Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Revised)

Part–2

9th

NINTH STANDARD
(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

CONTENTS

THE MOGHULS AND THE MARATHAS

In this chapter you learn :

- *The Moghul rulers who ruled over North India.*

- *The contributions of the Moghul Kings to literature, art and architecture.*

- *The rise of the Maratha kingdom and Shivaji's administration.*

When the administration of the Delhi Sultans was weak, Babar established the Moghul rule in 1526 C.E.

Rule of the Moghuls in India (1526 – 1707 C.E.)

Babar

Babar who established the Moghul rule in India, was originally from Turkistan. His father, Umarsheikh Mirza, was the king of a small kingdom called Pharghana in Afghanistan. Due to the death of his father, Babar had to ascend the throne at the very tender age of 11 years. He had to lose his Kingship due to the

> *Do you know this?*
> *Babarnama – (Tuzuk – e – Babari)*
> Babar wrote his autobiography in the Turkish language. In addition to dealing with the political events, he has also described the natural features, beauty, the flora and fauna and gardens of the various areas. Babar was a poet and a talented artist. Abdul Rahim Khan translated Babar's book into Persian.

conspiracy of his relatives and enemies. He had to lead a life of a nomad. All these situations motivated him to invade India. Babar invaded India for five times. He defeated the Delhi sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of Panipat in 1526 C.E. and established the Moghul dynasty in India. This battle is known as the first battle of Panipat. Delhi was his capital. Over a period of four years, he defeated Rana Sangramsingh of Mewad, the Rajput king Mediniraya of Chanderi and Ibrahim Lodhi's brother, Mohammad Lodhi. Babar conquered wars of Panipath, Goghra and Kanwa. He established Moghul rule over a large area in North India.

Humayun

Humayun, the second King of the Moghul dynasty, was the eldest son of Babar. He had to face many tough problems when he

came to power in 1530 C.E. Such as problems of unstable and dispersed kingdom, trouble from the Afghans, enemity of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and the hostility of his own brothers. He conquered Kalinjar fort, Daura Jonpur, Chunar fort and Mandasar. Humayun who was defeated by Sher Shah, sought shelter in Sindh province and came back to power after the death of Sher Shah.

Sher Shah (1540-1545 C.E)

The original name of Sher Shah was Farid, he was the founder of the Sur dynasty. His childhood was not happy. Deprived of parents' love, he wandered about for some years. When he was working under Baharkhan Lohani, the king of South Bihar, he killed a tiger single-handed, and thus earned the name Sher Khan. When Babar took over the administration of India, Sher Shah worked under him and played a significant role. Sher Shah defeated Humayun and conquered Punjab, Sindh Multan, Gwalior, Malwa, Raisindurga, Marvad and Kalinjar. His empire had extended in the entire north India except Assam, Gujarath and Kashmir.

Sher Shah's administrative system: Sher shah gave importance towards strengthening administrative structure. He was the ultimate head of administration and ran administration with the help of the council of ministers. Both the civl and military powers were in the hands of the king.

The entire kingdom was divided into sarkar (regions) and paraganas. Cavalary, infantry and elephant divisions were there in the army. Among these, cavalary was powerful. In order to bring discipline among the soldiers, he started 'attendance' for soldiers and 'stamping (Daag) for horses. Army was divided into small units called fouz with a head fouzdhar. Sher shah took personal interest in organising and supervising the army.

He got all the cultivable land measured and fixed 'land tax' based on it. He divided land into three types based on the fertility : Good, Average and Lower. The farmers had to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of their harvested crop as land tax.

Sher Shah was known for his impartial justice. Hence he had earned the title "Sultan of the fair justice". The Sultan was the highest judge in the kingdom. He decided all the final appeals. He conducted his court every Wednesday evening.

Sher Shah brought a new silver coin known as 'daam' into circulation. This coin weighed 180 liquorice seeds. All the other Moghul kings continued this practice. On either side of the highway, shade-giving trees were planted and 1700 sarais (shelters for relaxation of travellers) were constructed.

