

Standard - 6

Social Science

Second Semester

Pledge

India is my country.
All indians are my brothers and sisters.
I love my country and i am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.
I shall respect my parents, teachers and all my elders
and treat everyone with courtesy.
I pledge my devotion to my country and its people.
My happiness lies in their well-being and prosperity.

Price : ₹ 35.00



Gujarat Council of Educational
Research and Training
Gandhinagar



Gujarat State Board of
School Textbooks
Gandhinagar

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PREFACE

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and the Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009 recommend connecting knowledge that is provided in school to the life outside the school. This principle marks a departure from the legacy of book based learning which continues to shape our education system and is creating a huge gap between the school, home and community.

The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of above principle signify an attempt to implement it with a considerable change in the textbooks, teaching - learning methods, approaches, etc. Such textbooks will provide the scope to the students to learn individually, in pair, in group and as a whole class and provide self- learning, improve the application and consolidation abilities. In such a scenario, the teacher will just be an initiator, facilitator and guide who will create learner dominant classes.

During the process of designing and developing the textbooks, the core group personnel, coordinators, writers and reviewers got a lot of inspiration and motivation from the Education Department.

Also, the guidance from IGNSU and co-operation of UNICEF was easily and continuously available to the group during the entire process of developing the textbooks. After implementing the textbooks as part of the pilot study, efforts were put in to make it faultless. Now, it is in the hands of the users and beneficiaries.

GCERT and Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks welcome constructive and creative comments and suggestions which will be useful to undertake further revision and refinement.

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Dt. 16-09-2014

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- (A) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (B) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (C) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (D) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (E) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (F) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (G) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (H) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (I) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (J) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (K) to provide opportunities for education by the parent or the guardian, to his child or a ward between the age of 6-14 years as the case may be.



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Note:- 1) All left and right pages have 1.5 inch blank space for notes and extra activities for students.

2) History : Brown colour, Geography : Green colour, Civics : Blue colour

1

THE VEDIC AGE

Ancient books of the world

Vedas are believed to be the ancient books of Indian Culture. There are four Vedas - Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam Veda and Atharva Veda. Rig-Veda is the oldest Veda. It is believed to have been written approximately 3000 years ago. There are around 1028 hymns for worshipping different gods and goddesses, mainly Agni, Indra and Soma. Agni- the God of fire, Indra- the God of War and Soma is a plant from which a special kind of drink used to be prepared which was consumed by the deities.

Rishis or sages recited the Vedic mantras and Suktas. The Gurus (teachers) divided the Vedic hymns into alphabets and words and asked the shishyas (disciples) to recite them and made them learn by heart. Mostly, the compilers, learners and teachers were men but, there are some instances of women also being a part of Vedic recitation. The Rig-Veda was written in 'Vedic Sanskrit' or 'Prak Sanskrit'.

The books which we read today are first written and then printed, whereas Vedas were recited orally for thousands of years. As the hymns of the Vedas were heard and learnt by heart, they are also called 'Shruti Granth'. They were printed around 200 years ago.



1.1 Example of Manuscript

How do historians study the Rigveda?

Historians collect information of the past just like the archaeologists using both literary and archaeological sources. Let us see how they studied the Rig-Veda.

Some of the Suktas of the Rig-Veda are in conversational form. One such conversation between sage Vishwamitra and the two rivers Beas and Satluj, is given below.

Vishwamitra : O Rivers! Come down as fast as the cow who is eager to meet its calf and as fast as the horses who rush down the mountains. Using the power given to you by Indra, come down in your chariot. You are full of water and flowing towards the sea that you desire to meet.

River : We are full of water and flowing on the course made by the Gods. No one can stop our flow. O sage! Why do you pray to us?

Vishwamitra : O sisters! Please listen to my request. I have come on my chariot from distant lands and wish to cross the river to reach the bank. Kindly allow me to do this easily without letting your waters rise above my chariot's wheel.

River : We grant you your request and allow you all to cross and reach the bank safely.

According to historians, rivers were given great importance just as horses and cattles.

Social Life in Vedic Age

The Rig-Veda provides us information that people wish to acquire materialistic things like horses and cattle, male child, etc. Horses were used to pull chariots; there were conflicts among people for animal's fodder and places where water was available in abundance.

A part of the wealth acquired in war was kept by the leader before distributing it amongst priests and common people. Some part was used for Yagnas as offerings to gods and goddesses. These offerings were in the form of ghee, grains, etc.

In the Vedic society men participated in wars, but there was no system of maintaining a permanent army as we have now. People sat together to conduct meetings to discuss war and peace and chose brave and able warrior as their leader.

Classification of different social groups

The Aryan society was divided into four groups based on occupation. These groups were called 'Varnas'.

Brahmins

Priests and teachers to perform religious ceremonies.

Kshatriyas

Warriors to protect the society.

Vaishyas

Farmers, craftsmen, shopkeepers and traders.

Shudras

The local (indigenous) residents of the Ganga valley or the 'Dasas', to do the menial jobs.

The people who composed the Vedas called themselves 'Arya' or the Noble ones and those whom they opposed as 'Dasyus' or 'Dasas'.

The smallest unit of the society was the Kula or family, a number of Kulas together were known as Visha or clan. A number of clans became jana or tribe.

Megaliths



1.2 Megaliths

Megaliths have been found at burial sites. The people of that time used to bury the dead bodies and covered the graves with large stones. The remains of these megaliths have been found in South as well as in North East India.

The megaliths have been found both above and below the ground. Archaeologists have found well-arranged round shaped stones along with some vertical ones. The stones are evidences of their burial practices.

The people probably had to work very hard to construct these megaliths.

1.3 Iron Weapons

Activity

- *List down the preparatory arrangements undertaken by people to construct these megaliths.*

There is similarity in the burial sites where usually the dead bodies were buried along with objects like vessels made of red and black clay, tools, weapons, ornaments etc. Sometimes even bones of animals like cow and goat have been found.

Some more facts about the burial practices

Archaeologists believe that the things found at the burial sites belonged to the dead persons. In Brahmagiri, 33 golden beads and conch shells were found from the grave of a person, whereas only clay vessels were found near other graves. This probably shows the difference in their status in the society. There would have been some social inequality. Such remains have also been found at Inamgaon near the banks of the river Ghod in Maharashtra. The evidences prove that farmers used to live at this site from 3600 B.C. - 2700 B.C.

Sometimes people were also buried in their houses along with their belongings. Along with skeletons of animals; archaeologists have also found traces of wheat, barley, rice, and sesame seeds etc. which also depict the food habits of the people.

Activity

- *List down the occupations of people of Inamgaon on the basis of archaeological evidences found.*

EXERCISE

Let's Discuss

1. How are the books of modern times different from the Rig-Veda?
2. After studying the burial practices, how can we say that there was social inequality?

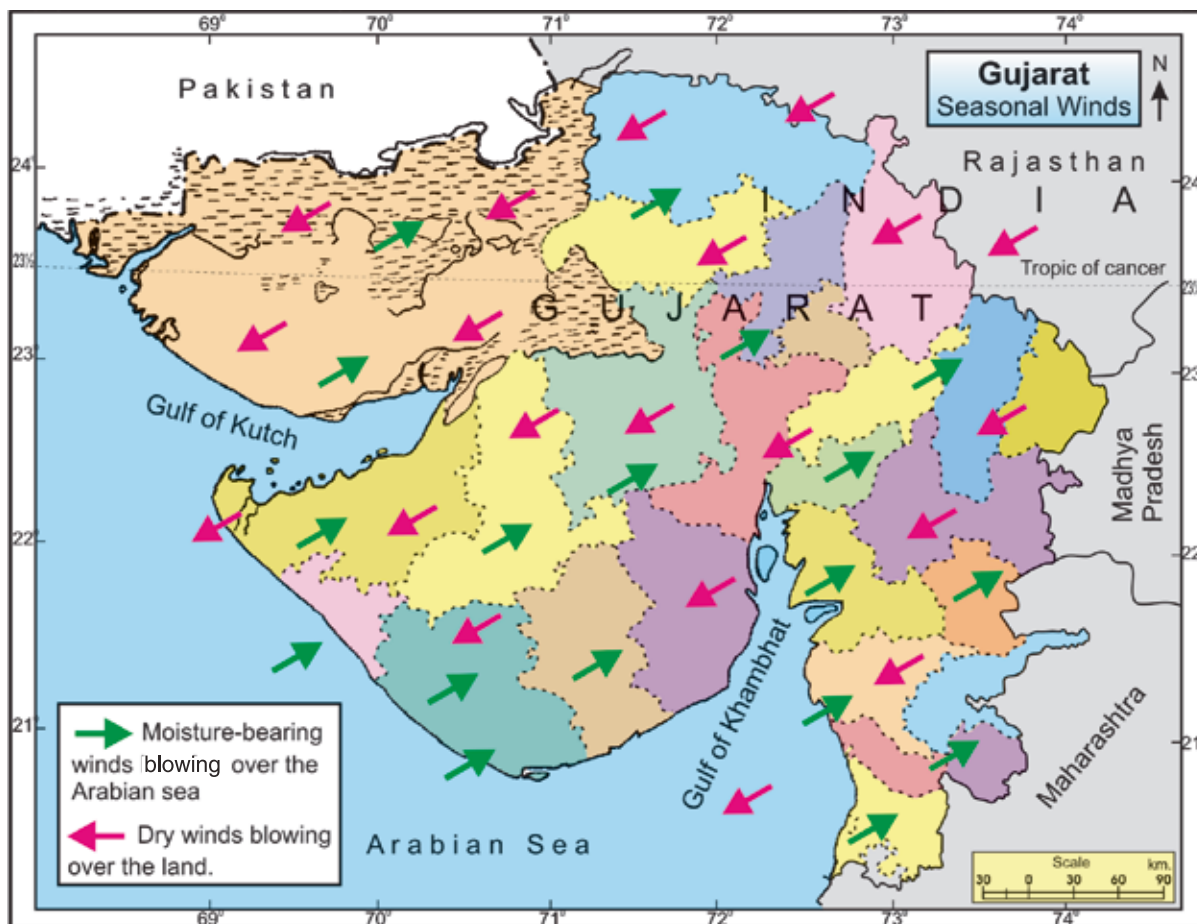
2

THE CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF GUJARAT

Dear children, we experience different climatic conditions in the different seasons. We experience severe cold in winter and severe heat in summer. We also experience heavy rainfall during monsoon. So it can be concluded that there are mainly three seasons. (1) **Winter** (2) **Summer** (3) **Monsoon**. In all these three seasons we experience different climate and temperature.

Climate

The average weather conditions like consistent temperature and humidity for a specific period of time is called climate.



2.1 Seasonal winds - Gujarat

Gujarat experiences variations in climate. Maximum part of land of Gujarat lies in the Torrid Zone, therefore it experiences hot summers and cold winters. The sea shores of Gujarat experience less heat in summer, less cold in winter and more rainfall during monsoon. So it is said to have moderate climate. The shores experience oceanic climate. The tourist centres near the coast like Tithal, Ubharaat, Naargol, Chorwad, Prabhaspatan, Ahmedpur Mandavi (Kutch) are such places.

The characteristics of the climate of Gujarat

Winter

The temperature is low in almost all the places of Gujarat from December to February. Generally, the atmosphere is cold during winter season. Minimum temperature is experienced in winter season in the month of January. Cold and stormy winds blow from the Central Sea over Gujarat due to which some parts of Gujarat experience little bit of rainfall which is called 'Shower'. ('Mavthu' in Gujarati).

Summer

The temperature remains high from March to May in Gujarat. Highest temperature is experienced in May. In many parts of Gujarat, temperature reaches up to 45°C. The temperature is moderate near the coastal areas due to waves and tides.

Monsoon

After May, due to the south-west monsoon winds, the proportion of humidity increases in the air and it results in rainfall from June to September and is known as the Rainy Season. From the 2nd or 3rd week of June, the monsoon season starts with thunder and storm. Sometimes, the wind blows at the speed of 100 km/hr. Such cyclonic winds cause heavy destruction near the coastal areas.

The effect of climate on human life

Changing seasons bring a refreshing change in our daily routine. Our life is affected with the cycle of seasons. We celebrate enthusiastically the fairs and festivals during different seasons. By celebrating different festivals, we enjoy change and happiness which gives us peace.

The description of various seasons

Shiyale shital Va Vaya,
Pan Khare Ghau peda thay
Pake Gol, Kapas, Kathol,
Tel Dhare chavre Tambol.
Dhare sharire dagali shal,
Fate Garib tana pag, Gal.
Ghate divas, Ghani moti rat,
Tan-mam Jor male Bhalibhat
Unale Undan Jal Jay
Nadi, Sarovar Jal Sukaya

- Dalpatram Kavi

With the change in season, there is a change in food habits and clothing. People wear woolen clothes in winter and cotton clothes in summer. During monsoon, People use raincoat and umbrella to protect themselves from rain. With the change in season, we get to notice the change in the variety of crops and fruits. People enjoy eating berries and guavas in winter and mangoes in summer whereas blackberries are savoured in monsoon.

Natural Resources

The different types of materials that can be drawn on when needed are called **Resources**. We build houses to live and buy clothes to wear. These are called finished products which are made with the help of different resources. Many resources are gifted to us by nature and are called 'Natural Resources'. The economic development of each state mainly depends upon the availability of the natural resources in that state.

Nature has gifted us rivers, lakes, air, sunlight, forest, animals, birds, mountains,

Activity

- Visit the water sources like lake, river, pond, well, etc in your village.



2.2 Pictures of sources of water



2.3 Map of Gujarat : Rivers and Lakes

Water Resources

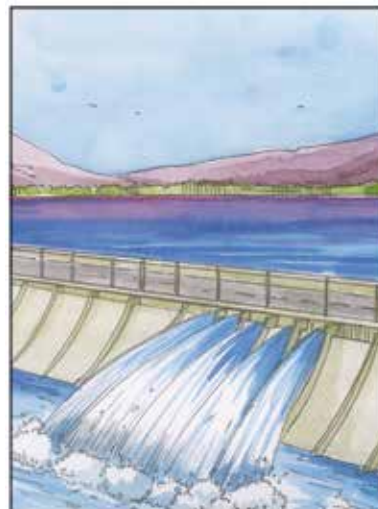
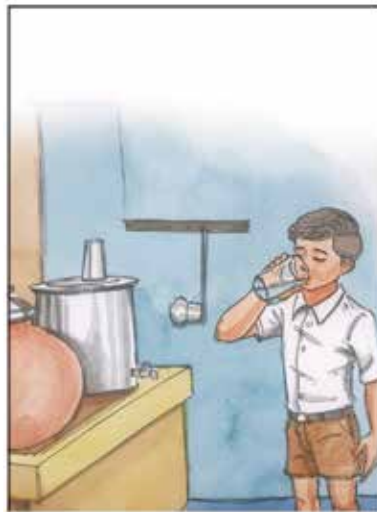
Gujarat is endowed with several rivers, lakes, wells, step wells, streams, ponds and oceans. There are rivers like the Banas, Saraswati, Rupen, Meshwo, Sabarmati, Vatrak, Mahi, Vishwamitra, Dhadhar, Narmada, Kim, Tapi, Purna, Kaveri, Kankavati, Bhakhi, Aaji, Bhudar, Shetrunji, Machchhu, etc. Some rivers of north Gujarat like the Banas, Saraswati and Rupen drain into the small Rann of Kutch. That is why they are called Inland Rivers. The main rivers of Gujarat are the Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati. The Narmada is the longest river of Gujarat.

Do you know about the Multipurpose projects of Gujarat?		Do you know about the lakes of Gujarat?	
Name of River	Name of Irrigation Project	District	Name of Sarovar
The Tapi	Ukai Project; Kakrapar Project	Kutch	Narayan Sarovar
The Mahi	Kadana Project; Vanakbori Project	Vadodara	Ajwa Sarovar
The Sabarmati	Dharoi Project	Ahmedabad & Surendranagar	Nal Sarovar
The Banas	Dantiwada Project		
The Shetrunji	Shetrunji Project		
The Narmada	Sardar-Sarovar Project		
The Bhadar	Bhadar Project		

The coastline of Gujarat is approximately 1600 km long. There are 40 big and small ports on the seacoast of Gujarat; the main ports are Kandla, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Veraval, Okha, Bedi, Navlakhi, Mundra, Pipavav, Poshitra, Dahej, Magdalla and Hajira. Kandla is the biggest port among the other ports of Gujarat.

Importance of Water Resources

- Rivers, lakes, wells provide water for agriculture and for drinking water.
- The dams are constructed on the perennial rivers and water is supplied to the areas where there is scarcity through canals and pipelines.
- Different industries are developed on the coastal areas like fishing industry, ship making and ship breaking industries, salt industry, import and export industry etc.
- Pirotan Island in the Gulf of Kutch in Jamnagar district is famous for Kalu fish which gives oysters (from which pearls are found), Octopus and Dolphins are also seen here.
- The biggest wind farm of Asia is situated near the coast of Okha and Lamba of Jamnagar. Valuable electricity is produced through wind mills in Mandavi, Kutch.
- Valuable fish like Whale and Shark visit the coasts between Okha and Veraval during the winter.



2.4 Different uses of water

Activity

- **Classification of water sources**

Read the names of the given water sources and put them under the appropriate column.

(The Banas, Narayan, Saraswati, Rupen, Sursagar, Meshwo, Sabarmati, Vatrak, Mahisagar, Nal, Vishwamitri, Dhadhar, Narmada, Sardar, Kim, Tapi)

RIVERS

LAKES

Conservation of Water Resources

- The ponds, old step wells near villages and cities should be made deep enough so that maximum water can be stored.
- More trees should be grown to increase the underground water level.
- The water treatment plants should be setup so that the polluted water from the industries could be reused to stop the wastage of water.
- Water should be used carefully.

Forest Resources



2.5 Trees

Due to the varied climatic conditions and topography of Gujarat, the forests of Gujarat are classified into four Categories.

Equatorial Forests

These forests are found in the areas that experience 120 cms. or more rainfall.

Arid Forests

These forests are found in the area that experience moderate rainfall i.e. 60 to 120 cms.

Thorny Forests

These forests are found in the area that experience less than 60 cms of rainfall i.e. in the northern dry regions.

Mangrove Forests (Tidal Forests)

These forests are found in the western regions of Kutch and along the muddy shores.

Four types of Forests	Districts	Trees of Forest
Equatorial Forests	Navasari, Valsad, Dang, Panchmahal, Dahod, Narmada, Junagadh	Teak, Saal, Bamboo, Sesame (black tree providing timber) Shlimlo (tree which gives silk-like soft cotton). Sadad, Biyo, Shiras, Haldarvo, Dhavado, Modad, Timru, Khakhara, Kher, etc.
Arid Forests	Jamnagar, Vadodara, Dahod, Narmada, Junagadh, Amreli	Teak, Bamboo, Kher, Baval, Shimalo, Timru, Kesudo, Neem
Thorny Forests	Kutch, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Banaskantha	Baval, Modad, Thor, Boradi, Sadad, Khakhara, Rayan, Neem, Umardo, Garmado
Mangrove (Tidal Forests)	Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch	Cher trees and high grass lands

Things to know

2 nd March	- World Forest Day
5 th June	- World Environment Day
17 th June	- Desert Prevention Day
July (Beginning of Rainy season)	- Van Mahotsav

Activity

Message

Grow more trees to experience good rainfall.

Collect other such messages.

Importance of Forests

- Match boxes are made from the soft wood of shimlo trees, and the goods and plywood industries have developed for packaging industries .
- Saal wood is the best wood. It does not get affected by termites for long period of time that is why Saal wood is used in making railway sleepers, railway coaches, buildings and furniture.

Social Science

- The wood available from forests are used for making doors, windows, boats, hard board, card board, different types of handles of tools, reel of mills, wheels of carts, cartons, etc.
- Plates and bowls are made from the khakhara leaves and soap is made from oil extracted from the Mahuda fruit.
- Pulp extracted from different trees like bamboo, haldarvo, baheda, kakad, moghal, etc. is used for making paper.
- Different medicinal herbs like laakh, gundar, madh, katho, gugal, kanji, indrajav, sarpgandha, ashwagandha, shankhaval, etc. are found in these forests.
- Trees enable the clouds to bring down showers. They enhance the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. Trees prevent desertification and soil erosion.

