

# Class - 7

Subject – Social Science

(Geography)

Chapter-2

Inside Our Earth

(Civics)

Chapter-2

Role of the Government in Health

(History)

Chapter-2 ,3

The Delhi Sultans

The Mughal Empire

Key terms

Define the words

Answer in words

Answer in one sentences

Answer in brief

Answer in detail

Activity based on chapter

# TEACHING AIDS

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- Video
- PPT
- Flow chart
- Flash card

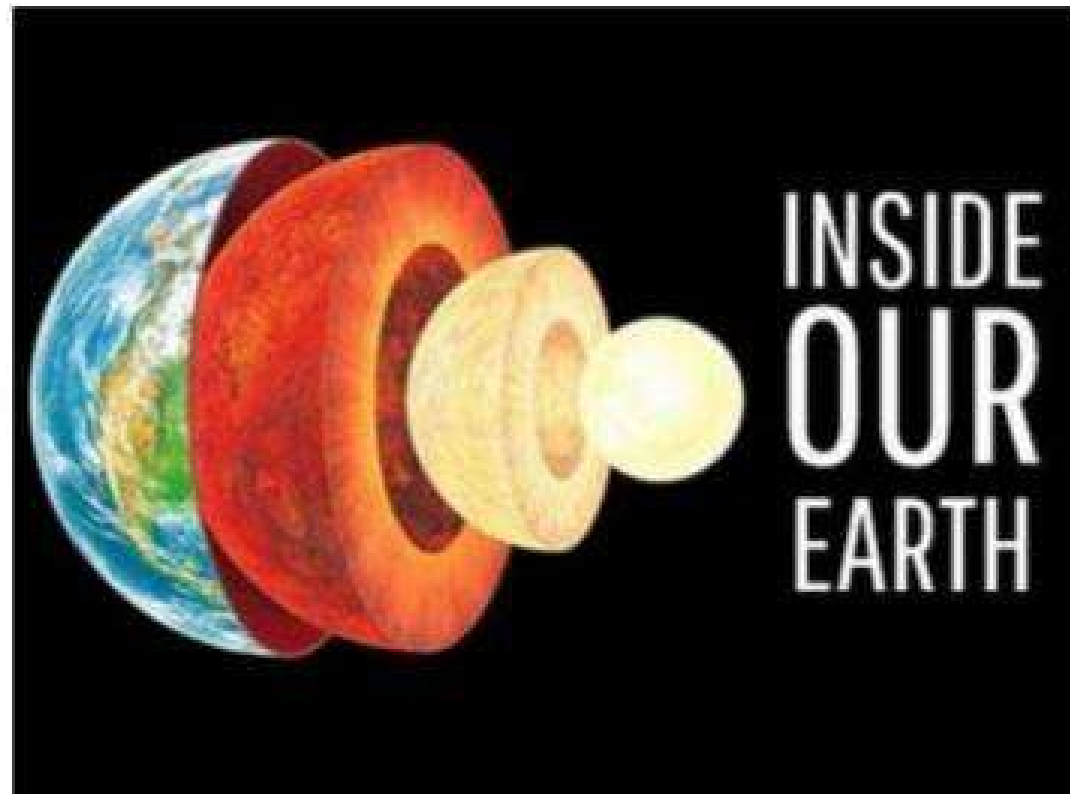
# OBJECTIVES

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In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- Dynamic Planet
- Extrusive Rocks
- Mantle
- Samantas
- Revenue
- Delhi Sultanate
- Medical Tourists
- OPD
- sabha