Do you know this?
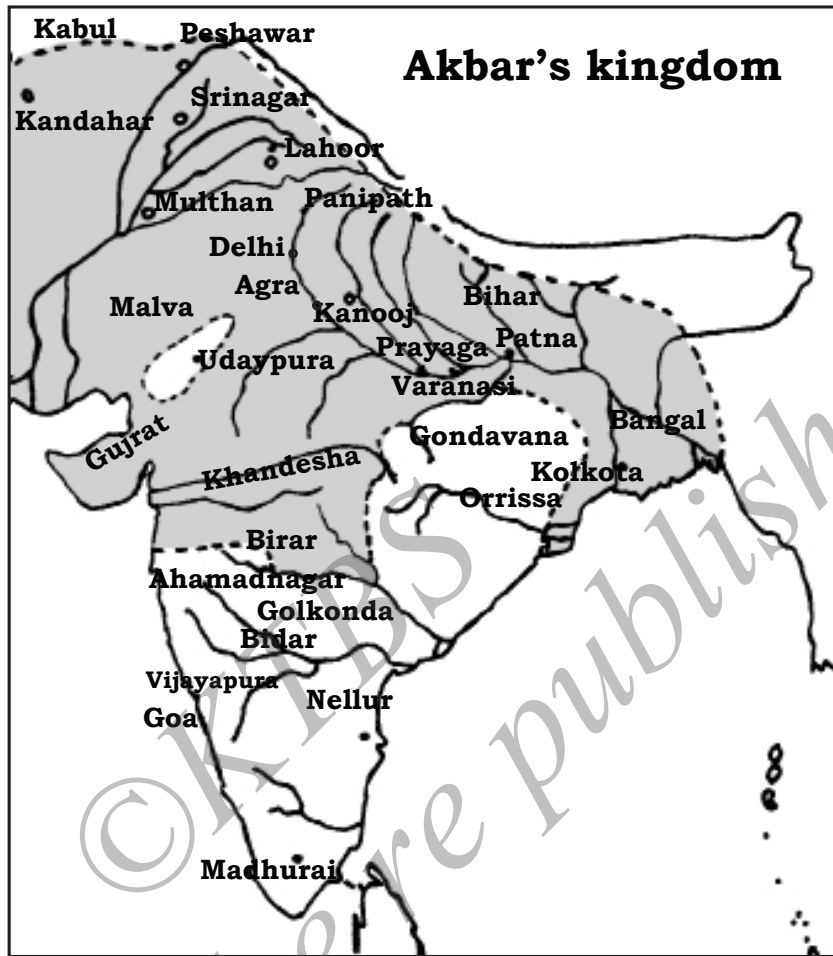
The four main highways:

1. *From Sonargaon to the banks of river Indus through Agra, Delhi and Lahore. This route was called Sadak-e-Azam*
2. *From Agra to Burhanpur*
3. *From Agra to Chittor*
4. *From Lahore to Multan.*

Akbar

The most famous Moghul king, Akbar, was born in Amarkot in Sindh. Humayun was his father. When Akbar assumed power, he was only 14 years old. After the death of Humayun, Hemu, the military General of Bengal king Mohammad Shah Abdali, opposed and conquered Delhi and Agra. This led to the terrific battle at Panipat in 1556 between Hemu and the Moghuls. This is known as the Second Battle of Panipat. Akbar emerged victorious in this battle. His Prime Minister and royal representative, Bairamkhan came to Akbar's assistance during the war.

Akbar

With the help of mighty army, Akbar conquered Malwa, Jaipur, Gondavan, Chittor, Ranathambhor, Kalinjar, Gujarat and Bengal. The Battle of Haldighat is the most significant battle in the history of medieval India. After the death of the Chittor king, Rana Uday Sing, his son Rana Pratapsingh came to power. Akbar sent his powerful army under the leadership of Generals Mansing and Asaf Khan to fight against Rana Pratap. In the battle at Haldighat, the Moghul army was victorious. The remaining states of Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa, Baluchistan, Khandhar and Ahmednagar came under Akbar. Thus, he laid the firm foundation for Moghuls to emerge as a powerful Kingdom in medieval India.