Activity

- **Conduct a Survey of the trees which grow in your city or village. Enlist their names and their various uses.**

Animal Resources**2.6 Wild Life**

In Gujarat, the area under forest is very less but these forests are full of variety of birds and animals. Wild animals like Lion, Leopard, Deer, Wolf, Hyena, Chittal (Deer), Blue Bull, Prong horned Antelope (Choshinga deer), Boar, Bear, Stag, Black Buck etc. are found. Birds like crane, vulture, eagle, owl, kunj, tetar, battar, peacock, parrot etc. are found in Gujarat. Lion and Wild Ass are found only in Gujarat and nowhere else in India. Lions are found only in the forests of Sasangir in all over Asia. These wild animals are the centre of attraction for the tourists.

Sanctuaries

A place where birds and animals live fearlessly, where they are reared and where hunting is strictly prohibited is called a Sanctuary. In these sanctuaries, People and animals can move about freely but hunting of animals is strictly prohibited.



2.7 Sanctuaries

1. Nal Sarovar, situated near the border of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar district, is famous for migratory birds. It is a Bird Sanctuary.
2. There is a wild Ass Sanctuary in the Small Rann of Kutch, Black Buck Sanctuary in Narayan Sarovar and Ghorad Bird Sanctuary in Kutch.
3. There is a Jesor Bear sanctuary in Banaskantha.
4. The Baradipada Sanctuary where Stags are found is in Dang district.
5. Bear Sanctuary is in Dediya pada in Narmada district.
6. There are Khijadiya and Gaga Sanctuaries in Jamnagar district.
7. Ratanmahal Bear Sanctuary is famous in Dahod district.
8. There is Paniya Sanctuary for Lions, Leopards and Black Buck (deer) in Amreli district.
9. Rampura Sanctuary in Rajkot district is famous for Blue Bull and Black Buck. There is also a sanctuary in Hingolghadh where Blue Bulls are found.
10. There is a sanctuary in Jambughoda, Panchmahal where Bears, Hyenas and Leopards are seen.
11. The sanctuary at Thod in Mehsana district is famous for colourful birds.
12. Lions in India are available only in Sasangir.

National Parks

National parks are the secured areas for the development and maintenance of wild life and natural beauty. Here, there is a strict prohibition on hunting, grazing of tamed animals and movement of the tourists.

Sr. No	District	Name of the National Park	Area (Sq. km.)	Famous Wild Animals
1.	Junagadh	Gir National Park	258.71	Lion, Leopard, Blue bull, Hyena, Stag, Black Buck
2.	Jamnagar	Dariyai National Park	162.89	Marine animals, Octopus, Sea Horse, Dolphin, Dugong (Sea Cow)
3.	Valsad	Vansada National Park	23.99	Leopard, Deers like and prong horned Chittal, Antelope
4.	Bhavnagar	Vedavadar Kadiyar National Park	34.53	Wolf, Kaliyaar (deer) Blue Bull, Khadmor

Things to know

- *Lions roar after an hour of sunset.*
- *Dinosaur means a dangerous lizard.*
- *The oldest zoo of India is the Sakkarbaug zoo of Junagadh. It was established in 1863 A.D.*
- *Apart from the dog bite, the bite of a cat, wolf, bear, fox, all results in rabies.*
- *Bears howl like human beings when they are beaten or injured.*

Think

- *What steps can be taken to increase Gujarat's forest cover and for the protection of wild life?*

Minerals Resources

Gujarat is rich in minerals. The minerals available in Gujarat have contributed in the rapid development of industries. The minerals found in Gujarat are limestone, china clay, dolomite, bauxite, fluorspar, gypsum, akik, lignite, silica, copper, zinc, lead, manganese, bentonite, graphite, mineral oil, natural gas, etc. .



2.8 Minerals of Gujarat

Sr. No.	Mineral	Districts where minerals are available	Use of mineral
1.	China clay	Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Surat, Panchmahal	Paper, textile, pesticides, plastic, used in cosmetics and cement industries.
2.	Fluorspar	Vadodara, Bharuch	Fluorspar is very useful for melting metals. (It is available only in Gujarat in entire Asia.)
3.	Limestone	Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kutch, Kheda, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Surat, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar	Used in industries like Cement, Iron, Steel, Soda Ash, Paper, Colour, purification of sugar, etc.
4.	Bauxite	Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Valsad, Kheda, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Bhavnagar, Porbandar	Bauxite is used in aluminium based Industries.

Sr. No.	Mineral	Districts where minerals are available	Use of mineral
5.	Dolomite	Vadodara, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Sabarkantha, Narmada	Used in glass, Steel, Fertilizer, Mosaic Tiles and to purify sea water.
6.	Gypsum	Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Amreli	Chemical Fertilizer, Glass, Colour, Pesticide Industries.
7.	Akik	Kutch, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Khambhat	Used in making ornaments.
8.	Lignite	Kutch, Bharuch, Mehsana, Bhavnagar, Surat	Used for producing solar electricity and tar and Chemical Industries.
9.	Graphite	Vadodara, Panchmahal, Dahod	Thermocol, Pencil, Explosives, dry battery, etc.
10.	Copper, Zinc, lead	Banaskantha	Copper is used to make electricity wire, gold ornaments and vessels. Zinc is used to make storage battery and zinc oxide. Lead is used for coating galvanized sheets and vessels.
11.	Mineral oil and Natural gas	Ahmedabad, Kheda, Bharuch, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Surat, Vadodara	Used in diesel, Petrol, Naphtha, Kerosene, Colours, tar, artificial fibre and Petroleum gas Industries.

Preservation and conservation of Natural Resources

- Natural Resources are an invaluable gift of nature. They should not be used carelessly. The best way is to use them carefully and sensibly in order to make use of them for a longer period of time.
- Water bodies should be saved from getting polluted.
- Sanctuaries and National Parks should be developed.
- Strict laws should be implemented and strict action should be taken to stop hunting and torturing of wild animals.
- Efforts should be made to protect and increase wild life.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the sources of water.
2. Name the lakes situated in Gujarat.
3. What should be done to preserve water resources?
4. Which types of forests are there in Gujarat?
5. Which National Parks are situated in Gujarat?
6. What should be done to increase the number of wild animals?
7. Which minerals are available in Gujarat?

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. multipurpose project is constructed on river Tapi.
2. Trees control the extension of area.
3. Trees prevent erosion.
4. bird sanctuary is situated in Velavader.
5. mineral is used for melting metal.

3. Names of animals are given in section A. Match them with the names of sanctuaries where they are found from Section B.

Section - 'A'

- Black buck
- Bear
- Hyena
- Wild Ass
- Lion
- Dolphin
- Migratory Birds

Section - 'B'

- (1) Nal Sarovar
- (2) Rann of Kutch
- (3) Gir
- (4) Marine National Park
- (5) Dediapada
- (6) Bardipada
- (7) Velavadar

4. Identify, who am I?

1. I am a well known place for Dolphins.
2. Whale and shark visit my shores.
3. Many cher trees grows here.
4. I enable the clouds to bring down showers.
5. I am well known for lions in all over Asia.
6. I am used to make ornaments.
7. I am used to make Cups and saucers.

5. Classify the following and list them under the appropriate columns given below.

Sursagar, Dolomite, Narmada, Lignite, Deer, Tapi, Graphite, Banas, Pronghorned antelope, Akik, Bluebull, Narayan, Gypsum, Lion, Bauxite, Bhadar, Bhukhi, Sardar Sarovar, Dhadhar, Nal, stag, Manganese, Saraswati, Lime stone.

River	Lake	Mineral	Animal

6. Tick the appropriate word from the given statements.

1. Tapi / Narmada is the longest river of Gujarat.
2. Sursagar / Nal sarovar is situated in Vadodara district.
3. Shark / Kalu fish are found near Pirotan Island.
4. In the Equatorial Forests the amount of rainfall is less / more.
5. Matchbox / plates and bowls are made by the leaves of Khakhara.
6. Bear / Blue bull are found in Ratanmahal Sanctuary.
7. Dolomite is used for melting metal / purifying sea water.

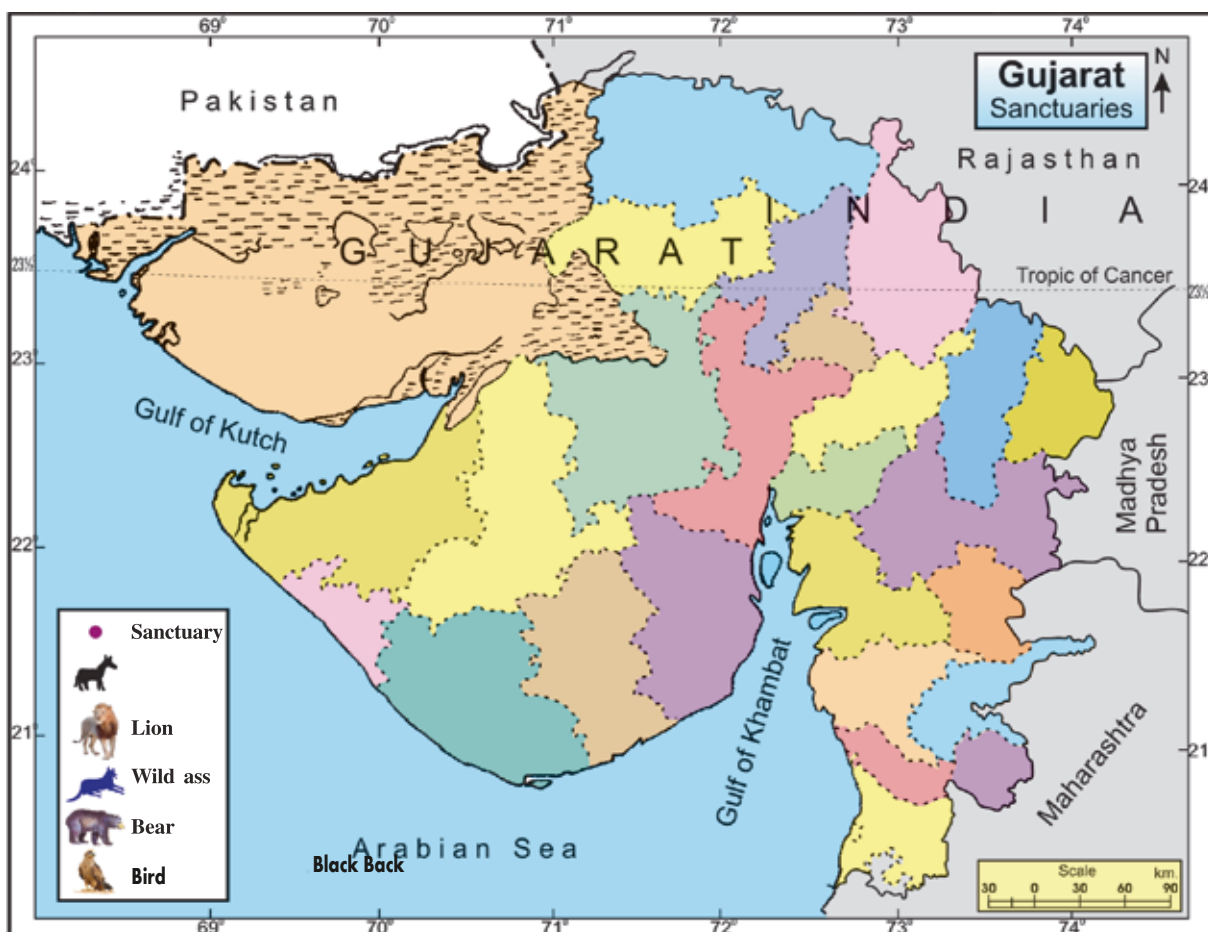
7. Write short notes on.

1. Importance of water.
2. Sanctuaries of Gujarat.
3. Importance of mineral resources.

8. Write the names of five trees which you have seen and their medicinal properties.

9. Recognize the following animals / birds and mark their habi-
tance in the political map of Gujarat.





Political map of Gujarat

3

ADMINISTRATION DURING MAHAJANAPADA

**Notice Board****Declaration for School Panchayat (Student Council) Election**

- Date of filling up of form 3-7-2011
- Date of withdrawal of form 5-7-2011
- Date of verification of form 7-7-2011
- Date of voting 9-7-2011
- Date of vote counting and result 10-7-2011

3.1 Voting for School Panchayat (Student Council)

Elections were held for the School Panchayat and the students were given the right to vote and elect their leader. During the morning assembly, the Social Science teacher instructed the students as to how the elections would be conducted and explained the importance of the School Panchayat. He told that it is important to elect a leader for the governance of any group, whether it is an institution, region, state or a country. In our country also, people elect their rulers by casting their votes during elections. Later in the class the class teacher explained in detail how people elected their leaders in the past.

Think

- *Why did people live in groups in ancient times?*
- *Find out the synonyms of the word 'leader'.*
How should a leader be elected according to you?

In ancient times, man wandered from one place to another in search of food. They lived in groups as they migrated from place to place. All such groups had one leader (usually an elderly person). In the beginning, they lived in small groups. Gradually, the groups became larger. Such groups were then given specific names. Wherever people started living in big groups, those groups were known as 'Janapada'. The word 'Janapada' means a place or an area of man's habitat. The names of these Janapadas were derived from the names of their founders and their family names. There is a reference of many Janapadas during the period of Mahabharata. In the 6th and 7th Century B.C., there were many such small and big states situated in the North India. Small states were known as 'Janapada' and the big states were known as 'Mahajanapada'. There were sixteen such 'Mahajanapadas' during that period.

Things to know

Sr. No.	State	Capital	Present Area
1	Anga	Champa	East Bihar
2	Magadha	Girivraj, Rajgruh	South Bihar
3	Kashi	Varanasi	Varanasi
4	Assaka	Pratisthana	On the banks of the river Godavari
5	Kosala	Shravasti, Ayodhya	Avadha (Uttar Pradesh)
6	Vajji	Mithila	North Bihar
7	Vatsa	Kaushambi	Surrounding area of Allahabad
8	Avanti	Ujjayini	Malwa province (Madhya Pradesh)
9	Chedi	Suktimati	Area between the Yamuna and the Narmada
10	Gandhar	Takshshila	Surrounding areas of Peshawar and Rawalpindi
11	Kamboj	Laajpur	North-West Kashmir and its surrounding area
12	Malla	Kushinara	Surrounding areas of Gorakhpur
13	Kuru	Indraprasth	Surrounding areas of Delhi and Meerut
14	Panchala	Ahichhatra, Kampilya	Surrounding areas of Badayu and Baroli
15	Matsya	Viratnagar	Near Jaipur (Rajasthan)
16	Sursen	Mathura	Near Mathura

According to 'Angutar Nikay' which was written in Pali language, there were 16 Mahajanapadas in the Post Vedic Period.

In these 16 Mahajanapadas, two types of governance were prevalent. The two types were Monarchy and Republic.

Monarchies were ruled by the king who imparted justice and led the army. The ministers helped the king in the administration and the king was considered divine. Position of the king was hereditary. Examples of such Mahajanapadas are Kosala, Magadh, Avanti and Vatsa.



3.2 Mahajanapada and Nagar

The other Mahajanapadas was Republic, where the people chose or elected their rulers and his position was not hereditary. Such states were known as Ganasangha or Ganarajya. Some well-known republics were Kapilvastu's Shakyas, Kashinara's Mallas, Vaishali's Lichchavi and Mithila's Videh.

The Republics were governed by an assembly consisting of representatives and decisions were taken after discussions in the assembly. There were frequent wars or conflicts between monarchies (Rajtantra) and republics (Ganatantra) i.e. - Magadha and Vajjisangha.

Things to know

- **Gan:** The word 'Gan' was used for the group of many people or members. 'Gan' means group.
- **Sangha:** 'Sangha' means association or assembly.

Administrative system of Monarchy (Rajtantra)

Out of the several monarchies, Magadha rose as the most powerful one. Its first capital was at Rajgriha (Rajgir) which was later shifted to Pataliputra (Patna). At that time the land of Magadha was very fertile because rivers like Ganga and Son passed through it. Magadha had great rulers like Bimbisara and Ajatshatru. Out of the 16 Mahajanapadas, Vatsa, Avanti, Kosala, and Magadha constantly struggled gaining for supremacy and finally Magadha emerged as the most powerful state.

Administrative system of Republic (Ganarajya)

The ambitious kings extended their empire by annexing the nearby areas to extend their kingdoms. Hence, the people of eight to nine communities like Lichchhavi, Vajji, Gyatuk, Videh, Shakya, Malla, etc. together formed a group called as Sanghrajya to protect themselves. It came to be known as Vajji Sangh. The headquarter of Sanghrajya was Vaishali. That is why it was known as ganrajya of Vajji Sangh of Vaishali. Administration of Ganrajya was done by assembly. That is why it was called as Gantantra 'Gan' means Association. In a Ganrajya, all the powers of state were possessed by the members. The members of the Ganarajya sat together to discuss issues, take decisions and passed resolutions on the basis of majority. The place where assembly was held was known as 'Santhagaar'.

Both young as well as old people were elected as the members of Ganarajya Sabha. The head or Gana Pramukh was elected for the administration of the Ganarajya through a system of voting. The members of the assembly were treated as chiefs. Different issues like administration, defence, war, negotiations were discussed in the assembly. The members had a fixed tenure and they enjoyed their position for that period. A working committee assisted the chief of Ganarajya for the better administration of the state.

Santhagaar

The place where meetings of the Sangha were conducted was called Santhagaar and the proceedings were governed by certain rules. In the Sabha, the proposals had to be presented thrice and if no one took objection, the proposal was accepted. Members voted on matters for which special arrangements were made. Voting was done through secret ballot system. The Vajji Sangha had an excellent judicial system and

Think

- **What similarities do you notice in today's democratic system and Ganarajya of the ancient times?**

Activity

- Watch the movie *Amrapali* and observe the system of *Ganarajya* shown in it.

Social Life in Ganarajya

During excavations, the archaeological department found that people lived in simple houses. They reared cattle and grew crops like wheat, rice, barley, sugarcane, sesame, beans. Many clay vessels have been found which is an evidence of widespread use of pottery. The decorative clay vessels were probably called 'Dhusarpaatra'.



3.3 Dhusarpaatra

The kings of the states of that time used different ways to defend their states. The capitals of the states were fortified with strong and high walls, built of bricks and stones. The brick wall found in Allahabad is approximately 2500 years old. The kings undertook the building of forts, not just for defence but also to help people earn livelihood.



3.4 Brick wall of the fort

The Mahajanapadas at that time required huge armies and strong forts to defend themselves. They collected taxes from the people to fulfill their requirement.

- Farmers gave one-sixth part of their produce to the royal treasury.
- The skilled workers offered to work voluntarily for a day for the state.
- Cattle and sheep herders paid taxes in the form of animals and animal products.
- Traders gave tax on goods bought and sold.

There were noteworthy changes in agricultural practices during the time of Mahajanapadas.

The use of iron-plough brought changes in agriculture and helped the farmers in producing good crops. Earlier the farmers sowed seeds and later learnt a new technique of sowing saplings which brought about innovative changes in agricultural methods.

Think

- *Why are innovative techniques given encouragement in the field of agriculture?*

The other states desired to have great empires and challenged the increasing strength of the Republican states. It was difficult for them to win over the strong Vajji Sangh, as during wars all the people of the sangha fought unitedly. The rulers of the monarchical Janapadas sowed seeds of jealousy, animosity and hatred to weaken the Republics. Finally the Vajji Sangh disintegrated and the ambition of Magadha to become the most powerful Mahajanapada was fulfilled. Even today when we talk about democracy and national integration we remember the Ganarajya of Vajji Sangha.

Think

- *Imagine yourself as a citizen of Magadha, sitting in the Santhagaar of Vajji Sangh as a guest. If you were asked to give advice to negotiate and develop friendly relations between the two states, what advice would you have given?*

EXERCISE

Revise

1. Monarchical and Republican State administration.
2. Administrative system of Ganarajya.
3. Social life in Ganarajya.

Write the names of the Ganarajya according to their people in the box given

Lichchhavi

Shakya

Videh

Malla

Discuss

1. Why did the rulers of Mahajanapada build strong forts?
2. Why did Ganrajya disintegrate?.
3. Write down the differences which you notice in the election system of today with that of the election system of Ganarajya.

