Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - I

ENGLISH MEDIUM

(Revised)

6

SIXTH STANDARD

©KTBS Not to be republished

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)
100 Feet Ring Road, Banashankari 3rd Stage,
Bengaluru - 560 085.

Preface

The Textbook Society, Karnataka, has been engaged in producing new textbooks according to the new syllabi which in turn are designed on NCF - 2005 since June 2010. Textbooks are prepared in 12 languages; seven of them serve as the media of instruction. From Standard 1 to 4 there is the EVS, mathematics and 5th to 10th there are three core subjects, namely, mathematics, science and social science.

NCF - 2005 has a number of special features and they are:

- connecting knowledge to life activities.
- learning to shift from rote methods.
- enriching the curriculum beyond textbooks.
- learning experiences for the construction of knowledge.
- making examinations flexible and integrating them with classroom experiences.
- caring concerns within the democratic policy of the country.
- making education relevant to the present and future needs.
- softening the subject boundaries-integrated knowledge and the joy of learning.
- the child is the constructor of knowledge.

The new books are produced based on three fundamental approaches namely, Constructive approach, Spiral approach and Intergrated approach.

The learner is encouraged to think, engage in activities, master skills and competencies. The materials presented in these books are integrated with values. The new books are not examination oriented in their nature. On the other hand they help the learner in the all round development of his/her personality, thus help him/her become a healthy member of a healthy society and a productive citizen of this great country, India.

Mathematics is essential in the study of various subjects and in real life. NCF 2005 proposes moving away from complete calculations, construction of a framework of concepts, relate mathematics to real life experiences and cooperative learning. Many students have a maths phobia and in order to help them overcome this phobia, jokes, puzzles, riddles, stories and games have been included in textbooks. Each concept is intoduced through an activity or an interesting story at the primary level. The contributions of great Indian mathematicians are mentioned at appropriate places.

We live in an age of Science and Technology. During the past five decades man has achieved great things and realized his dreams and reached pinnacle of glory. He has produced everything to make life comfortable. In the same way he has given himself to pleasures and reached the stage in which he seems to have forgotten basic sciences. We hope that at least a good number of young learners take to science in higher studies and become leading scientists and contribute their share to the existing stock of knowledge in order to make life prosperous. Ample opportunity has been given to learners to think, read, discuss and learn on their own with very little help from teachers. Learning is expected to be activity centered with the learners doing experiments, assignments and projects.

6th standard Social Science Textbook has been prepared based on the prescribed syllabus. And all the features of NCF 2005 and KCF 2007 have been included in the Textbook. This new Textbook has given importance to enhance the creativity of students by including activities. Many projects are included to help students to gain knowledge. This Textbook has been written in such a way that students need not memorise historical dates and other information.

The Textbook Society expresses grateful thanks to the Chairpersons, Writers, Scrutinisers, Artists, Staff of DIETs and CTEs and the Members of the Editorial Board and Printers in helping the Textbook Society in producing these textbooks.

Prof. G.S. Mudambadithaya
Co-ordinator
Curriculum Revision and Textbook Preparation
Karnataka Textbook Society®
Bengaluru, Karnataka.

Nagendra Kumar
Managing Director
Karnataka Textbook Society®
Bengaluru, Karnataka.

©KTBS Not to be republished

To The Teachers

The Textbook on Social Science for VI Standard students has been written as per the syllabus prepared by D.S.E.R.T. on the basis of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. The Textbook is also a product of several training programmes and workshops. Some of the distinctive features of the Textbook may be noted.

- At the beginning of every Lesson there is short introduction. This is followed by a list of competencies to be attained by the students after the study of the Lesson. Lessons on History have been introduced by rousing the curiosity of the students through short and pointed questions or pictures of historical structures and sculptures. The teachers are expected to use the pictures given in the text as supporting effective learning. Teaching of History has to be done with reference to maps which are prepared in a clear and precise manner.
- Only important historical dates have been given in the text. For the benefit of the teachers, chronology pertaining to each Lesson has been given at the end so that the time perspective is not missed. Teachers are expected to eliminate the burden of dates, and not to ask any questions on chronology except the dates given in the text.
- At the end of the Lessons, Activities have been suggested. Teachers are required to guide and motivate the students to undertake as many activities as possible, if not all. For the sake of gifted children, additional information has been given in boxes. Teachers are expected not to ask oral or written questions on the material given in the boxes.
- It will be the duty of the teacher to use the items under 'Discuss' for a healthy intellectual interaction between the students and the teacher in order to bring out the hidden potentiality of the students.
- The emblems given at the very beginning of the Lessons on History may be effectively used to support the teaching process. In the Lessons on Geography, additional information has been given at the end. In order to create interest in Geography, pictures have been incorporated in the text.
- The actual material for study has been indicated by the icons at the beginning and the end. The Lessons have been spread over I and II Semesters keeping in mind the teaching periods available to the teachers.
- With all this, if any lapses are found, the parents may bring them to the notice of the teachers, so that the quality of the Textbook may be enhanced.
- We thank the Members of the Textbook Preparation Committee, Scrutinizers, Members of the Editorial Board, and the officers and staff of the Karnataka Textbook Society for their cooperation and support.

Dr. S. Narendra Prasad
Chairperson
Textbook Preparation Committee

©KTBS Not to be republished

Textbook Preparation Committee

Chairperson	:	***Dr. S. Narendra Prasad,*** *Associate Professor, History Dept., J.S.S. College for Women (Autonomous), Saraswathipuram, Mysuru.*
Members	:	***Dr. P.Sathish Kumar Shetty,*** *Associate Professor, History Dept., Besant Evening College, Mangaluru.* **Dr. Balasaheb Lokapura,** *Lecturer in Geography, Government P.U.College, Bagalkot.* **Sri Shankar Basavanneppa Kyasti,** *Asst. Teacher, Govt. Hr. Pry. School, Hidkal, Mannikeri Tota, Raibag.* **Sri Hussain Shariff,** *Asst. Teacher, Government Model Hr.Pry. School, Musturu, Jagaluru. Davanagere Tq.*
Artist	:	**Sri Taranath Kairangal,** *Drawing Teacher, Govt. High School, Manchikolnad, Bantwal Tq. D.K. Dist.*
Scrutinizers	:	**Sri Raghavendra Prabhu M.,** *Associate Professor, History (Retd.), Dambel, Ashoknagar, Mangaluru.* **Sri Mallappa P.,** *Associate Professor, Geography (Retd.), J.S.S. Extension, Mysuru.*
Editorial Committee	:	**Dr. M.V.Srinivas,** *Professor of History (Retd.), H.Road, Rajarajeshwarinagar, Bengaluru.* **Dr. R.L.M. Patil,** *Professor of Political Science (Retd.). 1105 Poornaprajnanagar, Uttarahalli, Bengaluru.* **Dr. Eshwarappa,** *Head of Dept. of Geography, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru.*
English Translation Committee	:	**Sri Raghavendra Prabhu M., Sri Mallappa P., and Smt. Geetha Sreenivasan,** *Associate Professor in English, P.G.Centre, Sheshadripuram College, Bengaluru.*
Chief Co-ordinator	:	**Prof. G.S. Mudambadithaya,** *Co-ordinator, Curriculum Revision and Textbook Preparation, Karnataka Textbook Society, Bengaluru.*
Guidance	:	**Sri Nagendra Kumar** *Managing Director, Karnataka Textbook Society, Bengaluru.* **Smt C. Nagamani,** *Deputy Director, Karnataka Textbook Society, Bengaluru.*
Programme Co-ordinator	:	**Smt S.N. Leelavathi,** *Senior Asst. Director, Karnataka Textbook Society, Bengaluru.*

©KTBS Not to be republished

About the Revision of Textbooks

Honourable Chief Minister Sri Siddaramaiah who is also the Finance Minister of Karnataka, in his response to the public opinion about the new textbooks from standard I to X, announced, in his 2014-15 budget speech of constituting an expert-committee, to look into the matter. He also spoke of the basic expectations there in, which the textbook experts should follow: "The textbooks should aim at inculcating social equality, moral values, development of personality, scientific temper, critical acumen, secularism and the sense of national commitment", he said.

Later, for the revision of the textbooks from class I to X, the Department of Education constituted twenty seven committees and passed an order on 24-11-2014. The committees so constituted were subject and class-wise and were in accordance with the standards prescribed. Teachers who are experts in matters of subjects and syllabi were in the committees.

There were already many complaints, and analyses about the textbooks. So, a freehand was given in the order dated 24-11-2014 to the responsible committees to examine and review text and even to prepare new text and revise if necessary. Eventually, a new order was passed on 19-9-2015 which also gave freedom even to re-write the textbooks if necessary. In the same order, it was said that the completely revised textbooks could be put to force from 2017-18 instead of 2016-17.

Many self inspired individuals and institutions, listing out the wrong information and mistakes there in the text, had sent them to the Education Minister and to the Textbook Society. They were rectified. Before rectification we had exchanged ideas by arranging debates. Discussions had taken place with Primary and Secondary Education Teachers' Associations. Questionnaires were administered among teachers to pool up opinions. Separate meetings were held with teachers, subject inspectors and DIET Principals. Analytical opinions had been collected. To the subject experts of science, social science, mathematics and languages, textbooks were sent in advance and later meetings were held for discussions. Women associations and science related organisations were also invited for discussions. Thus, on the basis of inputs received from various sources, the textbooks have been revised where ever necessary.

Another important aspect has to be shared here. We constituted three expert committees. They were constituted to make suggestions after making a comparative study of the texts of science, mathematics and social science subjects of central schools (NCERT), along with state textbooks. Thus, the state text books have been enriched based on the comparative analysis and suggestions made by the experts. The state textbooks have been guarded not to go lower in standards than the textbooks of central schools. Besides, these textbooks have been examined along side with the textbooks of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra states.

Another clarification has to be given here. Whatever we have done in the committees is only revision, it is not the total preparation of the textbooks. Therefore, the structure of the already prepared textbooks have in no way been affected or distorted. They have only been revised in the background of gender equality, regional representation, national integrity, equality and social harmony. While doing so, the curriculum frames of both central and state have not been transgressed. Besides, the aspirations of the constitution are incorporated carefully. Further, the reviews of the committees were once given to higher expert committees for examination and their opinions have been inculcated into the textbooks.

Finally, we express our grateful thanks to those who strived in all those 27 committees with complete dedication and also to those who served in higher committees. At the same time, we thank all the supervising officers of the Textbook Society, who sincerely worked hard in forming the committees and managed to see the task reach its logical completion. We thank all the members of the staff who co-operated in this venture. Our thanks are also to the subject experts and to the associations who gave valuable suggestions.

H.N. Gopalakrishna
Managing Director
Karnataka Textbook Society (R)
Bengaluru.

Prof. Baraguru Ramachandrappa
Chairman-in-Chief
Textbook Revision Committees
Karnataka Textbook Society (R)
Bengaluru.

©KTBS not to be republished

Textbook Revision Committee

Chairman-in-Chief :

Prof. Baraguru Ramachandrappa
State Textbook Revision Committee, Karnataka Textbook Society, Bengaluru.

Chairperson :

Dr. T.R. Chandrashekar
Consultant, 4th Finance Commission, 3rd Floor,
Kaneuja Bhavan, Race course Road, Bengaluru-1.

Members :

Dr. Basavaraj
Assistant Professor (Department of Political Science)
University of Tumakuru, Tumakuru.

Dr. N.R. Hadapad
Lecturer in Geography, Sri Channabasaveshwar
Pre-university College, B. Aralikatti, Hubballi Taluk,
Dharwad District.

Sri H.G. Rajesh
Lecturer, Govt. Pre-university College, Dodderi,
Bengaluru South Tq, Bengaluru - 562130.

Sri P.M. Kaginakar
Assistant Master, Govt. High School, Changavara, Sira Taluk,
Tumakuru District.

Smt. Rajalakshmi. S.
Assistant Mistress
Govt. Pre-university College (High School Section),
Srirampuram, Bengaluru North District.

Smt. Shahina Begum
Assistant Mistress
Stree Samaja, Sheshadripuram Highschool,
Bengaluru North District.

Artist :

Sri D.N. Venkatesh
Drawing Teacher, GHS, Uramara, Kasalagere, Mandya District.

©KTBS
Not to be republished

High Power Revision Committee

Dr. M.S. Talwar
#777, 'Jenugudu'
5th Block, Banashankari 6th Stage,
Metkalpalya, Bengaluru-60.

Dr. Amaresh Yatagal,
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of History and Archaeology,
Rani channamma University, P.G. Centre,
Toravi, Vijayapura - 586105

Dr. N. Nandeeshwara
Principal
S.M.R. P.U College,
Kallambella, Sira Taluk,
Tumakuru Dist - 572125.

Sri Manjunath Ayli
History Lecturer,
Government Pre-University College,
Police Colony, Raichur - 584101.

Chief Advisors :

Sri H.N.Gopalakrishna
Managing Director,
Karnataka Textbook Society,
Bengaluru.

Sri S.G. Nagesh
Deputy Director,
Karnataka Textbook Society,
Bengaluru.

Programme Co-ordinator :

Smt. S. N. Leelavathi
Senior Asst. Director,
Karnataka Textbook Society,
Bengaluru.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Translators

Dr. Pampadevi
Professor (Department of History)
School of Journalism & Media Studies,
Dayanandasagar University,
Kumaraswamy layout,
Bengaluru.

Sri Janardhan. R.D.
Lecturer (Department of English)
Government Boys Junior College,
Bangarapete Taluk,
Kolar District.

Sri Srinivas.P
Assistant Professor
College of Horticulture,
UHS Campus, GKVK,
Bengaluru-65.

Dr. S. Shambavi
Home Science College,
Sheshadri Road,
Bengaluru-1.

Sri Sadananda.R
Lecturer,
Government Pre-University College,
Arakalavadi,
Chamarajanagara District.

©KTBS
Not to be republished

Sri Pavanagangadhara
Lecturer (Department of English)
Sri Pragatipara Vidyavardhaka P.U. College,
Mavinahalli, C.S. pura hobli,
Gubbi Taluk, Tumakuru District.

Smt. Annapurna Kurabet,
Lecturer (Department of English)
Government Junior College,
Gokak Taluk,
Belagavi District.

Smt. Jayashree. T.N.
E 1309, Brigade Gardenia,
J.P. Nagara, 7th phase,
Bengaluru-78.

Sri R. Sathyanarayana
Assistant Master
Maharshi High School,
Vishveswaranagara,
Mysuru.

Sri Prakash Kodaganuru
Assistant Master
Government Model Higher Primary School,
Naragenahalli,
Davangere Taluk and District.

©KTBS
Not to be republished

CONTENTS

Sl.No.	HISTORY	Page No.
1	INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY	01
2	OUR KARNATAKA	09
3	PRE-HISTORIC SOCIETY	58
4	ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS	68
5	THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD	88
6	CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM	93
7	RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS	98
8	IMPORTANT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA	106
	CIVICS	
9	CITIZENSHIP	127
10	NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION	131
	GEOGRAPHY	
11	GLOBE AND MAPS	138
12	ASIA-A LAND OF CONTRASTS	150

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 1	INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY

Introduction

This lesson introduces the meaning of history. The uses of history have been explained. The sources employed in the formulation of history are also listed. The contributions by the Europeans in the construction of the history of India have been identified.

Competencies

1] Creation of the concept of history.

2] Know the significance of history.

3] Understand the role of sources in history.

4] Recall the contributions of some Europeans to Indian history.

What is history?

The systematic presentation of past events is called history. It introduces the journey of human beings. It tells the failures and success of humans in that journey. While explaining the historical incidents, the accuracy of time, place and person is maintained. This means: When the incident took place? Where? And by whom? These would be clear. Without these clarities, history becomes a story.

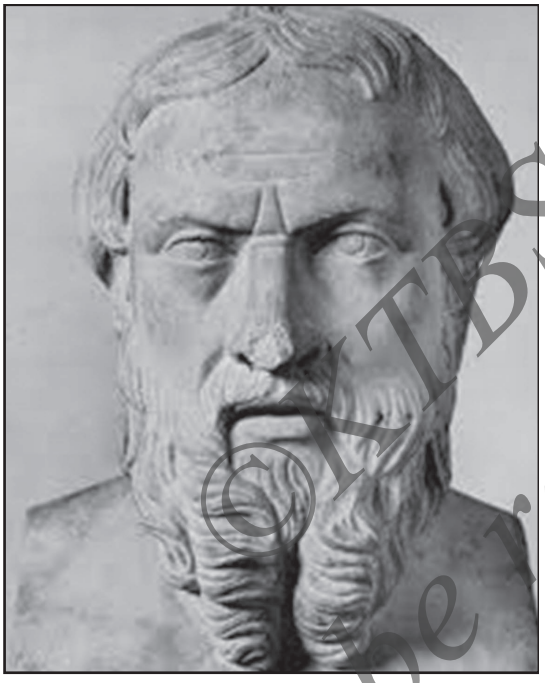
Observe the difference between 'Story' and 'History':

- "Once upon a time, there was a king in a place. He fought a war".
- "Ashoka, who ruled Pataliputra in 261 B.C.E fought the Kalinga war".

©KTBS Not to be republished

Why we want history?

Students, what happens if you touch the flame of fire? It burns, doesn't it? This is experience. Will you again touch the fire? No. Because you have already experienced the burning sensation, haven't you? We call this as "Memory", "Recollection" and "Retention". What would have happened if humans did not have memory at all? He would have committed the same mistake again and again. In this case, the progress of human beings is not possible. As human beings need "memory" to progress, so, a society or a nation need "memory" to progress. It is inevitable. Then what can be assumed as "memory" for a society or a nation? That is "History"! Yes, like "memory" serves human to survive, "History" serves as a "Memory" for a society, state, nation and the whole world. History is a record of good and wrong decisions, joyful and sorrowful experiences and the difficulties faced by our ancestors. Besides, it warns the future decision-making process. The principles, values and ideologies of our ancestors in the history will be a model and guiding force for their descendants. Their valour, adventures, patriotism and sacrifices will inspire the next generations. Moreover, by introducing our culture and heritage, history arouses the feeling of pride and honour for our nation and the world at large.



'Father of History'-Herodotus

©KTBS Not to be republished

Herodotus of Greece was the first to show the world, how to construct this immensely valuable history. Hence, he is considered as 'The Father of History'.

Sources: The one who constructs history is an historian. They use historical evidences to be particular and authentic about history. So it is believed that, 'there cannot be history without sources.' Then which are the sources of history? The sources of history can be classified into two groups:

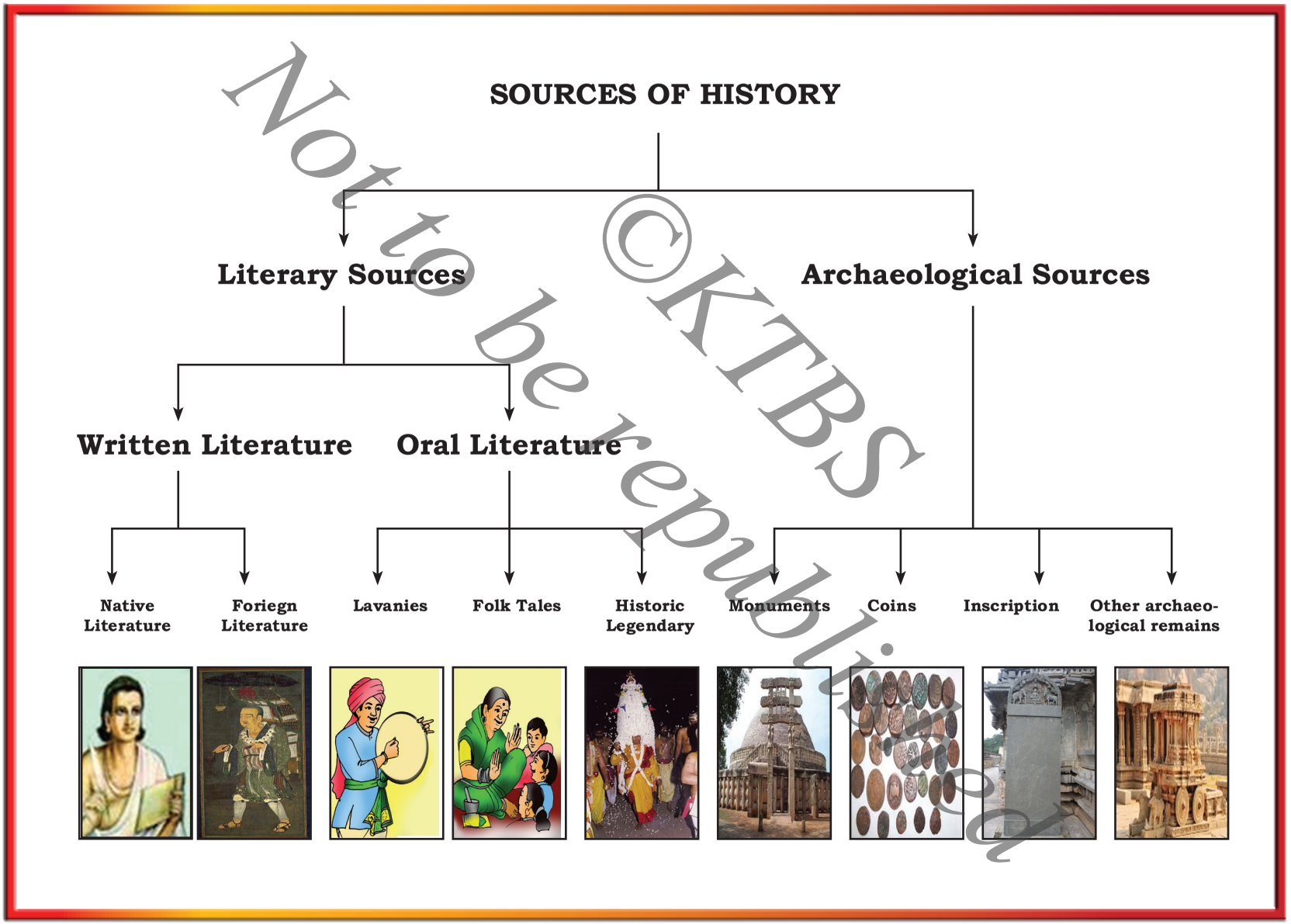
1.Literary sources. 2. Archaeological sources.

Literary sources: Historically speaking, literature means the written or orally conveyed information. There are two kinds in this. One is Written Literature and another is Oral Literature. Written literature can be further classified into native and foreign literature. Oral literature comprises of folk songs, stories, ballads, myths and legends. Written literature is constructed by literates but oral literature is created by illiterates.

Archaeological sources: The physical remains or ruins of the things used or the constructed structures in the past are archaeological sources. The remains that have been buried in the Earth are removed through excavation. The historical evidences include coins, inscriptions, monuments, pieces of pots and other artefacts.

The scientific process involved in digging the Earth to obtain the ancient remains or fossils of our ancient people is called excavation. Brush, trowel, knife and wood needles are used to move the layers of the Earth. The pieces of pot, coins, beads, crystals and bones thus obtained are subjected to scientific research.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Not to be republished ©KTBS

India as introduced by Europeans

Indians had the knowledge of history in the form of Puranas and Myths from ancient times. But this was different from the European model of constructing history. Among the Europeans who arrived in India in 16th century were Jesuit priests. They undertook a systematic study to understand the life style of Indians. Heinrich Roth, who was settled in Agra, translated Sanskrit grammar into Latin language about 350 years ago. A century later, Father Couerdoux identified that there are many similarities between Sanskrit and European languages. Meanwhile, the British got the revenue rights in Bengal. The British officers tried to understand the history, traditions, customs, values, beliefs and laws of Indians to strengthen their trade relationship. Some administrators were attracted towards Indian literature and culture. As a result, Manu Smriti, Bhagavath Geeta and other great literary works were translated into English.

©KTBS Not to be republished



William Jones



Max Muller

Sir William Jones contributed immensely to the study of Indology (the study of India). He came to India as a judge of the Supreme Court in Bengal and established 'The Asiatic Society' in 1784 C.E at Calcutta (present Kolkatta). Sir William Jones, who was a multi-lingual expert, translated the great works like 'Gita Govinda', 'Manava Dharmashastra' and Kalidasa's 'Shakuntala' from Sanskrit to English. Another prominent Orientalist and Indologist was Max Muller. He was a German scholar who wrote an English work, 'Sacred Book of the East' in fifty volumes. James Mill, a historian from Scotland, wrote 'History of India' in six volumes. But these scholars never visited India.



Abbe Dubois

Abbe Dubois, a French missionary arrived and settled at Ganjam near Srirangapatna. He lived as a sage by adopting the local culture and customs. He was called, 'Dodda Swami' by the local people. He wrote, 'Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies.' He has presented Indian customs, values, thoughts, festivals and varnashrama system in his work. Abbe Dubois lived here for 24 years and returned to France. Apart from these, Elphinstone, Coles, Brook, Cunningham, Eliot and Dawson have introduced the different stages of Indian history. Francis Buchanan, Col. Wilkes, Mackenzie, B.L. Rice, Fleet and other European scholars have successfully recorded and preserved inscriptions, manuscripts, chronicles, testimonies and contemporary events for the re-construction of Karnataka history. Thus, Europeans have been successful in introducing a novel way of understanding and constructing history to the Indians. In this way they have provided Indians, a new process of thinking and a new perspective to construct history.

©KTBS Not to be republished

New Words:

- **Jesuit:** In 1534, Ignatius Loyola established, 'The Society of Jesus' in Paris. This is a male religious congregation of the Catholic Church. The members of 'The Society of Jesus' are known as Jesuits.
- **Missionary:** The religious preachers, who are sent to a foreign country to spread Christian religion.
- **Indology:** The branch of knowledge/science which studies the culture and history of India.
- **Orientalist:** The European scholars who are interested in the history, culture and spirituality of the Eastern countries.

Note: CE means Common Era, BCE means Before Common Era. CE and BCE are used in place of AD and BC. These abbreviations are being used in the Social science textbooks.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The father of history is _____.
2. _____ established 'The Asiatic Society.'

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. What is history?
2. Who is the father of history? To which country does he belong to?
3. Why there cannot be a history without sources?
4. List the historical sources.
5. What are the archaeological sources?
6. Name the historian who studied Indology?

©KTBS Not to be republished

III. Discuss in groups and answer.

1. Write a note on Abbe Dubois.

IV. Match the items in list 'A' with those of list 'B'

A	B
Kalidasa	History of India
Max Muller	The Asiatic Society
James Mill	Sacred Book of the East
William Jones	Shakuntala

Discuss:

Why do we need history? Discuss.

Activity:

Listen to the stories of your elders and write in your own sentence.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 2	OUR KARNATAKA

Introduction

Karnataka is our state and Kannada is our language. It is important to know about the natural resources, agriculture, industries, and other aspects of our land. In order to facilitate this, in this chapter the four administrative divisions of Karnataka are introduced to you. In the previous years, you have already studied about the Karnataka Unification movement and the freedom struggles that took place in Karnataka. The rivers, crops grown, products that are produced, banks, irrigation facilities, forests and wild life of our land are introduced here. For the better administration, our state is divided into four Revenue Divisions. All the four divisions are introduced here.

Competencies

1] Understanding the importance of the history of the divisions of Karnataka, the districts of each division and their significance.

2] Understanding the details of crops that are grown, population, industries, rivers and other aspects of the division.

3] Understanding which is our division, what are its uniqueness, what are the natural resources available, wild life, bird sanctuaries of the division.

4] Understanding the popular people in the field of sports, literature and arts.

5] Information about people who have excelled in the field of art, literature, sports and politics.

6] In a nutshell, this study enables the students to understand the regional differences and talk with confidence about it.

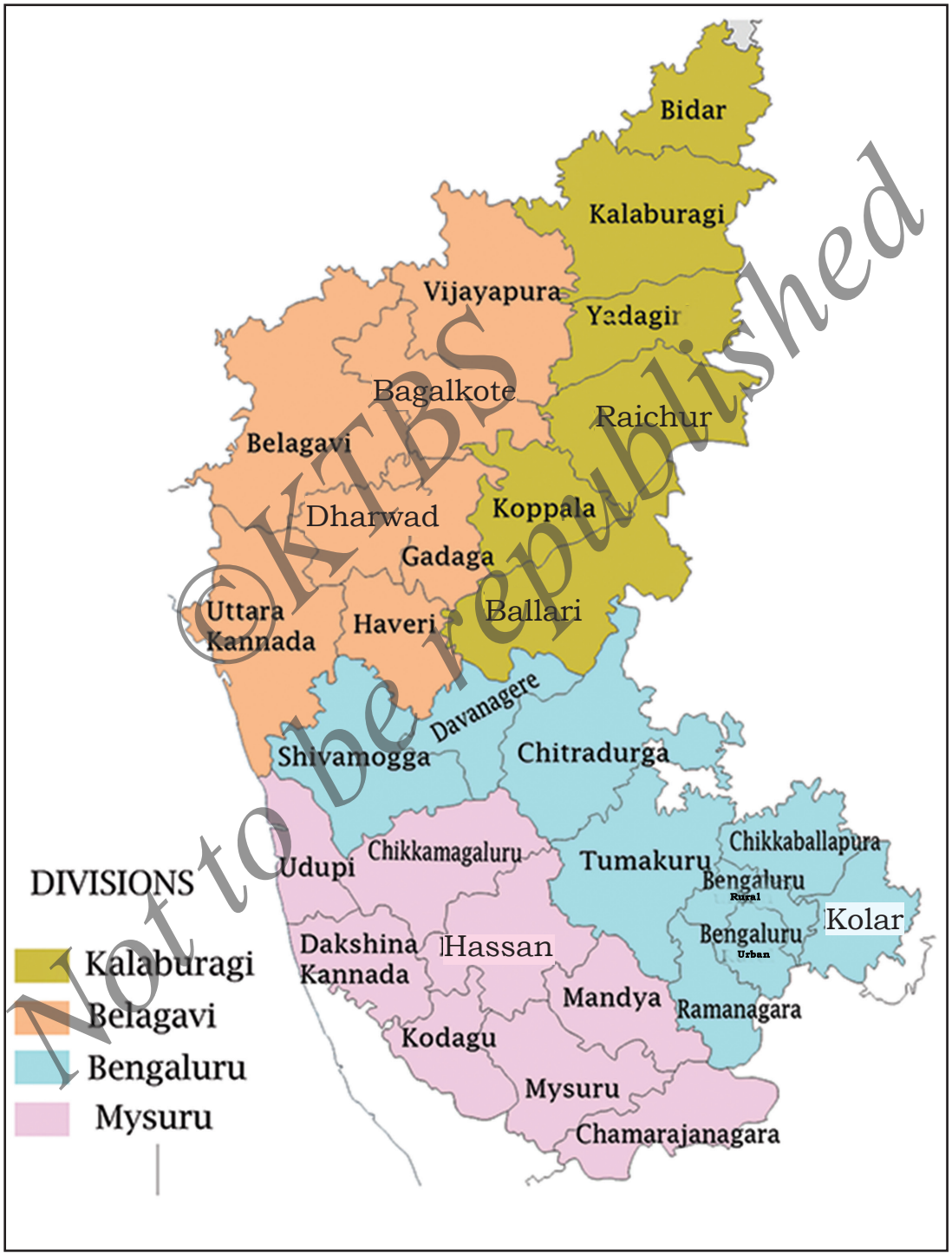
©KTBS Not to be republished

1. The Administrative Divisions of Karnataka

Our land is Karnataka. Our state has a history of two thousand years. Many parts of our state have pre-historic stone age sites. Historians have identified such sites in the various parts of the state. The magnificent history of our state is further studied in higher classes by you. In this chapter, we shall study about the four administrative divisions of our state and their significance. We shall also learn about the districts in each division; the natural resources, agriculture, industries, education, literature, arts, tourist places and other aspects in detail. Various districts were formed during the British rule. In many instances, the district headquarters have got changed. Some districts were made smaller and some others have been extended. For instance, the Vijayapura district had 'Kaladagi' as its district headquarters. Later, it was shifted to 'Vijayapura'. Many new districts have been formed after the independence. Bigger districts have been divided to create smaller ones. In order to facilitate better administration, Karnataka is divided into four Revenue Divisions. They are: Bengaluru Division (Nine Districts), Mysuru Division (Eight Districts), Belagavi Division (Seven Districts) and Kalburagi Division (six districts); thirty districts in total. Each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, and the division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner. We shall know about the districts; their uniqueness, natural resources, agriculture, industries, rivers, resources, crops, forests, climate, art, literature, folklore, sports, festivals and fairs in brief.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Bengaluru Division



©KTBS Not to be republished

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is one of the Administrative Divisions of Karnataka. There are nine Districts in Bengaluru Division – Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagara, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Shivamogga. This Division is in the Southern part of Karnataka.



District wise map of Bengaluru Division

©KTBS Not to be republished

History

Bengaluru has a history as rich as Karnataka. The earliest rulers were from the Ganga Dynasty. Kuvalalapura was their capital (the present Kolar). After the decline of the Gangas, the area came under the rule of Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar Kings, Marathas, Mysuru Kings and Bijapur's Adil Shahi. During the rule of Vijayanagar Empire 'Palegara'

or Administrative Cheiftains were appointed to administer different regions. These regions were called 'Palepattu'. Palegaras were the leaders/nayaks and reported to the Vijayanagar Kings. They had to submit tax and gifts to the king. Some of the important 'Palepattus' were Keladi, Chitradurga, Yelahanka and Chikkaballapura.

