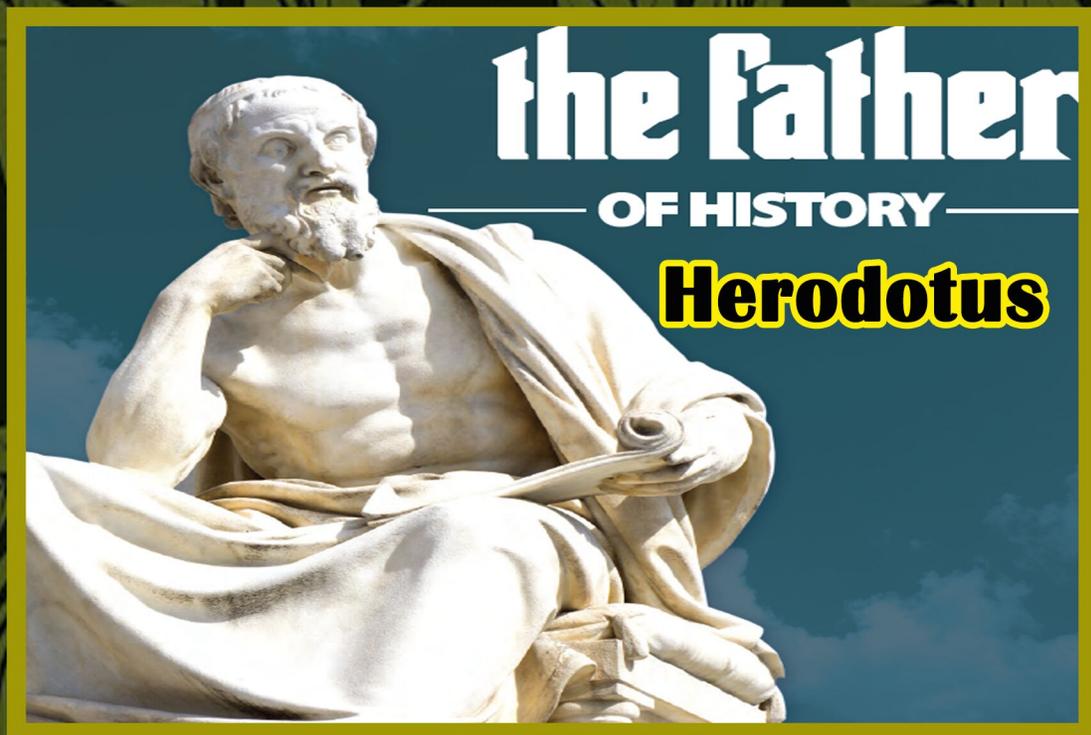




7th Std Social Science Notes

Tnpsc Syllabus Portion



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7th Social Science Lesson 1 Notes in English

1. Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandyas

1. What makes Cholas more Important?

The Cholas are one among the popular and well-known Tamil monarchs in the history of South India. The elaborate state structure, the extensive irrigation network, the vast number of temples they built, **their great contributions to art and architecture and their overseas exploits have given them a pre-eminent position in history.**

2. Revival of the Chola Rule:

The ancient Chola kingdom reigned supreme with the Kaveri delta forming the core area of its rule and with **Uraiyur (present day Tiruchirappalli)** as its capital. It rose to prominence during the reign of Karikala but gradually declined under his successors.

3. Who revived the Chola Rule?

In the **9th century Vijayalaya**, ruling over a small territory lying north of the Kaveri, revived the Chola Dynasty. He conquered **Thanjavur** and made it his capital.

4. Who Built the New Capital?

Later **Rajendra I** and his successors ruled the empire from **Gangaikonda Cholapuram**, the newly built capital.

5. Who was the Most Powerful Ruler in this Empire?

Rajaraja I (A.D. (CE) 985 - 1016) was the most powerful ruler of Chola empire and also grew popular beyond his times.

6. What are the Importance of Rajaraja I?

- Rajaraja I established Chola authority over large parts of South India.
- His much-acclaimed naval expeditions led to the expansion of Cholas into the West Coast and Sri Lanka.
- He built the famous Rajarajeswaram (Brihadeshwara) Temple in Thanjavur.

7. Who was the son of Rajaraja I?

Rajendra Chola I (A.D. (CE) 1016 - 1044), matched his father in his ability to expand the empire. The Chola empire remained a powerful force in South India during his reign.

8. Mention the Importance of Rajendra Chola I:

- After Rajendra Chola I accession in A.D. (CE) 1023, his striking **military expedition** was to northern India, capturing much territory there.
- He proclaimed himself the Gangaikondan (conqueror of the Gangai region). The **Gangaikonda Cholapuram** temple was built to commemorate his victories in North India.
- The navy of Rajendra Chola enabled him to conquer the kingdom of **Srivijaya (southern Sumatra)**. Cholas' control over the seas facilitated a flourishing overseas trade.

9. Decline of the Chola Empire:

Rajendra Chola's three successors were not capable rulers. The third successor **Veerarajendra's son Athirajendra** was killed in civil unrest. With his death ended the Vijayalaya line of Chola rule.

10. Who ceased the chola Throne?

On hearing the death of Athirajendra, **the Eastern Chalukya prince Rajendra Chalukya seized the Chola throne** and began the rule of Chalukya-Chola dynasty as Kulothunga I.

11. How did kulothunga I Ruled?

He **avoided unnecessary wars and earned the goodwill** of his subjects. But Kulothunga lost the territories in Ceylon.

12. How Cholas declined Completely?

- The Pandya territory also began to slip out of Chola control. Kanchipuram was lost to the Telugu Cholas.
- The year **1279** marks the end of Chola dynasty when **King Maravarman Kulasekara Pandyan I defeated the last king Rajendra Chola III** and established the rule of the Pandyas in present-day Tamil Nadu.

13. Mention the Administration of Cholas:

The central administration was in the hands of **king**. As the head of the state, the king enjoyed enormous powers. The king's orders were written down in palm leaves by his officials or inscribed on the **temple walls**.

14. Who was Yuvaraja?

The kingship was hereditary in nature. The ruler selected his **eldest son as the heir apparent**. He was known as Yuvaraja. The **Yuvarajas were appointed as Governors** in the provinces mainly for administrative training.

15. How the Empire was divided for administration?

- The empire, for administrative convenience, was divided into provinces or **mandalams**.

- Each mandalam was sub-divided into **naadus**.
- Within each naadu, there were many **kurrams** (groups of villages).
- The lowest unit was the **gramam** (village).

16. What were the various bodies of Local governance?

Local administration worked through various bodies such as **Urar, Sabhaiyar, Nagarattar and Nattar**.

17. Who were Ur?

With the expansion of agriculture, numerous peasant settlements came up on the countryside. They were known as Ur. The Urar, who were landholders acted as spokesmen in the Ur.

18. Who were Sabhaiyar?

Sabhaiyar in **Brahman villages** also functioned in carrying out administrative, financial and judicial functions.

19. Who was Nagarathar?

Nagarattar administered the **settlement of traders**. However, skilled artisans like masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, weavers and potters also lived in Nagaram.

20. What are committees and what do they perform?

The assemblies in Ur, Sabha, Nagaram and Nadu worked through various committees. The committees took care of **irrigation, roads, temples, gardens, collection of revenue and conduct of religious festivals**.

21. What is Special for Uttiramerur?

Uttiramerur presently in Kanchipuram district was a **Brahmadeya village** (land grants given to Brahmins).

22. What does the Uttiramerur Inscription tell us?

There is a detailed description of **how members were elected** to the committees of the village sabha in the inscriptions found there.

23. Qualification of Election:

One member was to be elected from each ward. There were 30 wards in total. The eligibility to contest was to men in the **age group of 35–70**, well-versed in vedic texts and scriptures, and also owned land and house.

24. The process of election:

The names of qualified candidates from each ward were written on **the palm-leaf slips and put into a pot**. The eldest of the assembly would engage a boy to pull out one slip and declare his name. Various committees were decided in this way.

25. Explain the Revenue system of Cholas?

- The revenue of the Chola state came mainly from the land. **The land tax was known as Kanikadan.**
- The Chola rulers carried out an elaborate survey of land in order to fix the government's share of the land revenue.
- **One-third of produce** was collected as land tax.

26. How the Taxes were collected?

It was collected mostly in kind. In addition to land tax, there were taxes on profession and tolls on trade.

27. Social Structure Based on Land Relations:

- The Chola rulers gifted tax-free lands to royal officials, Brahmins, temples (**devadana villages**) and religious institutions.
- Land granted to Jain institutions was called **pallichchandam**.
- There were also of **vellanvagai** land and the holders of this land were called Vellalars.
- **Ulu-kudi**, a sub-section of Vellalar, could not own land but had to cultivate Brahmadeya and vellanvagai lands.
- The holders of vellanvagai land retained **melvaram** (major share in harvest).
- The ulu-kudi got **kil-varam** (lower share).
- Adimai (slaves) and **panicey-makkal (labourers)** occupied the lowest rung of society. In the intermediate section came the armed men and traders.

28. Explain the Irrigation of Cholas:

Cholas gave importance to irrigation. The 16mile long embankment built by Rajendra Chola in Gangaikonda Cholapuram is an illustrious example.

29. What is Vati-vaykkal?

Vati-vaykkal, a **criss-cross channel**, is a traditional type of harnessing rain water in the Cauvery delta. **Vati** is a drainage channel and a **vaykkal** is the supply channel. The commonly owned village channel was called urvaykkal. The nadu level vaykkal is referred to as **nadu-vaykkal**.

30. Religion in chola period:

Chola rulers were ardent Saivites. Hymns, in praise of the deeds of Lord Siva, were composed by the Saiva saints, the Nayanmars. **Nambiyandar Nambi** codified them, which came to be known as the **Thirumurai**.

31. Temples in chola period:

The Chola period witnessed an extensive construction of temples. The temples in **Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram** are the repository of architecture, sculpture, paintings and iconography of the Chola art.

32. How temple was there in chola period?

Temples during the Chola period were not merely places of worship. They were the largest landholders. **Temples promoted education, and devotional forms of art such as dance, music and drama.**

33. Who were the Staffs of Temples?

The staff of the temples included temple **officials, dancing girls, musicians, singers, players of musical instruments and the priests.**

34. Where was the Vedic college Established?

Chola kings were great patrons of learning. Rajendra I established a Vedic college at **Ennayiram (now in Villupuram District)**. There were **340** students learning the Vedas, grammar and Upanishads under **14** teachers.

35. Various other colleges during Chola period:

Two more such colleges had been founded, at Tirubuvanai near present-day **Puducherry and Tirumukkoodal** in present-day Chengalpattu district, in **1048 and 1067** respectively.

36. What were the great literary work of this period?

The great literary works **Periyapuram and Kamba Ramayanam** belong to this period.

37. What were the two Trade groups in chola period?

Trade was carried out by two guild-like groups: **anju-vannattar and manigramattar.**

38. Who were Anju-vannattar?

Anju-vannattar comprised **West Asians, Arabs, Jews, Christians and Muslims**. They were maritime traders and settled on the port towns all along the West Coast.

39. Who were Mani-gramattar?

It is said that mani-gramattar were the traders engaged in **inland trade**.

40. Who were Ai-nutruvar?

- In due course, both groups merged under the banner of ai-nutruvar and disai-ayirattu-ai-nutruvar functioning through the head guild in **Ayyavole, Karnataka**.
- This ai-nutruvar guild operated the maritime trade covering South-East Asian countries.

41. What were the things imported?

Through overseas trade with South-East Asian countries elephant tusks, coral, transparent glass, betel nuts, cardamom, opaque glass, cotton stuff with coloured silk threads were imported.

42. What were the things exported?

The items exported from here were sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper, oil, paddy, grains and salt.

43. When did Pandyas Ruled?

Pandyas were one of the three ancient Tamil dynasties that ruled southern India since the **4th century B.C. (BCE)** but intermittently.

44. What were the Places of Pandyas?

Korkai, associated with pearl fisheries, is believed to have been their early capital and port. They moved to **Madurai later**, as many early Tamil inscriptions of Pandyas have been unearthed in Madurai and its surroundings.

45. Sangam Age Under Pandyas:

Under the Pandya kings of the Sangam Age, **Madurai was a great centre of culture**. Poets and writers of Tamil language gathered there and contributed to the development of Tamil Classics.

45. Various Period Ruled by Pandyas:

- The Pandyas had re-established their strong position in south Tamil Nadu by the end of the **6th century A.D. (CE)**, after eliminating the rule of Kalabhras.
- But they could not resist the rising power of the later Cholas who ruled South India from **9th to 13th century**.
- Thereafter taking advantage of the decline of Chola power the later Pandyas re-established their authority. Their rule continued until **16th century**.

46. Who revived the Pandya Kingdom?

Kadunkon recovered Pandya territory from the Kalabhras towards the close of 6th century. He was succeeded by two others.

47. Who was the first strong Pandya king?

Arikesari Maravarman was the first strong Pandya ruler who ascended the throne in A.D. (CE) 642. He was a contemporary of Mahendravarman I and Narsimhavarman I.

48. Who was the Arikesari Maravarman?

Arikesari Maravarman is identified with the **Kun Pandian**, the persecutor of Jains. After Arikesari, the greatest of the dynasty was **Jatila Parantaka**.

49. Who was Nedunjadayan?

Nedunjadayan (Varaguna I) (756-815), the donor of the Velvikkudi plates. Nedunjadayan expanded the Pandya territory to include **Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore districts**.

50. Who were defeated by Pallavas?

Nedunjadayan's successors **Srimara Srivallabha and Varaguna II**, were successively defeated by Pallavas.

51. Whom did Parantaka I defeated?

Parantaka I defeated the Pandya king **Rajasimha II** who fled the country in 920. Thus ended the Pandya rule revived by Kadungon.

52. Rise of Later Pandyas (1190 - 1310):

The Chola viceroyalty became weak in Pandya country after the death of **Adhirajendra** (the last king of Vijayalaya line).

53. The Great Pandyas:

Eventually the Pandya kingdom could emerge as the only leading Tamil dynasty in the 13th century. Madurai continued to be their capital. Now **Kayal** was their great port.

54. What was the account of Marco Polo about Pandyas?

Marco Polo, a famous traveller from Venice, **visited Kayal twice, in 1288 and 1293**. He tells us that this port town was full of ships from Arabia and China and bustling with business activities.

55. Who was Sadaiyavarman Sundarapandyan?

- The illustrious ruler of the second Pandya Kingdom was **Sadaiyavarman (Jatavarman) Sundarapandyan (1251 to 1268)**.

- He brought the entire Tamil Nadu under his rule, which extended up to Nellore in Andhra.
- He held the **Hoysalas** in check.

56. Who were Ruled along with sundara Pandya?

There were two or three co-regents who ruled simultaneously along with Sundarapandyan: **VikramaPandyan** and **ViraPandyan**.

57. Who ruled after Sundarapandya?

After Sundarapandyan, **Maravarman Kulasekaran** ruled successfully for a period of 40 years, giving the country peace and prosperity. He had two sons.

58. Who killed Maravarman?

The king's appointment of ViraPandyan as a co-regent provoked the other son **Sundara Pandyan** who killed his father **Maravarman Kulasekaran**.

59. Who won the civil war?

- In the civil war that ensued, **ViraPandyan won** and became firmly established in his kingdom.
- The defeated SundaraPandyan fled to Delhi and took refuge under the protection of Ala-ud-din Khalji. This provided the opening for the invasion of **Malik Kafur**.

60. How pandyas came under sultans?

- After **Malik Kafur's invasion**, the Pandyan Kingdom came to be divided among a number of kings from the main ruling Pandya's family.
- In Madurai, a Muslim State subordinate to the **Delhi Sultan** came to be established.

62. State of Pandyas:

Pandya kings preferred Madurai as their capital. Madurai has been popularly venerated as Koodal. The kings are traditionally revered as **Koodal-kon, Koodal Nagar Kavalan**.

63. What gained military advantage to pandyas?

The Pandyas derived military advantage over their neighbours by means of their **horses**. They imported these horses through Arabs with whom they had commercial and cultural contact.

64. What was the Doctrine of Pandyas?

The king claimed that he was ruling according to Manu Sastra. This doctrine supported the social hierarchy in the society. Kings and local chiefs created Brahmin settlements called **Mangalam** or **Chatur-vedi-mangalam** with irrigation facilities.

65. Who were nattu-makkal?

The actual landowning groups are described as the **Bumiputtirar**, otherwise called the vellalar. Historically they were **locals** and hence they were referred to as nattu-makkal.

66. How the communal assembly of Nattu-makkal called?

The communal assembly of this group is **Cittira Meli Periyannattar**.

67. Royal Officials of Pandyas:

- A band of officials executed the royal orders.
- The prime minister was **uttara-mantri**.
- The historical personalities like **Manickavasagar, Kulaciraiyar and Marankari worked as ministers**.
- The royal secretariat was known as **eluttu-mandapam**.

68. Who were the most respected officials?

The most respected officials were **maran-eyinan, sattan-ganapathy, enathi-sattan, tira-tiran, murthi-eyinan and others**.

69. What were the titles of Military commanders?

The titles of military commanders were **palli-velan, parantakan-palli-velan, maran-adittan and tennavan-tamilvel**.

70. Administrative Divisions of Pandyas:

- Pandya nadu, as in Chola state, consisted of many provinces known as **vala-nadus**, which, in turn, were divided into many nadus and kurrams.
- The administrative authorities of **nadus were the nattars**.
- Nadu and Kurram contained settlements, viz. **mangalam, nagaram, ur and kudi**, where different social groups inhabited.

71. How was the Village Administration held?

An inscription from **Manur (Tirunelveli district)** dated A.D. (CE) 800 provides an account of village administration. It looks similar to Chola's local governance that included village assemblies and committees.

72. What was the Nature of Irrigation of Pandyas?

On either side of the **rivers Vaigai and Tamiraparani**, channels leading to the irrigation tanks were built. In southern Tamilnadu, like the Cholas, Pandyas introduced the new irrigation technology.

73. Who took care of Irrigation?

Irrigation works were done by **local administrative bodies**, local chiefs and officials. Repairs were mostly undertaken by local bodies. Sometimes, traders also dug out tanks for irrigation.

74. Which copper plate shows the Religion of Pandyas?

Pandyas extended patronage to vedic practices. **Velvikkudi copper plates** as well as inscriptional sources mention the rituals like **Asvamedha yaga, Hiranya garbha and Vajapeya yaga**, conducted by every great Pandya king.

75. Who contributed more on Religions?

The great **Saiva and Vaishnava saints (Nayanmaras and Alwars)** combined contributed to the growth of Tamil literature and spiritual enlightenment. The period was marked by intense religious conflict.

76. Which language does pandyas supported?

The Pandya kings of the period supported and promoted **Tamil and Sanskrit**.

77. What were the unique features of Pandya Temples?

The monolithic **mega size ornamented pillars** are the unique feature of the medieval Pandya style. The sculptures of Siva, Vishnu, Kotravai, Ganesa and Subramanyar are the best specimens in these temples.

78. Which temple does Pandyas patronised the most?

Pandyas specially patronised the historic **Meenakshi temple at Madurai** and kept expanding its premises by adding gopuras and mandapas.

79. What was the Agency in Kayal?

In Kayal, there was an agency established by an **Arab chieftain by name Malikul-Islam Jamal-ud-din**. This agency facilitated availability of horses to Pandya kings.

80. Which trade became more active?

In **13th and 14th** centuries, horse trade became brisk. **Marco Polo and Wassaff** state that the kings invested in horses as there was a need of horse for ceremonial purposes as well as for fighting wars.

81. Who were Kudirai chetties?

Those who were **trading in horses** were called kudirai chetties.

82. Which was the busiest port of Pandyas?

The busiest port town under the **Pandyas was Kayal Pattinam** (now in Thoothukudi district) on the east coast.

83. Which metal was in circulation?

Gold coins were in circulation as the trade was carried through the medium of gold. It was variously called **kasu, kalanchu and pon**.

84. The vast trade in horses of that time has been recorded by **Wassaff**. He writes: '...as many as 10,000 horses were imported into Kayal and other ports of India of which **1,400** were to be of Jamalud-din's own breed. The average cost of each horse was **220 dinars of "red gold"**.'

85. What was the qoute of Morco Polo?

Marco Polo hailed the Pandyan Kingdom as '**the richest and the most splendid province in the world**'. **Together with Ceylon, he added, it 'produced most of the gems and pearls that are found in the world'**. In his travel account he recorded the incidents of **sati and the polygamy practiced by the kings**.

86. Who converted Arikesari from Jainism?

- **Saivite saint Thirugnanasambandar** converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism. On his conversion, Arikesari is alleged to have impaled around 8000 Jains on stakes.
- Though the number is an exaggerated one, the **anti-Jain attitude of Arikesari** after his conversion to Saivism cannot be doubted.

87. Matrimonial Alliances of Cholas and Chalukyas:

- Matrimonial alliances between the Cholas and the Eastern Chalukyas began during the reign of Rajaraja I.
- His daughter **Kundavai** was married to Chalukya prince **Vimaladitya**.
- Their son was **Rajaraja Narendra** who married the daughter of Rajendra Chola named **Ammangadevi**. Their son was **Kulothunga I**.

7th Social Science Lesson 2 Notes in English

2. The Delhi Sultanate

1. What were the various dynasties of Delhi Sultanate?

- Slave Dynasty (1206 - 1290)
- Khalji Dynasty (1290 - 1320)
- Tughluq Dynasty (1320 - 1324)
- Sayyid Dynasty (1414 - 1451)
- Lodi Dynasty (1451 - 1526)

2. How Delhi Sultanate Started?

Muslim rule in India was established by **Muhammad Ghori** in 12th century A.D. (CE). As he had no sons, he nurtured special slaves called **bandagan** (a Persian term used for slaves purchased for military service). These slaves were posted as governors and they were later raised to the status of Sultans.

3. Who founded Slave Dynasty?

After **Ghori's death in 1206**, one of his slaves **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** who had been left behind by Muhammad Ghori to govern the territories he had conquered, proclaimed himself ruler of the Turkish territories in India. He laid the foundation of the Slave Dynasty.

4. What does the word Mamluk Mean?

Slave dynasty is also known as Mamluk dynasty. **Mamluk is an Arabic word meaning "slave"**.

5. Who were the Great sultans of Slave Dynasty?

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak, Shamsud-din-Iltutmish and Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban were the three great Sultans of this dynasty.

6. How many years does slave dynasty ruled?

The Slave Dynasty ruled over the sub-continent for about **84** years.

7. Who was Qutb-ud-din-Aibak?

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak (1206 - 1210) began his rule by establishing **Lahore as the capital** of his kingdom. Later he shifted his capital to Delhi. He was active all through his rule in Delhi conquering new territories and suppressing rebellions.

8. Who was his care taker?

He personally led military campaigns to the central and western Indo-Gangetic plain (north India) and left the conquest of the eastern Gangetic Plain (Bihar, Bengal) **to the care of Bakhtiar Khalji.**

9. Which is the oldest Mosque in India?

Aibak built the **Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid (mosque) in Delhi.** This mosque is considered to be the oldest in India.

10. State the history of Qutub-Minar?

He also laid the foundation of the **Qutub-Minar, but he was unable to complete it.** It was later finished by his son-in-law and his successor Iltutmish.

11. How was Aibak died?

Aibak died of injuries received during an accidental fall from a horse, **while playing polo in 1210.**

12. Why was Iltutmish made as sultan?

Aibak's son Aram Shah proved incompetent and so the Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, the son-in-law of Aibak as the Sultan, who served as a military commander of Aibak.

13. Importance of Iltutmish:

- Iltutmish (1210 - 1236) firmly established his control over the territories by suppressing rebellions.
- It was during his reign that the threat of **Mongols under Chengiz Khan** loomed large over the frontiers of India.
- He averted the impending danger by refusing to provide shelter to the **Kwarezm Shah Jalalud-din, who had been driven out by Chengiz Khan.**

14. What is corps of Forty?

In order to counter the possible attack of the Mongols, Iltutmish organised Turkish nobility into a select group of **40 nobles** known as **chahalgani** or The Forty. Iltutmish granted iqta (land) to members of his army.

15. Who was Iqtadar?

Iqta is the **land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.** The iqta holder is called the iqtadar or muqti who had to provide the Sultan with military assistance in times of war.

16. What was the functions of Iqtadar?

The iqtadar **collected revenue from his iqta** to meet the cost of maintaining his troops and horses.

17. When was Iltutmish died?

Iltutmish died in **April 1236** after ruling for **26** years.

18. Who was Razia?

Razia (1236 - 1240): As the most capable son of Iltutmish, Rukn-uddin-Firuz, was dead, Iltutmish nominated his daughter **Razia Sultana as his successor** to the throne of Delhi.

19. State the Achievements of Razia:

- Razia was an able and brave fighter.
- But she had a tough time with Turkish nobles as **she favoured non-Turkish nobles.**
- She also faced the situation of the ferocious Mongols raiding Punjab during her reign.

20. Why was Razia Murdered?

Razia made an **Ethiopian slave named Jalal-ud-din Yakut** as her personal attendant and started trusting him completely. This led to a revolt of the Turkish nobles who conspired against her and got her murdered in **1240**.

21. Who was the successor of Balban?

After Razia, three weak rulers in succession ascended the throne. After them came **Ghiyasud-din Balban(1266 - 1287)**.

22. Who abolished corps of forty?

Balban abolished The Forty as it was hostile to him.

23. Importance of Balban:

He established a department of **spies to gather intelligence** about the conspirators and the trouble makers against his rule. He dealt with insubordination and defiance of royal authority sternly.

24. Why did Balban built fort?

Balban built forts to guard his empire **against the Mongol attacks.**

25. Whom did he patronised?

He patronised the famous Persian **poet Amir Khusru.**

26. When did Balban died?

Balban died in **1287**. Balban's son **Kaiqubad** turned out to be weak.

27. Who ruled the kingdom after the death of Balban?

In 1290 **Malik Jalal-ud-din Khalji**, the commander of the army, assumed the office of Naib (a deputy to the Sultan) and ruled the kingdom in the name of Kaiqubad.

28. How did Khalji dynasty formed?

Then one day, **Jalal-ud-din** sent one of his officers and had Kaiqubad murdered. Jalal-ud-din then formally ascended the throne. With him began the rule of Khalji dynasty.

29. Administration of Jalal-ud-din:

Jalal-ud-din Khalji (1296 - 1316): There were many military campaigns during the reign of **Jalal-ud-din**.

30. Who took care of Jalal-ud-din Administration?

They were mostly organised and led by his nephew, Ala-uddin, the governor of Kara. One significant military expedition was against the **Deccan kingdom Devagiri**.

31. Whom did Ala-ud-din defeated?

Ala-ud-din, after defeating the Yadava king Ramachandra, plundered the city and returned with huge wealth.

32. How did Ala-ud-din captured the throne?

Ala-ud-din treacherously killed Jalal-ud-din after buying off the prominent nobles and important commanders with the wealth he had brought from the Deccan and declared himself as the Sultan of Delhi in 1296.

33. Conquests of Ala-ud-din:

Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296 – 1316) consolidated the Delhi Sultanate. The range of his conquests is impressive: in the Punjab (against the Mongols), in Rajasthan and in Gujarat.

34. Expedition in South:

- With his northern frontiers secure, he sent his chief lieutenant **Malik Kafur** into the southern parts who took even the distant **Madurai in 1310**.
- The **Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatias of Warangal, the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra and the Pandyas of Madurai** accepted Ala-ud-din's suzerainty.

35. What were the Importance of Ala-ud-din Administration?

- Ala-ud-din's **political and administrative** reforms were as impressive as his military conquests.

- Ala-ud-din undertook a survey of the agrarian resources around his capital **and fixed a standard revenue demand.**
- He entrusted the task of collecting the revenue to the military officers.

36. What were the new regulations of Ala-ud-din?

- Ala-ud-din established a system of forced procurement of food grains for **Delhi and other garrison centres.**
- The procurement prices were fixed and grain collected **as tax was stored in state granaries.**
- In order to ensure the enforcement of his new regulations, he employed spies who were responsible to report to him directly.

37. What was the State of the dynasty after his death?

Ala-ud-din died in 1316. The failure of his successors to retain power led to the seizure of power by **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq**, who founded the Tughluq dynasty.

38. What were the first actions of Ghiyas-ud-din?

One of the major tasks of Ghiyas-ud-din as the Sultan was **to recover the territories that the Sultanate** had lost during the turmoil following the death of Ala-ud-din.

39. Whom did Ghiyas-ud-din send to Warangal?

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq sent his **son Jauna Khan** to fight against Warangal. Jauna Khan defeated Pratabarudra of Warangal and returned with a rich booty.

40. Who founded Tughluqabad?

With this looted wealth, **Ghiyas-ud-din** is said to have laid the foundation of the city **Tughluqabad** near Delhi.

41. How did Muhammad-bin-Tughluq come to throne?

As Ala-ud-din treacherously killed his uncle, Jauna Khan was said to have killed his father and ascended the throne with title **Muhammad-bin-Tughluq** in 1325.

42. Give an account on Muhammad-bin-Tughluq:

- Muhammad-bin-Tughluq (1325 - 1351) was a **learned man.** Yet he was a person of cruelty.
- Ala-uddin had conquered, looted and left the old ruling families as his dependents.
- In contrast, Muhammad Tughluq dreamt of making the whole of **the subcontinent his domain.**

43. What were the first Mistakes made by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq?

- With the view to facilitating extended sovereignty, he shifted his capital from **Delhi to the centre of the kingdom, namely Devagiri.**
- He also changed its name to **Daulatabad.**
- When Muhammad himself decided that the move was a mistake, he ordered a return to Delhi as the capital again.

44. Ibn Battuta thought on shifting of Capital:

When Ibn Battuta, the **Morocco traveller** who was with the Sultan, returned to Delhi, he found Delhi 'empty, abandoned and had but a small population'.

45. Various Mistakes made by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq:

- Tughluq changed the Ala-ud-din's system of **revenue collections in grain and ordered that land revenue**, which was increased, should henceforward be collected in money.
- This proved disastrous during famines. When he discovered that the stock of coins and silver was inadequate for minting, he issued a token currency in copper.
- Tughluq increased **land tax in the Doab region**, which triggered peasant revolts.

46. What happened when token currency was introduced?

- Counterfeiting soon became order of the day and, as a result, the entire revenue system collapsed.
- Trade suffered as **foreign merchants stopped business.**
- This forced Sultan to withdraw the token currency and pay gold and silver coins in exchange. This move led the **state to become bankrupt.**

47. What was the end of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq?

Its founder after whom it was named, was a soldier formerly in Tughluq service. Madurai was proclaimed a separate sultanate in 1334. Bengal became independent in 1346. **Tughluq died on 23 March 1351.**

48. Who was Firoz?

Firoz (1351 - 1388), the son of Ghiyas-ud-din's younger brother, succeeded Muhammad-bin-Tughluq.

49. What was the attitude of Firoz?

Firoz could neither suppress revolts nor win back the provinces that had broken away. He also showed **no interest in re-conquering the southern provinces.**

50. Various good deeds of Firoz?

- Firoz rewarded Sufis and other religious leaders generously and listened to their advice.

- He also created charities to aid poor Muslims, built colleges, mosques, and hospitals.
- He adopted many **humanitarian** measures.
- He **banned inhuman punishments** and abolished taxes not recognised by Muslim law.

51. What were the measures taken by Firoz on Agriculture?

He promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalists and constructing many canals for irrigation. He laid out **1200 new gardens** and restored **30 old gardens** of Alaud-din-Khalji.

52. Who were the Various towns built by Firoz?

He had built new towns such as **Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Firozpur.**

53. How did Feroz died?

His own son Muhammad Khan revolted against him and Firoz Shah died in **September 1388**, at the age of **83**.

54. When did Timur came to India?

Timur's Invasion (1398): The sacking and massacre by Tamerlane or Timur of Delhi came a decade after Firuz Shah Tughluq died.

55. Who was Timur?

As a ruler of the region around **Samarkand in Central Asia**, Timur had occupied some parts in the north-west of India.

56. When did Timur Attacked Delhi?

Taking advantage of India's weakness, he entered India in **December 1398** and plundered Delhi. Punjab, besides the Delhi city, was the province that suffered most by Timur's raid.

57. What did Timur take away from india?

Timur, apart from carrying huge wealth in the form of **gold, silver, jewels**, also took along Indian artisans like carpenters and masons to work on monuments in Samarkand.

58. What happened after the Timur Invasion?

Though the Sultanate fragmented into a number of independent kingdoms, it endured **for 114 years more**, till the Mughal invasion.

59. Whom did Timur left behind to rule delhi?

Before leaving Delhi, Timur had left behind his representative **Khizr Khan as the governor** of the territories he had conquered (Delhi, Meerut and Punjab).

60. Who was the founder and the last ruler of Sayyid Dynasty?

He founded the **Sayyid Dynasty in 1414, which lasted till 1451**. The last ruler of this dynasty, **Ala-ud-din Alam Shah**, abdicated the throne in 1451.

61. Who was Sikandar Lodi?

In **1489**, Bahlol Lodi was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodi.

62. What were the achievements of Sikandar lodi?

Sikandar was a patron of arts and learning. He founded the **city of Agra** and made it his capital.

63. How did delhi sultanate came to end?

Sikandar died in **1517** and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Lodi, who was defeated by **Babur in 1526 in the Panipat battle**.

64. What was Sack of Chittor (1303)?

When Ala-ud-din's army overwhelmed the **Rajput army in Chittor** and in the context of threat of defeat, the men and women of the fortress, in accordance with their old custom, performed the rite of jauhar. According to this custom, left with no other way to survive, **the men would go out and die in the field of battle and women would burn themselves on a pyre**.

65. Islamic Art and Architecture:

The mansions of **high-ranking Muslim nobles, soldiers and officials were built first in cities and the neighbourhoods**. Around them, the mosques in the imperial style were constructed by successive Muslim regimes in Delhi.

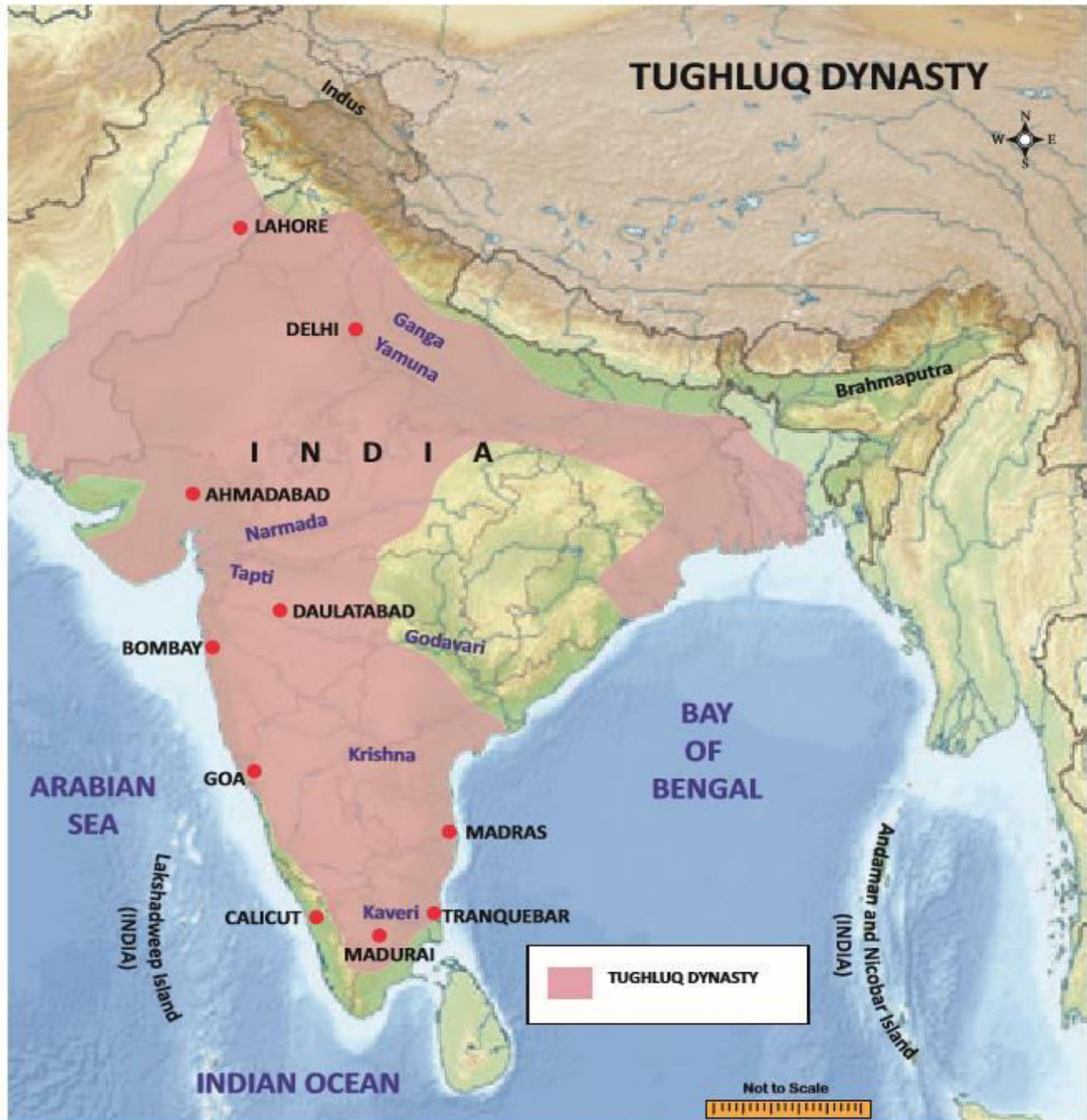
66. What is called Indo-saracenic Style?