# INSIDE OUR EARTH

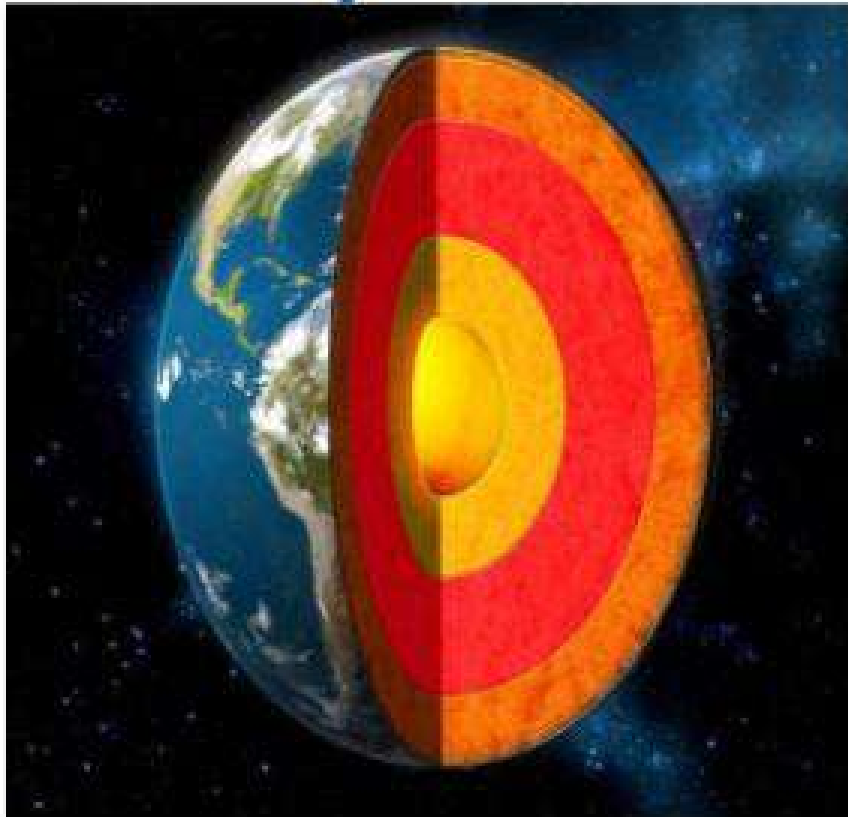


# ABOUT THE EARTH



- The Earth, our homeland is a dynamic planet.
- It is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside.