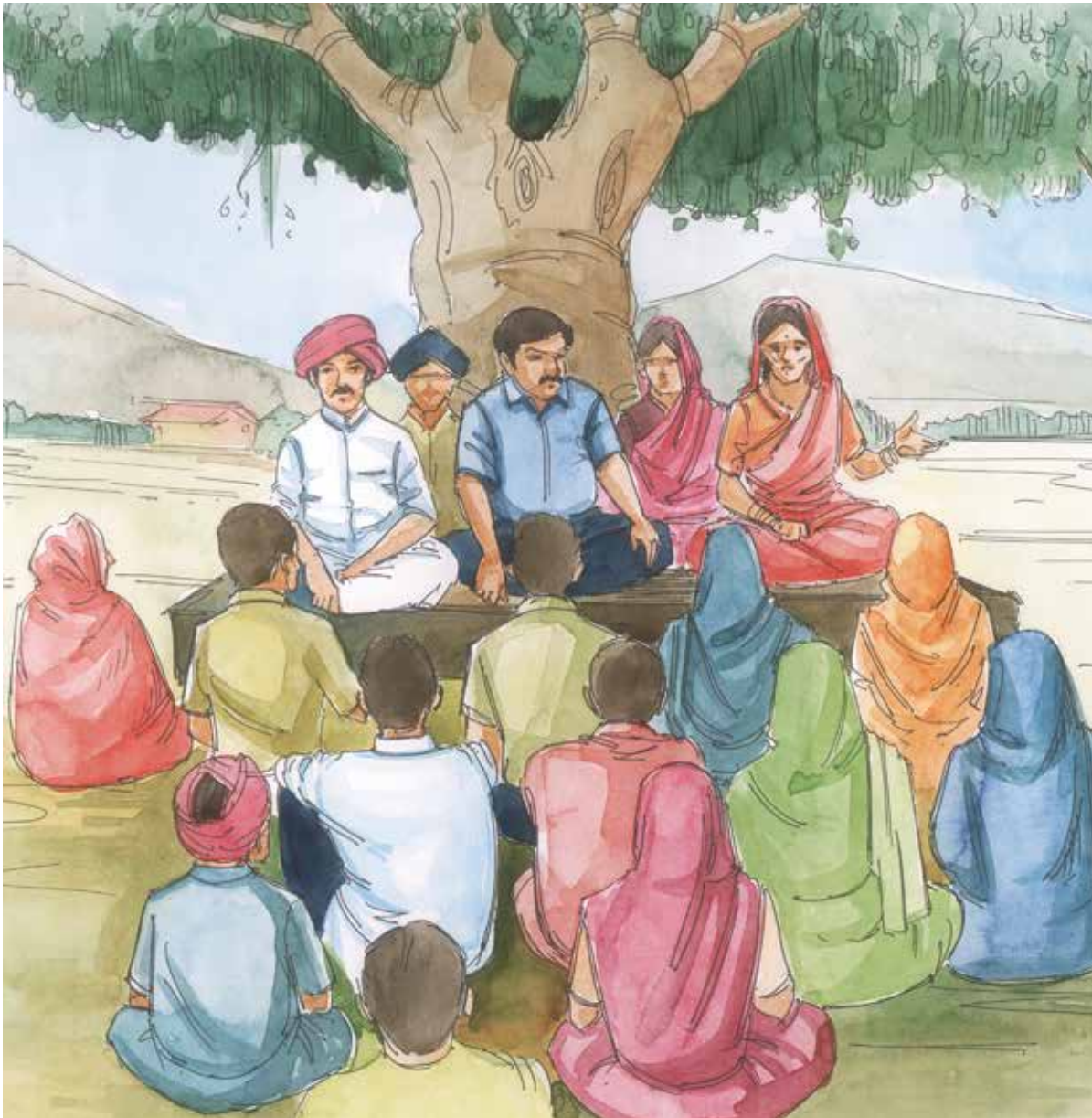
Project work

Collect information about the Process of election of Gram Panchayat and co-operative society. Discuss their similarities and differenties in your class.

4

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (RURAL)

It is an important day for the people of Daramali village. They are eager to attend the first meeting of Gram Sabha after the elections of the Gram Panchayat. They are anxious to know what the new Gram Panchayat has planned for them.

**4.1 Gram Sabha****Gram Sabha**

The Sarpanch in the beginning of the meeting informed the people about the estimated expenses for repairing roads and discussed the problem of drinking water in the village. There was also a discussion about the families falling under 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category.

Some of the poor families which were living below the poverty line did not have their names registered in the BPL list, whereas the families which were better off had their names registered in the list. The people knew about this but could not voice out their opinion. In the gram sabha matters related to the village and the development of the villagers are discussed.

Think

Have you ever noticed that people do not speak up even if they are suffering from injustice? What could be the possible reason behind it and who do you think stops them from demanding their rights?

Local Self Government

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. Who takes the decision regarding familial outings?
3. Who takes the decision to purchase new clothes for you?

The head of the family are parents or grandparents, who manage everything. They take important household decisions.

People elect their representatives at local level for carrying out administration and they form a committee which is called the Local Self Government. The institution which carries out administration at local level is known as the Local Self Government. The local people participate in these institutions.

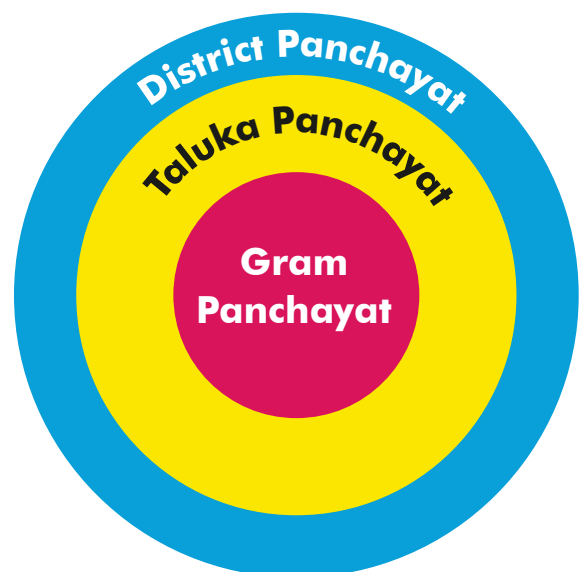
Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Zila (District) Panchayat are Local Self Government institutions in the rural areas. Whereas Municipal Corporations and Municipalities are Local Self Government institutions in the urban areas.

Panchayati Raj

We have adopted three tier system of Panchayati Raj

1. Gram Panchayat at village level.
2. Taluka Panchayat at Taluka level.
3. Zila Panchayat at District level.

Panchayati Raj system is the most effective way to govern at the local level. It fulfills the requirements of the local people and helps in solving the local problems promptly. The three tier Panchayati Raj system is prevalent in Gujarat also. The Gram, Taluka and the Zila Panchayats are elected for a term of 5 years. All the citizens of India above the age of 18 are eligible to cast their votes to elect these Panchayats.



4.2 Local Self-Governed Institution

Formation of Gram Panchayat

The number of members in the Gram Panchayat is according to the population of the village. A Gram Panchayat is mostly formed in villages which have a population of less than 15,000. There are usually 7 members in a Gram Panchayat. The number may vary from state to state. The head of a Gram Panchayat is the Sarpanch who is elected directly by the villagers.

Source of Income

- The Gram Panchayat imposes and collects tax on land, electricity and water.
- It levies tax on houses, shops, markets and fairs.
- It gets grant from Taluka Panchayat, Zila Panchayat and the State Government.
- It also receives economic help in the form of voluntary funds from the villagers.

Administration

The State Government appoints a revenue officer called Talati. He is responsible for handling the administrative work in the office, prepare reports of Gram Panchayat and look after the budget and keep accounts. The office of the Gram Panchayat is also known as the 'Gram Sachivalaya' - 'Village Assembly'.

Think

- **Note down the contribution of Gram panchayat in the development of your village.**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

1. **Can the administration of one village be looked after by the people of another village?**
2. **Who arranges the streetlights for the areas in a village?**
3. **Who looks after the supply of drinking water in a village?**
4. **Who will look after the repair work of roads in a village?**
5. **Who will look after the maintenance of the drains during the rainy season in a village?**

Activity

1. **Visit the Gram Panchayat office to read about the 'Fundamental Rights of Citizens'.**
2. **Get information about the population of your village, and make a note of it, the number of male and female voters.**

Think

What is 'Samras Panchayat'? Make a list of such Panchayats if it exists in your village.

Activity

- *Write the names of 5 neighbouring villages.*
- *In which Taluka do you live?*
- *Locate your Taluka in the district map.*

Formation of Taluka Panchayat

The seats of Taluka Panchayat are decided according to the population. The members of the Taluka Panchayat are elected by the voters. The minimum number of members of Taluka Panchayat is 15. The President and the Vice President of the Taluka Panchayat are elected from the chosen members only and other elected members form the standing committee and Social Justice Committee.

Things to know

- **Source of Income of Taluka Panchayat**
 1. *It gets income from land revenue, education tax and irrigation tax.*
 2. *It gets grant from the Zila Panchayat and the State Government.*
 3. *It gets income from donation, charity and contribution from people.*

Administration of Taluka Panchayat

Around 100 villages make one Taluka or Block and the Taluka Panchayat (Block Samiti) is looked after by the Block Development Officer (BDO). He executes the orders of the Taluka Panchayat, looks after the administrative work and also prepares the annual budget for the development of the Taluka.

Things to know

T.D.O.: *Taluka Development Officer*
Officer: *The employee appointed by the Government*

Zila Panchayat**Think**

- *What is the name of your district? Name any five districts from the district map.*
- *Locate your district in the political map of Gujarat.*
- *What is formed when more than one talukas are grouped together?*

Formation of Jilla Panchayat

The Jilla Panchayat has a minimum of 31 and a maximum of 51 members. The seats in the Jilla Panchayat are decided according to the population and the area of Jurisdiction. The members are elected by the people of the district. The elected members of the Jilla Panchayat elect their President and Vice President through the majority vote. The various important committees like the Standing Committee, Social - Justice Committee, Education Committee, Public Works Department (PWD) Committee and the Health Committee are formed from amongst the elected members of the Jilla Panchayat.

Functions of the Jilla Panchayat

The Jamvanthali Taluka School celebrated its 140 years on 25th January, 2011. The school organized the Annual Day celebration on a grand scale which was attended by the President of Jamnagar Jilla Panchayat. While he was addressing the gathering, one of the students, Mohammed Rafiq asked about the functions of the Jilla Panchayat and the President explained in detail.

Dear Children,

The Gujarat Panchayati Raj system works in a very organized way. The Jilla Panchayat carries out important functions like maintenance of Primary Schools and appointment of teachers. It repairs and maintains roads, provides drinking water and works for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the district. The Jilla Panchayat also gets check dams constructed to increase the water level and provides all possible help during natural calamities like earthquakes, floods, cyclone, forest fire, famine, etc. It implements the welfare projects initiated by the State Government and keeps a vigil on the Panchayats and their employees.

You must be wondering how the Jilla Panchayat administers so many things. The administration is headed by the District Development Officer (DDO) who has many other important officers working under him like District Education Officer, District Health Officer and District Agriculture Officer. The District Development Officer also keeps records of all the meetings. When you would visit the Jilla Seva Sadan, the officer would provide you with further detailed information.

Things to know

- ***The Sources of Income of Jilla Panchayat.***

- 1. Land revenue, education tax, irrigation tax and entertainment tax are the different sources of income.***
- 2. It receives grant from the State Government for different projects.***
- 3. It receives donations from the people for District Development Officer (D.D.O) of the district.***

Activity

- Prepare a list of varied developments observed in your village.
- Classify them into work done by Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Jilla Panchayat.

Social Justice Committee

The Social Justice Committee works at District and Taluka level. The members of this committee are chosen from amongst the elected members of Jilla Panchayat. The President of the Committee is elected from amongst its members. Issues and conflicts related to the weaker sections of the society are discussed and resolved by this committee.



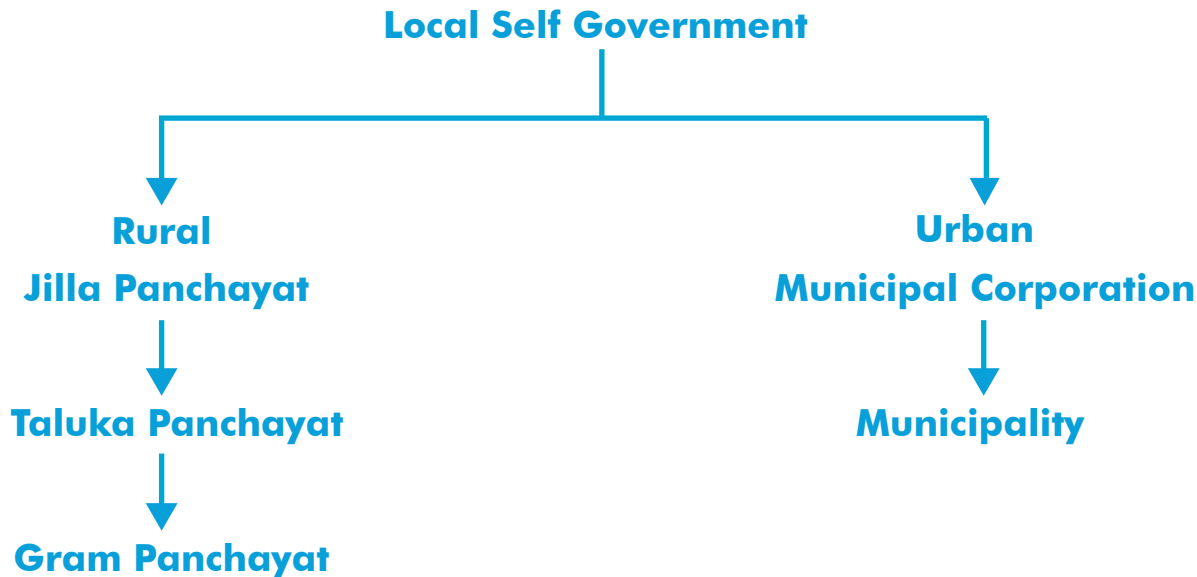
4.3 Social Justice Committee

Lok Adalat

Once there was a conflict between two villagers and both of them being rigid about their viewpoints could not resolve the dispute and approached the court. When the Sarpanch came to know about the conflict, he advised them to go to the Lok Adalat to solve the matter.

The Sarpanch informed them about the Lok Adalat and told them that retired judges, representatives of courts, local dignitaries, lawyers, qualified teachers, representatives from government and non-government institutions are involved in the functioning of the Lok Adalat. The Lok Adalat provides free and speedy justice. On the advice of the Sarpanch, the matter was brought to the Lok Adalat and both the parties got justice to their satisfaction.

The Lok Adalats have been established to impart justice to poor people who belong to the socially backward classes, victims of natural calamities and people having an annual income of less than ₹. 50,000/-. Whenever there is a dispute amongst local people, they approach the Lok Adalat for free and speedy justice. This also reduces the burden of the courts.



Project

Arrange a field visit to the different Panchayat offices to meet the officers and list down the functions carried out by them.

EXERCISE

Q. 1 Answer the following questions in short.

1. What is 'Local Self Government'?
2. State the three tier structure of Panchayati Raj.
3. How is the Sarpanch elected?
4. Who elects the President of Taluka Panchayat?
5. Write any three functions of the Jilla Panchayat.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. is formed at the primary / basic unit for the Local Self Government.
2. A person gets the right to vote at the age of years.
3. The tenure of the Local Self Government institution is years.
4. The administrative officer of Jilla Panchayat is known as
5. committee imparts social Justice.

Q. 3 Match the following and write appropriate number in the given box.

'A'

- Gram Sabha
- Taluka Development Officer
- District Development Officer
- Sarpanch

'B'

- 1. Head of Gram Panchayat
- 2. Taluka Panchayat
- 3. Jilla Panchayat
- 4. Villages participate
- 5. Administrative Officer of Gram Panchayat

Q. 4 Write short notes on.

- (1) Gram Sabha
- (2) Lok Adalat

Q. 5 Put (✓) if the statement is right and (X) if the statement is wrong.

- 1. Gram Sabha is organised under Taluka Panchayat.
- 2. There are Local Self Governed institutions in Panchayati Raj.
- 3. The members of Panchayat elects the Sarpanch of the village.
- 4. Talati is an administrative officer in Taluka Panchayat.
- 5. Social Justice Committee appoints the teachers.

5

GUJARAT: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION

During Diwali vacation Parth, Dharmakhsi, Sezan and Ved went to Parth's maternal uncle's house. One day they passed by a farm. They saw that Parth's maternal uncle was working in the farm.

- Parth : Uncle, what are you doing?
 Uncle : Child, I am sprinkling organic fertilizer in the wheat crop.
 Sezan : Where do you sell the product of the farm, uncle?
 Uncle : The maximum portion of the production of the farm is used as food. Rest of it is used as a raw-material to make different things.
 Ved : Uncle, you have grown wheat in your field, but is it only wheat that is grown all over Gujarat?
 Uncle : No, different crops are grown in Gujarat. For cultivating crops, suitable soil, climate and adequate rainfall are necessary.
 Parth : Uncle, we want to know about the land of Gujarat.

Activity

- Take a sample of soil from a farm of your village, identify it and put (✓) accordingly

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Black soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Sandy and soft clay soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Red soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Saline soil and Alkaline soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Forest and hill soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Moderate black, sand mixed soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Alluvial soils | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- Dharmashi : Uncle, we want to know more about the crops of Gujarat.
 Uncle : I will tell you about it.

Agriculture

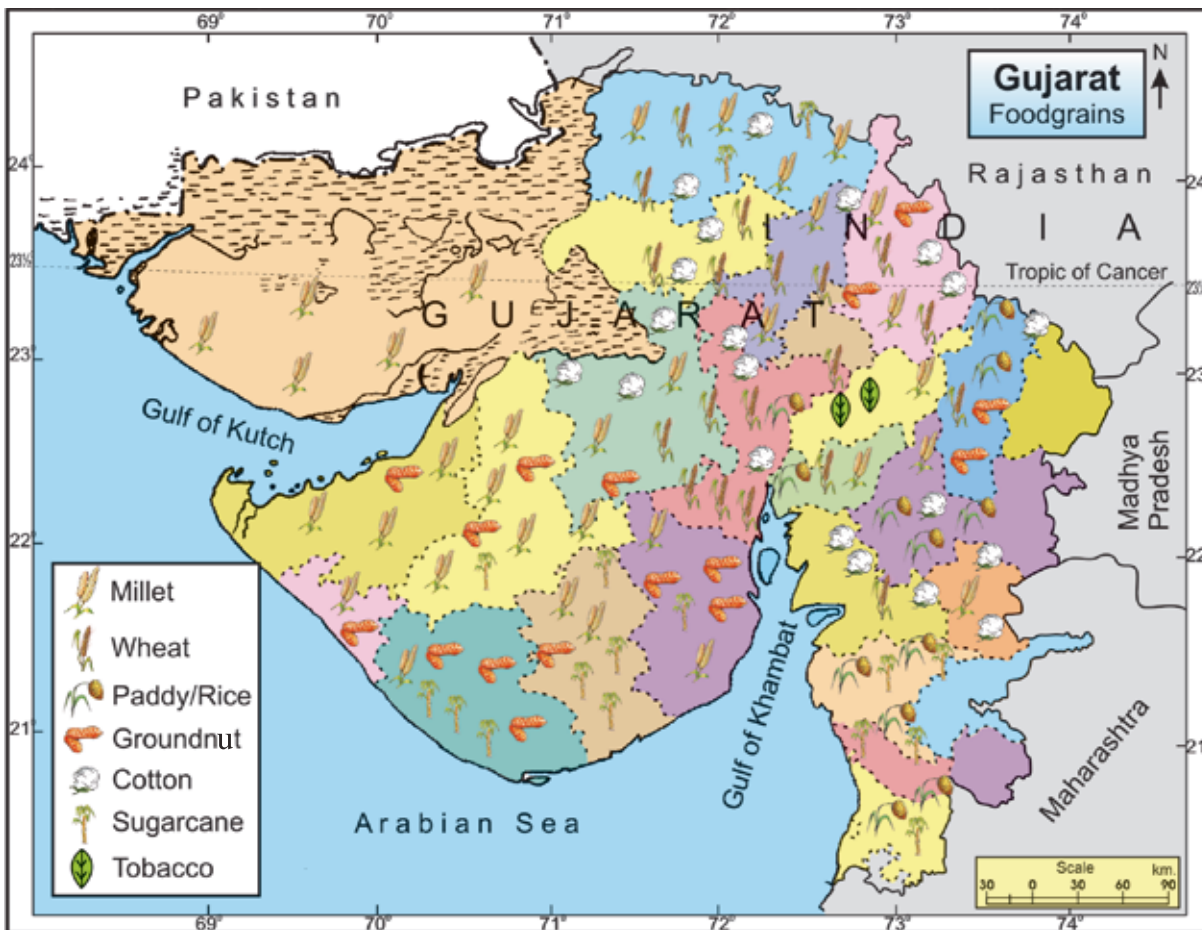
Agriculture is a primary activity of the people of Gujarat. People cultivate cereals, oil seeds, pulses, beans, fruits, vegetables and flowers. Animal husbandry is an another important activity.