The graceful decorations of doorways and walls with lines from the Koran made a distinct appearance in these buildings. The **shape of all these buildings was Persian**, while the decoration was Indian. So, it is called Indo-Saracenic architecture.

67. Important Monuments of Sultanate period:

Qutb Minar, Alai-Darwaza, Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki-Masjid, the tombs of Iltutmish, Balban and the forts of Daulatabad and Firozsabad were all constructed in this style.

68. Show the Extent of Tughluq Dynasty:



7th Social Science Lesson 3 Notes in English

3. Interior of the Earth

1. Explain about our mighty Earth:

The earth, our homeland, is a dynamic planet. The earth's surface **has lofty mountains, high plateaus, large plains and deep valleys etc.** The earth's surface is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside.

2. Mention the layers of the Earth:

On the basis of the study of earthquake waves the spherical earth is found to be three concentric layers. They are:

- The crust
- The mantle
- The core.

3. Explain the Crust and its Thickness:

The crust is the **outermost layer** of the earth. Its average thickness varies from **5 to 30 km**. It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.

4. What are Continental and Oceanic Crust?

Despite greater thickness, the continental crust is **less dense** than the oceanic crust because it is made of both light and dense rock types. The oceanic crust is composed mostly of **dense rocks such as basalt**.

5. Explain about Sial:

The upper part consists of granite rocks and forms the continents. It has the main mineral constituents are silica and alumina. So it is collectively referred to as Sial. It has an average density of **2.7g/cm³**.

6. Explain about Sima:

The **lower part is a continuous zone** of denser basaltic rocks forming the ocean floors, comprising mainly of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called Sima. It has an average density of **3.0g/cm³**.

7. The sial and the sima together form the earth's crust. Since the sial is lighter than the sima, the continents can be said to be **'floating'** on a sea of denser sima.

8. What is The Mantle?

The next layer beneath the crust is called the mantle. It is separated from the crust by a boundary called **Mohorovicic** discontinuity. The mantle is about **2,900 km** thick.

9. Explain the two parts of Mantle:

- The upper mantle with a density of 3.4 – 4.4g/cm³ extends down to 700 km
- The lower mantle having a density of 4.4– 5.5g/cm³ extends from 700 to 2,900 km.

10. What is the Core?

- The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. It is also known as barysphere.
- It is separated from the mantle by a boundary called Weichart-Gutenberg discontinuity.
- The central core has very high temperature and pressure. It extends **from 5,150 km to 6,370 km**. The average density of core is 13.0 g/cm³

11. Name the Various parts of Core:

- The outer core, which is rich in iron, is in liquid state. It extends between **2,900 – 5,150 km**.
- The inner core, composed of **Nickel and Ferrous** (Nife), is solid in state.

12. What are Earth Movements?

- The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the Lithospheric plates.
- Each plate, oceanic or continental moves independently over the **asthenosphere**.
- The movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates is termed as **tectonic movements**.
- The energy required to move these plates is produced by the internal heat of the earth.

13. Define Exogenic and Endogenic Forces:

- The forces which act in the **interior of the earth** are called as **Endogenic forces** and the forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as Exogenic forces.
- Endogenic forces sometimes produce sudden movements and at the **other times produce slow movements**.

14. Define Earthquake:

A **sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust** which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an earthquake. Earthquakes may cause widespread damage to life and property.

15. What is Focus and Epicentre?

The point where these **vibrations originate** is called the **focus** of the earthquake. The point of the earth's surface directly above the focus is called the **epicentre** of the earthquake.

16. Name the Instrument used to measure Earthquake:

The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as **seismograph**. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by the **Richter scale**. The numbers on this scale range from **0 to 9**.

17. Causes of Earthquake:

- The chief cause of earthquake is the **sudden slipping of the portion of the earth's crust** along fractures or faults.
- The movement of the molten rocks underneath the surface produce strains which break the rocks apart.
- The sudden shifting of landmass causes upheavals in the crust of the earth sending **vibrations or waves into the surrounding portions** of the earth.
- A violent or explosive eruption often causes the earth in its vicinity to quake. Earthquakes are often common in most volcanic areas.

18. Effects of Earthquakes:

- Earthquakes may cause changes in the earth's surface. Vibrations often set landslides in mountainous regions.
- A greater danger in **an earthquake is the falling of buildings**.
- Most of the houses which collapsed were made of mud and bricks and proved to be death traps. Fire is another great danger.
- Underground water system is **naturally disturbed by such movements**.

19. How does the Earthquake Originates?

An earthquake which originates **below or near the sea causes great disturbance in the water**. The floods and waves cause great loss of life, sometimes more than the earthquake itself.

20. Define Tsunami:

Tsunami, a **Japanese term**, is the name given to the **huge wave** caused in the sea by an earthquake. Tsunamis are **quite common along the coasts of Japan** and other regions in the Pacific Ocean.

21. Distribution of Earthquakes:

- The world's distribution of **earthquakes coincide very closely with that of volcanoes**.
- Regions of greatest seismicity are **circum-Pacific areas**, with the epicenters and the most frequent occurrences along the Pacific Ring of Fire. It is said that about 68 percent of earthquakes occur in this belt.
- Another **31 %** of earthquakes take place in **the Mediterranean-Himalayan belt including Asia Minor, the Himalayas and parts of north-west China**.
- The remaining percent of earthquakes are occur in **Northen Africa and Rift valley areas of the Red sea and Dead sea**.

22. Where does that Major Earthquake occurs in India?

- In India, the **Himalayan region and the Ganga-Brahamaputra valley** are prone to earthquakes.
- A number of earthquakes have been experienced in this region. Some of them were very severe and caused extensive damage, e.g., the earthquake of Uttar Kashi in 1991 and Chamoli in 1999.
- The Deccan Plateau, which was supposed to be comparatively free from the dangers of the earthquakes, has experienced two severe earthquakes in the past, **the Koyna earthquake in 1967 and the Latur earthquake in 1993.**

23. What are Volcanoes?

A volcano is a **vent or an opening** in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface. The opening is usually circular in form.

24. Name the Various Constituents of Volcanoes:

- The molten rock material within the earth, together with gases, is called **magma**. After it rises to the surface, it is called as **lava**.
- In course of time, lava and other materials flow out of a volcano accumulate around the opening and form a conical hill or a mountain vent is an opening or mouth of a volcano.

25. What is Caldera?

- The top of this cone is usually marked by a **funnel-shaped depression**, which is called a **crater**. If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a basin, it is called a caldera.
- Calderas are caused by violent explosions which blow away entire tops of great cones.

26. What are the Causes of Volcanic Activity?

- The temperature increases as the depth increases at the rate of **1°C for every 35 metres**.
- There is also great pressure. At a depth of about 15 km the pressure is about 5 tonnes per cm² of rock.
- Under these circumstances, the interior of the earth is in a semi-molten state called **magma**.

27. Why does the Volcanic Material Bursts?

The magma, under great pressure has the **capacity to dissolve great volume of gas**, some gases are also combustible. This makes volcanic material burst forth through the weak spots in the earth's crust.

28. What is Fissure Eruption?

Sometimes, magma rises **slowly to the surface and spreads over a vast area**. This is known as fissure eruption. Some plateaus and plains have been formed in this way, e.g., Deccan Plateau in India and the Colombian Plateau in North America.

29. What is Explosive Eruption?

If the magma rises quickly to the **surface, lava is thrown high into the atmosphere**. Besides lava, ash, steam, gases and pieces of rocks are also thrown out. This type of eruption is known as explosive eruption. The terrible explosion on the island of **Krakatoa (27th August 1883) in Indonesia is an example for explosive type of eruption**.

30. Explain the Viscosity of Water and Honey:

Honey has high viscosity, so it flows slowly, whereas water has low viscosity, so it flows easily.

31. How the Viscosity of lava Determined?

The viscosity of lava is determined by the **amount of silica and water in magma**. Highly viscosity lava is rich in silica and has little water. Low viscosity lava has little silica, but a lot of water. It moves rapidly forming smooth flows.

32. What are the different Types of Volcanoes?

The shape of a volcano depends on the type of lava and the force of the eruption. On the basis of shape, there are three types of volcanoes. They are

- Shield volcano
- Cinder-cone volcano
- Composite volcano

33. What is a Shield volcano?

A shield volcano is formed by quiet eruption of lava with a **low silica content**. Such a volcano has a wide base and a cone with gentle slopes. Volcanoes of the Hawaii islands are of this type.

34. What is a Cinder-cone volcano?

Silica-rich magma traps gases inside the volcano until enough pressure is built to push the magma out of the earth's crust. They are known as cinder-cone volcanoes. Many volcanoes of Mexico and Central America belong to this group.

35. What is a Composite volcano?

Composite volcanoes are made of **alternate layers of lava**, cinder and ash. They are also called strato volcano. St. Helens is an example of composite volcano.

36. How volcanoes are grouped according to their periodicity?

Volcanoes are also grouped according to their periodicity of eruptions such as active, dormant and extinct.

37. What are Active Volcanoes?

Active Volcanoes that **erupt frequently** are called active volcanoes. Most of the active volcanoes lie in the **Pacific Ring of Fire belt which lies along the Pacific coast**.

38. There are about 600 active volcanoes in the world, such as Mt. Stromboli in Mediterranean Sea, St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines. Mauna Loa in Hawaii (3,255m.) is the world's biggest active volcano.

39. What are Dormant Volcanoes?

Dormant volcanoes have **shown no sign of activity for many years** but they may become active at any time. It is also called Sleeping Volcano Vesuvius mountain of Italy, Mt Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Krakatoa of Indonesia are famous examples of this types.

40. What are Extinct Volcanoes?

The top of extinct **volcanic mountains have been eroded**. Mt Popa of Myanmar and Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya of Africa are examples of extinct volcanoes.

41. Distribution of Volcanoes in the world:

Volcanoes are located in a clearly-defined pattern around the world. They are closely related to regions that have been intensely folded or faulted. There are **about 500 active volcanoes and thousands of dormant and extinct ones**.

42. Where are the Places of Major Volcano occurrence?

- They occur along the **coastal mountain ranges, as off-shore islands** and in the midst of oceans, but there are a few in the interior of continents.
- The volcanic belts are also the principal earthquake belts of the world.

43. Name the three Belts of Volcanic Activity:

- The Circum – Pacific belt
- The Mid continental belt
- The Mid Atlantic belt

44. What is Circum Belt?

- This is the volcanic zone of the **convergent oceanic plate boundary**. It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of Pacific Ocean.
- This zone is popularly termed as **the Pacific Ring of Fire** which has been estimated to include two-thirds of the world's volcanoes.

45. What is Mid continental belt?

- This is the volcanic zone of **convergent continental plate** boundaries that includes the volcanoes of Alpine mountain chains, the Mediterranean Sea and the fault zone of eastern Africa.
- The important volcanoes are Vesuvius, Stromboli, Etna, Kilimanjaro and Kenya. Surprisingly, the Himalayas have no active volcanoes at all.

46. What is Mid Atlantic Belt?

This belt represents the divergent boundary of plates located along the mid Atlantic ridges. Volcanoes of this area are mainly of **fissure eruption type**.

47. Various Examples of Mid-Atlantic Belt:

Iceland is the most active volcanic area and is located on the mid-Atlantic ridge. **St. Helena and Azores Island are other examples.**

48. Earth is called as blue Planet. 71% of the earth is covered by water.

49. The crust forms only **1 percent** of the volume of the earth, **84 %** consists of the mantle and **15 %** makes the core.

50. What is the Radius of the earth?

The radius of the earth is **6371 km**.

51. What is Asthenosphere?

The asthenosphere is the part of the mantle that **flows and moves the plates of the earth**.

52. An earthquake of **2.0 on Richter scale** or less can be felt only a little. An earthquake over 5.0 on Richter scale can cause damage from things falling. A **6.0 on Richter scale** or higher magnitude is considered very strong and **7.0 on Richter scale** is classified as a major earthquake.

53. Name the three types of earthquake waves:

- P waves or longitudinal waves
- S waves or transverse waves

- L waves or surface waves

54. On **26th Dec 2004** Tsunami in the Indian Ocean swept coastal area of Indonesia, India, Srilanka, Thailand etc., They caused immense damage to life and property in the coastal area

55. What is Volcanology?

The scientific **study of volcanoes** are called volcanology. People who study volcanoes are called **volcanologists**.

56. What are Barren Island?

Barren island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about **138 km northeast** of the territory's capital. It is only in active volcano along the chain from sumatra to myanmar. Last eruption occurred in 2017.

57. **Stramboli** is known as the '**light house of Mediterranean sea**'.

7th Social Science Lesson 4 Notes in English

4. Landforms

1. What is endogenic Process?

The endogenic process (internal process) leads to the **upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface** at several places.

2. What is exogenic Process?

The exogenic process (external process) is **the continuous wearing down and rebuilding** of the land surface.

3. Define Gradation:

Gradation is the **process of levelling of highlands** through erosion and filling up of lowlands through deposition.

4. What is Weathering?

Weathering is the **breaking and falling apart into small pieces** of the rocks on the earth's surface.

5. Define Erosion:

Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, ice and sea waves. The eroded material is carried away by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited. This process of **erosion and deposition create different landforms** on the surface of the earth.

6. Where do the Rivers Originate?

The water flowing from its source to river mouth, along a definite course is called a River. Rivers generally originate **from a mountain or hill**.

7. What is River Mouth?

The place of origin of the river is known as its Source. The place **where it joins a lake or sea or an ocean** is known as the River mouth.

8. Define V Shaped valley:

The **running water in the river erodes the landscape**, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as 'V' shaped valley.

9. Define Tributary:

A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.

10. Define Distributary:

A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.

11. Define Waterfall:

Falling of river water **over a vertical step in the river bed** is called waterfall. It is formed when the soft rock are removed by erosion. E.g. Coutrallam falls across the river chittar in TamilNadu.

12. Which is the highest waterfall in world?

The highest waterfall is **Angel Falls of Venezuela** in South America.

13. What are the other major waterfalls?

The other waterfalls are Niagara Falls located on the border between Canada and USA in North America and Victoria Falls on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.

14. What is Plunge Pool?

Plunge pool is a hollow feature at the **base of a waterfall** which is formed by cavitation. Alluvial fan is a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plain or the foot-hills.

15. What is a Meander?

As the river enters the plain it **twists and turns forming large bends** known as Meanders. Eg. Meanders along the River Vellar near Sethiyathope in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

16. What is Ox-bow lake?

In due course of time the **meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cutoff lake**, also called an Ox-bow lake.

17. Define the term Meander:

The term 'Meander' has been named on the basis of Meander River of Asia Minor (Turkey), it flows through numerous curves and turns.

18. What is flood Path?

- At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas.
- As the river floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks.
- This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain. The raised banks are called levees.

19. Define Delta:

The velocity of the river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths form Delta.

20. How is Delta useful?

Deltas are excellent productive lands. They have **more minerals which favour cultivation**. E.g. Cauvery delta, Ganges delta, Mississippi delta.

21. Define Glacier:

A large body of ice moving slowly down a **slope or valley due to gravity** is called a glacier.

22. How are Glacier Grouped?

Glaciers are grouped into Mountain or Valley Glaciers and Continental Glaciers.

23. What is Continental Glacier?

The glacier covering vast areas of a continents with thick ice sheets. E.g. Antarctica, Greenland

24. Define Mountain Glacier:

Mountain or Valley Glacier is a stream of ice, flowing along a valley. It usually follows former river courses and are bounded by steep sides. E.g. The Himalayas and the Alps.

25. What is Cirque?

Cirque is a **glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall**, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression. E.g. Corrie – Scotland (United Kingdom), Kar – Germany.

26. What is Tarn Lake?

As the ice melts, they **get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes** in the mountains called as Tarn Lake.

27. What are Aretes?

When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, **the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridge** called Aretes.

28. What are Glacial moraines?

- U Shaped Valley is found beneath the glaciers which is **deepened and widened by the lateral and vertical erosion**.
- The material carried by the glacier such as rocks - big and small, sand and silt get deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.

29. What is a mushroom rocks?

In deserts you can see rocks in the **shape of a mushroom, commonly** called mushroom rocks.

30. What is Inselbergs?

- Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top.
- An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called Inselbergs. E.g. Inselberg in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.

31. What are sand dunes?

When the wind blows, it **lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures.** These are called sand dunes.

32. The crescent shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**.

33. What is Loess?

- When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called Loess.
- **Large deposits of loess are found in China.**

34. Northern China loess deposits are brought from the **Gobi Desert**.

35. What is coast line?

A part of the land adjoining or near the sea is called the Sea coast. **The boundary of a coast, where land meets water is called the Coast line.**

36. How coastal areas are formed?

The coastal areas are subject to change **due to wave erosion and wave deposition.** The erosion and deposition of the sea waves give rise to coastal landforms.

37. What is Sea Cliffs?

Sea Cliffs are **steep rock faces formed,** when the sea waves dash against them.

38. Define Sea waves:

Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called Sea Caves.

39. What is a Sea Arches?

As the cavities of sea caves become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remains, thus forming Sea Arches.

40. What is Stacks?

Erosion breaks the **roof and only walls are left**. These wall like features are called Stacks.

41. Define Beaches:

The sea waves deposit **sediments of sand and gravel** along the shores forming Beaches.

42. What is a Sand bar?

Sand bar is an elongated deposition of sand or mud found in the sea, almost parallel to the coast.

43. Which is the longest Beach?

The first longest beach in the world is the **Miami beach in South Florida in U.S.A.** The second longest beach in the world is the **Marina beach in Chennai.**

44. Define Lagoon:

Lagoon is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea. E.g. Chilka lake in Odisha, Pulicat lake in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Vembanad lake

7th Social Science Lesson 5 Notes in English

5. Population and Settlement

1. What is Population Geography?

Population Geography is a **study of demographic phenomena which includes natality, mortality, growth rates etc., through both space and time**. Increase (or) decrease in population indicates population distribution and growth.

2. Define Migration:

The **study of movements and mobility of population** is called migration. Among the human people from place to place the ancient origin is grouped under major races such as language and religion.

3. What are Races?

- Race has been defined as a **biological grouping within the human species**.
- The race is a group of people with more (or) less permanent distinguishing characteristics that are inherited.

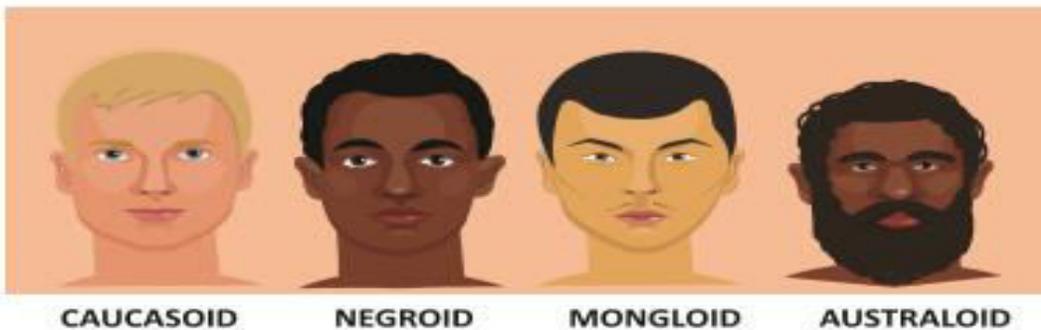
4. How do the Races Vary?

The most widely found human racial types are based on visual traits such as **head shape, facial features nose shape, eye shape and colour, skin colour, stature, blood groups etc.**

5. What are the Major Human Races of World?

The major world Human races are

- Caucasoid (European)
- Negroid (African)
- Mongoloid (Asiatic)
- Australoid (Australian)



6. Define Causasoid:

The Caucasoid is known as **European race**. This group is the one with fair skin and dark brown eyes, wavy hair and narrow nose. The **Caucasoid are also found in Eurasia**.

7. **Human geography** is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment

8. **Define Negroid:**

Negroid have the dark eyes, Black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. **They are living in different parts of Africa.**

9. **Define Mongoloids:**

The mongoloid race is commonly known as the **Asian-American race**. The mongoloid have the light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose. Such people are found in Asia and Arctic region

10. **Define Australoids:**

Australoids have wide nose, **curly hair dark skin, and short in height**. They are living in Australia and Asia.

11. **Races of India:**

India is said to be one of the **cradle lands of human civilization**. The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of Dravidian origin in northern India.

12. **Importance of Dravidian People:**

- The Dravidian people were pushed south when the Indo-Aryan came in later.
- South India was dominated by the three Dravidian kingdoms of **the chera, the cholas, and the pandyas**.
- The Dravidian languages are **Tamil, Telugu, kannada, Malayalam and Tulu** almost all the Dravidians live in the southern part of India.

13. **What is Religion?**

Religion means a particular system of faith and worship, which brings human being with human society. **Religion, is a symbol of group identity and a cultural rallying point.**

14. **What are the Classification of Religion?**

a) **Universalizing Religions**

Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

b) **Ethnic Religions**

Judaism, Hinduism and Japanese Shintoism.

c) Tribal or Traditional Religions

Animism, Shamanism and Shaman.

15. Define Language:

- Language is a great force of socialization.
- Language, either in the written or oral form, is **the most common type of communication**.
- Language promotes the transmission of ideas and the functioning of political, economic, social and religious systems.

16. Mention the Languages of India:

India has many languages and culture. Each state has its own language though **the national language is Hindi**, **22 major language** were spoken by about **97 percent population** of the country.

17. Various Languages followed in India:

- India follows, kashmiri Urdu Punjabi, Hindi Rajasthani, Gujarati, Bengali and Assamese etc., these language are followed in **North India**.
- The main language of the Dravidian family are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam etc., These languages are mainly spoken in **southern India**.

18. What is Settlement?

Settlement is a place where **people live and interact through activities** such as agriculture, trading and entertainment.

19. What is Rural Settlement?

A rural settlement is a community, **involved predominantly in primary activities** such as agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining.

20. What is Urban Settlement?

An urban settlement **engages in predominantly in secondary and tertiary activities**, such as industries, trade and banking.

21. How the Settlements Vary?

Site and situation refers to the location of the actual settlement. The initial choice of a site for a settlement depends on how it is useful for meeting our daily needs, like water supply, availability of farmland, building material and fuel etc.

22. What are the Patterns of Settlements?

Settlements also be classified into **Compact settlements and Dispersed settlement.**

23. Define Compact settlements:

- Compact settlement is also known as nucleated settlement.
- In this type large a number of houses are built very close to each other such settlement develop along the river valleys and fertile plains.
- In India compact settlements are found in the northern plains and the coastal plains of peninsular India.

24. Define Dispersed Settlements:

- Dispersed settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, areas of extensive cultivation.
- In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart and after interspersed with fields.

25. Where Dispersed settlements are found in India?

In India this type of human settlement is found in the **northern kosi tract, the Ganga delta, the Thar Desert of Rajasthan and the foot hills of Himalayas and the Niligris.**

26. What are Rural Settlement?

- Rural settlements are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available.
- People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture, along with the provision of other basic needs.
- Hence, they prefer to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains suited for cultivation.
- The availability of building materials like wood, stone and clay near settlements is another advantage, for settlements to be built.

27. Factors Influencing Rural Settlement:

- Nature of topography
- Local weather Condition
- Soil and water resources
- Social organization
- Economic condition

28. Pattern of Rural Settlement:

- The pattern of settlement has been defined as the relationship between a house or building to another.
- A rural settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and socio-economic factor.
- It is broadly classified under the following patterns, such as **Linear, Rectangular, Circular, Star like pattern etc.**

29. What is Linear Settlement?

In a Linear settlement, houses are arranged along the either side of a **road, railway line, river (or) canal, the edge of a valley, etc., e.g. the Himalayas the Alps, the Rockies.**

30. Define Rectangular Settlement:

The rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. **Such a Settlement is found in plain areas (or) inter montane plain. E.g., Sutlej.**

31. Define Circular Settlement:

Houses built around a central area are known as Circular pattern of settlements. Such Settlement develop around **lakes and tanks.**

32. What is Star like Pattern?

The Star like pattern of settlement develops on the sites and places where several roads converge and houses spread out along the sides of roads in all directions. **e.g. The Indo – Ganga plains of Punjab and Haryana.**

33. Define Pilgrim settlement:

Pilgrim settlement may come up around a place of worship (or) any spot with a religious significance. **E.g. Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu.**

34. Define Wet Point Settlement:

A wet point is a site with reliable supply of water from wells, tank, river, spring (or) pond in an area.

35. Define Dry Point Settlement:

- A dry Point settlement is located in **low lying areas in the regions of excessive dampness.**
- Dry point settlements are not affected by flooding, due to the landscape and the source of water.
- Such settlements are found in the coastal plains of Kerala and deltas along the east coast of India.

36. What is an Urban Settlement?

- The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are known as urban settlements.
- In other words, urban is related to cities and towns.
- The word urban is often used in terms of town, city, mega city, conurbation, megalopolis.

37. Classification of Urban Settlements:

The definition of urban area varies from one country to another. Some of the common basis of classification are

- Size of population
- Occupational structure
- Administration

38. Define Town:

- Town is a general name for an urban place, usually a settlement meeting a prescribed minimum population threshold.
- **Population more than 5000 people.**
- Based on the function that cities perform they can be classified into the following types of towns, such as administrative, cantonment, academic etc.,

39. What does a City Contain?

- The term City is generally **applied to large urban places with no strict definitions to separate it from smaller town.**
- City is a nucleated settlement which multifunctional in character, including an established central business district.

40. How Many people will live in city?

In India an urban place with more than one lakh population is considered as a city (**Population more than 1,00,000**).

41. What is a Mega city?

- A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than 10 million people.
- A mega city can be a single metropolitan area.
- E.g. Canton, Tokyo, Delhi, Mumbai are some of the examples of megacities.

42. Define Megalopolis:

- The word megalopolis is given for a large conurbation, when two or more large cities whose total population exceeds ten million.

- The region made up of cities between Boston and Washington D.C is a well-known megalopolis.

43. What are the Megapolis in India?

In India, **Kolkata** is the largest urban area which is a megalopolis. **Gandhinagar, Surat, Vadodara, Rajput in Gujarat** are the important megalopolis cities in India.

44. Define Conurbation:

A **Conurbation** is a region comprising of a number of cities, large town, and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form one continuous urban (or) industrially developed area.

45. Various Examples of Conurbation:

West Midland in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Randstad in the Netherlands are example of conurbations. Mumbai in Maharashtra, Gurgaon, Faridabad in Haryana, Noida in Uttar Pradesh are the conurbation cities of India.

46. World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that among other things a healthy city must have

- A Clean" and "Safe" environment
- Meets the basic needs of "All" its inhabitants
- Involves the "Community" in local government
- Provides easily accessible "Health service.

47. What is a Satellite Town?

- A satellite town is a town designed to house the over population of a major city, but is located well beyond the limits of that city.
- Satellite towns are generally located outside the rural urban fringe. In India most satellite towns are purely residential in character.

48. Various Satellite Towns?

Satellite towns occasionally present a look of twin towns such as **Dehri and Dalmianager** in Rohtas district of Bihar. They may be connected with roads. For e.g. Patna, Barauni, Varanasi and Hajipur.

49. What is a Smart City?

In an urban region, a city which is very much advanced in terms of infrastructure, real estate, communication and market availability is called a Smart City.

50. What are the first ten smart cities of India?

The first ten smart cities of India are **Bhubaneshwar, Pune, Jaipur, Surat, Ludhiana, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Solapur, New Delhi and Udaipur.**

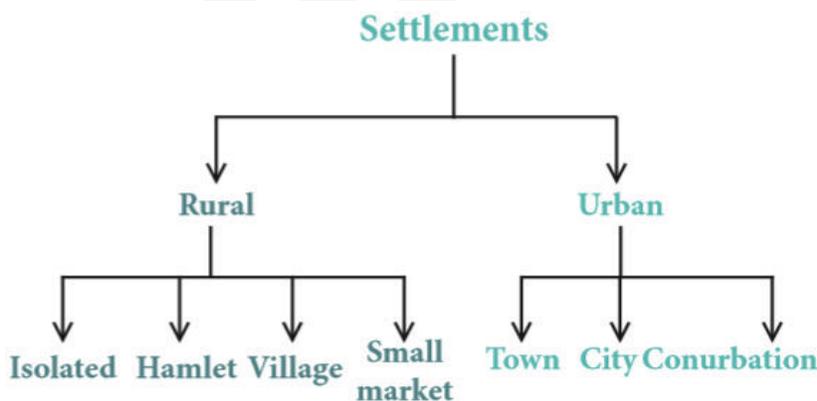
51. What the cities in Tamil Nadu under smart city Project?

Tamil Nadu has **12** major cities to be transformed as smart cities. They are Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli ,Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Salem, Vellore, Coimbatore, Thoothukudi, Dindugul and Erode.

52. Difference Between Rural and Urban Settlement:

Rural	Urban
Rural areas have predominantly primary activities (agriculture)	Urban areas have domination of secondary and tertiary activities (Industries)
Sparsely populated	Densely populated
Villages and hamlet	Cities and towns
Agriculture works	Non Agricultural works
Simple and relaxed life	Fast and complicated life

53. Define hierarchy of settlements:



54.

Date	Event
11 th July	World population day
21 st February	International mother language day
Third Sunday in January every year	World Religious day
21 st May	The World cultural diversity day

55. Major Religion and their Worship Places:

Religion	Place of worship
Buddhism	Vihara
Christianity	Church
Hinduism	Temple
Islam	Mosque
Jainism	Basadi
Juadism	Synagogue
Zoroqstrianism	Agiyari

7th Social Science Lesson 6 Notes in English

6. Equality

1. What is Equality?

Equality is **ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favorably** on the basis of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.

2. What was the Prof. Laski thought on Equality?

According to Prof Laski "Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward. **It means first of all absence of social privilege**, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid upon to all".

3. Explain the Importance of Equality:

- Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.
- The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality.
- The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

4. What is Social equality?

- Social equality means **that all citizen are entitled to enjoy equal status** in society.
- There should not be any **discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race**.
- All should have equal opportunity to develop their personality and to complete goals.

5. What is Civil Equality?

- Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizen.
- There should not be any **discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed**.
- Equal rights should be available to all the persons and nobody should be denied enjoyment of any rights.

6. Explain Rule of Law:

Rule of law is in force in England and in the eyes of law all are equal and equal treatment is given to all by the rule of law. In India the same rule of law is followed.

7. Rule of law was advocated by **A.V.Dicey**, the British legal luminary.

8. What was Political Equality?

All the democratic countries including India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens. It includes

- Right to vote
- Right to hold public Office
- Right to criticise the government

9. What was the election method followed in India?

- In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained **18years of age without any discriminations.**
- India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in the year **1952.**

10. What were the Various voting Rights of World countries?

In **Switzerland** the right to vote is given to women in **1971.** Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election.

11. What is Gender Equality?

- Gender Equality All human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without any limitations.
- Woman were not given equal rights and they were considered as weak as compared to man and they were placed in a secondary position to men.
- They should be treated equally.

12. What was UNICEF thought on Gender Equality?

UNICEF says Gender Equality "means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolections. **It does not require that girls and boys, or women and men, be same, or that they be treated exactly alike."**

13. As of 2017, gender equality is the **fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.**

14. What were the efforts taken by our ancient social activists?

Efforts were made by many social activists from the 19th century onwards. The noted champions of this cause were **Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar Dayanand Saraswati, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Tarabai Shinde, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain.** They worked hard to get equal status to the women.

15. What is Human dignity?

- Dignity means **self – respect**.
- Human dignity is the most important human right from which all other **fundamental rights derive. Dignity is the quality of being honorable, noble and excellent.**
- Every human being should be regarded as a very valuable member of the community.

16. Equality of Opportunity and Education:

- All the individuals should have similar chances to receive education.
- They should have similar opportunities to develop their personality.
- We need equality to get equal treatment in society. If we treat equality we can earn respect and dignity.

17. Equality in Indian constitution:

Almost the constitution all the countries in the world have guaranteed equality. Likewise, the constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing **Articles form 14-18.**

18. Articles on Equality:

- Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.
- Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
- Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.
- Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability .
- Article 18 - abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

19. Explain Article 21:

Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

20. How can we promote equality?

- Treating all fairly
- Creating an inclusive culture
- Ensuring equal access to opportunities
- Enabling to develop full potential
- Making laws and policies
- Education.

7th Social Science Lesson 7 Notes in English

7. Political Parties

1. What is party System?

In 1950 India became a democratic country. A vibrant democracy needs a strong political party system. **Party System is a modern phenomenon.** In a democracy people are able to voice their opinions on any subject.

2. What are Political Parties?

- Political parties are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who **agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society.**
- Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies.

3. What are the Basic components of Political Parties?

Any political party has three basic components

- the leader
- the active members
- the followers

4. Importance of political parties:

- Political parties are the backbone of democracy.
- Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government.
- They formulate public opinion.
- They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

5. How a Political Party is recognized?

A party is recognized if

- It has been engaged in political activity for five years.
- Its candidates secure at least six percent of total votes in the last general election.

6. What are the Characteristics of Political Parties?

- Political parties consist a group of persons of common goals and shared values.
- Have its own ideology and programme.

- Capture power only by constitutional means.
- Endeavour to promote the national interest and national welfare.

7. What is a Party 'manifesto'?

During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.

8. What is a Single Party System?

A system in which a **single political party has the right to form the government**. Single party is existed in the communist countries such as China, North Korea and Cuba.

9. What is a Bi – Party System?

- In Bi –Party system the power is **usually shared between two parties**.
- Of the two parties one becomes the ruling party and the other becomes opposition.
- Eg Bi-Party system can be seen in U.K. (the Labour Party and the Conservative Party) and in U.S.A (the Republican Party and the Democratic Party)

10. What is a Multi – Party System?

When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as **multi party system**. This type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden and Norway etc.

11. Party system in India:

Countries that follow a **federal system have two kinds of parties**. India's party system originated in the late 19th century. In fact India has the **largest number of political parties in the world**.

12. Various levels of Political Parties in India:

- In India we find the existence of political parties at **three levels**.
- They are National parties, Regional parties, and Registered but unrecognised parties (independent candidates). Every party in the country has to register with Election Commission.