EARTH



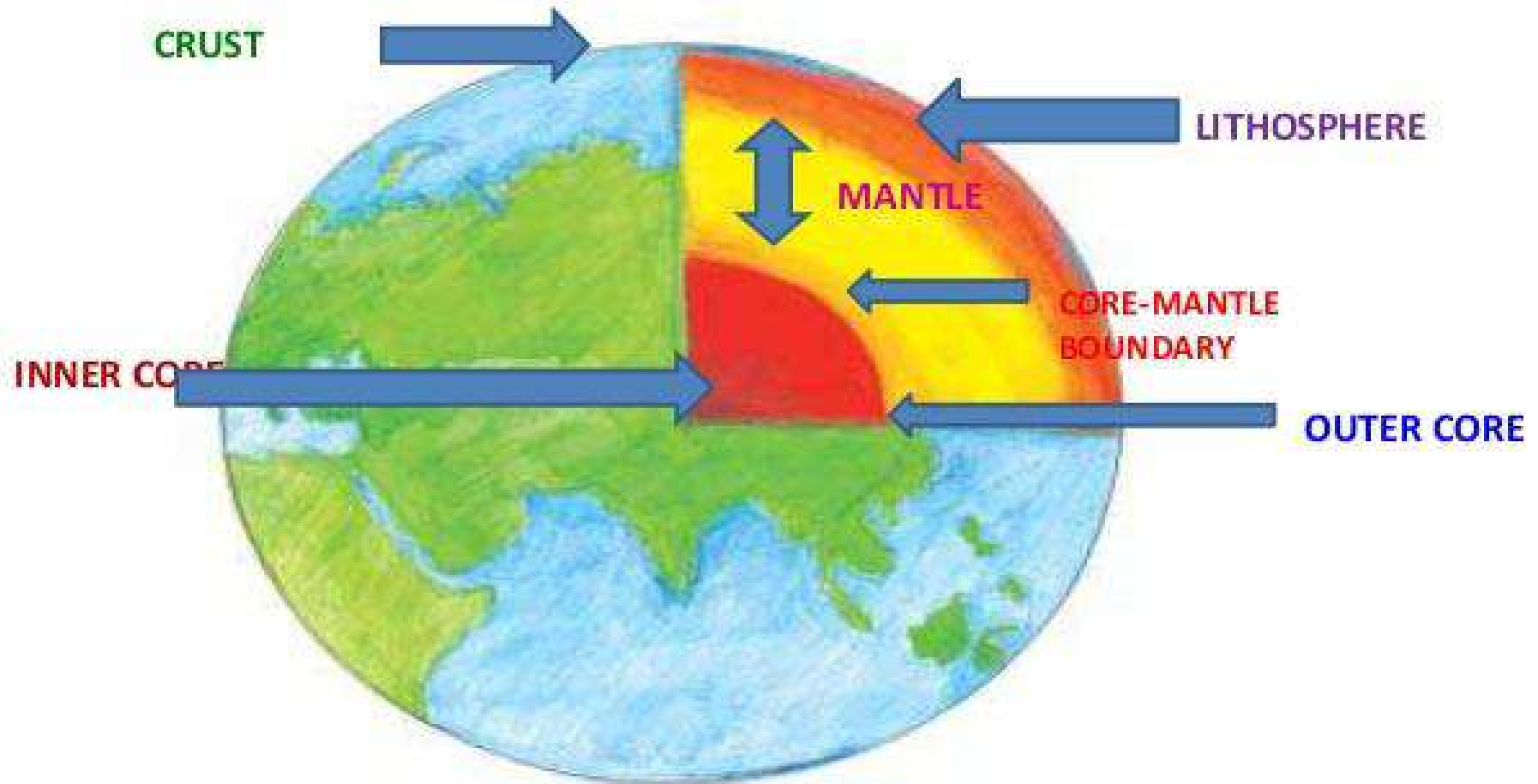
ONION



### INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

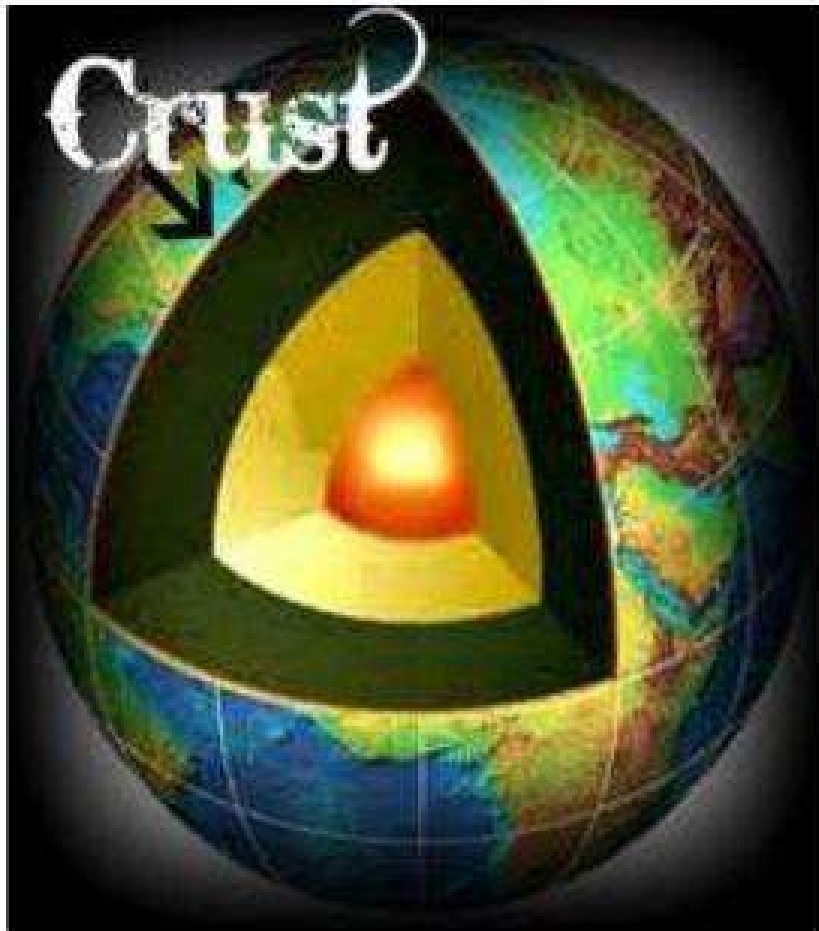
Just like an onion, the Earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another.

# INTERIOR OF THE EARTH





# CRUST



- The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust.
- It is the thinnest of all the layers.

