mamandur, Mahendravadi, Dalavanur, Tiruchirapalli and Siyamangalam. 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.



Kailasanatha Temple-Kanchi



A Pallava Coin

He built several fine temples including the Kailasanatha 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 was 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. He succeeded 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 Narasimhavarman - 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, a Chola ruler. The Pallava rule at Tondaimandalam 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 Erivariyam, Thottavariyam, and Kovilvariam etc.

Contributions of the Pallavas Literature

The Pallavas were great patrons of learning. Mahendrarvarman-I wrote Mattavilasa Prahasana and Bhagavadviugam. Bharavi wrote Kiratharjunyam. Avanti Sundari Kathasara was written by Dandin. The works of Alvars 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 architecture began the Dravidian style of temple architecture. Its development can be seen in four styles. The first style was the Rock cut temple which was introduced by Mahendrarvarman I.



Monolithic Rathas- Mamallapuram

This style of temples were excavated at places like Mahendravadi, Mammandur, Dalavanur, Thiruchirappali, 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 of music and painting. Mahendrarvarman assumed the title of Sankirtanajati for his mastery in music and the title Chittirakarapuli for his skill in painting. Exquisite paintings of the Pallavas are found in the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi.

Imperial 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 was Karikala. He built Kallanai across the river Cauvery

near Tiruchi. The Chola rule declined as they became a feudatory of Uraiyur.

Later Cholas

In the middle of the ninth century, the Cholas emerged to power. They were known as Later Cholas. **Vijayalaya** (850-871 A.D.) captured Tanjore from Muttaraiyar, who was one of the feudatories of the Pallavas and thus laid the foundation for the establishment of the Later Cholas. Their capital was **Tanjore**. As their kingdom extended to a major portion of South India and overseas into Sri Lanka and Kadaram (including Sumatra and Malaya) they were also called as Imperial Cholas.

Aditya-I (871-907 A.D.) and **Parantaka-I** (907-955 A.D.) further extended the Chola Empire. Aditya-I, son of Vijayalaya became the ruler of Tondai Mandalam as well as Chola Mandalam. 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.

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 who shifted the capital to Polonnaruva from Anuradhapuram where Rajaraja built a Siva Temple. He even conquered Maldives. Thus the power of Cholas extended beyond South India.

He defeated the Chera ruler Bhaskaravarman at Kandalursalai and Satyasraya, 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, Nolambapadi in the Mysore region and Raichur Doab.

Rajaraja-I assumed the titles Mummudi 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

inherited from his father Rajaraja-I. 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 (Ilamandalam). He also defeated the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Western Chalukyas.

He defeated Mahipala 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.

He 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 **Jayamkondan, Ottakoothar, Pugazhendi and Kambar.**

Disintegration of the Cholas

The Chola Empire began to disintegrate due to the rise of feudatories like the Kadavarayas 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 Sundarapandya-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 Puravuvvari variyam to carry out the different functions of the village. The members were called as Variyaperumakkal. The number of Variyams and 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**, **asaivite work**. **Nalayiradivya prabhandam** a **Vishnavite work** was compiled by **Nathamuni**. **Muvarula**, **Kulothunga Pillai Tamil**, **Thakayagaparani** were written by **ottakkuthar**. **Jeyankondar** wrote **Kalingathuparani**. **Commentators** like **Ilampuranar**, **Nachinarkiniyar** 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 specimens are found in the regions between the Lower Krishna and the Gulf of Mannar. Thiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Chidambaram, Thiruvannamalai, Trivandrum, Suchindram and Udipi are the chief centers of Chola art.

The Early Chola architecture was known for its simplicity. The **Vijayalaya Choleswaram** at **Narttamalai** and **Aivarkoil** at **Kodumbalur** belong to this period.

The Middle Chola architecture was more imposing. The finest examples are the Brahadeeswara Temple at Tanjore and Siva temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

The height of the Vimana of Brahadeeswara temple rises to nearly 216 ft. over the Garbagraha. It has 13 tiers. It is interesting to note that the Brahadeeswara temple is declared as a world heritage monument. The Later Chola architecture was more graceful and less imposing. The Subramanya temple at Tanjore, Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram and the K a m p a h a r e s w a r a or Thirubhuvaneswara temple at Thirubhuvanam in Tanjore belong to this period.

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 the finest murals (paintings done directly on walls). The paintings of the Chola period are found at Tanjore, Thirumayam, Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple and Narttamalai Vishnu Temple.

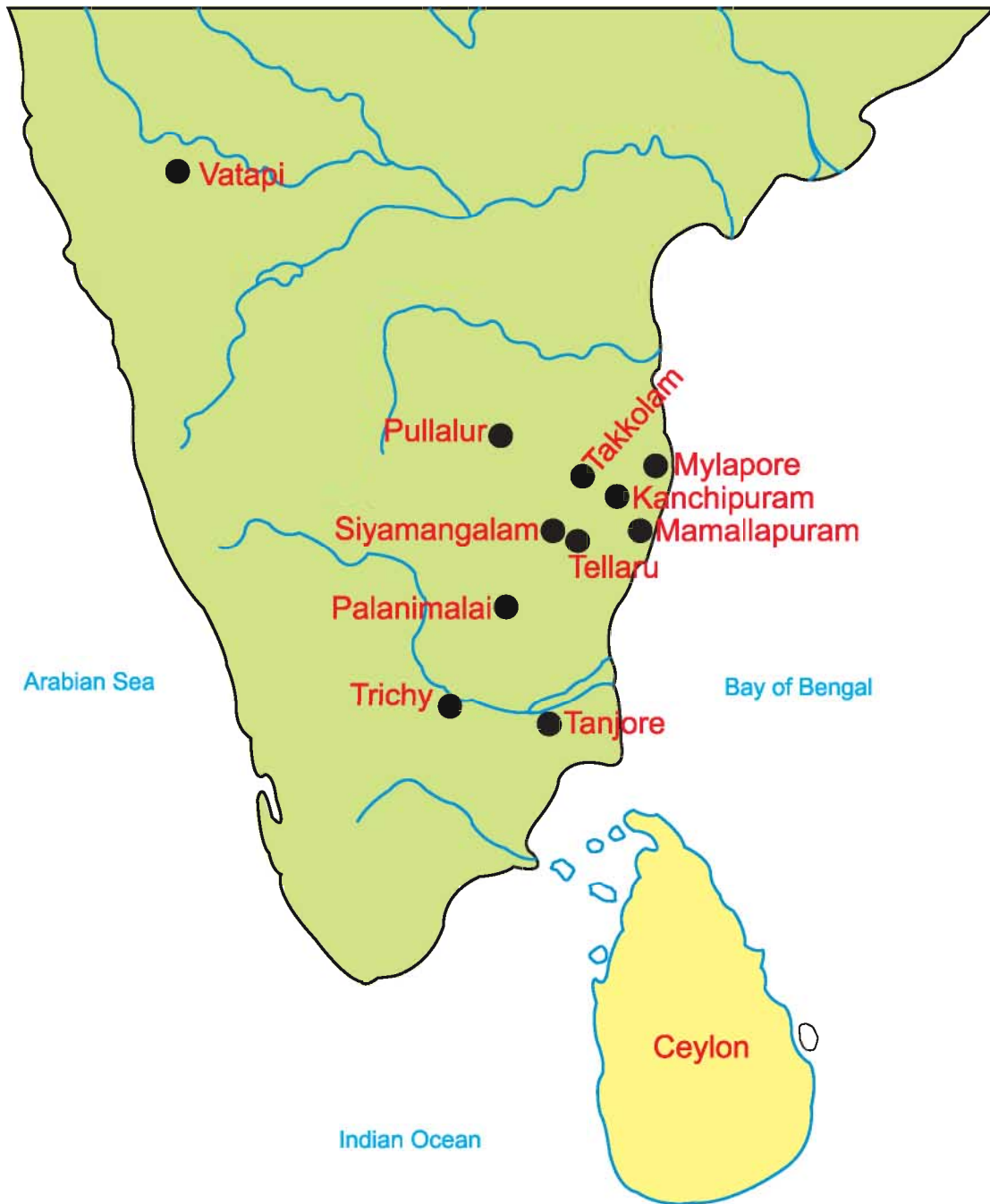
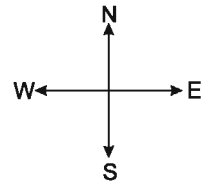
Music and Dance