13. What is an Election Commission?

The Election Commission of India is an **autonomous, constitutional** authority responsible for administering elections. Its **head quarter is located in New Delhi**.

14. What are Recognized parties?

- Parties that fulfill these criteria are called recognized parties.
- They are given a **unique symbol** by the Election Commission.

- A registered but unrecognized political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
- This party has to choose one symbol from free symbol 'poll panel' announced by the Election Commission.

15. Free symbols 'Poll panel':

As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free. A reserved symbol is meant for a **recognized political party**. A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.

16. What is a Majority Party?

- The Political Party whose **number of candidates elected is more than the others** is called the majority party.
- The Majority Party forms and runs the government.
- They select and appoint their ministers to run the government.
- They play a decisive role in making laws for the country.

17. What is a Minority Party?

Those with **lesser number of elected candidates** are called the minority party.

18. What is an Opposition Party?

- The party which gets **second largest number of seats next to the majority party** in the election is called the Opposition party.
- An effective opposition is very essential for the successful operation of the democracy. They are as important as that of ruling party.

19. Functions of Opposition Party:

- They check the autocratic tendencies of the ruling party.
- They critically examine the policies and bills introduced by the government.
- They raise their voice on the failures and wrong policies.
- They highlight important issues which are not acted upon the Government.

20. What was the Rank of the leader of Opposition Party?

The leader of the opposition party enjoys **the rank of Cabinet Minister**.

21. What is Coalition Government?

In a Multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government. In such a case, **some parties join together to form the government**. Such government is called Coalition Government.

22. Electoral Symbols and its importance:

- An electoral symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party.
- They play an important role in elections.
- They can be easily identified, understood, remembered and recognized by the voters.

23. Rules in allotting a Symbol:

- The Election commission has **stopped allotting animals** as symbols.
- The only exceptions are the **lion and the elephant**.
- The symbol of nationally recognized parties is standard throughout India.
- That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.

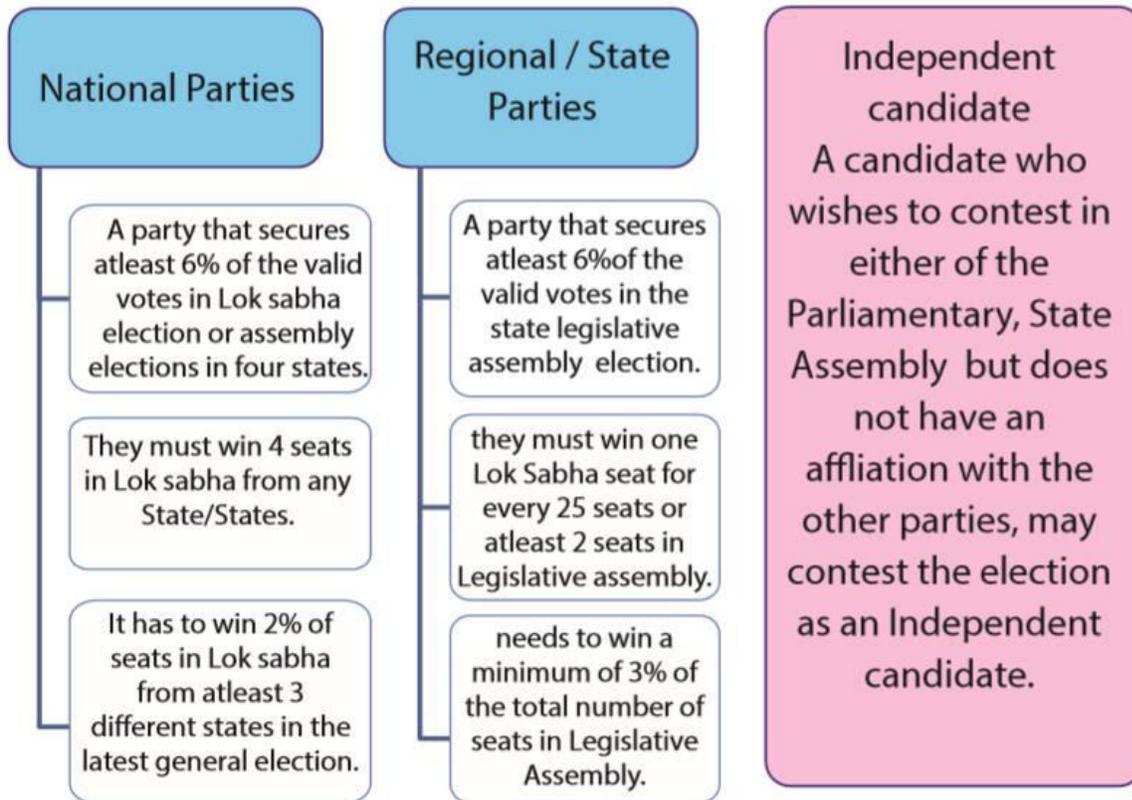
24. Symbols of State Parties:

State parties are allotted to **certain symbols that no other party can use the symbol in that particular state** but which different parties in different states can use the same symbol. (e.g Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and Jharkhand Mukti Morsha in Jharkhand use bow and arrow as their symbol).

25. Difference between National Party and State Party:

National Party	Regional /State Party
❖ National parties are political parties which participate in different elections all over India.	❖ Regional parties are political parties which participate in different elections but only within one state.
❖ It should be strong enough in at least four states.	❖ It should be strong enough in at least one or two states.
❖ It has an exclusive symbol throughout the country.	❖ A symbol is reserved for it in the state in which it is recognized. But the same symbol can be allotted to different parties in different states.
❖ It resolves State, National and International issues.	❖ It promotes regional and state interest.

26. What is the Criteria for Recognition?



27. How to form a Political Party?

Must get registered with Election Commission of India



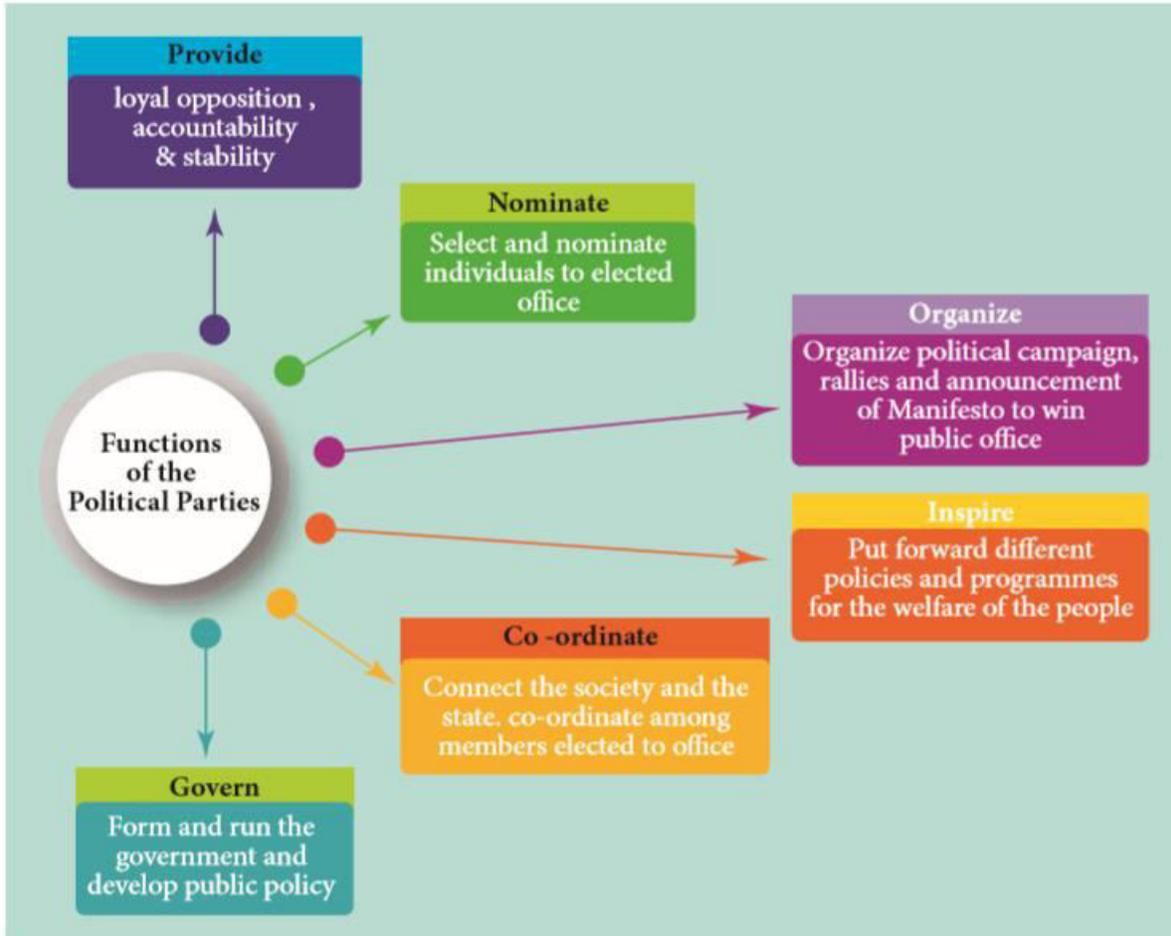
Must have atleast 100 members. Each member needs to hold a voting card.



Must write a Party Constitution



28. Various Functions of Political Parties:



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7th Social Science Lesson 8 Notes in English

8. Production

1. What is Production?

Production is a **process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs** in order to make something for consumption (the output). It is the act of creating an output, a good or service which has value and contributes to the utility of individuals.

2. Define Utility:

Utility means **want satisfying power of a product**. Utilities are in the nature of form utility, time utility and place utility.

3. What are the two Main activities of Economy?

There are two main activities in an economy, production and consumption. Similarly there are two kinds of people, producers and consumers.

4. What are the different types of Utility?

Utilities are in the nature of **form utility, time utility and place utility**.

5. Explain the Indian Economy:

Indian Economy is a Mixed Economy. Private and Public Sector are existing together.

6. Types of Production

There are three types of production

- Primary production
- Secondary Production
- Tertiary or Service Production

7. What is a Primary production?

- Primary production is carried out by **'extractive' industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction**.
- These industries are engaged in such activities as extracting the gifts of nature from the earth's surface, from beneath the earth's surface and from the oceans.
- Agriculture

8. What are Secondary Production?

This includes **production in manufacturing industry**, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials and intermediate goods, conversion of flour into bread or iron ore into finished steel.

9. What are Tertiary Production?

- Industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers.
- In fact, these services are supplied to the firms in all types of industry and directly to consumers.
- Examples cover distributive traders, banking, insurance, transport and communications. Government services, such as law, administration, education, health and defence, are also included.

10. Which sector contributed more to the GDP?

The most to the Gross Domestic Product of our country is contributed by the tertiary sector.

11. What are the Factors of Production?

- The inputs are classified and referred to as **land, labour, and capital**. Collectively the inputs are called factors of production.
- When the factors of production are combined in order to produce something, a **fourth factor is required**. Goods and services do not produce themselves but need some conscious thought process in order to plan and implement manufacture.
- This thought process is often called **Entrepreneurship and Organization**.

12. How Factors of production classified?

1. Primary Factors and 2. Derived Factors.

- **Primary factors are land and labour**. These are naturally given and without them no goods can be produced.
- **Derived factors are Capital and Organization**. These derived factors, when combined with the primary factors of production, raise total production.

13. Explain Land factor:

- Land as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which are provided free to man.
- It includes within itself several things such as land surface, air, water, minerals, forests, rivers, lakes, seas, mountain, climate, and weather.
- Thus, land includes all things that are not made by man.

14. What are the Characteristics of Land?

- Land is a Free Gift of Nature
- Land is fixed in supply
- Land is imperishable
- Land is a Primary Factor of Production
- Land is Immovable
- Land has some
- Land Differs

15. Adam Smith is known as Father of Economics and his Economics is wealth Economics. He wrote two classic works, "**The Theory of Moral sentiments(1759)**", and "An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations (1776)".

16. Define Labour:

Labour is the human input into the production process. **Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work'**

17. Characteristics of Labour:

- Labour is more perishable than other factors of production
- Labour is an active factor of production.
- Labour is not homogeneous.
- Labour cannot be separated from the labourer.
- Labour is mobile

18. Division of Labour:

- The concept 'Division of Labour' was introduced by the Adam Smith in his book '**An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations**'.
- Division of labour means dividing the process of production into distinct and several component processes and assigning each component in the hands of a labourer or a set of labourers, who are specialists in that particular process.

19. Why labour is more perishable?

It means labour cannot be stored. **The labour of an unemployed worker is lost forever for that day when he does not work.** Labour can neither be postponed nor accumulated for the next day. It will perish. Once time is lost, it is lost forever.

20. What are the Merits of division of labour?

- It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks.
- Facilitates the use of machinery in production, resulting in inventions. Ex. More's Telegraphic Codes.
- **Time and Materials are put to the best and most efficient use.**

21. What are the Demerits of division of labour?

- Repetition of the same task makes labour to feel that the work is monotonous and stale. It kills the humanity in him.
- Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labour to find alternative avenues of employment. **This results in increased unemployment.**
- Reduce the growth of handicrafts and the worker loses the satisfaction of having made a commodity in full.

22. What is a Capital?

Capital is the man **made physical goods used to produce other goods and services**. In the ordinary language, capital means money. In economics, capital refers to that part of man-made wealth which is used for the further production of wealth.

23. Explain Marshall thought on Capital:

All wealth is not capital but all capital is wealth. According to Marshall, **'Capital consists of those kinds of wealth other than free gifts of nature, which yield income'**.

24. What are the different Forms of capital?

- Physical Capital or Material Resources Ex. Machinery, tools, buildings, etc.
- Money capital or Monetary resources Ex. Bank deposits, shares and securities, etc.
- Human capital or Human Resources Ex. Investments in education, training and health

25. What are the Characteristics of Capital?

- Capital is a passive factor of production
- Capital is man-made
- Capital is not an indispensable factor of production
- Capital has the highest mobility
- Capital is productive
- Capital lasts over time
- Capital involves present sacrifice to get future benefits

26. Who is an Entrepreneur?

- An entrepreneur is a person who combines the different factors of production (land, labour and capital), in the right proportion and initiates the process of production and also bears the risk involved in it.
- **The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'**. In, modern times, an entrepreneur is called 'the changing agent of the society'.

27. What are the Characteristics of Entrepreneur?

- Identifying profitable investible opportunities
- Deciding the location of the production unit
- Making innovations
- Deciding the reward payment
- Taking risks and facing uncertainties

7th Social Science Lesson 9 Notes in English

9. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

1. How was the Vijayanagar Emerged?

The state of Vijayanagar continued to flourish for nearly **200 years**. Ultimately Vijayanagar's wealth and prosperity induced the Muslim Deccan kingdoms to launch a combined war against it. In **1565**, the **battle of Talikota**, finally they could succeed in crushing Vijayanagar Empire.

2. Who led the Foundation of Vijayanagar?

Empire Vijayanagara, the 'city of victory', was established in southern Karnataka by two brothers named **Harihara and Bukka**.

3. Why it was named Vijayanagara?

According to one tradition, **Vidyanaraya**, head of the **Saivite Sringeri** mutt, instructed them to abandon their service to the Tughluqs and rescue the country from Muslim authority. The new kingdom was called **Vidyanagara** for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyanaraya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara.

4. Name the four dynasties of Vijayanagar:

Four dynasties, namely

- Sangama (1336–1485)
- Saluva (1485–1505)
- Tuluva (1505–1570)
- Aravidu (1570–1646).

5. Sangama Dynasty:

- The fertile regions between the rivers **Krishna and Tungabhadra** and the **KrishnaGodavari** delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, **Bahmani and Odisha**.
- The valour of the first two brothers, **Harihara and Bukka**, of the Sangama dynasty protected the new kingdom from the superior forces of the Bahmani sultanate, which had been established about a decade after the foundation of Vijayanagara.

6. End of Sangama Dynasty:

- When King Bukka died, he had left behind a large territory to his son Harihara II to rule.
- **Harihara II's** impressive achievement was securing Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom.

- **Harihara's son Devaraya I** defeated **Gajapati kings of Odisha**. His successor Devaraya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
- He began the practice of recruiting Muslim fighters to serve him and to train him in the new methods of warfare.

7. Rise of Saluva Dynasty:

- After **Devaraya II**, the Vijayanagar Empire went through a crisis.
- The able commander of the Vijayanagar army, Saluva Narasimha, making use of the situation declared himself the emperor, after murdering the last ruler of Sangama dynasty, **Virupaksha Raya II**.
- But the **Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha** came to an end with his death. When Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty.

8. Who was Krishnadevaraya?

Krishnadevaraya who reigned for **20 years** was the most illustrious rulers of the Tuluva dynasty. His first step after ascending the throne was to bring under control the **independent chieftains in the Tungabhadra river basin**.

9. Importance of Krishnadevaraya:

- After succeeding in this effort, his next main target was **Gulbarga**. The Bahmani sultan, Mahmud Shah, had been overthrown and kept in imprisonment by his minister.
- Krishnadevaraya freed the sultan and restored him to the throne. Similarly, he forced a war on **Prataparudra, the Gajapati ruler of Odisha**.
- Prataparudra negotiated for peace and offered to marry off his daughter to him.
- Accepting the offer, Krishnadevaraya returned the territory he had conquered from **Prataparudra**.
- Krishnadevaraya, with the assistance of the Portuguese gunners, could easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda and subsequently take over **Raichur from the ruler of Bijapur**.

10. Why Krishnadevaraya is called as a Great Builder?

- Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for **harvesting rainwater**.
- He built the famous temples of **Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vithalaswamy in the capital city of Hampi**.
- He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple **gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram,'** in his honour.

11. Various Measures of Krishnadevaraya:

- He recruited a large army and built many strong forts. He imported large number of horses from **Arabia and Iran, which came in ships to Vijayanagar ports on the west coast**.

- He had good **friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arabian traders**, which increased the Empire's income through customs.
- Patron of Literature, Art and Architectural Interest of Krishnadevaraya:

12. Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as **Astadiggajas** adorned his court. **Alasani Peddana** was the greatest of them all. Another notable figure was **Tenali Ramakrishna**.

13. Battle of Talikota and the Decline of Vijayanagar:

- Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his younger brother **Achtyuda Deva Raya**.
- After the uneventful reigns of **Achtyuda Deva Raya** and his successor Venkata I, **Sadasiva Raya**, a minor, ascended the throne. His regent Rama Raya, the able general of the kingdom, continued as a de facto ruler, even after **Sadashiva Raya attained the age for becoming the king**.
- He relegated Sadasiva Raya to a nominal king. In the meantime, the sultans of Deccan kingdoms succeeded in forming a league to fight the Vijayanagar Empire. The combined forces of the enemies met at **Talikota in 1565**.

14. Results of Battle of Talikota:

- In the ensuing battle, known as **Rakasa Tangadi (Battle of Talikota)**, Vijayanagar was defeated. There was terrible human slaughter and pillaging the **capital city of Hampi**.
- All the buildings, palaces and temples were destroyed. The beautiful carvings and sculptures were desecrated. The glorious **Vijayanagar Empire had ceased to exist**.

15. Aravidu Dynasty:

Rama Raya was killed on the battlefield and his brother Tirumaladeva Raya managed to escape along with the king Sadasiva Raya. **Tirumaladeva Raya** moved to Chandragiri carrying all the treasures and wealth that could be salvaged. There he began the rule of **Aravidu dynasty**.

16. Which dynasty built the new Capital?

The **Aravidu dynasty** built a new capital at **Penukonda** and kept the empire intact for a time. Internal dissensions and the intrigues of the sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, however, led to the **final collapse of the empire about 1646**.

17. State administration of Vijayanagar:

- Kingship was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture. But in some instances, the reigning rulers, in order to ensure **peaceful succession, nominated their successors**.
- There were also instances of usurpation.

- **Saluva Narasimha** usurped the throne and it led to the replacement of **Sangama dynasty with Saluva dynasty**.
- The practice of appointing a regent to look after the administration, when a minor succeeded the throne, was also prevalent.

18. How the Empire was divided?

The empire was divided into different **mandalams (provinces)**, **nadus (districts)**, **sthalas (taluks)** and finally into **gramas (villages)**.

19. Structure of Governance:

- Each province was administered by a governor called **Mandalesvara**. The lowest unit of the administration was the village.
- Each village had a **grama sabha**. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village. The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephant corps.
- The army was **modernised and Vijayanagar** army began using firearms.
- The combination of firearm and cavalry made them one of the most feared armies in India.

20. Economic Condition of the Empire:

- The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the richest states then known to the world.
- Several foreign travellers, who visited the empire during the **fifteenth and the sixteenth** centuries, left behind glowing accounts of its splendour and wealth.
- The emperors issued a large number of **gold coins called Varahas**.

21. Role of Agriculture in Vijayanagaram:

- It was the policy of its rulers to encourage agriculture in different parts of the empire by following a **wise irrigation policy**.
- Apart from the state, there were wealthy landholders and temples that invested in irrigation to promote agriculture.

22. Whose records gave note on agriculture of Vijayanagar:

Abdur Razzaq, the visiting Persian emissary to Krishnadevaraya's Court, records the huge tank built with the help of Portuguese masons. Channels were constructed to supply water from the tank to different parts of the city. The city was well stocked with a variety of agricultural goods.

23. Cottage Industries:

- Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by numerous cottage-scale industries. The most important of them were **textile, mining and metallurgy**.
- Crafts and industries were regulated by guilds.

- Abdur Razzaq, the makes a reference to separate guild for each group of tradesmen and craftsmen.

24. Trade during Vijayanagar:

During the Vijayanagar Empire, inland, coastal and overseas trade flourished in goods such as **silks from China, spices from the Malabar region and precious stones from Burma (Myanmar)**. Vijayanagar traded with **Persia, South Africa, Portugal, Arabia, China, Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka**.

25. Contribution to Literature:

Under the patronage of Vijayanagar rulers, religious as well as secular books were written in different languages such as Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada and Tamil. **Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam. Ramakrishna authored Pandurangamahatyam.**

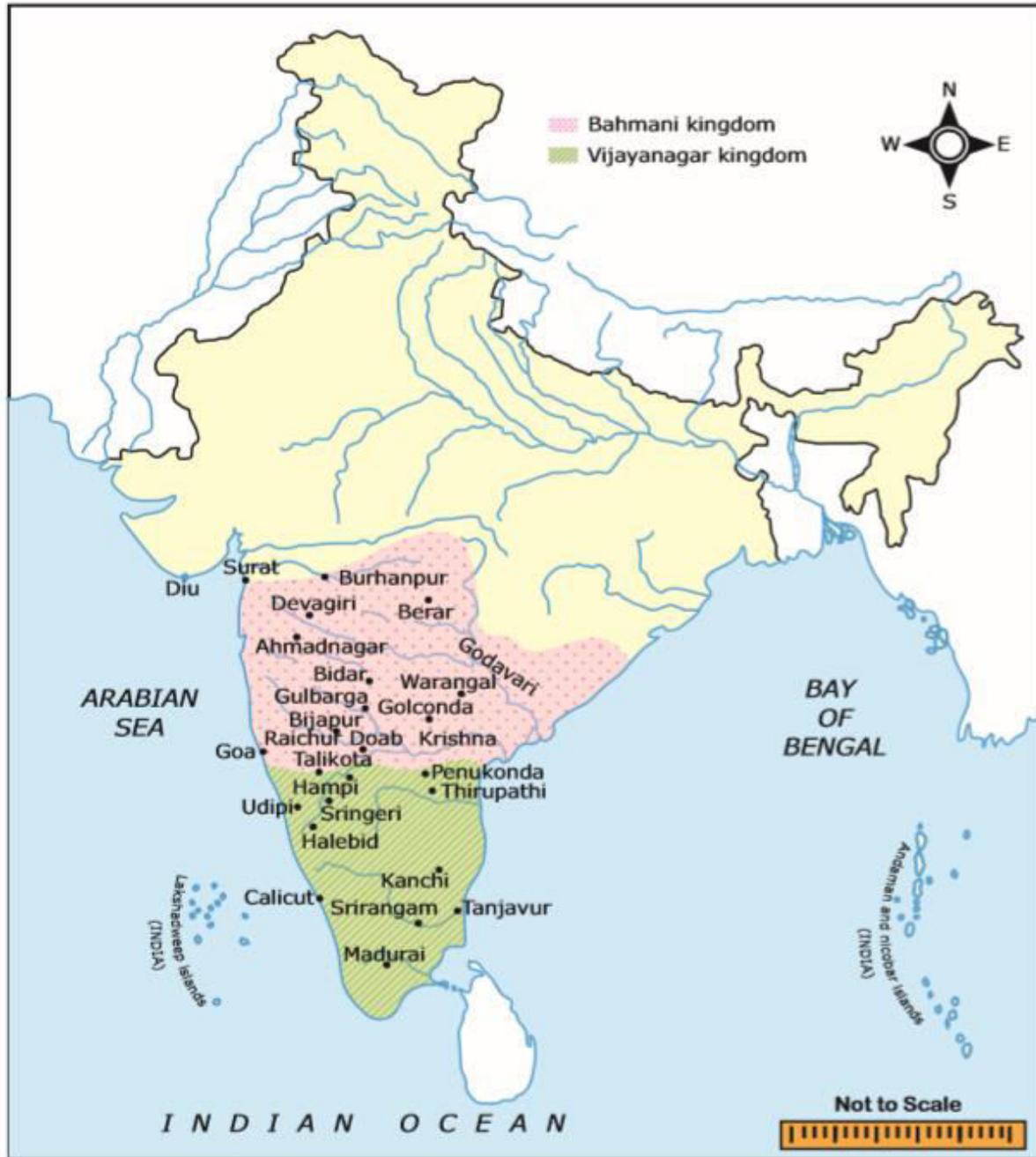
26. Famous scholars of Period:

Scholars like **Srinatha, Pothana, Jakkama and Duggana** translated Sanskrit and Prakrit works into Telugu.

27. Contribution to Architecture:

- The temple building activity of the Vijayanagar rulers produced a new style called the **Vijayanagara style**.
- Prominence of pillars and piers, in large numbers, and the manner in which they were sculptured are hallmarks of the Vijayanagara style.
- **Horse was the most common animal** to be depicted on the pillars.
- The structures have a mandapam (open pavilion) with a raised platform, generally meant for seating the deity on special occasions.
- These temples also have a marriage hall with elaborately carved pillars.

28. Extent of Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdom:



29. Foundation and Consolidation of the Bahmani Kingdom:

Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347. In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq.

30. Why capital was shifted?

In two years, **Alaud-din Hasan Bahman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga**. His successors found it difficult to organise a stable kingdom even around Gulbarga. So the capital was again shifted to **Bidar in 1429**. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

31. Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah (1347–1358):

- **Ala-ud-din Hasan ruled for 11 years**. His attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warangal, the Reddi kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu, led to frequent wars.
- Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called **tarafs**. A governor was appointed for each province.
- He commanded an army, was solely responsible for its administration and for the collection of the revenue.
- The system worked well under a powerful king, but its dangers became apparent during the reign of a weak ruler.

32. Muhammad Shah I (1358–1375):

- **Muhammad shah I succeeded Bahman Shah**. He waged two wars with Vijayanagar but couldn't gain from it.
- But his attack on **Warangal in 1363** earned him a large property and wealth, including the important fortress of Golconda and his treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

34. Importance of Muhammad Shah I:

- Muhammad Shah laid a solid foundation for the kingdom. His system of government continued even after the Bahmani kingdom disintegrated into five sultanates.
- He built two mosques at Gulbarga. One, the great mosque, completed in **1367**, measures **216 by 16 feet** and has a roofed courtyard.
- A large number of Arabs, Turks and notably Persians began to immigrate to the Deccan, many of them at the invitation of Sultan Muhammad I and there they had a strong influence on the development of Muslim culture during subsequent generations.

35. Successors of Muhammad Shah I:

- **Mujahid, the son of Muhammad shah, ascended the throne**.
- However, on his return to Gulbarga from the expedition against Vijayanagar, he was assassinated and the nephew of the conspirator, Daud, the uncle of Muhammad, was enthroned in **1378 as Muhammad II**.
- Muhammad II's reign was peaceful, and the sultan spent much of his time building his court as a centre of culture and learning.

36. Muhammad III (1463–1482):

- There were constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers over the fertile Tungabhadra–Krishna region.
- The threat also came from the north, especially from Malwa and Gujarat.
- The noteworthy ruler after eight and a half **decades (1377 to 1463) was Muhammad III (1463–1482)**.
- Muhammad III reigned for **19 years**. For most of these years, the lieutenant of the kingdom was Mahmud Gawan, the most notable personality of the time.

37. Who was Mahmud Gawan?

A Persian by birth, Mahmud Gawan was **well-versed in Islamic theory, Persian and Mathematics**. He was also a poet and a prose writer. The Bahmani king Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah greatly impressed by his wisdom and military genius, recruited him. He served with great distinction as **the Prime Minister under Muhammad III and contributed extensively to the development of the Bahmani kingdom**.

38. Importance of Gawan:

- Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms.
- He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder.
- In his war against the **Vijayanagar kings in Belgaum, he used gunpowder**.
- In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who often functioned as virtual kings, Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into eight provinces so as to limit the area under the rule of each governor and to make the provincial administration more manageable.

39. Various measures of Sultan:

- The sultan kept the other forts under his direct control.
- The royal officers who were given land assignments as pay were made accountable to the sultan for their income and expenditure.
- The administrative reforms introduced by Gawan improved the efficiency of the government, but curtailed the powers of the provincial chiefs, who were mostly Deccanis.
- So the already existing rivalry among nobles such as **Deccanis and Pradesis** (foreigners) further intensified and conflicts broke out.

40. End of Gawan:

- Gawan became a victim of this tussle for power.
- The **Deccani nobles grew jealous of his success and considered him as an obstacle to their rise**.
- They manipulated by forging a letter to implicate Gawan in a conspiracy against the sultan.

- Sultan, who himself was not happy with Gawan's dominance, ordered his execution.

41. Decline of Bahmani Kingdom:

- Gawan's execution prompted several of the foreign nobles who were considered the backbone of the state to leave for their provinces.
- After Sultan Muhammad III's death, Mahmud or Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in 1518.
- His long rule is noted for the beginnings of the process of disintegration.

42. After him, four of his successors on the throne were kings only in name. During this period, the Sultanate gradually broke up into five independent **Deccan kingdoms: Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.**

43. Architecture:

- The contribution of Bahmani kings to architecture is evident in Gulbarga.
- Archaeological excavations done in the site of the kingdom has helped to unearth palaces, halls of public audience, ambassadors' residences, arches, domes, walls and citadels. These finds are illustrative of their architectural skill.

44. Education:

- The founder of the Bahmani kingdom Alaud-din Hasan Shah was educated at Multan at the initiative of **Zabar Khan, a general of Alaud-din Khalji.**
- On his accession, he took special care in founding a school to educate his sons. His son Muhammad I was a patron of learning.
- He opened institutions for the purpose of educating the children of noble families in the art of soldiery. **Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king** was a linguist and a poet.

45. Various Educational centres in Bahmani Period:

- Later his successors founded schools in **Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar.**
- Boarding and lodging at the king's expenses were provided in these schools.
- **Mahmud Gawan's world famous madrasa in Bidar,** with a large library, containing a collection of **3000 manuscripts,** is illustrative of the importance given to scholarship and education by Gawan.

46. Eight ministers of the Bahmani state:

- **Vakil-us-saltana** or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign.
- **Peshwa** who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom
- **Waziri-kull** who supervised the work of all other ministers

- **Amir-i-jumla**, minister of finance
- **Nazir**, assistant minister for finance
- **Wasir-i-ashraf**, minister of foreign affairs
- **Kotwal** or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital
- **Sadr-i-jahan** or chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.

47. **Turquoise** is a semi-precious stone sky blue in colour. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in **Firdausi's Shah Nama**.

48. The Golconda Fort is located about **11 kilometres** from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height. The fort is popular for its acoustic architecture. **The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar**. It is believed that there is a secret underground tunnel, which leads from the Durbar Hall to one of the palaces at the foot of the hills.

49. **Amuktamalyada** is considered a masterpiece in **Telugu literature**. It relates the story of the daughter of **Periazhvar, Goda Devi (Andal)**, who used to wear the garlands intended for Lord Ranganatha before they were offered to the deity, and hence the name **Amuktamalyada who wears and gives away garlands**.

50. The site of the **city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Karnataka is now called Hampi**. Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.

51. **Bukka I's son Kumara Kampana** ended the sultanate in Madurai and succeeded in establishing Nayak kingdom there. The conquest of the Madurai Sultanate by the Vijayanagara empire is described in detail in the poem **Madura Vijayam composed by Kumara Kamapana's wife Gangadevi**.

7th Social Science Lesson 10 Notes in English

10. The Mughal Empire

1. How the Mughal Originate?

A new empire began in India with the arrival of the Mughal king Babur. Except for the brief reign of Sher Shah of Sur dynasty, the Mughal rule lasted from **A.D. (CE) 1526 to 1707**. After six Great Mughal Emperors, the empire began to disintegrate.

2. Babur:

- Zahir-ud-din Muhammad **Babur(1526–1530)**, popularly known as Babur, was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- Babur was the great grandson of **Timur (on his father's side)**.
- On his mother's side, his grandfather was **Yunus Khan of Tashkent**, who was known as the Great Khan of the Mongols and the thirteenth in the direct line of descent of Chengiz Khan.

3. Early age of Babur:

Babur was born on **14 February 1483**. He was named **Zahir-ud-din** (Defender of Faith) Muhammad. He inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was **12** years old. But he was soon driven out from there by Uzbeks. After 10 years of adversity, Babur established himself as the ruler of Kabul.

4. Foundation of the Mughal Empire:

- In Kabul, Babur set his sights eastward, reminded by the memory of Timur's Indian invasion.
- In 1505, the very year after he took Kabul, Babur led his first expedition towards India. He did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till **1524**.
- Dilawar Khan, who was **Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan**, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous **Battle of Panipat in 1526** and occupied Delhi and Agra. Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with Agra as its capital.

5. What were the Babur's Military Conquests?

- Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies at **Khanwa in 1527**.
- He won the war against the chief of **Chanderi in 1528** and prevailed over the Afghan chiefs of Bengal and Bihar in **1529**. Babur died in 1530 before he could consolidate his victories.

6. Importance of Babur:

Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian languages. He recorded his impressions about Hindustan, its animals, plants and trees, flowers and fruits in his autobiography **Tuzuki-Baburi**.

7. Humayun (1530–1540 and 1555–1556):

- Humayun, on his accession to the throne, divided his inheritance as per his father's will and accordingly his brothers, **Kamran, Hindal and Askari**, got a province each. Yet each of the brothers aspired for the throne of Delhi.
- Humayun also had other rivals and notable among them was the Afghan Sher Shah Sur, the ruler of Bihar and Bengal.

8. What were the Battles fought by Humayun?

- Sher Shah defeated Humayun at **Chausa (1539)** and again at **Kanauj (1540)**.
- Humayun, defeated and overthrown, had to flee to Iran. With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555.
- But he died in **1556** when he fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi.

9. Who was Sher Shah?

Sher Shah(1540–1545) was the son of the Afghan noble Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar. After overthrowing Humayun, Sher Shah started the rule of Sur dynasty at Agra. During his brief reign, he built an empire stretching from Bengal to the Indus, excluding Kashmir. He also introduced an efficient land revenue system. He built many roads, and standardised coins, weights and measures.

10. Who was Akbar?

After the **death of Humayun in 1556**, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

11. How did Akbar make the kingdom under his control?

Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty, soon captured Agra and Delhi in 1556. In the same year, Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the battle at Panipat (**Second Battle of Panipat, 1556**). As Bairam Khan was murdered in Gujarat, allegedly at the instance of Akbar who could not tolerate his dominance in day-to-day governance of the kingdom, Akbar assumed full control of the government. Akbar brought most of India under his control through conquests and alliances.