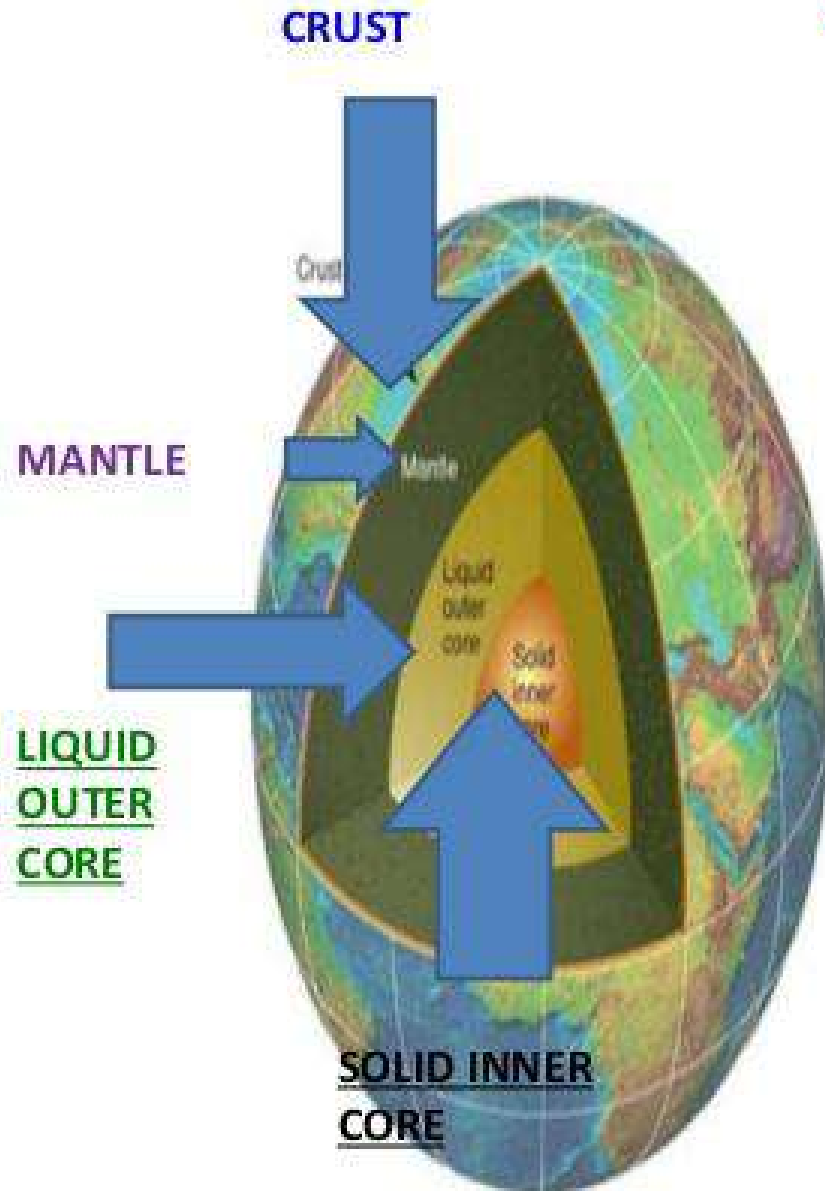
# MANTLE

MANTLE



- Just beneath the crust is the **mantle** which extends up to a depth of 2900 km. below the crust.

# CORE



- The innermost layer is the **core** with a radius of about 3500 km. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called *nife* (*ni* – nickel and *fe* – ferrous i.e. iron).
- **The central core** has very high temperature and pressure.

# ROCKS AND MINERALS



- The earth's crust is made up of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. Rocks can be of different colour, size and texture.

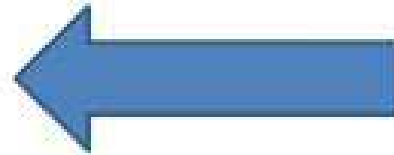
# TYPES OF ROCKS

There are 3 major types of rocks-

1.



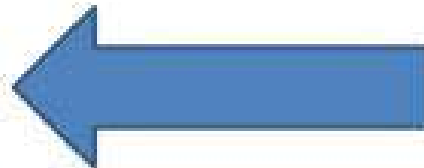
IGNEOUS ROCKS



2.



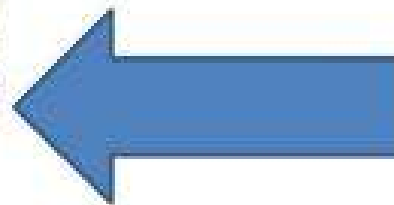
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



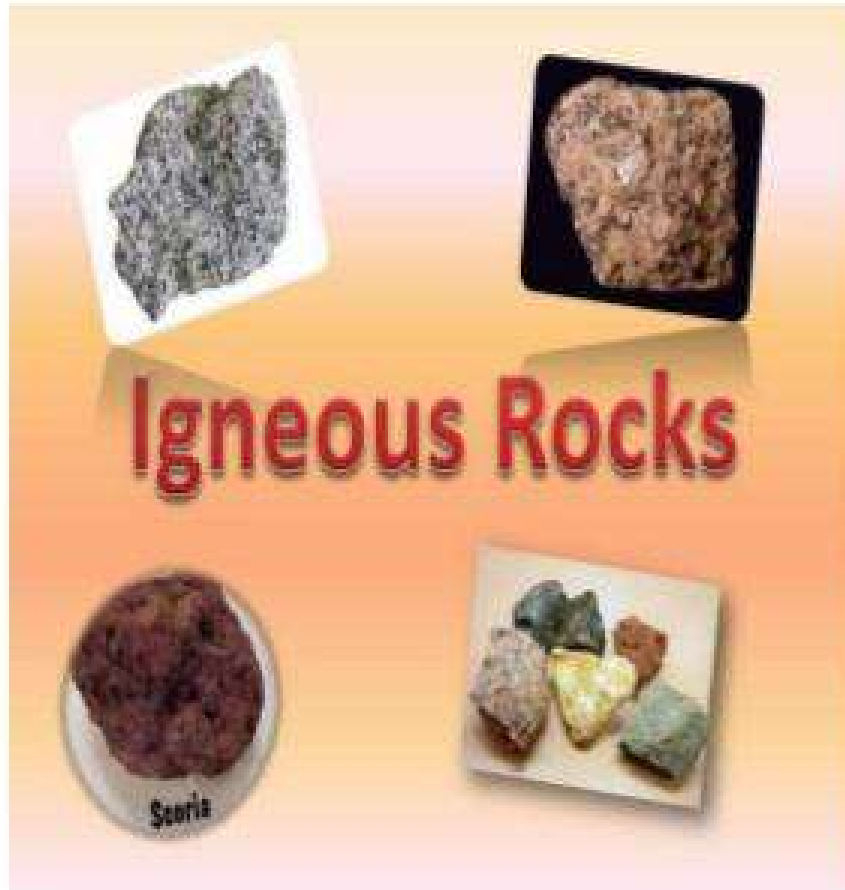
3.