Answer the following questions

1. Name any three kingdoms of ancient Karnataka?
2. How many districts are there in Bengaluru Division?
3. Name any two Palepattus, who ruled in this division.

Natural resources

Resources obtained from nature are called as Natural Resources. Rivers, Forests, Waterfalls, Animals, Soil, minerals are the resources provided to us by Nature. Bengaluru division has Tropical Monsoon climate. The climate of all the districts is not similar. Kolar has the hot climate whereas Shivamogga region gets highest rainfall. But, Chitradurga receives lowest rainfall. The remaining districts Tumakuru, Davanagere, Ramanagara, and Chikkaballapura receive moderate rainfall.

Many of the rivers in this division originate in the Western Ghats. Some of the important rivers are Uttara Pinakini, Dakshina Pinakini, Vedavathi, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Sharavathi, Varada and others. River Sharavathi flows in the western direction. World famous Jogfalls is in Shivamogga district. Water falls named Muthyalamadu is in Bengaluru district. Gajanur and Tunga dams are in Shivamogga. This division has numerous tanks. Mysuru Kings have constructed many dams. Vanivilas dam is one such irrigation project. This is in Hiriyur taluk of Chitradurga. Another dam is at Markonahalli of Tumakuru district.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Many of our rivers have dried out due to environmental pollution, deforestation, uncontrolled urbanization and many other reasons. Many rivers of Bengaluru Urban district are on the verge of extinction. As a result, severe scarcity of water is there. There is an urgent need to protect the water sources like tanks and save underground water.

This division has many mineral deposits. The most productive gold mines of the country are in Karnataka, and Kolar Gold Mine is famous among all. But, the gold deposit of this mine is exhausted. Iron ore deposits are found in Chitradurga and Tumakuru districts. Chitradurga also has copper ore deposits. It is said that mineral necessary for atomic energy production is available in Chitradurga district.

Answer the following questions

1. What are Natural Resources? Give examples.
2. Which district in Bengaluru division recieves the highest rainfall?
3. State the reasons for scarcity of water in Bengaluru division.
4. Name any two water falls in Bengaluru Division.

Forests, Wild Animals and National Parks

Shivamogga has the **dense** forest cover in Bengaluru Division. The forest cover of Bengaluru Urban district is the least. The districts of this division have forests ranging from Evergreen forests to Deciduous forests. The Sahyadri mountain range passes on the borders of Shivamogga district. These forests have Bamboo, Banyan, Tamarind, Sandalwood, Dindiga, Teak, Jali, Mango and Neem trees. Minor forest produce has been the means of livelihood for many people. The tallest mountain in this division is Halurameshwara

©KTBS Not to be republished

gudda in Chitradurga district. Other famous mountains are Kavaledurga, Chandragutthi, kodachadri and Nandidurga.

This division has many wild animals. Wildcat, Tiger, Leopard, Bison, Wild Pig, Deer, Bear and wolf are some of the important wild animals. For the protection of the forest and animals, many Forest Reserves, Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks have been set up. Some of these are – Jogimatti Forest Reserve in Chitradurga, Bannerghatta National Park in Bengaluru; Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary, Sharavathi Wild Life Sanctuary, Shettyhalli Wild Life Sanctuary, Gudavi Bird Sanctuary and Mandagadde Bird Sanctuary in Shivamogga, Kaggaladu Bird Sanctuary in Tumakuru, Ramadevara betta Vulture Sanctuary in Ramanagara, Jayamangali blackbuck sanctuary in Tumakuru.

Children, do you want to see wild animals like tiger, bear, elephant, deer and other animals in the forest? If so, do visit the Wild Life Sanctuaries and Bird Sanctuaries present in your division and enjoy seeing those wild animals in their natural environment.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Tiger - Bannerughatta National Park

Answer the following questions

1. In which district is Bannerghatta National Park?
2. Name the highest mountain in Bengaluru Division
3. Name any two Bird Sanctuaries in Bengaluru Division.
4. Which bird does the Bird Sanctuary of Ramanagara protect?

Agriculture and Growth of Industries

Agriculture is the main occupation of people in Bengaluru division. This division has more dry land agriculture. The agricultural activity is rain dependent. Shivamogga district is well irrigated. This division has sand mixed red soil. Black soil is also available in some parts. The main crops of this division are: Ragi, Maize, Paddy, Groundnuts, and various Pulses. Coconut, Arecanut, Cotton, Sugarcane and others. Mulberry, which is the backbone of silk industry, is cultivated in Bengaluru and Ramanagar districts. Fruits like Sapota, Papaya, Jackfruit, Orange and Banana are grown in this division.

Ragi and Rice are the major staple food in this division. Rotis made of Ragi and Rice are consumed more. The usage of Chapathis made out of Wheat flour is more in recent times. Sweets like Payasa, Holige, Kichadi, Shavige are consumed during festivals.

The Government has established Agricultural Produce Markets in all the taluk and district headquarters. Here, the farmers can sell their produces directly. The government has also established Granaries or warehouses in all the district and taluk headquarters. The farmers can store their produce here.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Sir. M. Vishveshwaraiah

Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah is the founder of our state's industrial sector. He implemented the forethought of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV- "If we don't establish industries now, we cannot attain progress". Big industries have been established in places like Bengaluru, Bhadravathi, Tumakuru, Shivamogga and other places. Bengaluru is the most important industrial place in India. There is an Iron and Steel industry in Bhadravathi of Shivamogga district. It was established in the year 1923. It is now called as 'Vishveshwaraiah Iron and Steel Industries Limited'. There is a paper production factory here. It was established in 1936. The first cement factory of the state was established in Bhadravathi. The Birla Cement Factory is in Ammasandra of Tumakuru district. Bengaluru is known for Information Technology and Biotechnology industries. Industries are the main source of employment.

Karnataka is ranked second in the export of garments in India. The government has established Apparel Parks in cities like Doddaballapur, Anekal to promote the production of readymade garments. Industries like Aeronautics, Electronics, Information Technology and Biotechnology are active in Bengaluru. Some of these industries are public companies and many are private companies.

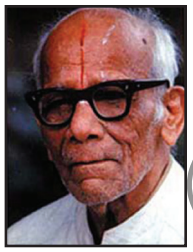
Answer the following questions

1. Name the important crops of Bengaluru division.
2. For which industry, Mulberry is an important raw material?
3. In which year, the Iron and Steel factory in Bhadravathi was established?
4. Which cities of Bengaluru Division have Apparel Parks?

©KTBS Not to be republished

Art, Literature, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

Three writers from Bengaluru Division have received the prestigious 'Jnanapita Award' given in the field of literature. They are: National Poet Kuvempu (K.V.Puttappa), Masthi Venkatesha Iyengar and U.R. Ananthamurthy. This is an indication of the literary achievements achieved by the Bengaluru Division. This division is known for its art and literature since ancient times. Akkamahadevi and Allamaprabhu, who contributed immensely to the twelfth century Vachana literature are from Balligavi of Shivamogga district. Similarly, Shripadarayaru, Purandaradasuru and other who were part of Dasa Parampare are from this division.



Masti Venkatesh Iyengar



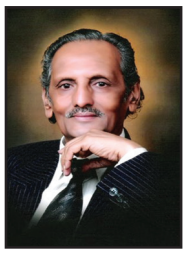
Kuvempu



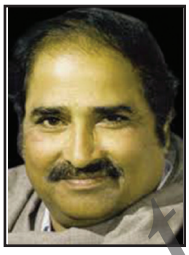
U.R. Ananthamurthy



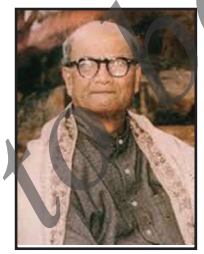
G.S. Shivarudrappa



Nisar Ahmed



P. Lankesh



D.V. Gundappa



Anupama Niranjana



M.K. Indira



Na. D'Souza

The modern literature has been enriched by the following writers of this division: Kuvempu, D.V.Gundappa (DVG), Masthi Venkatesha Iyengar, P.Lankesh, Nisar Ahamed, T.P.Kailasam, M.K. Indira, Tarasu, Dr. Anupama Niranjana, Ha.Ma. Nayak, M.V.Seetharamaiah, B.G.L. Swamy, K.V.Subbanna, U.R. Ananthamurthy, Baraguru Ramachandrappa, centinarian Venkatasubbaiah, G.S. Shivarudrappa, Dalit poet Siddalingaiah, Dr. D.R. Nagaraja,

©KTBS Not to be republished

Ki. Rom. Nagaraja, Na. D'Souza, Kotaganahalli Ramaiah, K.B.Siddaiah, Dodda Rangegowda, Prathibha Nandakumar and others.

The achievement of this division in theatre field is equally notable like that in literature. The name of Gubbi Veeranna has remained eternal in the history of Karnataka theatre. He had titles like 'Natakarathna', 'Nataka Sarvabhouma'. The theatre company established by him, 'Gubbi Theatre Company' has completed one hundred years. Another name of importance is that of 'Subbaiah Naidu' in the history of Karnataka theatre. He was the hero of the first Kannada talkie Movie 'Sathi Sulochana'. The contributions of K. Hirannaiah and his son master Hirannaiah, known for their cultured comedy, are notable. Smt. Mayarao, who contributed immensely in the field of dance, is from Bengaluru. She is a famous dancer and also opened a school of dance, 'Natya Saraswathi' to teach and has trained numerous dancers. Now, Bengaluru, is an important centre of cinema industry. The film industry is growing positively due to the contributions from personalities like Dr. Rajkumar. Actors like Dr. Vishnuvardhan, Shankarnag and others are worthy of memory. New wave films have also contributed immensely these days.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Dr. Rajkumar



Dr. Vishnuvardhan



Shankarnag



Mayarao



Subbaiah Naidu



Gubbi Veeranna



Janapada Loka

This division is also known for folklore and folk art. The famous folklore expert and writer Dr. H.L.Nagegowda has established a folklore centre 'Janapada Loka' in Ramanagar District. It is a wonderful folklore museum. Many art crafts belonging to various folk arts, literature, theatre, are displayed here.

The following are the famous folk arts of Bengaluru Division:



Karaga Utsava



Venkatappa Art Gallery

The 'Karaga Festival' that takes place every year in Bengaluru is a folk art. 'Somana Kunitha' which is famous in South Karnataka, is another folk art. 'Mudalapalya Yakshagana' is the famous folk theatre of this division. 'Garudi Kunitha', 'Dollu Kunitha', 'Kamsale Kunitha' and others are

©KTBS not to be republished

the famous folk arts. The contributions of R.S. Naidu, Rumale Chennabasavaiah, Venkatappa in the field of visual art are unique.

Answer the following questions

1. Name the three recipients of Jnanapeeta Award from Bengaluru division.
2. Who established the folklore museum 'Janapada loka'?
3. Which folklore form/kunitha takes place every year in Bengaluru?

Education and Health

Bengaluru Division has achieved immensely in the field of Education. Two recipients of Bharat Ratna Award, the highest civilian honour of India, are from Kolar district of Bengaluru Division. They are Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah and Prof. C.N.R Rao. Sir C.V. Raman, the Nobel winning physicist, conducted his research in Bengaluru.



Sri Balagangadhranatha Swamiji

Bengaluru is an important centre of education. There are many famous public and private universities in this division. Apart from these, there are many central research and scientific laboratories too. Tumakuru, Bengaluru, Shivamogga and Davanagere have universities. There is an Agriculutral University in Bengaluru. The government is encouraging primary education since pre-independence period. Many religious institutions are providing education.

Siddhaganga Mutt, a religious institution, is providing food and education to thousands of students under the leadership

©KTBS Not to be republished

of Sri Shivakumara Swamiji. Another Mutt Adichunchanagiri is being developed by Sri Balagangadharanatha Swamiji and it is still providing education in the field of basic and professional education. The contribution of Murugharajendra Mutt and Sirigere Taralabalu Mutt of Chitradurga are notable. Most of the districts of this division have engineering colleges and Medical colleges.



Sri Shivakumara swamiji



Siddaganga mutt

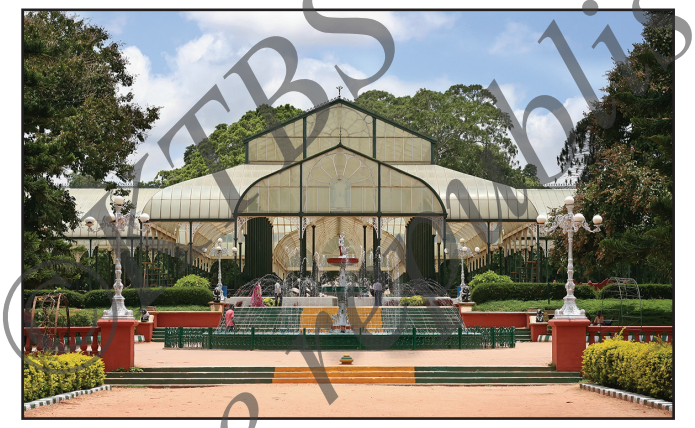
Bengaluru division has achieved considerable progress in the field of health. It has contained contagious diseases. Infant death rates have been reduced drastically. Small pox and polio have been eradicated completely. Monkey disease prevalent in the forest regions of Shivamogga has also been eradicated. In spite of all these efforts, children and women in rural areas are still malnourished. In rural areas primary health centers and health sub centers provide needed medical facilities. Every district center has a well equipped district hospital. Bigger towns/villages have Community Health Centers. Taluk centers have taluk hospitals. The government has established Primary Health Centres which function 24x7 to ensure safe delivery. Mobile Health Facilities are there to provide better facilities to pregnant women.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Name the disease which is prevalent in the forest areas of Shivamogga.
2. Name two Bengalureans who are the recipients of Bharat Ratna Award.
3. What is the name of the hospital established in rural areas by the government?

Cultural Resources



Lalbagh

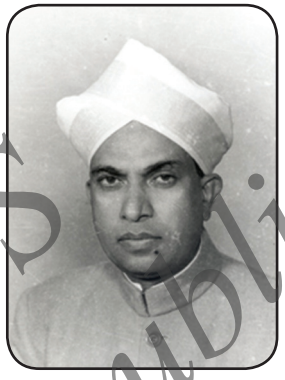
Bengaluru division is very rich culturally. It is rich with forests, wild animals, rivers, valleys, religious places, tourist centres, cultural festivals and others. Political stalwarts have also contributed to the development of the state. The Chief Architect of Karnataka Integration, Kengal Hanumanthaiah is from this division. The **Vidhana Soudha** building was built during his tenure as the Chief Minister. Another pioneer of Karnataka Integration Movement, S.Nijalingappa, also undertook many important programmes aimed at building a strong state. Shantaveri Gopal Gowda, who laid the solid foundation of Socialist Movement in Karnataka, is from Shivamogga district. Salumarada Thimmakka, is the synonym for environment protection. Anil Kumble has contributed

© DTBS Not to be republished

immensely to Cricket. B.K.S Iyengar and Shri Ragavendra Swamiji from Malladihalli, who have contributed notably in the field of Yoga, are from this division. There are many scenic places in this division.

Freedom Fighters

Many prudent people from the Bengaluru division had taken part in the National Freedom Struggle. K.C. Reddy, the first Chief Minister of Mysuru state, the second Chief Minister Kengal Hanumanthaiah, another Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa, Socialist leader Shantaveri Gopala Gowda, Kadidal Manjappa, Thi. Tha. Sharma, Bageerathamma and many others had participated in the freedom struggle. Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa were also the architects of Karnataka Integration Movement. You will come to know more about these in the next chapters.



Kengal Hanumanthaiah



S. Nijalingappa

©KTBS Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Name the first Chief Minister of Mysuru state
2. Name two architects of Karnataka Integration.

Uniqueness of this Division

Bengaluru Division has nine districts as mentioned earlier. Each district has its own significance. Ramanagara(2007), Chikkaballapura (2007) and Davanagere(1997) districts of this division are newly formed districts.

Bengaluru Urban district

Bengaluru is the capital city of Karnataka. Vidhanasoudha, the administrative centre of Karnataka State Government is in Bengaluru. The High Court of the State is also here. Lalbagh and Cubbon Park that were established during the British rule are also in Bengaluru. Nandi Hills, a summer resort, is fifty kilometers from this city. Heavy public industries like HMT and BHEL are there. Private industries like Infosys, Biocon and others are present. There are four taluks in this district: Bengaluru North, Bengaluru South, Bengaluru East and Anekal. Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike oversees the administration of Bengaluru city. Many scenic spots are there in this district. Bannergatta National Park is a must see place for children. One can go on a safari here and watch freely roaming wild animals. A snake park is also present here.

Famous temples

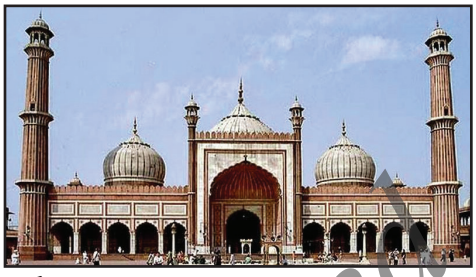


Tippu's palace

Many temples like Someshwara Temple of Ulsoor, Gavi Gangadhareshwar Temple which belongs to the period of Nada Prabhu Kempegowda's reign, Doddabasavanna temple, Dharmarayaswamy temple and Kote Venkataramana temple are the most important ones. There are many churches which are more than a century old. St. Andrews Church, St. Joseph Church are a few to name. Similarly, many Masjids that are sacred to Muslims are also there. Sangeen Jamia Masjid, Jumma Masjid and Jamia Masjid are important. Qadriya Masjid was built recently in 1981 and Bilal Masjid was built on Bannerghatta Road in 2015.

©KTBS Not to be republished





Vidhana Soudha **St. Mary's Church** **Jamia Masjid**

The Famous Churches of Bengaluru City: St. Mary's Basilica, St. Mark's Cathedral, Infant Jesus church and St. Francis Xavier Cathedral.

Bengaluru Rural District

This district came into existence in 1986. There are four taluks in this district: Nelamangala, Doddaballapura, Devanahalli and Hoskote. Shivagange in Nelamangala taluk is a famous religious place. Kempegowda international airport is in Devanahalli.

Ramanagara District

This district was formed on 23rd August, 2007. There are four taluks:– Channapatna, Kanakapura, Ramanagara and Magadi. This district is the fastest growing industrial hub of Karnataka. The Bidadi Industrial Centre is one of the prominent industrial centres of the state. There are thousands of medium and small scale industries that are operating here. This district is known for two products: Channapatna Wooden Toys and Silk.





Channapatna Toys

©KTBS Not to be republished

Chikkaballapura District



Kaiwara Thaathaiah



Kaiwara Temple



Vidurashwatha (Veera Soudha)



Nandi Durga

Kolar District was divided to create Chikkaballapura District. It was formed on November 10, 2007. There are six taluks in this district. They are: Chikkaballapura, Gowribidanuru, Bagepalli, Shidlagatta, Gudibande and Chintamani. Nandi durga is a known hill station. Temples of Yoganandeeshwara and Boghanandeeshwara are here. Kaiwara of Chintamani, is a place known for a mystic 'Thaathaiah'. Vidurashwatha, is a historical place present in Gowribidanuru taluk. In 1938, flag satyagraha was held against the British. A memorial is built here in memory of that event. Nidumamidi Mutt of Bagepalli is well known. Shidlagatta is a known business centre. It is famous for its silk business.

Kolar District



Antharagange



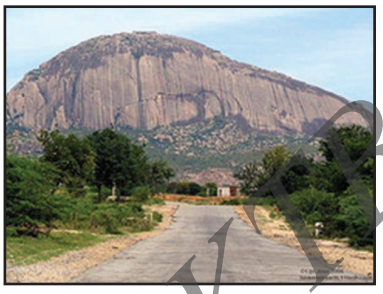
Hyder Ali Dargah

The moment one hears the word Kolar, the Gold Mines are remembered. Unfortunately, the Gold Mines were closed down during 2003. Bangarpete, Kolar, Mulabagilu, Malur and Shrinivaspura are the five taluks of Kolar. The main

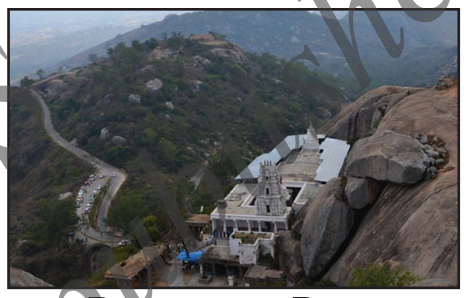
©KTBS Not to be republished

occupations of the people of this district are: Agriculture, Dairying, Floriculture and Silk production. This district is a dry land often prone to droughts. Chikkathirupathi of this district is a well known religious place. It has many tanks. Antharagange is an important historical place. Places like Hazarat Baba, Hyder Ali Dargah and Shripadarayara Brindavan are in Kolar district.

Tumakuru District



Ekashila betta, Madhugiri

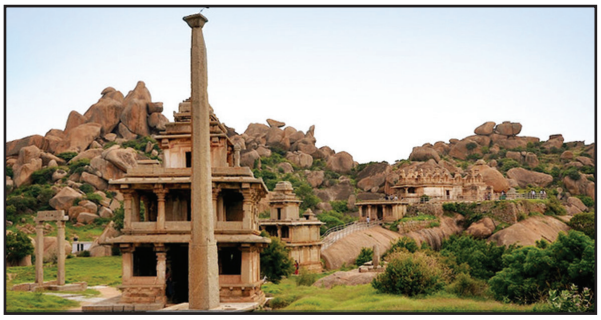


Devarayana Durga

Tumakuru District was formed in the year 1832. It is well known for its Coconut. It is one of the largest districts of our state. It has ten taluks. They are: Koratagere, Gubbi, Chikkanayakanahalli, Pavagada, Kunigal, Turuvekere, Tiptur, Madhugiri, Sira and Tumakuru. The district has many forts that were built by the Palegaras. The forts are in Madhugiri, Midigeshi, Nidugal, Devarayanadurga, Huliyurudurga and Sira. The district is known for its educational institutions. Free education and boarding facilities are given to thousands of students at Siddhaganga Mutt under the leadership of Shri Shivakumara Swamiji. Another important educational institution is 'Siddhartha Education Society'. A unique horse breeding station is present in Kunigal. The district is becoming an important industrial centre of the state. Madhugiri has a monolith hill which is the only one in Asia. Devarayanadurga is a famous place. There is a folk song on the tank of Kunigal. The Lakshmi Temple of Gorawanahalli of Korategere taluk is a famous temple.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Chitradurga District



Chitradurga Hill



Madakari Nayaka

Chitradurga is famous for its gigantic seven ringed fort. Inside the fort there are ponds and temples. Taluks of Chitradurga are: Chitradurga, Hiriyur, Challakere, Hosadurga, Holalkere and Molakalmuru. This district is known for its Palegaras. Madakari Nayaka was a famous Palegara. Onake Obavva, is another well known historical person. S Nijalingappa, Malladihalli Raghavendraswami, Talukina Venkannaiah, Tarasu, Shri. Shivamurthy Muruga sharanaru, Taralabalu swamiji, Kabiranandashram's Shivalinganandaswami and Jagalur Imamsaab are the few known personalities.

Davanagere District

Davanagere district was formed by dividing Chitradurga in 1997. A few parts of Shivamogga and Harappanahalli of Ballari district were added to the newly formed district of Davanagere. It has six taluks: Harihara, Harappanahalli, Channagiri, Honnali, Jagalur and Davanagere. Davanagere was known as the Manchester of Karnataka. During 1960s, it was famous for its textile production. But, due to lack of raw cotton the mills have been shut down. There are many sugar factories operating. Hundreds of food processing units are working in this district. It has also made name as the important education centre of the state. The wellknown Bapuji Education Institution is here. The biggest lake in South India

©KTBS Not to be republished

'Shanthi Sagar' is in Channagiri. It has a circumference of 64kms. The Harihareshwara temple from the Hoysala period is found in Harihara.



Shanthi Sagara

Shivamogga District



Jogfalls



Kuvempu home at Kuppalli

This is one of the famous districts of Karnataka. It is well known for its scenic beauty. There are six taluks – Thirthahalli, Sagara, Soraba, Bhadravathi, Shivamogga, Shikaripura and Hosanagara. It is called the rice granary of Karnataka. Tungabhadra, Sharavathi, Varada and Kumudvathi rivers

©KTBS Not to be republished

flow in this region. Shankarghatta is the home to Kuvempu University. Kuppalli, the birth place of Kuvempu is in Thirthalli taluk.It is now growing as a tourist center. Bhadravathi is growing as an industrial hub. The Sharavathi Hydro electric project and Varahi Hydroelectric project provide the most of the electricity needs of the state.

It is said Shivamogga was founded by Keladi rulers. There is an archaeological museum at Keladi. It is said the name Shivamogga is due to face resembling Lord Shiva. Jogfalls, the highest waterfalls in Asia is in Gerusoppa. There is a Bird Sanctuary in Gudavi of Soraba taluk. Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary is well known. Agumbe of Thirthahalli taluk receives highest rains. The Thripuranathakeshwara and Kedareshwara temples of Balligavi are famous. Keladi ruler Shivappa Nayaka had built a beautiful palace in Keladi. Kuvempu and Dr. U.R. Anathamurthy, the recepients of Jnanapeetha Award, are from Thirthahalli taluk of this district. National award winning singer Shivamogga Subbanna is from this district.

Answer the following questions

1. How many districts are there in Bengaluru Division?
2. South India's largest tank 'Shanthi Sagara' is in which district?
3. Which district in Bengaluru Division has more forest area?
4. Which district has a university named after the national poet Kuvempu?

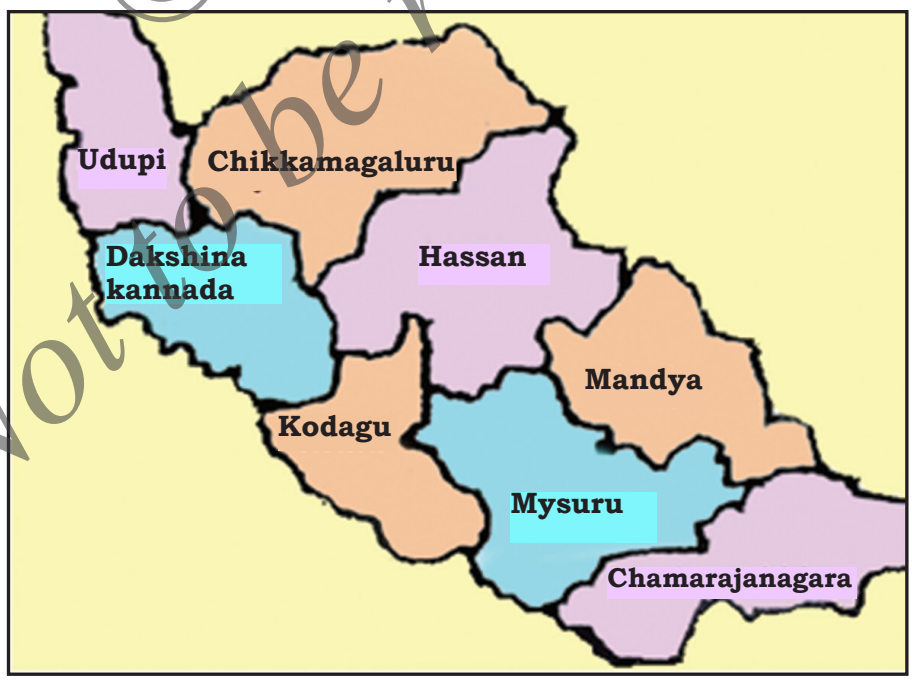
©KTBS Not to be republished

Activities

1. Visit Bannerghatta National Park and make a list of animals in the park, collect pictures of wild animals and prepare a report on them.
2. Make a list of important factories in Bengaluru and collect their pictures and prepare a report.

Mysuru Division

Mysuru is another administrative division of our state. Mysuru was the capital of the Wodeyar kings. There are eight districts: Mysuru, Mandya, Hassan, Chikkamagalur, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Chamarajanagara and Kodagu. The administrative center is Mysuru. Many of the rich districts of Karnataka are in this division. This division is famous for rivers, mountain ranges, forests, wild animals, coffee plantations, coasts and ports.



District wise map of Mysuru Division

©KTBS Not to be republished

History

The history of Mysuru begins with Gangas rule. Talakaadu was the capital of Gangas. Later Mysuru came under the rule of Cholas, Hoysalas and Vijayanagar Kings.

Mysuru was under the rule of Wodeyars for many centuries. For some years, it was also under the rule of Hyder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan. Mysuru is called Mahishanadu historically as well as mythologically. According to mythological stories, the Goddess Parvathi killed Mahishasura in the form of Chamundeshwari. The place where Mahisha was killed became Mysuru. Yaduraya was the first ruler of Wodeyar Dynasty. Chikkadevaraya Wodeyer is the most famous king. The kings who succeeded him were weak. Hyder Ali, who was the military general then, took over the administration. He and his son Tippu Sultan ruled Mysuru from 1761 to 1799. Tippu waged many wars against the Britishers. He negotiated with French to dethrone the British rule in India. He also undertook numerous people friendly measures in his state.



Tippu sulthan

Tippu died in a war against the Britishers in 1799. Then, the British handed over the administration back to Wodeyars. Britishers took over the administration again in 1831 due to weak administration. In 1881, the administration was given back to Wodeyars. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, under took many people friendly developmental measures in the beginning of twentieth century. He gave prominence to education, culture and irrigation. Mysuru witnessed marvelous development under the administration of Dewans Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah and Sir Mirza Ismail. The Mysuru Kingdom got integrated into the republic of India after the independence.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV



Sir. Mirza Ismail

The districts of this division also have history of being ruled by different dynasties. Kodagu was ruled by many dynasties. Haleri Dynasty ruled Kodagu from seventeenth century. Bidanuru was their capital. Doddaveerappa is the most famous king of this dynasty. Chikkaveeraraja was the last ruler. He was very weak. The British took advantage of this and took over the administration. Kodagu remained an independent state after Indian independence. In 1956, it got integrated into then Mysuru State. Keladi is another dynasty.

The coastal area of Karnataka is called 'Tulunadu'. Alupa Dynasty ruled over Tulunadu that includes the present Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts from 7th century to 14th century. Udayavara, Banavasi, Huncha and Mangalapura were the capitals of Alupas at different times. Many Palegaras ruled Tulunadu. Puttige's Choutas, Bangawadi's Bangaru, Karkala's Byravaru and Kasaragodu's Kumble Kings are well known.

The costal Karnataka was called Canara by the British. They took over this area in 1801. They divided coastal area into Uttara Kannada and Daksihna Kannada. Udupi district was created in 1997 by dividing Dakshina Kannada district.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. How many districts are there in Mysuru Division?
2. How did the name Mysuru come into being?
3. Name the Wodeyar King who contributed to the development of Mysuru Kingdom during early part of 20th century.
4. What name did the Britishers give to the coastal region of Karnataka?

Fill in the blanks

1. Dakshina Kannada was divided in the year _____ to create Udupi district.
2. _____ and _____ are the coastal districts of Mysuru Division.

Natural Resources

This Division has varied climate. The Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts of this division have coastal areas. Since, this division has coastal belt, mountain ranges and dense forests, the climate of this division is called as 'Rain based hot climate'. This division has extreme cold climate and moderate hot climate. The districts of Mysuru and Mandya have dry climate. The Udupi district of this division receives highest rainfall whereas the Mandya district receives the lowest rainfall. Since, the division has varied climatic conditions, mountain ranges, and forest varieties of crops are grown here. Ragi, Paddy, Greengram, Horsegram, Maize and other crops are grown here. Coffee, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Areca nut, Cardamom, Orange, Cashewnuts and others are the major commercial crops. The first coffee in India was cultivated in Chikkamagaluru district. Betel leaves are grown in many parts of this division.

This division is rich with natural resources. There are many types of forests in Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru and

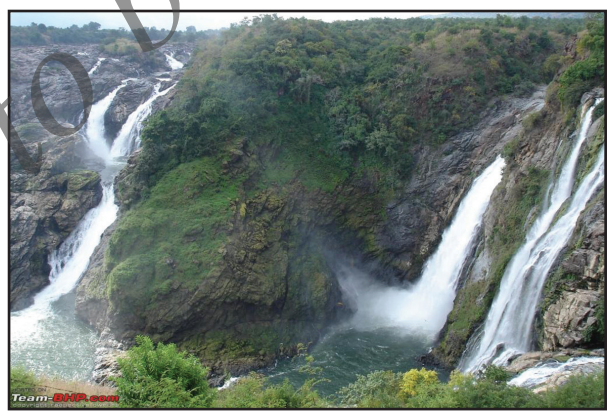
©KTBS Not to be republished

Chikkamagaluru districts. Teak, Sandalwood, Honge, Nandi, Mathi and other trees are available here. The forest of this division are known for their quality minor forest produces like Honey, adhesive, wild berries and others.

This division has many small and big mountains. Subramanya Hill, Himavad Gopalaswamy Hill, Male mahadeshwara Hill, Biligirirangana Hill, Mullaiahnagiri, Kemmannugundi, Chamundi Hill, Chandragiri and Indiragiri of Shravanabelagola are few known ones.