12. Conquests of Women Rulers with Akbar:

- Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India. His defeat of **Rani Durgavati**, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated, since the brave Rani did him no harm.

- Similarly, another woman ruler Akbar had to confront in South India was the famous **Rani Chand Bibi, regent of Ahmednagar**.
- The fight this woman put up impressed the Mughal army so much that they gave her favourable terms of peace.

13. Explain the Battle of Haldighati:

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569. In 1576, he won over **Uday Singh's son Rana Pratap at the Battle of Haldighati**.

14. Commercial Access to Arabia, Southeast Asia and China:

Akbar's conquest of Gujarat helped him to establish control over Gujarat's overseas trade with the Arabs and the Europeans. Akbar's military campaigns in **East Bihar and Odisha and victory over Bengal facilitated access to Southeast Asia and China**.

15. Military Campaigns in the North-West (1585–1605):

- Among other conquests of Akbar, the important were the campaigns he launched in the North–West of India. Akbar added Kandahar, Kashmir and Kabul to the Mughal Empire.
- His battles in the Deccan led to the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar.
- Under Akbar, the Mughal Empire extended from Kashmir in the north to Godavari in the south, and from Kandahar in the west to Bengal in the east. Akbar died in **1605** and his mortal remains were buried at **Sikandra near Agra**.

16. Akbar's Religious Policy:

Akbar realised that the gains of affection would be more enduring than the gains of the sword, made all out efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindu nobles and the Hindu masses. He **abolished the jizya (poll tax) on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims**.

17. His Relations with rajputs:

He married a girl of a noble Rajput family. Later, he married off his son to a Rajput girl as well. He appointed Rajput nobles to important and top positions in his Empire. **Raja Man Singh** of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once.

18. What was the Akbar's Religious tolerance?

- Akbar treated all the religious groups fairly with generosity of spirit.
- The Sufi saint **Salim Chishti and the Sikh Guru Ramdas** received Akbar's utmost respect and regard.

- Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built.
- In **Ibadat Khana**, a hall in the new **Fatehpur Sikri city**, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

19. Contributions to culture:

- Akbar was a great patron of learning. His personal library had more than four thousand manuscripts.
- He patronised scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.
- He extended his benevolence to authors such as **Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi and Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, the great storyteller Birbal**, competent officials like Raja Todar Mal, Raja Bhagwan Das and Raja Man Singh.
- The great composer and musician Tansen and artist Daswant adorned Akbar's court as well.

20. Who was Jahangir?

Akbar was succeeded by **Prince Salim**, his son through a Rajput wife, who was also named **Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World)**.

21. Who was the real ruler of Empire?

Jahangir was more interested in art and painting and gardens and flowers, than in running the government. So Jahangir's wife, **Mehr-un-nisa, known as Nur Jahan**, was the real power behind the throne. Jahangir carried on to some extent his father's traditions.

22. What made the relations of Mughals and Sikhs worse?

The toleration of religions of Akbar's time continued in Jahangir's time. But Jahangir ordered the execution of **Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan)** for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne. This resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals.

23. Who granted trading rights to foreigners?

Jahangir granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the English. **Thomas Roe**, a representative of **King James I of England**, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in **Surat**.

24. Who was Shah Jahan?

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as **Shah Jahan (King of the World)**. Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

25. Rule of shah Jahan:

- He led a campaign against **Ahmednagar** and annexed it in **1632**. Bijapur and Golconda were also conquered later.
- Some Maratha warriors, notably **Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father)**, entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals.
- So there was a sustained resistance in the Deccan to the Mughals from the Marathas too.
- Shah Jahan was intolerant towards other religions than Islam. In his reign came the climax of Mughal splendour, which is detailed in the next part of this lesson.

26. Last Days of Shah Jahan:

Shah Jahan fell ill in **1657** and a war of succession broke out among his four sons. Aurangzeb emerged successful after killing his three brothers, **Dara, Shuja and Murad**. Shah Jahan passed the last eight years of his life as a prisoner in the Shah Burj of the Agra Fort.

27. Who was Aurangzeb?

Aurangzeb (1658–1707), the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He assumed the title **Alamgir (the Conqueror of the World)**. He reigned for 48 years.

28. Harsh Rule of Aurangzeb:

He was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan. He tolerated no religion excepting Islam. He re-imposed the **jizya tax on Hindus and excluded** them from office as far as possible. Between **1658 and 1681**, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs. Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the **Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam)**. The kingdom came under repeated attacks of the Mughals, but it could not be subdued totally.

28. Relationship with Rajputs and Marathas:

Aurangzeb's hostility towards Rajputs led to prolonged wars with them. To make matters worse, his rebellious **son, Prince Akbar**, joined the forces of Rajputs and created troubles to him. Prince Akbar entered into a pact with **Shivaji's son Shambuji** in the Deccan. So Aurangzeb had to march to the Deccan in **1689**. In the Deccan, Aurangzeb brought Bijapur and Golconda into submission.

29. Stiff Resistance with Aurangzeb by Shivaji:

Shivaji had carved out a kingdom, proclaiming himself the **Emperor of Maratha State (1674)**. Aurangzeb could not stop the rise of Shivaji in the southwest. But he vanquished Shivaji's son and successor Shambuji, who was captured and executed by him.

30. How Aurangzeb lost control?

Aurangzeb remained in the **Deccan until his death in 1707**, at the age of nearly 90. By the end of Aurangzeb's rule, the **British** had firmly established their trade centres at **Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai)**. The **French** had their main trade centre in **Pondicherry (Puducherry)**.

31. The Mughal Administration and the various roles:

- The Mughals provided a stable administration in larger parts of India. **The Emperor** was the supreme head of the Mughal administrative system.
- He was the law maker, **the chief executive**, the commander-in-chief of the army and the final dispenser of justice.
- He was assisted by a council of ministers. The most important officials were the **Wakil (Prime Minister) and Wazir or diwan (in charge of the revenue and expenditure)**.
- **Mir Bhakshi** was in charge of the army. The Mir Saman looked after the royal household.
- The **Qazi was the Chief Judge. Sadr-us-Sudr** was minister for enforcing Islamic law (Sharia).

32. Provincial Administration:

- The empire was divided into several **Subhas (provinces)**.
- Each Subha was under the control of an officer called Subedar. The **Subhas** were further divided into districts called Sarkars.
- The **Sarkars** were subdivided into Parganas. A group of villages (Gramas) formed a **Pargana**.

33. Local Administration:

The towns and cities were administered by **Kotwals**. Kotwals maintained law and order. The administration of villages was left in the hands of **local village panchayats** (informal institution of justice in villages). The **Panchayatdars** (jury) dispensed justice.

34. Army of Mughals:

The Mughal army comprised **infantry, cavalry, war elephants and artillery**. The Emperor maintained a large number of trained and well-armed bodyguards and palace guards.

35. Importance of Mansabdari System:

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. According to this system, the nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service.
- Everyone in the service was given a **mansab**, meaning a position or rank. Mansabdar rank was dependent on **Zat and Sawar**.
- His salary was fixed on the basis of the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from **10 to 10,000**.
- The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary during Akbar's time. After him, it became hereditary.

36. Land Revenue Administration:

Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of Akbar. **Raja Todar Mal**, Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by **Sher Shah**. **Todar Mal's zabt** system was put in place in the north and north-western provinces.

37. What is Mansabdari system?

According to this system, after a survey, lands were classified according to the nature and fertility of the soil. The share of the state was fixed at one-third of the average produce for 10 years. During the reign of **Shah Jahan**, the **zabt or zabti** system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

38. What is Iqta system?

The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it **jagir**. It is a land tenure system developed during the period of Delhi Sultanate. Under the system, the collection of the revenue of an area and the power of governing it were bestowed upon a military or civil official now named **Jagirdar**.

39. Various position in Land administration:

- Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash. The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials.
- The **Amal Guzar** or the revenue collector of the district was assisted by subordinate officers like the **Potdar, the Qanungo, the Patwari and the Muqaddams**.
- Those appointed to collect the revenue from the landholders were called zamindars.
- Zamindars collected taxes and maintained law and order with the help of Mughal officials and soldiers. The local chieftains and little kings were also called zamindars.

40. Religious Policy of Mughals:

- The Mughal emperors were the followers of Islam. **Akbar** tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called **Din-I-Ilahi (divine faith)**.
- Jahangir and Shah Jahan also followed the policy of Akbar. Aurangzeb rejected the liberal views of his predecessors. As we pointed out earlier, he re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus. Art and Architecture of Mughals:

41. Babur introduced the Persian style of architecture to India by building many structures at **Agra, Biana, Dholpur, Gwalior and Kiul (Aligarh)**, but only a few of them exist today. Humayun's palace in Delhi, Din-i-Panah, was probably destroyed by Sher Shah Sur who built the Purana Qila in its place.

42. Art and Architecture during Shaer Shah:

The most prominent monument of Sher Shah's reign was his mausoleum built at **Sasaram in Bihar**. The **Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Panch Mahal** (pyramidal structure in five stories), **Rang Mahal, Salim Chishti's Tomb and Buland Darwaza** were built during Akbar's time.

43. Art and Architecture during Akbar:

Jahangir completed **Akbar's tomb at Sikandara** and the beautiful building containing the tomb of **Itmad-ud-daula, father of Nur Jahan**, at Agra.

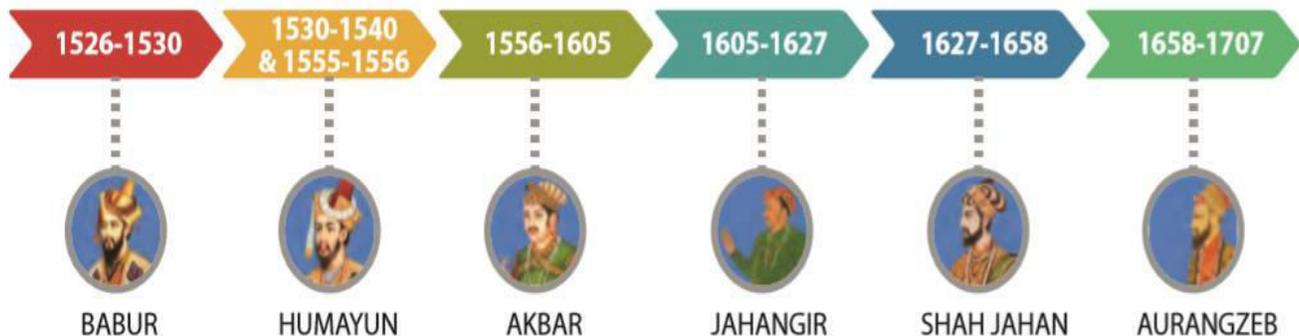
44. Art and Architecture during Shah Jahan:

Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour. The **famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels**, was made for the Emperor to sit on. Then rose the world famous **Taj Mahal**, by the side of the Jumna river at Agra. Besides Taj, he built the **Moti Masjid, the pearl mosque at Agra, the great Jama Masjid of Delhi and the Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am** in his palace in Delhi.

45. Art and Architecture during Aurangzeb:

During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage. The **Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad**, a mausoleum built by his son Prince Azam Shah as a loving tribute to his mother in the late seventeenth century, is, however, worth mentioning.

46. The Great Mughals:



47. Extent of Mughals under Akbhar:



48. Extent of Mughals under Aurangzeb:



49. Red Fort:

Red Fort, also called **Lal Qila**, in Delhi was the residence of the Mughal emperors. Constructed in 1639 by Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace of his fortified capital **Shahjahanabad**. The Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.

7th Social Science Lesson 11 Notes in English

11. Rise of Marathas and Peshwas

1. How did Maratha rise?

- The rising power of the Marathas in the south-west posed the real danger to the Mughal Empire.
- Shahji Bhonsle, Shivaji's father, an officer of the **Ahmednagar** State and later Bijapur, proved to be a thorn in the flesh of the Mughals, even in Shah Jahan's period.
- But it was his son, Shivaji, who attained glory among the Marathas as he could stop the Mughal Empire's expansion in the Deccan.

2. How did he build up the empire?

- Shivaji was a **gallant fighter, army general and a guerilla leader**. He built up a band of brave mountaineers, who were loyal to him.
- With their help, he captured many forts and gave Aurangzeb's commanders a tough time. The Mughal Emperor had to recognise the right of the Marathas to collect their Chauth tax all over the Deccan.
- Warfare opened opportunities for talented commanders who contributed to the vigorous expansion of Maratha power early in the eighteenth century.

3. Who were Peshwas?

The prime minister of Maratha rulers, called the Peshwas from the time of Shahu, held real power. Under the aegis of Maratha power, **the Peshwas continued their supremacy until 1761.**

4. Geographical Features:

- The physical features of the Maratha country developed certain peculiar qualities among the Marathas, which distinguished them from the rest of the people of India.
- During the sixteenth century, the sultans of **Bijapur and Ahmednagar** had recruited them to serve in cavalry.
- Their presence was helpful to the sultans in balancing the political ambitions of the Muslim soldiers in their service.
- The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders.
- It proved to be advantageous in guerrilla warfare for Marathas.

5. Bhakti Movement and the Marathas:

- The spread of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness of their identity and oneness.
- It promoted a feeling of unity, especially in terms of social equality, among the Marathas.

- In the Maratha region, the religious leaders were drawn from different social groups. **Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas were the noted Bhakti saints.**
- Tukaram and Ramdas had considerable influence on the life of Shivaji.

6. Literature and Language of the Marathas:

Marathi language and literature also served to develop unity among the people. Hymns composed in the Marathi language by Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes.

7. Shivaji:

- Shivaji, born in **1627**, grew up under the care of his mother, Jijabai, who influenced him with stories from the Hindu epics, Ramayana and the Mahabharatha.
- Shivaji's teacher and guardian, **Dadaji Kondadev**, trained him in the art of horse riding, warfare and state administration.
- At the age of **eighteen in 1645**, when he had just entered the military career, he successfully captured Kondana, a fort near Poona.
- The following year, he took the **fort of Torna**. Then he succeeded in conquering Raigarh, which was rebuilt by him.

8. Shivaji's Confrontation with Sultan of Bijapur:

- Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian **Kondadev (1649)**.
- He also got his father's jagir transferred to him, which was earlier looked after by Kondadev.
- The strength of his army was Mavali foot soldiers. With their help, Shivaji conquered many of the hill forts near Poona.
- He captured Puranthar from the Mughals. Shivaji's military raids angered the **Sultan of Bijapur**.
- He held Shivaji's father captive and released him only after Shivaji promised to suspend his military raids.
- Shivaji kept his word and remained at peace with Bijapur from then on till his father Shahji's death.
- During this period he toned up his administration.

9. Consolidation of Maratha Power:

- Shivaji resumed his raids after his father's death and **conquered Javali (1656) from the Maratha chief Chandrarao More.**
- He also reduced all the lesser Maratha chiefs around Pune to subordination.
- The soldiers of Bijapur from the hill fortresses acquired by **Sultan of Bijapur** were driven out and replaced with his own commanders.
- These moves and the defeat of Bijapur army sent to punish Shivaji alarmed the Mughal officials.

- When the Mughals made a punitive expedition, Shivaji boldly confronted them. In **1659** he killed **Afzal Khan**, a notable general of Bijapur.
- In **1663** he wounded and chased away the Mughal general and Aurangzeb's uncle Shaista Khan.
- To cap these bold acts, he audaciously directed his soldiers to plunder **Surat (1664)**, the major Mughal port on the Arabian Sea.

10. Shivaji and Aurangzeb:

- After Shivaji plundered Surat, Aurangzeb swung into action. An army under the command of a Rajput general, Raja Jai Singh, was ordered to destroy Shivaji and annex Bijapur.
- Shivaji finally sought peace, yielded the fortresses he had seized and accepted service as a **mansabdar in the Mughal** service for the conquest of Bijapur.
- He also agreed to visit the imperial court at Agra, on the advice of Jai Singh only to suffer humiliation, which led him to escape, by hiding in a basket.
- Aurangzeb was determined to stop the Maratha interference in his expeditions against the Deccan kingdoms.
- He attempted to patch up with Shivaji, but those efforts failed. In **1670**, the Mughal army was helpless when Shivaji again plundered Surat.
- In **1674**, Shivaji crowned himself by assuming the **title of Chhtrapati** and the coronation of Shivaji was celebrated with great splendour at Raigarh, as the occasion was the founding of a new kingdom and a new dynasty.
- Shivaji's aged mother Jijabai, who had lived to see her son crowned the king, passed away a few days after the coronation, with her life wish fulfilled.
- Shivaji spent his last years trying to bring his son Shambhuji into his ways as he had defected to the Mughals.
- He fell ill with fever and dysentery and died in 1680.

11. **Chhatra (parasol) pati (master or lord)**, is the Sanskrit equivalent of king or emperor, and was used by the Marathas, especially Shivaji.

12. Maratha Administration under Shivaji:

- Shivaji's political system consisted of three circles. At the centre was the swaraj. Shivaji was caring and would not allow the people to be harassed in any way.
- In the second circle, Shivaji claimed suzerainty, but he did not administer them himself.
- He protected the people from loot and plunder for which they were required to pay **Chauth (one-fourth of the revenue as protection money) and Sardeshmukhi (an extra one-tenth, as the chieftain's due)**.
- In the third circle, Shivaji's only objective was plunder. Deshmukhs held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and hundred villages.

- Each village had a **powerful headman (Patil)**, who was assisted by a village accountant of a keeper of records (**Kulkarni**).
- In the absence of a strong central government, these local community level officials functioned as the true government.

13. Army:

- Shivaji gave utmost attention to his army and training of its personnel. In the beginning, the backbone of his army was the infantry.
- But as his campaigns extended into the plains, his cavalry grew in size and importance.
- Every soldier was selected personally by Shivaji and was taken into service on the assurance of a soldier already in service.
- Shivaji took great care in the maintenance and security of his forts. Retired captains holding a high reputation were put in charge of guarding the forts. Ashtapradhan
- Shivaji designated eight ministers as the Ashtapradhan, each holding an important portfolio.
- Peshwa was the equivalent of a modern prime minister in the Maratha Empire. Originally, they were subordinates to the **Chhatrapati**.
- But, in course of time, especially from the time of **Sahu Maharaja, Peshwa became the de facto Maratha ruler while the Chhatrapati was reduced to the position of a nominal ruler.**
- Shivaji was influenced by the Mughal revenue system. The assessments were made on the actual yield, with three-fifths left to the cultivator and two-fifths taken by the government.
- In judicial administration, civil cases continued to be decided by the panchayat, the village council, while criminal law was based on the shastras, the Hindu law books.

14. Shambhuji:

- Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with Anaji Datto. There were family feuds splintering the Maratha kingdom.
- Durgadas of Rathore Marwar and Aurangzeb's rebel son Akbar arrived in Maharashtra and took shelter in Shambhuji's court. Aurangzeb viewed these developments very seriously and took all out efforts to finish off Shambhuji.
- Marathas under Shambhuji were in no position to resist the Mughals. Aurangzeb himself arrived in the **Deccan in 1681**.
- Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda. These two sultanates fell to **Aurangzeb by 1687**.
- In little over a year, Shambhuji was captured by the Mughals and, after torture, put to death.

15. Shahu Maharaja:

- Shivaji's grandson Shahu means honest, originally a name given by Aurangzeb to contrast his character with that of Shivaji) ruled from **1708 to 1749**.

- During the first half of the eighteenth century, consolidation of royal power was achieved through conferment of royal entitlements upon those who served Shahu.
- During **Shahu's 40-year reign** there was increase in the territory under the Maratha control, from which tribute was regularly extracted.
- More centralised and strong state structure also began to take shape.
- Every household, including that of landed household, profited from state employment.

16. Peshwas:

- **Balaji Vishwanath (1713–1720)** began his career as a small revenue official and became **Peshwa in 1713**.
- Much against the advice from his close circles, Shahu appointed 20-year-old Viswanath's eldest son Bajirao to occupy the office of Peshwa.

17. Bajirao (1720–1740):

- Bajirao decided to launch a major Maratha onslaught against the Mughals and the Nizam of Hyderabad. He assumed the powers of the commander-in-chief.
- He was wise in his choice of commanders for these campaigns. Instead of relying on the traditional elite group, namely Deshmukhs, he gave commands to the **Gaikwad, Holkar and Shinde or Scindhia** families who had been loyal to the emperor Shahu, his father Balaji Viswanath and to him.

18. The Prominent Maratha families:

- Gaikwad at Baroda
- Bhonsle at Nagpur
- Holkar at Indore
- Shinde or Scindhia at Gwalior
- Peshwa at Pune Bajirao proclaimed wars against Malwa and Gujarat and freed them from Mughal domination.
- The Mughal army and the troops of the **Nizam** that intervened on behalf of the Mughals were defeated.
- Bajirao succeeded in getting the recognition of Shahu as the king of Maharashtra and overlord of the rest of the Deccan, from which the tribute of **Chauth and Sardeshmukhi** could be legally collected by the Maratha officials.
- Bajirao centralised the fiscal functions in Pune. This helped to receive the prompt transmission of tribute from the Deccan.
- The Maratha army, which consisted of no more than **5000** horsemen and no artillery, had by **1720** had doubled in its size.
- Yet they were no match for the Mughals and the Nizam. The success of Marathas against the Mughals was mainly due to the weakness of the latter.

- The Maratha dominance in the Deccan is also attributed to the qualities of Maratha officials and generals who grew up under Shahu and the Peshwas.

19. Who was Balaji Bajirao?

- When **Balaji Bajirao(1740–1761)** was the Peshwa, Emperor **Shahu died (1749)**.
- A possible succession struggle among factions of the royal family was averted, thanks to the timely intervention of Balaji Bajirao.
- He summoned all the contending factions and forced them to accept the conditions he laid down.
- He decided that the capital of the kingdom would henceforward be **Pune, not Satara**.

20. How Balaji Bajirao used his powers?

- All power and authority was now concentrated in the Peshwas's office. Balaji Bajirao now commanded an army of paid soldiers.
- The Maratha peasant warrior band was reconfigured and its run came to an end.
- Maratha soldiers were not permitted now to retire from battle fields each year for the purpose of cultivating their land.
- Soldiers were required to live in forts and towns far away from their home.
- They were trained as **infantrymen as well as horsemen**.
- The large guns were nominally under the command of Maratha officers.
- But those who fired and maintained them were mostly Portuguese, French and British.

21. Condition prevailed during the Balaji Bajirao period:

- During the period of the **Peshwa Balaji Bajirao**, the northern frontiers of the Maratha state were rapidly touching Rajasthan, Delhi and the Punjab.
- At some point, the Maratha tributary regime extended itself to within fifty miles of Delhi.
- The Marathas launched raids from **Nagpur against Bihar, Bengal and Odisha**. Notwithstanding the conflict between the Marathas and the Nizam over Karnataka, Tamil, Kannada and Telugu regions were effectively brought under the control of the Marathas.
- Between **1745 and 1751** plundering expeditions were launched yearly by the Maratha chieftain Rahuji Bhonsle.

22. Maratha Administration under Peshwas:

- The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by a key official called the **Kamavisdar**. He was appointed by the Peshwa.
- He was empowered to maintain a small body of soldiers to police the administrative area, from where tribute or tax had to be collected.
- A small staff of clerks and servants were employed to maintain the revenue records. These records were randomly checked by the office of the Peshwa.

23. What was the important aspect of Revenue administration?

- A prospective tax or revenue collector who won the contract was expected to have a reputation for wealth and probity.
- He was required to pay a portion of the whole of the anticipated revenue – one-third to one half – either out of his own wealth or from the money borrowed from bankers.
- **Judging from the ledgers of correspondence and account books**, it is evident that the Peshwas were keen on accurate recordkeeping.
- The Peshwa regimes looked distinctly modern in comparison with the Mughals to whose fall they contributed militarily.

24. Battle with Ahmad Shah Abdali:

- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at **Panipat near Delhi in 1761**.
- The Marathas' attempt to extend their domain beyond Punjab was checked by the king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- Abdali invaded eight times before finally marching onto Delhi.

25. The Fall of Marathas:

- The Marathas were now divided among several commanders, who approached the battle with different tactics.
- Artillery decided the **battle in January 1761**. The mobile artillery of the Afghans proved lethal against both Maratha cavalry and infantry.
- The Maratha army was shattered and the surviving men took six months to return to Maharashtra from Panipat to report the tragedy.
- By then Maratha supremacy over the sub-continent was effectively over.

26. Kingdom of Marathas:



26. Responsibilities of the Ashtapradhan:

Pantpradhan / Peshwa	Prime Minister
Amatya / Mazumdar	Finance Minister
Shurunavis/Sacheev	Secretary

Waqia-Navis	Interior Minister
Sar-i-Naubat / Senapati	Commander-in- Chief
Sumant / Dubeer	Foreign Minister
Nyayadhish	Chief Justice
Panditrao	High Priest

27. Shambhuji:

- Shambhuji was under the wicked influence of his family priest Kavi Kalash.
- Kavi Kalash was the caretaker of Shambhuji in Varanasi during Shivaji's flight from Agra. He later brought **Shambhuji safely to Raigarh**.
- His dominance in the Court became absolute in course of time, as Shambhuji looked to his advice for everything. **Kavi Kalash** was a distinguished scholar and poet.
- But he was a practitioner of witchcraft. So the orthodox Hindus in the court had developed a deep hatred for him.
- When Shambhuji was captured by the Mughal army, he was found to be in the company of Kavi Kalash.
- So both of them were subjected to all forms of torture and then executed by the orders of Aurangzeb.

7th Social Science Lesson 12 Notes in English

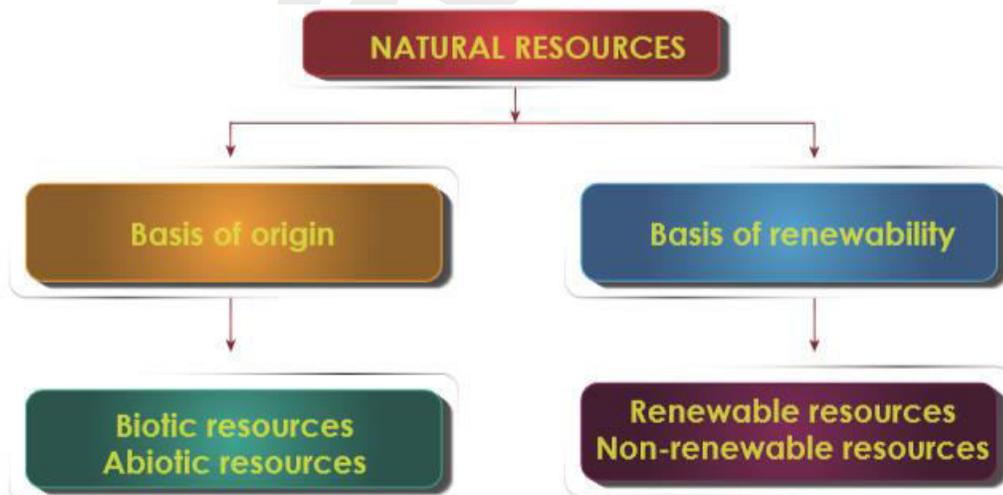
12. Resources

Introduction:

- A country's social, economic and political strength lies in the distribution, utilization and conservation of its resources. Anything which can be used for **satisfying the human needs is called resource**.
- Natural resources are resources that **exist without action of humankind**. Natural resources are obtained from environment.
- Many natural resources are essential for human survival. Resources always cannot be consumed in their original form, but they must be processed into usable commodities and usable things.

Importance of resource:

- Natural resources satisfy daily needs of man such as food, clothing and shelter.
- Natural resources also contribute **immensely to boost up a nation's economy**.
- On the basis of origin, resources may be divided into two types. They are:
- Biotic resources
- Abiotic resources



Biotic resources:

- Biotic resources are found in the Biosphere which are obtained from living and organic materials.
- It includes **forests, crops, birds, animals, fishes, man and materials** that can be obtained from them.

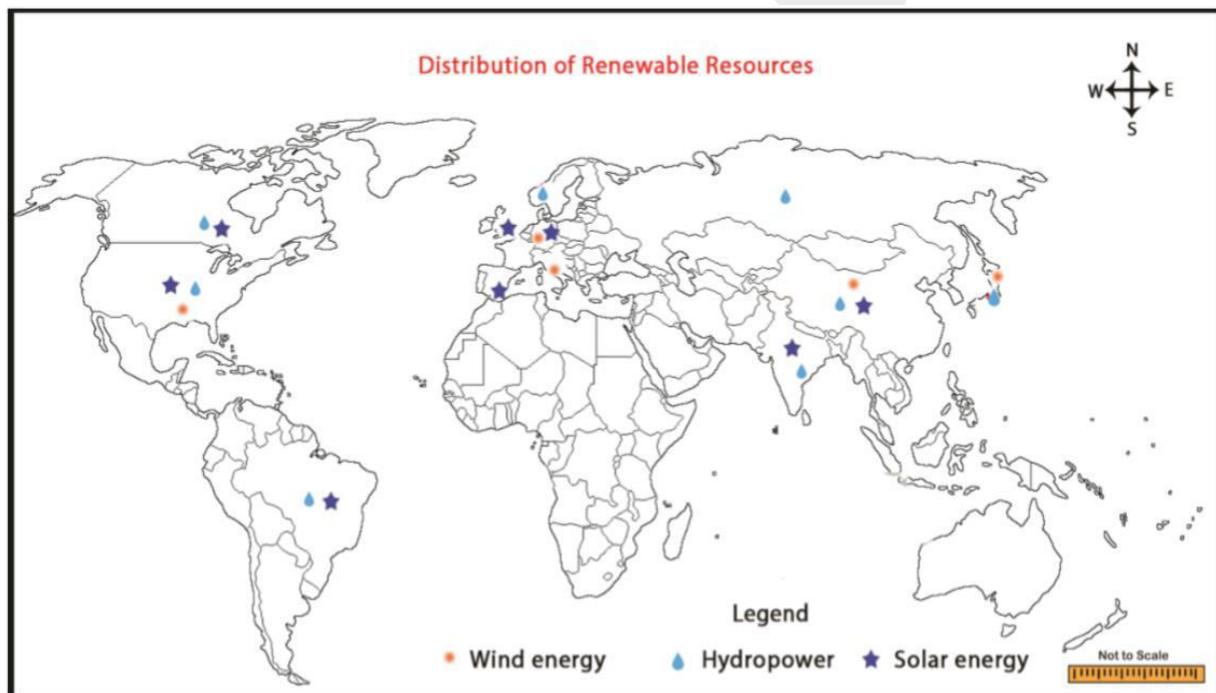
- Fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.

Abiotic resources:

- Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment.
- Examples of abiotic resources **include land, water, air, sunlight** and heavy metals including ores such as **gold, iron, copper, silver** etc. On the basis of renewability, resources can be divided into two types. They are: 1. Renewable resources 2. Non - renewable resources

Renewable resources:

- A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Renewable resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution.
- The use of renewable resources and energy sources is increasing worldwide. **Example: solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower.**



Solar energy:

- The sun produces energy in the form of heat and light. Solar energy is not harmful to the environment.
- **Photovoltaic devices or solar cells**, directly convert solar energy into electricity.
- Individual solar cell in group panel can perform small applications from charging calculator, watch batteries, to large such as to power residential dwellings.

- Photovoltaic power plants and concentrating solar power plants are the largest solar applications covering acres.
- **India, China, Japan, Italy and States of America** are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

Kamuthi solar power project:

- Kamuthi solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world. It is situated in Ramanathapuram District in Tamilnadu.
- The Kamuthi solar power project was completed on **21st September 2016**. Investment of this project is around **4,550 Crores**.
- The installed capacity of this project is **648 MW**.

Wind energy:

- Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines does not produce any emissions.
- In recent years, wind energy has become one of the most economical and renewable energy technologies.
- The Classic Dutch windmill harnessed the wind's energy hundreds of years ago. Modern wind turbines with three blades dot the landscape today, turning wind into electricity.
- Major wind energy producing countries are **United States, China, Germany, Spain, India, United Kingdom, Canada and Brazil**.

Major wind farms in India

S. No.	Wind Forms	District	State	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Muppandal	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	1,500
2.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	1,064
3.	Brahmanvel	Dhule	Maharashtra	528
4.	Dhalgaon	Sangli	Maharashtra	278
5.	Damanjodi	Damanjodi	Odisha	99

Hydropower:

- Water is considered as a great source of energy. At present, water is used for producing hydroelectric power.
- Hydroelectricity is generated from moving water with high velocity and great falls with the help of turbines and dynamos.
- Hydroelectricity power is the cheapest and most versatile source of energy out of all the known energy.

- Hydroelectric power is a renewable resource. **China, Canada, Brazil, United States of America, Russia, India, Norway and Japan** are some countries producing hydroelectricity. China is the largest producer of hydro-electricity.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Country	River	Installed Capacity in MW
1.	Three gorges Dam	China	Yangtze	22,500
2.	Itaipu Dam	Brazil and Paraguay	Parana	14,000
3.	Xiluodu Dam	China	Jinsha	13,860
4.	Guri Dam	Venezuela	Caroni	10,235
5.	Tucurui Dam	Brazil	Tocantins	8,370

S. No.	Hydro - electricity project	Installed Capacity (MW)	State
1.	Tehri Dam	2,400	Uttarakhand
2.	Srisaillam Dam	1,670	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	960	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Sardar Sarovar Dam	1,450	Gujarat
5.	Bhakra Nangal Dam	1,325	Punjab
6.	Koyna Dam	1,960	Maharashtra
7.	Mettur dam	120	Tamil Nadu
8.	Idukki dam	780	Kerala

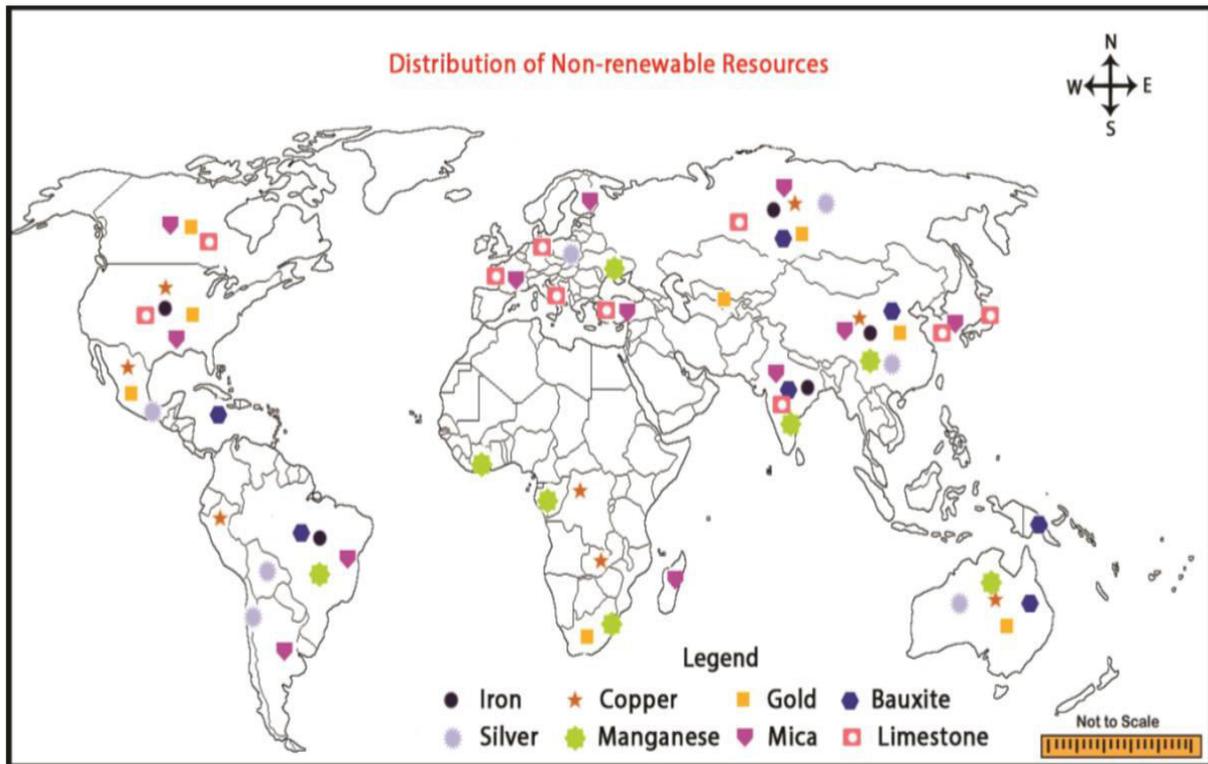
Three Gorges Dam:

Three Gorges Dam in China is the largest hydroelectricity project in the world. It's construction started in **1994 and ended in 2012**. The installed capacity of the dam is **22,000MW**.