Tick (✓) in the table if the following crops are grown in your village.

Wheat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Millet (Bajra)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mango	<input type="checkbox"/>	Green Gram (Mung)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cotton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sorghum(Jowar)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Psyllim husk (Isabgul)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Onion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cumin seeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sugarcane	<input type="checkbox"/>
Groundnut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paddy (Rice)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coconut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fennel seeds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guava	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chickoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potato	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tomato	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black gram	<input type="checkbox"/>

Write the names of some other crops in the table given below.

From the table you have learnt which crops are grown in your village. But there are many crops which cannot be grown in your village. Do you know why other crops are not cultivated in your village?



5.1 Gujarat Agriculture

Cereals / Other Crops

1. Millet (Bajra)

Sandy and soft coloured (Goradu) soil is suitable for millet. Gujarat ranks second in the production of millet in India. Banaskantha district is the leading producer of millet. Millet requires less rainfall, moderate temperature and an adequate amount of sunlight.

With the help of a map (5.1), write down the names of the districts where millet is grown.

1.
2.
3.
4.



5.2 Bajra

2. Wheat

Wheat is produced in the black and loamy soil which holds moisture. For the better production of wheat moderate temperature, rainfall and sufficient sunlight is required at the time of harvest. Wheat production is more in Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar districts of Gujarat. Bhal region of Ahmedabad (Dhandhuka Taluka) is well known for the production of Bhalia wheat. Bhalia, a long grain wheat variety rich in protein is grown under conserved soil moisture conditions in Bhal region of Gujarat.

With the help of a map (5.1), write the names of the other districts where wheat is grown.

1. 2.
3. 4.

3. Paddy

Paddy is grown in the regions receiving more rainfall and fertile soil. It is mainly grown in the water logged farms. Paddy is produced maximum in Kheda district of Gujarat.

With the help of a map (5.1), write the names of the other districts where paddy is grown.

1. 2.
3. 4.

4. Barley

Barley is the second most important crop of Gujarat in terms of production. Barley is grown in maximum parts of Gujarat. Barley is grown in both the winter as well as summer seasons. Barley plants are mainly used as fodder.

With the help of map (5.1), write the names of the other districts where barley is grown.

1. 2.
3. 4.



5.3 Wheat



5.4 Paddy



5.5 Barley



5. Groundnut

Groundnut requires less fertile and moderate black sand mixed soil as it is most suitable for the production of groundnut.

Junagadh district is the leading producer of groundnut in Gujarat.

With the help of a map (5.1), write names of other districts where groundnut is grown.

1.
2.
3.
4.

5.6 Groundnut

Things to know

- *Sesame and Castor are also grown in Gujarat in sufficient quantity.*
- *Gujarat is the leading state in castor seeds production in India followed by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.*



6. Cotton

Black soil is the best for the production of cotton. Kanam province of Bharuch in Gujarat is well known for the production of best quality, long threads of cotton. With the help of a map (5.1), write names of the other districts where cotton is grown.

1.
2.
3.
4.

5.7 Cotton



7. Sugarcane

Fertile land, adequate rainfall and good irrigation facilities are the essential factors for the production of sugarcane. Sugarcane is grown more in the districts of Surat, Navsari and Saurashtra.

With the help of a map (5.1), write names of other districts where sugarcane is grown.

1.
2.
3.
4.

5.8 Sugarcane

8. Tobacco

Tobacco plants require sandy and fertile soil to grow. Moderate rainfall is required for the production of tobacco. Charotar (Kheda - Vadodara) district is the leading producer of tobacco in Gujarat. When the leaves of tobacco plants dry up, it appears yellow like gold.



5.9 Tobacco

9. Fruits

Horticulture is developed in South Gujarat as the soil is very fertile in this region. The fruits like mango, banana, chickoo, papaya, grapes, strawberry etc. are grown. Coconut is grown in the coastal areas.



5.10 Fruits

Things to know

- *Gujarat is the third largest fruit producing state of India.*
- *Mangoes like Alphonso and kesar are produced in abundance and are also exported to the foreign countries.*

10. Beans and Spices

Beans are grown to make the soil soft and fertile. The beans like gram, mung, math, udad, tuver(Lentil), etc. are grown in Gujarat. Spices like Chilly, cumin seeds, fennel seeds, isabgul, mustard etc. are also grown.



5.11 Beans-Spices

Things to know

Cumin seeds and Isabgul are exported from Unjha of Mehsana district to the other regions of India and other countries.

Children now you know the reasons, why some crops grow well in your village whereas some cannot?

Activity

- *Watch Krushidarshan programme on D.D.II channel in the evening and discuss it in the class.*
- *Get the information regarding agriculture through helpline No. 1551.*

Irrigation

In Gujarat, the main reason for the development of agriculture is the increase in irrigation facilities. Generally, irrigation means supplying water to the fields through the manmade sources like wells, under-ground water, small and big dams etc. This process is called irrigation.



5.12 Canal

There are other projects for irrigation like the Narmada project where water is conserved in dams. Water is supplied to farms through canals. If the water of canals is used continuously for irrigation, it decreases the fertility of the land.



5.13 Irrigation Projects of Gujarat

Farm - Ponds

Farm - pond is made on the slopy land of farm. Rain water is stored in it. Its water is used for irrigation all throughout the year whenever required.



5.14 Farm - Pond

Check Dam

In order to stop the water of rivers, streams or rivulet from flowing into the sea, a strong and concrete wall is constructed which is known as Check Dam. The water level of well and underground water level increase when the check dams are constructed. These are some effective water harvesting methods.



5.15 Check Dam

Activity

- *List the dams of Gujarat with the help of map (5.13) and note down in your notebook.*

Things to know

- *Sardar Sarovar project is the main irrigation project of Gujarat.*
- *66,000 km long canals would be constructed.*
- *Everyday 35,000 lakh liters of drinking water is supplied.*



5.16 Sardar Sarovar Dam

Activity

Invite a person from your village, who is involved in agricultural activity; get the information about crops, soil and irrigation methods from him/her. Compare the modern day farming with the traditional methods of farming.

Industries

We use many things in our day to day life which are made in the industries. To make these things we need natural resources. For e.g. we need cotton to make clothes, is needed to make sugar, is needed for making tools.



5.17 Industries of Gujarat

Things to know

When raw material is processed to make finished goods it is known as Manufacturing.

Types of Industry

- (1) Agro - based industries (2) Mineral - based industries
(3) Marine industries (4) Industries based on forest products

1. Agro - based Industries

These industries are dependent on agriculture. Some of them are:

- (1) **Textile Industry** Ahmedabad is the main Centre of the textile industry in Gujarat. Apart from it, there are textile mills in Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot also.
- (2) **Sugar Industry** Sugar industries are located in South Gujarat. The main centres are and whereas another industry is situated in of Junagadh district.
(Write the names of places with the help of map 5.17)
- (3) **Dairy Industry** In Gujarat, dairies like Dudhsagar Dairy (Mehsana), Amul (Anand), Banas (Palanpur) and Sabar Dairy (Himmatnagar) are located.



5.18 Amul Dairy

Think

Why are dairies included in Agro - based Industries? Discuss.

2. Mineral - based Industries

- (1) **Cement** Limestone and Gypsum are the main raw materials for the development of Cement Industry. The cement factories are situated in , and of Gujarat.
(With the help of a map (5.17), write the names of places.)
- (2) **Petrochemicals** This industry is rapidly developing in Gujarat. Vadodara is its main Centre. The wastes from the refineries are very useful as raw material. Tar, rubber, artificial fiber, etc. are prepared in these factories. Gujarat Refinery is situated at Koyli near Vododara. Colour chemical factories are situated in Valsad (Atul).

Things to know

The biggest mineral oil refinery of India is situated in Jamnagar.

- (3) **Engineering Industry** The industries manufacturing big and small tools and their spare parts is called engineering industry. The main centres of this industry are found in Rajkot, Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Navsari.
- (4) **Utensils and Tiles of China Clay** The utensils of china clay are made in Than, Vankaner and Dhrangdhra of Gujarat. Whereas tiles industry has developed in Morbi.
- (5) **Chemical Fertilizer** The industries of the chemical fertilizers which are used in agriculture are located in Vadodara, Kandla, Kalol, Surat etc. in Gujarat.
- (6) **Diamond Industry** Many people of Gujarat are involved in diamond industry and earn their livelihood. This industry has developed well in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and other districts.

Think

Among the mineral based industries, which industries have developed well in gujarat inspite of the Unanailability of its raw material?

3. Marine Industries

Fish Industry The fishing industry is developed well near the shores of Gujarat viz. Veraval, Bedi Port, Jafrabad and Umargaon. The oil refinery which refines shark oil is established in Veraval.

Things to know

Prawns and sea fish are exported to Srilanka, Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia and East Africa.

Which other marine industries have developed? With the help of a map (5.17), name the districts where these industries are developed.

1. 2. 3. 4.

4. Industries based on Forest Products

Soft wood trees are cut to make paper. Then, the pulp is prepared and chemicals are added to it. There after paper is made in the factory. The paper industry in Gujarat is developed in Tapi and Rajkot districts.

List the names of the industries based on forest products.

1. 2. 3. 4.

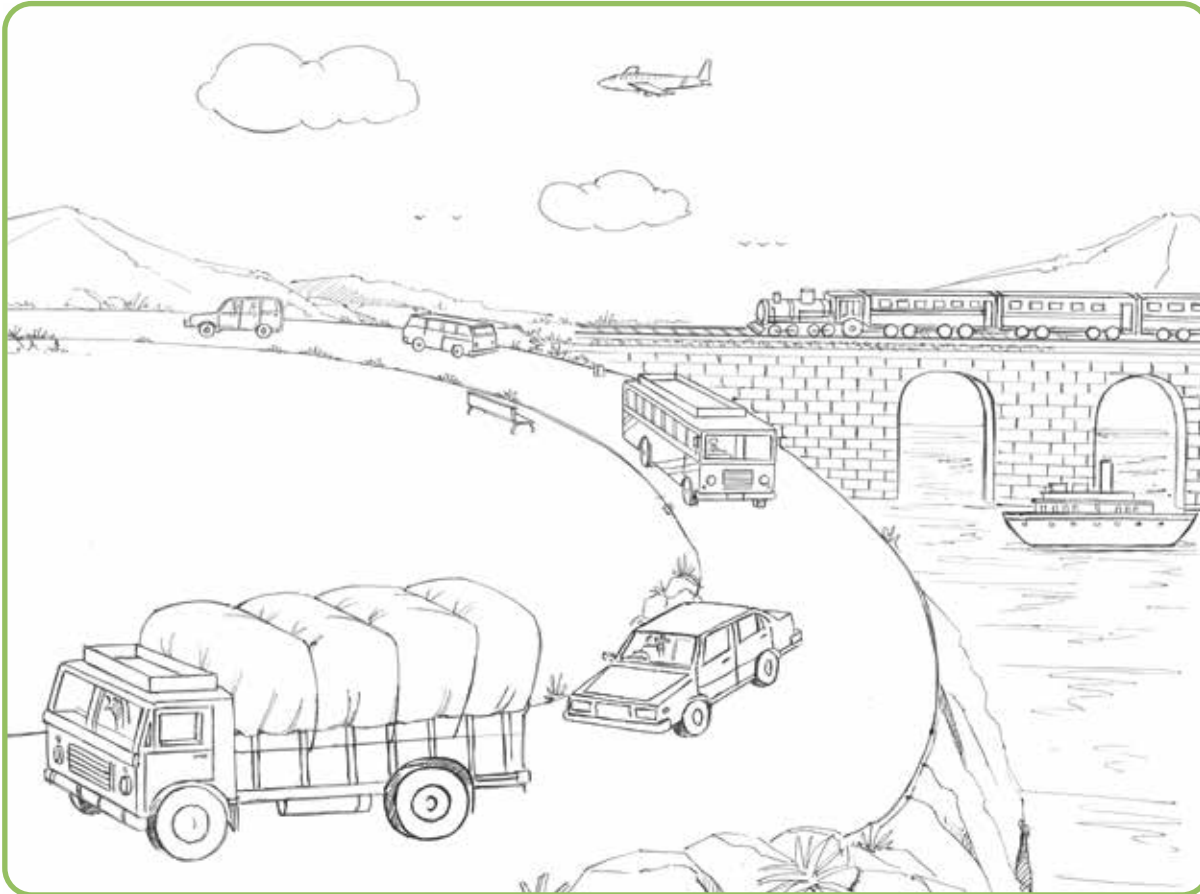
Think

If trees are cut to make paper, what would you keep in mind while using papers? Prepare a List.

Transportation

Transportation is a mode of carrying passengers and goods from one place to another.

Fill colours in the given picture.



5.19 Types of Transportation

Types of Transportation

There are three types of transportation

(1) Land Transport (2) Air Transport (3) Water Transport

1. Land route: Land Transport includes (I) Roadways and (II) Railways.

(I) **Roadways** Make a list of the vehicles you use while travelling from one place to another.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Now, write the names of vehicles which you use while transporting goods from one place to another.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Things to know

Gujarat State Road Transportation Corporation (G.S.R.T.C.) is the most important public transport system of Gujarat. It provides services to almost all cities and villages of the state.

(II) **Railways** Railways are the cheapest and the easiest mode of transportation. It connects the major cities of Gujarat with other major cities of India.

Things to know

- *There are three types of railways in Gujarat: (1) Broad Gauge (2) Meter Gauge (3) Narrow Gauge.*
- *Narrow Gauge is used more in the mountainous regions.*
- *Railways started in Gujarat in 1855 between Utaran and Ankleshwar.*

(2) **Airways:** You have seen aeroplanes flying in the sky. The routes on which these aeroplanes fly are known as Airways. It takes very less time to travel by air. But they are very expensive. The airports in Gujarat are at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Keshod, Porbandar, Rajkot, Bhuj, Kandla and Jamnagar. The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel international airport is in Ahmedabad.

Think

How is transportation useful in agriculture and agro - based industries?

(3) **Waterways:** There are many ports in the coastal areas of Gujarat. Kandla is the main port of Gujarat. The goods are imported and exported from Kandla port. The internal waterways are not developed in Gujarat. A waterway is a natural mode of transport. It is not constructed.

A Joyful ride What do you see in this picture? Ropeway facility is found in Pavagadh, Ambaji and Saputara in Gujarat. It is extremely joyful to sit in a ropeway. If you ever visit these places, do enjoy the ride.



5.20 Ropeway

EXERCISE

Q. 1 Answer the following questions.

1. Name the crops cultivated in Gujarat.
2. What should be done to increase the level of underground water?
3. Name some agro - based industries.
4. Name the industries based on marine and forest products.
5. Name the vehicles used for travelling through the land route.
6. Which is the main port of Gujarat?

Q.2 Match the following

'A'

'B'

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco | (a) Main port of Gujarat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wheat | (b) Charotar Region |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cotton Seed | (c) Cement Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Limestone | (d) Bhal Region |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kandla | (e) Kanam Region |

Note: Write the correct alphabet in the given

REVISION - 1

Unit 1 to 5

Revise the following topics

- Ancient religious books- Vedas
- Social life during Vedic period
- Megaliths
- Difference in food habits of people
- Characteristics of the climate of Gujarat
- Effects of climate on human life
- Importance of water resources
- Importance of forests
- Importance of Sanctuaries
- Natural resources
- Local Government (Rural)
- Gram Sabha
- Taluka Panchayat
- Jilla Panchayat
- Social Justice Committee
- Lok Adalat
- Mahajanapadas
- States and capitals
- Administration of Ganarajyas
- Social life during Ganarajyas
- Types of land
- The Characteristics of crops
- Irrigation projects
- Industries
- Transportation
- Different types of transport systems

Let us understand

- Our ancient holy books (Granthas)
- Natural resources
- Local self-Government
- Ganarajya
- Precautions while travelling

Let us think

- What social differences do you notice from the remains of Megaliths?
- Compare and differentiate in the social life of the people of ancient and modern times?
- What steps can be taken for the preservation of forests and wildlife?
- Which difficulties will arise if there are no local self-Governed Institutions?
- Which is the most ancient book?
- Make a list of the various holy books of different religions.
- What is the relation between Agriculture, Industry and Transportation?

Let us do ourselves

- Refer to the Sanskrit shlokas and prayers from the Vedas.
- Collect detailed information about the sources of water.
- Write a report on the meeting of a Gram Sabha under the Gram Panchayat.
- Make a list of Agro - based Industries.

6

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (URBAN)

We have studied about the Local Self Government of rural areas. In comparison to the villages, the urban areas are vast and densely populated. Because of this, there are more houses, streets, societies, crowded markets with more vehicles. In these crowded cities, the traffic needs to be monitored and controlled. Have you ever thought how these things are managed systematically and decisions taken to look after the cities well? Let us try to find out.

Think

- ***What would happen if you had to go to Delhi or Gandhinagar for solving even a petty or a local issue?***

A place having a population of 15,000 or less is a village. A place having a population between 15,000 to 5 lakhs is called a town and a city is a place having a population of more than 5 lakhs. Administration of the town is looked after by the Municipality and the city is looked after by the Municipal Corporation. So the type of the Local Self Government depends on the population of the area.

These local bodies are formed through direct elections and all the adult citizens of the city participate in the elections. A person aging 21 years or above can register his/her name as a candidate in the elections. The city or town is divided into a number of municipal wards for smooth administration. The term of the municipal bodies is 5 years. Some seats are especially reserved for the members of the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes.

Things to know

- **Nagar Panchayat**

Generally, the area which has a population of 15,000 to 25,000 has 'Nagar Panchayat'. There are 9 to 15 members. If the population of that area increases, the State Government transforms it into a Municipality. The two neighbouring Nagar Panchayats are combined and declared as Municipality. There is a rule in the constitution that elections should be held within 6 months after the dissolution of Nagar Panchayats. President and Vice-Presidents are elected from the elected members. Jilla Panchayats of Gujarat are directly responsible to Nagar Panchayat.

Municipality

The area having population between 15,000 to 5 lakhs has Municipality. President and vice president are elected from the elected members. The elected members of Municipality take oath in front of the Collector or a Representative of the government. 'The President' is the elected head. He holds the position of the president in Municipality. The administration is done in his / her name. For the smooth functioning of a Municipality, different committees are formed out of the elected members which includes a Standing committee, a Financial committee, a Health and Hygiene Committee, a Public Transport Committee and other important committees.

The chief administrator of the Municipality is known as the 'Chief Officer' who is appointed by the state government. The 'Chief Officer' executes the decisions taken by the elected members. The decisions taken by the different committees through majority are implemented by him. Along with the Chief Officer, the Health Officers, Shop Inspectors, Engineers also help in the smooth administration of the Municipality.

Think

1. ***What can be done for the better administration of a Municipality?***
2. ***As a chief officer, how would you make optimum use of public property and ensure its protection?***
3. ***If you were the head of a Municipality, what would be your plan of action?***

Municipal Corporation

Places having a population of more than 5 lakhs are governed by a Municipal Corporation. The number of members is according to the population of the place. From amongst the elected members of the corporation, a Mayor is elected for a term of 2.5 years.

The head of the Municipal Corporation is known as the Municipal Commissioner and is appointed by the State Government. He is responsible for implementing the decisions taken by the elected members of the Corporation and the various committees. The other officers of the Corporation like the Chief Engineer, Health Officer and Revenue Officers work under his guidance.

The different committees are formed from amongst the elected members, out of it the Standing Committee is the most important one.

Things to know

- **Eight Municipal Corporations** Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Surat, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Vadodara, Rajkot, Gandhinagar.

Think

- *What are your expectations from the mayor for the development of your Municipal Corporation?*
- *How will you solve the problem of drinking water of your area as a corporator of Municipal Corporation?*

Functions of Local Self Governed Institutions

The functions of the local governing bodies can be divided into Compulsory and Voluntary Functions:

1. Compulsory Functions: Certain functions like providing basic amenities of health, hygiene, drinking water, drainage system, construction and maintenance of roads, street lights, primary education, social security, prevention of adulteration in food items and keeping records of births, deaths and marriages are the compulsory functions.

2. Voluntary Functions: The Municipal Corporation can perform certain voluntary functions and take up projects for the welfare and comfort of the people. It can construct playgrounds, gardens, public toilets, cemeteries, libraries, secondary schools etc. It can also promote afforestation and rain water harvesting. The Corporation can also construct town halls, guest houses and provide public transport facilities along with the entertainment facilities.