Akbar's kingdom

Kabul, Peshawar, Srinagar, Kandahar, Lahoor, Multhan, Panipath, Delhi, Agra, Malva, Kanooj, Bihar, Udaypura, Prayaga, Patna, Varanasi, Gujrat, Gondavana, Bangal, Khandesha, Kolkota, Orrissa, Birar, Ahamadnagar, Golkonda, Bidar, Vijayapura, Nellur, Goa, Madhurai

Akbar's Religious policy : Akbar could break the chains of orthodoxy due to his close interactions with his mother, teachers and Sufi saints. He had allowed his Rajput wives to perform pooja in his palace. He had Ordered against harassing women and children of enemy state. He had also ordered not to arrest Hindus who did not take part in war and turn them into slaves. He also ordered against the conversion of such Hindus into Islam. He abolished 'Jiziya' head tax on Hindus. He translated the Hindu religious books into persian language. He showed respect towards qualified Hindus by appointing them to high positions. Raja Todarmal was a famous minister of finance. Bhagavandas, Mansingh, Todarmal and Raysingh were governors. There were 8 Hindus among the 12 provincial finance ministers. Akbar directed that the festivals of Rakhi, Deepavali and Shivaratri should be celebrated in his court.

Din-e-Ilahi: Akbar established a new religion Din-e-Ilahi in 1582. The best aspects of all the religions were present in this new religion. This religion was the result of discussions held at Ibathadkhan

where Hindus, Jains, Jorastrains and Christians participated. He sought to integrate all the people of his Kingdom through this new religion. Abdul Fazal was the chief architect of this religion. It believed in one God, culture and good behaviour.

Akbar's administrative system : For administrative convenience, Akbar had divided his kingdom into Central government, provincial government and paraganas. Akbar was the Emperor of a vast kingdom, the Commandant of his army, head of the Executive and head of the Judiciary. There were four ministers called Vakil, Diwan, Mirbhakshi and Main

Sadar to assist him in the administration. He had divided the kingdom into various provinces. They were called subhas. There were altogether 15 subhas. Each subha had a "Sipaha-Salar" (governor), a diwan, a bhakshi, a sardar, a priest, a constable and a vakiya navis. Every district had a faujdar, an amal gujar and a batikchi. The administration of the paraganas was carried out by shikdar, amir, potadaar and kanungo. Akbar had established many hierarchies in his army. These called mansab and its supervisor was called mansabdar. There were infantry, cavalry, elephant units and cannon units in the Moghul army. There was a separate department to stamp the horses known as 'daag mahali'.

Revenue system : This was one of the important achievements of Akbar's administration. He brought jubti system into practice. It is called as the 'system of Todarmal'. Bamboo measuring sticks with iron hooks were used to measure the land. The land was classified as polaj, parauti, chachar and banjar. With the exception of banjar (barren) land, based on the fertility of the soil, all the other land was classified as excellent, average and mediocre. Each farmer was given a patta.

The Police system (kotwal) during Akbar's time was well organized and capable. There were police stations in the paraganas. Akbar encouraged art and architecture too. The important monuments in Fatehpur Sikri are Kwajaha Bhaga, Daftara Khana, Jodhabai palace, Daulat Khana, Panch Mahal, Birbal House, Kabutar Khana etc.
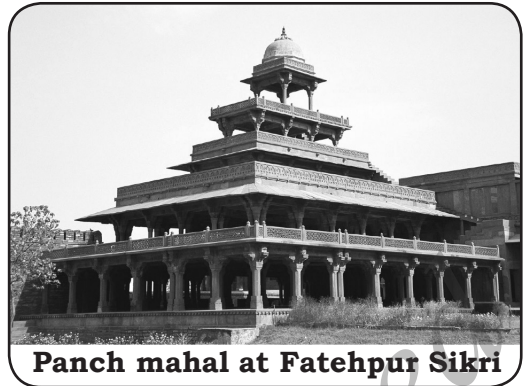

Panch mahal at Fatehpur Sikri

After Akbar, his elder son Jahangir came to power. He provided good administration and continued all the policies of Akbar. He had personal as well as matrimonial relationships with Rajputs. He liberalized few restrictions against the ruler of Mewad. Jahangir personally led an attack on Mewad ruler in 1613 C.E. and defeated him. After him his son Shah Jahan came to power.