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 came to be developed during this period.

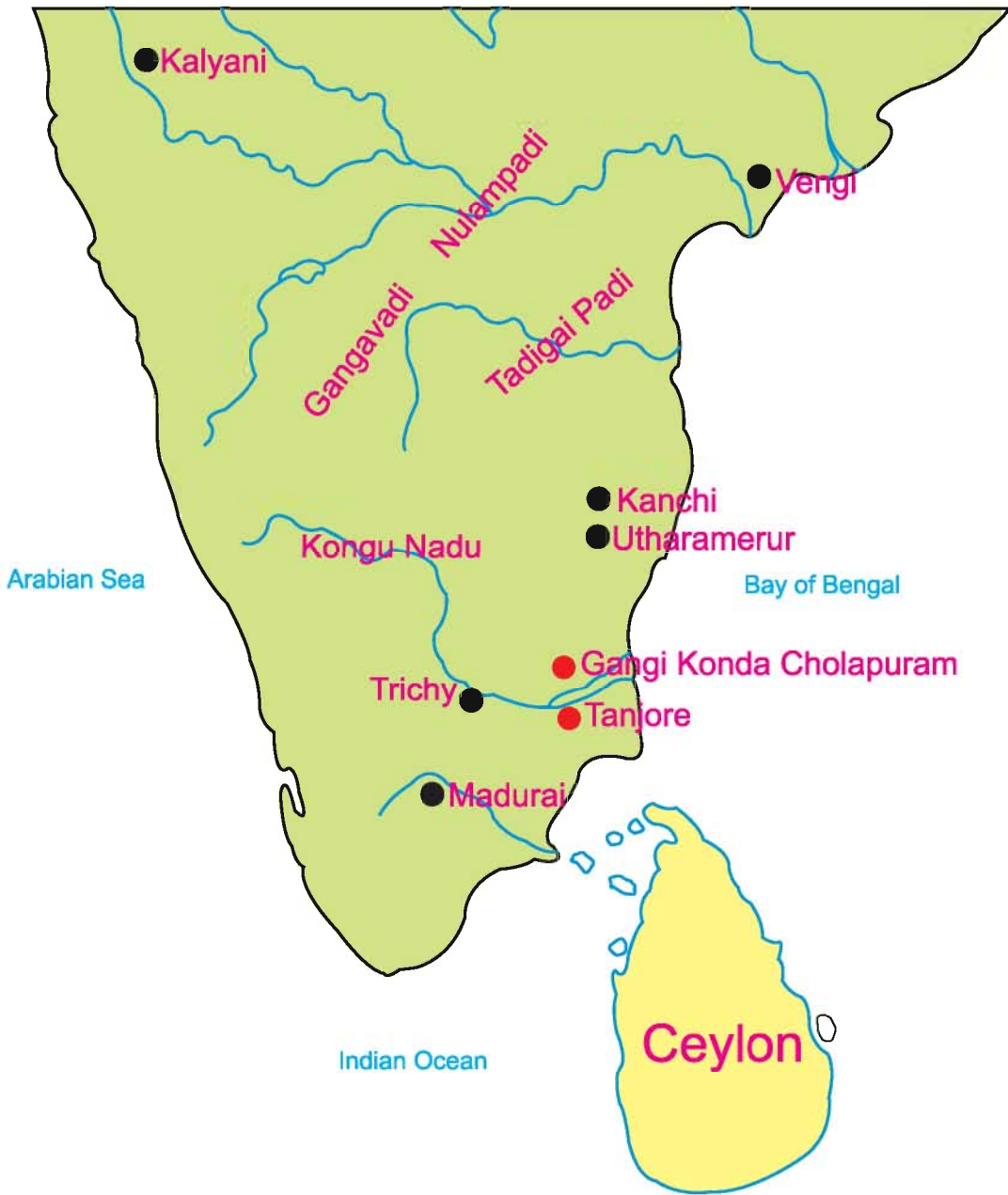
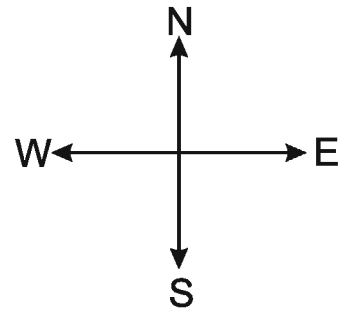
Impact of Imperial Cholas

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.

THE PALLAVA EMPIRE



THE CHOLA EMPIRE



The Pandya Empire

The Pandyas occupied the region comprising of the modern districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli, part of Trichy and sometimes even parts of Tranvancore. We come to know of the Pandyas from the writings of Megasthenese and Pliny, the Greek writer, Katyayana, the Sanskrit grammarian, the ancient Tamil literary works and the accounts of Hiuen-T-sang, Marco-polo and Muslim historian Wassaf. 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 Pandyas Empire

The Pandya king **Kadungon** restored the position of the Pandyas in the last quarter of the 6th Century.A.D. by overthrowing the Kalabharas. 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**.