Non-renewable resources:

- Natural resources that once consumed and cannot be replaced is called non-renewable resources. Continuous consumption of non-renewable resources ultimately leads to exhaustion.

- Examples of non-renewable resources include fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and mineral resources such as **iron, copper, bauxite, gold, silver and others**. Non-renewable resources can be divided into three types. They are:
 - Metallic resources
 - Non - Metallic resources
 - Fossil fuel resources



Metallic resources:

- Metallic resources are the type of resources that are composed of metals.
- These are hard substances, which are the good conductors of heat and electricity.
- Example for metallic resources are **iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, manganese**, etc.

Iron:

- Iron is the fourth most common element in the Earth's crust and the most widely available metal.
- Magnetite and hematite are the common ore for iron, which occurs normally in the rocks of the crust.
- Iron ore is the key raw material in making steel and **98%** of the iron ore extracted is used to make Steel.
- Pure iron ore is very soft, but its strength is increased many folds by adding small amount of carbon and manganese.

- It's low cost and high earth strength makes it usable in engineering applications, such as the construction of machinery and **machine tools, automobiles, construction of large ships, structural components of building, bridges etc.**
- Iron ore is mined in about **50 countries.**
- Among the iron ore producing countries **China, Australia, Brazil, India and Russia** are the principal producers accounting for **85%** of the world's total output of iron ore. These countries have **70%** of the total reserves of the world.
- **Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa** account for over **95** per cent of the total reserves of India. Iron ores found at Kanjamalai in Tamil Nadu.

Copper:

- Copper is one of the first metals known and used by man. Copper **ranks as the third** most consumed industrial metal in the world after **Iron and Aluminium.**
- Copper is good conductor of heat and electricity.
- About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.
- **Chile** is the world's number one country in the production of copper. Other copper producing countries are **Peru, China, United States, Congo and Australia.**

Gold:

- It is a rare and precious metal. Hence, it has high demand in world markets.
- Formerly, it was used for minting coins, but now it is used for making ornaments and in dentistry.
- It is regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth. China is the world's largest producer of gold.
- **Also, Australia, Russia, United States, South Africa and Canada** are the major producers of gold.
- Among these countries, **Australia has 9500** tons reserves of gold ore and it is world's leading country in gold ore reserves.
- **Karnataka is the largest producer of gold** in India.
- **Kolar Gold Field** is one of the deepest mines of the world.

Bauxite:

- Aluminium is produced from bauxite ore. There are several ores that contain aluminium but bauxite contains more aluminium.
- Aluminium has wide range of uses compared to other metals.
- Aluminium is light **in weight, tough and cheaper**, which makes it popular metal for constructional purpose.
- It is mainly used in the construction of aircrafts, ship, automobiles, railway coaches and etc.

- Aluminium is a good conductor of electricity and heat, hence, it is used for making electrical cables.
- It is highly resistant to corrosion. By the addition of small quantities of other metals to aluminium, it creates superior alloy than pure aluminium.
- E.g: Duralumin. Australia is the world's leading bauxite producer. Apart from that, China, Brazil, India, Guinea, Jamaica and Russia also play an important role in bauxite production.
- One fourth of the bauxite mineral deposits found in Guinea alone.
- **Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh** are the main bauxite producing states in India.
- The bauxite deposits are mainly found in the **Shervaroy hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu.**

Silver:

- Silver is also a precious metal like gold. It has a wider variety of uses than gold.
- It is used in making **jewellery, dentistry, photographic goods, electroplating industry and in the manufacture of luxury goods.**
- About two-third of silver is used for monetary purposes. Like gold, silver also resists corrosion. Mexico is the world's leading silver producer.
- Following **Mexico, Peru, China, Russia, Australia and Chile produce more silver.** More than 50% of silver is found only in South American countries.

Manganese:

- Manganese is a steel-grey, hard, shiny and brittle metal. The common ores of manganese are **Pyrolusite Manganese, Psilomelane and Rhodochrosite.**
- Manganese is essential for the production of good quality Steel. Manganese is used in making electrical batteries. It is also used as colouring material in **bricks, pottery, floor tiles.**
- Manganese compounds are used in making disinfecting liquids, bleaching powder, fertilizers etc. **South Africa is the world's leading producer of manganese.**
- The significant producers of manganese in the world are **China, Australia, Gabon, Brazil and India.**
- All these producers have large reserves of manganese and are significant exporters in the world.

Non-metallic resources:

Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals. These are not hard substances, and are not good conductors of heat and electricity. Example for non-metallic resources are **mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc.**

Mica:

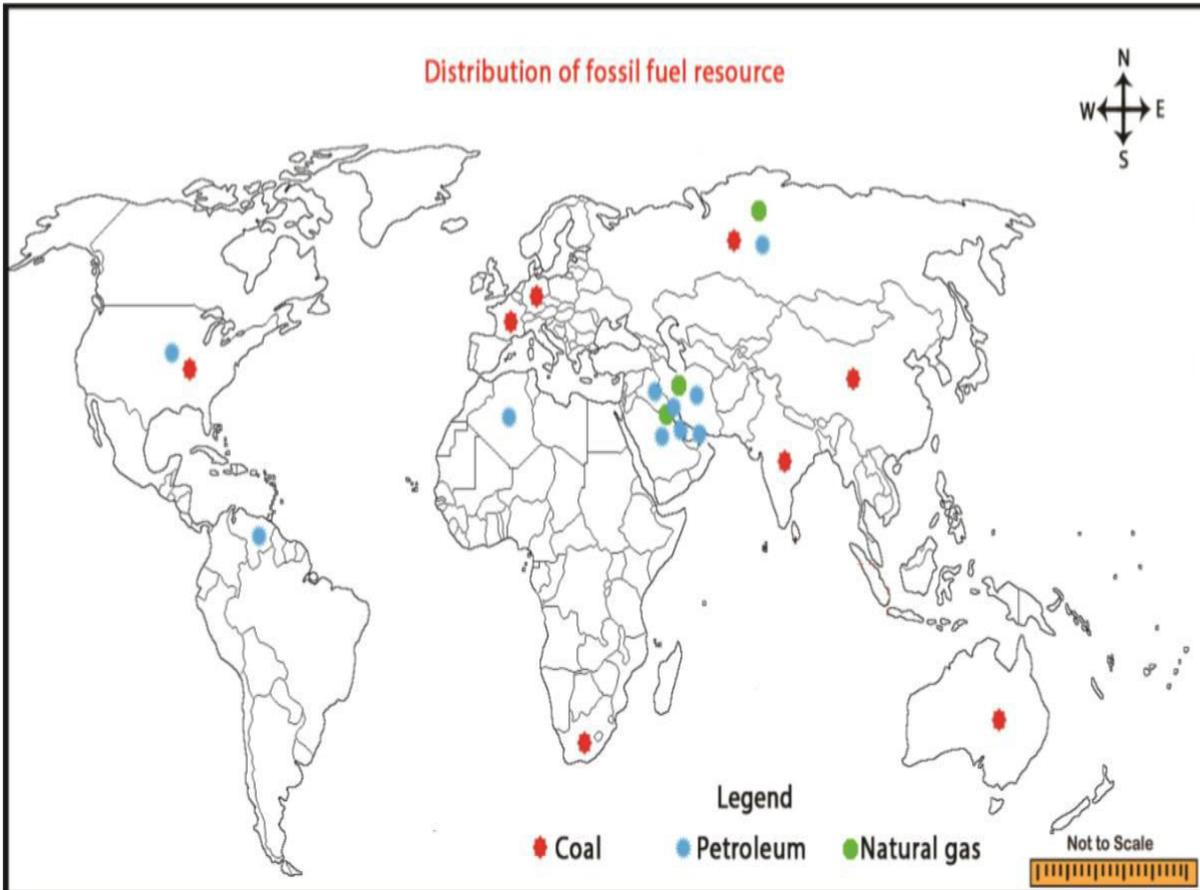
- **Muscovite and Biotite** are the common ores of Mica. It is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics industry.
- It is used as an insulating material in electrical industry. In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.
- China is the world's top producer of mica. **Russia, Finland, United States, Turkey and Republic of Korea** also play a major role in the production of mica.
- About 95 per cent of India's mica is found in just three states of **Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand**.

Limestone:

- Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera and molluscs.
- About **10%** of sedimentary rocks are limestones. Mostly limestone is made into crushed stone and used as a construction material.
- It is used for **facing stone, floor tiles, stair treads, windows sills** and many other purposes. Crushed limestone is used in smelting and other metal refining process.
- Portland cement is made from limestone.
- China produces more than half of limestone production in the world.
- Beside this, **United States, India, Russia, Brazil and Japan** also produce more Limestone. **Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu** Produce over three-fourths of the total limestone of India.
- In Tamil Nadu, Large scale limestone reserve found in **Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Ariyalur, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai** districts.

Fossil fuel resources:

- Fossil fuel resources are normally formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. They are often referred to as fossil fuels and are formed from hydrocarbon.
- When fossil fuels are burned, they become a great source of heat energy. Example for fossil fuel resources are coal, petroleum and natural gas.

**Coal:**

- This is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat.
- It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as **iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity.**
- Electricity produced from coal is called Thermal Power.
- Coal is classified into four types based on carbon content. They are: 1. Anthracite 2. Bituminous 3. Lignite 4. Peat. The leading coal producers of the world is China.
- Beside this, India, USA, Australia, Indonesia and Russia also produce more coal.
- The coal producing areas of India are **Raniganj in West Bengal, Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, Jharia, Dhanbad, and Bokaro in Jharkhand.**

Coal deposit:

- Most of the coal deposit that we use now, were formed about 300 million years ago.
- Much of the earth was covered with steamy swamps. As the plants and trees are dead, their remains were buried underneath the swamps.

- Eventually, they were transformed into coal beneath the ground due to excessive heat and pressure.

Petroleum:

- Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas.
- This is sent to refineries which process crude oil and produce variety of products like **diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants**.
- Petroleum and its derivatives are called **Black Gold** as they are very valuable.
- The chief petroleum producing countries are **Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Qatar**.
- The other major producers are **USA, Russia, Venezuela, Kuwait, UAE and Algeria**.
- The leading producers in India are Digboi in Assam, Bombay High in Mumbai and the deltas of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

Natural gas:

- Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface. It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.
- More than **50%** of the global natural gas reserves are found in United States of America, Russia, Iran and Qatar.
- In India, **Krishna and Godavari Delta, Assam, Gujarat** and some areas of offshore in Mumbai have natural gas resources.

7th Social Science Lesson 13 Notes in English

13. Tourism

Introduction:

- The word tourist was derived from an old English word “**tourian**” which refers to a person who travels out of his usual environment for not more than one year and less than 24 hours.
- The purpose of travel may be **religious, recreation, business, historical and cultural**.

The Basic components of Tourism:

- Tourism has become an important source of income for many regions and even for the entire countries of the world.
- Tourism is an essential part of the life of the society **because of its direct impact on social, cultural, educational and economic sector** of the nation and on their international relations too. The three main components of tourism are
 - Attraction
 - Accessibility
 - Amenities.
- These three components are together known as **A3 concept**.

Attractions:

Attractions mainly comprise of two types such as:

- Natural attraction
- Cultural attraction

Natural attraction includes landscape, seascape, beaches, climatic condition and forests.

Cultural attraction are historic monuments and other intellectual creations. Apart from this, cultural attractions also includes fairs and festivals.

Accessibility:

Accessibility means **reachability to a particular place of attraction** through various means of transportation such as road, rail, water and air. Transport decides the cost of travel and the time consumed in reaching or accessing a specific attraction.

Amenities:

Amenities are the facilities that cater to the needs of a tourist.

- Accommodations in terms of hotels, restaurants, cafes and other staying units.

- Travel organizers, Tour operators and Travel Agents
- Foreign exchange centres, passport and visa agencies
- Sectors related to Travel Insurance, Safety and Security

Types of Tourism:

From the ancient times, travel is a fascination for mankind. Tourism can be divided on the basis of nature, utility, time and distance as indicated below.

- Religious tourism
- Cultural tourism
- Historical tourism
- Eco-Tourism
- Adventure tourism
- Recreational tourism

Religious Tourism

- Religious tourism is one of the **oldest type** of tourism, wherein people travel individually or in groups for pilgrimage to a religious location such as temples, churches, mosques and other religious places.
- Religious tour to **Kasi (Varanasi)** by Hindus, to Jerusalem by Christians and to Mecca by Muslims are few of the examples for religious tourism.

Historical Tourism

It focuses on visiting historically important places like museums, monuments, archaeological areas, forts, temples and so on. **Angkorwat of Cambodia, Tajmahal of India and Pyramids of Egypt** are some of the examples to quote for Historical Tourism.

Eco-Tourism

Eco tourism typically involves travel to destinations where plants and animals thrive in a naturally preserved environment. Amazon rain forest, African forest safari, trekking in the slopes of Himalayas are the famous incredible Eco friendly attractions.

Adventure Tourism

Adventure tourism is a type of tourism involving travel to remote or exotic places in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities. For e.g. sky dive in Australia, Bungee jumping in New Zealand, mountaineering in the peaks of Himalayas, **rafting in the Brahmaputra River at Arunachala Pradesh.**

Recreational Tourism

This type of tourism aims at enjoyment, amusement or pleasure are mainly for '**fun activity**'. Waterfalls, hill stations, beaches, and amusement parks are the attractive spots for recreational tourism.

Apart from this, there are certain modern types of tourism, which got developed in recent years. They are

- Annual Holiday tourism
- Industrial Tourism
- Seasonal Tourism
- International Tourism
- Group Tourism
- Sports Tourism
- Health Tourism
- Farm and Rural Tourism.

Basic Elements of Tourism attractions

Certain elements are fundamental to attract tourists as travel destinations. They are

- Pleasant weather
- Scenic beauty
- Historical and cultural monuments

Geographical Components of Tourism

- **Landforms** : Mountains, Plateaus, Canyons, Valleys, Caves, Cirques, Sand dunes, Coral reefs, Cliffs, etc.
- **Water**: Rivers, Lakes, Waterfalls, Hot springs and Geysers, Snow and Glacier, Water Currents, Tides and Waves.
- **Vegetation**: Forest, Grasslands, Moors, Deserts etc.
- **Climate**: Sunshine, Clouds, Admirable Temperature, Rain and Snow.
- **Animal life**: (a) Wildlife : Birds, Game Reserves, Zoos. (b) Hunting and Fishing
- **Settlement features**: (a) Towns, Cities, Villages (b) Historical remains and Monuments

Tourism Attractions in India

- India is a country known for its gentle hospitality with spicy food and culture.
- Visitor friendly traditions with **varied life style, culture, heritage, colourful fairs and festivals are abiding attractions** for the tourists.
- All types of land form, varied climate, rich resources for eco and adventure tourism are the versatile specialty of India.

- Technological parks and science museums, pilgrimage centers with wonderful art and architecture are an added advantage for tourists.
- **Yoga, Ayurveda and Natural remedial Health resorts attract tourists** from all over the world.

Religious Tourism

- India being a multi-religious country, religious tourism is the most popular type of tourism.
- Various package tours are organized for the people to attend the religious rituals and to visit places of religious importance.
- Most famous religious spots of India are as follows:
 - Rameswaram - Tamil Nadu
 - Kanchipuram - Tamil Nadu
 - Varanasi(Kasi) - Uttarpradesh
 - Saranath - Uttarpradesh
 - Vaishnavadevi temple - Jammu & Kashmir
 - St. Francis Xavier Cathedral - Goa
 - Amritsar - Punjab
 - Monasteries of Ladakh - Jammu & Kashmir

Scenic attraction is a very important factor in tourism. **Scenery consisting of Mountains, Lakes, Waterfall, Glacier, Forests, and Deserts** are the major features attracting people to visit them. India is blessed with nature and gifted with immense beauty from rolling hills to deep valley and snow covered mountains to lush green carpet.

Hill Stations in India

- The Indian sub continent has seven principal mountains ranges and the largest of all is the Himalayas that lie in the northern part of India.
- Most of the Himalayan hill stations in India are located in states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have hill stations in the Western Ghats.
- Andhra Pradesh, Odisha have hill stations in the Eastern Ghats.



The beautiful hill stations in India

- Kodaikanal, Ooty - Tamil Nadu
- Nainital, Mussoorie - Uttarakhand
- Darjeeling - West Bengal
- Gulmarg - Jammu & Kashmir
- Shillong - Meghalaya
- Shimla, Manali - Himachal Pradesh
- Munnar - Kerala
- Gangtok - Sikkim

Water falls in India

- In India there are many spectacular and wonderful waterfalls covered by dense forest, huge walls of rock and lush green trees.
- Among these waterfalls, some are seasonal, while some are perennial.
- Few of **the amazing waterfalls are in swing during the monsoon season.**
- This season brings lot of tourists to these bubbling waterfall sites. Notable waterfalls of India are given below:

S.No.	Water falls	Geographical location
1.	Thalaiyar waterfalls	Horse tail type located in Dindugul district of Tamil Nadu
2.	Jog water falls	Segmented waterfall (Raja, Rani and thunder) located in Shimoga district of Karnataka.
3.	Nohkalikai waterfalls	Tallest plunge type of waterfall situated in the East khasi hill district of Meghalaya.
4.	Talakona waterfalls	It is the highest waterfall in Andhra Pradesh. A lot of medicinal herbs are seen around the region.
5.	Aathirappally waterfalls	The Niagara of India, is located in Thrissur district of Kerala.

Wild life and Bird Sanctuaries

Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

S.No.	Wildlife sanctuary	State	Animals
1.	Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	Tiger, Elephant , Bison, Deer
2.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	Tiger, Deer, Buffalo
3.	Ranthambor National Park	Rajasthan	Tiger
4.	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	Swamp Deer
5.	Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	Bengal Tiger
6.	Gir National Park	Gujarat	Lions
7.	Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	Bison, Leopard, Gaur
8.	Periyar National Park	Kerala	Elephant, Deer
9.	Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand	Tiger

- India possesses a wide range of forests and grasslands. Diversity of these lands makes it one of the hotspot for flora and fauna.
- The dense and dark forest of Indian States provides suitable habitat for a wide and an unique variety of animals and birds.
- **Royal Bengal Tigers, Indian Lions, Elephants, Rhinoceros, Indian leopard and Reptiles** are the major tourist attractions.
- Bird sanctuaries attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds.
- Diverse range of climate of India invite birds from remote places to feed, breed and to nurture their young ones in the Indian bird sanctuaries.

Bird Sanctuaries in India

S.No.	Bird Sanctuary	State
1.	Koonthankulam bird sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
2.	Kumarakom bird sanctuary	Kerala
3.	Bharatpur bird sanctuary	Rajasthan
4.	Mayani bird sanctuary	Maharashtra
5.	Uppalapadu bird sanctuary	Andhra pradesh
6.	Nal Sarovar bird sanctuary	Gujarat
7.	Nawabganj bird sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh

Beaches

- India is a country with **7517 km** long coastline comprising the most beautiful beaches bounded by Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal.
- Indian beaches are enriched with diverse coastal land forms filled with aquatic flora and fauna.
- Lush backwater in the lagoons of Kerala and picturesque beaches of Goa such as **calangute, Aguda** are the notable tourist destinations for water sports activities.
- The most charming and enchanting beaches of India are listed below.

S.No.	Beaches	State	Geographical features
1.	Dhanushkodi	Tamil Nadu	Turquoise blue sea water
2.	Varkala Beach	Kerala	Sea Cliffs for wonderful sunset views
3.	Tarkarli Beach	Maharashtia	Coral reefs and marine adventure
4.	OM Beach	Karnataka	Two semi circular caves that join together forming the inverted symbol of OM
5.	Aguda Beach	Goa	A huge hill dominates the southern side of the beach.
6.	Marari Beach	Kerala	Saddle like rock(Hammock) Beach

Tourist Attraction in Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu has various tourist attractions like **religious centres, spiritual retreat centres, beaches, hill stations, waterfalls, wildlife, art, culture, architecture, crafts, heritage monuments etc.**

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has recognized the importance of tourism long ago and facilitated its development in desired directions.
- Exploring new avenues like medical tourism and adventure tourism in the past decades have helped Tamil Nadu tourism to achieve more than twenty percent annual growth.
- Tamil Nadu earns the largest share of income from tourism in India.

Religious Tourism

- Tamil Nadu is a state popularly known as land of Temples and has been the greatest source for spiritual rejuvenation for travellers all over the world.
- The state is home to around **33,000 ancient temples** that mainly belongs to Dravidian style of architecture.
- Some of the world renowned religious destinations are as follows:
- Thanjavur Big temple
- Madurai Meenakshi temple
- Rameswaram Ramanathaswami temple
- Temples of Kancheepuram
- Velankanni Madha church
- Nagore Dargah

Hill Stations in Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu being situated in the Southern end of the Western and Eastern Ghats, is the home for several hill stations.
- Popular among them are **Udagamandalam (Ooty), Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Coonoor, Valparai, Yelagiri, Sirumalai, Kalrayan Hills and Palani Hills, Shevroy hills and Cardamom Hills.**
- They are also abodes of thick forest and wild life.
- Ooty - Queen of Hills
- Yercaud - Lake forest (Poor Man's Ooty)
- Yelagiri - 14 hairpin bends
- Kodaikanal - Princess of Hill Stations
- Kotagiri - Green Hills
- Velliangiri Hills - Kailash of the South
- Kolli Hills - motor able terrain with 70 hairpin bends
- Anaimalai Hills - Top slip
- Meghamalai - High wavy mountains
- Javadi - Nature's Heaven

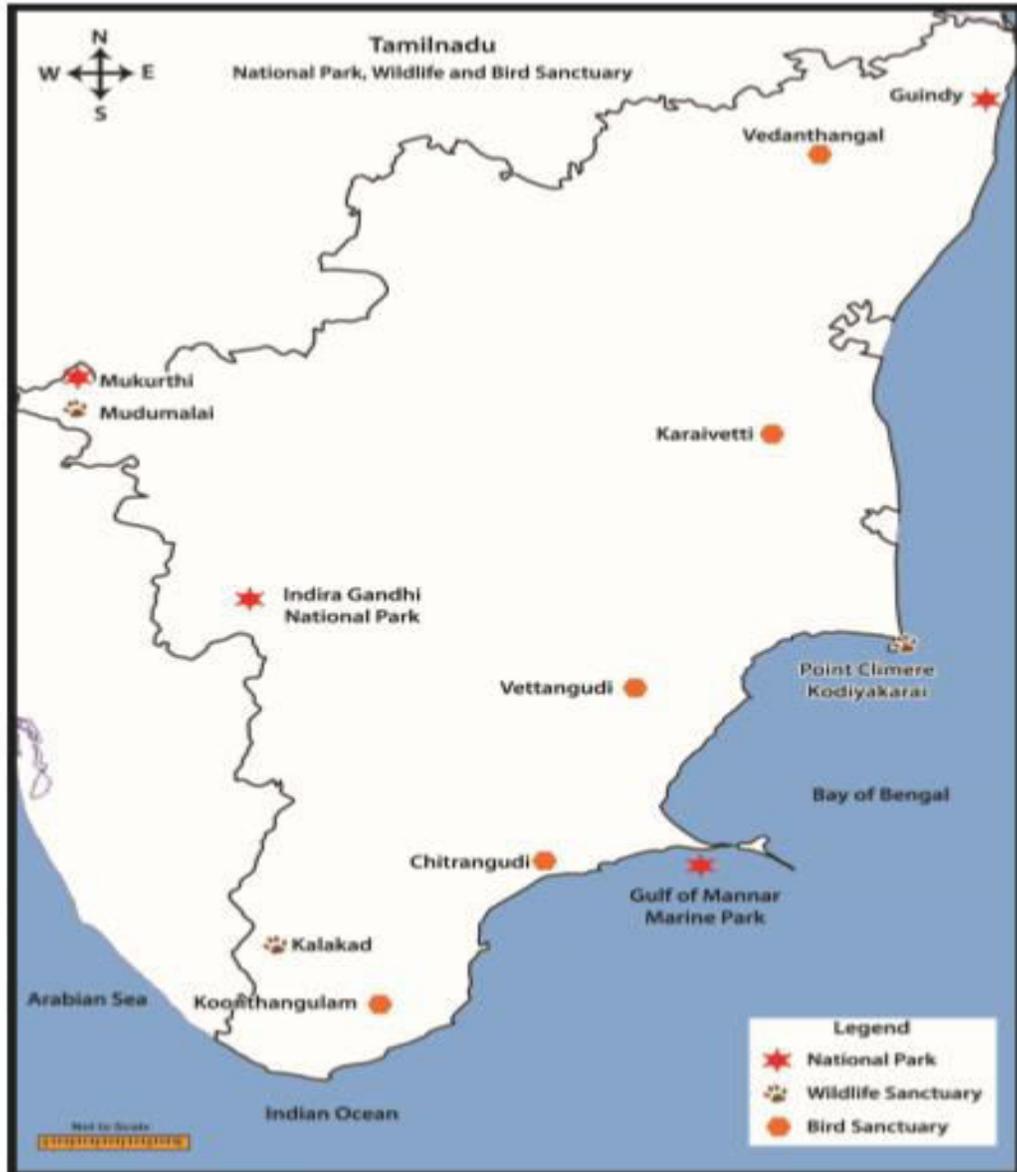
Waterfalls in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Waterfalls	Geographical location
1.	Hogenakal falls	It is a beautiful waterfall located in Dharmapuri district.
2.	Kumbakkarai falls	River Pambar cascades to form this fall at the foot hills of Kodaikanal in Theni district.
3.	Monkey falls	This waterfall lies on Anaimalai hills range in Coimbatore surrounded by Evergreen forests.
4.	Killiyur falls	Situated in the shervarayon hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats.

- Mountains and rivers of Tamil Nadu combined together created many endearing waterfalls.
- **Waterfalls in Tamil Nadu with its inspiring natural wonders attracts** many tourists.
- A trek amidst thick green trees, steep hills and a bath in the gushing water is most rejuvenating.
- Here is the list of famous water falls of Tamil Nadu.

5.	Courtallam	Courtallam is located in Tirunelveli district. It is known for medical spa.
6.	Agaya Gangai	It is a waterfall in Puliacholai on Kolli Hills in Eastern Ghats of Namakkal district.
7.	Suruli Falls	This falls is also called as Cloud Land falls (or) Meghamalai falls. It is located in Theni district.

Wildlife and Bird Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu



- Wildlife sanctuary in Tamil Nadu includes Bird sanctuaries and National Parks.
- Tamil Nadu is also well known for the diverse natural heritage that it possesses.
- Hence tourists are highly excited about the wildlife tour across the state.
- The total area of Tamil Nadu is approximately **130,058 sq.km.** 17.6% of the land area comprises of thick forests.
- Visitors will get to watch a smooth **blend of wet evergreen forest, dry and wet deciduous forests, grasslands, sholas, mangroves and thorny scrubs.**
- Besides varied natural vegetation, another prized possession of Tamil Nadu is wildlife Sanctuaries including **Tiger, Elephant, Deer, Monkey, Bison etc.,** for protecting the entire flora and fauna. Wildlife Sanctuaries of the state are enlisted below:

Wildlife Sanctuaries

S.No.	Name of Wildlife Sanctuary	District
1.	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Nilgiris
2.	Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tirunelveli
3.	Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary	Nagapattinam
4.	Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary	Coimbatore
5.	Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary	Tirunelveli

Bird Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Name of Birds Sanctuary	District
1.	Vettangudi birds Sanctuary	Sivagangai
2.	Karaivetti birds Sanctuary	Ariyalur
3.	Vellode birds Sanctuary	Erode
4.	Vedanthangal birds Sanctuary	Kancheepuram

National Parks in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Name of National Parks	District
1.	Guindy National Park	Chennai
2.	Gulf of Mannar Marine Park	Ramanathapuram
3.	Indira Gandhi National Park	Coimbatore
4.	Mukurthi National Park	Nilgiris
5.	Mudumalai National Park	Nilgiris

Beaches in Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu being a Coastal state in India which consists of several beaches.
- Some of them are world famous tourist spots.
- Beach is a lovely place to hang around with friends, families and kids. All these are ideal destinations for **sun bath relaxation and water sports activities**.

S.No.	Beaches	Geographical features
1.	Kovalam Beach Kanchipuram	Small fishing village
2.	Marina Beach Chennai	Second longest urban beach
3.	Kanyakumari Beach	Multi-coloured sand
4.	Rameshwaram Beach	Waveless beach
5.	Elliot Beach Chennai	Beautiful beach active in day & night
6.	Mahabalipuram Beach Kanchipuram	Architectural and Archeological beach
7.	Silver Beach Cuddalore	Water sports is the entertainment
8.	Muttukadu Beach Kanchipuram	Calm and Shallow

Environmental Impact of Tourism

The quality of the environment is essential for tourism. The tourism industry created several positive and negative impacts on the environment.

Positive Impacts

- Direct financial Contributions

- Contributions to government revenues
- Improved environmental management and planning
- Increasing environmental awareness
- Protection and reservation of environment

Negative Impacts

1. Depletion of Natural Resources

- Water resources
- Local resources
- Land degradation

2. Pollution

- Air and Noise Pollution
- Solid Waste and Littering
- Sewage

3. Destruction and Alteration of Eco system

- Air
- Water
- Soil.

More to Know:

- Push factors in Tourism are Prestige Pull factors in Tourism are Amenities.
- ITC – Inclusive Tour Charter
- IATA – International Air Transport Association
- IATO – Indian Association of Tour Operators
- TAAI - Travel Agents Association of India
- TTHA - Tamil Nadu Tour Travel and Hospitality Association
- TTDC – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

Game Reserves:

An area of land set aside for the protection of wild animals.

Inbound Tourism:

Touring within the native country.

Outbound Tourism:

Touring in foreign countries

- VISA –A document issued to a person (or) a stamp marked on the passport of a person who wants to visit other country.
- Tourist VISA - Recreation sight seeing
- Student VISA – Higher education
- Employment VISA – Work in a country
- Medical VISA – Medical treatment in a reputed hospital of a country

Gastronomy refers to an aspect of cultural tourism.

7th Social Science Lesson 14 Notes in English

14. State Government

Assembly Building:

- It is a fort in **Chennai. First English fortress in India.**
- The fort currently houses the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly and Secretariat of Tamilnadu.
- Legislative Assembly has the lower house where all the MLAs meet to discuss various matters related to the welfare of the state.

Central Government:

- India is a Parliamentary democratic republic where the **President of India is the Head of Indian Union and the Prime Minister and all the Ministers** are responsible for smooth running of the government.
- This is called central government.

Members of State Government:

- All the states and union territories have separate governments to run its own administration.
- **Governor, Chief Minister and all the ministers** constitute the Government.
- The member of the Parliament is called MP whereas the member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA.
- Both the Central and State Governments work according to our constitution.

MLA

- MLAs are **not appointed**. They are **elected by the people** through general election. In the previous lesson we have studied about the political parties.
- These political parties play a vital role in election.
- For election, the entire state is divided into several constituencies on the basis of the population.
- Political parties nominate their candidates to each constituency. All the people residing in that constituency who has completed **18 years of age cast their vote**.
- The candidate who gets the more number of votes is declared as elected and becomes MLA. The Election Commission of India conducts and monitors the elections.
- After the election the party which gets the more number of MLAs is declared as the majority party.
- The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the state government.
- In simple words a party whose MLAs has won more than half the number of constituencies in the state are called ruling party and forms the government.

- And the party which gets the total number of seats next to the majority party, acts as an opposition party in the legislature.
- But all the **MLAs of other political parties who do not belong to the ruling party** are called opposition party.

Appointment by President:

- **The Governor, the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers.**
- The Governor is appointed by the president of India for the term of five years.
- The leader of the majority party is appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor.
- The Chief minister in consultation with **the Governor, constitutes a cabinet which includes members of his party as ministers.**
- The term of the office is five years.

Qualification of Governor:

To become a Governor, you should be the citizen of India and should have completed **35 years of age** and should have sound mind and should not hold any public office of profit.

Qualification of Chief Minister:

To become a Chief Minister, you should have completed **25 years of age** and should be an MLA or in case of an MLC should have completed **30 years of age**.

Two Houses of State Government:

- Usually a state Legislature has two houses. Upper House and Lower House.
- This is called Bi-cameral Legislature.
- Upper House is called Legislative Council.
- The members are called MLCs and they are not elected directly by the people.
- The Lower House is called Legislative Assembly.
- The members are called MLAs.
- As said earlier they are directly elected by the people. In India some of the states have two houses in their state legislature.
- But in **Tamil Nadu we have Lower House only. This is called unicameral Legislature.**

Functions of Governor:

- The Governor is an integral part of the **State Legislature**. Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
- All the administration is carried on in his name. He is the chancellor of Government universities in the state.
- **All bills become law only after his assent.**

- He appoints important officials of the state government such as advocate General, Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.

Functions of Chief Minister:

- The Chief Minister is **the real executive head of the state administration**. He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.
- All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister formulates programmes and policies for the **welfare of the people of the state**.
- The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to **the Legislative Assembly of the state**.

Three organs of Government:

- The three main organs of government are the **legislative, executive and judiciary**.
- The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch enforces the laws, and the judiciary interprets the laws.

Judiciary in State Government:

- The **High courts are the highest judicial organ at the State level**.
- It is an independent body. As per the constitution there shall be a High Court in each state.
- The state high court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges.
- The number of Judges in the high court is not uniform and fixed.
- President appoints the **Chief Justice and can hold the office until he completes the age of 62 years**.
- Apart from High court there are district courts and tribunals.
- They ensure justice to the people without any bias.
- Apart from this, Family Courts are established to settle the disputes relating to marriages and family affairs.
- **Lok Adalat (people's court)** also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise.

7th Social Science Lesson 15 Notes in English

15. Media and Democracy

Introduction:

- Traditionally, India has many folk form of communicating with people in rural areas.
- **Harikatha, and koothu** are originally a religious media form in which the stories were propagated. It is a collective form of music, dance, speech, storytelling with comic interludes.
- It has tremendous effect in communicating the messages straight into the hearts of the people.
- Then socially relevant messages were passed through this medium.
- Modern methods to address small and medium gatherings include seminars, dramas, public meetings and workshops etc.
- Print media has been referred to as **Peoples University** because they perform the role of public informer, educate and custodian of public interest. Let us discuss about Media and its role.

What is Media?

- Every individual **person is a medium of expression**.
- An individual interacts through the media to reach other individual and institutions.
- Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.
- Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium
- Media is the plural of the word medium. Such a medium or media allows to communicate **messages, thoughts, ideas, views, etc.**
- This communication can be classified into: **Personal communication** – these are meant for personal use, like letters, telephone, cell phone, E-mail and fax.
- **Mass communication** –these are used for communicating with the masses. Newspapers, Radio, TV, Collectively they are termed as media.

Classification of Media

Narrowcast Media	Cable Television, Direct mail, Seminar
Broadcast Media	Films, Television, Radio
Print Media	Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports
Web Media	Google website and Blogs
Social Media	Twitter, Facebook, whatsApp and Instagram

Fourth Pillar of Democracy

- The four pillars of democracy are **Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, and Media**.
- Media ensures the transparency in the working of all the above three systems.
- This fourth pillar of democracy ensures that all people living in far off areas of country are aware of what's happening in rest of the country.
- In fact, mass media is the most important vehicle for **information, knowledge and communication in a democratic polity**.