The Mysuru division is known for its dense forests and also famous for its vast biodiversity. Tiger, Leopard, Wild dogs, Deer, Fox, Bison, Snakes and other wild animals are present in these forests. The Bannur Sheep of Mandya district is very famous.

The following are the famous rivers of this division: Cauvery, Hemavathi, Harangi, Nethravathi, Kumaradhara, Vedavathi, Kapila, Yagachi and Gangoli. There are many waterfalls too. They are: Gaganachukki, Bharachukki, Abbe falls, Irupu falls, Hebbe falls and others.



Gaganachukki-Bharachukki waterfalls

Bauxites, Felsite, Chromite Limestone, Manganese, Granite are the major minerals available in Mysuru Division. Felsite is available only in Mysuru district. The coastal districts of Udupi

©KTBS Not to be republished

and Dakshina Kannada are known for their fishing and have many ports. Processed fish is exported in these districts. This has become the source of income for thousands of fishermen. Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Mysuru districts have become the centres of timber trade.



Fishing in Coastal Area

©KTBS not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Name any two famous rivers in this division.
2. Name the districts which receive heavy and low rainfall in this division.
3. Name any two minerals available in this division.
4. What is the major occupation of people in the coastal areas?

Forests, Wildlife, National Parks



Tribal Community

Mysuru is a land of forests. Mysuru, Kodagu, Chikamagalur, and Hassan districts have dense forests. Bandipur, Nagarahole, Male Mahadeshwara betta, and Pushpagiri are famous forest areas. A variety of minor forest produce provide livelihood for many

tribals in this division. The districts of Mysuru Division are home to many tribal communities. Jenukuruba is the biggest tribal community with highest population. They live in Mysuru and Chamarajanagar districts in large numbers. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi have Koraga tribal population and they are the most backward tribe. Malekudia tribals are found in Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada districts. Soliga tribe lives in Chamarajanagar district. Apart from these, Yarava, Hakkipikki, Halasa and Medara tribes are also present in this division.



Tiger **Elephant** **Indian Bison (Gaur)**

Tiger is our national animal. Tiger conservation project is in force in our state. Three Tiger Conservation Projects out of five projects of the state are in this division. Bandipur, Nagarahole and Bhadra are the three tiger projects of this division. Similarly, elephant protection projects are in force too. Elephants are killed for their tusks and tigers are killed for their skin. Elephant and Tiger protection projects are implemented to protect them from poaching. Karnataka has the highest number of tigers in India.

Mysuru Division has the highest number of wild life and bird sanctuaries in the state. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, Gudavi Bird Sanctuary, Kokkare Belluru Bird Santuaries are the major bird sanctuaries. Melukote Wildlife Santuary, Male Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary, and Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary are in this division. Rajivgandhi Nagarahole National Park is in Mysuru

©KTBS Not to be republished

district and Bandipur National Park is in Chamarajanagar district. Wild elephants are tamed using the technique called 'Kedda Operation'.



Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

©KTBS Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Name any two famous forest areas in this division.
2. Name any two tribal groups living in this division.
3. Name any two bird and wildlife sanctuaries of this division.

Fill in the blanks

1. Our national animal is _____.
2. Wild elephants are tamed using _____ technique.

Agriculture and Industries

Agriculture is the life line of our people. The districts of Mysuru are no exception to this reality. Mysuru district is famous for Silk whereas Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Hassan are known for their Coffee Plantations. Mandya district is known for Sugarcane, whereas Udupi and Dakshina Kannada are known for Cashewnuts, Pepper, Rubber and

Cardamom. Agricultural activities are not only confined to crop cultivation only, but also they include dairying, poultry, sheep rearing and horticulture. Paddy, Ragi, Maize, various pulses are the major crops of this division. Tobacco, Coffee, Cashewnuts, Potato, Sugarcane, Cotton, Orange and Coconut are the major commercial crops.



Dairying

Four irrigation projects provide irrigation facilities to the districts of this division. They are: Krishnarajasagar, Harangi, Hemavathi and Kabini irrigation projects. In order to facilitate better agricultural practices, various agricultural colleges and farms have been established.

Mysuru, Mangaluru, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Mandya and Madikeri are the major industrial centres in this division. Industries like pharmaceutical industries, Coffee Curing industries, Food Processing industries, Fertilizer industries, Petroleum industries, chocolate producing industries like Campco, Sugar industries, Cement manufacturing industries are the major industries of Mysuru Division. Though the number of major industries is less in this division, thousands of small scale and medium scale industries are active here.

© KTBS Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Name two national parks in this division.
2. Name any six crops grown in this division.
3. Name any two irrigation projects in this division.
4. Name any three major occupations in this division.

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ district in Mysuru Division grows the more coffee.

Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

The Mysuru Division is rich in art, literature, theatre and dance. Mysuru is called as the 'Land of Art'. The coastal districts are known for their Yakshagana. It has achieved national and international recognition. Kamsale Kunitha, Choudike Kunitha, Veeragase Kunitha, Pata Kunitha, and Nandikolu are the famous folk dances. There are unique rituals like Huttari Habba of Kodagu, Bootharadhane and Kambala of coastal districts.



Mysuru Palace

The Mysuru Kingdom was always a patron of art, music and dance. Hence, Mysuru style of painting, dance and music evolved. A theatre repertory group Rangayana is in Mysuru and it is founded by the government. This repertory

©KTBS Not to be republished

produces and enacts plays throughout the year. The branches of Rangayana have been established at various parts of the state. There is a big auditorium 'Kalamandira' in Mysuru.



B M Sri



Devanur Mahadeva



Piteelu Chowdaiah



K S Narasimha Swamy



K.K. Hebbar



R.K. Narayan



General Cariappa



Devaraj Urs

The districts of Mysuru Division are also the places of many writers. R.K. Narayan is a famous English novelist from Mysuru. Raja Rao of Hassan is a famous English Novelist. Shivaram Karanth, the Jnanapita award recipient is from Dakshina Kannada. K.S. Narasimhaswamy who enriched the kannada lyrical poetry, is from Mysuru. Many writers from this division like Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, Dr. S.L.Byrappa, M. Gopala Krishna Adiga, B.M. Shrikantaiah, A.N. Murthyrao, Devanuru Mahadeva, Akbar Ali, Sara Abubakar, Alanahalli Krishna, Poornachandra Tejaswi, Kodagina Gowramma, Thirumalamba, Triveni, Niranjana and others enriched the

©KTBS Not to be republished

Kannada literary world. Musical giants like R.K.Srikantan, Veene Sheshanna, Piteelu Chowadaiah, Veene Doreswamy Iyengar, Kadri Gopalanath and others are from this division. Cartoonist R.K.Laxman, Muhammad Peer, the theatre artist, K.K. Hebbar, a known painter, B.V. Karanth who enriched theatre and cinema have contributed a lot to the Kannada and world culture. Pre modern writers like Sanchi Honnamma, Rathnakaravarni and Singaraya from Mysuru Division have enriched the cultural heritage of Kannada. The contribution of scientists like Rajaramana and U.R. Rao is noteworthy here. Devaraj Urus, the herbinger of social justice in Karnataka is from this division.



Huttari Habba, Kodagu

© KTBS Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Write the name of the harvest festival celebrated in Kodagu.
2. Where is Rangayana, the repertory theatre based at?

3. Name any two famous Kannada novelists of this division.
4. Name any two famous English Novelists of this division.

Education and Health care

Mysuru is an education center. It has better literacy rate. Education sector received good encouragement from the rulers of Mysuru. The University Of Mysore was established in 1915 and now is century old university. Many districts of this division have engineering and medical colleges. Mangalore University is there in Dakshina Kannada district. There are many private universities in this division. The Central Food Technology Research Institute is in Mysuru city. The Suttur Mutt has contributed a lot in the field of education.



Suttur Mutt

All the districts of this division have district hospitals. There are rural sub health centres in rural areas to provide medical care to rural people. Children are regularly vaccinated. To provide health care facilities to pregnant women health assistants and ASHA workers are available. This division has the lowest Child Mortality Rates. The life expectancy of people

©KTBS Not to be republished

is better. Maternal Mortality Rates are also lower. These are the indicators of better health status of people.



People being given Vaccination

Answer the following questions

1. Which university in Mysuru Division has celebrated one hundred years?
2. What is the name of the centers which provide health care in rural areas?
3. Name any two good health indicators.

Cultural Heritage

Mysuru Division is rich in cultural heritage. The nature is at her best in this division. This division is home to dense forests, rivers, diverse wild animals, **amazing** water falls, marvelous art and architecture, and good literature. While Mandya is famous for Sugar, Hassan and Chikkamagaluru are famous for Coffee. While coastal districts are famous for Yakshagana, Chamarajanagar is famous for 'Kamsale'. The temples of Somanathapura and Belur are known for their 'Madanika' idols, Gommateshwara, a monolith idol of Shravanabelagola belong to this division. Many temples of this division are known for their architecture and stone carvings. The districts of Mysuru division have huge potential for

©KTBS Not to be republished

tourism. River Cauvery is the life line of Karnataka. It orginates in Talakaveri of Kodagu district. This division has coastal line running into hundreds of kilometers. Fishery, ports, sea based adventure sports, educational institutions are seen here. In nutshell, Mysuru division is culturally rich division.



Gommateshwara, Shravanabelagola

Freedom Fighters

The districts of this division were at the helm of the freedom struggle. Khadi, which was closer to Gandhi, production centres in the form of cottage industries were widely available in this division. Kudmal Ranga Rao of Mangaluru, dedicated his life for the upliftment of untouchables. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, a staunch follower of Gandhiji, also worked for the upliftment of untouchables. H.C. Dasappa, Yashodara Dasappa, Karnad Sadashivarao, H.K.Veeranna Gowda, K.T. Bhasyam, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, K.V. Shankaregowda, K. Ramakrishna Karantha, C.M. Poonacha and others participated in the freedom struggle. Many were involved in the Karnataka Integration movement also. Like this, the districts of Mysuru have achieved national and international fame. The Mysuru Dasara Festival is popular internationally too.

© DSERT Not to be republished

Answer the following questions

1. Name any two English novelists from Mysuru Division.
2. Name any two freedom fighters who fought against untouchability.
3. What is Shravanabelagola famous for?
4. Name any four freedom fighters.

Fill in the blanks

1. River Cauvery originates from _____ in Kodagu district.
2. Kudmal Ranga Rao dedicated his life for the upliftment of _____
3. Internationally acclaimed _____ festival is celebrated in Mysuru
4. _____ and _____districts of Mysuru Division have ports.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Districts

In this section, a brief introduction to all districts are given. Various aspects to each districts like their uniqueness, their agriculture, industries, tourist places and important personalities are discussed here.

Mysuru District



St. Philomena church Mysuru

Mysuru was the capital city of erstwhile Mysuru rulers. Though it has lost the status of capital city, it still remains the Cultural Capital of our state. University of Mysore is the oldest university of our state. The annual Dasara festival celebrated here is known internationally too. Many

monuments, palaces, churches, temples that represent our heritage are here. Chamundi Hill and Nandi idol on the hill are the major attraction in this city. Somanathapura, Nanjangud, Talakaadu, Gomatagiri of Bettaduru, along with Khadi production centres attract thousand of tourists every year. The animals present in the zoo attract elders and children alike. There is a Railway Museum. A Folklore Museum, the biggest one in Asia, is also present here. Brindavan Gardens is there as a part of KRS Dam. Bylakuppe of Piriyapatna taluk has housed Tibetan refugees. The Buddha Vihara of Bylakuppe is world famous. Our state was called 'Mysuru State' till 1973.



Jagan Mohana Palace



Chamundi Hill



Buddha Vihara of Bylukuppe

Chamarajanagara District

Chamarajanagar was known as Arikutara. It was named Chamarajanagar by Krishanaraja Wodeyar III in the memory of his father Chamaraja Wodeyar who was born here. The Chamarajeshwara Temple was built in his memory. The district is famous for Mulberry cultivation and production of Silkworm Cocoons. Now the area of cultivation under Mulberry is less.

Bandipur National Park is in Gundlupete taluk of this district. Visitors can see wild animals like Tiger, Leopard and other wild animals. Apart from this, Biligirirangana betta wild life sanctuary is also there. There is a temple of Biligiriranga on Biligiriranganabetta. Male Mahadeshwara Hills and Himavad Gopalaswamy Hills are the well known temples of this district.

© DTBS Not to be republished



Male Mahadeshwara Temple



Bandipur

Many religious centres are there in this district. There are many sacred graves of Veerashaiva spiritual leaders in Haradanahalli. Kollegal, an important place of this district, is known for its silk weaving. In Chikkallur of Kollegal taluk, the sacred grave of Siddappaji is present. There is Bandahalli Dargah in Sathegala. The famous Hogenakal waterfalls is present here. The sacred grave of famous Kannada poet Shadaksharadeva is in Yelandur taluk of this district.

Hassan District



Chennakeshava temple, Belur

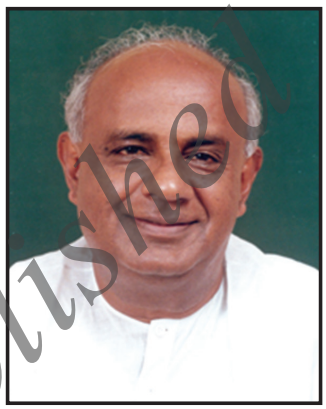


Hoysaleshwara temple, Halebidu

The name Hassan has come from the temple 'Hasanamba'. The temple is opened once in a year for public visits. The temples of this district are famous for Hoysala architecture. Villages like Gorur and Mosale are famous. The Chennakeshava temple on the banks of the river Yagachi in Belur is known for its beautiful carvings. Belur was called Velapuri. Kedareshwara and Hoysaleshwara temples are in Halebeedu.

©KTBS Not to be republished

These temples have a history of more than thousand years. This place was called Dwarasamudra. Another marvelous place of this district is 'Shravanabelagola'. A monolith statue of Bahubali which is one thousand years old is here. Its height is fifty eight feet. Mahamastakabisheka (ritual bathing of the idol) takes place once in twelve years. This ritual attracts visitors from national and international places. The railway line between Hassan and Mangaluru has fifty eight tunnels. Traveling in this line itself is adventurous. Shri. H.D. Devegowda, the first Prime Minister from Karnataka, is from this district.



H.D. Devegowda

Chikkamagalur District

Sharadadevi temple on the banks of river Tunga was established by Adishankaracharya. Chikkamagalur city is 1034 metres above sea level. It has a pleasant climate. The district is part of hilly areas known as 'Malenadu'. It has dense forests. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is in this district. It is also called 'Muthodi Animal Sanctuary'. Apart from this, Ulavi Bird Sanctuary is also there. St. Andrews Church which was built in the nineteenth century is there. The famous Jamia Masjid is also there. Kemmanugundi has evergreen forest cover. It has many waterfalls and its 1400 metres above mean sea level. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV had built a bungalow to stay during summer season. Scenic spots like Abbey waterfalls, Mullayanagiri and Kalhathagiri are there. This is a major tourist place. A rose garden of more than thousand five hundred varieties is also there. The Baba budanagiri which is in the Western Ghats is also called as 'Chandradrona Parvatha'. The Dargah of Sufi saint Bababudan is here. It is said that he introduced Coffee to India.

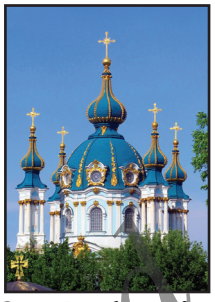
©KTBS Not to be republished



Sharadadevi Temple Shringeri



Bababudangiri Dargah



St. Andrew's church

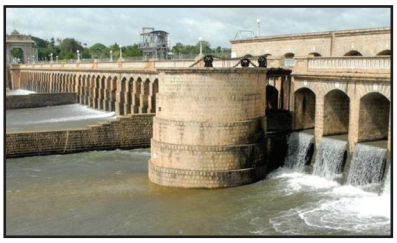
Devanooru, the birth place of Kannada's famous poet Lakshmeesha is in this district. His Jaimini Bharata is Kannada's most popular book. The rivers Tungabhadra, Hemavathi, Nethravathi and Vedavathi are born in this district.

Mandya district

Mandya district was formed in the year 1938 by dividing Mysuru district. It is said that Sage Mandavya did penance here, which in turn gave the name Mandya. Sugarcane and Paddy are the main crops of this district. India's first big sugar factory was started here in the year 1933. The district has numerous rice mills. In order to encourage agriculture, government has established Agricultural research station at Gundalu in 1951. At shivalli, there is a seed production centre.

Srirangapatna of this district is a historical and religious centre. This was the capital city of Wodeyar dynasty till British took over it in the year 1799. There are many Masjids, arms depots and fort constructed by Tippu Sultan in this place. The tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan are in Gumbaz. Dariya Daulat, the summer palace of Tippu Sultan is a major tourist attraction.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Krishnarajasagara dam



Srirangapatna Temple



Dariya Daulat Bagh

This city is on the banks of river Cauvery. Sriranganatha is the patron God of this town. The temple of Sriranganatha is established in a spacious place. The temples of Sriranganatha are there in all the three islands created by river Cauvery. The first temple is in Srirangapatna, the second is in Shivanasamudra and the third temple is in Srirangam of Tamilnadu. The Paschimavahini is sacred to all Hindus. Apart from this, Adinath Thirthankara's basadhi is also there. A church is there in Ganjam that was built by Abbey Dubios. This town is a centre of bullock cart production.

Boppegowdanapura, the village where the sacred grave of Manteswamy is present; Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, Pandavapura, Melukote, Shivanasamudra which has Gagana chukki waterfalls, and Adichunchanagiri are some of the interesting places of this district. The Adichunchanagiri mutt runs schools and colleges. A Sanskrit school established in 1854 is in Melukote. Parakala Mutt, Ahobala Mutt and Yathiraja Mutt are there in Melukote.

Krishnarajsagara Dam is the lifeline of Mandya district. This dam is built across river Cavery provides irrigation facility to the districts of Mandya and Mysuru. This was built under the guidance of Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah. It is named after Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, who was instrumental in its construction. It was built in 1932. This is not only an irrigation dam. It also provides drinking water to the cities of Mysuru

©KTBS Not to be republished

and Bengaluru. There is another dam across river Cauvery at Salem in Tamilnadu.

Kodagu district

Kodagu is famous as the Kashmir of Karnataka. After the decline of Keladi rulers, Haleri Kings ruled Kodagu from 1600 to 1834. The Britishers took over the kingdom in 1834. Kodagu was merged with Karnataka state in 1956. This district is a hilly area. The customary attire of these people is unique. Huttari, a festival of harvest, is celebrated during harvest season.



Church at Virajpet

Kodagu is a famous tourist place. Talakaveri, the birth place of river Cauvery, Abbey waterfalls, Irupu waterfalls, Dubare Elephant camp are known tourist spots. Kodagu is next to Chikkamagaluru in Coffee production in India. It is the smallest district in Karnataka. It has three taluks. Kodavas form major part of the population. Tribes like Kudiya, Malekudiya along with Muslims and Christians form the remaining part of the population. The Church in Virajpet is attractive.

Dakshina Kannada district

This is a famous coastal district. It has a popular port. This aids in the export and import business. Fishing, rolling beedies, processing of cashewnuts and agriculture are the major occupations of people. The coastal area was once a part of Madras state. But, Britishers divided Canara into Dakshina

©KTBS Not to be republished

Kannada and Uttara Kannada in 1860. Dakshina Kannada remained with the Madras state, whereas the Uttara Kannada was made part of Bombay region. These districts became part of Karnataka in 1956.

Dakshina Kannada is divided into two geographical areas. The coastal belt which includes Mangaluru and Bantwala taluks, the hilly area that includes Puttur, Belthangady and Sulya taluks. This is a major commercial centre. Panambur Port is known for the export business. Nava Mangaluru port is built here. There is an international airport in **Bajpe** of Mangaluru.



Thousand Pillar Temple, Moodabidre



Manjunatha Temple, Dharmasthala



Jumma Masjid, Ullal



Saint Aloysius church

Nethravathi, Payaswini and Kumaradhara are the major rivers of this district.

© KTBS Not to be republished

The district has many religious centres. A monolithic Gommateshwara idol is in Venuru. Shri Majunatha temple is there. Moodabidre is a famous Jain religious centre. There are many basadis here. Dharmasthala is a popular religious place. The Durgaparameshwari temple of Katilu is very popular. Gokaranatheshwara temple of Kudroli is another known religious centre. Apart from these, St. Aloysius Church and Milagres church are well known. The Jumma Masjid of Ullala is a place of reverence for Muslims.

The Nisargadhama of Pilikula is established in more than 350 acres of land. Dr. Shivaram karanth biopark is housed here. Folklore museum, science centre and architecture centre are also here and are attracting children and elders alike.

This district is known for Nagaraadhane (worship of snakes), Kambala, Bhoothakola and other various rituals. This district is an important education centre of the state. Mangaluru, Surathkal and Sulya have become important education centres of the district. There are many research centres here. There are many beautiful beaches in this district which attract many tourists.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Udupi district



Sri Krishna Temple, Udupi



Karkala Gommata



St. Lawrence Church

Udupi district was formed in 1997 by dividing Dakshina Kannada district. The **Arabian** Sea is to the West and Eastern

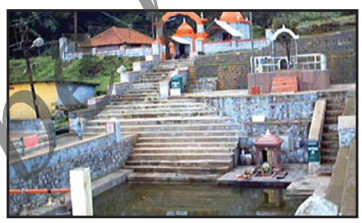
Ghats is there to the East of the district. Udupi has arecanut and coconut groves along with paddy fields. The temple of Krishna is here. It is said that, the idol of Shri Krishna was installed by the Dwaita philosopher Madhvacharya. It is also said that Lord Krishna turned on his own from the East to the West direction to provide a view to Kanakadasa. The spot where this view was given is called as 'Kanakana Kindi'. The temple Mookambika is on Kodachadri hills. The forty two feet idol of Gommateshwara of karkala is also popular.

Rastrakavi Govinda Pai research centre is in Udupi. Malpe, Manipal, Kundapur, Mandarthi, Kota, Kapu, Barkur, Maravanthe are some of the popular places. Manipal is evolving as a major educational centre. Barkur was once a famous port city. Business was carried out here by Dutch and Portuguese. Paddy, Coconut, Arecanut and Cashewnut are the major crops of this district. Malpe is an all season fishing port. St.Mary's island is a popular island.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Mysuru University



Talakaveri



Mangaluru Port

Answer the following questions

1. Make a list of commercial crops grown in Mysuru Division.
2. Name two ports in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts.
3. Name the places which have Gommateshwara statues in this division.
4. Where does river Cauvery originate?

Activities

1. Make a list of ancient temples in this division along with the kings/kingdoms who constructed these temples. Collect pictures.
2. Make a list of Gommateshwara statues in different districts. You collect information on the height of these idols. Prepare a report with pictures of the statues.

****

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 3	PRE-HISTORIC SOCIETY

Introduction

In this lesson the difference between the Historic Period and the Prehistoric Period is made clear. The origin of Earth and development of living beings is explained. Changes that gradually appeared in the life of human beings in different ages like Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Iron Age are noted here.

Competencies:

1] To understand the role of 'script' or 'writings' in the classification of history.

2] To understand the different stages of evolution on Earth.

3] To identify different stages of Stone Age and important locations.

4] To analyse the role of metals in the growth of civilization.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Generally, history may be divided into three major periods: Prehistoric Period, Protohistoric Period and Historic Period. In the history of human beings Prehistoric Period covers almost 99.9 percent but the available evidences to study that age are not abundant. Therefore the space given to Prehistoric Period in the history of mankind is very little. The criterion used to classify the above three periods is the availability of 'script or writings'. The period in which no record of 'writings' is found, is often considered as Prehistoric Period. (Ex: Stone Age) The period that has a record of writings but it is not understood by the succeeding ages, is known as Protohistoric Period. (Ex: the period of Harappan civilization). The period that has a distinct record of writings and can be read and understood by succeeding ages, is known as Historic Period.

Origin of Human Beings and Development: Scientists say that the Earth was born 4600 millions years ago. The first living beings appeared on this planet were single celled bacteria called Prokaryotes. These bacteria were capable of living in the absence of oxygen. They used to get necessary energy and nutrients from the environment. Then some 4000 to 2500 million years ago lichen or algae were seen. These in the future became the source of evolution of plants and animals.

If we consider the world of living beings, fossil evidences of micro organisms as old as 3500 million years have been traced in Australia. Fossil evidences of micro organisms as old as 2000 million years were found in Sandur taluk in Karnataka. In this road to evolution, 570 million years ago fishes and other aquatic living beings, 438 to 408 billion years ago insects, 408 to 360 years ago amphibians, approximately 320 million years ago reptiles, 248 million years ago dinosaurs, 213 million years ago birds and mammals, 65 million years ago huge mammals and 25 million years ago apes got evolved. 5 million years ago bipeds and 1.8 million years ago human beings got evolved.

In this process of evolution first single celled organisms then molluscs, then fishes, plants, insects, amphibians, flying insects, reptiles, birds, mammals, flower bearing plants, grass, apes, and bipeds got evolved. Some 1.8 million years ago evolution of human being took place. Human beings, whose physical features were similar to modern man, first appeared in Africa. It is believed that from there they migrated to various parts of the globe and settled there. At present, this theory is subjected to lot of criticism.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Different Stages of Evolution among Organisms and Plants

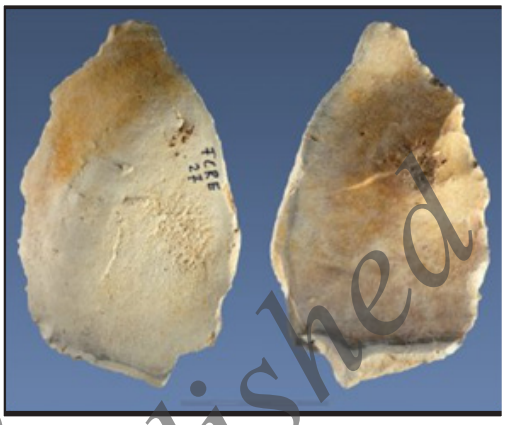
Years (in millions)	Organisms	Plants
4000 – 2500	Micro Organisms	Lichen
2500 – 570	Molluscs	Algae
570 – 505	Fishes	
438 – 408	Insects	Plants on Earth
408 – 360	Amphibians	Ferns, Algae
320 – 248	Reptiles	
248 – 213	Dinosaurs	
213 – 144	Birds, Mammals	
144 – 65		Flowering plants
65 – 38	Bigger mammals	Grass
25 – 5	Apes	
5	Bipeds	
1.8	Human beings	

There are three different stages in prehistoric period.

1. Paleolithic 2. Mesolithic 3. Neolithic

©KTBS Not to be republished

Paleolithic Age:



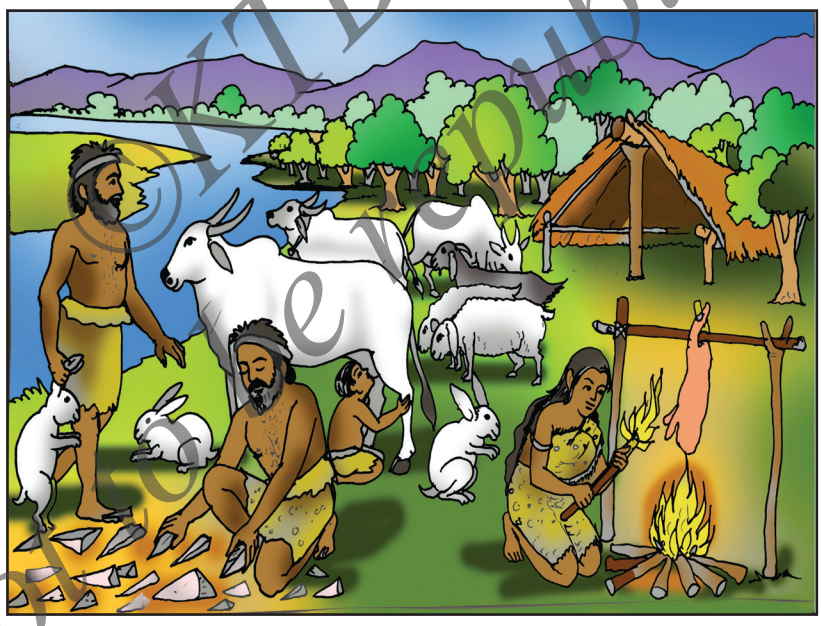
This period is the beginning stage (Archaeological stage) of human history. Human beings of this period lived upon fruits, edible plants, tubers etc. Being nomadic in nature they lived in caves and rock shelters. They made variety of simple stone tools like scrapers, knives, cleavers, burins and microliths from quartzite and flint. They used large leaves and bark of trees as clothes. Fruits, edible plants, tubers were not available in all seasons. In the last stage of Paleolithic age they learnt hunting and fishing for food. They learnt to control fire. Important sites of this age are Belan valley in Uttar Pradesh, Hunasagi and Baichabal in Karnataka, Kurnool and Amaravathi in Andhra Pradesh, Attirampakkam in Tamil Nadu etc. Generally the period between 5 lakh years and 12 thousand years ago is recognised as Paleolithic age.

Mesolithic Age:

This is the period between Paleolithic and Neolithic age. Hence, it is called as Mesolithic age. During this period, humanbeings started using small tools that were more efficient than the bigger one. Hence, this period is also called as 'Microlithic Age'. These smaller tools were fixed to a wooden handle and used as spears while hunting. They were also gathering wild nuts. The food was not available continuously. Many a times they had endure hunger. They found a way out. They started rearing animals that were wounded during hunting or rearing the offsprings that were found during

©KTBS Not to be republished

hunting. These animals were the secured source of food for them. This slowly led to animal husbandry. The Mesolithic humanbeings roamed around in search of food for themselves and their animals. Wherever they stayed, they used to draw pictures on the rocks that were used as their shelters. Animals hide was used as their dress. They knew fire and its utilities. Bhimbetka and Adamgarh of Madhyapradesh, Brahmgiri and Kanaganahalli of Karnataka, Bagoor and Ganeshwar of Rajasthan, Birbhanpur of West Bengal, Vanpasari of Andrapradesh, Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahadah of Uttar Pradesh are the few important places of that age. Mesolithic period was between 12000 and 9000 years ago from now.