They extended their kingdom 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 but they failed on account of the opposition from the Pallavas and the Cholas. Thus the First Pandya Empire declined.

The Second Pandya Empire

From the 13th century onwards the Pandyas progressively detached themselves from the Chola hegemony and reasserted their independence.

A civil war 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 with the help of Someswara the Hoysala ruler.

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 Ponveintha Perumal.

His 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 as a war of succession started between his sons.

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 Alaud-din 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 country 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.

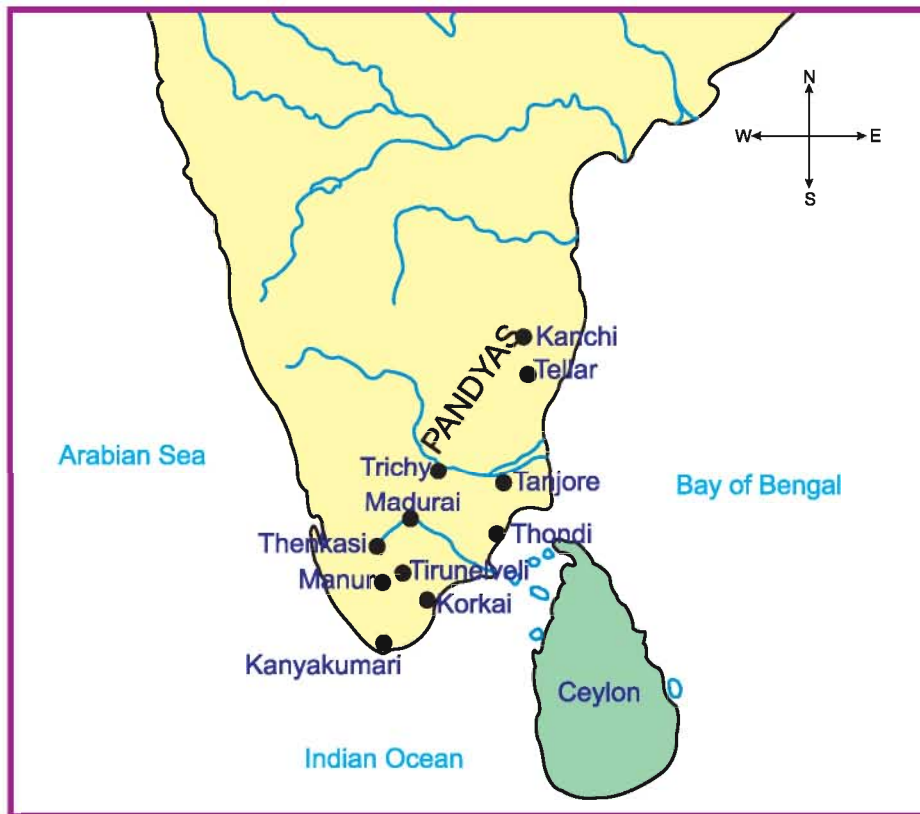
Occupation

Agriculture and Trade were the main occupations of the people. The agriculturists were called as Boomiputirar. Slaves were also employed to carry on different tasks. The Pandyas were very famous for pearl diving. The pearls of the Pandyan country were famous all over the world. The famous ports of the Pandyas were Korkai and Thondi.

Literature

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

THE PANDYA EMPIRE



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, Thiruparankundram, Kalugumalai, Malaiyadikurichi, Thiruchirappalli, etc.,

Structural temples were constructed by the Pandya rulers at Kovilpatty, Tiruppathur, 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, Thiruparankundram, 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



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.

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. Thiruvasagam 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 Maravarman 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 Second Pandya Empire.

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
Ponveintha 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

Dandin

Ottakuthar

Andal

Jayamkondar

Books

1. Dandi alankaram
2. Kiratharjunyam
3. Periyapuranam
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 our home land, mother planet, is the important member in the solar system. This is because our Earth is the only planet in the solar system which has organisms in it. Not only that, it provides all basic requirements. We know to observe and learn about various organisms of the Earth but the life containing planet's formation is still in debate.

Do you know?

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

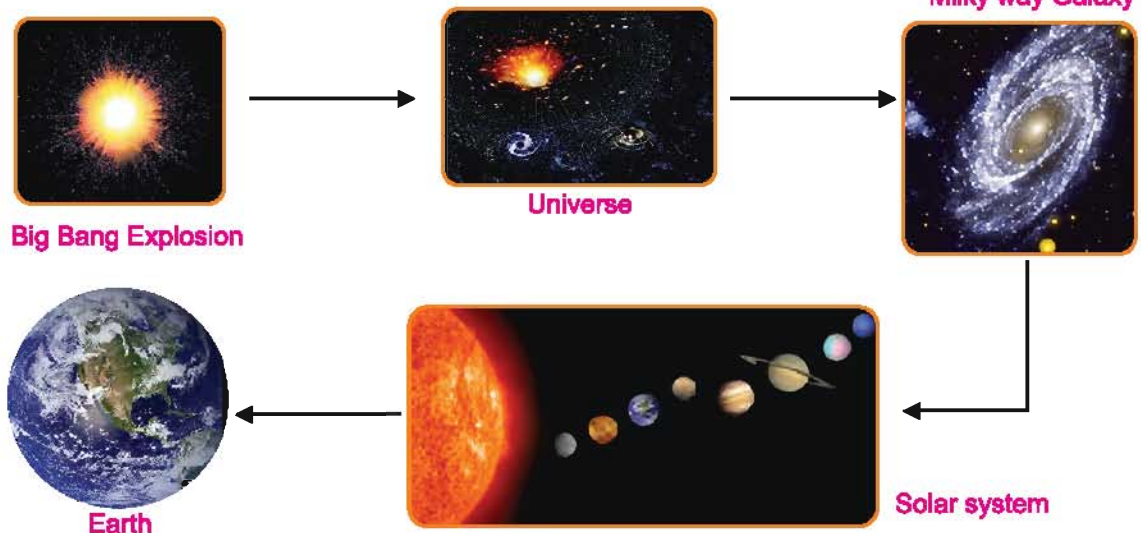
Many experts had brought out theories on the formation of Earth and other planets. Among them, "Big Bang" theory is the most accepted one. It proposes that the universe was once extremely compact, dense and hot. Around 10 billion to

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 had been 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?