Importance of the Media

- Media is very powerful entity on the earth. **It is a mirror which shows various social, political and economic activities around us.**
- People depend on the media for various needs including entertainment and information.
- Media keeps the people awakened and it has become one of the major instruments of social change.
- Media not only bring out the day to day happenings in the world, but also exposes the strength and weakness of the government.
- It also advertises the various products **produced by the private companies**. It creates the awareness.
- All the TV channels broadcasts national and international news.
- Social problems are portrayed in many cinemas.
- Media provide a balanced report on any matters.
- It fights against the **socio-political evils and injustice** in our society while bringing empowerment to the masses and facilitating development.

Media and public opinion

- The media plays a prominent role in the formation of public **opinion (general opinion of the public on particular issue)**.
- It is the powerful tool in contemporary times. It has become a part of the everyday life of the people.
- They play a significant role in shaping a person's understanding and perception about the events occurred in our daily lives.
- The mass media play a significant role in providing honest, intelligent and usually unbiased accounts of events.
- The **newspaper reflects the response of the people to the government policies**.
- Thus print media and electronic media helps the people to express their opinion on important social issues.

Ethic and Responsibility

- Ethics is a code of values which govern our lives. So they are very essential for moral and healthy life.
- In the context of **media ethics may be described as a set of moral principles.**
- The media is expected to follow a code of conduct which should be reflected in their reporting and writing. Sensational and distorted news should be avoided.
- The fundamental objectives of media are to serve the people with **news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased** and decent manner and language.
- An awakened and free media is very much essential for the function of the government.
- It has right to collect information from any primary authentic sources which are important to the society and then report the same with the aim to inform not to create sensation.
- The media has a massive responsibility in providing factual coverage.

Role of Media in Democracy

- Media is the back bone of democracy. In our democratic society mass media is the driving force of public opinion.
- Media strengthens the democratic value. It enlightens and empowers the people.
- It can educate the **voters and ensures that government is transparent and accountable.** Media carry every report of action of administration of the government.
- Based on the information, the citizen can learn about the functioning of the government and day to day happenings taking place around them.
- It arranges the debate on current affairs so that we can get the different views for the same issue.
- Media reminds the government of its unfulfilled promises to the public. It educates masses in rural areas.
- **Parliamentary democracy** can flourish only under the watchful eyes of media. Media not only reports but acts as a bridge between the state and public. Thus the media acts as a watch day of the democratic government.
- A democracy without media is like vehicle without wheel.

Local Media

Usually the media reports the news which of **national and global importance** where as local media addresses public locality.

Conclusion

- The media, in the contemporary world of information and technology plays a very significant role in educating masses.
- The media should always keep in mind, that it should not publish anything which corrupts the public mind and disturbs social peace.

- For healthy society **sharing of views, free flow of information, free communication and expression plays a crucial role.** Media, being powerful and important instruments of expression have got lot to contribute. Mass media have made the world smaller and closer.

More to Know:

Theory of Democracy

Democracy means rule by the people. It combines two **Greek words**. Demos refers to citizen. Kratos means either power or rule.

All India Radio (AIR)

Officially known as **Akashvani since 1956** (voice from the sky) is the radio broadcaster of the Government of India launched in **1936**.

Printing press was invented by **Johannes Gutenberg in 1453**.

7th Social Science Lesson 16 Notes in English

16. New Religious Ideas and Movements

Introduction

- Medieval India saw an **extraordinary production of devotional poetry**, which were not restricted to one particular religion but inspired by different religious movements.
- The exponents of these movements held the view that total devotion (bhakti) to God could save man from the pitfalls of life and earn him salvation.
- It was also believed that one does not have to go to temples or perform rituals, for God is omnipresent and resides inside every human.
- The **Bhagavad Gita** proposed that the path of **bhaktimarga (the path of bhakti)** is superior to the two other religious approaches, namely, the path of knowledge (**jnana**) and the path of rituals and good works (karma), providing inspiration to the exponents of Bhakti cult.

Bhakti Movement: The Beginnings

- The Bhakti movement, or the resurgence of devotional practices, started in Tamil Nadu around **seventh century A.D.**
- It included reciting the name of the God or Goddess, singing hymns in their praise, wearing religious marks or carrying identity emblems, and **undertaking pilgrimages to sacred places associated with the deity.**
- It emphasised the mutual emotional attachment and love of a devotee towards a personal God and of the God for the devotee.
- This view was also preached by Sufism, which appeared as a reaction against worldliness of the early Islam.
- Sufis believed that **realisation of God** can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation.
- Sufis were of the view that this type of meditation would enable the devotee to understand the true nature of God.
- They argued that doing so would liberate the devotee from all worldly bonds and help them become one with God.
- Several mystical religious movements, in both Hinduism and Islam, had no hesitation to freely include elements of different faiths in their teachings.
- 'There is only one god, though Hindus and Muslims call him by different names', stated **Haridasa.**

Devotional Movement in Tamizhakam (Azhwars and Nayanmars)

- **The Azhwars, the Vaishnavite Bhakti** sages and the originators of Bhakti cult, and the Nayanmars, the worshipers of Siva or the Saivites, composed devotional hymns in Tamil language, dedicated to their respective gods.
- Siva-bhakti is associated with Siva's manifestations on earth.
- Poems to Siva and Vishnu, particularly to Krishna, were composed in **Tamil** and other South Indian languages such as **Kannada and Telugu**.
- These poet-saints criticised caste-based social status and advocated gender equality in order to make it good to stand the onslaught of **Buddhism or Jainism**.

Vishnu-bhakti or Vaishnavism

- It is based on Vishnu's avatars (incarnations), particularly **Krishna and Rama**.
- The **12 Tamil Azhwars** are chiefly known for their immortal hymns.
- Two Azhwars stand out distinctly for their contribution to the promotion of the Bhakti movement.
- **Nammazhwar's** fame lies in his **1,102-stanza Tiruvaimozhi**.
- **Nathamuni** collected the **4,000 poems of Nammazhwar**, in the form of Divya Prabandham.
- **Andal**, the only female Azhwar, is another. Periyazhwar, who was earlier known as **Vishnu Chittar**, made lots of songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda.
- **Periyazhvar** is said to have found Andal as a baby in the **tulsi garden at Srivilliputhur** temple and adopted her.
- She grew up in the temple town of Srivilliputhur and became known as Andal-she who ruled.
- The **Thiruppavai** (The Path to Krishna) and the **Nachiyar Thirumozhi** (The Sacred Songs of the Lady) are her celebrated works.
- Her poems expressing her love for Ranganatha, the incarnation of Vishnu worshiped at a temple at Srirangam, are used in Vaishnava wedding ceremonies in Tamil Nadu.

Adi Shankara

- Adi Shankara or **Shankarachariar** (c. 700–750 A.D.) preached the Advaita philosophy.
- The essence of this philosophy is that the soul (atma) unites with the universal soul (brahma) through the attainment of knowledge.
- He set up **mathas (mutts), centres** of learning and worship, at Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka and Sringeri.
- These places have become prominent pilgrim centres today.
- Shankara enthusiastically endeavoured to restore the orthodox Vedic tradition without paying attention to the Bhakti movement of his time.
- His masterpiece is the commentary on the Brahma-sutra, which is a fundamental text of the Vedanta school.
- His commentaries on the principal Upanishads are also considered equally important.

Ramanuja

- Ramanuja, a 11th century **Vaishnava saint**, was the most influential thinker of **Vaishnavism**.
- His philosophy, known as **vishistadvaita**, proclaims that the soul retains its identity even after uniting with brahma.
- After a long pilgrimage, **Ramanuja settled in Srirangam**.
- Ramanuja articulated ideas of social equality and condemned caste-based restrictions on entering the temples.
- He established centres to spread his doctrine of devotion, Srivaishnavism, to God Vishnu and his consort **Lakshmi**.
- In the 16th and 17th centuries, Vaishnavism spread across India.
- The **Vadakalai Vaishnavism** originally flourished around Kanchipuram, which was a popular centre for Sanskrit learning.
- **Thenkalai Vaishnavism** centred on Srirangam.
- Vadakalai sect focused on Vedic literature, which is written in Sanskrit.
- The Thenkalai sect stressed the importance of **Divya Prabandhams**, written by the 12 Azhwars in Tamil.

Bhakti Movement in North India

- While dealing with the religious movements of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in northern India, one has to keep in mind the **two very different attitudes which Hindu religious leaders had towards Islam**.
- One group accepted what was best in Islam; the other adopted a few elements in order to prevent conversion to Islam. Both reacted to Islam, but one was sympathetic while the other was hostile.
- Kabir and Guru Nanak, and other founders of new sects are included in the first group, while the movement in Bengal, associated with **Chaitanya deva, or Chaitanya Mahaprabu**, belongs to the latter tendency.

Exponents of Bhakti Movement

- It was **Ramananda** who spread the Bhakti ideology in northern India where it became a mass movement.
- **Vallabhacharya, a Telugu philosopher**, built a temple for Lord Krishna on the Govardhan Hills near Mathura.
- Surdas, a blind poet and musician, was associated with this temple as well as that of Agra. His famous collection of poetry is called **Sursagar**.
- Meera Bai, wife of the crown prince of Mewar, was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. **She was a disciple of Ravidas**.

- Meera Bai gained popularity through her bhajans. Chaitanyadeva popularised Krishna worship through ecstatic songs and dancing that had a profound effect on Vaishnavism in Bengal.
- In the 16th century, in **Tulsidas's** Hindi retelling of the story of Rama in the **Ramcharitmanas**, the sentiment of friendship and loyalty is stressed.
- Many of those poems continue to be recited and sung often at all-night celebrations.



Sufism in India

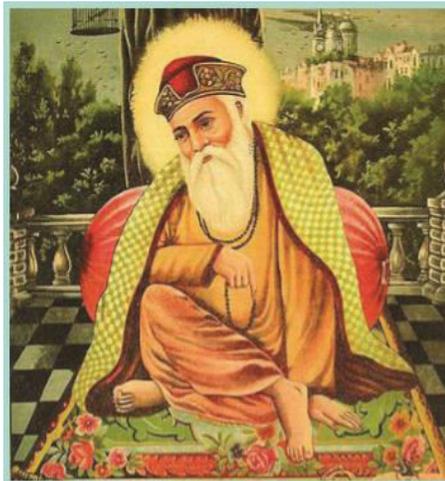
- The advent of Sufis to India dates back to the Arab conquest of Sind.
- It gained prominence in the **10th and 11th centuries** during the reign of the Delhi Sultans.
- Sufism adopted many native Indian concepts such as yogic postures, music and dance. Sufism found adherents among both Muslims and Hindus.
- Sufis in medieval India were divided into three major orders. They were **Chisti, Suhrawardi and Firdausi**.
- Moinuddin Chishti made Chisti order popular in India. He died in **Ajmer (1236)** and his resting place is in the **Ajmer Sharif Dargah in Ajmer, Rajasthan**.
- The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order, who had a large number of followers among the ruling class in Delhi.
- Poet Amir Khusru was one of its distinguished followers.
- Suhrawardi order was founded by an Iranian Sufi Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib. The Firdausi order was a branch of Suhrawardi order and its activities were confined to Bihar.

Kabir

- As a Muslim, Kabir came under the influence of Varanasi-based **Saint Ramananda**.
- He accepted some Hindu ideas and tried to reconcile Hinduism and Islam.
- However, it was the Hindus, and particularly those of the lower classes, to whom his message appealed.
- Kabir believed that God is one and formless, even though different religious sects give him different names and forms.

- He opposed discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and wealth. He also condemned meaningless rituals.
- Kabir's verses were composed in Bhojpuri language mixed with Urdu.
- The **Kabir's Granthavali** and the **Bijak** contain collections of Kabir's verses.

Guru Nanak Early Life:



Guru Nanak



Gurudwara Granth Sahib, Kartarpur

- Guru Nanak, born in a village near Lahore in 1469, showed interest in religious discussions with other saints right from his early childhood.
- His parents were keen to involve him in worldly life. But he was inclined towards spiritualism.
- He visited many holy places and finally settled in **Kartarpur near Lahore**.
- He died there in **1539**. To mark the **550th birth anniversary** of Guru Nanak, a corridor is being constructed by the Indian government that will link the Nanak shrine in **Gurdaspur** with **Gurudwara Darbar Sahib at Kartarpur in Pakistan**.

Guru Nanak's Teachings:



- Guru Nanak preached that God is without form and wanted his followers to practice meditation upon the name of God for peace and ultimate salvation.

- He is considered the first guru by the Sikhs. Guru Nanak had great contempt for Vedic rituals and caste discriminations.
- The teachings of Guru Nanak formed the **basis of Sikhism**, a new religious order, founded in the late 15th century.
- His and his successors' teachings are collected in the **Guru Granth Sahib**, which is the holy book of the Sikhs.
- Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through the group singing of hymns, called **kirtan**.
- The devotees gathered in (rest houses), which became **gurudwaras** in course of time.
- Guru Nanak nominated his disciple **Lehna** to succeed him as the guru.
- Following this precedent, the successors are named by the incumbent Sikh Guru.
- At the time of **Guru Gobind Singh**, the custom of pahul (baptism by sweetened water stirred with a dagger) was introduced. Those who got **baptised** became members of a disciplined brotherhood known as the **Khalsa (meaning the pure)**.
- The men were given the title **Singh (lion)**. Every member of the Khalsa had to have **five** distinctive things on his person.
- These were **kesh (uncut hair), kangha (comb), kirpan (dagger), kada (steel bangle) and kachera (underpants)**.
- After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy book Guru Granth Sahib is considered the guru and its message is spread by the Khalsa.

Impact of the Religious/ Bhakti Movement

- Vedic Hinduism was regenerated and thus saved from the onslaught of Islam.
- The Islamic tenets – unity of God and universal brotherhood – emphasised by the saints promoted harmony and peace.
- Bhakti was a movement of the common people; it used the language of the common people for its devotional literature.
- Bhakti movement opened up space for Indian languages to grow. It stimulated literary activity in regional languages.
- What sustained Sanskrit, despite its decline during this period, was the support extended by the rulers of Hindu kingdoms.
- Tamil was the only ancient Indian language remained vibrant during this period.
- But the ethos of Tamil literature in medieval time had changed.
- In the classical period, it had secular literature depicting the everyday life, its joys and sorrows, but under the influence of devotional cults, its emphasis shifted to religion and religious literature.
- Caste system and social disparities came to be criticised.

More to Know:

Sufism:

- The word Sufi takes its origin from **suf, meaning wool**.
- The Sufis wore coarse garments made of wool and hence they were called Sufis. Sufism was basically Islamic but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist (Mahayana) ideas.
- It rejected the stringent conduct code of the ulemas.
- Sufis lived in hermitages akin to monasteries and functioned outside society.

Tukaram



- A 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs (abangas or kirtanas), devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna.
- There is a Vitthoba/Panduranga temple at **Pantharpur or Pandaripuram** in Sholapur district, Maharashtra.
- What is Chaitanyadeva to Bengal is Tukaram to Maharashtra.

Saivite Saints (63 Nayanmars)



- There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasamandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called "the trio") are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.
- Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A.D.) is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of Tirumurai, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon.
- It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi.

- The 12th book is Sekkizhar's Periyapuramam.

Vaishnavite Saints (12 Azhwars)



Three Muthal Azhwars: Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar and Pei Azhwar.

Other Azhwars: Thirumalisai Azhwar, Periyazhwar, Thondaradippodi Azhwar, Thirumangai Azhwar, Thiruppanazhwar, Kulasekara Azhwar, Nammazhwar, Mathurakavi Azhwar and Andal.

7th Social Science Lesson 17 Notes in English

17. Art and Architecture of Tamil Nadu

Introduction

- Dravidian architecture is of indigenous origin. It advanced over time by a process of evolution. The earliest examples of the Tamil Dravidian architectural tradition were the **7th century rock-cut shrines at Mahabalipuram**.
- The absence of monuments in South India prior to the 7th century is attributed by scholars to temples ought to **have been built in wood**, which were eventually destroyed by forces of nature.
- In Tamil Nadu, the evolution of temple architecture took place in five stages:
- The Pallava Epoch (A.D. 600 to 850)
- Early Chola Epoch (A.D. 850 to 1100)
- Later Chola Epoch (A.D. 1100 to 1350)
- Vijayanagara/ Nayak Epoch (A.D. 1350 to 1600)
- Modern Epoch (After A.D. 1600).

Pallava Epoch

- The Pallava epoch witnessed a transition from rock-cut to free-standing temples.
- Rock-cut temples were initially built by carving a rock to the required design and then rocks were cut to build temples.
- The **Pallava king Mahendravarman** was a pioneer in rock-cut architecture.
- **Mandagapattu temple** was the first rock-cut temple built by him. The rock-cut cave structure has two pillars in the front that hold it.
- All the cave temples have **simple sanctum cut** on the rear side of the wall with a frontage-projecting **mandapa (pavilion)**.
- On either side are **two dwarapalas (gatekeepers)**. This cave architecture reached its decadent phase **after A.D.700** and gave way to the large structural temples probably because the structural temples provided a wider scope to the sculptor to use his skill.
- The **Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram**, also called the **Seven Pagodas**, was built by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II.
- It is the oldest structural temple in South India. The structural temples were built using blocks of rock instead of a whole block as earlier.
- **Narasimhavarman II**, also known as **Rajasimha**, built the Kanchi Kailasanatha temple. The Vaikuntha Perumal temple at Kanchipuram was built by **Nandivarman II**. **Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram)** is built of cut stones rather than carved out of caves.



Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple



Kanchi Vaikuntha Perumal Temple

- It has two shrines, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu.
- The Tamil Dravida tradition is exemplified by rock-cut monuments such as **Pancha Pandava Rathas**, namely **Draupadi ratha**, **Dharmaraja ratha**, **Bheema ratha**, **Arjuna ratha** and **NagulaSahadeva ratha**.
- The outer walls of the rathas, especially of Arjuna, Bhima and Dharmaraja, are decorated with niches and motifs.
- The niches have the sculptures of gods, goddesses, monarchs and scenes from mythology.
- The **Arjuna's Penance**, carved on the face of a granite boulder, is a magnificent relief, measuring approximately **100 ft long by 45 ft high**.

Pandya Temples in the Pallava Epoch

- Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of the Pallavas. Unlike the Pallavas, Pandyas installed deities in the sanctums in their cave temples.
- More than fifty cave temples have been found in different parts of the Pandyan Empire. The most important of them are found in **Malaiyadikurichi**, **Anaimalai**, **Tiruparankundram** and **Trichirappali**.
- These caves were dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahma. In the Siva temple of Pandyas, the linga is carved out of the mother rock.
- The figure of Nandhi is also carved out of the rock. The Siva lingam in the sanctum is installed in the centre with enough space all around it.
- The sanctum also has a drainage canal. The pillars are divided into three parts and are of different sizes. The pillars have no uniform ornamentation.
- The back side walls are divided into four niches on which the bas-relief images of **Siva**, **Vishnu**, **Durga**, **Ganapathy**, **Subramanya**, **Surya**, **Brahma** and **Saraswathi** are carved out.
- The **dwarapalas** figure on either side of sanctum. Rock-cut and structural temples are significant part of the Pandya architecture.
- The illustrious example for rock-cut style is unfinished **Kazhugumalai Vettuvankoil** temple.

- The **Vettuvankoil, a monolithic temple at Kazhugumalai**, is hewn out of a huge boulder on four sides.
- At the top of the temple, sculptures of **Uma Maheswarar, Dakshinamoorthy**, Vishnu and Brahma are found.
- **Meenakshi Amman Temple in Madurai and Nellaiappar Temple in Tirunelveli** represent examples of Pandyas' architectural style.

Sculptures

- The walls of the caves are decorated with the bas relief of the gods and goddesses. In the case of structural temples, the walls of the sanctums are free from image decorations.
- Instead the superstructures and the pillars have the sculptures. The sculptures look majestic, having elaborate shoulders, slim bodies, beautiful ornaments and high crowns.
- **Tiruparankundram, Anaimalai and Kazhugumalai** have the bas relief of many deities: Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Parvathi, Subramanya, Ganapathi and Dakshinamoorthy.
- These are some remarkable images of the cave temples.
- Many early Pandya images unearthed from Madurai and its surrounding areas are now in **Tirumalai Nayakkar** museum at Madurai.

Paintings

- Caves at Sittanavasal, **15 kilometres** away from Pudukkottai, and at Tirumalapuram in Sankarankovil taluk, Tirunelveli district, have outstanding early Pandya paintings.
- Sittanavasal was a residential cave of the Jain monks.
- They painted the walls with fresco painting. Unfortunately, we have lost many of those paintings.
- Among the surviving ones, the lotus pond is notable for its excellent execution of colours and exposition of the scene.
- The image of lotus flowers, leaves spread all over the pond, animals, elephants, buffalos, swans and a man who plucks the flowers look brilliant.
- The **Sittanavasal paintings** have similarities with the Ajantha paintings.
- **Tirumalaipuram**, from where we get early Pandya paintings, are in a damaged condition.

The Early Chola

- Epoch The Cholas came to **limelight in A.D. 850 under Vijaylaya Chola** and continued to govern the region for about four hundred years.
- For the Early Chola epoch, the temple at **Dadapuram, near Tindivanam in TamilNadu**, is worth mentioning.
- The early Chola architecture followed the style of **Sembiyan Mahadevi**.
- Temples with the increased number of **devakoshta (niche)** figures can be classified as belonging to the Sembiyan style.

- Tiruppurambiyam is an illustrious example of early temple that was re-fashioned in the days of Sembiyan Mahadevi.

Later Chola Epoch

- The maturity attained by Chola architecture is reflected in the two magnificent temples of **Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram.**
- The magnificent Thanjavur Big Temple dedicated to Siva, completed around **A.D.1009**, is a fitting memorial to the material achievements of the time of Rajaraja.

Thanjavur Big Temple

- At the time the Big Temple of Thanjavur was constructed, it was a huge temple complex.
- The **216 feet vimana (structure over the garbhagriha)** is notable as it is one among the tallest man-made shikaras of the world.
- Due to its massive height, the shikara is called the **Dakshina Meru.**
- The huge bull statue (Nandi) measures about **16 feet long and 13 feet height** and is carved out of a single rock

Gangaikonda Cholapuram

- **Gangaikonda Cholapuram** served as the Chola capital for about **250 years**, until the decline of the Cholas and the rise of the Pandyas.
- The Brihadeeshwara temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram, built by Rajendra Chola, is undoubtedly as worthy a successor to the **Brihadeeshwara temple of Thanjavur.**



Brihadeeshwara Temple, Thanjavur



Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple

- The height of the temple is **55 metres.**
- The sanctum has two storeys as in the big temple at Thanjavur. The outer wall has many projections with niches and recesses on three sides. In the niches there are the images of Siva, Vishnu and other gods.
- This temple complex has the shrines of **Chandeeswarar, Ganesa and Mahishasura Mardhini.**

Dharasuram

- Dharasuram, near Kumbakonam, is a Later Chola period temple, rich in architectural splendour, dedicated to **Iravatheswara (Siva as god of lord Indira's elephant)**.
- Rajaraja II constructed this temple. This temple is another landmark of the Chola architecture. The Mahamandapam is an elaborate structure.
- The entire structure looks like a ratha because it has four wheels at the Mahamandapam.
- The sanctum and pillars have many sculptures, which are miniatures of various mythological figures.
- A compound wall runs round the temple with a **gopuram**.

Later Pandyas

- The contribution of Later Pandyas to South Indian art was significant. A case in point is the cave temple at **Pillayaripatti (near Karaikudi, TamilNadu)** belonging to 13th century.
- This temple is important both for its sculptures and for an inscription.
- A beautiful Ganesha is carved facing the entrance. The importance of the figure, referred to **Desivinayaga** in the cave inscription, is that there are two arms with the trunk turning to the right

Vijayanagara Epoch

- During the Vijayanagara epoch, a new form of construction emerged. It is the **mandapam (pavilion)** to where the gods are carried every year.
- Pillared outdoor mandapams are meant for public rituals with the ones in the east serving as the waiting room for devotees, which adorn the large temples.
- These mandapams attract attention for its monolithic pillars.
- On these pillars are sculptured horses, lions and the gods.
- The **kalyana mandapam at Kanchipuram (Varadaraja Perumal temple)** and at **Vellore (Jalagandeshwar temple)** are notable examples.
- The most celebrated of these mandapams in temple of **Madurai is the Pudumandapam**.
- The main features of the Vijayanagar and Nayak architecture are decorated mandapas, ornamental pillars, life-size images, gopuras, prakaras, music pillars, floral works and stone windows during the **15th to 17th** centuries.
- Tanks are attached to the temples. Gateways to temple are constructed from four directions with massive gopurams.
- The practice of fitting the niches with sculptures continued during the Nayak period.
- There was an increased use of major sculpted figures (relief sculpture) as found at the **Alakiya Nambi temple at Tirukkurungudi (Tirunelveli district)** and the **Gopalakrishna temple** in the Ranganatha temple complex at **Srirangam**.
- The southern festival mandapam of **Adinatha temple at Azhwar Tirunagari** and the porch of the **Nellaiyappar temple at Tirunelveli** are other notable examples.

- In TamilNadu, the image of deities attached to composite columns gradually freed themselves from the core column.
- The 1000-pillar **mandapam of the MeenakshiSundareswarar temple, Pudumandapam at Madurai, Rathi Mandapam at Tirukkurungudi and Vanamamalai Temple at Nanguneri** are illustrious examples for the mandapam architecture of this period.
- The pillars of this period are more decorative than the previous period. Monolithic gigantic **yazhi pillars, horse pillars** with life-size portraits of mythological and royal family members, common folk, animals and floral works were made.
- Musical pillars were the peculiar feature of this time. A sitting lion at the top of the pillars is a common feature in the mandapams.
- The windows are carved out on the walls of the sanctum and mandapams.
- The **Jalagandeshwara temple at Vellore, the temples at Thadikompu near Dindugal and Krishnapuram near Tirunelveli and the Subramanya shrine in the Big Temple Thanjavur** are most remarkable edifices of this time.
- Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are seen at **Varadharaja Perumal temple at Kanchipuram, Kudalazhagar Temple at Madurai and the temples of Srivilliputhur, Tiruvellarai, Azhaharkoil, Tiruvannamalai and Srirangam.**
- The paintings mostly have the stories from Ramayana, palace scenes and mythological stories.



Pillayarpatti Temple and
Karpaka Vinayagar

Modern Period (After A.D. 1600)

- The **Sethupathis**, as the feudatories of Madurai Nayaks, ruled Ramanathapuram and contributed to the Ramanathaswamy temple architecture.
- In the temple of Rameswaram, the predominance of corridors is striking. It is claimed that this temple has the longest set of corridors in the world.

- The temple has three sets of corridors. The outer set of the temple's corridors has a height of almost **7 metres and stretches for about 120 metres** in both the eastern and western directions.
- The corridors to the north and to the south, on the other hand, are about **195 metres** in length.
- The outer corridor is also remarkable for the number of pillars that support it, which is over **1200 in number**.
- Moreover, many of these pillars are decorated by ornate carvings. The innermost set of corridors is the oldest of the three.
- In sum, the **Pallava** period featured **sculptural rocks**.
- The **early Chola** period was marked by **grand vimanas**.
- The **Later Chola** period was known for beautiful **gopurams**.
- **Vijayanagar** period's unique feature was the **mandapam** and the modern period was when corridors were given prominence.
- The Mamallapuram monuments and temples, including the Shore Temple complex, were notified as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984**.

7th Social Science Lesson 18 Notes in English

18. Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika Philosophy in Tamil Nadu

Introduction

- During the 6th century B.C. (BCE), according to the **Bigha Nitaya (an ancient Buddhist tract)**, as many as **62 different philosophical** and religious schools flourished in India.
- However, among these numerous sects, only the **Ajivikas** survived till the late medieval times.
- But Jainism and Buddhism continued to flourish until the modern times.
- **Buddha and Mahavira**, the founders of these two faiths, based their ethical teachings against the sacrificial cult of the Vedic religion.
- Their teachings were reserved and passed on through monks, who were drawn from various social groups.

Sources and Literature:

- Jainism Mahavira's preaching was orally transmitted by his disciples over the course of about one thousand years.
- In the early period of Jainism, monks strictly followed the **five great vows of Jainism**.
- Even religious scriptures were considered possessions and therefore knowledge of the religion was never documented.
- Two hundred years after the attainment of nirvana (death) of Mahavira, Jain scholars attempted to codify the canon by convening an assembly at **Pataliputra**.
- It was the first Jain council to debate the issue, but it ended as a failure because the council could not arrive at a unanimous decision in defining the canon.
- A **second council held at Vallabhi, in the 5th century A.D.**, was, however, successful in resolving the differences.
- This enabled the scholars of the time to explain the principles of Jainism with certainty.
- Also, over time, many learned monks, older in age and rich in wisdom, had compiled commentaries on various topics pertaining to the Jain religion.
- Around **500 A.D. (CE) the Jain acharyas (teachers)** realised that it was extremely difficult to keep memorising the entire Jain literature compiled by the many scholars of the past and present.
- In fact, significant knowledge was already lost and the rest was tampered with modifications. Hence, they decided to document the Jain literature as known to them.
- A major split occurred in Jainism (1st century B.C.), giving rise to two major sects, namely Digambaras and Svetambaras.
- Both the **Digambaras and the Svetambaras** generally acknowledge the Agama Sutras to be their early literature, while they do differ with regard to their content and interpretation.

Jain Literature

Jain literature is generally classified into two major categories.

Agama Sutras

- Agama Sutras consists of many sacred books of the Jain religion.
- They have been written in the Ardha-magadhi Prakrit language.
- Containing the direct preaching of **Mahavira, consisting of 12 texts**, they were originally compiled by immediate disciples of Mahavira.
- **The 12th Agama Sutra is said to have been lost.**

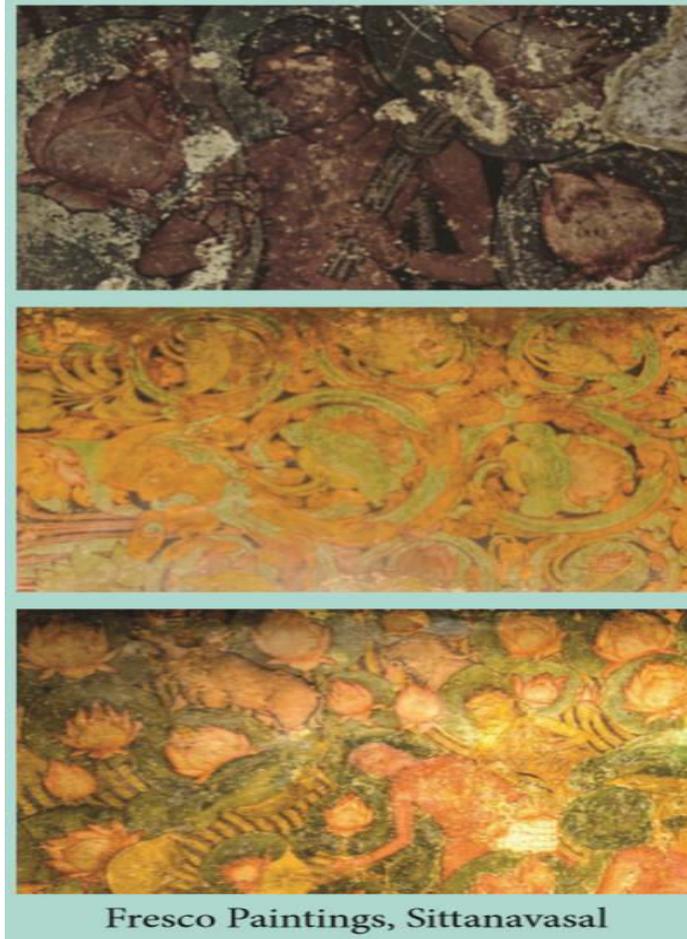
Non-Agama Literature

- Non-Agama literature includes commentary and explanation of Agama Sutras, and independent works, compiled by ascetics and scholars.
- They are written in many languages such as **Prakrit, Sanskrit, old Marathi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, German and English.**
- Recognition was given to **84 books**, and among them, there are **41 sutras, 12 commentaries and one Maha Bhasya** or great commentary.
- The **41 sutras include 11 Angas** (scriptures followed by Svetambaras), **12 Upangas** (instructions manuals), **five Chedas** (rules of conduct for the monks), **five Mulas** (basic doctrine of Jainism) **and eight miscellaneous works, such as Kalpasutra of Bhadrabahu.**
- It is believed that the **Panchatantra** has a great amount of Jain influence.
- In addition to these, we have some Jain texts composed in Indian vernacular languages such as Hindi, Tamil and Kannada.
- **Jivaka Chintamani**, a Tamil epic poem, is a good example, composed in the tradition of Sangam literature by a Jain saint named **Tiruthakkathevar.**
- It narrates the life of a pious king who rose to prominence by his own merit only to become an ascetic in the end.
- Another scholarly work in Tamil, **Naladiyar**, is also attributed to a Jain monk.
- **Thirukkural** was composed by **Tiruvalluvar**, believed to be a Jain scholar.

Jains in Tamil Nadu

- There is a clear evidence of the movements of the Jains from Karnataka to **the Kongu region (Salem, Erode and Coimbatore areas)**, to the **Kaveri Delta (Tiruchirapalli)** southwards into **Pudukkottai region (Sittannaval)** and finally into the Pandya kingdom (**Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts**).
- Tamils broadly come under **Digambara** sect. It is believed that the Kalabhras were the patrons of Jainism.

The Sittannaval Cave Temple

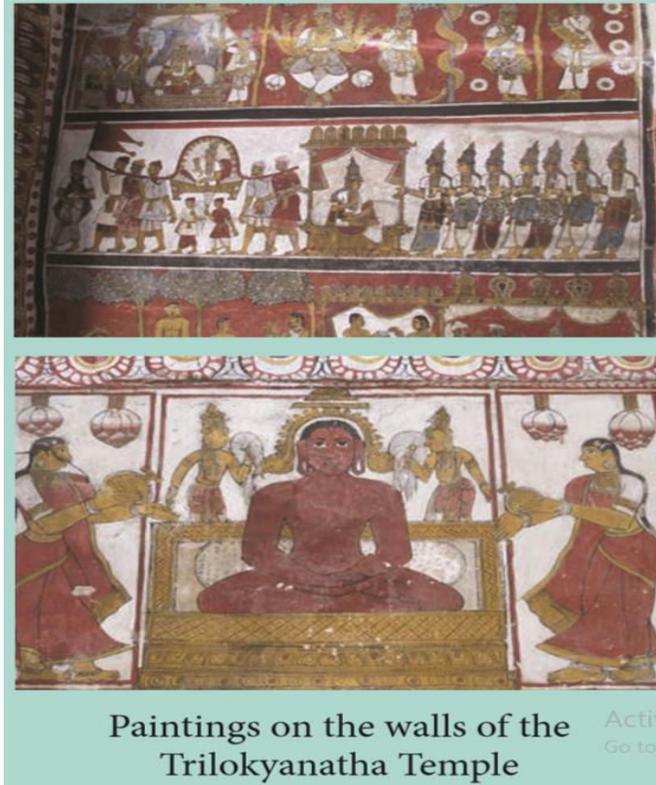


Fresco Paintings, Sittanavasal

- Sittanavasal cave in Pudukkottai district is located on a prominent rock that stands **70m** above the ground.
- It has a natural cavern, known as **Eladipattam**, at one end, and a rock-cut cave temple at the other. Behind the fenced cavern, there are **17 rock beds** marked on the floor.
- The stone berths aligned in rows are believed to have served as a **Jain shelter**.
- The largest of these ascetic beds contains a **Tamil-Brahmi** inscription that dates to the **2nd century B.C.**
- There are more inscriptions in Tamil from the 8th century A.D., bearing the names of monks.
- It is believed that they should have spent their lives in isolation here.
- The **Sittanavasal cave temple, named Arivar Koil**, lies on the west off the hillock. The facade of the temple is simple, with four rock-cut columns.
- Constructed in the early Pandya period, in the 7th century A.D. , it has a hall in the front called the **Ardha-mandapam** and a smaller cell at the rear, which is the garbha graha (sanctum sanctorum).
- The murals in the temple resemble the frescoes of the famous Ajanta caves. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) took over the caves only in **1958**.
- Thereafter it took two decades to cover the cave and regulate the entry of visitors.