Artistic Expression of Pre-historic human life

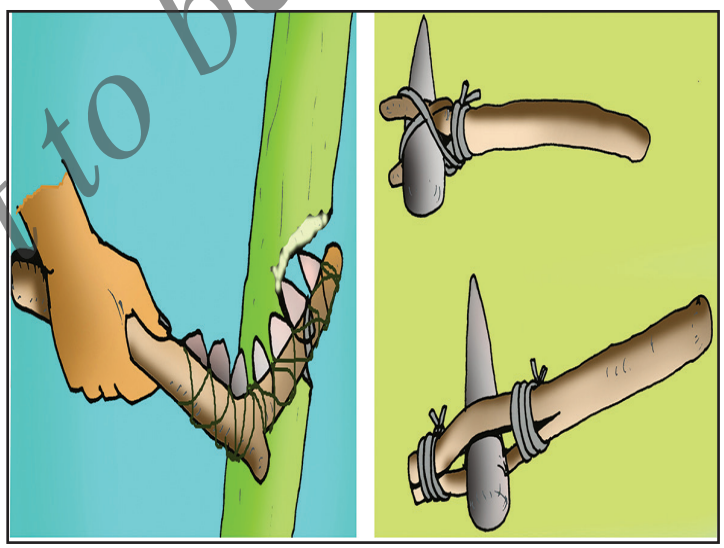
© KTBS Not to be republished

Neolithic age:

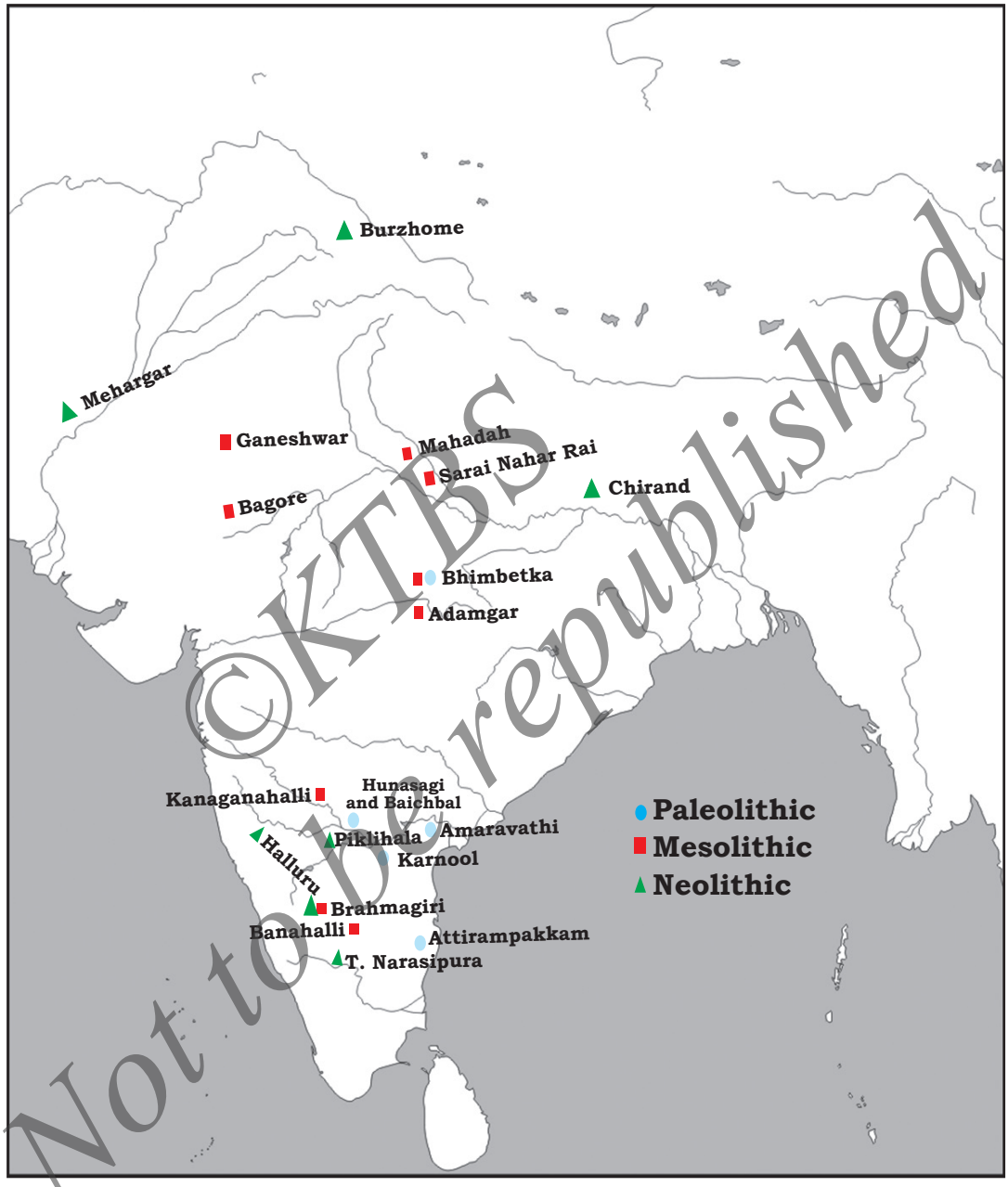
Since, the Mesolithic humanbeings were into animal husbandry, they often faced shortage of food for themselves and for their animals. So these people started producing their own food during Neolithic age. They started cultivating crops

on the alluvial soil on the banks of rivers. Agriculture provided food to them and fodder to their animals. This enabled them settle in one place leaving aside the life of wanderers. Like this Agriculture became the first step in the direction of civilization and culture. The first evidence of agriculture in Indian Subcontinent is found in Meherghar of present Pakistan. While the people here constructed houses of sun-dried bricks for living, the people residing in Burzhome of Kashmir dug underground shelters. When they faced the problem of storing the grains produced, they manufactured handmade pottery. Later on, after the introduction of wheel, the manufacturing of different types and varieties of pots became easy. The stone tools were sharpened and used. Sanganakallu of Ballari was one such centre of such stone tools. They were using hand axe and other tools made out of bone. The evidences of Neolithic age are found in Banahalli, Brahmagiri, Budihal, Hallur, Piklihala, T.Narasipura, Uthanoor of Karnataka and Chirand of Bihar. The period of Neolithic age is usually fixed as between 9000 and 5000 years ago from now.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Weapons of Neolithic age



©KTBS
Not to be republished

Metal Age: The use of metals began by the end of Neolithic period. The first metal that the human beings used was copper. Then the people of metal age learnt producing bronze by mixing tin and copper. Bronze is an alloy and it is harder than copper.

Copper and Bronze Stone Age: As the quantity of Copper and Bronze tools was very low, stone weapons were continued to be used along with them. Therefore this period is called as copper and bronze Stone Age. This age began about 5000 years ago. Agriculture and cattle rearing were the prime occupations. Designed pots manufactured by using wheels belonged to this age. Copper implements and jewellery have been found. Bronze implements were helpful for deep cultivation of land and for the conversion of forest land into cultivated land. As a result there was a rise in the production of food grains. By transporting excess food grain to needy places around, the trade started. Consequently, in the valleys of River Sindhu and its tributary, a grand culture like Harappa civilization could arise. Historians identify it as the first urbanization ever happened. In south India the use of bronze was less when compared to the use of copper. The evidences of copper and bronze Stone Age have been found in Halluru, Banahalli, Brahmagiri and other places in Karnataka.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Burrials of Megalithic Culture

Iron Stone Age: Iron is a hard metal. This was in use in South India long before copper. In South India it was in use as early as some 3500 years ago. This is called as the period of

grand stone culture. In the tombs of grand stone culture, stone circle was constructed around the chamber where dead body is kept. Red and black coloured pots were commonly placed in such chambers. In Karnataka, common people call it as hut/house of Pandavas, stone of Mauryas. Iron weapons and implements were helpful in agriculture and handicraft. As the use of iron increased in North India, agrarian activities geared up. Thus, there was surplus yield. Some 2600 years ago the class which controlled surplus yield emerged as ruling class. They were the republic states. There after, Nanda, Maurya empires became prominent. Important sites in Karnataka that belonged to Iron Age are Banahalli, Hirebenakallu, Brahmagiri, Koppa, Heggadehalli, T.Narasipura, Hemmige, Hallur, Jadigenahalli, Savanadurga, Hutridurga, Pandavara Dinne etc.

There are different types in tombs of grand Stone Age. Important among them are Stone Circle, Menhir, Dolmen, Cairn and Urn.

New words:

Reptile : Animals that creep or crawl ex: snake, millipede.

Amphibian: Animals that live both on land and in water ex: frog

Mammal : Animal that feeds its baby ex: cow, goat

Biped : Animal which can stand and walk on two legs ex: gorilla, man

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The period without 'writing' or 'script' is known as _____ period.
2. Microlithic age is also known as _____age.

©KTBS Not to be republished

3. Earlier evidences of agriculture have been found in _____ part of Indian subcontinent.

II. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. Which are the three main stages of history?
2. When was the Earth born?
3. Why the Mesolithic age is also called as Microlithic age?
4. Name the tools used by the people of Mesolithic Age.
5. In which age, did people start agriculture?
6. Which was the first metal used by human beings?
7. What do common people call the tombs of Grand Stone Age as?
8. Name the important places of Grand Stone Age in Karnataka?

III. Discuss in groups and answer:

1. Which are the factors that initiated the practice of agriculture in Neolithic age?
2. What changes occurred with the introduction of iron during the Iron Age?

Activities:

- Watch how pots are made with the help of a wheel. Gather information from the potter on the method of making of pottery.
- Make utensils using clay.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 4	ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

Introduction

This lesson introduces the prominent civilisations like Egypt, Mesopotamia and China. Besides, the Greek and Roman civilisations also have been introduced. The contributions of all these civilisations have been briefly described.

Competencies

1] Understand the importance of river valleys in the progress of the prominent civilisations of the world.

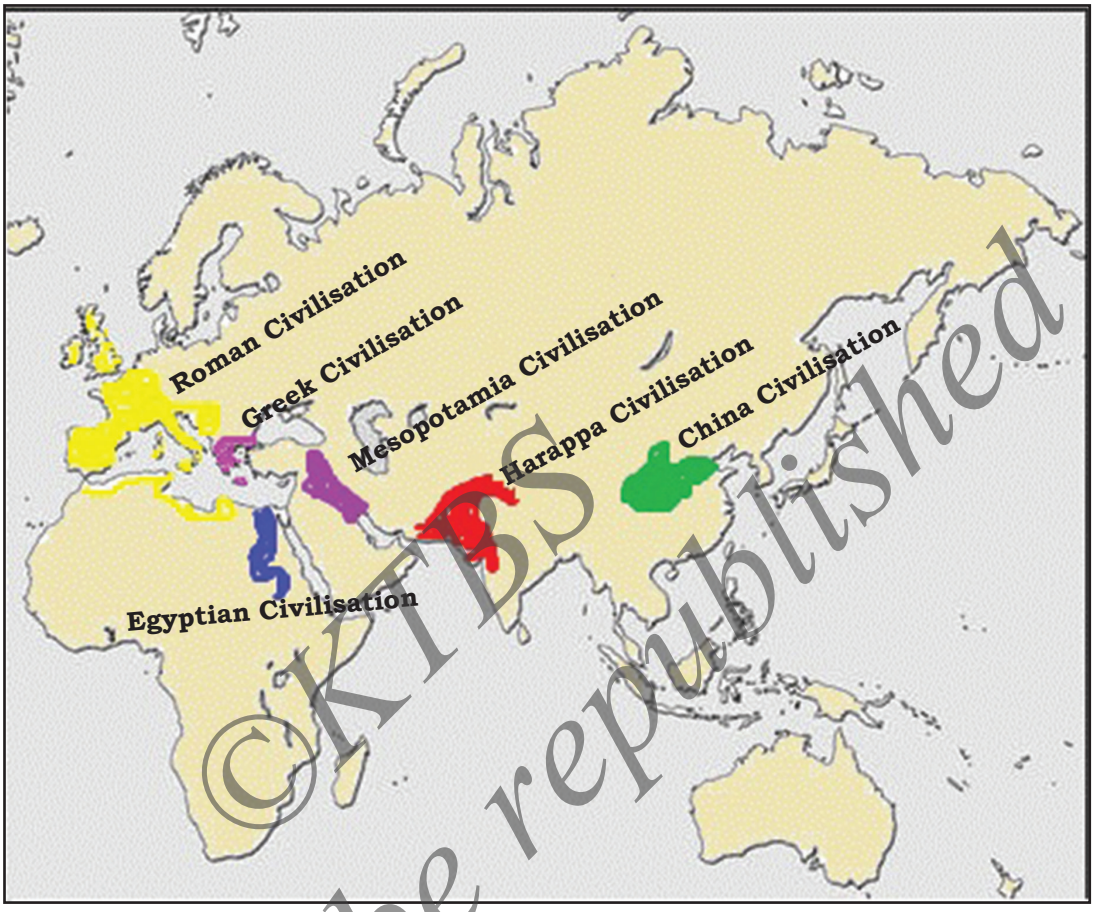
2] Know the political history of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Harappa civilisations and their contributions.

3] Know the city states of Greek civilisation and their contributions.

4] Know the achievements of Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar of the Roman civilisation.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Food, water, air and light are inevitable for any life to survive. Similarly shelter and clothing also are the basic necessities for mankind. Generally we can get water and favourable weather condition on the banks of the rivers for leading life. So, the prehistoric people settled on the banks of rivers and later civilisations prospered there. Hence, the river banks became the cradles of ancient civilisations. Egyptian civilisation on the banks of Nile, Mesopotamian civilisation on the banks of Euphrates and Tigris, Chinese Civilisation on the banks of Hwang Ho, yangtze and si-kiang and Harappan Civilisation on the of banks of Indus came into existence.



Map showing Ancient civilisations

©KTBS Not to be republished

The Egyptian Civilisation

Egypt is the first civilisation of the ancient world. This civilisation took birth on the banks of the river Nile. The Nile is regarded as the longest river in the world and it is a major north-flowing river in Africa which joins the Mediterranean Sea. If the Nile had not flown through Egypt, it would have been a desert. Thus, Egypt is considered as the gift of Nile.

Political History: Egypt witnessed the rise of political dynasties about 5400 years ago. The kings of Egypt were called 'Pharaohs". Menes was the first 'Pharaoh'. His capital was Memphis. Among all the pharaohs after Menes, Khufu,

Amenhotep and Thamos were prominent. The largest Pyramid of Giza is called the great Pyramid of Khufu which was built by Khufu. Amenhotep expanded his kingdom and established an empire by his conquests. Thutmose 1 was the greatest conqueror among all the later pharaohs. His daughter Hatshepsut came to power after him and came to be known as the first 'Empress' of the world.

Finally about 2300 years ago, Alexander, the Great conquered Egypt. He appointed his military general, Ptolemy as his representative. Later Ptolemy declared himself the king of Egypt and established the Ptolemaic dynasty. The popular queen, Cleopatra was the last ruler of this dynasty. Eventually, Egypt became a province of Rome.



Giza Pyramid

The Contributions of Egyptian Civilisation: Wheat and Barley were the food crops of the people of Egypt. The water of Nile was used for agriculture through canals. The condition of slaves was very pathetic. The large pyramids were possible because of these slaves. Women were given important status in the society. The people of Egypt believed in life after death, so they preserved the dead bodies. The preserved dead body was called 'Mummy'.

In ancient Egypt, each city had its own guardian goddess. Sun and rivers were considered and worshipped as gods. The Egyptian script is known as Hieroglyphics, which means, 'sacred writing.' They used ink to write on papyrus grass growing in river Nile. They had enormous knowledge of geometry which was used in building large pyramids. The large

©KTBS Not to be republished

statue of 'Sphinx' is the most attractive Egyptian architecture. The Sphinx is an animal with the body of a lion and the head of a man.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Egyptian civilisation was born on the banks of the river _____.
2. The Pharaoh who built a big pyramid at Giza was _____.
3. _____ is the first civilisation of the ancient world.
4. The statue with the body of a lion and the head of man is called _____.

II. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. Which is the longest river in the world?
2. Why Egypt is called as the gift of Nile?
3. Who is a Pharaoh? Name some of the pharaohs.
4. What does 'Mummy' mean?
5. Which is the script of ancient Egyptians?

Activity:

- Collect the pictures of the monuments of Egypt and prepare an album.

The Mesopotamian Civilisation

Mesopotamian civilisation flourished in the area that lies in a valley between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in modern Iraq. In Greek, Mesopotamia means, 'the land between the rivers.' This region was ruled by Sumerians, Babylonians, Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Political History: Sumerians were responsible for one of the first civilisations in this region. Ur, Kish and Lagash were the important city states that flourished here. Sumerians used Cuneiform system of writing on wet clay slates. Mesopotamians were in contact with Indians. The Akkadians ruled after Sumerians. They were conquered and destroyed by the barbarians. Later Amorites, another Semitic tribe ruled from Babylonia. They brought the Akkadian state under their control and established a large state.

Hammurabi: He is the most famous King among Babylonians. He was famous for his Code of Laws. His 'Code of laws' is based on ideas like 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'. Babylonian rule was followed by Kassite and Hittites races who ruled for some time.



Hammurabi

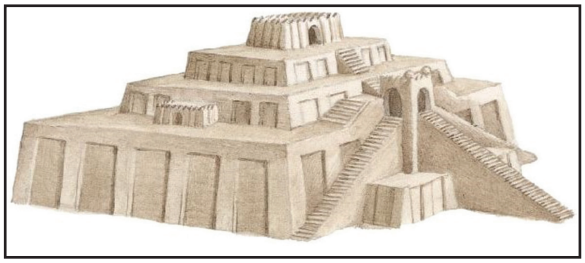
Ashurbanipal: Assyrians defeated Hittites and ruled Mesopotamia. Ashurbanipal was the last great king of the Assyrian. He was a brave warrior and also a poet. He founded a royal library at 'Nineveh.'

Nebuchadnezzar: After Assyrians, another Semitic tribe, the Chaldeans, re-established Babylonia. Nebuchadnezzar was the greatest king among them. He created 'Hanging Gardens' which was one of the 'Seven Wonders' of the ancient world.

Finally, about 2500 years ago Emperor Cyrus conquered the city of Babylonia which resulted in the downfall of Mesopotamia.

©KTBS Not to be republished

The contributions of Mesopotamian Civilisation:



Ziggurat

Mesopotamians were the first to adopt the Code of Laws in the world. Hammurabi was the first ruler to enforce the Code of Laws. He had prohibited abuse of slaves in his code of law. Mesopotamians had established trade relationships with Harappa and Egyptian civilisations. Each city had a guardian deity as in Egypt. High rised temples named 'Ziggurat' were built here. Cuneiform script was used by these people. 'Gilgamesh' is a great epic poem of Mesopotamians.

©KTBS Not to be republished

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Ashurbanipal built a library in _____.
2. Sumerians wrote in _____ script.
3. _____ was the first king to enforce Code of Laws.

II Answer the following in a sentence.

1. On which river bank did Mesopotamian civilization flourish ?
2. Which were the tribes that ruled Mesopotamia?
3. Which are the city states of Mesopotamia?
4. Write a short note on Hammurabi?
5. Who created the Hanging Gardens in Babylonia?
6. What is Ziggurat?
7. Name the epic of Mesopotamians?

Activities:

- Collect information about seven wonders of the ancient world.

Chinese civilisation

The country that lies to the East of India is China. The yellow-complexioned Mongolian tribes are the ancestors of these people. Yangtze, Si-kiang and Hwang Ho **(yellow)** rivers are the prominent rivers of this region. So, they are called, 'the cradles of the Chinese civilisation'. Initially they ruled from the villages. Gradually they developed foreign trade by growing paddy and silk.

Political History: The first ruling family was the Shang dynasty. It ruled in the period between the 18th century BCE and the 12th century BCE. The prosperity of Shang people depended on agriculture. The Chinese had mastered the craft of producing Bronze and Porcelain dishes. The Shang dynasty was replaced by Zhou dynasty, which ruled for a longer time.



Pictographic Script, Chinese

Wu Wang was the famous king of Zhou dynasty. The well-known philosophers Confucius and Lao Tze lived in this period. Qin dynasty came to power after Zhou dynasty. The name 'China' is derived from 'Qin' dynasty.

Chi-Huang-Ti: He was a famous king of Qin dynasty. He unified China and brought it under a uniform law. He is called as the first Emperor of China. He built a 1500 mile long 'Great Wall of China' to protect China from the onslaught of enemies. China was ruled by Han dynasty after Qin dynasty. This period considered as the 'Golden Age' in China.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Wu-Ti: He was the famous king of Han dynasty, who established a vast empire. Foreign trade gained importance under his rule. There was a great demand for silk in Rome. As a result, the trade route between China and Rome became famous as 'The Silk Route'. Buddhism entered China during this period. Art and literature received great patronage during the rule of Han dynasty. Hence, this period is known as the 'Golden Age' in the Chinese history.

During the rule of Sung dynasty which came to power after Han dynasty, wood printing press and production of porcelain dishes started. The Mongolians ended the rule of Sung dynasty by conquering Peking, the capital of Sung dynasty (today's Beijing, the capital of China).

The Contributions of Chinese civilisation: The contribution of the Chinese to the ancient world was remarkable. They introduced 'Tea' and 'Silk' to the world. In addition to this, the inventions like; paper made of bamboo, explosives, painting brush, porcelain and mariner's compass goes to the credit of Chinese. They used pictographic script to write. They used to write on bamboo slips vertically from top to bottom.

Lao Tze and Confucius enriched the field of philosophy. Lao Tze taught simple living, sacrifice and harmonious relationship with nature. Confucius re-established the lost moral and social values in the society.

©KTBS Not to be republished

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The trade route between China and Rome was known as _____.
2. Chinese wrote in _____ script.

II. Answer the following in a sentence.

1. On which river bank did Chinese civilisation evolve?
2. Name the dynasties that ruled China.
3. Who built the Great Wall of China and Why?
4. Write a short note on the king Wu-Ti?
5. List the contributions of Chinese to the ancient world.
6. Name the philosophers of China.

Activity:

- Collect the pictures of the seven wonders of the ancient world and modern world prepare an album.

Greek Civilisation

Greek is a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea. Small mountains and valleys have separated Greeks from one another. Greeks belong to Indo-European race. The Aeolians, the Ionians and the Dorians are the different tribes of ancient Greek.

Rise of City-States: 3000 thousand years ago, every village of Greek had a king and a council of elders to advise him. As the trade between them increased, the villages slowly became towns and later large cities. These cities became City-States. Each City-State had its own army, administration and guardian deities. Though they were independent states, they were culturally united. Athens and Sparta are the most influential city states.

Political History:

Athens: Athens was an ideal City State and had decomcracy. Cleisthenes overthrew the Kingship of Athens 2500 years ago and laid down the base for democracy. Later,

©KTBS Not to be republished

the Pericles period started in Athens. His period is called as the Golden Period of Athens as Science, Arts, Literature and Philosophy reached their pinnacle during his time. Pericles calls Athens as 'The School of Hellas'.

Sparta: Sparta was the city of Doreans and it was a military state. When Persian King Darius waged war on Greece, Sparta and Athens rallied together and defeated Persia in the Marathon War. Later a conflict arose between Sparta and Athens. Finally Athens lost and became part of Sparta.

The contributions of Greeks:

The contribution of Greeks to the ancient world was enormous. There is a temple of Zeus in Olympia. All the city-states participated in the Olympic Games which was organised in Olympia.Now most of the countries participate in the modern Olympic Games. The contribution to the field of philosophy by Greeks is of immense value. Socrates was the renowned Greek philosopher. His student and follower was Plato. His disciple was Aristotle and his student was the King of Macedonia, Alexander, the Great. This is one of the memorable master-disciple traditions in the world. Plato established an educational institution called 'Academy'. Demosthenes was an expert orator. Homer, a blind poet, wrote two epics: the Iliad and the Odyssey. 'The Father of History', Herodotus and Thucydides were great historians. Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were great dramatists. They have immensely contributed to the world literature. The temple of Athena, the Parthenon, which was built by Pericles, is the best example of Greek architecture. The Greek sculptors expressed the natural human body and its structure. Myron was the best-known sculptor and Polygnotus was a famous painter. Euclid and Pythagoras were renowned mathematicians. The 'Father of Medicine', Hippocrates was also a Greek.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Greeks were victorious in the battle of Marathon against Persians 2500 years ago. Philippides ran 24 miles to convey this message of victory and died after communicating the message. In his memory, 'Marathon Race' was included in Olympics.

The Macedonian king, Philip destroyed the democratic system in Greece. His son, Alexander was a great conqueror. At the age of 20 he set out to conquer the whole world. He waged wars against Egypt, Babylonia, Persia and set foot on the Indian soil. He built the city of Alexandria in Egypt. He died on the way back to his country at the age of 32.

I Answer the following in a sentence.

1. Which are the different tribes of Greek?
2. Which are the city-states in Greek?
3. Write short notes on Athens.
4. Name the great historians of Greek.
5. Name the works of Homer.
6. Who is the father of medicine?

II Match the following from list 'A' to list 'B'.

A	B
Athens	Temple of Parthenon
Plato	King of Macedonia
Pericles	Greek dramatist
Alexander	Academy
Aeschylus	City-state

Activities:

- Collect information on modern Olympics.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Roman civilisation

Italy is a peninsula that stretches deeply into the Mediterranean Sea and is to South of Europe. The tribal community called Latins had inhabited this land. Rome was founded about 2500 years ago in the district of Latium, south of the Tiber River. Romulus and Remus were the ancestors of Romans.

Political History: Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar are the most important persons in the political history of Rome. Pompey, Crassus and Julius Caesar formed the First Triumvirate in Rome. They ruled over different regions as military generals.

Julius Caesar: With the death of Crassus, rivalry for power grew between Pompey and Caesar. In the war which followed, Pompey was murdered by Caesar. He defeated Egypt and fell in love with the beautiful Egyptian queen Cleopatra. He made himself a dictator and abolished the Republic of Rome. However, taking this move as an excuse, he was assassinated by his enemies. Agriculture, industry and trade flourished during the period of Caesar. Julian calendar was introduced. Augustus Caesar continued the works of Caesar.

Augustus Caesar: Augustus Ceasar's first name was Octavius. Mark Antony, Lapidus and Octavius formed the second Triumvirate. Octavius shared power with Mark Antony by driving away Lepidus and finally defeated Antony. Octavius became the most powerful man in the Roman Empire. His period is known as the 'Golden Age' of Roman Empire. Jesus Christ is known to have lived during this period. He introduced many social reforms and the rule was peaceful, which was called 'Roman Peace'. Naturally, economic and cultural progress was achieved.

©KTBS Not to be republished

The successors of Augustus were incompetent. They were defeated by the tribal invaders resulting in the decline of Roman Empire.

Contributions:

Romans made great contributions to the literary world. Virgil was a great poet and wrote an epic 'Aeneid'. Ovid was another great poet. Cicero and Plautus were great literary figures. Julius Caesar himself was a good historian. Cato, Cicero, Seneca were famous philosophers. They advocated peaceful co-existence with nature. The Colosseum and Amphitheatre are the best examples of Roman Architecture. Cupid statue and AraPacis sculptures are the best examples of the art of sculpting. Romans had a deep knowledge in science and mathematics. Pliny wrote the encyclopedia known as 'Natural History'. Galen was a famous surgeon and Strabo and Ptolemy were famous geologists. Roman law served as the basis for the future laws. Latin was the language of the Roman Empire. Even today the words from Latin are used in science, law and other branches of knowledge.

I. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who are the ancestors of Rome?
2. Name all the persons of the first Triumvirate.
3. Which were the places of importance during the reign of Julius Caesar?
4. Write a short note on Augustus Caesar.
5. Name the great poets of Roman civilisation.
6. Name the philosophers of Rome.
7. List the contributions of Romans.

©KTBS Not to be republished

II Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

1. The achievements of Augustus Caesar.
2. List the contributions of Romans.

III Match the items in list 'A' with those of list 'B'

A	B
Rome	Natural History
Augustus Caesar	Tiber river
Pliny	Golden Age of Rome
Galen	Roman sculptor
Colosseum	Roman surgeon

Activity:

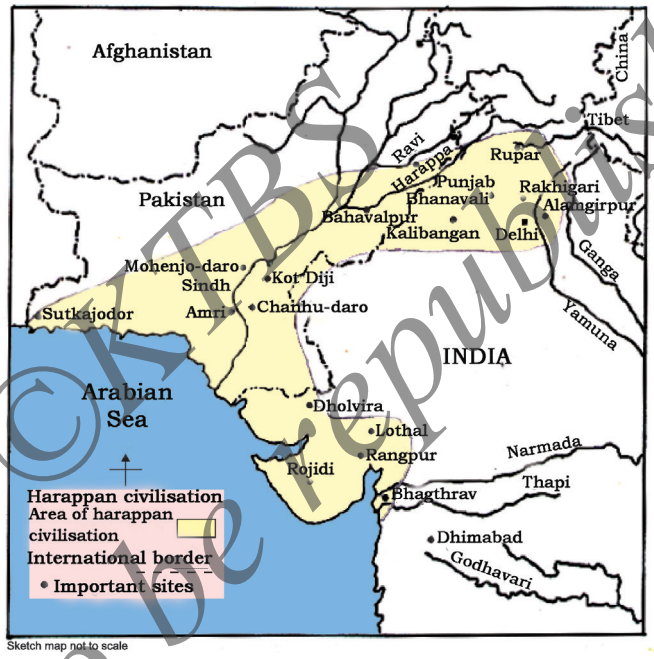
- Collect the pictures of art and sculpture of Roman civilisation and prepare an album.

Harappan civilisation

Indian History was studied from the period of Vedas till the last century. Dayaram Sanhi and Rakaldas Bannerji excavated the sites of Harappa and Mohenjodaro in the present Pakistan. This discovery at once pushed back the history of India by at least 2000 years earlier to Vedas. It was called the Indus Valley Civilisation because some of its important sites which were excavated first are located in the valley of the River Indus and its tributaries. During the research as many as 1500 sites have been found belonging to this Civilisation. Hence, it is understood that this civilization was present beyond River Sindu plains too.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Harappan civilisation has been spread over 13 lakh square kilometres. This stretches upto Mand of Kashmir in North, Sukthenjar of Baluchistan in West, Alangirpur of Uttrapradesh in East and Daimabad of Maharastra in South. Hence, now instead of calling this as Indus Valley Civilization, is is called Harappan Civilisation, where it was found first.



Many cities of Harappan civilisation have been found. Among these Harappa and Mohenjadaro in Pakistan, Kalibhangan (Rajasthan), Dolaveera, Lothal (Gujarat) and Rakhigarhi (Haryana) in India are prominent. (Refer to the map).

City Planning: The cities of Harappan civilisation were well planned. They were protected by forts. Wide roads, public wells, multi-storeyed buildings and well-planned drainage system are the important features of Harappan cities. The drainage system is a great achievement of our ancestors. The importance was given to cleanliness and public health is a model for the present. This system of town planning cannot be

©KTBS Not to be republished

found elsewhere in the ancient civilisations. In Mohenjodaro a great tank for public bath, now called the 'Great Bath' was found. There are rooms on all sides. Six large granaries and the quarters for labourers are found in Harappan cities. Lothal was a popular harbour in those days.



Great Bath of Mohenjodaro

Economic Life: The weaving of cotton and woollen clothes were one of their main occupations. The production of baked bricks was another occupation. They did animal husbandry. Cattle, goats, pigs, cats, dogs, camels and donkeys were usually reared. The credit for growing cotton for the first time goes to India. Greeks called it 'Sindhun' as it was produced in the Indus valley. Harappans had trade relationship with Mesopotamians. They called this civilisation as 'Meluha'. They carried out trade activities through the Lothal port in the Arabian Sea.

© KTBS Not to be republished



Image of Pashupathi



Bull seal with Scripts



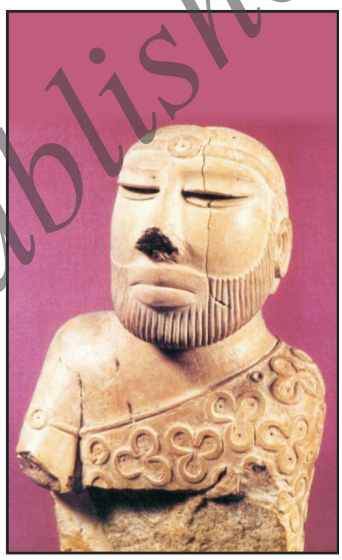
Unicorn seal with Mythical Animal



Metal idol of dancing Girl



Image of Mother Goddess



Sculpture of Beard Man

Social Life: Both men and women were fond of decorating themselves. The women used some of the ornaments like necklaces, fillets, armlets, finger-rings, bangles, ear-rings and nose-studs. They were using cosmetics and knew the use of perfumes also. The men were also equally decorated themselves.

Marbles, balls and dice were their sports. Bull fighting was their major entertainment. Toys depicting bullock carts were there for the children along with dolls.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Art: Small Idols of Mother Goddess made of clay have been found in large numbers. More than two thousand terracotta seals have been found. A dancing girl's figurine statue and beard man's stone idol are the beautiful art facts that have been found.

Religion: People worshipped Pashupathi (Shiva) Mother Goddess. Pepal and Neem trees, Sun, Fire, Earth, Water and Snakes were also worshipped. Fire pits are found in Kalibangan and Lothal which is the proof for fire rituals.

Script: Harappan had developed their own unique script and language. The scholars have been trying hard to understand the writings on the seals but in vain.

Decline of Cities: The cities of Harappan civilisation began to disintegrate and gradually the entire civilisation disappeared. There are many causes for its decline:

- The floods at regular intervals in Indus and its tributaries.
- The overuse of wood for burning bricks that destroyed the forests, which necessiated in their migration.
- The Aryan, who came from outside, would have attacked them.
- The spread of infectious diseases.

All the above reasons might have been the cause for the disappearance of a great civilisation. The historians are of the opinion that, the spectacular town-planning and the vision of our ancestors are the models to the present.

New Words:

- Civilisation – City life, Commercial development, Art of writing, Use of metals are the features of civilisation.

©KTBS Not to be republished

- Settlements – The dwelling places of our ancient people.
- Hump – A rounded fleshy mass on the back of an ox or camel. Example: “the hump of a camel”.

Know this:

1. Charles Masson was in the army of East India Company. He visited the Harappan site in 1826. He assumed that, this was the place where Alexander, the Great had defeated the Indian king, Porus 2300 years before. Though he was the first to identify the site, his assumption was wrong.
2. The gold used by Harappan civilisation came from the mines of Kolar.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Lothal was _____ in the Harappan civilisation.
2. The Mesopotamians called the Harappan civilisation as _____.
3. _____ goddess was worshipped by the Harappans.

II. Answer the following in a sentence.

1. Which are the two important cities of Harappan civilisation?
2. Which was the first country to grow cotton?
3. Which Gods were worshipped by the people of Harappan civilisation?
4. Where can we find the ‘Great Bath’?
5. In which place was the port of Harappan civilisation found?
6. Mention two reasons for the decline of Harappan civilisation?

©KTBS Not to be republished

III. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. What were the reasons for the decline of Harappan civilisation.
2. Discuss the common features that can be found in the social, economic and religious life of your village/ town and Harappan civilisation.

Activity:

- List the similarities between the towns of Harappan civilisation and the present towns.
- Collect the pictures of ancient civilisations with information.

*****

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 5	THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

Introduction

The vedas are introduced in this lesson. The differences between the social, economical, political and religious systems of the Pre-Vedic and Post-Vedic periods are explained here.

Competencies

1] To know the names of the four vedas.

2] To identify the changes that took place in Pre-Vedic and Post-Vedic periods.

3] To know the political institutions of the Vedic period.

4] To understand the message of the Vedas.

5] To name the great Epics of India.

©KTBS Not to be republished

With the arrival of the Aryan race which was originally from central Asia, a new culture emerged in India. This is called the Vedic culture of the plains of River Saraswathi and later in the plains of the River Ganga. The period in which the Vedic literature was formed is called the Vedic period.

The word 'Veda' means knowledge. There are four vedas namely; Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvanaveda. Among these Rigveda is the most ancient one. These vedas were in Sanskrit and were in the oral from for thousands of years. The river Saraswathi is frequently mentioned in Rigveda.

The 'Ghaggar-Akra' river which disappeared in the Thar desert of Rajasthan is believed to be the ancient river Saraswathi. It is also believed that the Helmond river of Afghanistan is the ancient Saraswathi river.