Shahjahan

During the reign of Sahajahan, the Mughal invasions on the South India continued. Nubel Khanjahan Lodhi of Afghanistan rebelled against him and got defeated. And he also defeated Portuguese in 1632 C.E. and annexed Hoogli from them. He took Ahamednagar under his control. His relationship got spoiled with Sikhs and Budelas. He faced defeat by Uzbecks while trying conquer Bulk region from them in middle Asia. Shajahan followed the method of valuating a land based on its fertility and fixed land tax based on it. Tajmahal, Redfort at Delhi and other important buildings are his contributions. Since, he encouraged the art and architecture during his reign, it is called as 'The Golden period'. In the end, there was internal rivalries among his sons to succeed him. Aurangjeb finally became his successor.
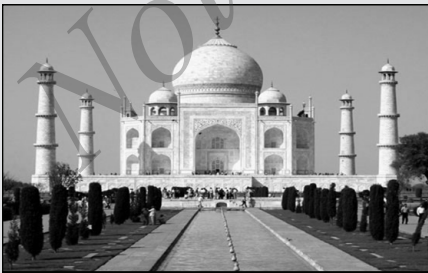
Taj Mahal

Taj Mahal: *The Moghul king, Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal on the banks of the river Yamuna at Agra in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The construction of this monument began around 1632 and was completed around 1653. This is built using white marble stone. It is one of the seven wonders of the world, and is included in the list of UNESCO monuments.*

Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb imprisoned his father and ascended the throne with title 'Alamgir'. He temprorily quelled the rebilious of Ahoms in the East and usufaits in the Northwest. His decision to imprison and dishonour shivraj resulted in future attacks on Moghuls. He had to face the revolts of Rajputs of Mewad, Rathods, Sikhs, Jats, Bundels and sathanaamis in the north. He waged war against Adilshahi of Bijapur and Nizam shahi of Golkanda and annexed them to his kingdom. Finally, his eminity with powerful Rajputs led to the downfall of Moghuls.

Aurangzeb attempted to implement the philosophies advocated in Quarn strictly. Many popular Hindu temples were spoiled during his reign. He had prohibited sati system, musical performances, processions, Gambling, consumption of liquor and Ganja plant extracts in his kingdom. He lived a simple life. He was called as 'Zinda Fakir'which means 'a living Fakir'.

The contributions of the Moghuls

Administration: Moghuls who ruled India for more than two hundred years have given important contributions to different areas. The Moghual rule was hereditary. The power was centralised in the ruler and he was the absolute ruler. They considered themselves as emperors and called themselves as 'Badshahas'. Badhshah was the absolute head of administration, military and judiciary. He had ministers to assist him. He had absolute powers to appoint or to remove ministers. Appointing mansabhars, providing land grants and formation of laws were the major functions of the king. Persain was the official language. The kingdom was divided into Prantha, Sarkar and Paraganas. Wakil, Dewan, Mirbakshi and Mukya sadar were the important ministers at the central government. They were assisted by officers like Rajyapal, Bhakshi, Vakiya navis, Kotwal, Fouzudhar, Amal gujar and Bathikji.

Revenue system: Majority of the people were farmers in Moghul rule. Land tax was fixed on the fertility of the land. The agricultural lands were measured in order to fix the tax amount. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the product was paid as tax either in the form of money or crops. The terminologies used by Moghuls in revenue system are used even today.

Society: In then society, Kings, Ministers, officers and employees had better status. The people were also wearing jewellery made of pearls, shappahire and other metals. Excluding Aurangjeb other rulers indulged in music, dance, consumption of liquor, gambling and other means of entertainment. Farmers' life was in misery due to heavy land tax, inefficient policies of the rulers and interferences of middlemen. Leather processors, potters, Cobblers, Washermen and others formed non-agricultural working class. Sati system, child marriage and bride price were in practice.