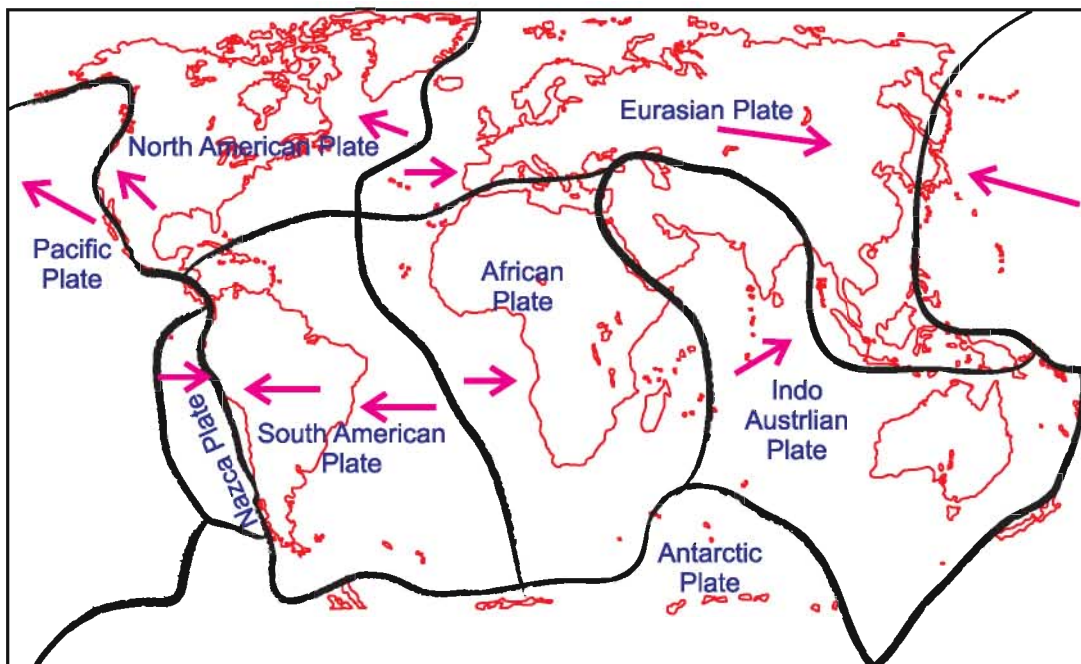
The Pacific plate is the largest plate and it covers about 1/5th of entire Earth's surface.

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 67 mm per year. The scientists expect that, in another 10 million years, the plate will travel about 1,500 km into Asia.

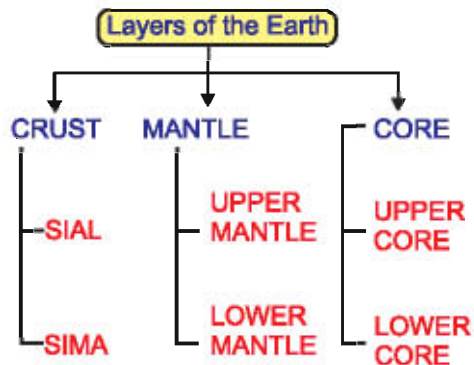
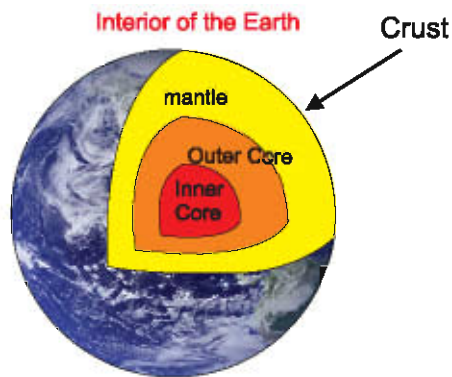
The Pangea was broken into seven major plates and several tiny plates. The major plates were the Eurasia, Antarctica, North America, South America, Pacific, Africa and Indo-Australian plates. The smaller plates included the Arabian, Caribbean, Philippine, Cocos, Nazca and so on. These plates are continuously 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 relative to the inner 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. They average density of the crust is about 3 g/cm

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 8g/cm

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. There are two main divisions; they are the outer core and the inner core. The particles present here resemble like 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

Temperature at Interior of the Earth

The experience of volcanic eruption, hot springs and mines indicates 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 gain rate of temperature 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.

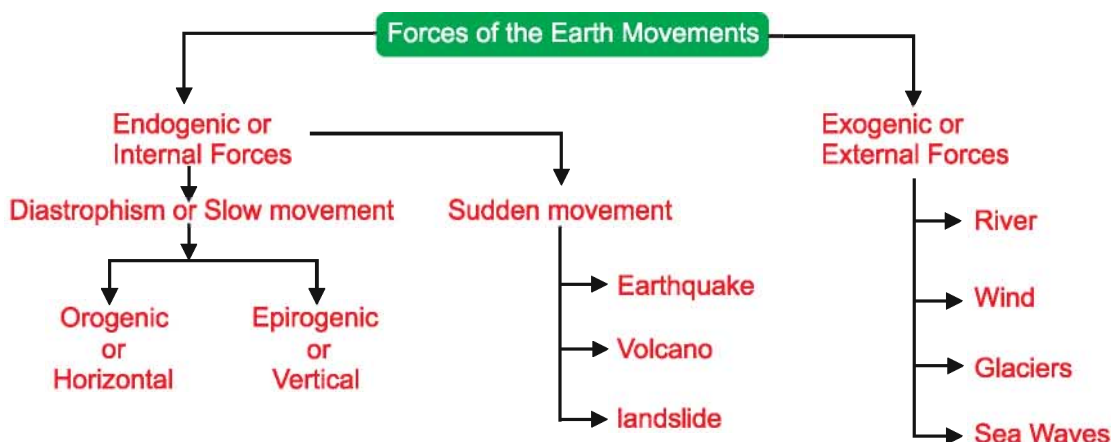
Forces of Earth Movements

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. Once upon a time, the Himalayas were the "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 on the crust of the earth are called the Endogenic or Tectonic movements. These movements are of two types:



Slow movements or Diastrophism

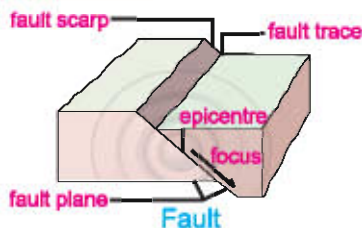
It is the general term applied to slow bending, folding, warping and fracturing. Such movements may be further divided as follows;

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 of 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.