The four vedas and the related literature were formed during the period of Aryans. The Vedic literature is the only source to understand the history of the Vedic period. The period for Rigveda is called 'Pre-Vedic Period' and the period of the other vedas is called 'Post-Vedic Period'.

Pre-Vedic Period

Social Life: Family was the basic unit in pre-vedic period. Father was the head of the family. Joint Family system was in practice. The prisoners of war called 'Dasas' and 'Dasyus' were treated like slaves. The Aryans knew the liquors 'soma' and 'sura'.

The position of Women: The women held a respectable position in society. They even participated in political institutions. Widow remarriage was in practice. Women also studied vedas. Ghosha, Apala, Lopamudra, Indrani, Vishwavara etc were the scholars of the Vedic period. Child marriages and sati system were not practiced during the period.

Economic life: Rearing animals and agriculture was the basic occupation of Aryans. They grew a variety of cereals. They used Barley, Rice, Fish and Meat as their food. They knew the use of iron and other metals. Weavers of cotton and wool, carpenters and blacksmiths as well as potters existed. Agriculture, Medicine and Priesthood were the major occupations. People were allowed to choose a profession of their choice. Cows were considered as wealth and very often battles took place to gain them.

Political Life: The chief of the Aryans people was called 'Rajan'. He was not a dictator and his Kingship was not hereditary. The political institutions 'Sabha' 'Samithi' and 'Vidhatas played a major role in administration. The King was also a

©KTBS Not to be republished

'Judge' and gave verdicts after discussing with the elders of his court. Fighting in the battles, protecting the life's of people, safeguarding the wealth and the welfare of people as well as ensuring the safety of cows were the duties of the king.

Religious Life: Aryans worshipped Gods like Indra, Surya, Soma, Varuna, Mitra, Yama, Ashwini etc. They worshipped gods through the rituals of 'yagnas'. "There is only one truth. People perceive it differently. Let the noble thoughts come from all the corners of the world". These were the messages of the vedas.

Post Vedic Period

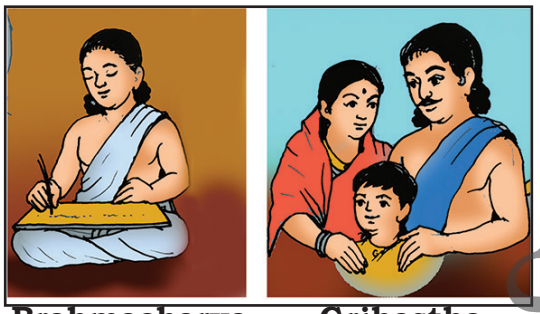
As centuries passed, the population grew in the area of Saptasindhu. There were changes in the lifestyles of the people. The people of the Vedic period migrated to the plains of Ganga, Yamuna and some of them even crossed the mountain ranges of Vindhyas and migrated towards the South.

Political changes: During the post-vedic period, the king became more powerful. The position of 'Vidhata' was completely diminished. Even 'Sabha' and 'Samiti' lost their importance. The scope of the king was widened and the kingship became hereditary. The king performed rituals like 'Ashwamedha Yaga' and 'Rajasuya Yaga' to expand his kingdom.

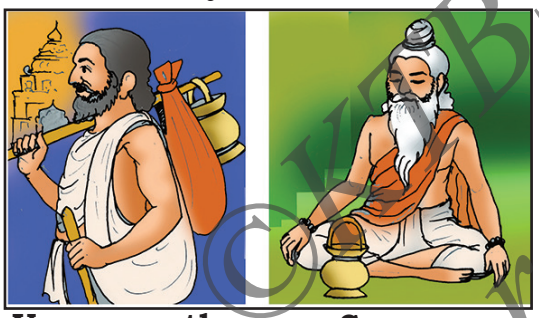
Social changes : Gotra system started during this post-vedic period. A four Ashrama system of Brahmacharya, Gruhastha, Vaanaprastha and Sanyasa started during the period. The position of the women was lowered. Women were deprived of education and even kept away from the political institutions. The Varna system came into existence which was inclusive of four varnas namely: Brahmana, Kshatriya,

©KTBS Not to be republished

Vaishya and Shudra. Child marriage and Sati system started during this period. Polygamy started among aristocratic people including the king.



Brahmacharya Grihastha



Vaanaprastha Sanyasa

Religious Life: Religious ceremonies became complex and complicated. The 'yaga's and 'yagna's were done frequently. Offering milk, ghee and cereals to the fire during these yagnas led to the shortage of food. Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva were considered as major 'Gods'. Along with them, Goddesses Lakshmi, Saraswathi, Parvathi and also Ganesha, Skanda and other family-deities got importance.

Epics: Valmiki Ramayana and Vyasa Mahabharatha are the two popular epics among the Indians. These two epics have guided the life and art of Indian life.

New Words :

Sati System : To enter into the fire along with the dead body of the husband.

Offering : Milk, ghee, cereals etc put into the fire during the ceremony of 'yagna'.

I. Answer in one sentence each.

1. Which are the four vedas?
2. Name the gods of the Rigvedic period.

© TSBSE Not to be republished

3. Name four Varnas.

4. Name two women scholars of the Vedic period.

5. Which are the epics of ancient India? Who are the authors of them?

II. Disucss in groups and answer the following question.

1. What are the differences between the Pre-vedic society and the Post-vedic society?

III. Match the following words in column 'A' with their descriptions in column 'B'.

A	B
1. Soma	The chief of a community.
2. Rajan	The liquor known to Aryas.
3. Sabha	A holy ritual.
4. Ashwamedha	Ramayana.
5. Valmiki	A political institution.

Activities:

Read Ramayana and Mahabharata (with pictures) meant for children.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 6	CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM

Introduction

Do you know why India is called as a secular country? It is so because people who belong to different religions live here in harmony. Now let us learn about some of the religions in India.

Various happenings in Medieval Europe and Asia did affect India. The rise of Christianity and Islam, their growth and influence needs to be understood in reference to the history of India. In this lesson, we shall know about the life of Jesus Christ and Prophet Muhammad.

Competencies

1] Understanding the teachings of Jesus Christ and Prophet Muhammad.

2] Marking the places associated with Christianity and Islam on the map.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Christianity

Christianity and Islam religions are spread across the world. Let us understand their origin, growth and their influence now.

The founder of Christianity was Jesus Christ who lived about 2,000 years ago. The Bible, the holy book of the Christians, narrates the life and teachings of Jesus.

Christ – means the Saviour.

Life of Jesus Christ: Jesus was born in Bethlehem. His mother was Mary. When he was about thirty years old he left his home and moved from place to place serving the weak and the poor. For him compassion was the essence of religious life. He preached through parables.

As the followers of Jesus increased, his enemies' number also increased. Jesus was accused as a traitor and was crucified. (During that period, the culprits were put to death by crucifying them on a cross).

Teachings: Jesus preached, "We are the children of God" and "we are Siblings". He called upon the people to lead a pure life without committing sins. "Love your neighbour as yourself". "When slapped on a cheek, show the other". "Service to mankind is service to God."

After the death of Jesus, twelve disciples of Jesus preached the messages of Jesus with much enthusiasm. As a result, christian communities emerged in the Roman Empire. During this time, the christains had to undergo a lot of hardships. Over a period of time, Christianity was given acceptance in the Roman Empire.

Rome, a city of Italy, became the centre of Christianity. The Pope became the supreme head. The Christian missionaries spread the religion in Europe and other parts of the world. Slowly, the Roman Catholic Church became a powerful institution. With this, the power and influence of the Pope also grew more.

Activity: It was a sin to crucify Jesus, the Messenger of peace. Discuss with your friends and write your opinion.

Islam

Prophet Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was born at Mecca in Arabia.

Prophet means the one who preaches the God's message.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Before the rise of Islam, there were several tribal groups in Arabia. There was no unity among them. In Mecca, Kaaba temple was a well-known pilgrimage centre. Idols were worshipped there.

Life of Prophet Muhammad: Muhammad's father was Abdullah and mother Aminah. He had lost his father before his birth. Initially he helped his Uncle in business. Later a rich widow by name Khadijah gave him a job. Impressed by his simplicity and honesty she married him.

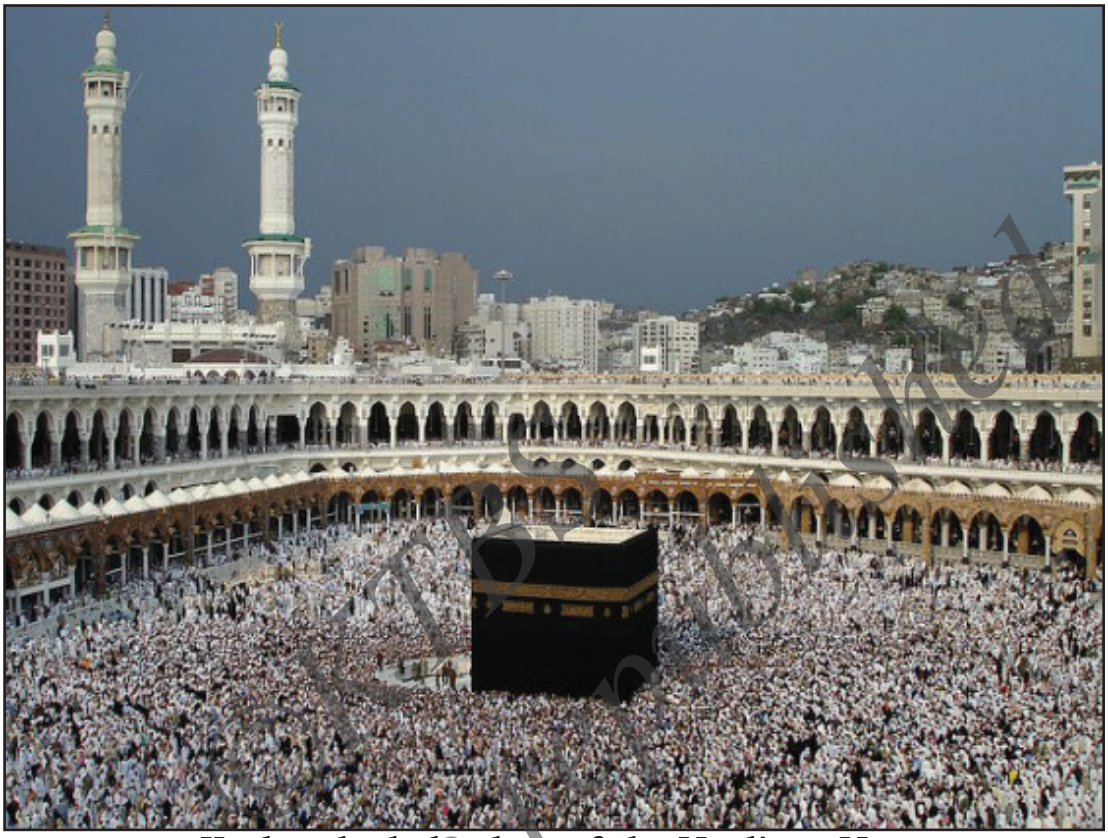
From the age of 40, Muhammad used to engage himself in prayer and meditation. In course of time he began to preach the messages of God. The Koran (Quran), the holy book of the Muslims, contains such messages. It is in Arabic language.

Islam means "submission to God". Muslim means "One who surrenders to God".

Slowly, his teachings were accepted by many. Since Muhammad disapproved the existing religious beliefs and practices, many opposed him leading to enmity. Hence he had to leave Mecca and move to Madina. This event is known as Hijri. The Muslim era or Hijri era commences from that year.

The people of Madina welcomed Muhammad. Later, Mecca was captured by them. Muhammad forgave his enemies. The idols were removed. In a short time, the Islam spread in the entire Arabia.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Kaaba, the holy place of the Muslims, Mecca.

Teachings of Islam

- There is no other God except Allah; Muhammad is his Prophet. God should not be worshipped in any idol form.
- Every Muslim should become a servant of God and be honest. All human beings are equal.

Merchants should not cheat. One should not take up money lending. One should not eat pork, commit infanticide, and consume alcohol.

- Every Muslim should pray (namaz) five times a day facing the direction of Kaaba, and fast during the

Not to be republished

day time in the month of Ramzan. The rich should compulsorily give charity (zakat) to the poor. The Muslims should undertake pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj) at least once in their life.

Activity: Make a list of the teachings of Jesus and Islam. Find out the similarities and dissimilarities in them.

You should know:

Bethlehem is a small town near Jerusalem. It is in the province of Judea. Jesus was born in a Jewish family.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Where was Jesus Christ born? Who was his mother?
2. Which is the holy book of the Christians?
3. What are the main teachings of Jesus Christ?
4. Where was Prophet Muhammad born? Name the holy book of the Muslims.
5. What are the main teachings of Islam?

Activities

1. Read the parables of the Bible.
2. Read the biography of Jesus Christ.
3. Listen to the recitation of the Quran.
4. Read the biography of Prophet Muhammad.
5. Mark the places associated with Christianity and Islam on the map.

*****

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 7	RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

Introduction

About 2500 years ago many new philosophies came into existence that were different from Vedic philosophy. Gautama Buddha and Mahaveer were the herbingers of new philosophies. Their life and preachings are discussed here. Along with this, the functioning of Sixteen Janapadhas and other Republics that were in the plains of Ganga and Sindhu rivers are also explained.

Competencies

1] To understand the causes for the rise of new religions.

2] To know the biographies of Gautama Buddha and Mahaveera.

3] To understand the preachings of Gautama Buddha and Mahaveera.

4] To comprehend the relevance of the Buddhist and Jain Philosophies.

5] To appreciate the tradition of Republics which were present two thousand five hundred years ago.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Why did the new religions emerge?

During the Vedic period, rituals like Yaga and Yagna needed animal sacrifice. This affected the food production. Apart from this, foodgrains, milk and Ghee were offered as 'Havisu' and burnt in the fire which resulted in the shortage of food.

People had also believed that only through these Yagnas, true liberation (Mukthi) was possible. But these costly rituals were beyond the means of common people. These rituals were conducted by reciting Sanskrit shlokas. Sanskrit was the priests' language and common people were unable to understand it. People were in expectation of a simple path to liberation that was explained in their own language.

Due to Varna system, social disintegration set in. This led to social discrimination. The priestly class of that time, Brahmins, had many luxuries. Meanwhile, Kshatriyas started becoming powerful. As a result, republics emerged. The Kshatriyas became the reason for the emergence of new religions that were against the Brahmins.

Around 2600 years ago, due to all these reasons there were sixty two new religions. Buddhism and Jainism are important among them. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism and Mahaveera was the important 'Theerthankara' of Jainism. Both these were Kshatriyas belonging to a clan of republics.

BUDDHISM

The religion founded by Gautama Buddha was Buddhism. It was established about 2500 years ago.



Gautama Buddha

The Buddha's life

Gautama was born in Lumbini near Kapilavastu of Nepal. His childhood name was Siddartha. His father Shudodhana was the head of Shakya republic. His mother was Mayadevi. His wife was Yashodhara and Rahul was his son.

A sage named Asita said that Siddartha would be the King of world after seeing him as an infant. He also predicted that he would be a sage who get rids of misery of the world. On hearing the words of the sage, expecting his son to become a King, Shudodhana brought him up in luxury and insulated him from miseries of the world. Still, Siddartha remained unhappy. Once, while roaming in the city, accidently

©KTBS Not to be republished

he came across an old man, diseased man, a sage and a funeral procession. All the four scenes made him to renounce the worldly things and motivate him to go in search of the root cause of Sorrow.

On night, Siddartha left his family and palace without informing anyone. He sought guidance from many sages on the ways of removing sorrow. Still, he could not find answer about the root of sorrow. Finally, he sat under a peepal tree in Gaya of Bihar and meditated for many days. He became enlightened there and became Buddha. Buddha means 'one who knows'. This place is known as 'Bodh Gaya'.

Buddha preached his thoughts to five disciples at Saranath near Varanasi of present Uttar Pradesh for the first time. This incident is identified as 'DharmaChakra Parivarthana'. Later, he travelled around Bihar and other places for about forty years and preached his thoughts. Slowly, the fame of Buddha spread around. Many kings respected him. Finally, Buddha passed away at Kushinagar of Bihar.

Buddha's Teachings

The aim of Buddha's teachings was to attain Knowledge by practising purity in life and thought. He called this as Dhamma. The world is full of Sorrow. Desire is the reason for Sorrow. Whoever wins over Desire attains Nirvana (liberation). He taught eightfold path to attain Nirvana which includes right view, right resolve, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right concentration. This is called as Ashtanga Marga.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Four stages of Buddha life: Mahaparityaga, Jnanodaya, Dharmachakra Parivarthana and Mahaparinirvana. The basic teaching of Buddha are know as Four Noble Truths: World is full of Sorrow. Desire is the root of Sorrow. Conquering Desire is the way out of Sorrow. Ashtanga Marga is the path to end Sorrow. Siddartha is also called as Buddha, Thathagatha and Shakyamuni.

Apart from these, Buddha also asked his disciples not to consume liquor, practice violence, engage in corruption and untruthfulness. Like this the teachings of Buddha were easy and popular as he preached them in Pali, the common people's language. All his teachings were collected in 'Tripitakas' by his disciples. They are; Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka. These are called as the Holy books of Buddhism.

There is another view which says a river dispute made Siddartha to leave his palace. There was a dispute over river water sharing between Siddartha's state and another state. Siddartha opposed his people who were on the verge of war over this issue and later left his palace. This information is found in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's book.

Kisa Gotami

There are many stories related the Buddha. One such story is of Kisagotami. She has lost her only child and was roaming around the streets carrying her dead child in her arms. On seeing this sorry plight, a person took her to Buddha. She wanted her dead child alive. Buddha said, "I'll certainly make your child alive again. But, I need mustard seed from a house that has no death in it to do that." So,

©KTBS Not to be republished

Kisagotami was very happy and went around to find mustard seed from a house that has no death. But every house had a death in it. One or the other had died. A father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother etc had died in every family she visited.

What was the message Buddha was trying to give to Kisagotami?

The Buddha did not write any books. His disciples took notes of his teachings and preserved them. Later his teachings were compiled in the form of 'Sutta Pitaka'. This book is in Pali language.

JAINISM

Life of Mahaveera



Mahaveera

Mahaveera is the 24th Tirthankara and preached Jainism. He was born 2500 years ago at Kundagrama near Vaishali. His earlier name was Vardhamana. Vardhamana's father was Siddhartha, a rich Kshatriya and the head of the Kundagrama. Vardhamana's mother was Trishala Devi. Vardhamana left his home in search of enlightenment. He spent some time as a digambara muni. Later he spent twelve years in penance and became a 'Jina'. Jina means the one who has conquered attachment (Moha). His followers are called as Jains. Mahaveera preached to people from all classes. He left his body at 'Pavapuri' in present Bihar.

Mahaveera's teachings

Vardhamana Mahaveera taught non-violence to his disciples. He wanted them not to commit **theft** and amassing

©KTBS Not to be republished

wealth. He preached celibacy. Jainism has given more prominence to non violence than any other religion in the world. Mahaveera's teachings are the continuation of 23rd Thirthankara Parshvanatha.

Later, two sects named Digambara and Shwethambara emerged in Jainism. The followers of Parshvanatha, who used to wear white cloth, became Shwethambara. The followers of Mahaveera, who used to wear no clothes, became Digambara. Shravanabelagola of Karnataka is the famous Jain religious centre.

Five moral principles in the Jainism. They are : Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truth), Asteya (non-stealing), Aparigraha (non-possession beyond the need), Brahmacharya (keeping senses under control-celibacy).

MAHAJANAPADAS AND REPUBLICS

Mahajanapadas : Let us go back 2500 years in time. That was the time when Buddha lived. There were sixteen kingdoms, big and small, in the Sindhu-Ganga plain. These kingdoms are called Mahajanapadas. Among them Magadha, Kosala and Vatsa were famous Mahajanapadas. They were ruled by the kings.

Republics :

In the same period, many states had representative governments. They were called republics.

The most important among the republics was Vajji (Vriji). It was a union of many republics. Vaishali city of Bihar was its capital. Vajji had a 'Sabha' consisting of elder and younger members taking care of the administration. Members of the Sabha were addressed Raja. All matters related to the union were discussed at the Sabha meetings.

©KTBS Not to be republished

New Words

Renunciation	:	Leaving away all the worldly aspirations.
Digambara	:	The one who wears no clothes.
Nirvana	:	Liberation from the cycle of births and deaths.

Let's know :

1. Due to the impact of Jainism and Buddhism, animal sacrifice came to an end and Vegetarianism began to spread.
2. Buddhism has two main sects called Hinayana and Mahayana.

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Goutama Buddha was born in _____
2. Goutama Buddha preached his teaching in _____ language.
3. Jina means _____
4. _____ the 23rd Thirthankara of Jainism.
5. The section which wears white clothes belongs to _____section of Jainism.

II Answer the following questions :

1. Where was Goutama Buddha born?
2. Who were the parents of Goutama Buddha?
3. Where did the Buddha give his first sermon?
4. What is the meaning of 'Dharmaparivartana'?
5. Where was Mahaveera born?

©KTBS Not to be republished

6. Who were the parents of Mahaveera?
7. What did Mahaveera preach?
8. Which are the sects of Jainism?
9. Name the important republics of ancient India.

III Discuss

1. What are the teachings of Buddha?

IV Match the following words in column 'A' with their descriptions in column 'B'.

A	B
1. Goutama Buddha	Republic
2. Mahaveera	The sacred books of Buddhists
3. Vajji	Religious centre of Jainism
4. Shravanabelagola	The founder of Buddhism
5. Tripitaka	The founder of Jainism

V Activities

1. Know about the Jaina Basadis in your place.
2. Collect pictures of Jaina Basadis and prepare an album.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 8	IMPORTANT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA

Introduction

Maurya dynasty is the first historical dynasty of India. Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka are the famous emperors of this dynasty. Their life and achievements are described in these lessons. The contributions of Kanishka, the famous king of Kushanas are also noted. The victories of Samudragupta, the greatest king of Gupta dynasty and the progress in different aspects during the reign of Chandragupta II are described. The attempts of Harshavardhana to safe guard his great empire in the time of crisis and his contribution to the progress of Buddhism is introduced in this lesson.

Competencies

1] To know about the founder of the Maurya dynasty Chandragupta and his guide Chanakya.

2] To know the life and achievements of Ashoka.

3] To understand the administrative system of the Mauryas.

4] To identify the achievements of Kanishka, the famous king of Kushana dynasty.

5] To understand the contributions of Mauryas, Kushanas, Guptas and Vardhanas to art, literature, science and architecture.

6] To know the achievements of Samudragupta and Chadragupta of Gupta dynasty.

7] The factors responsible for making the Gupta period 'The Golden Era'.

8] To understand the decription of India as given by Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang.

9] To understand the achievements and contributions of Harshavardhana.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Mauryas



National Flag

Children have you noticed the wheel in our National Flag? It is Ashoka Chakra. It is included in your Flag as a symbol of progress. Then, who is this Ashoka? To which dynasty does he belong? What is the history of this dynasty? What are the contributions of Ashoka? Let us know all this in this lesson.

Maurya dynasty is the first dynasty of India and its founder is Chandragupta Maurya.



©KTBS Not to be republished

Chandragupta Maurya

Chandragupta Maurya was an adventurous young man. Vishnugupta of Takshashila was insulted by the Nanda King Dhanananda. Vishnugupta was very diplomatic, intelligent and shrewd. He was also called Chanakya and Kautilya. He trained Chandragupta in the skills of warfare and helped him to form his own army. By this time the people had also lost faith in Dhanananda and so it was easy for Chandragupta to defeat him. In this way Chandragupta established Maurya dynasty 2300 years ago and made Pataliputra (present capital of Bihar, Patna) his capital. Later, he organised a large army and moved towards north-western India. Some of the regions of North-West were occupied by Alexander, the king of **Macedonia**; but now they were taken care of by his representative Seleucus. Seleucus was defeated

After being defeated by Chandragupta Maurya, he entered an agreement with Chandragupta Maurya. Apart from giving away Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Western areas of Sindh, he also got his daughter married to Chandragupta Maurya. In return, Chandragupta gifted Seleucus with 500 elephants. Seleucus sent an ambassador called Megasthenes to the court of Chandragupta. Megasthenes has recorded his experiences in his book titled 'Indika'.

(Vishnugupta or Kautilya was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta. His 'Arthashastra' is a well known book that tells about the administrative techniques. The manuscript of this book was first found in the museum of Oriental Library of Mysuru, and it was found by R. Shamashastri.)

Chandragupta Maurya accepted Jainism in his last days. He made his son Bindusara as the king and came to Karnataka with some Jain monks. He under took 'Sallekhana'

©KTBS Not to be republished

(fasting till death) at Shravanabelagola of Hassan district and passed away. His son Bindusara ruled for about twenty five years.

Samrat Ashoka

After Bindusara, his son Ashoka came to power. He has a special place in the world history. He is the first King to give welfare of subjects as his top priority by declaring "My Citizens are like My children".

Ashoka's inscriptions: Ashoka's inscriptions are spread through out India. These are mainly in Brahmi script and Prakrit language. In Karnataka, seventeen inscriptions of Ashoka are found in many places. The inscription found at Maski of Raichur is of more importance, as the name of Ashoka appears for the first time here. Till then, names like 'Devanampriya' 'Priyadarshi' were present in the inscriptions. In the inscription of Maski, 'Devanampriya Priyadarshi Ashoka' appears. With the help of Ashoka's inscription, the life, achievements and the extent of his empire can be understood.



Bas-relief portrait Sculpture (Kanaganahalli)



Ashoka's Inscriptions, Sannati

©KTBS Not to be republished

About 180 years ago a British officer by name James Prinsep read the inscriptions of Ashoka for the first time. Till then, nobody was able to read them. About six centuries ago, Feroz Shah Tughlak of Delhi had tried to get it read but was not successful.

Kalinga War : Ashoka declared war against Kalinga eight years after he came to power. This is an important stage in his life. Kalinga was part of present Odisha. Ashoka waged war against this. One lakh people lost their lives and another lakh became injured. Another one and a half lakh became prisoners of war. Ashoka was deeply disturbed by the extent of damage to human life in war field. He was deeply pained and decided not to wage war in future. There is no another emperor like this in the history. Ashoka chose the path of Dharma in the place of war.



War Situation as depicted in Bas-relief portrait Sculpture (Kanaganahalli)

Activity : Make a list of places in Karnataka where Ashoka's inscriptions are found.

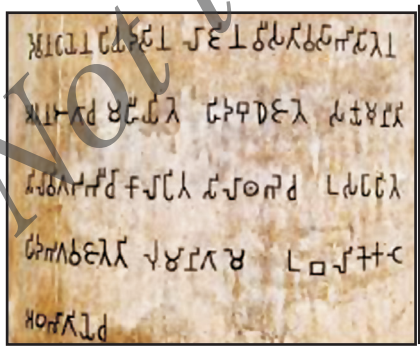
Spread of Religion : Ashoka was attracted by Buddhism and he accepted Buddhism. He started to spread the messages of Buddhism to his subjects. He said, one should respect

©KTBS Not to be republished

parents, elders and should have compassion, truthfulness and be generous. He also said one should leave violence, anger and zealousy. Ashoka organized the third Buddhist Conference at Pataliputhra. He built Buddha stupas and sent people to faroff countries to spread Buddhist religion.

Administrative system of Mauryas: The king was the chief of the administrative system. He kept the supreme power with himself. A group of ministers helped the king in administration. There were higher officers called 'Dharmamahamatras' who preached good conduct to the people. They also took the responsibility of the welfare of Orphans, widows and old people. The whole empire was divided into many provinces for the sake of administration. "Gramika' administered the village with the help of the elders. Considerable power was given to rural authorities. The disputes at the village level were settled by 'Gramasabha'. The administration of Mauryas influenced many dynasties who ruled later.

Architectures and Sculptures : Sculptures of Ashoka's period, can still be seen today. Among them stupas and pillars are important. The stupas in Sanchi of Madhya Pradesh and pillar in Saranath are very famous. The four headed lion on top of Saranath pillar is our national symbol.

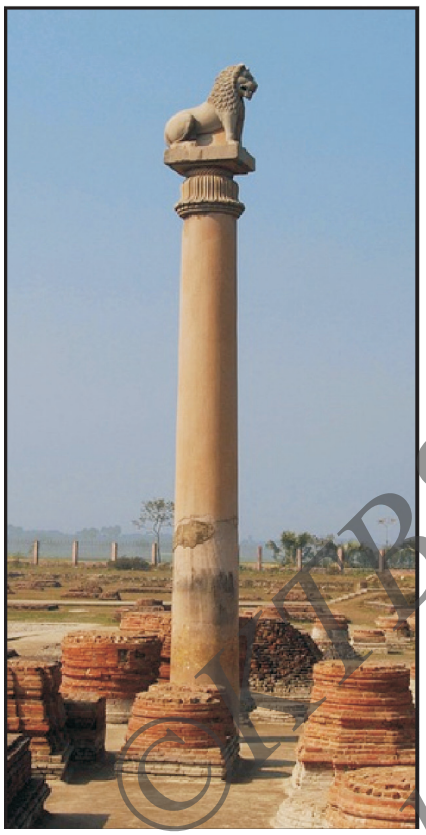


Ashoka's Inscriptions



Sanchi Stupa (Madhya Pradesh)

©KTBS Not to be republished



Ashoka's Monolith Pillar



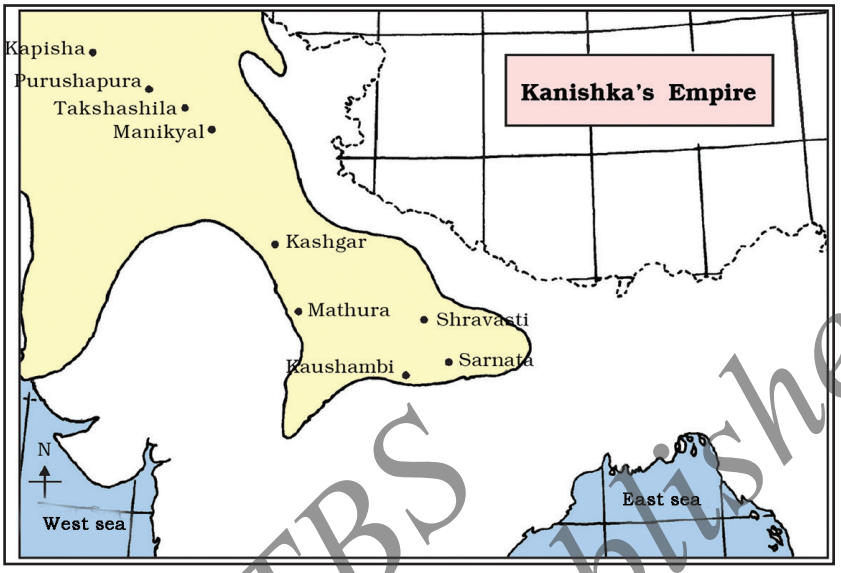
Our National Emblem

© NCERT not to be republished

Kushanas

About 2000 years ago, Kushana dynasty ruled over Gaandhara (present Afghanistan) Gradually, many places in India came under the rule of Kushanas. Kanishka is the most famous ruler among Kushanas. He waged battles for a long time and extended his empire. His empire extended from Afghanistan to Bihar.

Kanishka : He was the follower of Buddhism and built many stupas like Ashoka He sent Buddhist monks to many countries to spread Buddhism. He conducted the fourth international Buddhist conference. To mark the beginning of his administration, he started Shaka calendar which is also called as 'Shalivahana Shaka'. This calendar is also the official calendar of Government of India.

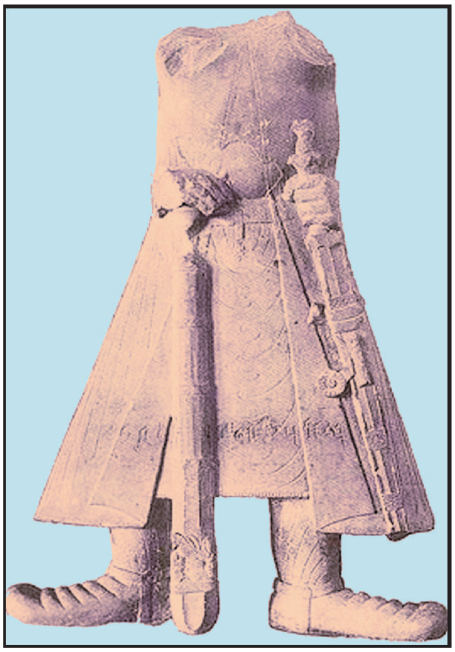


Architecture and sculpture: Kanishka built many Stupas. The stupa in Purushapura (present Peshawar) had a thirteen storied tower. And the tower was four hundred feet high. It was a building of wonder then. He had also built Kanishkapura.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Icon of Buddha - Gaandhara Style



Stone Icon of Kanishka

Kanishka was a patron of arts. He invited artists from different countries and as a result new styles of art emerged out of these interactions called as 'Gandhara' and 'Mathura'.

A stone statue of Kanishka has been found in Mathura. The head is missing from the statue and at the pedestal, Kanishka's name is etched. Many coins belonging to Kushanas have been found. They were the first to mint gold coins in India.