Economic system: Since North India had many rivers, cultivable land was available naturally. A good system of irrigation aided the growth of agriculture. There were many government factories. Out of them, textile industries were concentrated in Banaras, Patna, Dhaka, Chabaspura, Sonar, Lahore, Fathepur Sikri and Agra. Akbar supported the shawl and carpet weaving works. During the reign of Moghuls, apart from the internal trade, trade relationships were with other countries of Asia and Europe. Raw silk, Metals, Horses, Perfume, Gold and Silver were imported. Cotton cloth, Paper, Opium and Wollen clothes were exported.

Literature: During the Moghul period, many books were written in Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Hindi and Sanskrit languages. Babar and Jehangir were scholars and they wrote their autobiographies 'Babarnama' and Tuzik-e-Jehangir. Abul Fazl who was in Akbar's court, wrote Ain-E-Akbari and Akbarnama in Persian. Badauni translated the Ramayana, Faizi the mathematical work Leelavati and Raja Todarmal the Bhagavat Puran into the Persian language. Great works were written like Ramacharitamanas by Tulsidas, Sursagar by Surdas.

Art and Architecture: Akbar and shahajahan contributed more to Art and Architecture during the Moghul period. The buildings built by them are in Fathepursikri, Agra and Delhi. During Akbar period Indo-Persian style of architecture came into existence. Famous palaces like Akbari Mahal, Jahangiri Mahal,
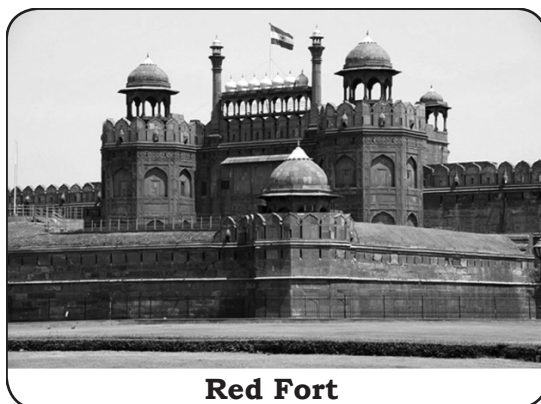
Red Fort

Panchamahal, Jodhabai Mahal, Beerbal Mahal, Idathabad-Khana, Jami Masjid, Bulandarwaaz of Fathepursikri are his important contributions.

During the reign of Shahajahan, Redfort, Moti masjid, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Rangamahal, Khasamahal, Tajmahal and other buildings were built. The Throne of Mayura (it took seven years of work and one crore expenses) and spacious Jamia Masjid were his contributions. Apart from these, the contributions of Shahajahan are available in places like Lahore, Kabul, Kandahar, Kashmir, Ajmer and Alahabad.

Painting : During the period of Humayun, the Moghul art of painting evolved. With the help of Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdus Samad of Persia, various painted canvases were created. Of the 17 artists in the court of Akbar, 13 artists were Hindus. Famous among them were Daswant, Basavan, Lala Jaganath and Mukunda. In Jehangir's court, Ustad Mansoor and Abdul Hassan were present. But Shahajahan and Aurangzeb were not interested much in paintings. Like this Moghuls contributed to different fields during their reign.

THE MARATHAS

The rise of the Maratha kingdom in Deccan during the 17th century was an important development. It spread over the present North India. During the 17th century, Maharashtra was under the control of Nizam Shahi of Ahmednagar and Adil Shahi of Vijayapura. These Sultans employed local Marathas in their armies. Among them, Shahaji Bhonsle was an administrator under Vijayapura Sultan and had been gifted lands. Deshapandes and Deshmuks were powerfull local leaders.