Think

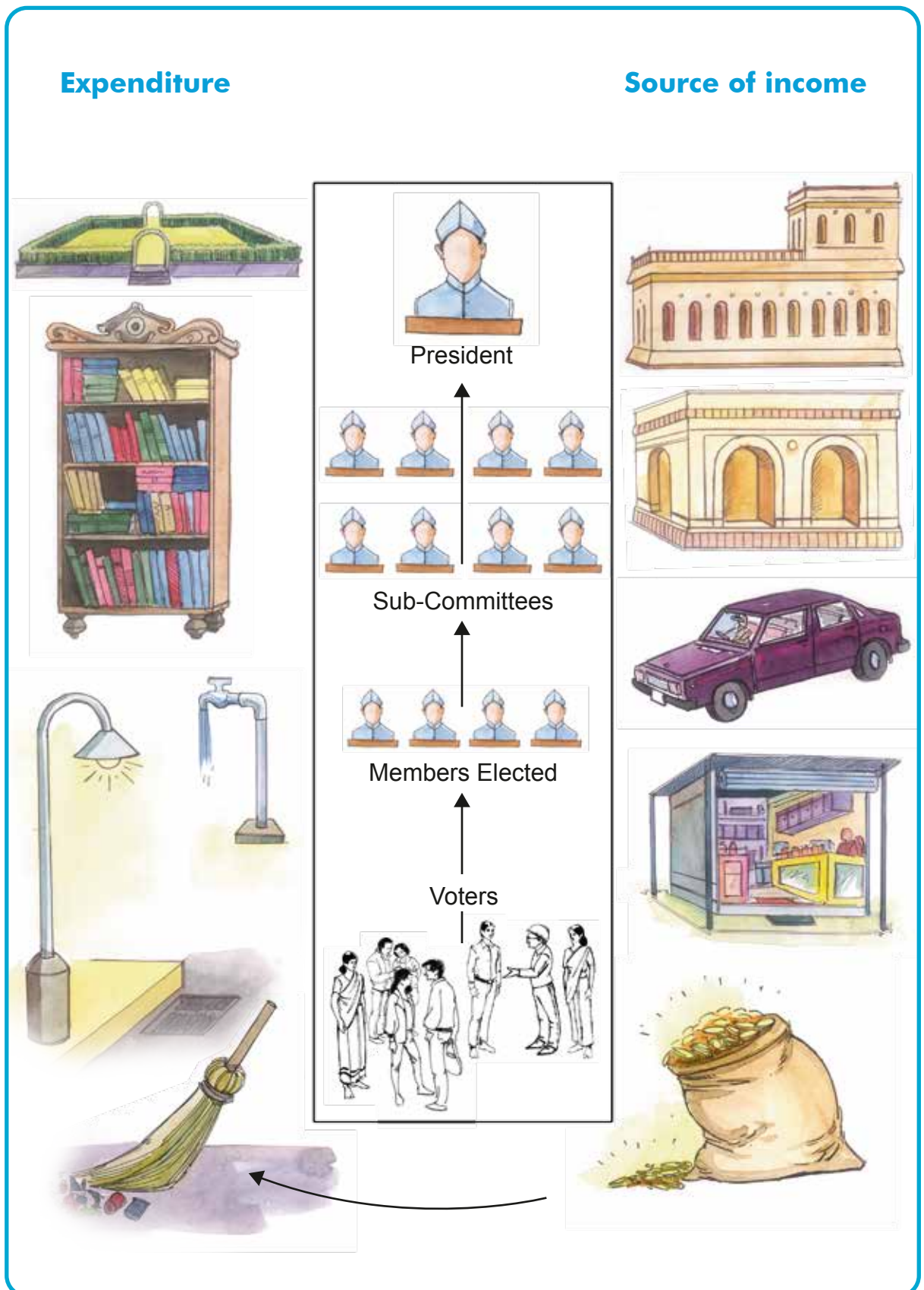
- *If you were the Municipal Commissioner, what would you do for the drainage of dirty water?*
- *What could be the possible reasons for not being able to find solutions to the local problems?*

Sources of Income

The Local Government needs finances for carrying out various functions. The different sources of income are:

- Different taxes like water tax, vehicle tax, education tax, house tax, land tax, entertainment tax etc.
- Registration fee for the approval of business and profession.
- Income from the rent of government owned shops, markets, buildings etc.
- Grants from the State Government.
- Interest earned from the fixed deposits of the local self-governed bodies.
- International institutions like the World Bank give loans to the Municipal Corporation for the big projects.

The various local Self Governed institutions are different from one another on the basis of their jurisdiction, power and source of income. When a town Municipality is converted into a Municipal Corporation, its functions and responsibilities also increase accordingly.



6.1 Local Self-Governed Institution (City) - Formation and functions

EXERCISE

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

1. Municipality is a..... self-governed institution.
2. is the head of Municipality.
3. is the administrative head of the Municipality.
4. is the head of the administration of Municipal Corporation.

Q.2 State whether the statement is True or False.

1. Chief Officer is the elected representative.
2. Mayor is the elected representative.
3. Standing Committee is the most important committee of Municipal Corporation.
4. To provide pure drinking water is the compulsory function of Municipality.
5. Municipality cannot collect water tax.

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

1. Which type of taxes do you pay?
2. Name any 5 sources of income of Municipality.
3. State any 5 compulsory functions of Municipality.
4. State any 5 voluntary functions of self-governed institutions.
5. State any 5 committees of Municipality.

Q.4 What will you do in the following situations?

1. If rain water logs in your area,

.....

2. If pure drinking water is not supplied in your area,

.....

3. If you were the Municipal Commissioner and people do not pay taxes,

.....

Q.5 You are a resident of a city or a village. Write an application to the concerned authorities drawing their attention towards one civic problem of your area.

Q.6 Write the effects of increasing population on Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

7

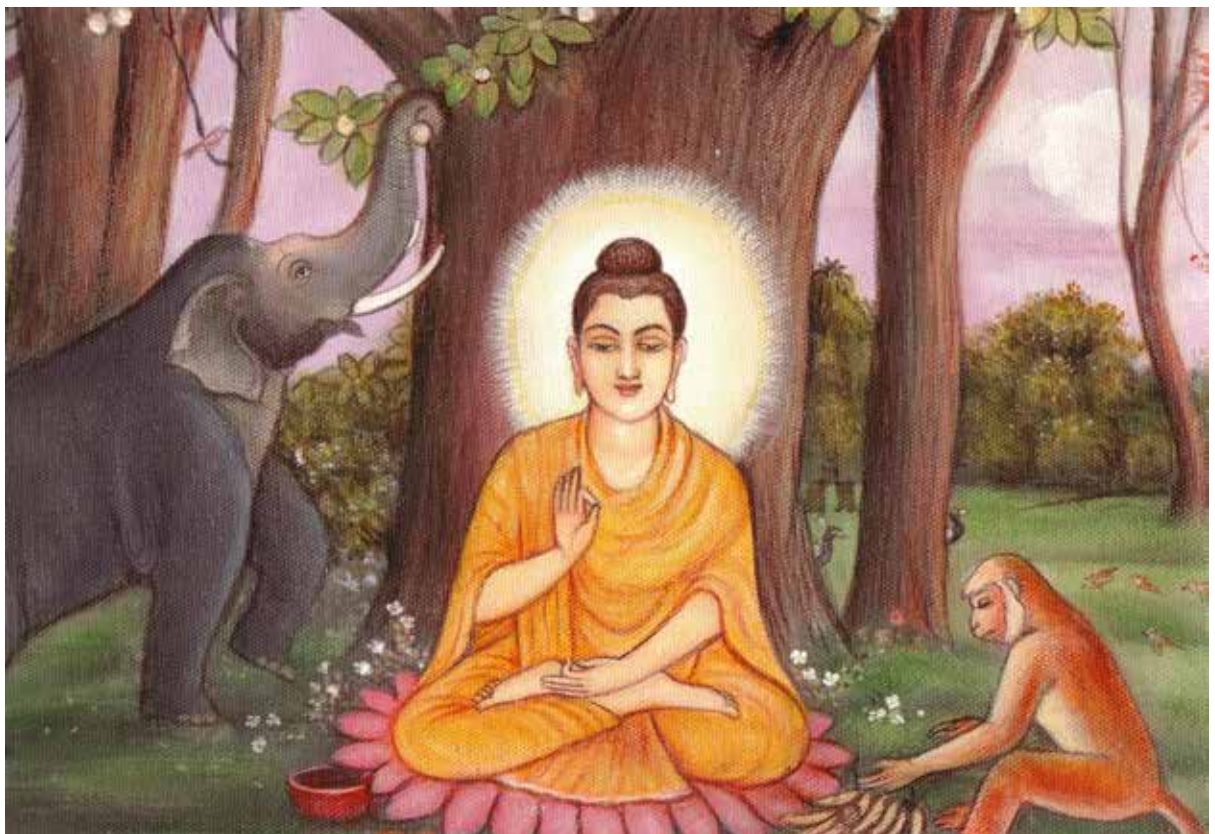
AMALGAMATION OF PEACE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Niyati was watching television and while watching one of the channels. she saw a programme in which people were talking in different languages and were wearing red colour clothes. Those people looked like saints so she asked her father, “Who are these saints?” Her father replied, “These saints are known as Lama. They are the followers of Buddhism.” Niyati wanted to know more about them.

Buddhism, as a religion, originated approximately 2500 years ago. This religion was based on the teachings of Gautama Buddha and thus was known as Buddhism. He was born in Lumbini near Kapilavastu (in Nepal) and was named Siddhartha. His father’s name was Suddhodana and mother’s name was Mayadevi. Siddhartha got married to a beautiful princess Yashodara and had a son named Rahul.

Siddhartha was a kshatriya from the Shakya clan, a small ganarajya (a republican state). In his youth, he decided to leave his home and family to become an ascetic. Prince Siddhartha’s renunciation of home is known as ‘Mahabhinishakraman’. He wanted to seek for truth, attain knowledge and understand the meaning of life. He felt that the world is an ocean of sorrow and wanted to uplift the life of all the human beings by eradicating all the worldly miseries.

This was the age when people were experiencing radical changes in the society.



7.1 Gautam Buddha

Caste system became rigid and the power of the Brahmins increased. People resented the discrimination of lower castes by the upper castes and felt the need to understand the purpose and meaning of life. They questioned existing religion and felt the need of a different set of beliefs. Many republics became more powerful and villages developed as cities. With prosperity around, came a sense of disquiet and material wealth did not necessarily bring happiness.

During this time Gautam (Siddhartha) travelled to many places in search of truth. He met many philosophers and discussed the meaning of life. He deeply studied yoga and went through great penance to attain knowledge but failed to get peace of mind. Finally, he attained knowledge (enlightenment) on Vaishakhi Poonam when he sat under a 'Peepal' tree to meditate. He was 36 years old and from then on he was known as Gautam Buddha. Since then that place came to be known as Bodhgaya. It is in Bihar. He gave his first sermon at Sarnath and travelled from place to place for many years to spread his teachings. He died at the age of 80 at Kushinagar in Bihar.



7.2 Stupa of Sarnath

Think

- *How did Prince Siddharth become Lord Buddha?*

Preachings of Buddha

Gautam Buddha preached in Prakrit language which was easily understood by the religious common people. His teachings were for the entire human kind and attracted a large following. He preached ahimsa or non-violence, spoke against the caste system and encouraged tolerance amongst people. He asked people to perform good deeds and be kind to others.

Gautam Buddha explained four noble truths, which constitute the essence of his teachings. They are ...

- Life is full of suffering.
- This suffering has a cause.
- The cause of this suffering is desire.
- Getting rid of desires will lead to peace.

Buddhism became popular and a widely followed religion not only in India but also in many other parts of the world like Sri Lanka, Tibet, China, Japan, etc.

Things to know

The story of Kisa Gautami

There was a lady whose name was Kisa Gautami. Unfortunately, her son died. So she was very sad. She carried her child and roamed about hopefully. She pleaded everyone with whom soever she met, to bring back her child to life. There was a man who took pity on her. He said, "You go to Lord Buddha". She immediately went to Lord Buddha and started crying. She prayed, "Bring my son back to life."

Buddha very calmly said, "Yes, I will bring him back to life. But you do one thing, just go and bring mustard seeds from a house where no one has died yet."

Kisa Gautami went from one house to another. She asked for a handful of mustard seeds from each house. But one or the other person had died from each house! She did not get a handful of mustard seeds from anywhere. Can you guess why?

Think

- *What message did Gautam want to convey to Kisa Gautami?*

Upanishads

During that time and even before, varied ideologies of other thinkers were also prevalent. They also tried to explain that the atma or the soul survives even after death. The Upanishads stress on good karma or good deeds, meditation and yoga for a healthy and happy life. Upanishad means wisdom learnt by the shishya (pupil) at the feet of the Guru (teacher).

There is a mention of a female thinker and preacher by the name of 'Gargi'. The thoughts laid down in the Upanishads were promoted by Adiguru Shankaracharyaji.

Jainism

The founder of Jainism, Vardhmana Mahavira, was born in Kundgram, near Vaishali in Bihar. He also renounced his family and worldly pleasures in search of truth. He spent 12 long years performing prayers and penance after which he attained enlightenment and showed the world the path of non-violence.

His father's name was Siddhanta and mother's name was Trishala Devi. He was married and had a daughter before he left his family. He is believed to be the last of the 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism. Mahavir Swami is well known as one of the most important reformers of Jainism.



7.3 Mahavir Swami

The teachings of Mahavir Swami

Mahavir also preached in Prakrit, the language of the common people. Mahavir taught his followers to believe in, and practice:

- Ahimsa or absolute non-violence, even towards animals, insects, birds and plants
- Honesty
- Kindness and truthfulness
- Not desiring things belonging to others

Teachings of Mahavir attracted many followers and soon the religion spread all over India.

The followers of Jainism were known as Sadhu and Sadhvi. They were also called Bhikshus and Bhikshunis and had to go door to door asking for food (Bhiksha) and led a simple life. They had to live an honest and a strict life and were expected to renounce all the worldly possessions and pleasures.

Mahavir's insistence on absolute non-violence made it difficult for the people to follow the religion. It was not possible for all men and women to follow such strict rules but even then people accepted this new thought. The traders supported the principles of Jainism but the farmers found it difficult to follow as they used pesticides to protect their crops which killed insects. Mahavir proposed 5 principles to live life called 5 Vratas - Truth (satya), Non-violence (Ahimsa), not to steal (asteya), not to hoard /possess (aparigraha) and celibacy (brahmacharya).

Think

- *How is religion propagated these days?*

Sangha and Vihara

One of the most important features of both Jainism and Buddhism was the Sangha. The Sangha was an order of monks or bhikshus who travelled around the country spreading the teachings of Mahavira or Buddha. Monasteries or Viharas were places where monks of the Sangha lived. Many kings of those times gave refuge to the monks and bhikshus.

Thus around 2500 years ago people got new ideas from the teachings of Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Swami. People stopped following elaborate rites and rituals and gave up the practice of animal sacrifice. Both the religious thinkers had numerous followers who started believing in peace and non-violence. Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Swami undoubtedly became popular religious reformers in the society.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions

1. Which state did Prince Gautam belong to?
2. What was the message of Gautam Buddha?
3. Which rules were strictly followed by the followers of Jain religion?
4. What were the preachings of Mahavir Swami?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks

1. Gautam Buddha preached at for the first time.
2. Mahavir Swami is known as the..... tirthanker of Jain religion.
- 3 had promoted the thought of Upanishads.
4. Jain and Buddhist saints lived in and

Q.3 Give reason

1. Sangha and Viharas were built for Jain and Buddhist monks.
2. Siddharth left his wife Yashodhara and son Rahul.

Q. 4. Let us do ourselves

1. After collecting information about various religions, write the teachings of different religions in your notebook and list down the similarities between them.
2. Read the messages written in the Upanishad and the Buddhist Jataka Tales.
3. How are the messages of Mahavir Swami and Gautam Buddha useful today?

8

WE, THE GUJARATI

Mitali, Dhruv and their friends were talking. Mitali asked her grandfather, “Grandpa why do you wear Dhoti and Kurta whereas my father wears trousers - shirt and T-shirt? Grandpa replied, “As we see differences in colour, food and clothes of people in our village, similarly there is diversity seen in our state Gujarat also. In different regions of Gujarat there is diversity in language, food habits, clothes, houses, festivals, fairs, customs and traditions etc. These differences are because of the geographical, social, religious and economic diversity. In spite of people following different religions like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, etc. there is unity and integrity among people”.

Gujaratis are well known as traders in the world. They are known as ‘Gurjarvasi’. They are very polite by nature, perseverant and hard working. They are very adventurous. They have settled in many states of India and countries of the world either for business or employment.

(1) Food Habits

The people of Gujarat consume cereals, pulses, beans, green vegetables, ghee, milk, butter, buttermilk etc. in their diet. In Saurashtra, people generally eat chapattis made of bajra along with vegetables. Kathiawadi dishes are very famous. Undhiya and Ghari of Surat are also very famous. The staple diet of the tribal people of Gujarat is corn, jowar and rice. The people residing at the coastal areas eat fish and rice. Gujarati food has become famous as ‘Gujarati Thali’ all over India.

**8.1 Gujarati Thali****Think**

In your area, which food item is consumed more and which food item is consumed less by people? Why?

(2) Clothes

In Gujarat, men wear dhoti, jhabba (short kurta) or pehran (shirt) and turban. Women wear sari, petticoat and blouse. In Saurashtra and Kutch region men wear chorana, pehran or angarkha and cover their heads with colourful turbans. Women are seen wearing colourful pleated long skirts (Ghaghara) with blouse. They cover their head with odhani. In the eastern region, tribal men wear langoti or lungi around their waist. They also wear turbans and keep archers on their shoulders. With changing times Gujarati men and women have adopted modern clothes like trousers, shirts, T-shirts, jeans, sports shoes and formal shoes, etc.



8.2 Attire of Saurashtra



8.3 People of Kutch



8.4 People of Tribal area

Think

What is the difference in the clothing of people living in villages and towns of Gujarat?

(3) Houses

The houses in Gujarat are made of bricks and cement in cities and of sand, wood, cow dung in villages. There is a marked difference in the types of houses built in different regions of Gujarat. Houses in the hilly or forest regions are scattered and are made up of wood and bamboo. In Kutch region small hutments (Bhungo in local language) are found even today.

'Pucca' houses made of cement and bricks are found both in villages and cities of Gujarat. There are many multi-storeyed buildings in cities.



8.5 Bhungo House of Kutch



8.6 House of Rural Area



8.7 Multi-storeyed Building



8.8 Pucca House

Think

Why are the houses in the hilly regions scattered?

(4) Language and Dialect

Different languages and dialects are spoken in Gujarat according to the regions and different communities which live there. Generally, people speak Gujarati as it is the regional language of Gujarat, but other languages like Hindi, Marathi, English, etc are also spoken. In different districts colloquial language is spoken by the local people like Kathiawadi language in Saurashtra, Surti language in South Gujarat, Charotari language in Central Gujarat and kutchchi language in Kutch. The tribal people of Gujarat speak different languages like Rathvi, Vasavi and Bheel languages. People living near the borders of Gujarat adjoining Maharashtra and Rajasthan speak Marwadi.

(5) Fairs and Festivals

Mostly all Indian festivals are celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm in Gujarat like Holi, Dhuleti, Janmashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Shivaratri, Uttarayan, Navaratri, Ramzan Eid, Muharram, Bakr-i-Eid, Christmas etc. Akhatrij is considered an auspicious day to start the festive season. Gaurivrat is a very important festival of Gujarat. The festivities during ramzan and christmas are amazing.

The festival of Uttarayan falling in the month of January is a festival which is celebrated with colourful kites all over Gujarat. People fly kites from dawn till dusk and enjoy the festival with family and friends. people across the globe visit Gujarat during Uttarayan and enjoy very much. Garba dance during Navaratri is world famous and attracts millions of tourists.

**8.9 Navaratri****8.10 Uttarayan****8.11 Eid****8.12 Diwali**

Lot of religious and cultural importance is given to fairs in Gujarat. There are different fairs and haats organized on certain special days of the Hindu calendar. For e.g. Tarnetar fair, Bhadarvi poonam fair at Ambaji temple Shulpaneshwar, Haji peer fair, Modhera fair and many more. The famous Haat (markets) are Kavant Haat, Chota Udaipur Haat etc. Fairs like the Ravivariya Gujar and Ursana fair held in Ahmedabad exhibit handicrafts of Gujarat.