- There are the bas-relief figures of **Tirthankaras** on the left wall of the hall and acharyas on the right before one enters the inner chamber, the sanctum sanctorum.

Jains in Kanchipuram (Tiruparuttikunram)

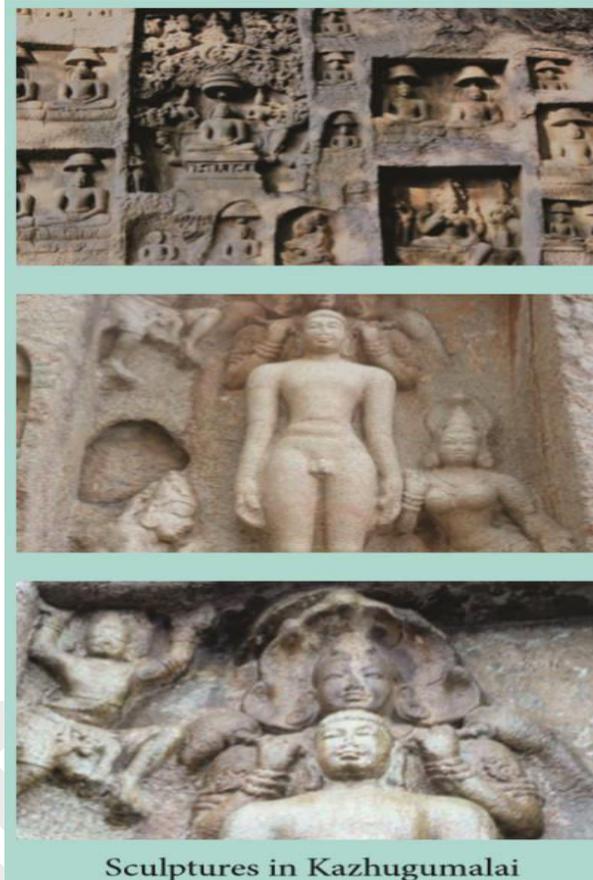


Paintings on the walls of the Trilokyanatha Temple

- Jainism flourished during the Pallava reign. In his writings, **Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang** has mentioned about the presence of a large number of Buddhists and Jains during his visit to the **Pallava country in 7th century A.D.** Most of the Pallava rulers were Jains.
- Mahendravarman was a Jain initially. The two **Jain temples in Kanchipuram** are **Trilokyanatha Jinaswamy Temple at Tiruparuttikunram**, on the banks of the river Palar, and the **Chandra Prabha** temple dedicated to the **Tirtankara named Chandraprabha**.
- The architecture of these temples is in Pallava style, but it has deteriorated in due course of time.
- During the **Vijayanagar rule (1387)**, **Irugappa**, a disciple of Jaina-muni Pushpasena; and a minister of **Vijayanagar King Harihara II (1377-1404)**, expanded the Trilokyanatha Temple by adding the Sangeetha mandapa.
- The grand murals were added only at this time.
- Mural paintings in the temples show scenes from the lives of Tirtankaras.
- Unfortunately the paintings of the **Trilokyanatha temple at Tiruparuttikunram** have been ruined by overpainting done during renovation.

- There is rich inscriptional evidence inside the second shrine, the **Trikuda Basti**, containing information on the development of the temple, and the contributions of various donors over the centuries.
- In the **Kanchipuram district**, apart from **Tiruparuttikunram**, Jain vestiges have been found over the years in many villages across the state.

Kazhugumalai Jain Rock-Cut Temple



- The 8th century **Kazhugumalai temple in Kovilpatti taluk in Thoothukudi** district marks the revival of Jainism in Tamil Nadu.
- This cave temple was built by King **Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan of the Pandyan** kingdom.
- Polished rock-cut cave beds, popularly known as **Panchavar Padukkai at Kazhugumalai** cavern host the figures of not only the **Tirtankaras** but also the figures of yakshas and yakshis (Male and Female attendants respectively).

Jain Temples in other parts of Tamil Nadu

Vellore

- Fourteen Jain monk beds, dating back to the 5th century A.D., have been excavated inside three caverns on top of a hill in Vellore district.

- The beds are found at the **Bhairavamalai in Latheri, Katpadi taluk**, Vellore district. Of the three caverns, two of them house beds.
- One houses four rock beds while the other houses one bed. Unlike many rock beds found elsewhere, these ones have no head-rests.

Tirumalai

- Tirumalai is a Jain temple in a cave complex located near **Arni town in Tiruvannamalai** district in Tamil Nadu.
- The complex, dated to the 12th century A.D., includes three Jain caves, two Jain temples and a 16-metre-high sculpture of **Neminatha, the 22nd Tirthankara**.
- This image of Neminatha is considered to be the tallest Jain image in Tamil Nadu.

Madurai

- There are **26 caves, 200 stone beds, 60 inscriptions and over 100 sculptures** in and around Madurai. The **Kizha Kuyil Kudi** is a striking example.
- This hillock is **12 kilometres west of Madurai, on the Madurai–Theni Highway**.
- The sculptures are assigned to the period of Parantaka Veera Narayana Pandyan who ruled from **A.D. 860 to 900**.
- There are eight sculptures. The images of Rishab Nath or Adinath, Mahavira, Parshvanath and Bahubali are found here.

Contribution to Education

- Jain monasteries and temples also served as seats of learning. Education was imparted in these institutions to the people irrespective of caste and creed.
- The Jainas propagated their doctrines and proved to be a potential media of mass education.
- The **Bhairavamalai** we have mentioned earlier is situated near a small village called **Kukkara Palli**.
- 'Palli' is an educational centre of Jains and villages bearing the suffix of Palli are common in many places in Tamil Nadu.
- The educational institutions had libraries attached to them. Several books were written by the preachers of Jainism, highlighting the important aspects of Jainism.
- The permission for women to enter into the order provided an impetus to the spread of education among women.

Buddhism

- Buddha's original name, **Siddhartha Sakyamuni Gautama**, if translated into English, would mean Gautama who belongs to the Sakya tribe and who has reached the goal of perfection.
- Gautama Buddha was a contemporary of Mahavira. His father ruled the tribe of **Sakya in a region near the present-day Nepal**.

- Gautama found that he had nothing to learn from the teachers of the old religions.
- The religions proclaimed that the only way to salvation was through living the life of an ascetic.
- But despite practicing asceticism, Gautama could not arrive anywhere near the truth. And one night, as he sat under a **bodhi-tree** struggling with his doubt and his loneliness, a great peace descended on him.
- He was no longer **Gautama, the sceptic**, but became Buddha, the Enlightened.
- At last, he had succeeded in understanding the great mystery of human suffering, its causes and its cure.
- Asserting that both the **king (passion for pleasures) and the hermit (self-mortifications)** were wrong, he discovered the middle path.
- The middle path is based on '**an eight-fold path**' of **Right understanding , Right thought, Right speech, Right action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness, Right concentration.**
- Buddha taught not the glory of God but the power of love. He held the view that all men are born to an '**equality of rights**'.
- He undertook long journeys and carried his message far and wide. Buddha preached his teachings in Prakrit.
- His four noble truths are as follows:
- Life includes pain, getting old, disease, and ultimately death.
- Suffering is caused by craving and aversion.
- Suffering can be overcome and happiness attained.
- True happiness and contentment are possible, if one pursues the eight-fold path.

Buddhist Literature

- Buddha's teachings for a long time were transmitted through the memory of teachers and disciples.
- They were reduced to writing by **80 B.C.** and were written in the Pali language.
- The Pali canon Tripitaka has three divisions, also known as the Threefold Basket.
- They include **Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.**
- Vinaya Pitaka contains the rules of the order of Buddhist monks, which must be observed for achieving purity of conduct.
- Sutta Pitaka lays down the principles of religion by citing discourses as evidence. Abhidhamma Pitaka is the latest of the Tripitaka.
- It deals with ethics, philosophy and meta-physics.
- Other prominent canonical literary works in Buddhism include: **Jatakas** – various stories of the lives of the Buddha found in Buddhist literature.
- Buddhavamsa – A legend in verse, containing a narration of the life and activities of the **24 Buddhas** who are believed to have preceded Gautama.

- Apart from the above canonical literature, there is a long series of noncanonical literature in Pali.
- They include: Milindapanha – which means ‘**questions of Milinda**’.
- It contains a dialogue between Milinda, the Graeco-Bactrian king, and the monk Nagasena over some problems that faced Buddhism. It was originally written in Sanskrit.
- The two famous Ceylonese chronicles are **Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa**.
- The former deals with the royal dynasties of the Indian subcontinent including Sri Lanka, while the latter deals with the arrival of the Buddha’s teachings and preachers in Sri Lanka.
- **Buddhagosa’s Visuddhimagga** is a later work. He is the first Buddhist commentator.
- Sanskrit literature became prominent in Buddhism with the rise of Mahayana Buddhism.
- However, some of the Sanskritic works were produced by the Hinayana school as well. **Buddhacharita, written by Asvaghosa**, is an epic style Sanskrit work. It tells the life history of Gautama Buddha.

Buddhism in Tamizhakam



Buddha image, Thiyaganur

- Buddhism is believed to have spread to the Tamil country by the Ceylonese missionaries.
- The evidence in support of this is some monuments of the Pandya country, which are assigned to the **3rd century B.C. (BCE)**.
- The monuments are in caverns known as **Pancha Pandava Malai**. Buddhism seems to have flourished and co-existed peacefully with Jainism, Ajivikam and also with various sects of Hinduism.

- Since the time of Bhakti Movement, Buddhism came to be challenged by its exponents and began to lose royal patronage.
- The Thevaram hymns of Saiva saints and the **Nalayira Divyaprabandam of Vaishnava Azhwars** provided evidence to the challenges Buddhism faced in Tamil country.
- When Hieun Tsang, the Chinese traveller, visited south India in the 7th century, Buddhism was almost on the decline.
- But contrary to popular perception, the Buddhism did not disappear completely.
- The presence of **Virasozhiyam (a 11th century Later Chola period grammar text, composed by a Buddhist)** and the discovery of 13th century Buddhist bronzes in Nagapattinam testify to the presence of Buddhism in later periods.
- The sculptures of **Buddha in Thiyaganur village in Salem district strengthen this conclusion.**
- Though Buddhism faced challenges from **Saiva and Vaishnava** sects from the Pallava period onwards.
- One of the exceptions was Nagapattinam, which was supported by Chola kings, not for religious but for political reasons.
- **Chudamani Vihara of Nagapattinam** was constructed by the Srivijaya king with the patronage of Rajaraja Chola.
- This **vihara** has been since destroyed. The Tamil epic, Manimekalai, written by Kulavanigan Sithalai Sattanar, is considered a typical representation of Tamil Buddhism.
- **Sattanar indigenised** Buddhism into Tamil Buddhism by communicating a large set of Buddhist terms in Tamil, as translations from Sanskrit and Pali.
- There is a record about a Buddhist monk named **Vajrabodhi**, who was skilled in tantric rituals, but this monk left the Pallava court for China.
- **Mahendravarman's Mattavilāsa Prahāsana** describes Buddhism as a religion in decay.
- In the field of education, Buddhist **Sanghas and Viharas** served as centres of education. Students from various parts of the world came here to receive education.
- **Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila** gained reputation as great educational centres. They were originally Buddhist Viharas.
- Students from **Tibet and China** were influenced by Buddhism and they took effective steps to spread Buddhism.

Viharas



Buddhist Vihara of Nalanda in ruins

- Excavations of Buddhist Vihara and a temple at Kaveripoompattinam and hundreds of stone and bronze sculptures by ASI from over **125 sites** have proved the spread of the religion in the state.
- A **1.03 metre** Buddha statue in '**padmasana**' pose in remote Tirunattiyattankudi village in Tiruvarur district was unearthed when digging a tank in a field.

Ajivika Philosophy

- The Ajivikas believed in the doctrine of karma, transmigration of the soul and determinism.
- The head of Ajivika sect was **Gosala Mankhaliputta**. The Ajivikas practiced asceticism of a severe type.
- The Ajivika religious order and school of philosophy is known from the Vedic hymns, the **Brahmanas, the Aryankas** and other ancient Sanskrit compilations and treatises of the pre-Jaina and pre-Buddhist age.
- Gosala's ideas live on in other religions, though no Ajivika literature has survived.
- Gosala was closely associated with Mahavira for six years and then they parted company.
- The Mauryan emperor Asoka and his grandson **Dasaratha patronised the Ajivikas**.
- After the collapse of the Mauryan Empire, the sect declined in northern India, but had by then spread into southern India where it continued to exist for many centuries.
- Throughout history, Ajivikas had to face persecution everywhere. Village communities under Pallavas, Cholas and Hoysalas imposed special taxes on them.
- Despite such obstacles, Ajivikas continued to have influence along the **Palar river** in the modern states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (**Vellore, Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur districts**) till about the 14th century.
- In the end, they seemed to have been absorbed into Vaishnavism.

More to Know:

Vihara:

- A Vihara in Sanskrit means 'dwelling' or 'house'. Originally, viharas were dwelling places used by wandering monks during the rainy season.
- Later they transformed into centres of learning through the donations of wealthy lay Buddhists.
- Royal patronage allowed pre-Muslim India to become a land of many viharas that imparted university education and were treasure troves of sacred texts.
- Many viharas, such as **Nalanda** were world famous.

The total population of Jains in Tamil Nadu is **83,359** or **0.12** per cent of the population as per the 2011 census.

Tirthankaras are those who have attained nirvana and made a passage from this world to the next.

The **Jainacharitha of Kalpa Sūtra** is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras, notably Parshvanatha, founder of Jainism as well as the first Tirthankara, and Mahavira, the last and the **24th Tirthankara**. This work is ascribed to Bhadrabahu, who along with Chandragupta Maurya migrated to Mysore (about 296 B.C.) and settled there.

Five Great Vows of Jainism:

- Non-violence – Ahimsa
- Truth – Satya
- Non-stealing – Achaurya
- Celibacy/Chastity – Brahmacharya
- Non-possession – Aparigraha.

7th Social Science Lesson 19 Notes in English

19. Natural Hazards – Understanding of Disaster Management in Practice

Introduction

- Everyday almost all the newspapers and television news channels carry reports on Natural hazards and disasters that occurred in several parts of the world.
- **Neither all the hazards nor all the disasters can be preventable but the destruction can be minimized.**

Hazard

- Generally, a hazard is a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury, health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods, services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage.
- Natural hazards are natural phenomenon that might have negative impact on human or the environment.
- Natural hazards are classified into two broad categories: **Geophysical and biological.**

Disaster

- A disaster can be generally defined as **“A serious disruption in the society causing widespread material, economic, social or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources”.**
- Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.
- Hazards are termed as Disasters when they cause widespread destruction of property and human lives.

Types of Disasters

	Types of Disaster	Sources	Events
1.	Natural Disaster	Beneath the Earth Surface	Earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions
		On the Earth Surface	Landslides and Avalanches
		Meteorological / Hydrological	Windstorms, Tornadoes, Hailstorms and Floods.
		Health	Epidemics
2.	Man-made Disaster	Socio - technical	Technological, Transportations disasters, Structural collapse and production failures.
		Warfare	National and International

Natural Disasters

Earthquake

- A **sudden movement (or) trembling of the earth crust** is called as earthquake.
- The movement of the tectonic plates, mass wasting, landslides, surface fault, etc., causes earthquake.

Effects



- Due to a strong earthquake, loss of lives, buildings, roads, bridges and dams are damaged. Earthquake cause floods, tsunamis, landslides, fires, break down of water supply and electrical lines.

- It may change the course of a river too.
- Example **Hurricane** is a natural hazard. It develops at sea.
- When it reaches land and destroys buildings and kills people, it can be described as a disaster.

Recent hazard in India and Tamilnadu

- On **2nd to 3rd May 2018** a high velocity dust storms swept across the parts of North India and more than **125 people** died and over 200 were injured.
- In **Uttar Pradesh** **43** died in the city of Agra and about 30 died other parts of the state.
- In neighbourhood of Rajasthan state 35 people died and over 200 were injured.
- The wind downed more than **8000 electricity posts and uprooted hundreds of trees.**
- After **2004 tsunami**, cyclone **Gaja** is the worst natural disaster to hit Tamilnadu.



Destruction of Cyclone Gaja

- It left a trail of destruction in several coastal districts and took a toll on agriculture to a serious extent.

Tsunami

The word "Tsunami" is derived from the Japanese word. "Tsu" means harbour and "nami" means waves.



- When earthquake jolts the ocean floor, the sudden dislocation of the sea bed occurs and the resulting displacement of water can produce one or more huge, destructive waves, known collectively as a Tsunami.
- The sea waves rise to several meters and may reach the coast within a few minutes.

Effects

- It causes flooding and disrupts transportation, power communication and water supply.

Flood

- Sudden overflow of water in a large amount caused due to heavy rainfall, cyclone, melting of snow, Tsunami or a dam burst.

Effects

- Loss of life and property
- Displacement of people
- Spread of contagious diseases such as Cholera and Malaria etc.,

Cyclone

A **low-pressure area** which is encircled by high pressure wind is called a cyclone.

Effects of cyclone



Effects of cyclone

- The main effects of tropical cyclone include heavy rain, strong wind, large storm surges near landfall and tornadoes.
- "Severe cyclonic storm Gaja crossed the coasts of Tamilnadu and Puducherry around Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam in the early hours of November 10, 2018 Friday with wind speed gusting of around 120 (Kmph)" reported the Indian Meteorological Department.

Man-made Disasters

Stampede

- The term stampede is a **sudden rush of a crowd of people**, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling.
- It is believed that most major crowd disasters can be prevented by simple crowd management strategies.
- Human stampedes can be prevented by organization and traffic control, such as barriers, following queues and by avoiding mass gathering.

Fire



Fire accidents in Cracker Factories

- Fire is a disaster caused due to electrical short circuit, accidents in chemical factory, match and crackers factory.
- Fire involves **3 basic aspects**
 1. Prevention
 2. Detection
 3. Extinguishing
- Public awareness of what to do before fire, during fire and after fire is of critical importance.

Industrial Disaster

- Industry faces multiple risks involved with its production, transportation, storage, usage and disposal of the effluents containing residuals and hazardous materials from nuclear and chemical industries. **Example: Bhopal gas leakage**

What is Disaster Management?

- The systematic process of applying administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster is called Disaster Management.
- Disaster Management is necessary or expedient for:
 1. Prevention
 2. Mitigation
 3. Preparedness
 4. Response

5. Recovery
6. Rehabilitation

Disaster Management Cycle or Disaster cycle

The **six disaster management phases** that have been used in the concept of disaster cycle are as follows



Pre – Disaster Phase

Prevention and Mitigation

- Reducing the risk of disasters involves activities, which either reduce or modify the scale and intensity of the threat faced or by improving the conditions of elements at risk.
- The use of the **term reduction to describe protective or preventive** actions that lessen the scale of impact is therefore preferred.
- Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effects of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it, in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster.
- In addition to these physical measures, mitigation should also be aimed at reducing the **physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.**
- Therefore, mitigation may incorporate addressing issues such as land ownership, tenancy rights, wealth distribution, implementation of earthquake resistant building codes etc.

Preparedness

- The process includes various **measures that enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations** to cope with them effectively.

- Preparedness includes for example, the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories, public awareness and education and the training of personnel.
- It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be **"at risk"** from a recurring disaster.
- All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate rules and regulations with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provision.

Early Warning

- This is the process of monitoring the situation in communities or areas known to be **vulnerable to slow onset hazards, and passing the knowledge of the pending hazard to people harmless way.**
- To be effective, warnings must be related to mass education and training of the population who know, what actions they must take, when warned. The Disaster Impact
- This refers to the **"real-time event of a hazard occurrence and affecting elements at risk. The duration of the event will depend on the type of threat; ground shaking may only occur in a matter of seconds during an earthquake.**
- Where as flooding may take place over a longer sustained period.

During Disaster Phase

Response

- This refers to the **first stage response to any calamity**, which include setting up control rooms, putting the contingency plan in action, issue warning, action for evacuation, taking people to safer areas, rendering medical aid to the needy etc.
- Simultaneously rendering relief to the homeless, food, drinking water, clothing etc. to the needy, restoration of communication, disbursement of assistance in cash or kind
- The emergency relief activities undertaken during and immediately following a disaster, which includes **immediate relief, rescue, and the damage needs assessment and debris clearance.**

The Post- Disaster Phase

Recovery:

Recovery is used to describe the activities that encompass the three overlapping phases of emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation includes the provision of temporary public utilities and housing as interim measures to assist long-term recovery.

Reconstruction:

- Reconstruction attempts to return communities with improved pre disaster functioning.
- It includes replacement of buildings; infrastructure and lifeline facilities so that long-term development prospects are enhanced rather than reproducing the same conditions, which made an area or population vulnerable.

Development:

- In an evolving economy, the development process is an ongoing activity.
- Long-term prevention/disaster reduction measures like construction of embankments against flooding, irrigation facilities as drought proofing measures, increasing plant cover to reduce the occurrences of landslides, land use planning, construction of houses, capable of withstanding the onslaught of heavy rain/wind speed and shocks of earthquakes are some of the activities that can be taken up as part of the development plan. Let us see in detail about a few disaster management measures that are in practice in India.

Why mitigating the Hazards essential?

- It is more cost-effective to mitigate the risks from natural disasters than to repair damage after the disaster.
- Hazard mitigation refers to any action or project that reduces the effects of future disasters.
- **Warning System in India** Department of Science and Technology (DST) Department of Space (DOS) and CSIR Laboratories have set up early warning system for tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean.

Disaster Management in India

- **National Disaster Management Authority**, abbreviated as NDMA, is an agency of the **Ministry of Home Affairs** whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.
- NDMA was established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India on **23rd December 2005**.
- The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a specialized force constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster under the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**.
- National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is a premier institute for training and capacity development programs for managing natural disasters in India, on a national as well as regional basis.

Disaster Management in Tamilnadu

- **Tamilnadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA)** is responsible for all measures for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority.
- **Tamilnadu State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)** has been constituted with a strength of **80 Police Personnel**.
- They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)** is responsible for Disaster Management at district level.

State Disaster Management plan

- The **perspective plan – 2018 -2030** prepared by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department.
- Hot line between Indian Meteorological Department and the State Emergency Operation Centre is established and mitigation in the District is done through telephone, fax and IP phones also available which connect the State with District Head Quarters, Taluks and Blocks of the State.
- Wireless radio network with both high frequency and very high frequency are also available in the State.

General Survival Techniques

- During the earthquake be under the table, chair, kneel to the floor and protect yourself. Go near a sturdy wall, sit on the floor and hold the floor strongly and protect yourself.
- Use only torch lights.
- During flood forecast, store up necessary things like first aid. Listen to the local Radio / TV for instructions.
- Cut off all the electrical supplies during flood and earthquake.
- In case of fire accidents dial 101 for fire service.
- If clothes are on fire, **"Don't Run; Stop, Drop and Roll"**.
- Road accidents can be avoided by permitting the persons only who have license are allowed to drive. Learn, preach and practice safety rules during walking and driving along the road.
- Rail Safety Tips: **Stay alert**.
- Trains can come from either directions at any time.
- Never sit on the edge of the Station Platform.
- Cross the tracks safely.
- While on boarding the Air craft, pay attention to the flight crew safety demonstration, and read the safety briefing card available in the seat pocket carefully.

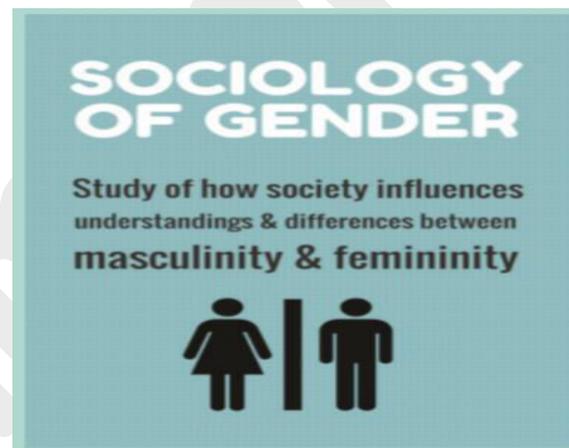
7th Social Science Lesson 20 Notes in English

20. Women Empowerment

Introduction

- **“Feminism is not about making women stronger.** Women are already strong. It’s about changing the way the world perceives that strength”.
- “The story of women’s struggle for equality belongs to no single feminist nor to any one organisation but to the collective efforts of all who care about human rights”.
- “You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation”.
- **To call woman the weaker sex is a libel;** it is man’s injustice to woman – Mahatma Gandhi.
- The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself.
- In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development.
- Women’s empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

Social Aspects of Gender



- In sociology, we make a distinction between sex and gender.
- **Sex is the biological trait** that societies use to assign people into the category of either male or female.
- When people talk about the differences between men and women they are often drawing on sex – on rigid ideas of biology – rather than gender, which is an understanding of how society shapes our understanding of those biological categories.
- Gender is more fluid – it may or may not depend upon biological traits. More specifically, it is a concept that describes how societies determine and manage sex categories; **the cultural meanings attached to men’s and women’s roles; and how individuals understand their identities including, but not limited to, being a man, woman, transgender, and other gender**

positions. Gender involves social norms, attitudes and activities that society views as more appropriate for one sex over another.

- Gender is also determined by what an individual feels and does.
- The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity (**what society views appropriate behaviour for a “man”**) and femininity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a “woman”).
- We examine how this, in turn, influences identity and social practices.

The essential factors for empowerment:

- **Education:** Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions.
- **Gender Discrimination:** A Society which discriminates between the two genders can never be empowered.
- **Discrimination based on caste, creed, religion etc.**

Woman's Education

- Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process.
- More than **40 years ago**, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted that **“everyone has the right to education”**.
- Educating the girl child produces mothers who are educated and who will, in turn, educate their children care for their families and provide their children care and support.
- The girl child needs to be educated to acquire knowledge and skills needed to advance her status for social interactions and self-improvement.

The Unmatched Importance of Female Education

- **Increased Literacy:** Of the illiterate youth across the globe, nearly **63 percent** are female.
- Offering all children education will prop up literacy rates, pushing forward development in struggling regions.
- **Human Trafficking:** Women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are undereducated and poor, according to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking.
- Through providing young girls with opportunities and fundamental skills, Human Trafficking can be significantly undermined.
- **Political Representation:** Across the globe, women are underrepresented as voters and restricted from political involvement.
- The United Nations Women's Programmes on Leadership and Participation suggest that civic education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.
- **Thriving Babies:** According to the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, children of educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of five.

- **Later Marriage:** As suggested by the United Nations Population Fund, in underdeveloped countries, one in every three girls is married before reaching **the age of 18**.
- In a region where a girl receives seven or more years of education, the wedding date is delayed by four years.
- **Income Potential:** Education also increases a woman’s earning capabilities. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO) a single year of primary education has shown to increase a girl’s wages later in **life by 20 percent**
- **Prospering GDP:** Gross Domestic Product also rises when both girls and boys are being offered educational opportunities.
- When **10 percent more women attend school**, GDP increases by three percent on average.
- **Poverty Reduction:** When women are provided with equal rights and equal access to education, they go on to participate in economic activity.
- Increased earning power leads to reduction in poverty level.

Factors Responsible for Poor Female Literacy Rate

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Activate W

- Gender based inequality.
- Social discrimination and economic exploitation.
- Occupation of girl child in domestic chores.
- Low enrolment of girls in schools.
- Low retention rate and high dropout rate.

Role of woman in the economic development

- Importance of women’s economic empowerment in society is inevitable.
- Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

- Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

Benefits of Economic Empowerment of Woman

- Women's economic empowerment is central to realising women's rights and gender equality.
- Empowering women in the economy and bridging gender gaps in the world of work are key to achieving the agenda for Sustainable Development
- When more women work, economies grow.
- Increasing women's and girls' educational attainment contributes to women's economic empowerment and more inclusive economic growth.
- It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organisational performance.

The need for Economic Empowerment of Woman.

- Gender differences in laws affect both developing and developed economies, and women in all regions.
- Women remain less likely to participate in the labour market than men around the world.
- **Women are more likely to be unemployed than men.**
- Women are over-represented in informal and vulnerable employment.
- Globally, women are paid less than men.
- Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work.
- Unpaid care work is essential **to the functioning of the economy, but often goes uncounted and unrecognised**
- Women are less likely to be entrepreneurs and face more disadvantages starting businesses.
- Women are less likely than men to have access to financial institutions or have a bank account.
- Women are still less likely to have access to social protection.
- Violence and harassment in the world of work affects women regardless of age, location, income or social status. Indian society is known for its unity in diversity.
- Social inequality also prevails in this society which has given birth of weaker section of society which is as diverse as Indian society itself, **women, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, children, poor, landless farmers are considered as weaker sections.**
- They have faced socio-economic and political discrimination in hands of dominating section since ancient time and their fight for rights and access to justice is almost as old as the discrimination against these marginalised and weaker group.

Summary

- Women empowerment and issues related, nowadays gained its importance worldwide.

- Personal rights, Social equality, Political power, and Economic opportunity are the important aspects of woman empowerment.
- World governments, both developed and developing countries are sincerely working towards achieving the **goal of Women empowerment**.
- Almost the women population shared **50%** of the total population of the world; we can't imagine world peace and prosperity without empowering each and every woman on this planet.
- It is everyone's responsibility to make each woman into an independent and empowered woman.

More to Know:

- The sustainability and progress of all regions depend on the success of women across the globe. As the former President **Barrack Obama** said while addressing the **United Nations General Assembly in 2012**, "the future must not belong to those who bully women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons."

Savitribai Phule



Savitribai Phule as a tradition breaker, the first female teacher at the first girls' school. When we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife **Savitribai Phule**, opened the first school for girls in **1848**.

First in the World – Woman

First woman	Name	Country
Prime Minister	Sirimavo Bandaranaike	Sri Lanka
In space	Valentina Tereshkova	USSR
To scale Mt Everest	Junko Tabei	Japan
To win the Olympic gold	Charlotte Cooper	England

First in India - Woman
First Women's University Maharshi Karve starts SNDT University in Pune with five students in 1916.
First Women to hold a Union Cabinet post Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
First Women to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post Sushma Swaraj (2014)
First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old)
First Women governor of Independent India Sarojini Naidu, in charge of United Provinces
First Women president of UN General Assembly Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1953)
First Women Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi (1966)
First Women IPS Officer of India Kiran Bedi (1972)
First Women to win Nobel Peace Prize Mother Teresa (1979)
First Indian Women to climb Mount Everest Bachendri Pal (1984)
First Indian Women to win Booker Prize Arundhati Roy (1997)
First Women President Pratibha Patil (2007)
First Women Speaker of Lok Sabha Meira Kumar (2009)
First Women judge in Supreme Court Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
First Women President of the Indian National Congress Annie Besant
First Women Chief Minister of an Indian State Sucheta Kripalani
First Women Director General of Police (DGP) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
First women defence Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman
First woman Finance Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman

7th Social Science Lesson 21 Notes in English

21. Market and Consumer Protection

Introduction

- When we talk about a **market we generally visualise a crowded place with a lot of shops and consumers.**
- People are buying different types of goods like groceries, clothing, electronics, etc in the market.
- And the shops are also selling a variety of products and services as well.
- So in a traditional sense, a market is where buyers and sellers meet to exchange their goods and services.
- But what is a market in economics? In economics, we do not refer to a market as a physical place.
- Economists described a market as coming together of the buyers and sellers, **i.e. an arrangement where buyers and sellers come in direct or indirect contact to sell/buy goods and services.**
- For example, the market for books will constitute all the sellers and buyers of books in an economy. It does not necessarily refer to a geographic location.
- A set up where two or more parties engaged in exchange of goods, services and information is called a market.
- Ideally a market is a place where two or more parties are involved in buying and selling. The two parties involved in a transaction are called seller and buyer.
- The seller sells goods and services to the buyer in exchange of money.
- There has to be more than one buyer and seller for the market to be competitive.

Features of a Market

- In economics, the term market refers to the shops for one commodity or a set of commodities.
- For example a market for rice, a market for cloth, a market for electronics goods, etc.
- A market is also not restricted to one physical or geographical location. It covers a general wide area and the demand and supply forces of the region.
- There must be a group of buyers and sellers of the commodity to constitute a market.
- And the relations between these sellers and buyers must be business relations.
- Both the sellers and buyers must have access to knowledge about the market.
- There should be an awareness of the demand for products, consumer choices, and preferences, fashion trends, etc.
- At any given time only one price can be prevalent in the market for the goods and services. This is only possible in the existence of perfect competition.



- Broadly there are two classifications of markets – the product market and the factor market.
- The factor market refers to the market for the buying and selling of factors of production like land, capital, labour, etc. The other classification of markets are as follows,

On the Basis of Geographic Location

Local Markets:

In such a market the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area. They usually sell perishable goods of daily use since the transportation of such goods can be expensive.

Regional Markets:

These markets cover a wider area than local markets like a district, or a cluster of few smaller states

National Market:

This is when the demand for the goods is limited to one specific country. Or the government may not allow the trade of such goods outside national boundaries.

International Market:

When the demand for the product is international and the goods are also traded internationally in bulk quantities, we call it as an international market.

On the Basis of Time**Very Short Period Market:**

- This is when the supply of the goods is fixed, and so it cannot be changed instantaneously.
- Say for example the market for flowers, vegetables, Fruits etc. The price of goods will depend on demand.

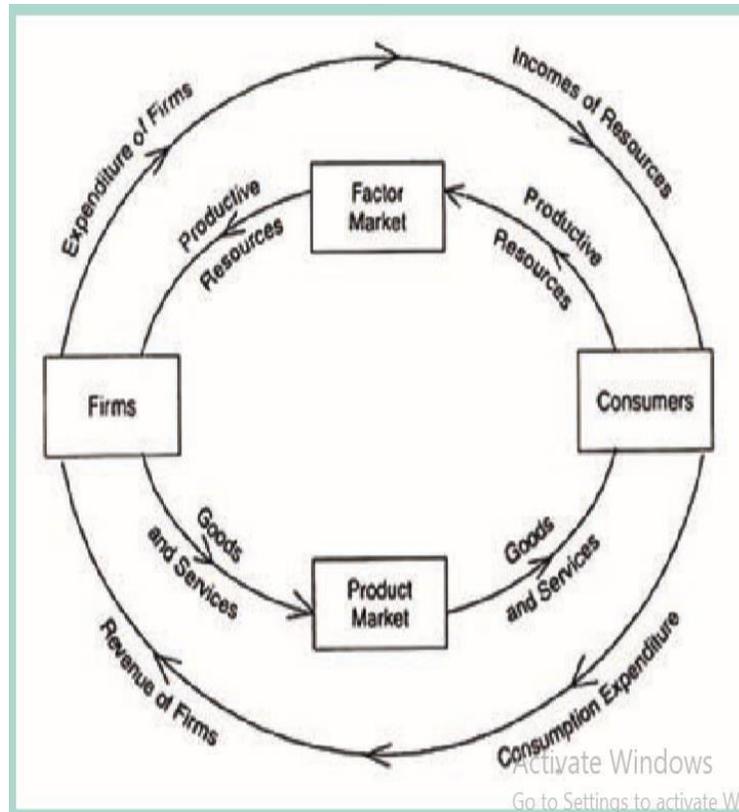
Short Period Market:

The market is slightly longer than the previous one. Here the supply can be slightly adjusted.