Shivaji

The founding of the Maratha Kingdom opened up a new chapter in the history of India. The decline of Moghul Kingdom started during the reign of Aurangzeb. The efficient administration built by early Moghul rulers was becoming weak. The regions away from the capital city were experiencing weak administration and the officials were not implementing the orders of the emperor. The misrule of officials was in Marathwada, which was away from the capital on the western edge of the empire. Farmers, traders and craftmen were over exploited

Shivaji

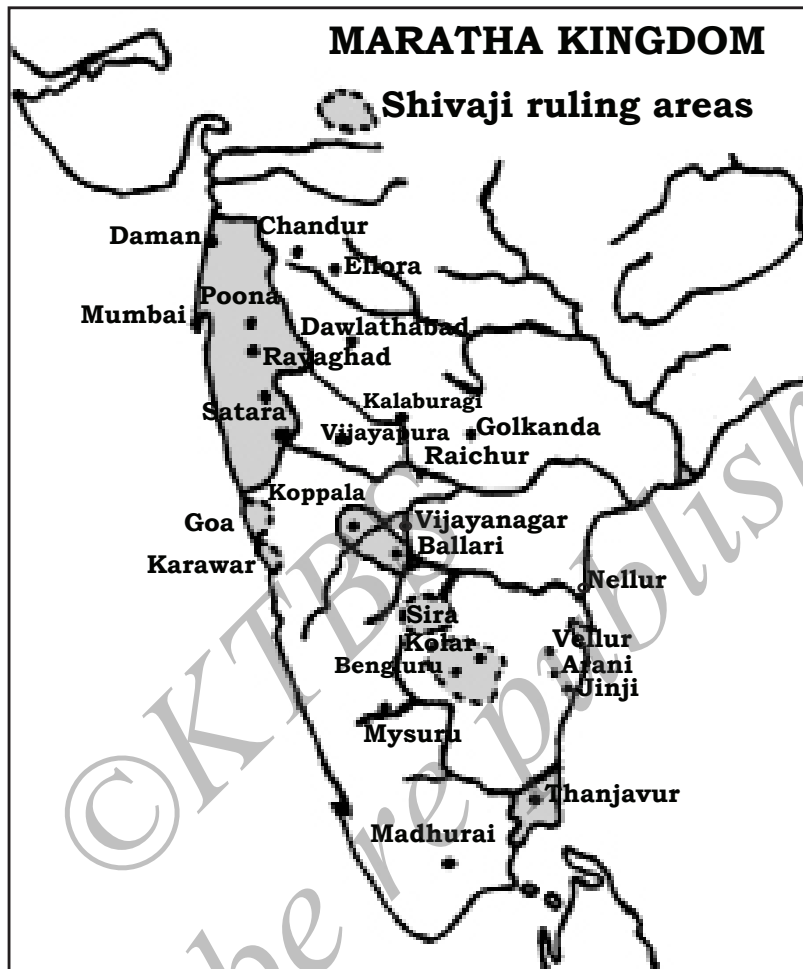by huge taxes. The social life was burdened with the misbehaviour of
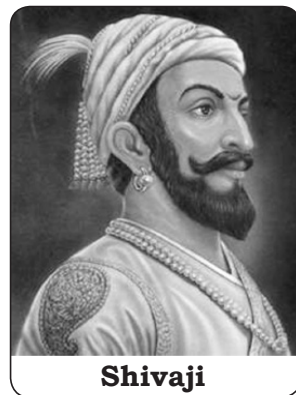
officials. It was impossible to conduct any social or religious rituals in public. They were expected to pay taxes for all these. In these chaotic circumstances, Shivaji was able to establish a Maratha Kingdom by motivating the religious and cultural fervour among the Marathas. Shivaji is a great king among the Marathas. He was sucessful in providing efficient administration along with expansion of his kingdom. Influenced by the preachings of famous saints of Maharastra, Shivaji had twin aims: Protection of Hindu religion and establishment of Maratha Kingdom.

Shivaji was born in Shivaneri of Pune district. His father, Shahaji Bhonsle, was in the service of the Vijayapura Sultan. His mother, Jijabai, was a pious woman who inculcated religious fervor, uprightness, honesty and sincerity in her son. Dadaji Kondadeva was Shivaji's guru and he trained him in armed warfare and the scriptures. Shivaji achieved proficiency in body-building, fencing, horse-riding and other field events.