METAMORPHIC ROCKS



# IGNEOUS ROCKS



- **Igneous:** Latin word Ignis meaning fire.
- When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called **igneous rocks**. They are also called **primary rocks**.

## TYPES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS

- There are 2 types of igneous rocks-
- 1. Intrusive rocks
- 2. Extrusive rocks.

# EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS



Lava is actually fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface. When this molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called **extrusive igneous rocks**. They have a very fine grained structure. For example, basalt. The Deccan plateau is made up of basalt rocks.



# INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS



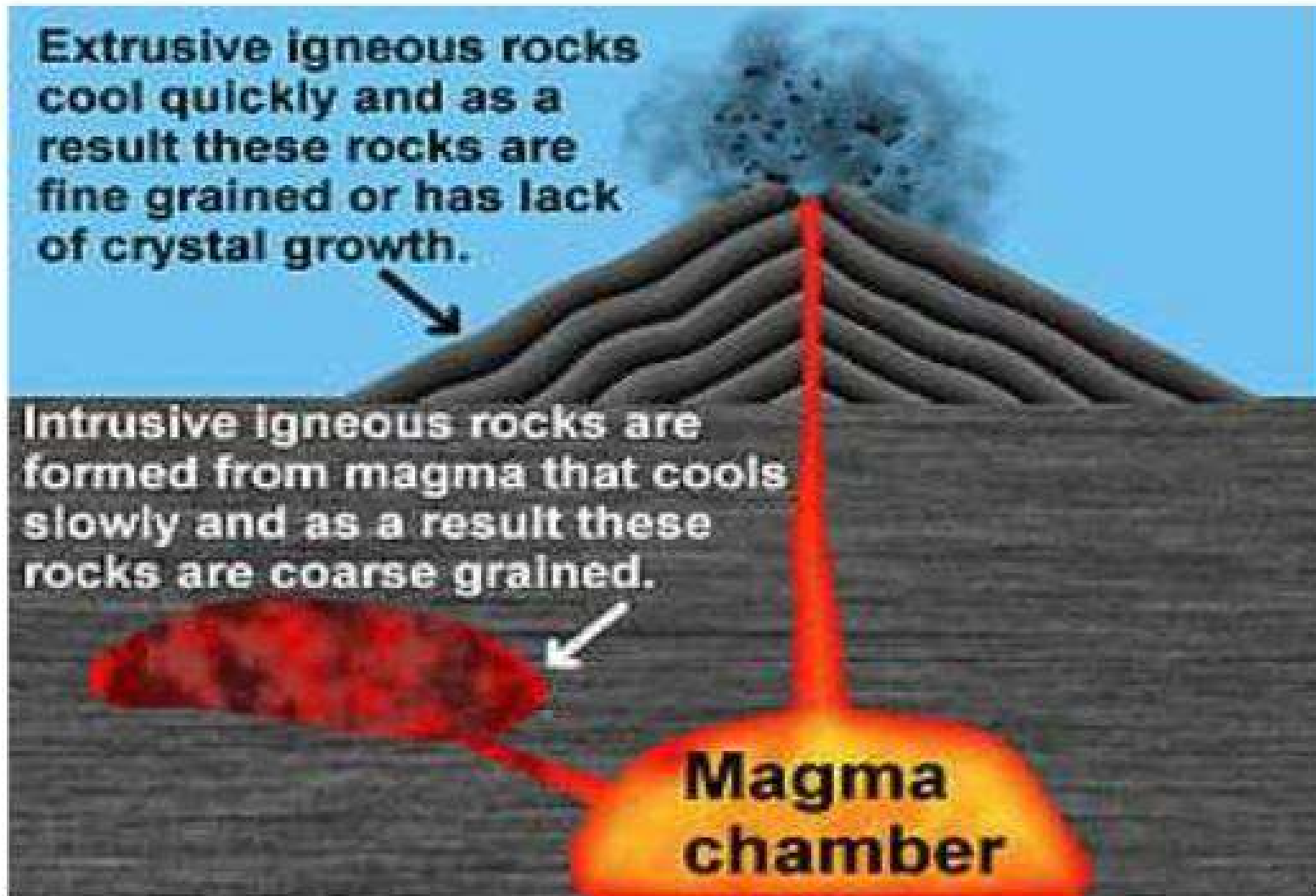
Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called **intrusive igneous rocks**. Since they cool down slowly they form large grains. Granite is an example of such a rock. Grinding stones used to prepare paste/powder of spices and grains are made of granite.

**GRANITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCK**

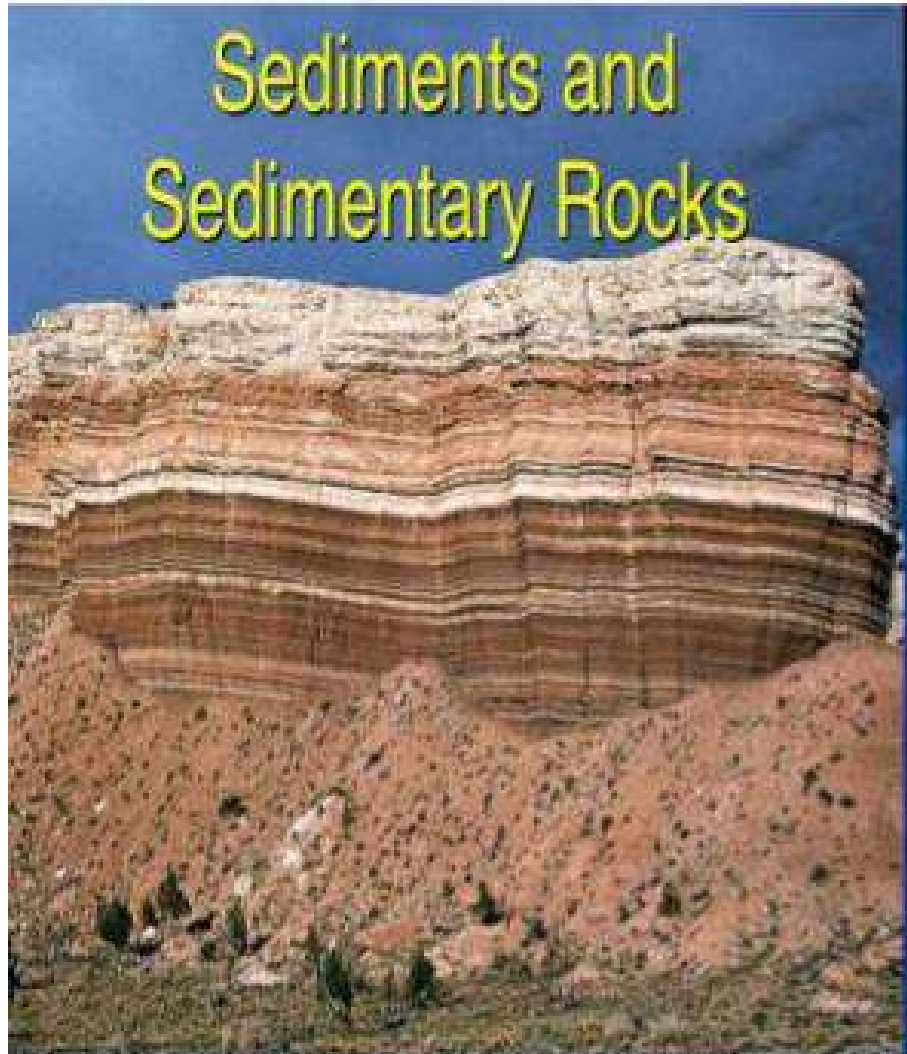
**Extrusive igneous rocks cool quickly and as a result these rocks are fine grained or has lack of crystal growth.**

**Intrusive igneous rocks are formed from magma that cools slowly and as a result these rocks are coarse grained.**

**Magma chamber**



# SEDIMENTS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



Rocks roll down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called **sediments**. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called **sedimentary rocks**. For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand. These rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them.

# USES OF ROCKS

- 1. The hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.
- 2. Stones are used in many games. For example, seven stones (*pitthoo*), hopscotch (*stapu/kit kit*), five stones (*gitti*).
- 3. Rocks are used in making monuments. Eg.- Red Fort, Taj Mahal, etc.



The Red Fort is made of red sandstone



The Taj Mahal is made of white marble

# ROCK CYCLE

- **DEFINITION-** This process of transformation of the rock from one to another under certain conditions in a cyclic manner is known as the rock cycle.

## Chapter 2

# New Kings and Kingdoms

- Settlements of peasants known as Ur became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture.
- Groups of such villages formed larger units called Nadu
- Rich peasants of the Vellala caste exercised considerable control over the affairs of the Nadu
- Chola kings gave some titles like *muvendavelan*, *araiyar* and entrusted them the important offices of the state
- Types of land
  - *Vellanvagai*: land of non-peasant proprietors
  - *Brahmadeya*: land gifted to Brahmanas
  - *Shalabhoga*: land for the maintenance of a school
  - *Devadana*: land gifted to temples
  - *Pallichchhandam*: land donated to Jain institutions
- In China it was ruled by Tang Dynasty
  - Its capital was Xian