Literature : Kanishka had offered shelter to many good scholars and writers of his time. Ashwaghosha is important among them. He has written 'Buddha Charita' in Sanskrit. Nagarjuna was a great philosopher present in Kanishka's court. Vasumithra was a Buddhist scholar and he was the president of the fourth Buddhist Conference held at Kashmir. Charaka was said to be a contemporary doctor of Kanishka.

New words:

Inscriptions – writing carved / etched on stones.

Stupa- A physical structure where the remaining of Buddha of is placed in an urn and a dome is built around it.

You should know this

1. Ashoka had sent his ambassadors not only to different states but also to different countries like Burma (Myanmar), Srilanka, Egypt, Western Asia and Eastern Europe. His son Mahendra and his daughter Sangamitra were sent to Srilanka to spread Buddhism. A preacher named Mahadeva had been to the present Mysuru and another preacher named Rakshita had been to Banavasi.

©KTBS Not to be republished

2. Architecture is an art of constructing buildings. Sculpture is an art of carving statues and other stone constructions. During the time of Ashoka, the use of stones started for architecture instead of wood and bricks. Therefore the sculpture and architecture or Mauryas are long lasting and even now we can see them.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The ambassador sent by Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta Maurya was_____
2. The king who treated his subjects like his own children was_____
3. Ashoka's inscriptions are mainly found in_____ script.
4. Ashoka declared a war on Kalinga during the _____ year of his ruling.
5. Our national emblem is_____
6. Kanishka started_____year in memory of the beginning of his rule.

II. Answer the following in one sentence.

1. Who is the founder of Maurya Dyansty?
2. Name the capital of Mauryas.
3. Name the famous book written by Kautilya.
4. Name the famous book written by Megasthenes.
5. Which king considered his subjects as his own children?
6. What were the functions of Dharmamahamatras?
7. Where did Kanishka conduct the International Buddhist Conference?
8. Which is the famous book written by Aswaghosha?

©KTBS Not to be republished

III. Discuss in a group and answer the following question.

1. Write about the importance of Kalinga war.

IV. Match the words in column 'A' with the related words in column 'B'.

A	B
Ashoka	Kanishkapura
Kanishka	Buddhacharita
Ashwaghosha	Kalakendra
Gandhara	Devanampriya

Activities:

- Collect the pictures of the architecture and the sculpture of Mauryas and create an album.
- Make a list of places in Karnataka where Ashoka's inscriptions are found.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Guptas

After Mauryas, Guptas ruled India. Gupta dynasty is a prominent one in the history of India. The capital of Guptas was Pataliputra. The famous rulers of this dynasty were Samudragupta and Chandragupta II.

Samudragupta

Samudragupta was a brave warrior king. The inscription on Allahabad pillar gives a narration about his gallant victory. This inscription was written by his court poet Harisena. According to this, Samudragupta defeated nine kings of North India. The other kings realized the strength of his military power and surrendered to him. Kushanas of Afghanistan and Satraps (Shakas) of Gujarat accepted his supreme power.

Later, he marched towards South India and defeated twelve kings. The king of Kanchi was one of them. In the memory of this conquest Samudragupta performed "Ashwamedha Yaga".



Gold coins of Samudragupta

Samudragupta supported the cause of education. He himself was a poet and a musician. He had earned the title of 'Kaviraja'. His Veena playing pictures were etched on the coins of those days. A Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu was his minister. The golden coins project the power, wealth and grandeur of Gupta period.

Chandragupta II

He was the son and the heir of Samudragupta. He defeated the Satrapas of Gujarat who were ruling it for more than three centuries. This was his major military achievement. He had gained the title 'Vikramaditya'. He released new types of golden coins. Famous poet Kalidasa and other scholars were in his court.



Gold coins of Chandragupta

His empire was economically prosperous. In the field of literature, architecture, sculpture, drawing, science and mathematics there was a tremendous amount of progress and a lot of achievements had taken place.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Fahiyan (Fa Hien) : Fahiyan (Fa Hien) was a Buddhist monk from China. As he wanted to visit the land of Buddha, he visited India during the rule of Chandragupta II. He has mentioned his experiences of India in his work. 'Gho-quo-ki'. According to him, crimes were rare in Gupta empire and the administration was pro people. Travelling was easy. Fa Hein visited many Buddhist places of India and returned to China with many religious texts. He translated them to Chinese.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GUPTA PERIOD

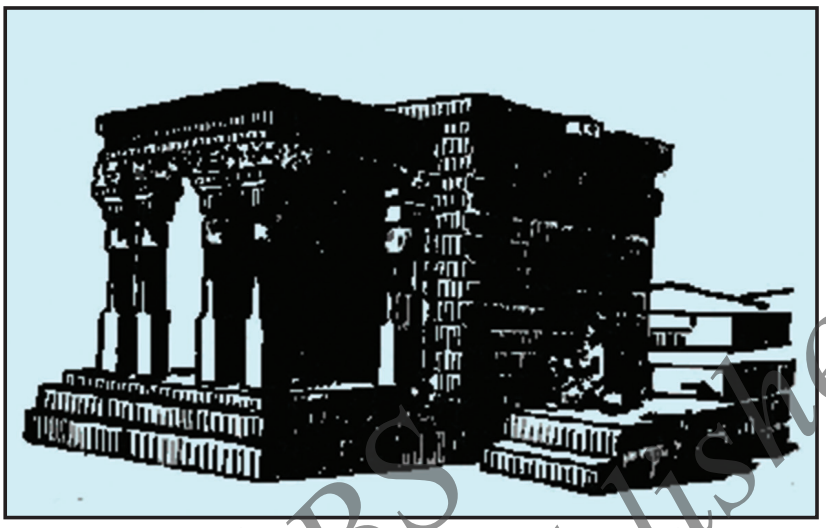
Sanskrit literature

Sanskrit literature grew well during Gupta period. Kalidasa was a major poet of Gupta period. He is considered as one of the best playwrights in the world. He was one of the 'Navaratnas' present in the court of Chandragupta II. He has written four epic poems and three dramas. 'Abhijnana Shankutala' is a famous drama. He is appreciated as 'Kavi Kula Guru' (the teacher to the poets' tribe). Shudraka who wrote 'Mrichakatika' and Vishakadutta who wrote 'Mudraraakshasa' were the other famous play writers of this period. The 'Panchatantra' of Vishnusharma belongs to this period. The dictionary by Amarasimha called 'Amarakosha' is an excellent work. It is still in use.

Temple Architecture

During the reign of Guptas, the temple architecture started. The Sanchi temple in Madhyapradesh is an ancient temple of India. Other temples of Gupta period are present in Bithargav and Devagadh of Madhyapradesh. The Dashavatara temple of Devagadh has a beautiful idol of Vishnu.

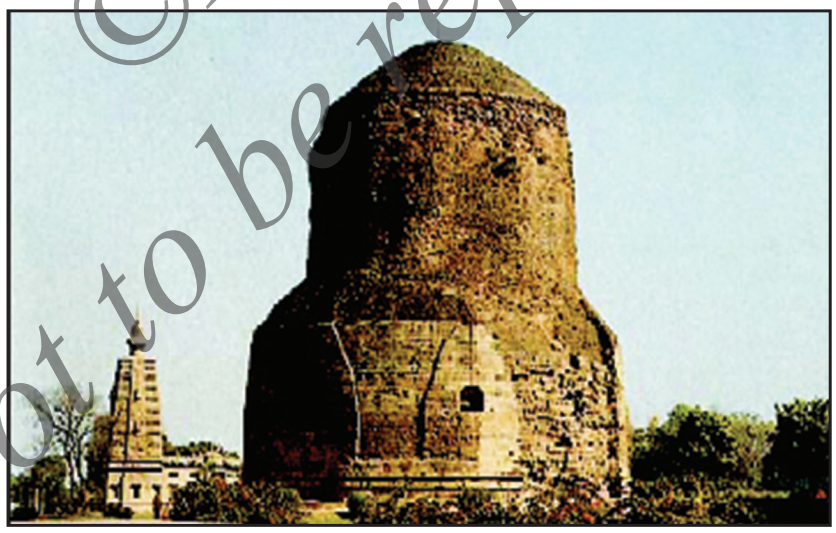
©KTBS Not to be republished



Temple at Sanchi - Gupta Period

Stupas and Chaityas

Dhamek stupa, 128 ft. tall, at Sarnath near Varanasi was built during the times of the Guptas.



Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath

Paintings

Rock cut Buddha viharas and cave temples of Gupta period can be found at Ajanta and Ellora. The paintings of Ajanta rock cut caves are world famous.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra

Science-Mathematics and Astronomy



Iron Pillar at Mehrauli

Science and Technology had progressed much during the reign of Guptas. Aryabhata from Pataliputhra was a great mathematician and astronomer of Gupta period. He had found the reasons behind eclipses. Brahmagupta was another great mathematician. Varahamihira was another great astronomer of this period.

Metallurgy : Metallurgy had achieved great progress during the Gupta period. The iron pillar at Mehrauli near Delhi is an example of this progress. This pillar, though 1500 years old, has not rusted or suffered wear and tear.

Ayurved: Vagbhata of the Gupta times prepared a summary of the famous work 'Charaka Samhita', known as 'Ashtangahridayasamhita'. This is an authoritative work

©KTBS Not to be republished

on Ayurveda and is being followed even today. Surgery was also practised in ancient India. Surgeons of those days had the knowledge of 127 surgical instruments. They were able to remove iron and stones pieces from the human body. The credit for using mercury as a medicine for the first time, goes to doctors of India.

New Words:

Astronomy: The study of celestial bodies like star, planet etc.,

Let's know

1) Gupta dynasty was founded 1,600 years ago; it ruled for more than two centuries.
2) Plays of Kalidasa are: Vikramorvasiya, Malavik agnimitra and Abhijnana Shakuntala. Epic poems: Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava, Ritusamhara and Meghaduta.
3) Temples during Gupta times were built on a square plinth. They have a sanctum sanctorum and portico only.
4) Paintings done on walls are called frescos. They are found on walls of the caves of Ajanta and Ellora. They are painted using ordinary brushes with natural colours available from the vegetation around. These caves were hidden from view. They were discovered in 1819
5) The weight of the iron pillar at Mehrauli is 6 tonnes, height 23 feet. Till the beginning of the19th century no European black smith could cast such an iron pillar.

©KTBS Not to be republished

I Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. The capital of Guptas was _____
2. Allahabad pillar inscription was created by _____
3. The Gupta King who won 'Kaviraja' title _____
4. The book 'Mudrarakshasa' written by _____
5. The great poet who had the title 'Kavi Guru Tilaka' _____

II Answer the following questions

1. Which emperor's details are available on Allahabad inscription?
2. Which Gupta emperor had the title 'Vikramaditya'?
3. Name the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the Gupta rule?
4. Name a play written by Kalidasa.
5. Who wrote Mrichakatika?
6. Name the dictionary composed by Amarasimha.
7. Where is Dhamek stupa located?
8. Who was the famous mathematician of the Gupta period?
9. Who wrote 'Astangahridayasamhita'?

Activities

1. Collect the pictures of ancient architecture and idols with information.
2. Read the biographies of Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta, Vikramaditya, Kalidasa, Aryabhata, Varahamihira and Vagbhata.

©KTBS Not to be republished

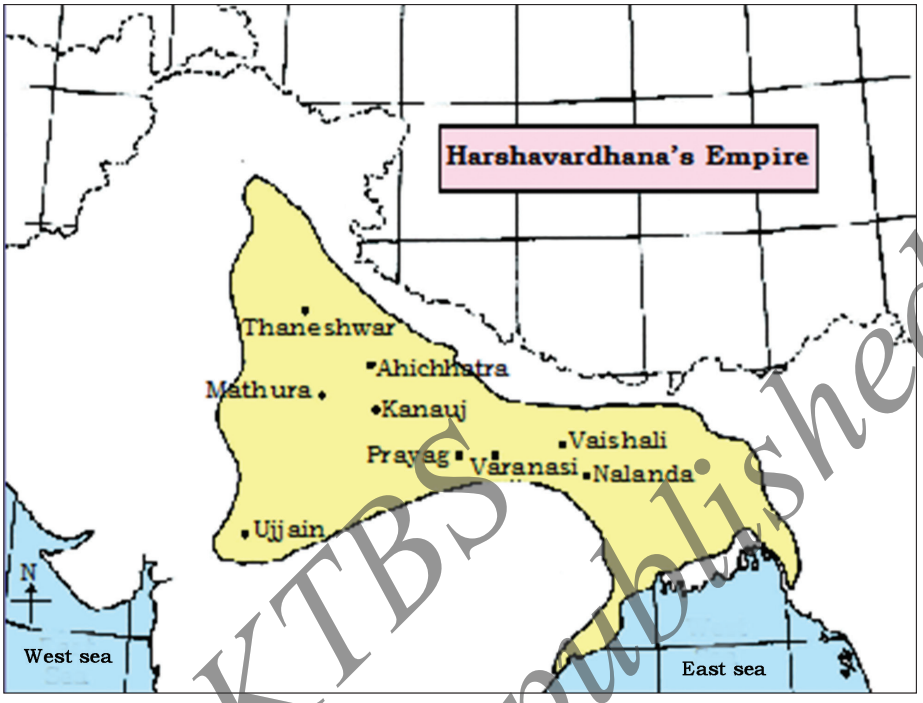
Harshavardhana

After the decline of the Gupta Empire, many independent dynasties arose in north India. Important among them was the Pushyabhuti dynasty of Thaneshwara. Harshavardhana was the most popular king of this dynasty.

Harshavardhana : Harshavardhana was only sixteen when he ascended the throne. By this time, many sad incidents had happened in his life. After the death of father Prabakaravardhana, his elder brother Rajyavardhanavarma had ascended the throne. Their sister Rajyashree was married to Grahavarma of Maukhari dynasty. An evil king of Malwa, killed Grahavarma and imprisoned Rajyshree at Kannauj. Though Rajyavardhana defeated the army of Malwa, he was killed by Shashank of Gauda. During these turbulent times, Harshavardhana came to power. He located his sister in the forests of Vidyaparvatha who was roaming around as widow. He took over the Maukhari kingdom of his brother-in-law. He made Kannauj, the capital city of Maukhari as his kingdom. Later he built a bigger army and captured Kashmir and Sind regions. He also invaded South India. When he arrived at the banks of River Narmada, he was defeated by the Chalukya ruler of Karnataka Pulikeshi II. Harshavardhana ruled North India for about forty years. He was close to Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang.

Literature: Harshavardhana was not only a warrior, but also a poet. He wrote three plays in Sanskrit: 'Priyadarshika', 'Ratnavali' and 'Nagananda'. He had poets like Banabatta in his court. Banabatta wrote 'Harshacharita' keeping Harshavardhana as the subject. Harshavardhana supported education and donated liberally to ancient Nalanda University.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Religion : Harshavardhana was tolerant of all religions and was respecting all religions. Though he was a 'Shaiva' follower, he supported Buddhism. He organized Religious conferences in Kannauj and Prayag.

Hiuen Tsang

Hiuen Tsang was a famous Chinese traveller. He visited India 1400 years ago. He travelled in India for around fifteen years and studied Buddhist literature. He studied at Nalanda University too. He had stayed in the court of Harshavardhana for many years. He has recorded his experiences in India in book 'Si-Yu-Ki' which means the Record of the Western Kingdom.



Hiuen Tsang

©KTBS Not to be republished

Nalanda University : Nalanda University which was in present Bihar, was a popular university for six centuries since Gupta period. It was the most famous university of ancient times. Students were coming from places like China, Japan to study here. It had eight schools and three big libraries. Though Buddhism was the major subject of study, subjects like Yoga, Veda, Medicine and others were also taught. Hiuen Tsang spent many years in this university.



Nalanda University

© TBS Not to be republished

Let's know

In Nalanda, there were no fees for Education, Boarding and Lodging. To bear the running expenses of the university, revenue from hundred villages was pledged. Harshavardhana was one of the chief patrons of this university. Students life was disciplined and great scholars were among the faculty.

I. Fill in the blanks using appropriate words:

1. Harshavardhana was close to _____, a Chinese traveller.
2. The record of Hiuen Tsang's experiences is known as _____
3. Nalanda University is in the present state of _____
4. _____ was the Kannada King who defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of river Narmada.

II. Answer the following questions :

1. Name the brother and sister of Harshavardhana?
2. Which was the capital city of Harshavardhana?
3. Who wrote the book 'Harshacharita'?
4. Name the plays written by Harshavardhana.
5. Who was the chinese traveller who visited the court of Harshavardhana?
6. Which was the most famous Indian university during ancient times?

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

CIVICS

LESSON 09	CITIZENSHIP

Introduction

In this chapter, the meaning of citizenship, importance, features and methods of acquiring and losing citizenship are explained.

Competencies

1] Understanding the meaning and importance of citizenship

2] Listing out the features of citizenship

3] Understanding the methods of acquiring citizenship

4] Knowing the methods of losing citizenship

©KTBS Not to be republished

Meaning and importance of citizenship

Meaning : The system which enables every individual to lead a better life is called Nation. A citizen is a responsible member of the nation. Every person who has citizenship is entitled for rights given by the nation. It means they have rights such as minimum living standard, education, health, social security and other rights. The citizens will have close relations with the nation. There is no provision to acquire citizenship of more than one nation at a time.

Importance: The citizenship is necessary in the nation where one lives to live with dignity, to participate in the nation's administration, to lead a better life and to establish a convenient administrative set up. The citizenship is important from the perspective of a nation's integrity and unity.

Features :

1. An Individual identifies himself as citizen of a particular country through his citizenship.
2. Citizens can enjoy all the rights given by the nation.
3. Citizen should discharge his duties fixed by the nation.
4. Citizenship binds citizens to live in accordance with the law of the land.
5. Citizens get power to hold positions from the highest to the least.
6. Foreigners are deprived of political rights.



Indians **Mysuru Palace** **Foreigners**

©KTBS Not to be republished

Methods of acquiring citizenship

Citizens can acquire the citizenship of a nation through the following methods.

1. By Birth : Any person who takes birth in any country, he/she acquires the citizenship of that country naturally. Without considering the nationality of his/her parents, the citizenship is granted. Therefore, birth is an important factor in getting citizenship of a country. For example, the people who are born in India after January 26, 1950, had become the citizens of India. The reason being was that free India enforced its own constitution.

2. By Inheritance : In this method, an individual gets the citizenship on the basis of the nationality of his/her parents. For example – Those who are born after January 26, 1950 to Indian families staying outside our country can get the citizenship of India.

3. By Registration : Citizenship of any country can be taken by way of submission of a prescribed application form to the concerned office. Every nation imposes certain conditions for submission of application by an individual. For example – Those who are residing in India for a minimum of five years can get citizenship by way of registration.

4. By incorporation: By incorporation of one country geographically with another, the citizenship of the incorporated country can be acquired. Generally, a country gets incorporated by way of war or voluntarily with another. Even on such occasions, the citizenship of the country to which incorporated is given.

Methods of losing citizenship

Citizenship of a nation is lost by the following methods:

1. By Renounciation : Any Indian citizen, in the event of getting citizenship of another country, can voluntarily renounce the citizenship of India by a declaration through an application form to the registration office.

©KTBS Not to be republished

2. By Termination : Any citizen of India in the event of securing the citizenship of another country, his citizenship of India will be cancelled legally without expecting his application form for registration.

3. By Deprivation : Any individual in the event of securing the citizenship of India unlawfully or found engaged in anti- national activities or insubordinate behavior before the Indian constitution, their citizenship can be cancelled. This is a forceful deprivation.

Discuss in groups and answer :

1. What is citizenship?
2. List out the features of citizenship.
3. Describe the method to acquire citizenship.
4. Mention the incidents of losing citizenship.

II. Discuss

1. Why citizenship is needed?
2. Make a list of losses one has to undergo due to loss citizenship.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 10	NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Introduction

In this chapter, our national flag, national emblem, national anthem, national festivals and celebrations are introduced.

Competencies

1] Understanding the uniqueness of our national flag.

2] Knowing the rules of national flag and follow it.

3] Understanding the details and importance of the national emblem and appreciating it.

4] Knowing the background and importance of the national anthem.

5] Acquiring ability to sing the national anthem properly.

6] Knowing the importance of national festivals and celebrations.

©KTBS Not to be republished

National symbols : Generally, a country uses the symbols which reflect its culture and heritage. They are called national symbols. Most importantly, the national flag and the national emblem are called national symbols. Every nation has its own national anthem. Similarly, India also has its national animal and the national bird. These are useful in creating patriotism and national integrity among the citizens.

Our National Anthem : Jana Gana Mana is our national anthem. It was written in 1911 by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali language. Out of the five stanzas, the first stanza was adopted as our national anthem by the Constituent Assembly on 24th January 1950. It requires 52 seconds to sing the national anthem. On some occasions, the first and the last lines only are sung. It requires 20 seconds.

It is the duty of every Indian to respect the national anthem. Showing disrespect and hindering its singing are considered as cognizable offences under the law.

- Standing erect in discipline while singing the national anthem.
- Singing with flawless pronunciation.

Our National Flag

The flag is the emblem of a nation. It is the proof of freedom, patriotism, unity and allegiance to the nation. Every citizen is moved heartily when the flag is raised on the pole.



National Flag

Description of the tri-coloured national flag of India :

Our flag comprises of three colours. Saffron at the top, white at the centre and green at the bottom. At the centre of the white colour, there is a blue coloured wheel. The wheel contains 24 spokes. The radius of the wheel is same as the white coloured part.

The flag has a rectangular shape. Its length and breadth are in the ratio of 3:2. The three coloured stripes are in equal proportion. The cloth of the flag can be either cotton or silk. In addition, it should be hand woven. Its thread should have been hand spun.

Uniqueness of the National Flag

What do the colours of our national flag indicate? While the saffron represents selflessness and sacrifice, white colour indicates truth, peace and purity. Green is the symbol of faith, fertility and prosperity. It is the symbol of abundant agriculture and industry. The wheel is the reflection of the

©KTBS Not to be republished

wheel engraved in Ashoka Pillar of Saranath. The wheel of Ashoka is also the image of constant movement and progress.

Rules of the National flag:

- The flag should not be dirty or torn.
- While hoisting, the saffron colour should be displayed at the top.
- Should not hoist any other flag to the height of the national flag.
- Should be raised till the tip of the pole and hoisted.
- Always flag should be hoisted after sunrise and remove the flag before sunset and keep it folded.
- Should hoist the flag to half of its height during national mourning.
- While walking, the flag to be held in right hand.
- The Flag should not touch the ground at any moment.

The plastic flag should not be used.

Our National Emblem



National Emblem

Observe our national emblem once. It is the true version of the base portion of the Ashoka pillar at Saranath. At its base, as Lions are there, this is called the Lion base. The lion base of Saranath is our national emblem or imprint. In the original sculpture, four lions are standing on a platform, facing four directions, with backs facing each other. The base is round in shape. There is a wheel in all the four directions. Between the wheels, there are images of elephant, bull, horse and lions.

©KTBS Not to be republished

The wheel at the base is known as the Wheel of Dharma. Even on the white strip of the flag, the symbol of wheel is found.

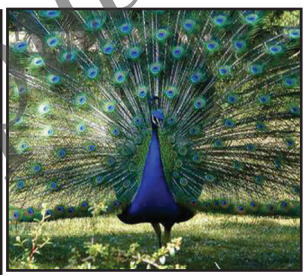
The Government of India adopted our national emblem on 26th January 1950. In the picture, only three lions are seen. A Devanagari line called Satyameva Jayathe [Truth alone prevails] taken from the Mundaka Upanishad is found at the bottom of the base.

National Animal and the National Bird

The Tiger is our national animal. It is attractive and majestic to see. Its physique is strong. The Peacock is our national bird. Its feathers at the top of its head look like a cap which is attractive to see.



National Animal



National Bird

National Integration

Meaning of National Integration:

National integration means living harmoniously without having hatred, jealousy or prejudice against another person or community. It means one respecting the other and living in amity. It is the feeling of living as equal members in the family of nation. National integration refers to that situation where all people of the country feel they are one although there are differences with regard to race, religion, culture and language. It is necessary to create such feeling among all for building a strong nation. The national integration is one which strengthens the feeling of equality among all the people.

© TBS Not to be republished

Importance : The national integration is necessary to create unity among the people. It is also necessary to create the feeling of oneness to achieve the self vested interest and develop the nation. National integration prominently encourages in achieving national unity, brotherhood and equality.

Diversity : This is manifested in the natural diversity, bio-diversity and diversity in life of the people.

Natural diversity : India contains high mountain ranges, very long rivers and large plains. In the same way, there are regions with severe cold and high temperature. There are hot deserts here. The nature has blessed us with dense forests, cool/fresh lakes, waterfalls, attractive beaches and hundreds of small islands.

• **Bio-diversity :** The bio-diversity is huge. Only a few nations in the world have such bio-diversities.

Till now, we have identified and described 47,000 group of plants. In India, there are 90,000 species of animal life. It includes 1232 kinds of birds and 2546 groups of fish. An appreciable variety of living organisms is the valuable asset of India.

• **Population diversity :** People belonging to different communities live in India. There is diversity in appearance, physique, language, food, manner, customs and religions. It is required to travel throughout India to know the beauty of life of the people.

Unity in Diversity : The living culture of community that has faith in different languages, culture and religion is called Unity in diversity. India is a diverse nation and ranks second in the world in population. Our country has

©KTBS Not to be republished

geographical diversity also. Everyone can follow the religion of his choice. They can mix with the social life by way of speaking their own regional languages. We can find unity in diversity among different people who live together. People belonging to multi-culture who have faith in different language, culture and religion live in India. We find unity in diversity among the people who lead a variety of life. Our constitution has recognized the diversity. Diversity is the strength of India and never a weakness.

Factors hindering the National Integration

- **Casteism :** Casteism means looking down upon the people of other castes. A feeling of superiority of one's own caste is casteism. Casteism is dangerous to the feeling of unity. The caste feelings have spread in all walks of our life. Therefore, the narrow feelings are developing. Therefore, the casteism is hindering the unity of the country.

- **Communalism :** A feeling of superiority of one's own religion over the others and fighting only for the sake of religion is known as communalism or sectarianism. Communalism disturbs peace. Therefore, it leads to loss of property and lives. Apart from this, it also disrupts the feeling of friendship and harmony. Communalism has become an obstacle by way of creating misunderstanding among the people of different religions. Communalism has crippled our development.

- **Regionalism :** Regionalism is another factor endangering our national integration. It is the feeling of one's narrow commitment towards one's own geographic region. At same time, since, our constitution recognizes the federal structure of states, preserving regional languages, culture and administration is also important. Hence, one sided love of regionalism that affects the national integrity is not healthy.

©KTBS Not to be republished

We should understand that we are Indians first, and then we are also part of a region or a language. Regionalism should not become separatism. This hurts the national integration much.

Discuss in groups and answer:

1. What is 'Unity in Diversity'?
2. Which are the factors favourable for unity of India?
3. What are the factors unfavourable for unity of the nation?

Discuss:

1. Which factors can be considered in the path of achieving the national integration?

Activity

1. List out the problems at your village that are hindering the integration and identify remedies.
2. There are many problems that affect the Indian National Integration at present. What are the reasons for this? How these could be solved? How can one foster the feeling of oneness in the country? Organize a debate in the class and make a list of suggestions provided.

©KTBS Not to be republished

* * * * *

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 11

GLOBE AND MAPS

Introduction

Study of : • the globe and maps as good teaching learning aids for the better understanding of geography. • the meaning and uses of the globe. • the meaning, types and uses of maps. • the important Geographical symbols required for the preparation of maps and map reading.

Competencies

1] Understanding the importance and uses of the globe.

2] Understanding the types of maps and the essential components for map making.

3] Interpreting and uses geographical signs and symbols in the maps.

4] Mastering the art of map reading.

©KTBS Not to be republished

1. GLOBE

Meaning

In the last chapter you have studied about the shape and size of the Earth. The Earth is geoid in shape and is represented by a globe. The photographs taken of the Earth from the satellites give a real shape of the Earth, but we can see only one side of the Earth. The globe, which is the model of the Earth can give us the view of the other side also, since we rotate the globe.



Globe

Features of a Globe

The globe is a miniature model of the Earth. It is a true representation of the Earth's spherical shape and not flat as seen on the map. Besides it gives us information about many features of the Earth. It is a simple teaching learning aid. It can be kept on the table and rotated. It helps us to learn about different geographical concepts.

Uses of a Globe

a. The globe is useful to know the shape of the Earth

b. It helps us to understand the position, shape and size of the continents, oceans and seas.

c. The lines of latitude and longitudes on the globe help us to locate places and political boundaries.

d. A good globe helps us to understand the inclination of the axis, movements of the Earth - rotation, revolution and their effects, e.g. day and night, seasons. etc.

e. It gives general information about the geographical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, islands, rivers, etc.



Satellite picture of the Earth

©KTBS Not to be republished

2. MAPS

The globe can give us only very general information about the Earth. Maps are very essential to get detailed information of a place, state or a country and also about other geographical features.

A diagrammatic representation of the whole Earth, or a part of it, on a flat surface according to scale is called a **map**. The science and art of map making is known as **'cartography'**. The collection of various types of maps, bound as a book, is known as an **atlas**.

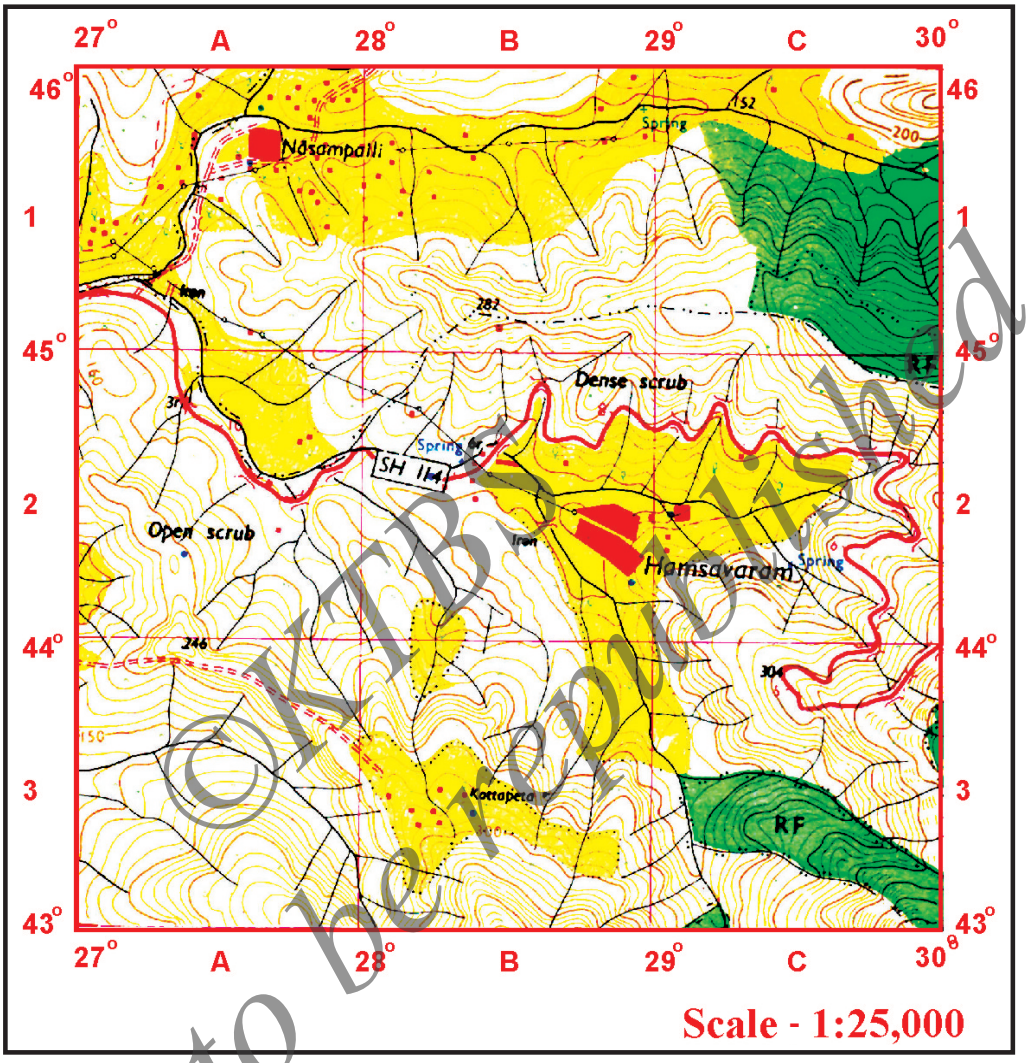
Types of maps

On the basis of scale and purpose, maps can be classified as follows:

1. **Maps based on scale:** There are two types of maps based on scale.

a. Large-scale maps: These maps represent small areas. They can be divided into Cadastral maps and Topographical maps. Cadastral maps show individual property. Topographical maps show detailed surface features.