Think

Which popular fair is held in your area? Why is it organized?

Unity in diversity

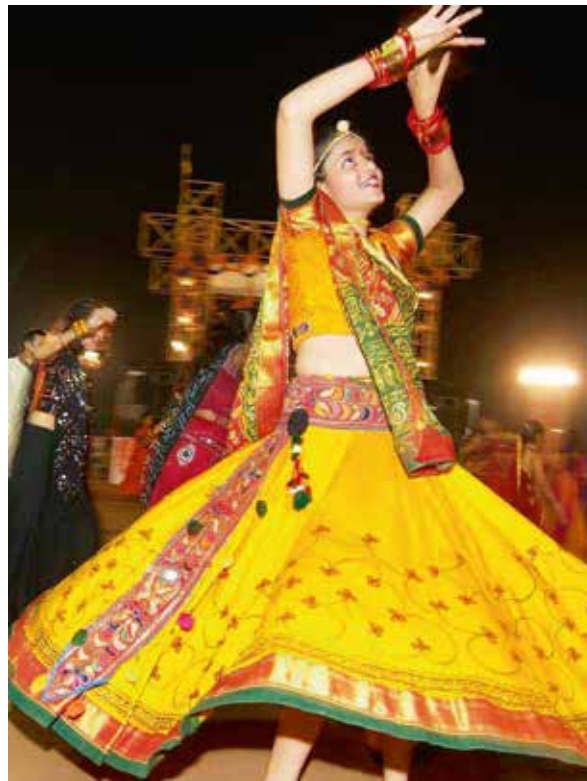
Despite diversity of religion, region and culture, Gujarat basks in unity in diversity. The people of different religions and communities live together in harmony and celebrate the different festivals with enthusiasm. Diverse customs and traditions are followed by people in towns and cities.

Folk dances are very important features of Gujarat. The cultural heritage of Gujarat is reflected in Bhavai, Garba and Raas, which are world famous. Raas of Bharwad and hudo are the famous tribal folk dances. Dance forms like Gher, Timali, holi dance are also performed during marriages.

Gujarat has adopted modernization but has succeeded in maintaining its culture and rich heritage.



8.13 Tribal Dance



8.14 Rass-Garba

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. List down the diversities found in your village / town.
2. Name the different food items of Gujarat.
3. Describe the clothing of people belonging to different regions of Gujarat.
4. Which festivals do you like to celebrate and why?
5. Which are the famous dances of Gujarat?

Q.2 Make a list of the different languages spoken in Gujarat. How many dialects are there in Gujarat?

Q.3 Write a report on the celebration of any national festival of India.

Q.4 Write a slogan on 'Vibrant Gujarat'.

Q.5 Make a list of the festivals of different religions.

9

EMPEROR ASHOKA

If we visit historical places like Mt Girnar, Upar kot Fort, Damodar kund etc., we get to know stories associated with each place. Vatsal visited foothills of Girnar and saw some inscriptions of Ashoka and wanted to know more about him.

There are many such inscriptions found in different parts of India.



9.1 Inscription of Ashoka

Ashoka, the most famous of all Mauryan rulers, was the first king to unify India. He is also known as 'Ashoka the Great'. To propagate and promote his ideas, Ashoka got his message inscribed on stone pillars, caves, boulders, and rocks. These edicts were widely spread throughout his empire. They conveyed Ashoka's ideas on administration, behaviour of people towards one another and their elders, religions etc. The stone pillars of Ashoka were carved out of a solid rock and were polished like metal. The capital (decorated top part of a column) of the pillar was crowned with figures of bulls and lions. The most famous pillar is the one at Sarnath. It has four lions carved at the top. The lion capital is now the national emblem of India and the picture of lion capital is found on Indian currency and all the official documents of Government



9.2 Lion Capital of Ashoka (now used as National Emblem of India)

Around 325 B.C., an ambitious young man by the name of Chandragupta outdid the Nandas and established the Mauryan Empire. He did this with the help of his mentor, Kautilya (Chanakya). Kautilya was a minister in the court of Dhanananda, the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty. With Chanakya's help Chandragupta Maurya defeated the Nandas in 321 BCE and established the Mauryan Empire. Chanakya was the mastermind and was responsible for Chandragupta's accession to power. He is regarded as the greatest political thinker and an expert economist. His political ideas are compiled in the Arthashastra, one of the world's earliest treatises on political thought and social order.

Bindusara, Chandragupta's son succeeded him to the throne. An able son of an able father, he is said to have conquered 16 states and extended the Mauryan Empire greatly and aptly.

Ashoka, the son of Bindusara, ascended the throne approximately in 273 BCE. His empire extended from North-West Kandhar and Peshawar to Nepal in North India to Mysore (Karnataka) in South to West Gujarat - Saurashtra and Magadh (Bihar), Kalinga (Orissa) in the East.

The Mauryan administration

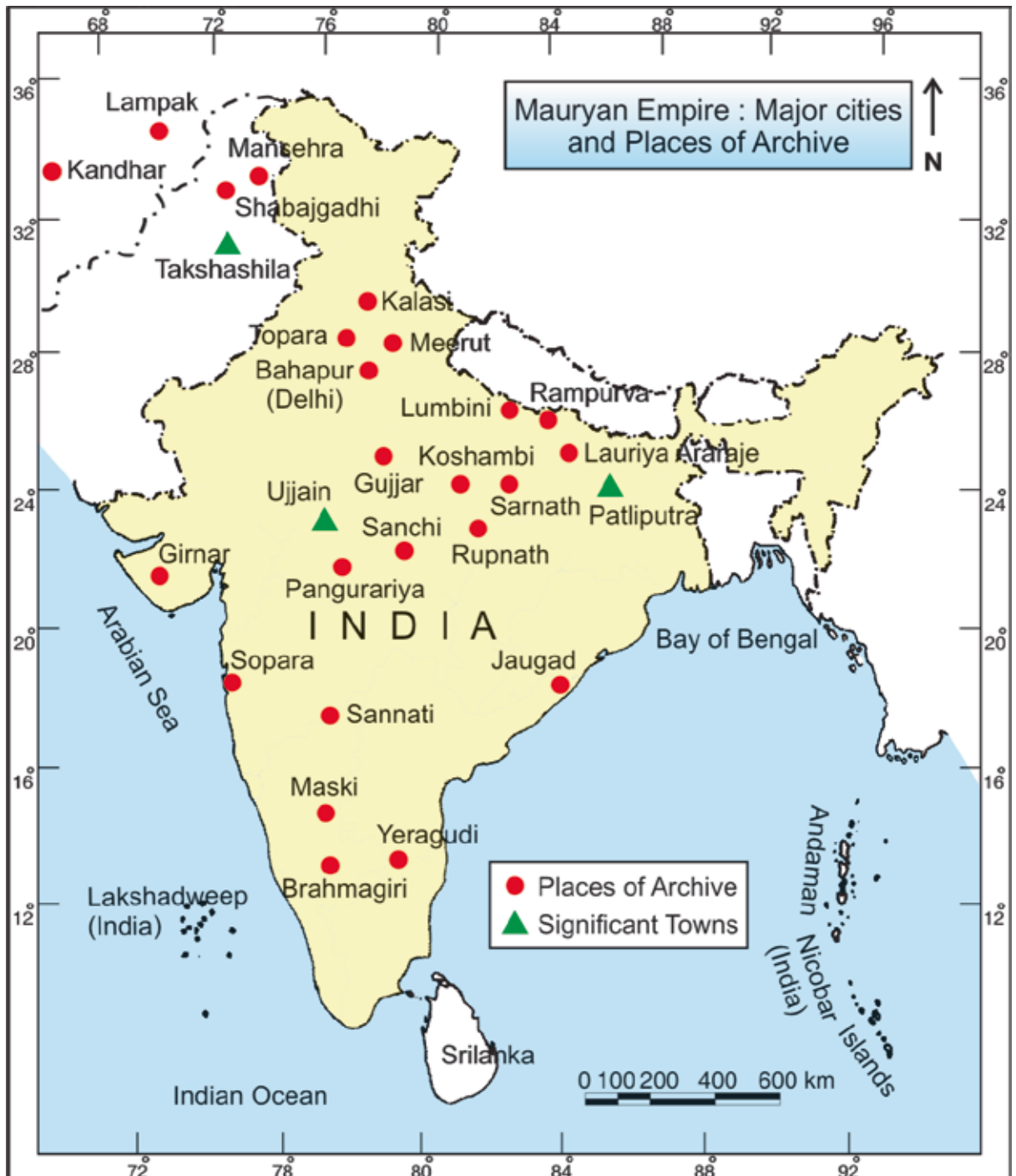
The Mauryan administration was well defined. Most of our knowledge about Mauryan administration is derived from the edicts of Ashoka, Magasthenese's Indica and the Arthashastra of Kautilya.

The Mauryan administration was founded on the guidelines of an effective and a good governance based on Chanakya's Arthashastra. The king held the supreme power. He took important decisions only after consulting his ministers (mantri parishad) and other members of the royal family.

Since the Mauryan Empire was very large, it was divided into provinces such as Ujjain and Takshila, which was ruled by governors who were usually royal princes or kumaras. These governors reported to the emperor.

Provinces were further divided into districts, which comprised of several towns or villages. Each village had a headman called the Gramika. Pataliputra, the capital city, and its surrounding territories were regarded as the core area, and were directly administered by the emperor with the help of officials, variously called Amatyas (Executive officers under the Mauryas), Mahamatras (Governors of provinces under Chandragupta Maurya) and Yukyias (subordinate officers).

The tribes in the forests were mostly independent. The tribal King was expected to pay



9.3 Extension of Maurya Empire

The Kalinga War and its impact

Like his predecessors, Ashoka governed his empire well and tried to extend its boundaries. Kalinga (Odisha) was the only kingdom that was not controlled by the Mauryas. It was important as it controlled the routes to south India and Southeast Asia by land and sea. Ashoka realized the importance of Kalinga and a historic battle for Kalinga was fought. This war changed Ashoka's life, for though Kalinga was conquered, the loss was terrible. Ashoka was horrified when he witnessed the aftermath of violence and the resultant bloodshed. He then resolved not to fight anymore.

The conquest of this kingdom was horrifying and many thousands of soldiers and common people were killed. He had mentioned in one of his inscription that a hundred and fifty thousand people were deported, a hundred thousand were killed and many times that number perished. The sight of the battlefield filled Ashoka with horror and dismay. Shocked at what he had done, he vowed never to wage a war again. Soon after Ashoka became a Buddhist. He adopted the policy of ahimsa or non- violence. He was now filled with compassion and felt the need for 'right living'.

King Ashoka could not celebrate the victory over Kalinga. He was deeply anguished by the scene that he witnessed in the battlefield.

Ashoka's 13th rock edict expresses the deep remorse that he felt after destroying Kalinga. Few kings in the history have repented so deeply or tried so hard to make up for the suffering they had caused. He was the king who gave up conquest after winning a war. He became the follower of Upagupta. He surrendered his weapons and resolved not to fight any more. He embraced Buddhism and became an abbot.

Think

- *The sight of the battlefield filled Ashoka with horror and dismay. Why?*

King Ashoka travelled extensively all over India to propagate Buddhism. Ashoka appointed officers, delegated powers to them and expected them to be accountable. Special officers called Dharma mahamattas were appointed to devote themselves to the maintenance of dharma, so that the people could obtain happiness and peace. His son Mahendra and daughter Sanghmitra also travelled to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to propagate Buddhism. He built many Stupas, Viharas and monasteries (mathas) in India as well as abroad. He established Buddhism as a state religion. He prohibited hunting and killing of animals in the country. Ashoka became an exemplar. He lived his life the way he wanted his subjects to. He encouraged his subjects to be loving, merciful, compassionate and pitiful. Ashoka carved his policy of dharma - i.e., a person's duty to live according to certain religious and social code on pillars, caves and rocks. For instance he told his subjects to ...

1. Be respectful towards one's elders, especially parents.
2. To abstain from killing animals, birds and practice ahimsa or non- violence.
3. To be moderate in expenditure and in acquiring possessions.
4. To treat women and servants with care, and show reverence to teachers and gentleness to all.

Think

- *Ashoka gave up fighting and became a propagator of Buddhism.*

After Ashoka the Mauryan Empire continued for some 50 years more, before disintegrating. Many reasons are suggested by historians.

- The administration might have become less efficient and financially also it became difficult to run such a vast empire.
- It is also possible that the policy of peace followed by Ashoka weakened the army.
- The final blow was given by the Sungas who captured the throne of Magadha from the Mauryas.



9.4 A Part of Pillar of Mauryan Period

With the Maurya Empire

One reason for the eclipse of the Mauryan dynasty was the arrival of the Bactrian Greeks. These Bactrian Greeks played a major role in collapse of the Mauryan Empire to their advantage and expanded into India. After the Indo-Greeks, the Shakas and Kushanas established their rule over different parts of India.

The last Mauryan ruler was overthrown by Pushyamitra Sunga. He established the Sunga dynasty in the east and then Kanwas and others ruled. The Kushanas were a tribe from the steppes of Central Asia. Predominantly nomadic, the Kushanas migrated to India and gradually occupied parts of Iran, Afghanistan, and north-western parts of India.

In Andhra-Pradesh, Satvahana, Chaulukya and Pandya ruled over South India before 2200 to 1800 years ago. And also Pallavas and Chalukyas established their rule around 1500 years ago.



9.5 Greek Coins



9.6 Kushana Coins



9.7 Shaka Coins

In the Deccan, the Kanwas and in the Central India the Satvahanas, established their authority. Apart from these, there were many other small and big states that emerged in India. We know about them through various coins, scriptures, books etc.

The expansion of agriculture and trade, and the establishment of states, led once more to the growth of towns and cities.

Many roadways and waterways were developed. Some towns flourished around ports. Many stupas, temples, forts and other buildings were also constructed.



9.8 Satvahana Coins

EXERCISE

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

1. King Ashoka was the son of
2. was the capital of Magadha.
3. King Ashoka wanted to conquer
4. Kalinga is now known as
5. King Ashoka adopted Buddhism following of advice.

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

1. What is the National Emblem of India?
2. What was the extent of Asoka's Empire?
3. How was the effect of aftermath of kalinga war on Ashoka?
4. Describe the feelings of Ashoka when he repented his acts of violence after the Kalinga war. What would he have said to himself?
5. What was inscribed on the stones by Ashoka?

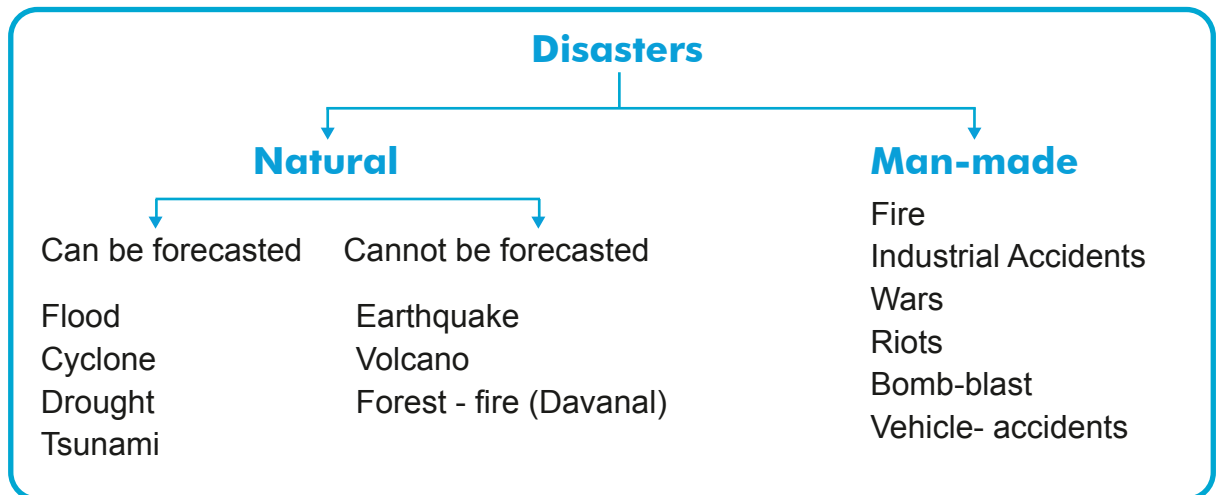
Q.3 Activity

1. Where do you find the printed National Emblem of India?
2. Collect more information from the books of your school library about Chanakya, who helped Chandragupta in the establishment of Mauryan Empire.

10

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Students, you have already studied about disasters. A disaster is a sudden calamity which causes great damage, loss, destruction and devastation of life and property. Such calamities occur suddenly and disrupt the normal life of people. Disasters are generally of two types- natural and man-made. Let us study about them.

**Flood**

Floods occur when the river water overflows its bank.

Cyclone

When the severe wind blows from high pressure area to low pressure area then these winds bring heavy rainfall. This situation is called cyclone.

Drought

The situation when there is no rainfall or less rainfall is called drought.

Tsunami

When there is earthquake under the sea or ocean or if the volcano erupts and the tides rise high, it is called Tsunami.

Earthquake

When plates of the earth create tremors from inside and the upper layer of the earth trembles, it is called earthquake.

Volcano

Volcanic eruptions take place when lava, stones along with fumes erupt suddenly or gradually from within the earth through a crater on a hill or a mountain.

Forest Fire

When the trees of the forest catch fire due to any reason it is called Forest-Fire.

Fire

Anything at home or at a work place can catch fire due to carelessness, short circuit or accident.

- Industrial Accident** Industrial Accidents occur due to poisonous chemicals, improper and careless way of operating machinery or human error, insufficient security system, spill of liquid chemicals or leakage of certain gas.
- War** War is fought between nations due to political disputes, selfish motives, ego and greed of warring groups near the border areas of countries.
- Riot** Riots take place between people belonging to different religious or ethnic groups causing great loss to life and property.
- Bomb blast** Bomb blasts during wars or even during peaceful times cause large scale destruction along with threatening and terrorizing common people.

Think

- *What is the reason for floods in a river?*
- *Can a Tsunami occur in lakes and ponds? Give reason.*
- *What could be the reason for a drought?*
- *Why do the plates of the earth move causing tremors on the surface of the earth?*

Effects of disaster on Human life

Human beings are directly or indirectly affected by disasters or calamities which are largely destructive. Sometimes these calamities have positive / constructive effects also. Calamities affect us in four different ways.

1. Physical effect

A physical injury incurred which may cause death during disasters is a physical effect.

2. Mental or psychological effect

Mental trauma, depression and fear are the psychological effects of disasters.

3. Economic effect

Loss of public or private property and financial loss of the traders or small businessmen are the economic effects of disasters.

4. Social effect

Large scale migration by affected population, isolation from family and loss of near and dear ones is a social effect of disasters.



10.1



10.2



10.3



10.4

A picture of disaster of a town & the management done after that

Disaster Management

Disaster Management refers to the steps undertaken before the disaster, during the disaster and after the disaster. It involves the efforts made to minimize the effects of the disaster, rescue and rehabilitation of the affected people and reconstruction of the physical infrastructure destroyed during the disaster.

Let us learn about the do's and don'ts during a disaster.

Complete the table given below. Put a tick mark for the steps which can be taken to decrease the effects of disaster and a cross on the others. What other steps can be taken according to your opinion? Write 5 other steps which you can think of in the space provided.

Sr. No.	Step to be taken	Flood	Cyclone	Drought	Tsunami	Earthquake	Volcano	Forest fire	Industrial Accidents	War	Riot	Fire
1.	Switch off electricity.											
2.	Drink boiled water.											
3.	Shift to a safer place.											
4.	Follow the instructions given through news regarding disaster.											
5.	Keep first aid box nearby.											
6.	Stop rainwater flowing unnecessarily.											
7.	Stand in open place / ground.											
8.	Keep away from dilapidated buildings.											
9.	Store food and water.											
10.	Eat something and help others.											
11.												
12.												
13.												
14.												
15.												

Social Science

Put (✓) mark in the box, what should we do to decrease the effect of disaster and put (-) in other boxes. Write five more steps in the given blank boxes.

Sr. No.	Step to be taken	Flood	Cyclone	Drought	Tsunami	Earthquake	Volcano	Forest fire	Industrial Accidents	War	Riot	Fire
1.	Not to step in water which you are not familiar with.											
2.	Not to stand in open place or ground.											
3.	Not to take out things from dilapidated buildings.											
4.	Not to park vehicles recklessly.											
5.	Not to use phone unnecessarily.											
6.	Not to go near river banks.											
7.	Not to waste water.											
8.	Not to eat wet food.											
9.	Not to spread rumors.											
10.	Not to push, run or scream.											
11.												
12.												
13.												
14.												
15.												