## Chapter 2

### New Kings and Kingdoms

- Big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions are called samantas or subordinates to the existing kings
- As samantas gained power and wealth they declared themselves to be Maha Samanta, maha Mandaleshwara (great lord of a circle) and so on
- Rashtrakutas were subordinates to Chalukyas in the Deccan.
- In the mid 8<sup>th</sup> century Dantidurga overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha
  - *This ritual was done by brahmanas for the rebirth of the sacrifice as Kshatriya*
- Kadamba Mayurasharma and the Pratihara Harichandra who were brahmins took to arms and successfully established their kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan



## Chapter 2

# New Kings and Kingdoms

- The inscriptions of the Cholas in Tamil Nadu refers to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes
  - *Most frequently mentioned tax is vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour*
  - *Kadamai – Land revenue*
  - *There were taxes on thatching in the house, climbing on ladder to palm trees and a cess on succession to family property*
- Rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rastrakutas and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj- Tripartite Struggle
- Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni of Afghanistan ruled from 997 to 1030 extended control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and north western of the Subcontinent
  - *He raided the subcontinent almost every year and he targeted mostly wealthy temples like Somnath temple of Gujarat*
  - *He entrusted a scholar Al-Biruni to write an account of the Subcontinent which is found in the book called Kitab al Hind*
- Chahamanas known as Chauhans ruled the region around Delhi and Ajmer, he was restricted in expansion by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and Gahadavalas of western UP.
  - *Best known – Prithviraj 3 who defeated Afghan ruler Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191*



## Chapter 2

### New Kings and Kingdoms

- Cholas were subordinates to the Pallava Kings of Kanchipuram
  - *Vijayalaya, chieftain from Uraiyur captured the delta region from Muttaraiyar Chieftain*
  - *He built the town of Tanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudhini*
  - *His successors grew the kingdom by capturing the pandyas and pallavas territories*
  - *Rajaraja -1 most powerful chola ruler of 985 and his son Rajendra -1 even raided the Ganga Valley, Srilanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for his expeditions*
  - *Big temples at Thanjavur and Gangai konda cholapuram were built by Raja Raja and Rajendra*
  - *Chola bronze images were considered the finest in the world*



# INTRODUCTION

- ✦ The Delhi sultanate is a noble example for the glory of medieval India. Its culture, art and architecture that exists even today is praiseworthy. The Sultans of Delhi ruled for quite a long period of 320 years during which there were achievements in different fields.

# THE SLAVE DYNASTY : 1206 AD

- **Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-10 AD)**
- **Aram Shah Qutbuddin(1210-1211 AD)**
- **Iltutmish (1211-1236 AD).**
- **Rukhuddin Firoz Shah (1236 AD).**
- **Razziya Sultan (1236-1240 AD)**
- **Muizuddin Bahram ((1240-1242 AD)**
- **Ghiyasuddin Balban. (1266-1286 AD)**
- **Muizuddin Kaiquabad(1287-1290 AD)**

# THE KHALJI DYNASTY

- Jalaluddin Khalji established Khalji dynasty. The founder of Turkish dynasty, Jalaluddin Khalji was seventy when he ascended the throne. He defeated the decendants of Balban, being victorious came to power. He was kind hearted, mild and trusting in nature. The most important event during the reign of Jalaluddin was attack on the Yadava city of Devagiri.

# Alauddin Khalji

- ✦ The New Emperor of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji, murdered his uncle Jalaluddin Firoze to gain the throne. It was his ambition to establish a vast empire. He introduced more controversial policies. All religious lands were confiscated and marriages between noble families were sanctioned by the King. The Emperor also introduced market and price control for foodgrains, cloth and other essentials. The land revenue was raised and made more efficient. Thus the Emperor enforced a highly centralised system of government

# THE TUGLAQ DYNASTY

- Ghazi Malik ascended the throne as Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah and founded the third dynasty of the Sultanate. The Tughluqs belonged to the "Qarauna Turk" tribe.

## COINS OF THE SULTANATE PERIOD: ILLTUTMISH



Coin issued by - Illutmish

Weight: 3.39 gm., Diameter: 15-16 mm

Horseman left, holding lance /

Four line Arabic legend: *al-sultan al-a'zam illutmish al-sultan*

# Mohammad Tuglaq

- Among the Tughluq dynasty, Muhammad Tughluq and Firuz Tughluq stand out. Muhammad Tughluq has been grossly misunderstood and is assessed on account of his five ambitious projects.



# SAYYID DYNASTY

- ✦ Khizr Khan, the founder of the Saiyid dynasty had collaborated with Timur and as a reward he was given the governorship of Lahore, Multan and Dipalpur. In 1414, he invaded Delhi and became it's master. Alauddin Alam Shah was the last ruler of the Saiyid dynasty and hardly did more than sustain the Sultanate in Delhi until 1451.