©KTBS Not to be republished



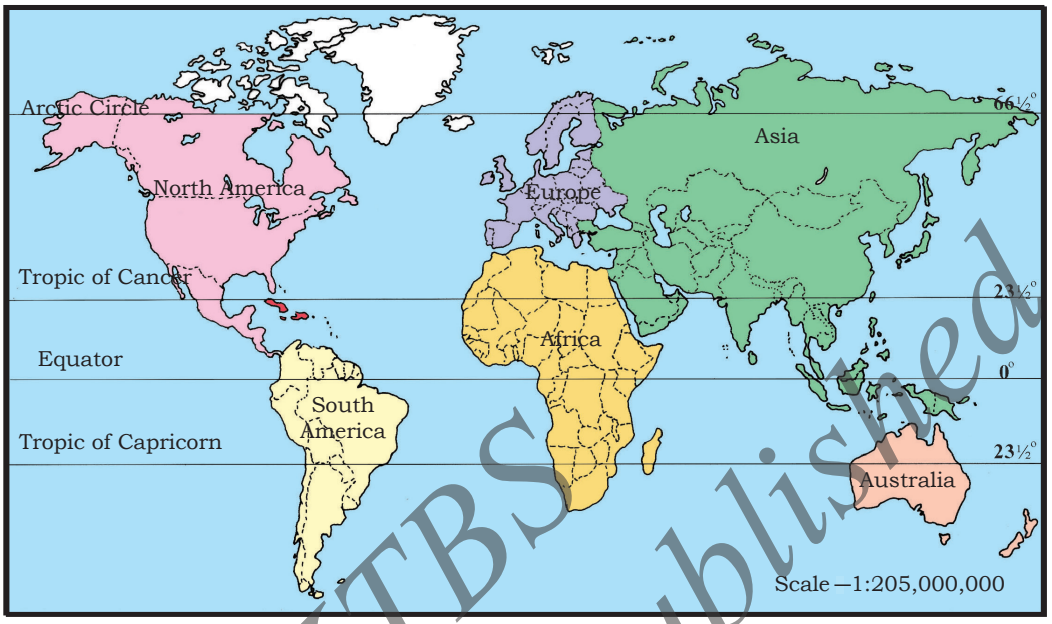
Large Scale Map

b. Small-scale maps: They represent large areas - world, continents or countries. They are of two types - wall maps and atlas maps.

Wall maps are larger in size than the atlas. They are used as teaching aids in the class room. They can show general and important features, such as political divisions, physical features, etc

The maps in the atlas are smaller in size but they also give us some information.

©KTBS not to be republished



Small Scale Map

2. **Maps based on purpose:** They are also known as thematic maps. They can be classified as follows:

   a. **Physical maps:** these maps represent the physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, etc.

   b. **Political maps:** These maps show the political boundaries between states, countries and continents and their location, area, etc.

   c. **Distribution maps:** These maps are used to show the distribution of definite features such as land use, temperature, rainfall, population, soils, natural vegetation, crops, minerals, industries, railways, roads, waterways, etc.

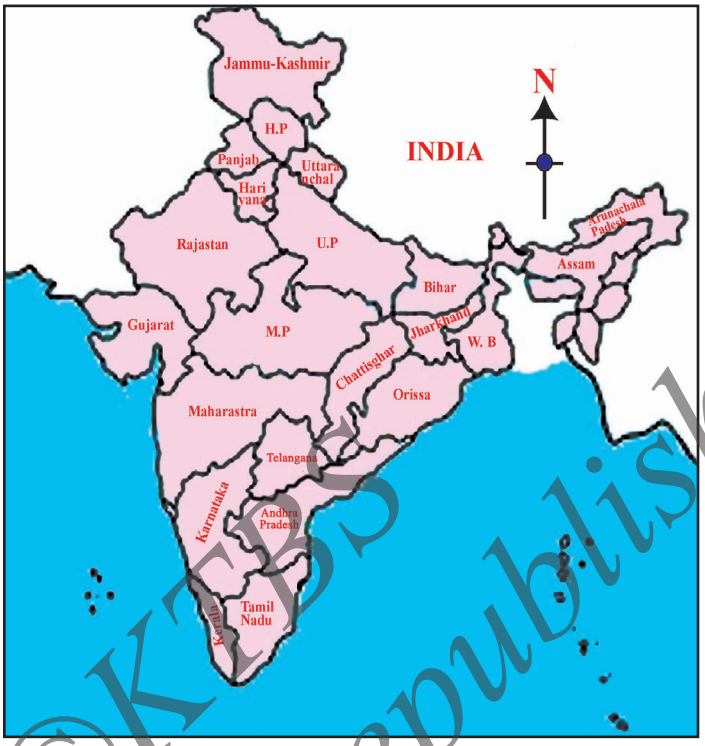
©KTBS Not to be republished

Components of a map

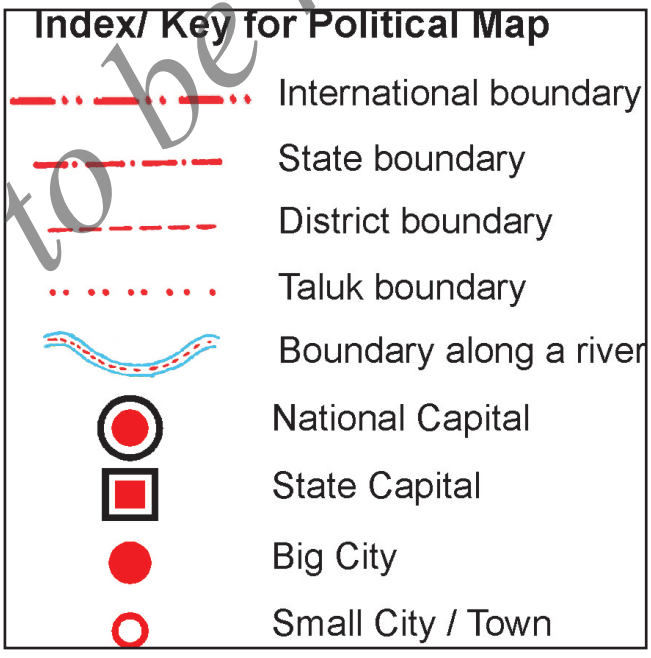
The basic components of a good map are title, scale, latitudes and longitudes, direction and index.

1. **Title :** Every map must have a suitable title which tells us the content of the map. Example: INDIA - PHYSICAL FEATURES or INDIA - POLITICAL, etc.
2. **Scale :** A scale is a ratio between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the ground. It helps us to know the distance between the two places on the ground. The distance between two points on the map are closer than the actual distance on the map.
3. **Latitudes and longitudes :** They are a grid of imaginary lines. It helps us to find the location, distance and direction of places on the map.
4. **Direction :** In a map, the direction is shown by a symbol of arrows, with the letter 'N' on the top. The head of the arrow points to the North. Once you know the north, you can easily find the other directions.
5. **Index or key**: A symbol used to represent any feature is called index. The index is an important component and represents all the features shown on a map. Various colours and symbols are used in the index, e.g. blue colour for water bodies, green for lowlands, etc.

©KTBS Not to be republished



North Direction



Index or key

©KTBS Not to be republished

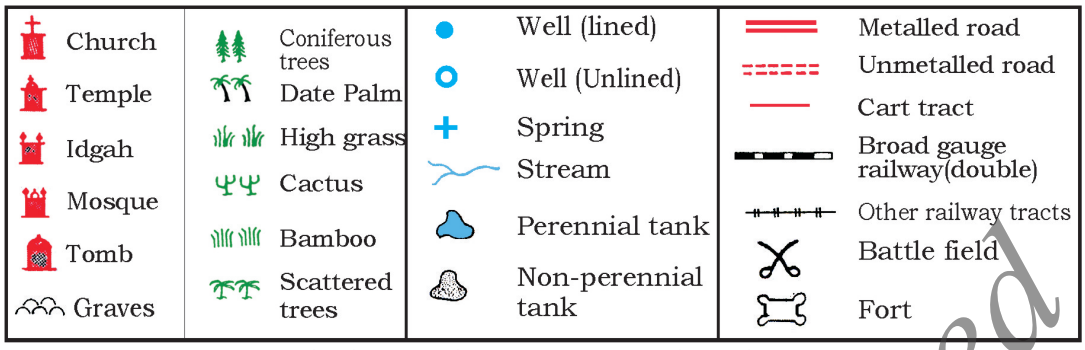
Uses of maps : Maps help us in many ways:

- Maps help us to locate places like towns, cities, districts, states, countries and continents.
- They show the physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, coastal areas, islands, etc.
- They help us to know the major routes of transport such as roads, railways, etc.
- They help us to understand the distribution of crops, minerals, industries, etc.
- Maps are very important for military people at the time of war and for security.
- Maps guide the tourists to their destination.
- Maps are very good teaching learning aids in the classroom.
- They are easy to carry.

3. Geographical Symbols

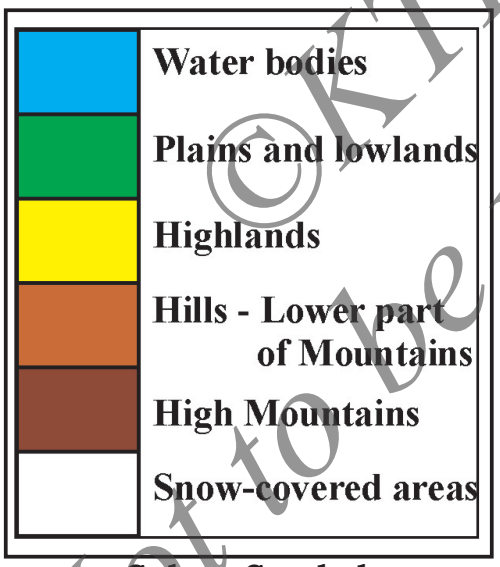
A symbol is a sign that stands for an object. The symbols used in a map are the same all over the world. The symbols give a lot of information.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Symbols used in Topographical maps

Colours: When you look at a physical map, you can see different colours. These colours represent different physical features. In a physical map, the colours used are as follows:



Colour Symbols

Blue colour for water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes and rivers.

Green colour for lowlands or plains

Yellow colour for highlands or land higher than the plains.

Brown colour for hills and lower parts of mountains.

Dark brown colour for high mountains

White or purple colour for snow-covered areas .

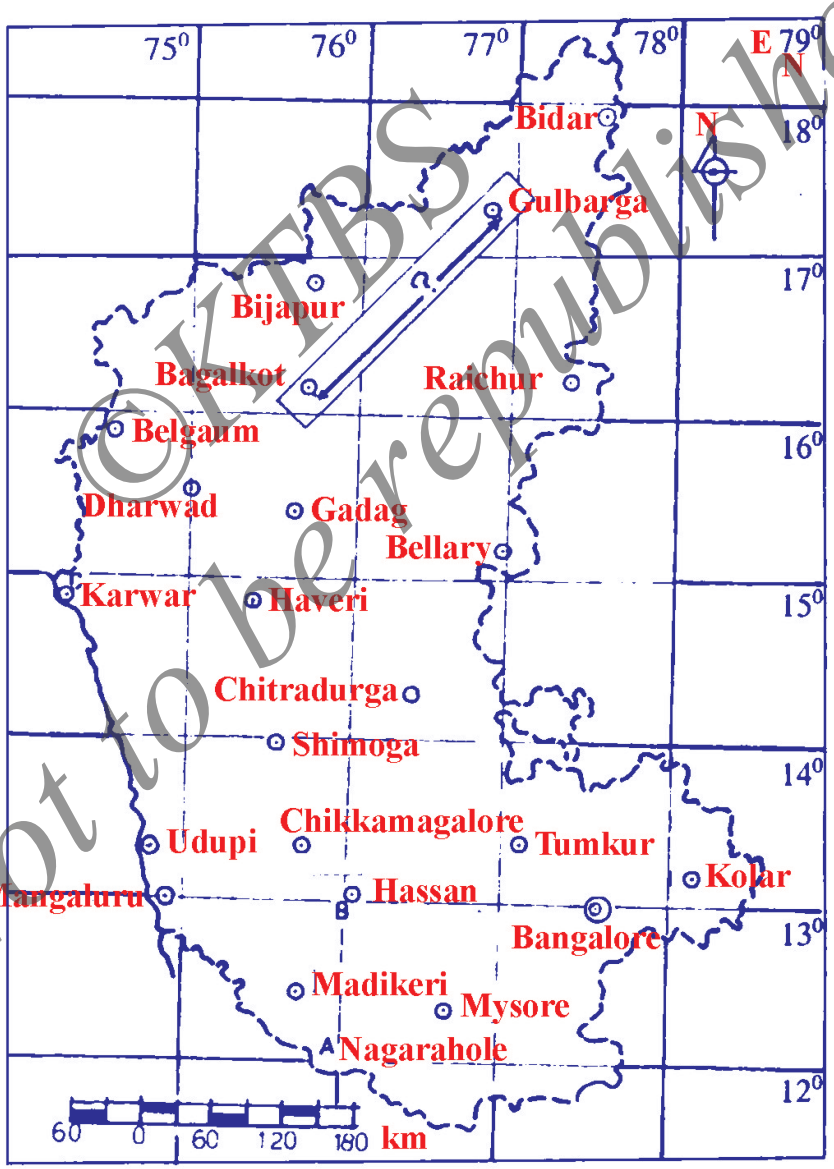
Besides different colours are used for political maps, to show the different political divisions.

Different line symbols with different colours are drawn on a map to show roads, railways, airways, etc. Black lines are used for boundaries, red for roads, etc.

©KTBS Not to be republished

4. Map Reading

To read and understand a map you need to know the meaning of the symbols used just as you need to know the letters of the alphabet to form meaningful words. In the same way you have to know the meaning of colours, lines and symbols which are used on the map.



©KTBS Not to be republished

Map reading is a skill. We must know the 4 skill of map reading and we need certain general directions. They are given below.

1. **To locate places :** To locate a place on the map, we have to know the latitude and longitude on which the place is located.

2. **To find the direction :** The symbol of the arrow pointing to the north helps us to find the other directions.

3. **To find the distance :** The scale given on the map helps us to know the distance between two places.

New terms

Globe, Map, Location, Physical features, Atlas, Scale, Cartography, Index, Title, Symbols, Transport, Miniature.

Do you Know?

- The map found in Babylonia (2300 B.C.) is the oldest. The Greek astronomer, Claudius Ptolemy prepared the first Atlas.
- Large scale maps represent small areas while small scale maps represent large areas.
- Maps help in the study of Geography. They are the teaching aids.
- To understand the correct distance between two places, we have to convert centimetres into kilometres and inches into miles.
- The needle in a magnetic compass always points to the North.

©KTBS Not to be republished

I Answer the following questions :

1. What is a globe?
2. Mention any two uses of a globe.
3. What is a map?
4. Which are the different types of maps?
5. Mention any two uses of maps.
6. What is an Atlas?
7. What is a scale?
8. What are geographical symbols?
9. Which are the major components of a map?
10. What colour is used to show the water bodies in the map?

Activities

1. Prepare a model of the globe using paper pulp or a rubber ball or any other material.
2. View different types of maps and find out the differences between different types of maps.
3. On an outline map of India, use suitable colours to:
   a. Colour and mark the physical features of India.
   b. Colour and mark the oceans and seas surrounding India.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished

LESSON 12	ASIA - A LAND OF CONTRASTS

Introduction

Study of location, extent and physical setting - Regional divisions of Asia - Physiography - Major rivers and agriculture - Climate and natural vegetation - Important minerals - Population growth, distribution and density.

Competencies

1] Understanding the location, extent, physical setting and contrasting features of Asia.

2] Understanding the regional divisions and highlights of their contrasting features.

3] Describing the major physiographic divisions of Asia.

4] Understanding the relationship between the rivers and agricultural activity.

5] Knowing the relationship between climate and natural vegetation of Asia.

6] Understanding the occurrence of major minerals, growth, distribution and density of population.

©KTBS Not to be republished

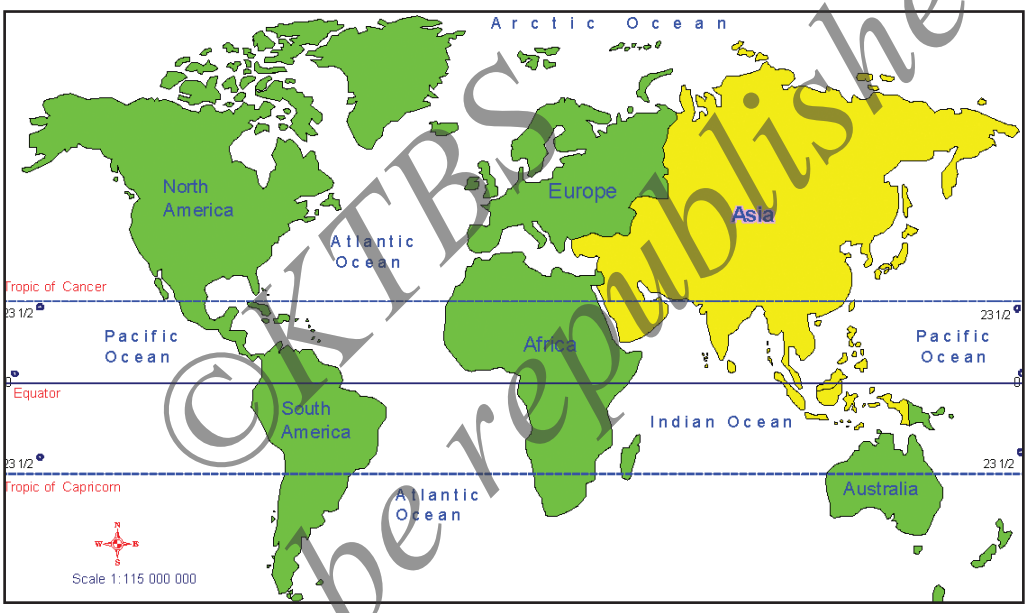
1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Introduction: Asia is the largest of all the continents. Hence it has the greatest variety in terms of physical features, climate, vegetation, wild life, soils, etc. It has the highest mountains, plateaus, vast fertile plains, deserts, river systems and lakes. There is diversity in languages, religions, uneven distribution of population and density. That is why it is often called a **land of contrasts.**

Activity: Asia is a continent of contrasts. Do you know why it is called so? Discuss this topic in groups and prepare a report.

Location: Asia lies between 1°.16' North to 77°.41' North latitudes and 26°.04' East to 169°.40' West longitudes. The Equator passes just south of Malaysia. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Arabia and India.

Extent: Asia's total geographical area is approximately 44 million km^2. It covers 33% of the land surface of the world. Asia almost wholly lies in the northern hemisphere.



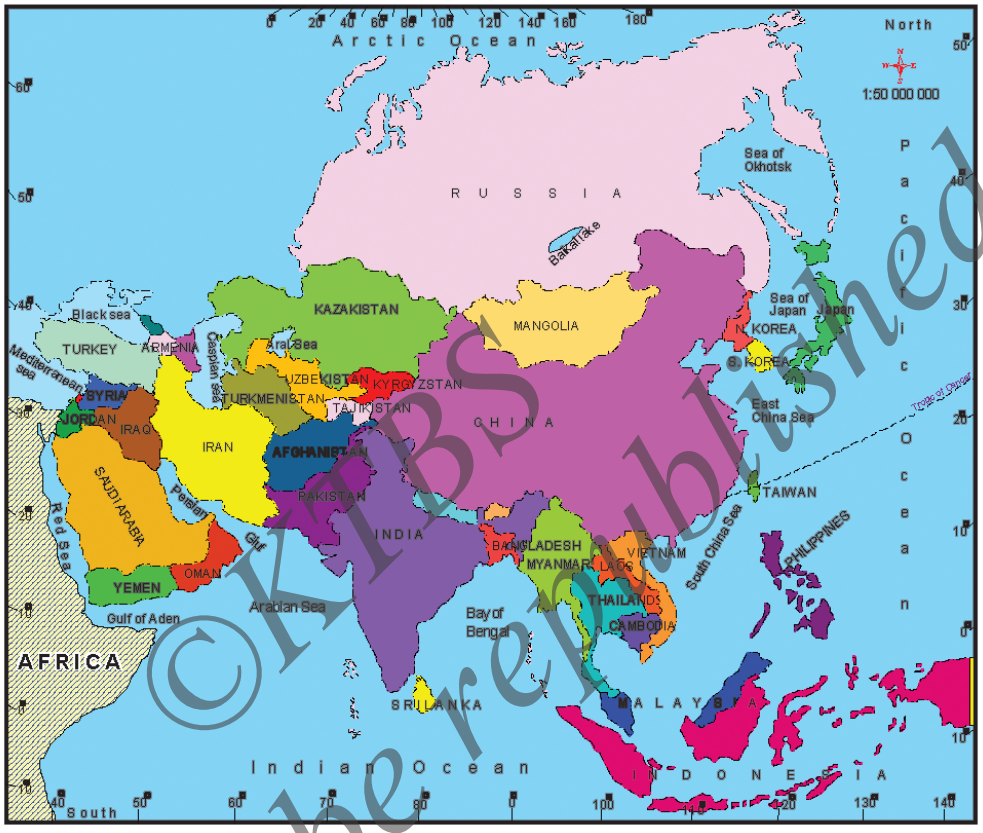
Location of Asia in the world

Physical setting: The continent of Asia is bounded by oceans on three sides and by land on one side. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. Europe Continent in the west.

The border between Asia and Europe is traditionally drawn as a zig zag line passing down the spine of the Ural mountains, and through the Caspian Sea, Caucasus mountain and the Black Sea.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Europe & Asia together are known as 'Eurasia'



Location, and Physical Setting of Asia

The boundary separating Asia and Africa is along the Suez canal and the boundary between Asia and Australia is usually placed between the island of New Guinea and Australia.

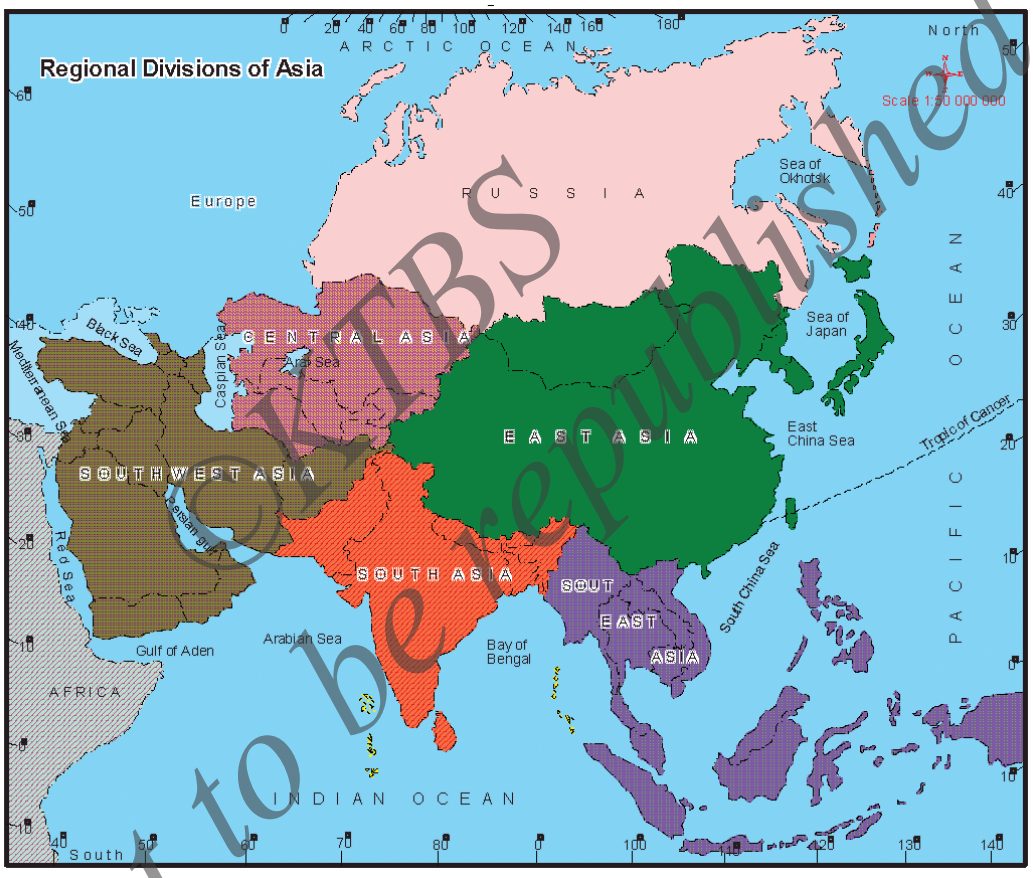
2. Regional Divisions Of Asia

There are 48 countries in Asia. They are usually grouped into following five major regional divisions.

1. East Asia includes China, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Mongolia. They are between the vast expanses of Russia to the north and the countries of South Asia and South-East Asia to the south.

©KTBS Not to be republished

2. South-East Asia comprises of Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines and Brunei. This is a region of Peninsulars and islands, i e., Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Borneo, Papua etc. To the west of it lies the Indian Ocean and to the east of it the Pacific Ocean.



Regional Divisions of Asia

3. South Asia includes the countries like India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Srilanka and the Maldives. India is a giant among these countries. The Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean are the water bodies which are to the south. To the north are the Himalayan mountains. Myanmar is to the east and Afghanistan is to the west.

© KTBS Not to be republished

4. South West Asia includes the following countries: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) and Yemen. This region is to the south of the Black Sea with the Mediterranean Sea to the west and India to the east. This regional division includes desert and semi-desert areas. They are rich in petroleum and natural gas.

5. Central Asia extends from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east, and from Kazakhstan in the north to Iran and Afghanistan in the south. It comprises of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Siberia.

3. Physiography

The physiography of Asia comprises of a series of high mountains. They are the dominant landforms. Besides, there are different plateaus alluvial lowlands and islands arcs.

Major Physical Divisions: On the basis of structure and relief features, Asia can be divided into five major physical divisions.

1. The North-Western Lowlands.
2. The Central Highlands.
3. The Southern Plateaus.
4. The Great Plains of Rivers.
5. The Island Groups.

1. The North-Western Lowlands: They are the most outstanding relief features of Asia. They extends from Bering Strait to the Caspian Sea. They are between the Arctic Ocean and the central highlands. They are vast triangular lowlands known as the 'Siberian Plain'. The general slope is towards the north. This plain is crossed by the Lena, the Ob, and the Yenise rivers. They flow northwards into the Arctic Ocean.

©KTBS Not to be republished

2. The Central Highlands: They form the second great physical division. They lie to the south of the North-western lowlands. The mountain ranges of Central Asia is known as 'Central Highlands'. They stretch from Asia Minor to Bering Strait. Various mountain ranges radiate from the Pamir Knot in all directions. The eastern ranges include the Himalayas, the Kunlun, the Karakoram, the Tienshan, the Altai, the Sayan, the Yablonovy, the Khingan and the Stanovoy. The western ranges comprise of the Hindukush, the Sulaimans, the Kirthars, the Elburz, the Zagros, the Caucasus, the Pontine and the Taurus mountains.

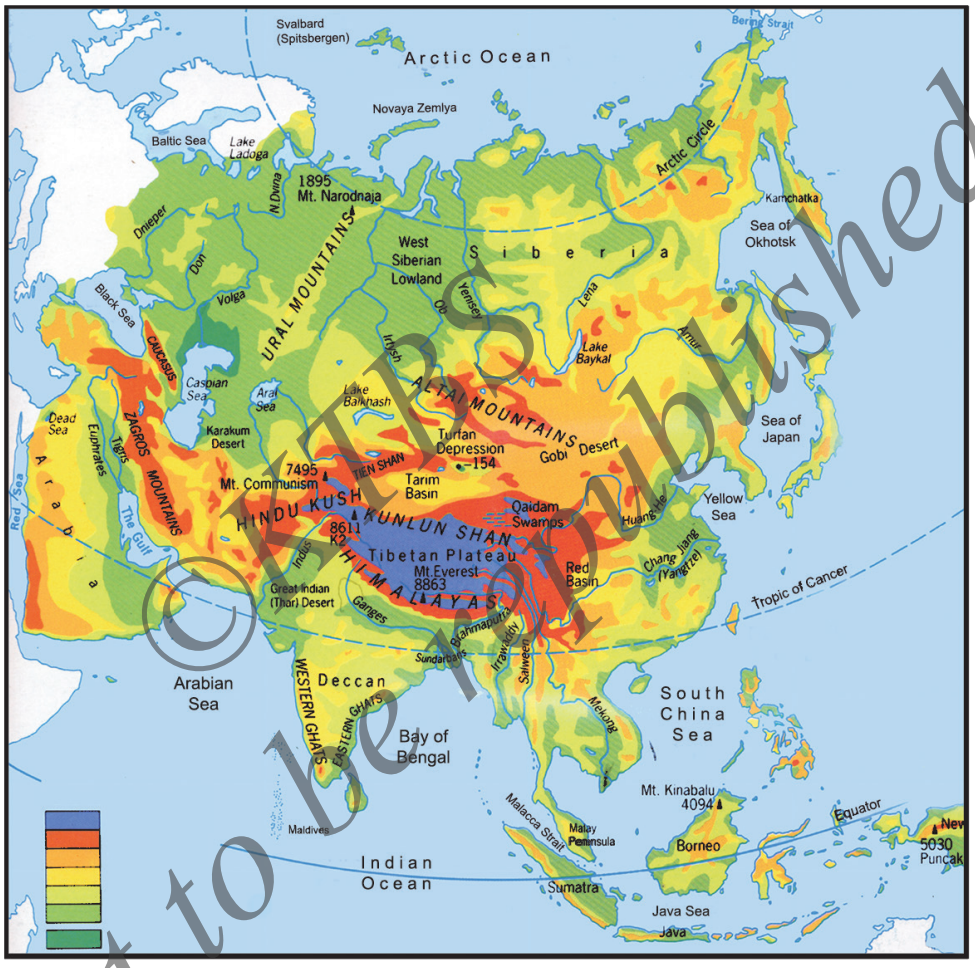


Mount Everest

The Himalayas are foldmountains which extend South-East from the Pamirs. They are the loftiest mountains in the world. Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, is the highest peak in the world.

©KTBS Not to be republished

There are many plateaus in between mountain ranges. Examples: Tibet, Mangolia, Iran, Anatolia etc. Many rivers of Asia originate in these highlands.



Physiographical Divisions

3. The Southern Plateaus: They are the old plateaus made of hard crystalline rocks. They comprise the Plateau of Arabia, the Deccan plateau (India) and the Plateau of Yunnan (Indo-China) and Shan Plateau (Myanmar).

The Plateau of Arabia occupies the entire Arabian Peninsula. It is dry region.

©KTBS Not to be republished

The Deccan Plateau occupies a large part of the Indian peninsula. It lies between the central mountains, the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It slopes to the east and most of its rivers flow in that direction.

The Yunnan Plateau is situated to the South-West of China. It is a high block consisting of lime-stone. The Shan Plateau is a continuation of Yunnan Plateau.

4. The Great Plains of rivers: This region consists of plains of the rivers of Asia which either flow into the Indian Ocean or the Pacific Ocean. All these rivers have their sources located in the central highlands. They form fertile plains by depositing alluvium. The major plains in this division are the Tigris-Euphrates in Syria and Iraq, the Indo-Gangetic plain in India and Pakistan, the Irrawady plain in Myanmar, the Menam and the Mekong in Indo-China, the Si-Kiang, the Yang-tse-Kiang (Chiang-Jiang) and Hwang Ho Plains in China. Since these plains are fertile they are densely populated.

5. The Island Groups: Numerous islands are found in South-East Asian and the Pacific coast of the continent. They extend from Kamchatka peninsula in the north to Philippines and Borneo in the south. They are arranged in festoons. They enclose five seas, namely, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea.

The island festoons are - (i) the Kurile Islands, (ii) the Japanese Islands, (iii) the La Chu Islands and (iv) the Borneo and Philippines Islands. These islands are of volcanic origin and have fertile soil, deep valleys and steep conical peaks.