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. More 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

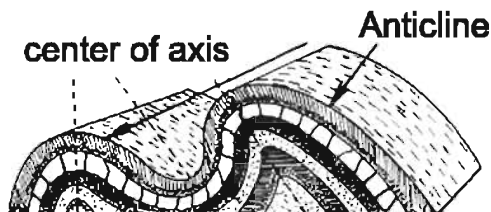
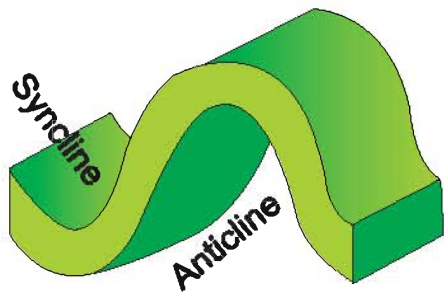
It originates and acts on the surface. It removes the irregularities to make a leveled land.

Activity

Making an Anticline and Syncline:

- i) All you require is a pile of paper.
- ii) Put the papers on your table.
- iii) Push the papers from both sides with your hands.

- iv) The sheets become folded and rise into a peak.
 - v) you have made an Anticline and a Syncline.
- List the important fold mountains of the world.



Syncline
Forming of fold mountain

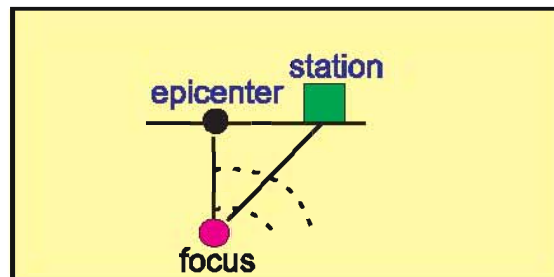
Sudden movements

These movements bring sudden changes on and below the crust. These movements are destructive in nature. The major destructions are happened due to Earthquakes and Volcanic activities.

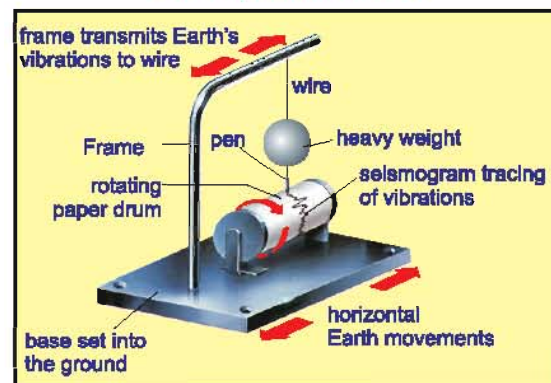
Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden shaking or trembling 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 and the tectonic earthquakes are caused by their deformation or displacement in the rocks.

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



Earthquake centre



Seismograph

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

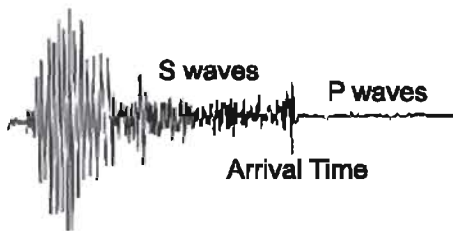
release of energy at the focus and move in all directions through the body of the earth. There are two types of body waves.

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.

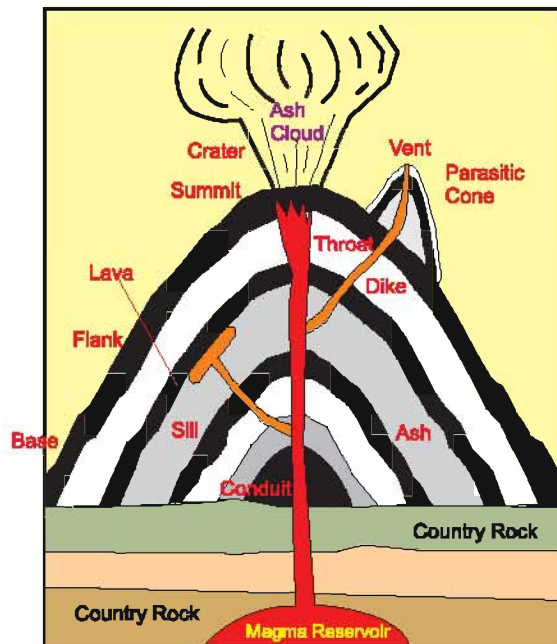
surface waves



Earthquake waves

Volcanoes

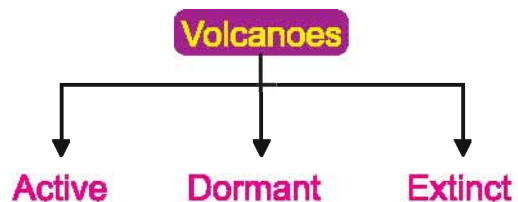
A volcano is a vent or an opening on the earth's crust, through which hot molten materials erupt from the interior. When the magma erupts out of the earth on to the surface, it is called "**Lava**". The eruption of materials from the interior of the earth's crust may occur with huge explosions or quiet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



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

It erupts lava frequently. Most of the active volcanoes are formed along the mid-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.



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 can erupt at any time in the future. The Vesuvius of Italy and Mauna Kea in Hawaii are the best examples.



Vesuvius in Italy

Extinct Volcanoes

Extinct volcanoes are also called as dead volcanoes. They erupted in the past but they did not do so recently and in future it is expected there will not be any eruptions. Mt. Kilimajaro 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