Long Period Market:

- Here the supply can be changed easily by scaling production.
- So it can change according to the demand of the market. So the market will determine its equilibrium price in time.

On the Basis of Nature of Transaction



Spot Market:

This is where spot transactions occur, that is the **money is paid immediately**. There is no system of credit.

Future Market:

This is where the transactions are credit transactions. There is a promise to pay the consideration sometime in the future.

On the Basis of Regulation

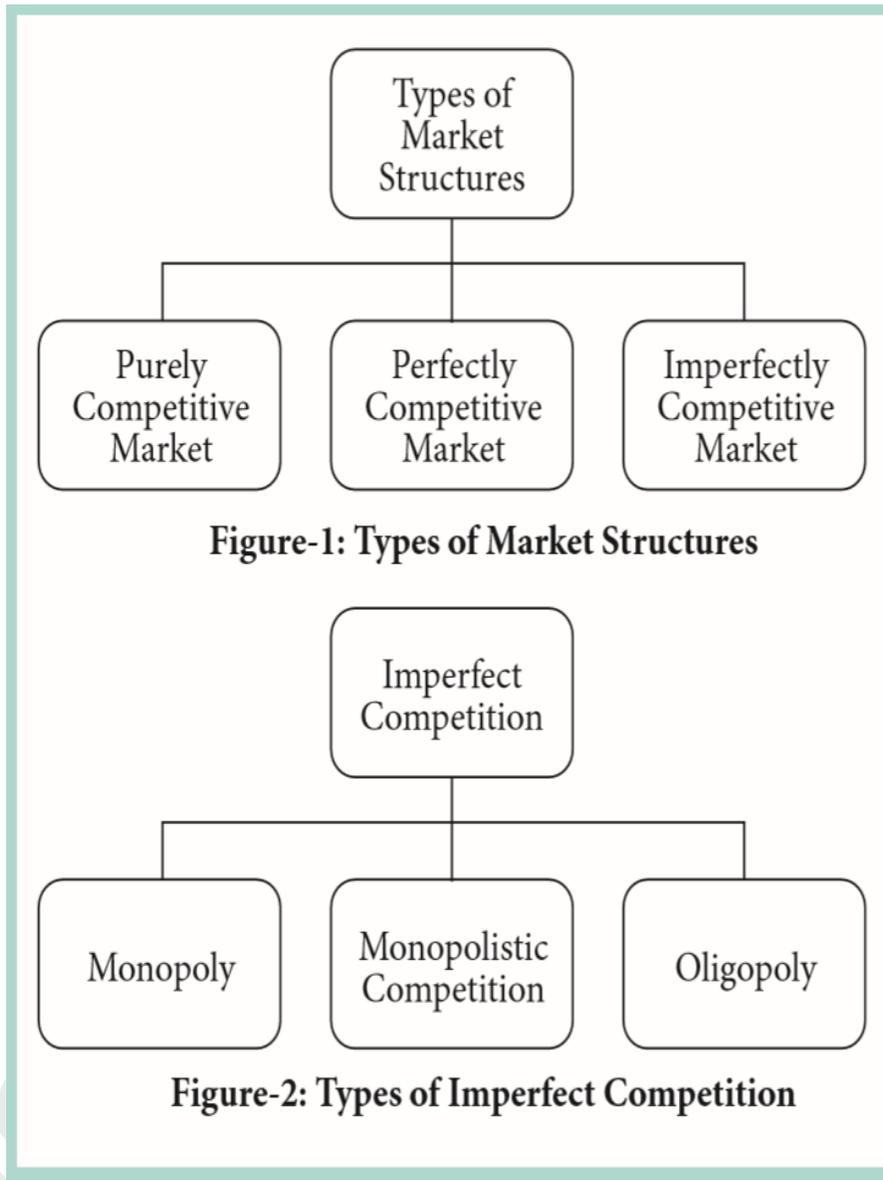
Regulated Market:

- In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities. This is to ensure there are no unfair trade practices in the market.
- Such markets may refer to a product or even a group of products. **For example, the stock market is a highly regulated market.**

Unregulated Market:

This is an absolutely free market. There is no oversight or regulation, the market forces decide everything.

On the basis of nature of competition



Monopoly:



- Monopoly refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market.
- This single seller deals in the products that have no close substitutes.

Monopolistic Competition:

- The term monopolistic competition was given by **Prof Edward H. Chamberlin** of Harvard University in 1933 in his book **Theory of Monopolistic Competition**.
- The term monopolistic competition represents the combination of monopoly and perfect competition.
- Monopolistic competition refers to a market situation in which there are a large number of buyers and sellers of products.
- However, the product of each seller is different in one aspect or the other.

Oligopoly:

- The term oligopoly has been derived from two **Greek words**, **Oligoi means few and poly means control**.
- Therefore, oligopoly refers to a market form in which there are few sellers dealing either in homogenous or differentiated products.

Who is a Consumer?

- A Consumer is a person who purchases a product or avails a service for a consideration, either for his personal use or to earn his livelihood by means of self employment.
- The consideration may be:
 1. Paid
 2. Promised
 3. Partly paid and partly promised.
- It also includes a beneficiary of such goods/services when such use is made with the approval of such person.

Who is not a Consumer?

- A person is not a consumer if he/she:
 - Purchases any goods or avails any service free of charge
 - Purchases a good or hires a service for commercial purpose
 - Avails any service under contract of service.

What is Unfair Trade Practice?

- An “**unfair trade practice**” means a trade practice, which, for the purpose of promoting any sale, use or supply of any goods or services, adopts unfair method, or unfair or deceptive practice.
- Some of these practices include: False representation When goods and services are not of stated standard, quality or grade
- When second hand, renovated goods are sold as new ones
- When goods and services do not have the claimed use, usefulness or benefit
- When products / services do not have the claimed warranty / guarantee
- When the price of product or service is misleading.
- False and misleading advertisement of selling at bargain price.
- Offering gifts, prizes, etc. to lure customers with no intention of providing them.
- Selling goods which do not fall within the safety standards set up by competent authority.
- Hoardings or destroying goods with the intention of raising the cost of these or similar goods manufactured in greater number so as to manipulate higher prices.
- Manufacturing or offering spurious goods or adopting deceptive practices in the provision of services.

Consumer protection

- Consumer protection is **a group of laws enacted to protect the rights of consumers**, fair trade, competition and accurate information in the market place.
- The laws are designed to prevent the businesses that engage in unfair practices from gaining an advantage over competitors.
- They may also provide additional protection for those most vulnerable in society.

- Consumer protection laws are a form of government regulations that aim to protect the rights of consumers.
- For example, a government may require businesses to disclose detailed information about products—particularly in areas where safety or public health is an issue, such as food.
- Consumer protection is linked to the ideas of consumer rights and to the formation of **consumer organisations, which helps consumers** make better choices in the marketplace and get help with consumer complaints.
- Other organisations that promote consumer protection include government organisations and self-regulating business organisations.
- Example: **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India – TRAI. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India – IRDAI.**

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA)

- This Act enacted in **1986** in the Parliament of India to protect the interests of consumers.
- It makes for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer's grievances and for matters connected there with it.
- The act was passed in Assembly in **October 1986** and came into force on **December 24, 1986**.
- COPRA is regarded as the '**Magna Carta**' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices, 'defects in goods' and 'deficiencies in services' as far as India is concerned.
- It has led to the establishment of a widespread network of consumer forums and appellate courts all over India.
- It has significantly impacted how businesses approach consumer complaints and has empowered consumers to a great extent.
- Consumer Protection Councils are established at the national, state and district level to increase consumer awareness.
- To increase the awareness of consumers, there are many consumer organisations and NGOs that have been established. Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)

Established by the Central Government. It deals with matters of **more than 10 million**.

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC)

Also known as the "**State Commission**" established by the State Government in the State. It is a state level court that takes up cases valuing **less than ₹10 million**.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF)

- Also known as the "**District Forum**" established by the State Government in each district of the State.

- The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district. It is a district level court that deals with cases valuing **up to ₹2 million**.

Consumer protection Act of 2019

- Indian Parliament, in **August 2019**, passed the landmark **Consumer Protection Bill, 2019** which aims to provide the timely and effective administration and settlement of consumer disputes in this Digital Age.
- The New Act will come into force on such date as the Central Government may so notify.
- The New Act seeks to replace more **than 3 (three) decades old Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (Act)**.

Highlights of the New Act:

E-Commerce Transactions:

- The New Act has widened the definition of 'consumer'.
- The definition now includes any person who buys any goods, whether through offline or online transactions, electronic means, teleshopping, direct selling or multi-level marketing.

Enhancement of Pecuniary Jurisdiction:

- Revised pecuniary limits have been fixed under the New Act.
- Accordingly, the district forum can now entertain consumer complaints where the value of goods or services paid does not exceed **INR 10,000,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Million)**.
- The State Commission can entertain disputes where such value **exceeds INR 10,000,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Million) but does not exceed INR 100,000,000 (Indian Rupees One Hundred Million)**, and the National Commission can exercise jurisdiction where such value exceeds **INR 100,000,000 (INR One Hundred Million)**.

E-Filing of complaints:

- The New Act contains enabling provisions for consumers to file complaints electronically and for hearing and/or examining parties through video-conferencing.

Establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority:

- The New Act proposes the establishment of a regulatory authority known as the **Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)**, with wide powers of enforcement.
- The CCPA will have an investigation wing, headed by a Director General, which may conduct inquiry or investigation into consumer law violations.

Unfair Trade Practices:

- The New Act introduces a specific broad definition of Unfair Trade Practices, which also includes sharing of personal information given by the consumer in confidence, unless such disclosure is made in accordance with the provisions of any other law.

Penalties for Misleading Advertisement:

- The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to **INR 1,000,000** on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement.
- The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two years for the same. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to **INR 5,000,000** and imprisonment of up to **five years**.
- The CCPA can also prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from endorsing that particular product or service for a period of up to one year.
- For every subsequent offence, the period of prohibition may extend to **three years**.

Consumer courts in India



National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC):

- A national level court works for the whole country and deals compensation claimed exceeds rupees **one core**.
- The National Commission is the Apex body of Consumer Courts; it is also the highest appellate court in the hierarchy.
- The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (NCDRC), is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in **1988** under **the Consumer Protection Act of 1986**.
- Its head office is in **New Delhi**. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC):

- A state level court works at the state level with cases where compensation claimed is above **20 lakhs but up to one core**.
- The State Commission also has the appellate jurisdiction over the District Forum.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF):

- A district level court works at the district level with cases where the compensation claimed is up to **20 lakhs**.

Important Acts

- The Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- The Legal Metrology Act, 2009
- The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986
- The Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential Commodities Act, 1980

The Eight Basic Consumer Rights

- The Right to Basic Needs.
- The Right to Safety.
- The Right to Information.
- The Right to Choose.
- The Right to Representation.
- The Right to Redress.
- The Right to Consumer Education.
- The Right to a Healthy Environment.

“Goods once sold will not be taken back” or “No exchange”, or “No refund under any circumstances”
It amounts to Unfair Trade Practice and does not carry any legal weight.



7th Social Science Lesson 22 Notes in English

22. Road Safety

Introduction

- The revolutionary invention of the wheel has given rise to **modern technologies from transport to machinery**.
- It is one of the **most fundamental inventions** we use in our daily life.
- Invention of wheel may be a mystery but the history of vehicles prove the intelligence of man.

Road safety



- We have to travel via roads almost every day to go to school, college, office, shops, visit relatives and friends. We need to be safe on the roads.
- Road safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users **from being killed or seriously injured**.

Need for safety on Roads

- It is a saddening fact that India is the world's largest contributor to road accidents.
- India accounts for about **10% of road accident** fatalities at worldwide.
- Road crashes have a threatening impact on Indian lives, growth and economy.

Causes for Road Accidents

Distracted driving



- This is a larger threat and the leading cause for road accidents. It is the distraction of the driver, engaging in any other activity while driving.
- It may be **talking over the mobile phone or texting message or engaging in any activities with attention diverted from driving.**

Reckless driving



- It is a major **traffic violation of rules.**
- It is defined as the mental state in which the driver purposely disregard the rules of the road.

Night driving



- An extra alertness is needed while driving at night.
- The uncontrolled sleep, tiredness due to long drive, poor lighting on the road can cause fatal accidents.

Tailgating



- Tailgating refers to a condition **where a driver drives behind another vehicle without leaving sufficient distance between them.**
- In this condition, if the vehicle in front of him, stops suddenly, his own vehicle will crash with it.

Heavy Traffic

Increase of vehicles on the road create heavy traffic jam and cause more pollution.

Road conditions

Road expansion is very slow when compared to the expansion of vehicles.

Avoidance of safety gears

Avoiding the **use of helmets for two wheelers and seat belts for four wheelers lead to unwanted happenings.**

Impatience of Pedestrians

Impatience of Pedestrians and violation of traffic rules result in accidents.

Other causes

- **Drunken driving, jumping red light over speeding and unmanned railway crossings** cause great damage to valuable lives.
- Due to this, many families lose their breadwinners.

Road Safety Rules

10 GOLDEN RULES FOR ROAD SAFETY

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>STOP OR SLOW DOWN</p> <p>Allow Pedestrians to cross first at uncontrolled zebra crossing. They have the Right of Way (Rule 11)¹</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>BUCKLE UP</p> <p>So that your family and you are safe in the car (Section 138 (3)² Seat Belts reduce chances of death of a car occupant in accident by over 60%.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>OBEY TRAFFIC RULES AND SIGNS</p> <p>To prevent road accidents (Section 119)³.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>OBEY SPEED LIMITS</p> <p>For your own safety and that others (Section 112)³. In residential area and market places, that ideal speed is 20 kmph and the limit is 30 kmph.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>KEEP VEHICLE FIT</p> <p>To prevent frequent breakdowns and difficulty in controlling vehicle which may lead to accidents on road (Section 190)²</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING</p> <p>To avoid distraction that lead to accidents (Section 184)³.</p> </div>  </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>WEAR HELMET</p> <p>To protect your head while riding a two wheeler (Section 129)². A good quality helmet reduces the chances of severe head injury by over 70%.</p> </div>  </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>NEVER DRIVE DANGEROUSLY</p> <p>To ensure your own safety and that of other road user (Section 184)³.</p> </div>  </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>BE COURTEOUS</p> <p>Share the road with all and be considerate. Never range on the road. It is dangerous for your and other road users.</p> </div>  </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>NEVER MIX DRINKING AND DRIVING</p> <p>Be Responsible... Don't drink and Drive (Section 185)³.</p> </div>  </div>
<p>1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989 2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules. 1989 3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968.</p>	

- Every country has its **own road safety rules and regulations for the best interests of its citizens.**
- India also has designed road safety rules for protecting the road users from meeting with accidents and injury.
- As per the Indian law, one should be eligible to **get a driving license at the age of 18.**
- While **driving use of mobile phone is prohibited.**
- Sound horn is **prohibited near a hospital or a school zone.**
- Use standard helmets while driving two wheeler vehicle and strap it before mounting the vehicle.
- Fasten the seat belts while driving a car for both the driver and co-passenger.

- Avoid **carrying heavy load while riding a two wheeler.**
- Two wheeler can carry one adult pillion rider and not the whole family.
- Keep a safe distance from the vehicle ahead of yours. Slow down on bends and turns, especially in hill stations.
- The **Motor Vehicle Act, 1988** passed by the **Parliament came into force in 1989** and it is applicable to across the country.

Preventive Measures

Government

Through the **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India has taken earnest steps for reducing the number of road accidents.**

- Taking steps for the **rectification of accident black spots and improvement of road engineering.**
- Ensuring the good functioning of the traffic signals and road signs at busy crossing roads.
- Constructing proper roads both in urban and rural areas.
- **Installation of CCTV cameras** to record high speed offences which can detect the offenders.
- Prohibiting the act of digging or hoarding soil from roads.
- Remove encroachments and maintain proper pedestrian ways for ensuring road safety.
- If the public are **violating the traffic rules, it is the duty of government to correct the public and maintain order.**
- Stringent actions are to be taken for the violation of any road safety rules.

Individuals

- One who drives a vehicle should have undergone the training and tests to obtain a driving license.
- It is compulsory to have the following documents – **driving license, registration certificate of the vehicle, Insurance certificate, Taxation certificate, fitness certificate and permit. Brake failure can result in crucial collisions.**
- So the vehicle should be in good condition and serviced at regular intervals.
- To avoid accidents because of potholes and road humps, users can opt to use the Raksha safe drive device.
- It is attached with velcro to the car and alerts the driver about road humps, bad roads and on **crossing the speed limits.**
- **Carpooling** will reduce the number of vehicles on the road.
- Many people use one vehicle and so fuel, money and time are saved. It will pave way for a cordial relationship and better understanding among the fellowmen.

Carpooling

Carpooling is the **sharing of car journeys** so that more than one person travels in car, and prevents the need for more cars to the same location.

Raksha safe drive.

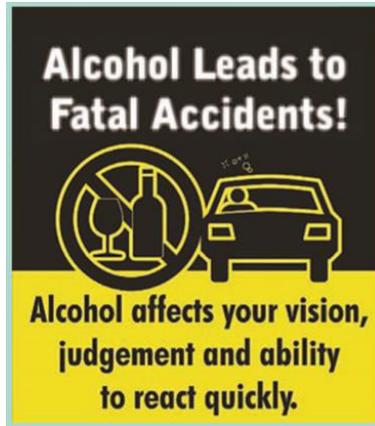
It is devices capable of automatic crash detection, two – way call connectivity, GPS tracking, engine health monitoring and smart panic button.

Parents and Teachers



- Parents and Teachers play a vital role in imparting road safety Education to young ones.
- If a **child's parent violates the traffic rules**, the child too will initiate the same in future.
- So the elders have to set an example for them in adhering to the safety rules and regulations.
- Video and computer games that simulate driving should be banned by the government or discouraged by parents as it will develop racing habit in children.
- Help your children learn about the traffic signals and rules.
- Instruct them to wait for the right signal and to use the zebra crossing while crossing the road.
- Warn them not to run across or along the road.
- **Teach them to use the footpath, while walking on the road.**
- Provide Road Safety education since childhood.
- It has to be made a part of school curriculum, syllabus, text book and included in competition on road safety.
- Activities like writing of slogans, essays and paintings on this theme should be conducted for reinforcement.

Media



Media like radio, TV, films and advertisement could take up this responsibility of creating awareness of road safety.

- On Sachin Tendulkar's 45th birthday, Mumbai police has released his video to create awareness among the motorists.
- "The little master set great records wearing a helmet! How about simply following his footsteps".

Traffic Signs



- Traffic signs act as silent conductors of the traffic on the road.
- Some traffic signs are mandatory like **stop, speed limit, turn right, no left turn etc.**
- Some signs are cautionary, which warn the driver about the danger ahead like steep ascent or descent, narrow bend.
- Some signs are informatory providing information about hospital, petrol pump, resting place, parking or no parking area.

Road Safety Week

- This is a national event which aims at promoting public awareness about traffic rules and to reduce casualties due to road accidents.
- It is observed annually. It is celebrated with great joy and enthusiasm.
- A variety of programmes related to road safety is conducted.
- **Educational banners, safety posters, leaflets, and pocket guides** related to road safety are distributed to the public.
- The Government of India observes '**Road Safety Week**' awareness during **January, every year.**

Suggestions

- Walking is a good alternative and cycling is a good exercise for a distance of **1 to 2 kms.**
- Use eco-friendly vehicles.
- Implement the idea of installing bollards near unmanned railway crossings.
- A separate unhindered passage for cyclists would yield many benefits and also reducing road crashes.
- Cycling is a healthy habit and reduces pollution.
- Motorcycle manufacturers should be asked to design two wheelers with a designed maximum speed of **50 km ph.**
- An awareness programme can be used by **narrating live examples and also projecting videos.**

7th Social Science Lesson 24 Notes in English

24. Tax and its Importance

இயற்றலும் ஈட்டலும் காத்தலும் காத்த
வகுத்தலும் வல்ல தரசு.

– திருவள்ளுவர்

"It was only for the good of his subjects that he collected taxes from them, just as the Sun draws moisture from the Earth to give it back a thousand fold"

– Kalidas

Introduction

- For the welfare of the society, the government has to perform various functions so it requires revenue.
- Modern governments have a wider variety of sources of revenue.
- The principal sources of the revenue **are taxes, fees, prices, special assessment and Raffle Scheme.**
- Like any other country, taxes form the most important part of revenue of India.

Taxation

- Taxation is a term for when a taxing authority, usually a government, levies or imposes a tax.
- The term **'taxation'** applies to all types of involuntary levies, from income to capital gains to estate taxes.
- Though taxation can be a noun or verb, it is usually referred to as an act; the resulting revenue is usually called **'taxes'**.

Taxes

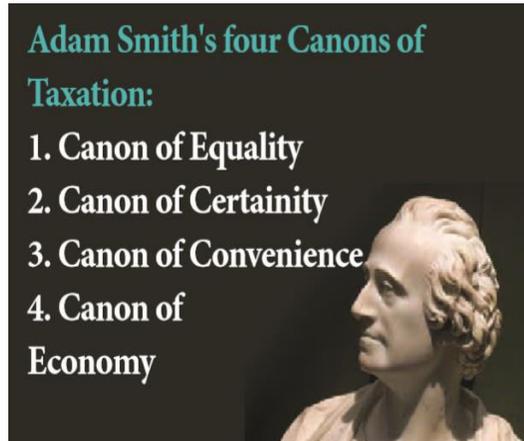
- Taxes are compulsory payments to the government without expectations of direct or return or benefit to the taxpayers.
- According to **Prof. Seligman**, taxes are defined as a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all without reference to special benefits conferred.

Why are Taxes Imposed?

- Everybody is obliged by law to pay taxes. Total Tax money goes to government exchequer.
- The government decides how are taxes to be spent and how the budget is to be organized.
Tax payment is not optional.

- An individual has to pay tax if any income comes under the income tax slab. It is a duty of every citizen to pay taxes.
- **More collection of tax allows the government to implement more and more welfare schemes.**

Principle of taxation



Adam Smith's principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state:

Canon of Equality:

- The government should impose taxes in such a way that people have to pay according to their ability.
- It does not mean equal amount of tax but it means that the burden of a tax must be fair and just.

Canon of Certainty:

- Certainty creates confidence in the taxpayers cost of collection of taxes and increases economic welfare because it tends to avoid all economic waste.

Canon of Convenience:

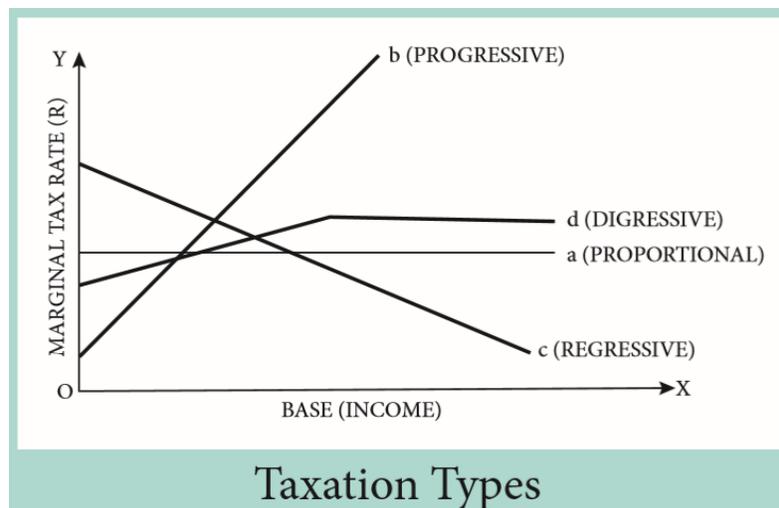
- Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that it provides a maximum of convenience to the taxpayers.
- It should always be kept in view that the taxpayers suffer **the least inconvenience in payment of the tax.**

Canon of Economy:

- Minimum possible money should be spent in the collection of taxes.
- Collected amount should be deposited in the Government treasury.

Taxation Types

There are three types of Taxation:



- Proportional Tax
- Progressive Tax
- Regressive Tax

Proportional Taxation

- It is a method, where the rate of tax is same regardless the **size of the income**.
- The tax amount realized will vary in the same proportion as that of income.
- If tax rate is **5% on income** and **Mr. X gets an income of Rs.1000**, he will pay Rs.50, **Mr. B gets an income Rs.5000**, he will pay tax of Rs.50.
- In short, proportional tax leaves the relative financial status of taxed persons unchanged.

Progressive Taxation

- It is a method by which the rate of tax will also increase with the increase of income of the person.
- If a person with **Rs.1000 income per annum** pays a tax of **10% (i.e) Rs.100**, a person with an **income of Rs.10,000 per annum** pays a tax of **25% (i.e) Rs.2,500** and a person with income of **1 lakh per annum** pays the tax of **50% that is Rs.50,000**.

Regressive Taxation

- A regressive tax is a tax applied uniformly, taking a larger percentage of income from low income earners than from high income earners.
- It is in opposition to a progressive tax.

Importance of Tax

- Without taxes, governments would be unable to meet the demands of their societies.
- Taxes are crucial because governments collect this money and use it to finance under the following social projects.

Health

- Without taxes, government contributions to the health sector would be impossible.
- Taxes go to funding health services such as social healthcare, medical research, social security, etc.

Education

- Education could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.
- Governments put a lot of importance in the development of human capital and education is central in this development.

Governance



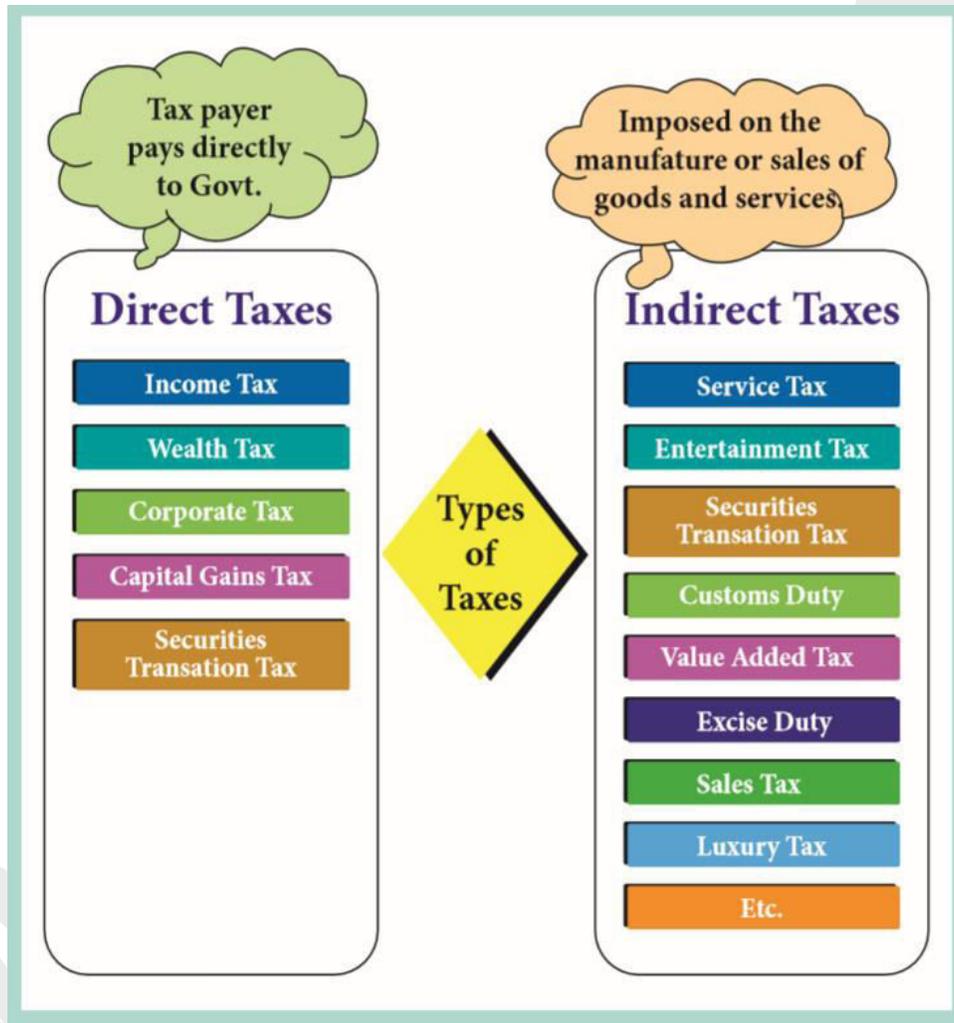
- Governance is a crucial component in the **smooth running of country affairs**.
- Poor governance would have far reaching ramifications on the entire country with a heavy toll on its economic growth.
- Good governance ensures that the money collected is utilized in a manner that benefits citizens of the country.
- Other important sectors are **infrastructure development, transport, housing, etc.**
- Apart from social projects, governments also use money collected from taxes to fund sectors that are crucial for the wellbeing of their citizens such as security, scientific research,

environmental protection, etc. Some of the money is also channeled to fund projects such as pensions, unemployment benefits, childcare, etc.

- Taxes can affect the state of economic growth of a country.
- Taxes generally contribute to the **gross domestic product (GDP)** of a country.

Types of tax

In modern times taxes are classified into two types. There are:



- Direct Tax
- Indirect Tax

Direct Tax

- A Direct tax is paid directly by an individual or organisation to imposing entity.
- A tax payer, for example, pays direct taxes to the Government for different purposes, including **real property tax, personal property tax, income tax or taxes on asserts.**

- Central Board of Revenue bifurcated and a separate Board for Direct Taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

Other Examples of Direct Tax:

Corporation Tax



Corporation Tax

- It is levied on profit of **corporations and companies**.
- It is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, fees for technical services and dividends.

Wealth Tax



- It is imposed on property of individuals depending upon the value of property.
- The **same property will be taxed every year on its current market value.**

Gift Tax

- It is paid to the Government by the **recipient of gift depending on value of gift.**

Estate Duty

- It is charged from successor of inherited property.
- It is not desirable to avoid payment of taxes.
- They are levied directly on **income and property of persons, who pay directly to the government.**

Indirect Tax

- On the other hand when liability to pay a tax is on one person and the burden of that tax **shifts on some other person, this type of tax** is called an indirect tax.
- Indirect Tax is a tax whose burden can be shifted to others.

Other Examples of Indirect tax:

Service Tax

- It is raised on provision of Service.
- This tax is collected from the service recipients and paid to the Central Government.

Sales Tax or VAT

- It is an indirect tax on sale of goods because liability to collect tax is that of shopkeeper but the burden of that tax falls on the customer.
- The shopkeeper realizes **the tax amount from the customer by including it in the price of the commodity that he sells.**

Excise Duty

- It is paid by the producer of goods, **who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers.**
- This tax in India is levied by the Central Government.

Entertainment Tax

- The state governments charge such tax on every transaction related to entertainment.
- Some examples are **movie tickets, video game arcades, stage shows, exhibitions, amusement parks, and sports-related activities.**

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Goods & Services Tax



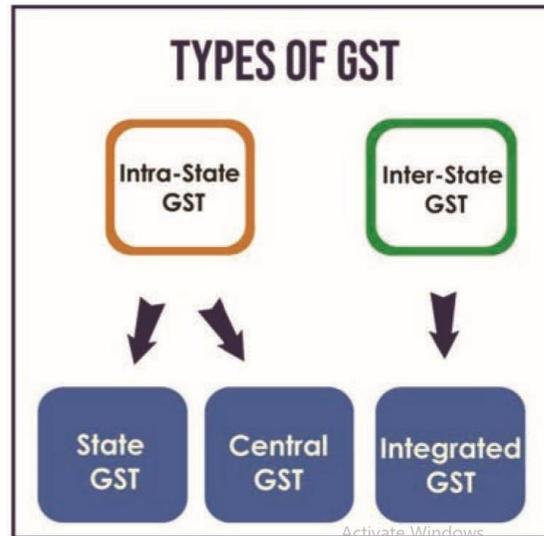
- Goods and Services Tax is a kind of tax imposed on sale, manufacturing and usage of goods and services.
- This tax is applied on services and goods at a national level with a purpose of achieving overall economic growth.
- GST is particularly designed to replace **the indirect taxes imposed on goods and services by the Central and State.**

Introduction to GST

Previous Indirect Tax Structure and its difficulties:

- The history of Indian taxation goes back to ancient period.
- According to **Arthshastra, the book written by Kautilya**, in ancient time taxes were levied and collected in both cash and kind.
- The modern history of Indirect taxes starts from the early 20th century when Central Excise Duty was imposed on **Salt, Sugar, Motor Spirit, etc.**
- Gradually the base of Excise duties was widened. At the time of independence, the system of **Central Excise Duty at the national level and the Sales Tax at the State level** was prevailing.
- After prolonged efforts and amendments, VAT was introduced **first in Indian State of Haryana in 2003 and thereafter in 24 States/UTs including Punjab, Chandigarh, HP, J&K and Delhi in 2005.**
- If the VAT was a major improvement over the pre-existing Sales Tax regime, then the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is indeed a remarkable improvement and the next logical step towards realising perfection in taxation system in the country.
- Initially, it was proposed that there would be a single and national level GST.
- However, the GST tax regime has been finally implemented from **1st July, 2017** across India.
- With this there is an economic union of the country with **ONE TAX, ONE MARKET AND ONE NATION.**

Goods and Services Tax (GST)



- It is a tax on all the goods and services that we buy.
- It has two parts, the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and State Goods and Services Tax (SGST).
- It is a transparent tax. If you get a bill for the products you buy, you will find the following information:

Value of the Product = Rs.100 SGST 9% = Rs.9 CGST 9% = Rs.9 Total = Rs.118

- In the bill, the GST is 18%, and it is divided equally as 9% for the Central and State Governments.
- Therefore, Rs 9 will go to Tamil Nadu Government and another Rs 9 will go to Central government.
- If a seller in Tamil Nadu sells a commodity to a buyer in other state (for example Karnataka), it is called inter-state trade.
- In the case of inter-state trade, the bill will be as given below:

Value of the Product = Rs.100 IGST 18% = Rs.18 Total = Rs.118 Rs 18 will go to Central government.

- Central government will take Rs 9 and send another Rs 9 to Karnataka government.
- The tax is divided **into five slabs - 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent, and 28 per cent.**
- Although GST is collected by the central government, **taxes on petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, electricity** are separately collected by the state government and almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

Need for Tax and Peoples Welfare

- The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governing. It helps alter prices in order to balance the affect of demand.
- States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions.
- Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure like, **transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, health-care systems, military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works, public insurance**, etc.
- A government's ability to raise taxes is called its fiscal capacity.
- When expenditures exceed tax revenue, a government accumulates debt. A portion of taxes may be used to serve past debts.
- Governments also use taxes to fund welfare and public services.
- These services can include **education systems, pensions for the elderly, unemployment benefits, and public transportation**.
- Energy, water and waste management systems are also common public utilities.
- According to the proponents of the list **theory of money creation, taxes are not needed for government revenue**, as long as the government in question is able to issue fiat money.
- The purpose of taxation is to maintain the **stability of the currency, express public policy regarding the distribution of wealth, subsidizing certain industries or population groups** or isolating the costs of certain benefits, such as highways or social security.

Toll Tax & Road Tax



Toll tax is a tax you often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges. The tax amount levied is rather negligible which is used for maintenance and basic upkeep of a particular project.

Swachh Bharat Cess



This is a cess imposed by the government of India and was started from 15 November 2015. This tax is applicable on all taxable services and the cess currently stands at 0.5%. Swachh Bharat cess is levied over and above the 14% service tax that is prevalent in the present times.

Distinction between Direct and Indirect tax

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Burden cannot be shifted by taxpayers	Easily be shifted to another person
Tax is imposed on personal income and corporate income	Taxes imposed on various goods and services
Direct tax has no inflation pressure	This tax has inflation pressure
The impact and incidence are the same in case of direct tax	The impact and incidence are different in case of indirect tax
Direct tax is less elastic	Indirect tax is more elastic