Think

- Can you act in the same way during all the disasters? Give reason for your answer.
- What can be done to prevent other accidents during a disaster?
- How can we minimize the losses incurred due to fire?
- List down the essential items which you will keep with you during a disaster.
- What is the importance of gadgets and equipments that work on battery?
- What steps can be taken to be careful during industrial accidents?

Project

Give details about a disaster you may have experienced on the basis of the questions asked below and note them in your project file / notebook.

1. Name of the disaster and its type.
2. Had the disaster been forecast well in advance? If yes, then how did people prepare themselves for the disaster?
3. Areas affected by the disaster.
4. Situation immediately after the disaster.
5. How was the information about the disaster passed on to other people?
6. Details of the way the disaster was managed till help reached the affected area.
7. Information about the rescue team and volunteers who came to help.
8. Details of the effects of the disaster on human life, birds and animals, economic activity and environment.
9. Time taken to regain normalcy and its reasons.
10. Situation after rescue and rehabilitation.
11. Paste or draw pictures of the disaster.
12. Which quality of the local people impressed you during relief work? Was there anything which you did not like about their behaviour? Why?
13. What did you do during the disaster and what could you have done to save yourself from the disaster?
14. Evaluate the work done under disaster management. Was it effective and satisfactory?
15. According to you which measures might have reduced the effect of the disaster? Which measures could have been taken for the better management of the disaster?

EXERCISE

Q.1 What will you do if you are faced with the following situations?

1. Your neighbour gets swept away in flood water
2. There is a fire caused by a short-circuit
3. You are alone in a vehicle when a cyclone starts on your way
4. You are in the classroom of your school when suddenly an earthquake occurs
.....
5. More than one disaster strikes together

Q 2. Answer the following questions

1. How does earthquake cause harm to life and property?
2. Why is the increasing desert area believed to be a disaster in itself?
3. What steps can be taken to prevent oneself from poisonous diseases?
4. Why should we be aware about the disaster management?
5. State any two general effects of disaster.

Q.3 What immediate step will you take when there is.....

- (1) Earthquake
- (2) Flood
- (3) Fire
- (4) Industrial Accident
- (5) Cyclone

Q.4 Fill in the blanks

- 1. Contactor police control room at the time of fire.
- 2. Check the of wind at the time of cyclone and move towards the perpendicular direction.
- 3. Run towards the open place or ground during without panic.
- 4 electricity in the house during flood.
- 5. Use water during drought.

Q5 Collect information about C.P.R. (Cardio Pulmonary Respiration) from your teacher.

11

RIGHTS AND DUTIES**Our Rights and Duties**

The Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into effect on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution is the supreme law of the nation. Every law enacted by the government must conform to the constitution. We celebrate Republic Day every year on 26th January to celebrate the adoption of our Constitution.

Our Constitution lays down certain rights and duties for the people of India to help them to lead better lives and act as responsible citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, religion or place of birth. The rights of the citizens are known as Fundamental Rights and the Duties are known as Fundamental Duties.

**11.1 School Rally****Fundamental Rights**

There are six Fundamental Rights provided to the Indian people.

1. Right To Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Fundamental Duties

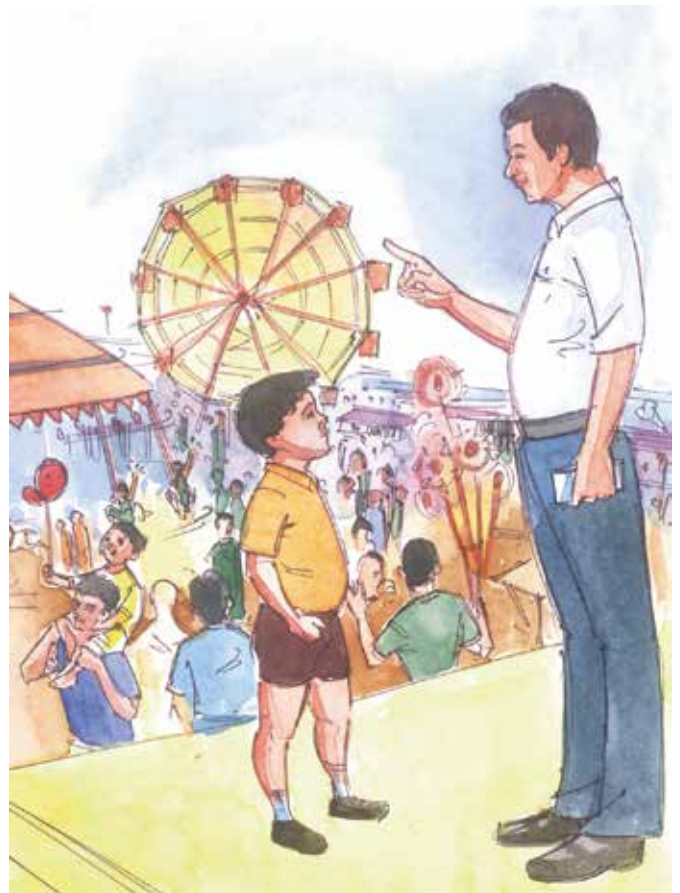
When people enjoy such rights, they are also expected to perform certain duties as citizens. These duties are known as Fundamental Duties. The Fundamental Duties are as follows.

- Obey the Constitution and the laws of the country.
- Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- Follow the paths of non-violence, secularism and democracy.
- Preserve the heritage and culture of the country.
- Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation.
- Safeguard public property and defend the country at any cost.
- Avoid social evils such as dowry and gambling.
- Strive towards excellence in their respective spheres.

What will happen to Raju?

There was a boy named Raju who lived in Badarpur village. There was a fair in the neighbouring village. Raju went to the fair with his friends. There was a merry go round. The charge of the ride was Rs.5/- whosoever paid the money was allowed to enjoy the ride. Raju offered the money. The man did not take money from Raju. Raju said, "O brother! Why don't you allow us to sit if we pay?"

The man said, "You have right to sit in the merry-go-round if you pay but..." After saying this much he stopped. Raju said, "But, But what?" The man said, "This merry-go-round is for small children, it is not for big boys like you. My duty is to safeguard their rights. Raju and his friends went away.



11.2 A Scene from Fair

Think

- *Why didn't the man allow Raju to sit in the merry-go-round?*
- *What was the duty of that man?*
- *Who could enjoy the ride on the merry-go-round?*
- *Did Raju possess the right to enjoy the ride?*

Dt. - - 20

Read newspapers / magazines to find more about the Rights and the Duties of citizens and cite examples to suggest the latest updates.

Look, Read and Think...



Picture 11.3 Our Fundamental Rights

Mahendrabhai and Abdulbhai live in Meghraj. Both of them visit their holy places regularly. Sometimes they attend each other's religious festivals. Every individual in this country is free to choose and practice religion of his/her own choice. All religions are

Things to know

- *Rights and Duties are two sides of the same coin.*
- *In our country, every citizen has right to follow the religion of his/her choice.*

Right to Freedom

Every citizen in this country has the freedom of speech and is free to express his / her thoughts. They can assemble peacefully without arms, form unions and associations and move to and settle in any part of the country. They can practice any trade they want. All children between the age of 6 and 14 are entitled to free and compulsory education. However, all these freedoms come with restrictions. Just because one is free to do anything, does not mean that somebody else's freedom should be affected.

Freedom of Speech



11.4 Journalist



11.5 A Leader's demand



11.6 Equal Wages

A contractor in Gulabpura wasn't paying equal wages to all the labourers. He gave fewer wages to the women. When complain was lodged against him he was punished. He corrected his mistake and began to give equal wages to all. No individual can be forced to work against his / her wish and /or without wages. Children should not be forced to work. No child below the age of 14 years can be made to work in harmful places such as factories or mines.

Things to know

- *Our Constitution guarantees equality to all people of the country. No one can be treated unfairly on the basis of sex, caste, religion or place of birth.*

Venu's father was the resident of Deesa. He went to Anand for business. There he started his business. Venu studied till Std.X in Anand. Then she went to Ahmedabad for studies. Later on, she went to Mumbai for further studies. Now, Venu is working in Delhi.



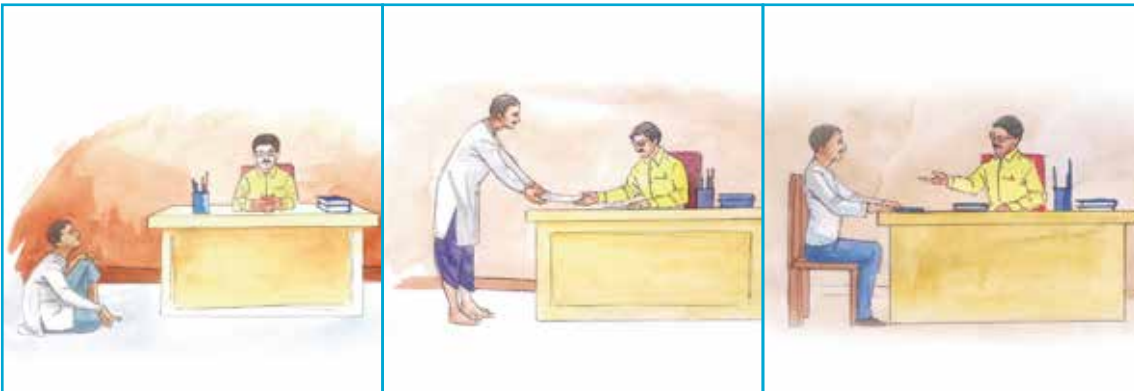
11.7 Right to Education

Things to know

- *Cultural and Educational Rights are for all the citizens of our country. Every country has the right to preserve, protect and develop its own culture.*

Things to know

- *Every Indian citizen has Right to Information (RTI).*
- *We can easily get any information by using the Right to Information (RTI).*



Our Duties

In a village, lived an old lady named Jamnaba. Everybody respected her. Wherever Jamnaba went, she tightened the taps to prevent the wastage of water. Jamnaba fulfilled her duty to safeguard public property by saving water.



11.8 Prevent wastage of water

Our Duties

- Dr Sunil was a dutiful man.
- He stopped people talking loudly in the clinic.
- He sent out the people who used their mobiles.
- Dr Sunil consciously reminded everybody about their duties towards the rights of patients.



11.9 Follow Duty

Think

- *What duties are we not performing?*
- *What should we do to perform our duties?*
- *Have you ever seized anybody's rights?*
- *What are your duties in school?*
- *What duties should we perform?*
- *What will you do if somebody seizes away your right?*
- *What are your duties at home?*
- *Do you enjoy your duties?*

Know your basic human rights and write in the table given below

Freedom to Education
Freedom to Defence
Freedom to Nutrition / Nourishment
.....
.....
.....
.....

Our Duties

- Manjuba is 90 years old.
- She had voted in all the elections.
- She was ill during the last election, yet she voted.
- By voting, one becomes a part of the development of the country.
- When all the adult citizens of a country have the right to vote, it is known as Universal Adult Franchise. In India, every person over the age of 18 has the right to vote.



11.10 Voting is an important duty

Think

- *What if no one from your family goes to cast his / her vote?*

- Gopal is a labourer.
- He is the first one to pay Panchayat tax.
- The Sarpanch respects Gopal.
- One can enjoy various facilities if taxes are paid regularly.
- Morally we do not have the right to use public property if we don't pay taxes.
- By paying tax regularly Gopal is performing his duty to obey the Constitution and the laws of the country.

**11.11 Fulfillment of Duty****Think**

- *What kind of problems will arise if people do not pay tax?*

Revise

List the various Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Our Duties

- Rahul studies in college.
- When he saw the red signal, he had to stop, but he ignored.
- By not following the traffic rules Rahul is not performing his duty to obey the Constitution and the laws of the country.

**11.12 Follow the Traffic Rules**

Think

- Which duties do you forget to perform?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

You have understood if each citizen fulfils his / her duty, no one's right will be seized. It is important to remember that the rights and duties go together

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the questions in short.

1. List down our fundamental rights.
2. List down our fundamental Duties.
3. Why Rights and Duties are called the two sides of the same coin?
4. Can we enjoy our rights without fulfilling our duties? Why?
5. Which fundamental right will you use, if somebody abducts your rights?

Note down on the basis of your experience

Date:

Day:

Which Right did you use today?

Sr. No.	Name of the Right	Who enjoyed the Right?		How is it useful to you?	What is your responsibility?
		You	Somebody		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Sr. No.	This is what happened	Who lost the Right?	Who failed to do his duty?
1.	Ramji asks his minor son to do some labour work at home.		
2.	Many people do not allow Savitaba to perform prayer at the temple.		
3.	Maninder Singh did not get admission in a private school.		
4.	A government officer does not pay attention to an application given by Joseph.		
5.	Pastnji's neighbour plays the tape recorder at a very high volume.		
6.	There is a heap of dirt in front of Ibrahim's house.		

Answer in detail.

1. Ramjibhai did not send his son to school for studies. Which right has his son been deprived of? Why?

.....

2. The officer did not find any solution to Joseph's application. Who had not carried on his duty? Now, what should be done?

.....

3. Who is responsible for the heap of dirt lying in front of Ibrahim's house? Why?

.....

4. Natvarlal's son had to work in a tea shop. What could be done about it?

.....

12

GUPTA EMPIRE



12.1 Iron-Pillar

There is an iron pillar in Delhi with inscriptions in Sanskrit. It mentions the Gupta period as the Golden Era of Indian History. Let us read more about this age and its rulers.

Chandragupta I (320 C.E. - 335 C.E.)

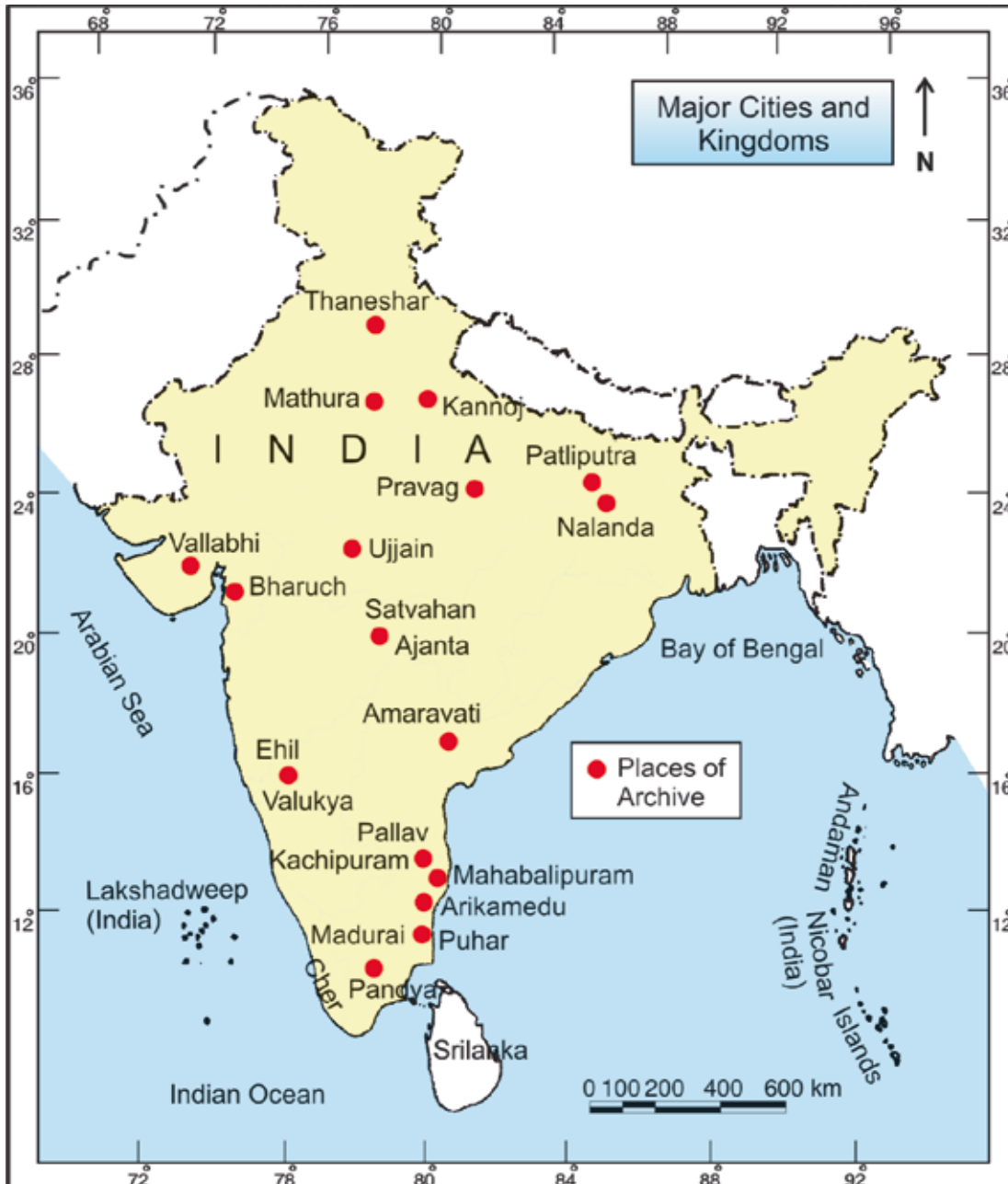
It is believed that Srigupta founded the Gupta Empire in Magadha. His descendent, Chandragupta I came to the throne of Patliputra around 330 C.E. He married a Lichhavi princess, Kumardevi and extended his empire with the help of Kumardevi's father. Chandragupta laid a strong foundation for the Gupta rule by conquering Prayag (present day Allahabad) and Saket (present day Ayodhya). He acquired the title of 'Maharajadhiraj' due to his skilful political and administrative strategies.

Chandragupta was not just a great conqueror, but also an able administrator. He was a great patron of art and culture and a supporter of religion. It is believed that he started the 'Gupta Samvat', a chronological record of auspicious occasions, victories and attainment of power which has helped the historians in getting information about this period of Indian history. The Vallabhi rulers of Saurashtra also accepted the 'Gupta Samvat'.

Chandragupta I got gold coins minted at the time of his marriage with Kumardevi. One side of the coin had the names of Chandragupta and Kumardevi and the other side had the image of goddess Laxmi with the name 'Lichchviya' written. The credit of minting such beautiful and artistic coins goes to Chandragupta I. He was the first independent and successful ruler of his time.

Emperor Samudragupta (335 C.E. - 375 C.E.)

Chandragupta I was succeeded by his son, Samudragupta. We get information about Samudragupta's reign from the famous pillar at Allahabad (Prayag Prashasti). After ascending the throne Samudragupta continued the tradition of conquests and won several battles to establish himself as a Gupta king.



12.2 Map of India during Gupta Empire

Within a short span of time Samudragupta asserted his authority over many north Indian kingdoms up to Kushan kingdom, in present day Afghanistan. He conquered parts of modern day Orissa and extended his empire towards south. He defeated and imprisoned almost 13 rulers of South India but freed them on realizing that it was difficult for him to rule over them from Pataliputra. The rulers of the defeated kingdoms paid homage to him. Governors and other officers were appointed by him to run the administration properly.

Samudragupta was not just an outstanding conqueror but the most cultured Gupta king. He was a great patron of art, literature and music. His character and literary achievements are truly noteworthy. He was a great poet himself and was honoured with the title of 'Kaviraj'. In one of the coins belonging to the Gupta age, he is seen playing the veena, which shows his love for music.

Samudragupta performed the 'Ashwamedha Yagna' to add a feather to his victories. He got coins minted on special occasions. He patronized scholars who composed great literary works. He liked to spend time in the company of learned people and he himself understood the essence of Shastras. He was a follower of Hindu religion and accepted its rituals and traditions.

The ports at Bharuch and Khambhat encouraged overseas trade which added great prosperity to Samudragupta's empire.

In the history of ancient India the place of Samudragupta is unique and noteworthy. He was indeed a great emperor and helped Gupta Empire to reach its most glorious period.

Emperor Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) (375 C.E. - 415 C.E.)

Chandragupta II ascended the throne in 375 C.E. after the death of Samudragupta. His real name was Devgupta but he was popularly known as Chandragupta II like his grandfather Chandragupta I. He was successful in maintaining the huge, inherited empire and further extended it by conquering and annexing more states.

The boundary of the Gupta Empire touched the Shaka kingdom. Chandragupta II succeeded in defeating the Shakas and brought an end to the Kshatrap dynasty. As a result of this victory he was given the title of Shakari. He also acquired the title of Vikramaditya and started the Vikram Samvat Hindu calendar.