©KTBS Not to be republished

4. Major Rivers and Agriculture

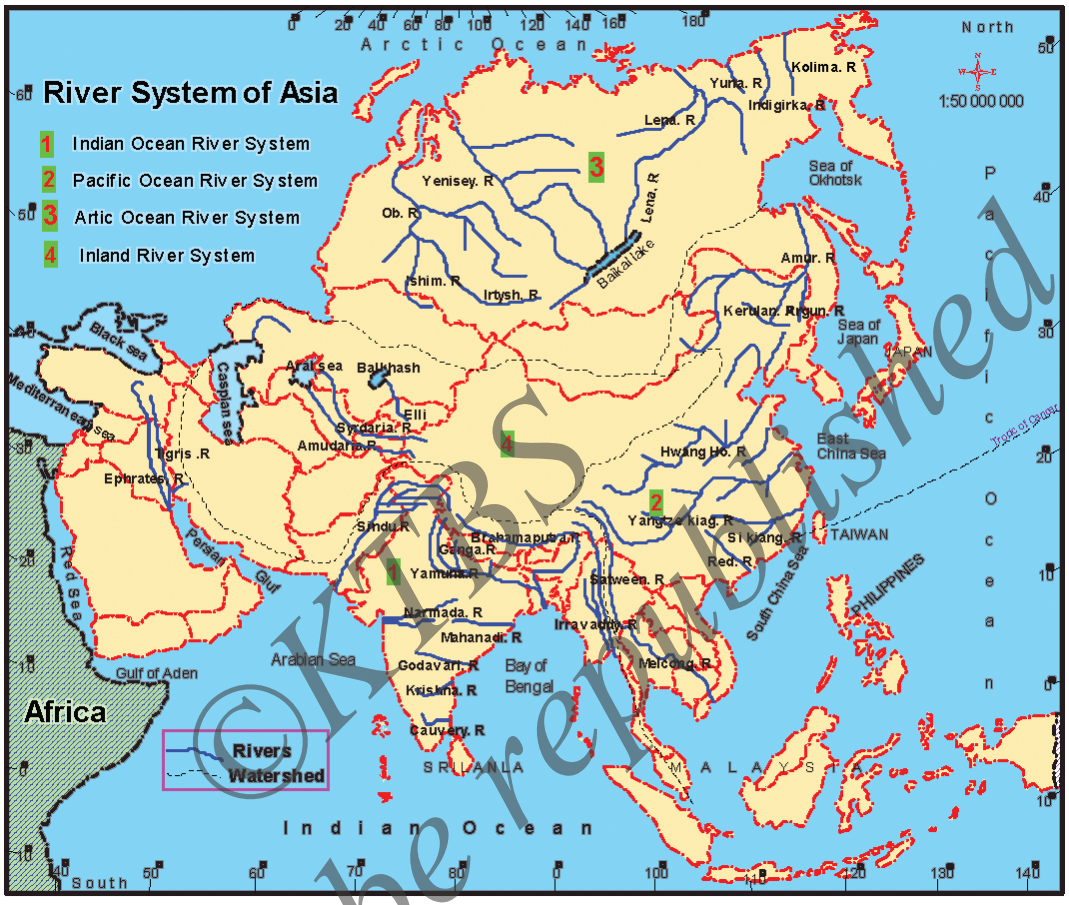
Rivers of Asia: Asia is a land of mighty rivers. Physical Features and surrounding water bodies are affected by river system of this Continent. Asia is surrounded by the Arctic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The majority of rivers of this continent flow into any of these three oceans. Thus the rivers of Asia can be divided into four groups;

1. Indian Ocean Rivers System: The major rivers of this groups are: the Tigris and the Euphrates of Syria and Iraq, flow into the Persian Gulf. The Sindhu, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra of India and Pakistan rises in the Himalayas and flow southward into the Indian Ocean. Rivers Sittang, Salween and Irrawadi of Myanmar flow into the Bay of Bengal.

2. Pacific Ocean Rivers System: It includes the rivers of Amur (Russia), Hwang Ho, Chiang Jiang (Yangtse Kiang) and Sikiang of China, which drain eastward into the Sea of Okhotsk, the Yellow Sea and the China Sea respectively. Mekong and Menam of Indo-China flow into South China Sea.

3. Arctic Ocean Rivers System: It includes Ob, Yenisei and Lena which are the three biggest rivers of this group. These rivers rises in the Central Highlands, flow northwards, and fall into the Arctic Ocean.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Rivers of Asia

©KTBS Not to be republished

4. Inland Rivers System: The major rivers which drain into inland seas are the Volga and the Ural which flow into the Caspian Sea, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya which flow into the Aral Sea.

Agriculture of Asia

Agriculture is the most important occupation in Asia. About three-fourth of the people are engaged in agriculture. Agricultural products account for a major share of Asia's export.

There is a close relationship between the river systems and farming in Asia. Agriculture is largely practised in river basins (except in Siberia) because of fertile soil and water supply through irrigation.

In many Asian countries, most of the farmers use hand tools and animals for cultivation. They follow the intensive farming. Other types of farming are also in practice, e.g., irrigation farming, dry farming, plantation farming, mixed farming, shifting farming etc. In recent years modern implements, fertilizers, high-yielding varieties of seeds etc. have become widespread in some countries. But still there are many countries which have low-yield per hectare due to many reasons.

Crops: A variety of crops are grown in Asia. Rice and wheat are the chief staple food crops. China and India are the leading producers of rice and together they produce more than 90% of the world rice. Japan, Bangladesh, Thailand and South East Asian countries are other major producers of rice. China, India, Pakistan and Asian Russia are the leading wheat producing countries.



Rice Crop

Most of the world's natural rubber and tea come from Asia. Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand are the top natural rubber producers. The leading tea producing areas are China, Indonesia, India, Malaysia and Thailand.

©KTBS Not to be republished



Tea Estate



Coffee Estate

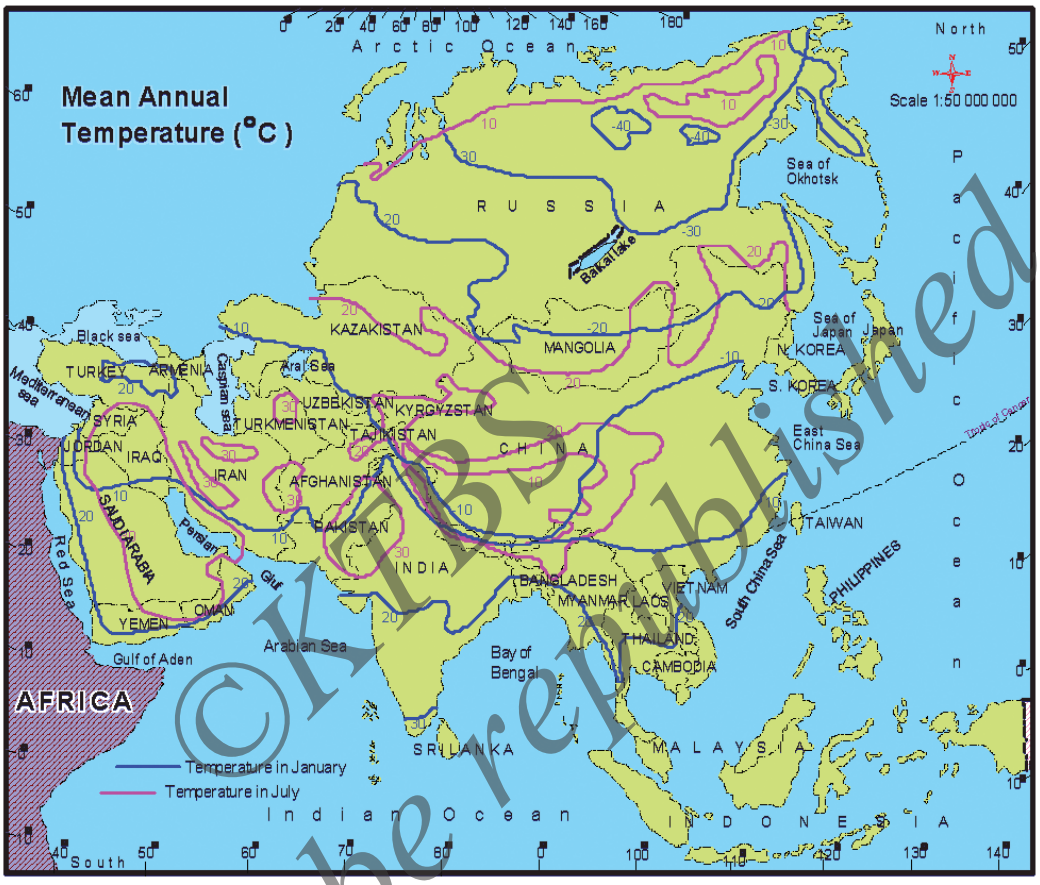
The other important crops of Asia include cotton, jute (fibre crops) and sugarcane. China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are the leading producers of cotton. Jute comes mainly from Bangladesh, China and India. The sugarcane producing areas are in India (second largest producer in the world), Indonesia, Philippines and Bangladesh.

Asia is also famous for the production of coffee, cocoa, millets and variety of pulses, spices, oil seeds etc.

5. Climate and Natural Vegetation

Climate: As mentioned earlier, Asia is a very vast continent. It extends from the Equator to the Polar region. As a result, Asia has a wide variety of climates. Asia has some of the coldest lands in the world (Polar), as well as some of the hottest areas (Central and Southwest), the driest as also the wettest. The varied climate of the continent is due to several factors such as size, latitudinal extent, physical features, monsoon winds etc.

©KTBS Not to be republished



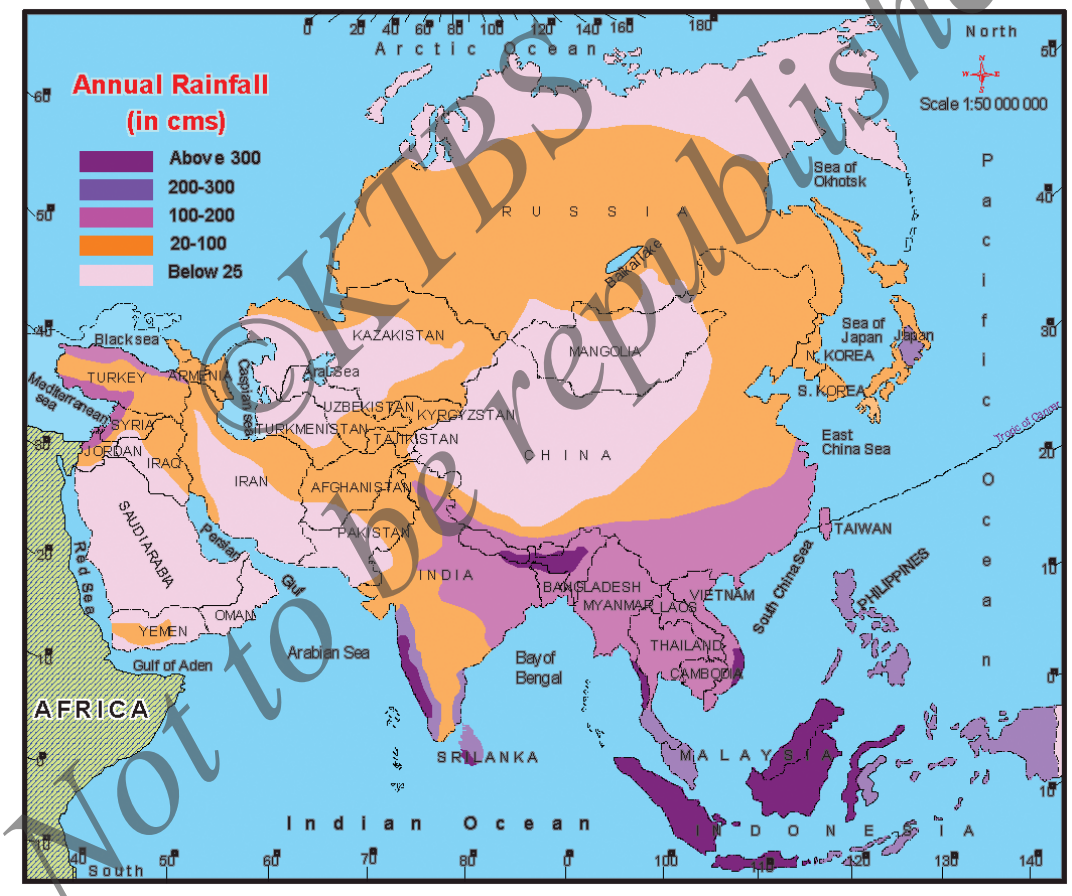
Distribution of Annual temperature

Temperature: It varies from one region to another and from one season to another. In January, the southern countries are less cold, but the northern countries experience bitter cold. Verkhoyansk in Siberia is the coldest place.

In July, a greater part of the continent is hot, with the exception of northern Siberia and the high mountains and plateaus of Central Asia. In some places the temperature rises beyond 40^0 c.

©KTBS Not to be republished

Distribution of Rainfall: Most of the rainfall in Asia is caused by the summer (southwest) monsoons (a warm moist winds). But the monsoons do not reach the central part of Asia, which is dry throughout the year. In winter the Westerlies cause rainfall in the Western Asian countries. Eastern parts of China, the Philippines, Malaysia etc. receive rainfall from tropical cyclones.



Distribution of Annual rainfall

©KTBS Not to be republished

Winter Season: The period from October to March is winter in most parts of Asia as a greater part of Asia lies in the northern hemisphere. The rays of the sun are slanting in

the northern hemisphere during this season. So, most of Asia experiences very low temperature and become extremely cold.

The atmospheric pressure is high in central Asia and low over the Indian Ocean. Winds, therefore, blow from the land to the sea. They are dry and do not cause rainfall. Hence there is little rainfall in winter.

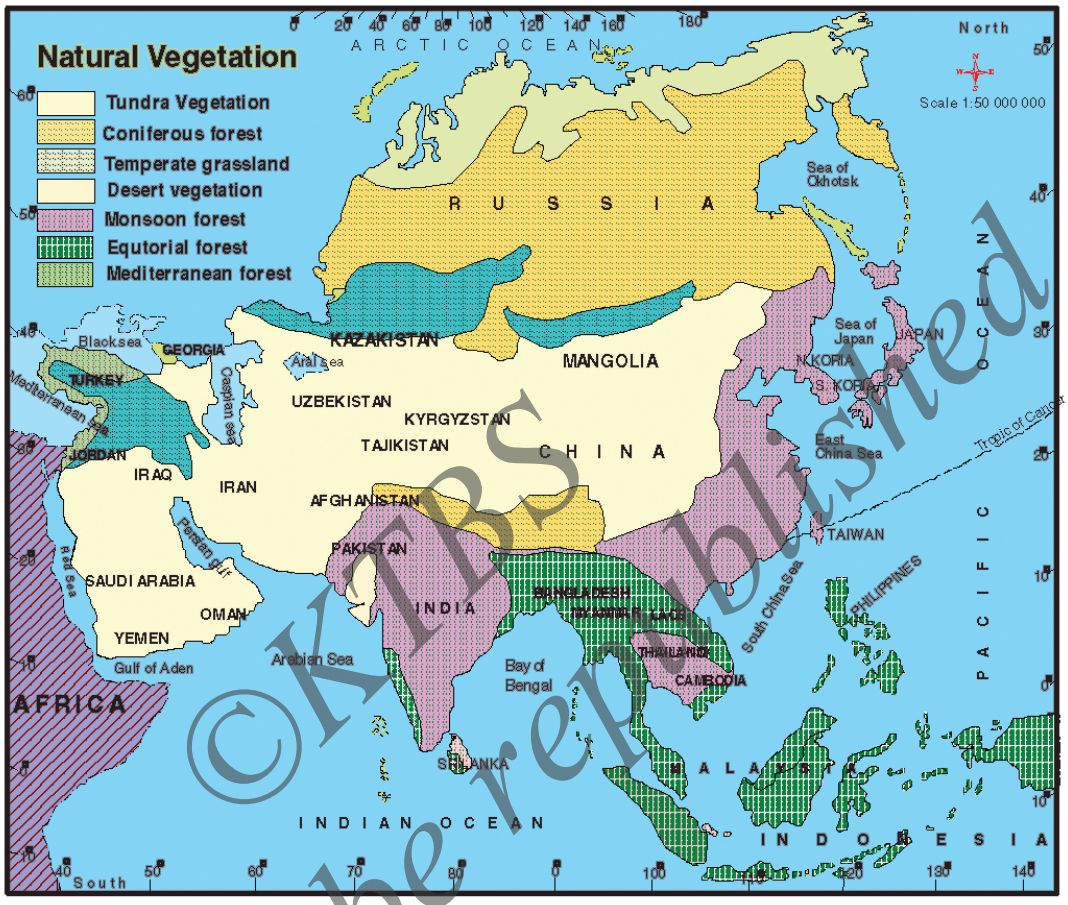
Summer Season: The conditions are reversed during summer. It starts in April and ends in September. The sun shines vertically in the northern hemisphere. So most of Asia has high temperature and it causes low pressure in Central Asia. Winds therefore blow from the sea towards the land. They cause heavy rainfall to most parts of the Asia.

- Verkhoyansk in Siberia has - 51° c and Omyakni has -71°c temperature in January.
- Mawsynram in Meghalaya (India) receives highest rain fall in the world (1187 cm).

Natural vegetation

Natural vegetation of Asia is closely associated with climate. But other factors such as landforms, soils and interference of human beings also have influence on types of vegetation and its distribution. There is great diversity in the vegetation of Asia. It can be divided into seven major types as follows:

©KTBS Not to be republished

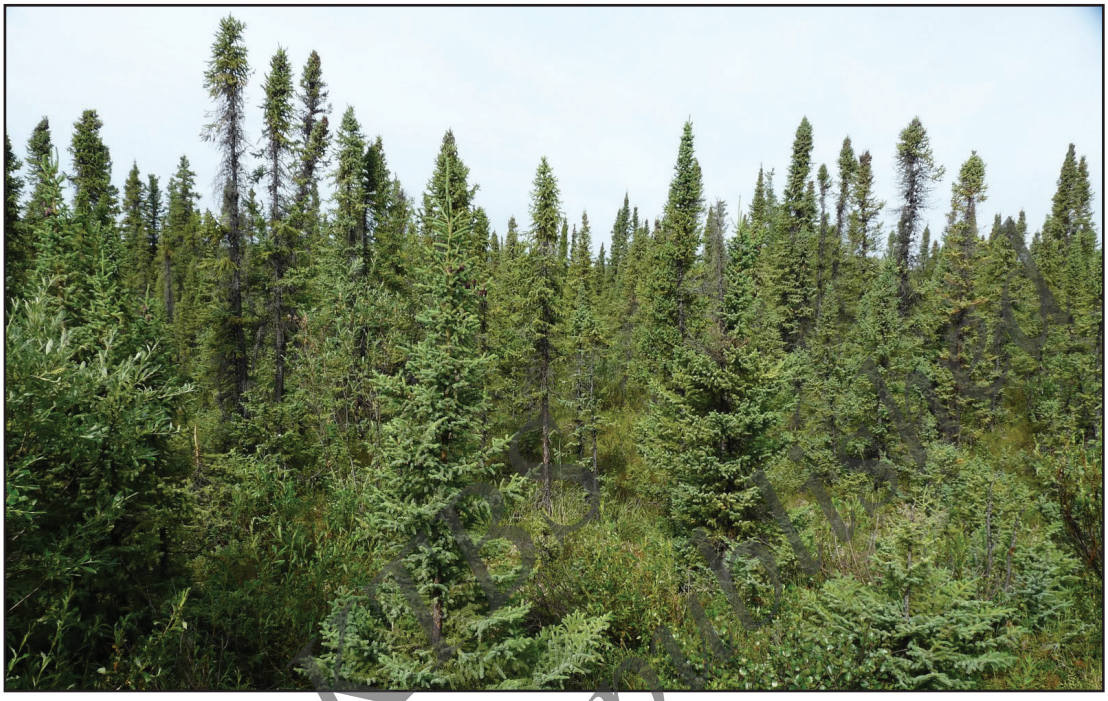


Natural Vegetation

©KTBS Not to be republished

1. The Tundra vegetation is found in a narrow belt along the Arctic coastal areas. This belt is mostly covered by snow and ice. So plant growth is limited and restricted to mosses and lichen.

2. Coniferous forests are found to the south of the Tundra and is also known as 'Taiga forests'. Fir, spruce, larch and pine are the common trees found here. They are soft wood trees.



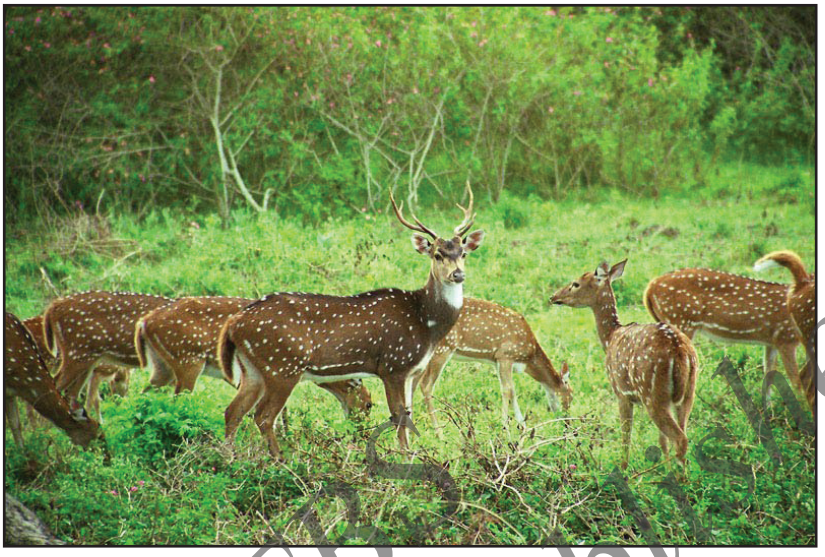
Taiga forest

3. Temperate grasslands (steppes) are found mainly to the west of Central Asia and in a fringe of deserts and semi-deserts. The low rainfall encourage low growth of grass.

4. Desert vegetation occurs in tropical and temperate deserts of Asia, e.g., Arabia, Iran, Thar desert etc. Only some thorny plants, bushes and poor grass grow here. Near the oasis date and palm trees are found.

5. Monsoon forests are found in the South, South-East and East Asia. Since this region has high temperature and sufficient rainfall, forests grow here. Teak, sal, banyan, bamboos, sandal and many varieties of hardwood trees are found here. They shed their leaves in autumn.

© NCERT not to be republished



Monsoon Forest

6. Equatorial forests are mainly found in East Asia and heavy rainfall areas of the monsoon lands. They are evergreen and trees are quite tall. Mahogany, ebony, rubber, bamboo and rosewood are the main trees.



Equatorial forest region

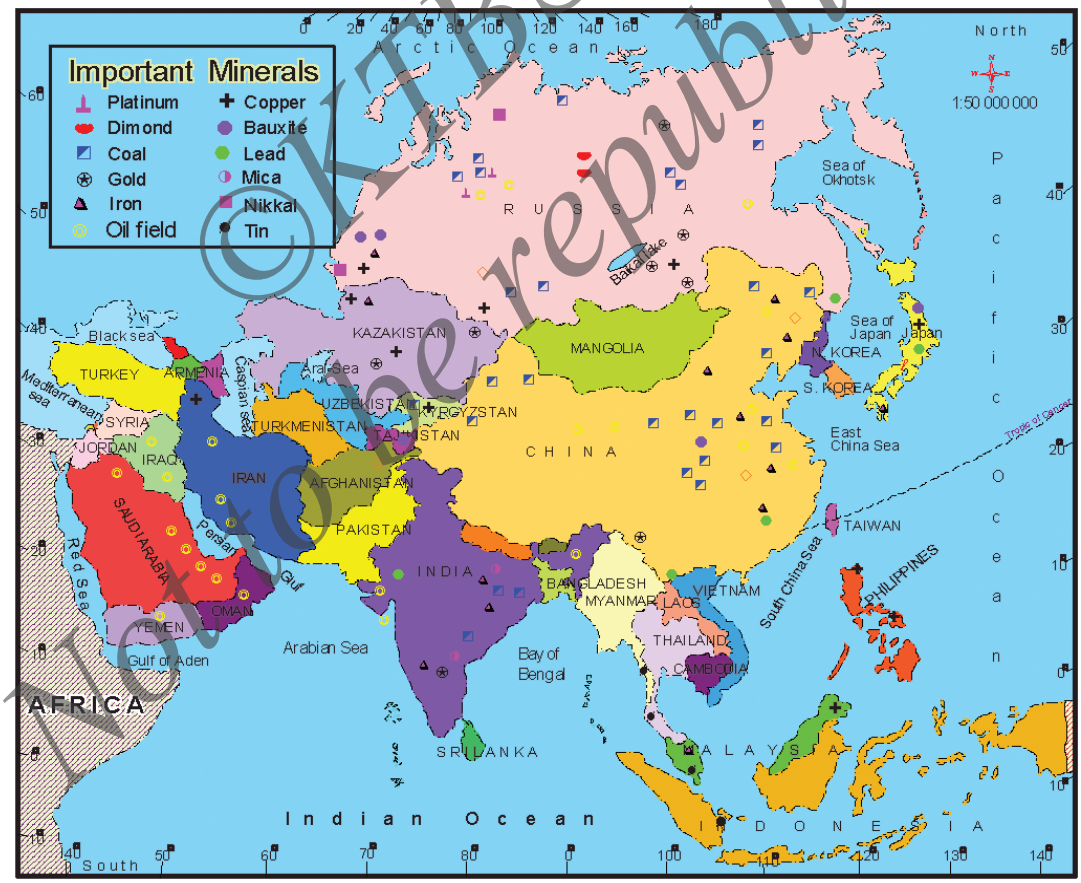
7. Mediterranean vegetation occurs in South-West Asia. The important trees are olive, figs and oak. They are short trees. Shrubs also grow here.

©KTBS not to be republished

6. Important Minerals

Since Asia is the largest continent, it has a large and varied mineral deposits. The important minerals are as follows:

Iron ore is the main raw material for the production of iron and steel. Asia is rich in iron ore reserves and has about 30% of world's reserves. China is the leading producer. India, Turkey, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand , Myanmar, Indonesia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan and Pakistan are the other important iron ore producers. Korea, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Japan, and the countries of South-West Asia are poor in iron ore reserves.



Important Minerals

©KTBS Not to be republished

Manganese is considered to be the most important of the ferro-alloy metals. It is essential for the production of good quality steel. In Asia, manganese is found in abundance in Transcaucasia, Central Asia, Siberia, China and India. China is a leading producer of manganese in Asia.

Bauxite is the main source of aluminium which is one of the non-ferrous metals. The largest bauxite reserves are found in Kazakhstan and South Central Siberia. Fairly large bauxite areas are also located in China, India, Indonesia, Turkey and Malaysia.

Coal is a fossil fuel mineral of plant origin. It is an important source of energy. Asia is rich in coal reserves. But they are unevenly distributed. The largest reserves are found in China, India, Indonesia, Siberia and the Central Asian countries.

China is the largest possessor and producer of coal in the world. Coal is available in all regions of china. India is the second largest producer of coal in Asia. Recently the Kuznetsk Basin in South Central Siberia has become a big producer of coal. Smaller deposits of coal are found in Uzbekistan, Kyrgystan, Japan, Tajikistan and Pakistan.

Petroleum is a mineral oil and a very important source of power for automobiles, railways, ships and aeroplanes. Southwestern Asia has the largest petroleum reserves which are located in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates (UAE). These countries have about half of the world's petroleum deposits and produce nearly 25% of the world's petroleum.

Some countries of Eastern and South Eastern Asia also have petroleum reserves, i.e. Indonesia, Malaysia, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Saravak, India, Vietnam etc. Recently Siberia has increased its production of petroleum.

©KTBS Not to be republished

- The term ‘petroleum’ is derived from two Latin words: ‘Petra’ means ‘rock’ and 'oleum' means oil. So petroleum is rock oil.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of petroleum in the world.

Central Asia also posseses considerable deposits of petroleum, i.e., in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakstan, etc.

Major Industrial Regions

Despite its large size and rich mineral and agricultural resources, the continent of Asia is generally less industrialized than Europe. The main reasons for this situation are lack of technology, capital, conservative attitude towards industrialization and large population which is engaged in agriculture.

An area dominated by industries and industrial activities is called “Industrial Region”. Industries are concentrated in some areas where there are favourable factors for their location. Major industrial regions of Asia are as follows:

Japan: There are four major industrial regions in Japan.

1. The Keihin Region is the greatest industrial region of Japan. It includes Tokyo, Kawasaki and Yokohama cities. The important industries are textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, paper and cement.
2. The Hanshin Region includes Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto. It is dominated by textiles.
3. The Ise Bay Region spreads around Nogoya city and is dominated by textiles and engineering industries.
4. The Kita Kyushu Region includes Yawata, Kokura and Moji. The industries are steel, ship-building, machinery, chemicals and textiles.

©KTBS Not to be republished

China: Since it is an agriculture country industrial development is limited. After the communists came to power, attempts were made to industrialise China. Its major industrial regions are:

1. Manchuria region is dominated by iron and steel, engineering and chemicals.
2. Beijing region has developed metallurgical, engineering, shipbuilding, textiles and chemical industries.
3. Shanxi-Baotou region has Iron and Steel and farm machine producing industries.
4. Chang-jiang region is dominated by textiles, shipyards, steel plants and engineering.
5. Wuhan region is famous for the metallurgical and heavy industries.

India: Its major industrial regions are: (1) Hooghly-Kolkata region, (2) Mumbai-Pune region, (3) Ahmedabad-Vadodara region, (4) Madurai-Coimbatore-Bengaluru region, (5) Chotanagpur region, (6) Delhi-Meerut region, (7) Vishakapatnam region and, (8) Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region.

The other Asian industrial regions are located in South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia.

7. Population of Asia

Growth: Nearly 4.2 billion people live in Asia, constituting 60% of the world's population. So Asia is densely populated. In 1950 the population of Asia was 1.4 billion. The rate of growth was high until recently. Now it has been decreasing.

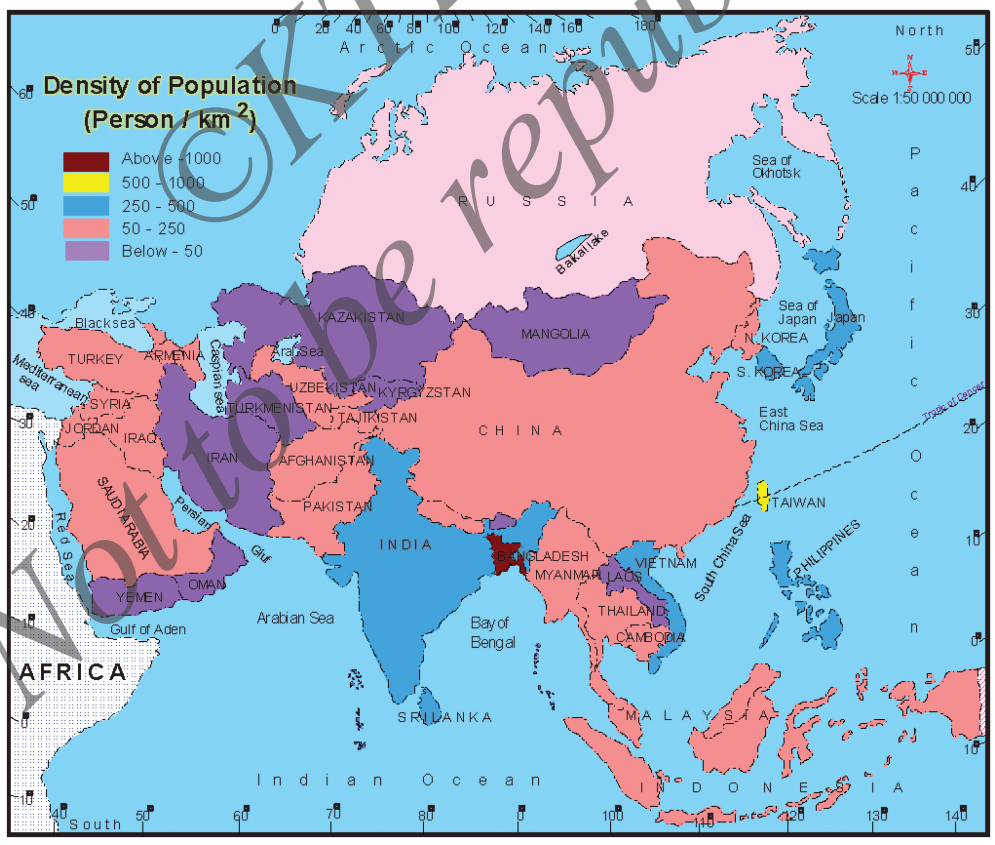
Distribution and density: The distribution of population in Asia is very uneven. Look at the population map of Asia (Map 11.10). You will find that a greater part of Asia is very sparsely populated but some areas are very densely populated.

©KTBS Not to be republished

The average density of population of Asia is 96 persons per Km^2, but it is not uniform all over the continent.

The sparsely populated areas includes the northern and eastern parts of Siberia which are very cold, the deserts of Arabia, Iran and Thar in India (too dry) and the highlands of Central Asia.

The densely populated parts of Asia include the great plains of India, Bangladesh, China, Japan, Korea and Java island in Indonesia. Most of these are fertile level land or river basins. Also high density of population is found in Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Malaysia and Cambodia.



Density of Population in Asia

©KTBS Not to be republished

Asia is inhabited by different people - the yellow people of eastern and south eastern Asia and the brown people of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other South Asia. South-West Asia includes Arabs, Turks, Persians, Afghans etc. Kazakhs and Kirghiz are found in central Asia. The people of Asia follow different religions.

New Terms

autumn, billion, coniferous, fossil fuel, folded mountains, knot, limestone, lichens, mosses, oasis, raw materials, taiga, tundra.

Do you know?

- The highest point of Asia is Mt. Everest (8,848 m).
- The lowest point of Asia is the Dead Sea (305 m below sea level).
- The Karakoram Range contains the largest glaciers of the world.
- Tibet is the highest plateau in the world and is often called the 'Roof of the World'.
- Caspian Sea is the world's largest inland water body.
- Lake Baikal in southern Siberia is the world's deepest lake.
- The smallest country in Asia (both area and population) is the Maldives.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. 'Asia is a land of contrasts'. Why?
2. What is the physical setting of Asia?
3. Which are the major physical divisions of Asia?
4. Which is the highest mountains peak in Asia?

©KTBS Not to be republished

5. In which season are the rains plentiful in Asia?
6. Which are the major staple food crops of Asia?
7. Which is the most important fossil fuel in Asia?
8. Which parts of Asia are very sparsely populated? Why?
9. Mention any three major industrial regions of Japan.

Activities

1. Study the map of Asia from your Atlas and list out the mountains, plateaus, plains and rivers.
2. Collect information and pictures on major rivers of Asia and their details: sources, length, tributaries, dams, deltas etc., and mark them on the outline map.
3. Observe your surroundings and list the crops, vegetation and water bodies, if any.

* * * * *

©KTBS Not to be republished