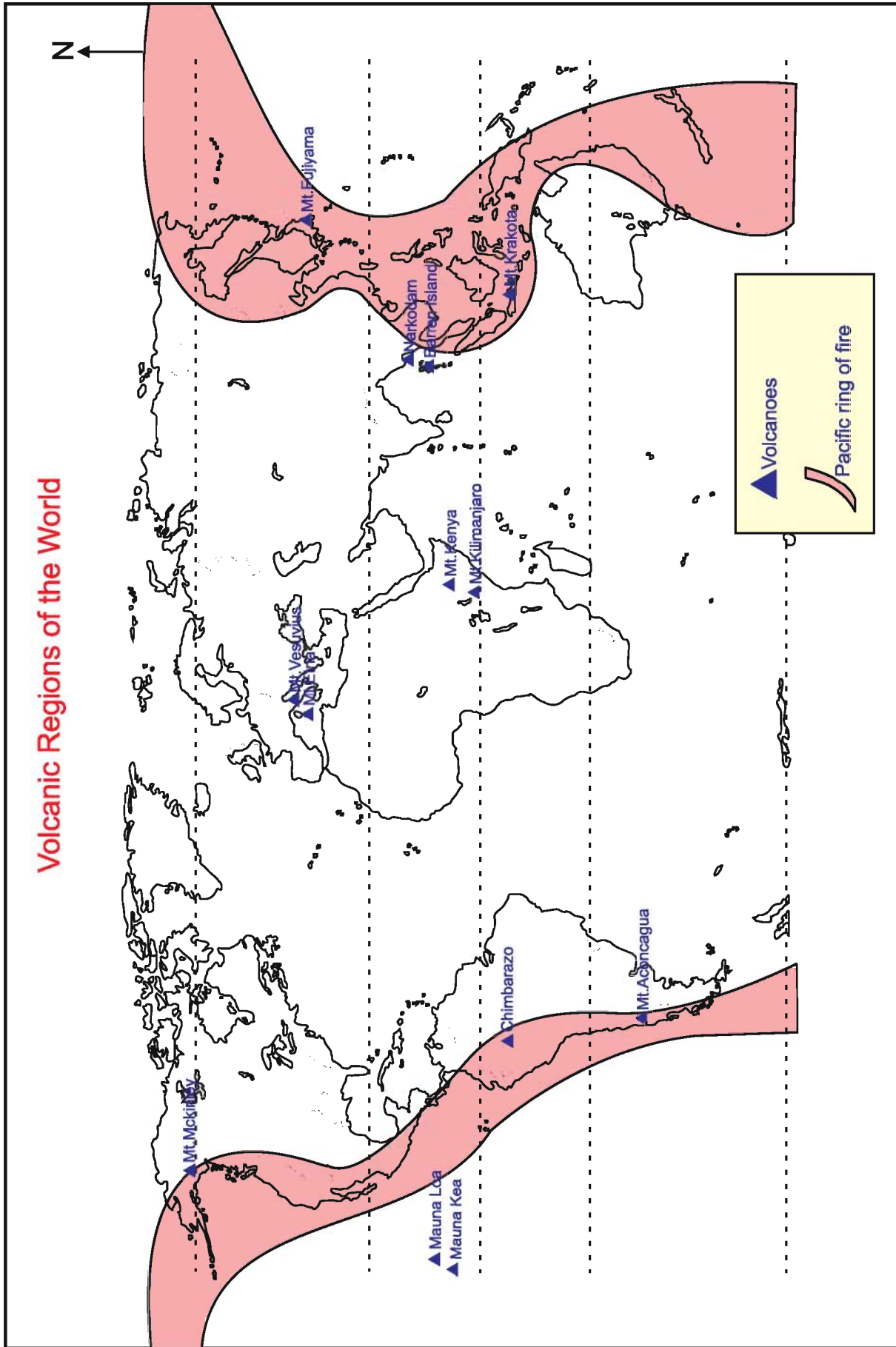
Do you know?

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.

- _____ is the only Planet has organisms in it.
a) Earth b) Venus c) Mars d) Jupiter
- The Pangea is broken into _____ major plates.
a) 6 b) 7 c) 10 d) 12
- The _____ of the Earth is not stable.
a) Core b) Nife c) Crust d) Mantle
- Large scale vertical movements of the Earth Crust are called _____ movements.
a) Epirogenic b) Exogenic c) Focus d) Denudation
- The point of origin of the Earthquake is called _____.
a) Epicenter b) Focus c) Centre d) Seismic zone

II) Fill in the blanks.

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

III) Match The Following.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 11. Mauna loa | Africa |
| 12. Vesuvius | India |
| 13. Mt Kilimanjaro | Hawai |
| 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 movements.
20. What is meant by anticline and syncline?
21. What are the types of volcanoes?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

22. Name the layers of the Earth and explain the crust in detail with a diagram
23. Describe the types of earthquake waves.
24. Draw a cross section of a Volcano and mark their parts.
25. Draw a cross section of a Volcano and explain any one of the types of a Volcano.

VI) Map Activity:

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

Formative Assessment

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

2. Earth Surface: Changing face of Lithosphere

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

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, which is subject to change. Let us study the changes taking 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.

Physical (or Mechanical) Weathering

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

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 shrinking of rocks cause stress which may develop into breaking of rocks.

This process is called thermal stress weathering. It has two main types, such as, **thermal shock** and **thermal fatigue**. This type of weathering is common in the desert regions.

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 develop further.

The continuous freezing and melting of water cause the rocks to break into pieces. This type of weathering is said to be **'Frost Weathering'**.



Frost Weathering

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

Salt Crystal Growth

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



Salt Crystallisation- Taiwan

Activity

Visit nearby mountain areas to observe different weathering processes.

Chemical Weathering

Chemical weathering refers to decomposition of rocks or may be



Weathered Rocks

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

Dissolution

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

Mineral Hydration

Hydration is often referred to as absorption of water. In this kind of weathering, water 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.

Hydrolysis

Hydrolysis is a process affecting silicate minerals. In such reactions, silicates are converted into clay minerals by the hydrogen and hydroxide ions.

Oxidation

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



Oxidation

Biological Weathering

The most common form of biological weathering is due to the



growth of plants and trees. development in various mines, quarries, constructions of buildings, on roads. They help in their disintegration. Human beings, plants and animals are also primarily responsible for biological weathering.

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.

Erosional Process

The rivers do the work of erosion through different processes, namely:

Hydraulic Process

Hydraulic process is the breaking down of rocks under the impact of continuous flow of water.

Abrasion

This is the mechanical grinding of the river's traction load against the banks and bed of the river.

Attrition

This is the wear and tear of the transported materials themselves when they roll and collide into one another.

Solution

This is the chemical or solvent action of water on soluble / partly soluble rock.

Transportation Process

The transportation by the rivers is carried on by the following processes.

Traction

Boulders and gravels are dragged by the river along the bottom and along the sides of the river valley.

Saltation

Some particles having medium size texture jump up and down in the bottom of the valley and is known as **saltation**.

Suspension

Relatively smaller sizes of particles are transported and are suspended in the running water and this is called as **suspension**.

Solution

A few rocks, soluble in water like salts and limestone, are dissolved in the water.

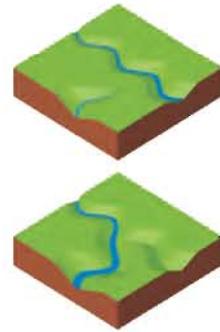
Landforms Associated with Rivers

The Mountain Course

This course starts from a mountain range. Due to steep slope and high velocity of the river, the vertical corrosion action is predominant. The Gorges, Canyons and 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 in a sudden fall of some height, they are called **waterfalls**.

The Valley Course

Here, lateral corrosion tends to replace vertical corrosion. Active

erosion of the banks 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. As the water flowing under gravity rarely flows straight for any long distance, a winding course quickly develops. The irregularities



Meander

of the ground force the river to swing in loops, forming meanders.

River Cliffs

When the river water enters the bend of the river, it dashes straight and erodes the outerbank into a steep river cliff.