# LODHI DYNASTY

- After thirty-seven years of chaotic rule, Bahlol Lodhi recognized as primus inter pares by his compatriots, acquired control of Delhi and laid the foundation of the Lodhi dynasty. The Lodhis ruled for seventy-five years, were Afghans by race. The last Lodhi Sultan, Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26) was defeated and killed by Babur in the first battle of Panipat in 1526. With the fall of the Lodhis, the Sultanate of Delhi also ended

# QUTUB MINAR



*Qutab Minar, is the tallest minar in India, originally an ancient Islamic Monument, inscribed with Arabic inscriptions, though the iron pillar has some Brahmi inscriptions, and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site Located in Delhi, the Qutub Minar is made of red sandstone and marble. The stairs of the tower has 379 steps, is 72.5 metres (237.8 ft) high, and has a base diameter of 14.3 metres, which narrows to 2.7 metres at the top storey. Construction was started in 1192 by Qutub-ud-in-Aibak and was completed by Iltutmish.*

# ALAI DARWAZA



A number of gates were built around Delhi over the centuries. Some of the earliest gates in Delhi date back to the first half of the second millennium. One of the oldest gates in Delhi is the Alai Darwaza. This is a gate in the Qutub Complex that is very historic and features a number of interesting carvings on it. It is also very large in size and has an amazing build that is incredibly symmetrical.

# Role of Government

# INTRODUCTION

- Health promotion is necessary to make people aware about health related problems and to cure them. Present report describes about the role of government strategies in promoting health.
- Model which is use to promote health has also been discussed. Various acts and regulations made by government to improve health of individual are explained in the report.
- Roles and responsibilities of various health professionals like doctors, nurses, nutritional practitioners, specialist and psychologist in promoting health is illustrated in report

## What is health?

“A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

(World Health Organisation, 1948)

“The extent to which an individual or group is able to realise aspirations, satisfy needs and to change or cope with the environment “

(World Health Organisation, 1984)



# Health System in India

The health system in India has 3 main links

1. Central

2. State and

3. Local or peripheral



# Concurrent list

The functions listed under the concurrent list are the responsibility of both the union and state governments.

1. Prevention and extension of communicable diseases
2. Prevention of adulteration of food stuffs
3. Control of drugs and poisons
4. Vital statistics
5. Labor welfare
6. Ports other than major

# AT THE STATE LEVEL

## Organization Pattern

### 1) State Ministry of Health & family welfare



Deputy Minister of Health and Family Welfare



Health Secretary



Deputy Secretaries



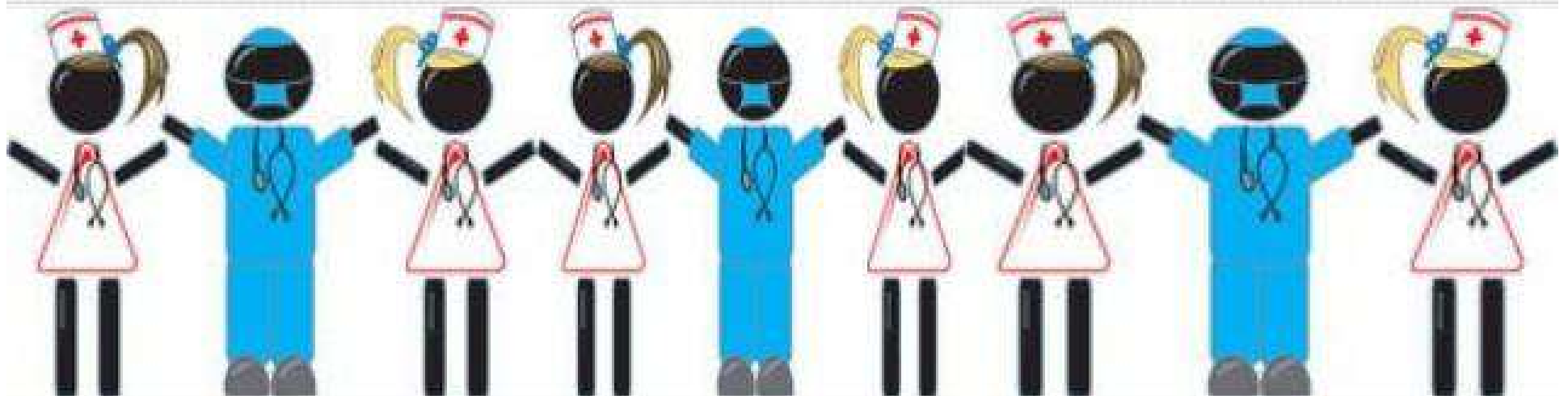
Administrative staff

# HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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- Definition :A health care system is the totality of services offered by all health disciplines.



# WEEKLY TEST

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- Key terms
- Define the terms
- Answer in one word
- Answer in one sentence

# REMEDIAL

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- Extra classes to be conducted
- Additional time to be provided to needy students
- Show more related examples to make the understand better

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THANK YOU