Under Chandragupta II, long distance trade prospered with West Asia, Roman Empire and even countries of South East Asia.

Think

- *What might have happened if Vikram Samvat had not started?*





12.3 Coins of the Gupta Age

Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II has written in his travelogues about the rule of Chandragupta, administration and society under the Guptas. Chandragupta followed the Vaishnav sect of Hinduism but had great respect for other religions. He was tolerant towards Buddhism and his council of ministers had some Buddhist followers also. His Commander-in-Chief Amrakar Dev was a Buddhist. Chandragupta II got Buddhist monasteries built in and around Patliputra.

The reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya became one of the most glorious ages of Indian history. The cultural achievements during his reign made Gupta Age the 'Golden Age of Indian History'. He patronized poets and scholars like poet Kalidasa and scientist Varahmihira etc. who were the pride of his court. Apart from Patliputra, he made Ujjain his second capital.

Achievements of Gupta Age

Gupta Age is the most glorious and prosperous age of Indian history. Any age is termed as the golden age when there are extraordinary political achievements, social life is peaceful and there is cooperation amongst people. The Gupta society believed in equality, tolerance and progress. There was economic prosperity and all-round development of arts, sciences, literature and culture. Gupta age was thus known as the 'Golden Age'. Let us study in detail the achievements of the Gupta Age.

Political Achievements

The Gupta Empire kept northern India politically united for more than 200 years and came close to Mauryas in terms of geographical extent. Almost all important northern kingdoms were conquered by the Guptas and even the southern kingdoms paid them tributes. Guptas established a very effective and efficient administrative system to look after their empire. The King was at the head of the administrative system and the empire was divided into smaller provinces which were looked after by governors appointed by the king. The judicial system was also well developed and justice was imparted according to the law. Thus the Gupta administration was an ideal system which always took care of the welfare of the people.

Economic Achievements

An efficient administrative system under the Guptas led to peace and security in the empire. This helped in the economic development of the society. Trade flourished under the Gupta kings and the empire became prosperous. The ports on the western coast like Bharuch and Khambhat, encouraged overseas trade with Eastern Roman Empire, West Asia, countries of South East Asia, Africa and even China. Cities like Ujjain, Mathura, Prayag, Vaishali and Patliputra became centres of economic development where traders prospered and spent money on charity and welfare.

Social and Religious Achievements

The society under the Guptas was progressive and people lived happy and content lives. They celebrated fairs and festivals enthusiastically and enjoyed variety in food and attire.

Religion gained importance in the Gupta period. The Gupta age revived Hinduism but the rulers were tolerant towards other religions.

The kings performed Yagnas like the Ashwamegha Yagna. Idols of gods and goddesses were worshipped in temples and the worship of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva gained popularity.

Cultural Achievements

The Gupta Age was the golden period for Sanskrit literature as it was patronized and given the status of being the state language. Prashastis, stone inscriptions and Tamrapatras (beaten copper plates) were written in Sanskrit. Gupta kings patronized scholars and encouraged literary activities. The literary works of Kalidasa have carved a place among world literature and are read and appreciated even today.

Art and architecture of the Gupta period is unique and depicts spiritual beauty. Elaborately carved temples with tall 'Shikhar' are exquisite examples of Gupta architecture. The paintings and cave architecture of the Ajanta complex is famous even today. Even music and dance developed to a great extent during this period which is evident from the coins, paintings and sculptures of Gupta Age.

Scientific Achievements

Gupta age has given Indian history great scientists and mathematicians. Aryabhatta was an eminent mathematician who gave the world the decimal system and the concept of zero. Varahamihira was a great scientist whose book Brihad-Samhita explained the movements of the planets. Vagabhatta carried out several researches to propagate Ayurveda.

The Iron pillar at Mehrauli near Delhi is an example of their expertise in metallurgy. The pillar has not rusted even after almost 1600 years.

Administration during Gupta Age

Central Administration

The King was the head of central administration and he controlled the armed forces and the judicial system. He appointed the important officers, ministers and governors of the state. Kingship was hereditary i.e. the son inherited his father's position but it was not necessary that the eldest son should only ascend the throne.

Council of Ministers

A Council of Ministers or Mantri Parishad, assisted the king in administrative matters. These ministers were appointed by the king to look after various departments e.g. revenue, defence, judiciary etc. and were paid good wages by the king. Sometimes they even led the armies during wars. Different officials were appointed under the ministers.

Judicial System

There were many courts and laws were framed to take care of the law and order in the empire. The courts were headed by the Chief Justice. There were special courts to solve issues related to trade and different communities.

Revenue Department

Many taxes were levied on land, one fourth to one - sixth of the land revenue was collected as tax. High ranking officials were probably paid in cash but over a period of time, land grants replaced cash payments. The revenue collected from the land was

Think

- *What are the differences and similarities between the present administrative system and Gupta administrative system?*

Administration of Provinces

The empire was divided into a number of provinces (known as Prant or Bhuktis). They were placed under governors or Uparikas. The provinces were further subdivided into districts or Vishayas which were headed by Vishyapatis. The villages or the gram was headed by the gramika or the gramadhyaksha. Nagarpatis were in charge of town administration.

Thus we can conclude that the administrative system under the Guptas was very systematic and governed efficiently by a large number of officials. At the provincial or local level, representatives were chosen by the people who could participate in the administration by giving opinions and suggestions on important issues. The administration under the Gupta rule added to their prosperity and all-round development.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions in brief

1. Why did Chandragupta start 'Gupta Samvat'?
2. What was engraved on both the sides of the coins minted by Chandragupta?
3. What was the extent of Samudragupta's Empire?
4. Write a short note on religious tolerance of Chandragupta II.
5. Write a short note on the administrative system of the Gupta kings.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks

1. Chandragupta-II started Samvat.
2. Kumardevi was the wife of
3. Samudragupta performed Yagna.
4. Devgupta was nick named
5. Kalidas was a gem in the royal court of king

Q.3 Match the following correctly

A	B
1. Kumardevi	(a) Great poet
2. Gramadhyksha	(b) Wife of Chandragupta-I
3. Kalidas	(c) Sarpanch
4. Vaital Bhatt	(d) Gem of the royal court of Vikramaditya
5. Gupta Samvat	(e) Chandragupta-I

Q.4 Identify the following with the help of the statements given

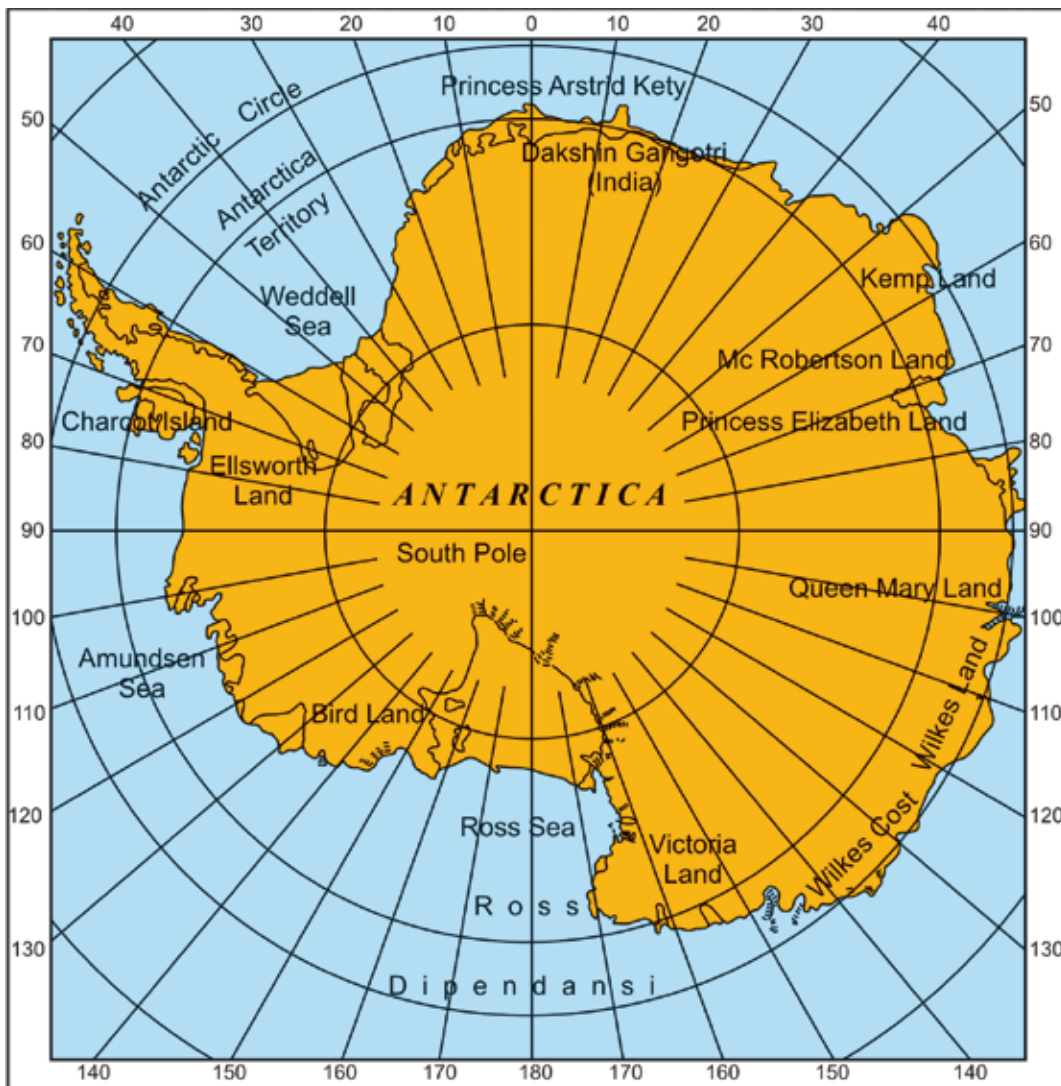
1. I am the monument of Gupta Dynasty, I have not yet rusted.
2. I am the princess of Lichchhavi community.
3. I am the scientist of the period of Vikramaditya.
4. I am the king who started Vikram Samvat.
5. I am the smallest unit of the administration of the Gupta Age.

13

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONTINENTS : ANTARCTICA AND AUSTRALIA

You have studied about the seven continents on the earth. Let us know more about our continents. First of all, take a globe and list the names of all the continents. Look at the two ends of the earth and write the name of the oceans near the poles, the North Pole and the South Pole and write in the table given.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |



13.1 Relief Map of Antarctica

There is a similarity in land and water areas (at both the poles which are mentioned in the table). Therefore the 'North Pole' is known as Arctic and its opposite side i.e. South Pole is known as Antarctica.

Antarctica is a huge continent around the South Pole. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of Antarctica.

90% of the snow covered area of the earth is seen as the continent of Antarctica. The entire area is covered with ice sheets and icebergs.

13.2 The area covered with snow

During a year the South Pole experiences six months day and six months night. For many months the sun does not come up from the horizon. Therefore, due to reflection of sunrays in the sky, the colourful lights seen in the sky are known as (Sumeru Jyoti) Aurora Australis.

Antarctica continent has a very long coast line covering thousands of kilometres. It is known as 'Heaven for marine animals' like the whale, seal, walrus etc. and is also known as the 'Land of Penguins'.

13.3 Sumeru Jyoti (Aurora Australis)

13.4 Penguins

13.5 Whale

Climate and Natural Vegetation

This area has special climatic features like snowfall, fog, dewdrops and wild snow storms etc. The entire continent is snow covered throughout the year and is sometimes referred to as the white continent. That is why vegetation is not seen here. At very few places short grass, moss, Lichen and colourful flowering plants are seen.



13.6 Natural Vegetation (Lichen)



13.7 Antarctica (A Photograph taken from a Satellite)

Antarctica is sometimes called isolated continent since the inhospitable climatic conditions do not permit permanent human settlement here. However, many nations of the world have established their centres for research work in Antarctica.

India has also established its two centres for research there.



13.8 Maitri Research Centre



13.9 Gangotri Research Centre

Think

- Find out the sea route to reach Antarctica from India with help of a globe.
- Why do people wear special clothes when they visit that continent?

Antarctic Continent is totally covered with snow and because of severe cold; it is difficult to get minerals. Gold, Copper, Lead and Coal are found in less quantity. The parts of the body of the fish like Seal, Whale etc. are sold in the anchored boats in the coastal area. The climatic condition of Antarctica is not favourable for survival of human beings so only explorers and researchers go there to conduct studies on the continent.

Think

- Different types of food cannot be prepared in Antarctica. Why?

Things to know

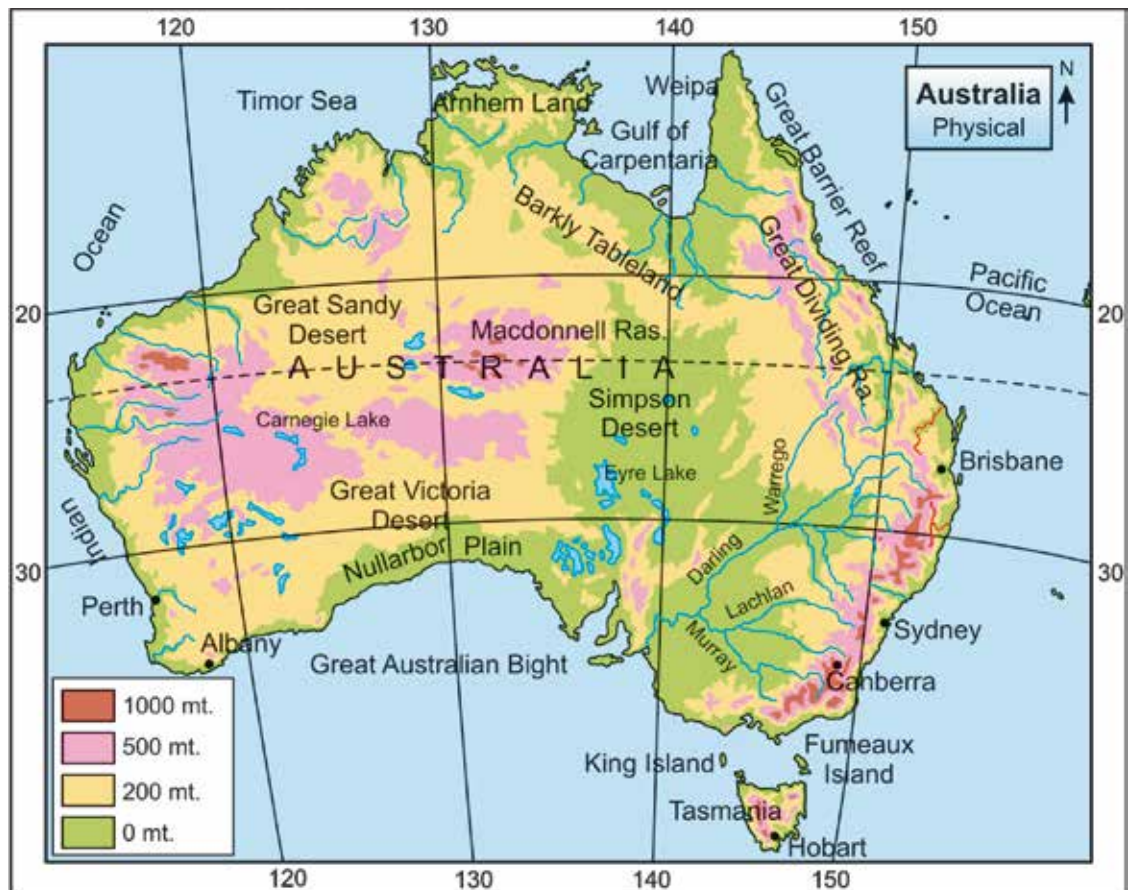
- Captain James Cook was the first adventurer who entered Antarctica in 1773. Similarly, Roald Amundsen from Norway was the first person to reach the South Pole on 14th December, 1911.

AUSTRALIA**Australia Land of Kangaroos**

Raj's friend Nilofer had sent some photographs and information through e-mail about Australia. Let's look at the photographs and learn about them.

**13.10 Kangaroo****13.11 Opera House at Sydney**

Australia is a continent, an island and a country. It is double than the size of India and Pakistan and equal to Madhya Pradesh (state of India) in terms of population. The maximum number of people (90%) live in metro cities. Most of the northern area is uninhabited, so it is the smallest continent of the world in terms of population. Tropic of Capricorn passes through the centre of the country. The length and breadth of the continent is almost the same. It covers 7% land on the Earth's surface. It has a long coast line as it is an island. Kangaroos, Merino sheep, Koala bear are unique animals found here. A group of coral islands and the Great Barrier Reef are the natural wonders of not only this continent but also of the world.

**13.12 Australia Relief**

Think

- Why is Australia known as the island continent?
- Observe the map and write the names of cities located by the coastline in Australia
- Find out the names of the oceans which surround Australia.

Things to know

- The first man to step on Antarctica Captain James Cook was also the discoverer of Australia. It was named Australia Philanders.

Main features of the Physiography of Australian Continent



13.13 Great Dividing Range



13.14 Lake



13.15 Great Barrier Reef

Think

- Look at the physical map of Australia and find the origin of Rivers Murray and Darling. Which water body do they fall into?



13.16 Eucalyptus



13.17 Marino sheep



13.18 Koala

Think

1. Describe the climate of Australia.
2. What do the Kangaroos eat?
3. How are sheep useful to human beings?
4. Describe the food habits of the people of Australia.

Mineral Resources

31 % of the Australians are involved in sea food export business.



13.19 Gold Mine Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie



13. 20 The biggest mine of lead in the world (Broken Hill)

Things to know

- *The maximum population resides in the capital city Canberra. Other important cities of Australia are Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, Perth etc.*
- *New Zealand is a neighbouring island country.*

EXERCISE

1. What preparations would you make if you are going on to a tour to Antarctica?
2. Name the two research centres of India set up in Antarctica.
3. Name the colourful lights seen at Antarctica?
4. What are the similarities between the two continents - Australia and Antarctica?
5. Name the animals found in Antarctica and Australia.
6. Who discovered Australia and Antarctica?
7. Name the neighbouring country of Australia.
8. Which countries do we have to cross if we take up the sea route to Australia from Mumbai?
9. Why Australia is scarcely populated?
10. What are Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie famous for?



REVISION - 2

Unit 1 to 13

Revise the following topics

- Food habits of the people during Vedic Age.
- Mineral Resources of Gujarat.
- Functions and administration of local Panchayats.
- Social life during Ganarajya.
- Crops grown in Gujarat.
- Formation of the local self-governed institutions (Urban)
- Transcendental journey of Prince Siddhartha till he became Lord Buddha.
- Languages and Dialects of Gujarat.
- The Great Empire of king Ashoka.
- Gupta Empire.
- Types of Disaster.
- Our Fundamental Rights and Duties.
- Chandragupta I
- Our Continents.
- Antarctica
- Australia

Let us understand

- How do the present books differ from the ancient book Rig-Veda?
- What is the difference between climate and weather?
- What is the structure of Panchayati Raj system in rural areas?
- How does the Lok Adalat work?
- Importance of Forest Resources.
- Functions of Local Self Government of Urban Area.
- How are the messages of Lord Buddha useful in the present time?
- How were the Ganarajya's governed democratically?
- Why did king Ashoka propagate the teachings of Buddha?
- Name the unique animals found in Australia?
- Importance of disaster management.
- Why Rights and Duties are called two sides of the same coin?
- Why cannot penguins be found in the Indian zoos?

Let us think

- What were the similarities between two religions - Buddhism and Jainism?
- Make a list of steps to be taken during a disaster.
- What are the sources of income of Local Self Government?
- What is the importance of fairs and festivals in Gujarat?
- What will happen if we do not fulfill our duties?
- Where all can you see our National Emblem?
- What is the difference in the administrative system of the Gupta Kings and that of the present time?
- Name the other contemporary rulers during the Gupta Age.
- Why do we call voting the most important duty of the citizens?
- Name the marine based industries.
- Write the causes of the decline of Ganarajyas?
- Why Antarctica is called a 'Wonder Continent'?

Let us do ourselves

- Find out the teachings of different religions and write the similarities between them.
- Mark the rivers of Gujarat in the physical map of Gujarat.
- Which duties will you fulfill towards school and family?
- How should you arrange disaster management programmes?
- Make a list of your Fundamental Duties with the help of the textbook.
- Arrange a meeting with the head of the local self-governed institution and collect information about that institution.