Interlocking Spurs

As the stream flows on, the



Interlocking Spurs

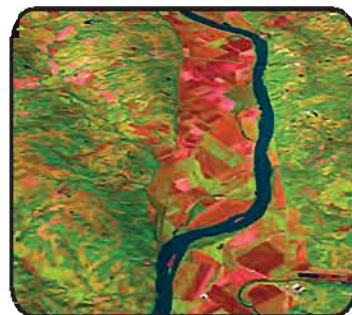
meanders migrate progressively outward with the interlocking spurs alternating with the undercut slopes.

The Plain Course

Here, the work of a river is mainly deposition, building up 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 normally, its bed is raised through



Flood Plain

the accumulation of deposits and material is also dropped on the sides forming raised banks called as Levees.

Ox-bow Lake

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



Ox bow lake

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

Delta

When the river reaches the sea, the fine materials it has not yet dropped 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 **deltas**. 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, transport and deposition. Marine erosion operates in the following way.

Corrosion

Waves with rock debris charge against the base of the cliffs and wear them back by corrosion.

Attrition

The constantly moving waves hurl fragments into very small places.

Hydraulic Action

When waves are dashed against the coast, they may enter joints in the rocks. The air imprisoned inside the joints is immediately compressed. When the

waves retreat, the compressed air expands with explosive violence.

Solvent Action

Chemical changes in the rocks cause decomposition of rocks, by solution.

Features Associated with Coastal Erosion 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.

Cliffs

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



Cliff

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

Features Associated with Coastal Deposition 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.

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 as a **bar**.



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.

Work of Erosion

The following processes are involved in the erosional works of the glaciers.

Frost Wedging

Process of wearing and tearing of the rocks by frost is called **frost wedging**.

Plucking or Quarrying

The uprooting of rocks in the course of the glacier.

Abrasion

The glaciers rub their valleys with the help of plucked materials.



Cirque

Landforms Associated with Glaciers

Cirque

The arm shaped, chair like depression formed by plucking of glacier is known as **cirque**.

Aretes and Pyramidal Peaks

Between two cirques, a knife like elevated ridge is formed and is



Pyramidal Peaks

known as **aretes**. When three or more cirques cut back together, they will form a **pyramidal 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**.

The other important landforms formed due to glacial erosion are **Roche Moutonnee, Crag and Tail, Boulder Clay or Glacial Till and Erratics**.



Hanging valley.

Deposition Moraines

Moraines are made up of pieces of rock, debris, boulders and clay at the glacial valleys. Further, they may be divided into **Terminal Moraines**, **Lateral Moraines** and **Medial Moraines**.

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.

Processes of Erosion

Erosional processes can be classified into three types, namely:

Deflation

The blowing wind carries away loose materials on the mantle from their original places.

Abrasion

The sand blasting of rock surfaces by winds when they throw sand particles against them is called **abrasion**.

Attrition

The mutual collision of wind borne particles further breaks by itself is described as **attrition**.

Process of Transportation

The transportation process is done in the following ways, namely: **Saltation** and **Suspension**.

Erosional Works Done by Winds

Through deflation and abrasion processes the wind forms different kinds of landforms, especially in a desert region. They are:

Pedestal Rock or Mushroom Rock

The sand particles carried by the winds strike rock pillars made up of hard and soft rocks. In cases 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

Zeugen

The sand and rocks are also shaped by the winds. Rocks can be rounded by winds and may also form strange shapes called **zeugen**.

Yardang

A **yardang** is a wind-abraded ridge found in a desert environment. Yardangs are wide, elongate features and, when viewed from above, resemble the hull of a boat.

Inselbergs

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

The other landforms of wind erosion are the **Mesas, Buttes, Ventifacts, Dreikanter** and **Deflation Hollows**.

Landforms Associated with Wind Deposition

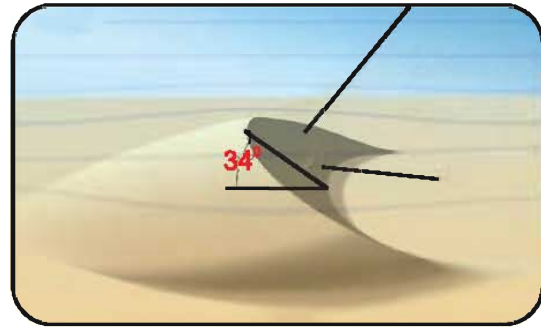
The following are some of the major features of wind deposition.

Barchan

These are crescent moon shaped dunes. They are moving dunes since they move steadily towards the prevailing wind direction. The windward side of the dune has steep slope and the leeward side has gentle slope.

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 prevailing 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.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- Oxidation process is better known as _____.
 - Rusting
 - Chelating compounds
 - Thermal Shock
 - Haloclasty
- Meanders are formed in the _____.
 - Mountain course
 - Valley course
 - Plain course
 - Delta course
- Beaches are a feature of _____.
 - Rivers
 - Glacier
 - Winds
 - Waves

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 $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$

North latitudes . From west to east, it extends between $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ 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 eight States and seven Union Territories.

The twenty eight States

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



Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil

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



Dr. Manmohan Singh

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.

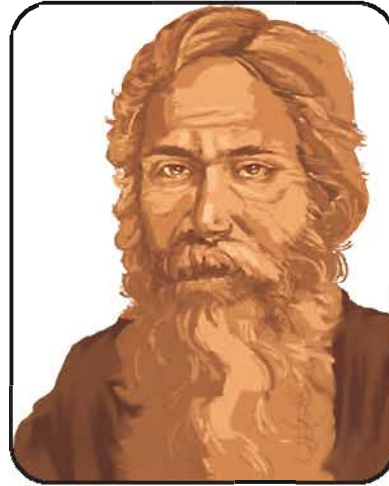
The National Anthem

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 reflect 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,
dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of
Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha,
Of the Dravida and Orissa and
Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhya
and the Himalayas, mingles in the music of
Jamuna and Ganges and
is
chanted by 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 Sports : **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.

- India is the _____ largest country in the world.
a) Second b) Fifth c) Seventh
- The Constitution of India came into force on _____.
a) 26th January 1950 b) 15th August 1947 c) 30th January 1930
- The Supreme Court of India is at _____.
a) Mumbai b. Kolkatta c) New Delhi
- 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 Cama 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 1930 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

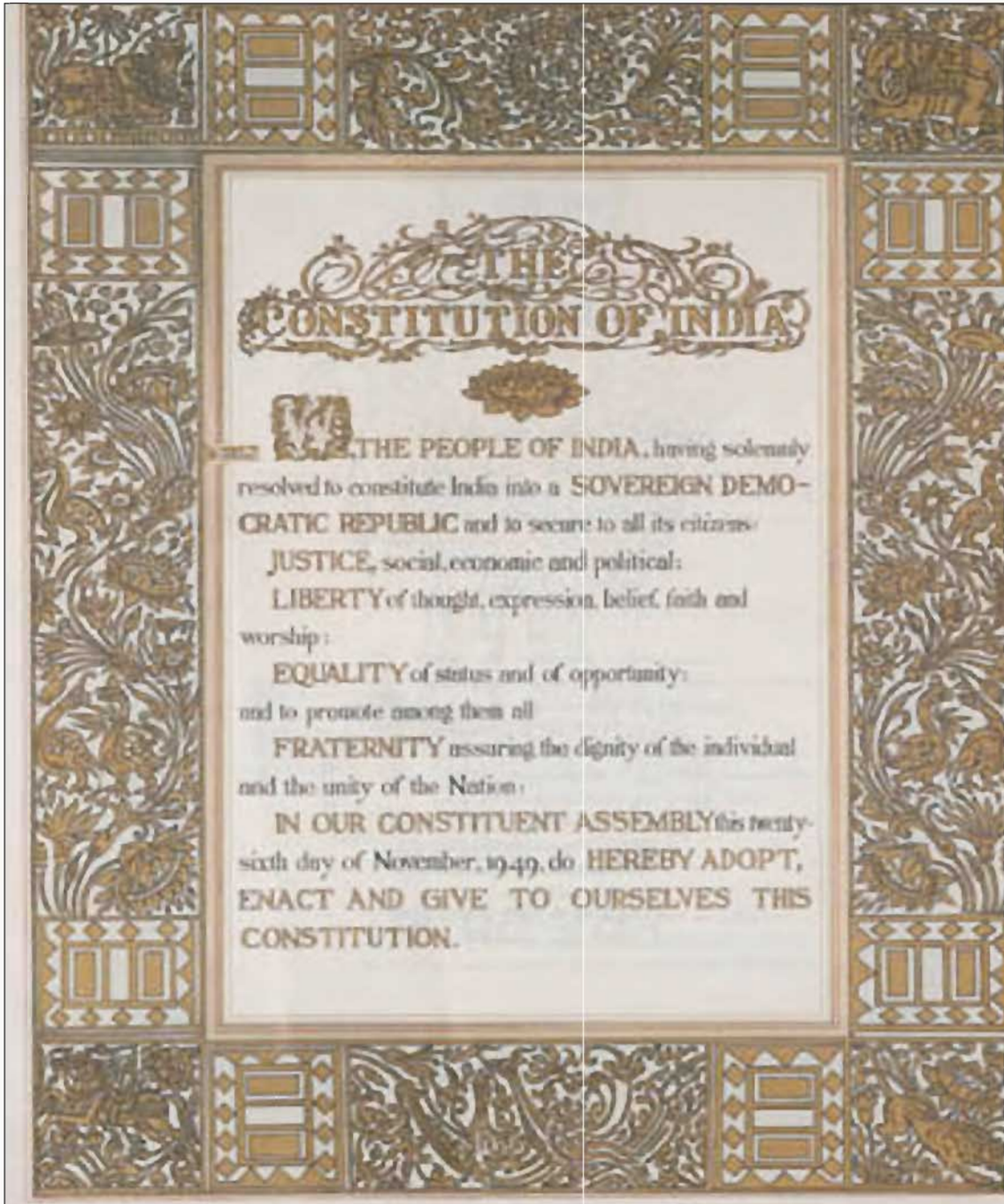
The Constitution gives complete authority to the people of India. The Popular sovereignty or complete authority of the people is reaffirmed in several places in the Constitution, particularly in the chapter "Election". The Central and State Governments derive their authority from the people. The people 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.

- 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
- 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.

Formative Assessment

I. Prepare a Scrap book:

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.

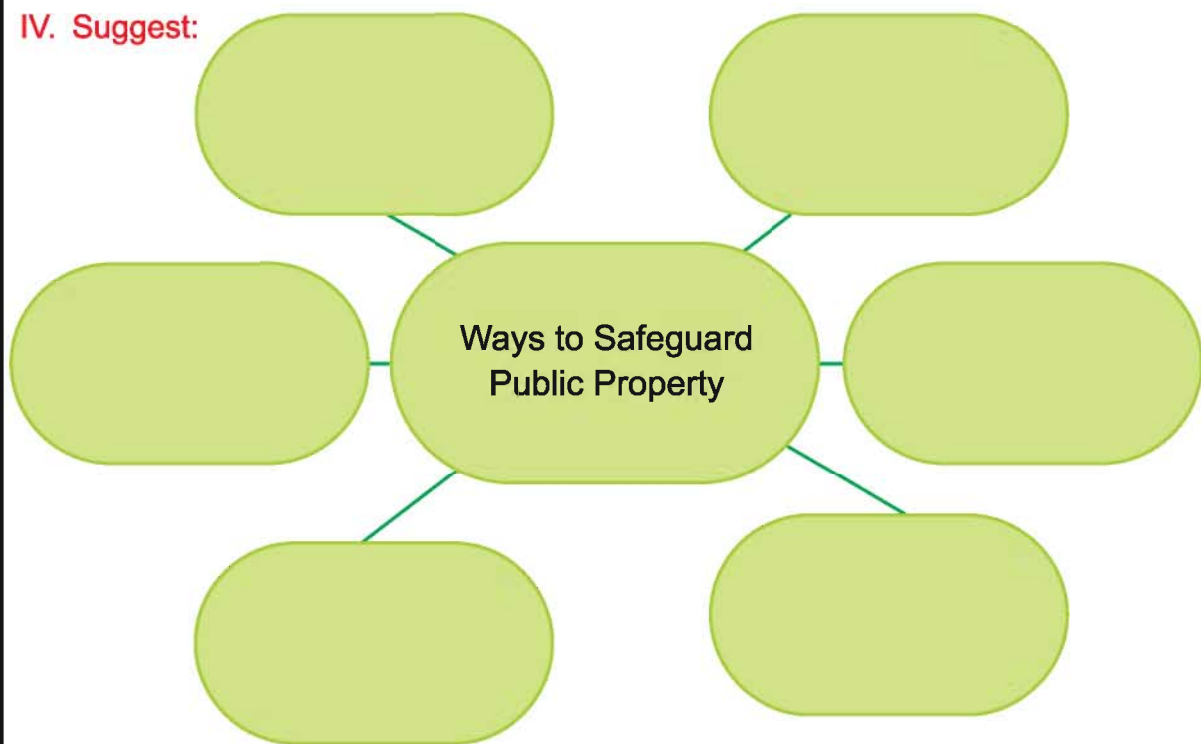
II. Discuss:

'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.