In his childhood itself, Shivaji had dreamt of establishing an independent kingdom. Therefore, he made Pune as his centre and started the process of expansion of his kingdom. In order to achieve this, Shivaji assembled an army of the local Mavali youths and trained them in guerilla warfare. Shivaji conquered Torana fort, Purandhar gad fort, Chakkankot, Simhagad and Javali fort from the Vijayapura Sultan. He renamed Hosadurga near Torana fort as Raigad. He built a new fort called Pratapgad. Since Shivaji fought against Vijayapura Sultans, his father, Shahaji, was captured by the Sultan. On the assurance that he would not attack them again, Shahaji was released.

The relationship between the Moghuls and Shivaji

Shivaji fought against the Moghul King, Aurangzeb, for many years. In addition to defeating the Shahi kingdoms in South India, Aurangzeb had determined to vanquish the Maratha kingdom completely. To achieve this, he appointed Shahista Khan and Jaisingh. Jaisingh defeated Shivaji and made an agreement in Purandargadh. As per the agreement, Shivaji surrendered 23 of his forts and the land yielding 16 lakhs income annually. He promised to be loyal to the Moghuls and sent 5000 cavalry under the leadership of his son, Sambhaji, to Delhi. With an intention to stop Shivaji becoming intimate with Adil Shah of Bijapur and Kutub Shahi of Golconda,

MARATHA KINGDOM

Shivaji ruling areas

Daman, Chandur, Ellora, Mumbai, Poona, Dawlathabad, Rayaghad, Satara, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Golkanda, Raichur, Koppala, Goa, Vijayanagar, Ballari, Karawar, Nellur, Sira, Kolar, Vellur, Benguru, Arani, Jinji, Mysuru, Thanjavur, Madhurai

Jaisingh called Shivaji to Agra. Aurangzeb did not show proper respect to Shivaji in his court and insulted him. When Shivaji protested against this, Shivaji and his son Sambhaji were kept in prison in Agra. But after a few days, Shivaji, along with his son, escaped from the prison by hiding in a fruit basket, and reached Raigad. Later he strengthened his army and conquered many of the forts that he had lost. Shivaji was collecting chaoutha, $\frac{1}{4}$th of land tax fixed in the regions of Shahi and Moghul areas and was collecting Saradeshmuki tax ($\frac{1}{10}$th of the fixed land tax) in his Kingdom. Shivaji's coronation took place in the year 1674 C.E. at Raigad. There he was given the title Chatrapathi and felicitated.

Administration: Shivaji had organized an efficient administrative system in his vast kingdom. He had divided his kingdom into many provinces. They were called Swaraj and Moghul areas. Marathi was the language of administration. There were ministers known as

Asthapradhans in the government to assist the king. In addition to them, there were other officials. Province, district and village were the administrative units.

Revenue system: Shivaji's system of revenue collection was Ryotwari system, favorable to farmers. He abolished the jahagir revenue system. The tax was collected in the form of money or material. Chauth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the land tax) and sardeshamukhi ($\frac{1}{10}$ of the land tax) types of land taxation were in practice.

Judiciary system: In Shivaji's administration, traditional system of justice was in practice. The village panchayat used to dispense justice in villages. The Brahmin judges used to give decisions based on smritis (scriptures).

Army: The Maratha army had infantry, cavalry, elephant units and cannon units. There were important forts in Raigad, Rajgad, Toranagad, Pratapgad and Simhagad.The hawaldar(constable) was the supervisor of the fort. The army was divided into small units. Shivaji's soldiers were specially trained in guerilla warfare.

> **Do you know this?**
> **Guerilla warfare**: *Hiding in hills, forests and shrubs, and attacking the enemies abruptly is called guerilla warfare.*

The successors of Shivaji: When Shivaji was on his death-bed, quarrels arose between his wives, Saibai, Sambhaji's mother, and Soyrabai Shirke, Rajaram's mother. Sambhaji by his strength conquered Maratha kingdom and began his reign. He lacked vision and wisdom. Due to this, instead of protecting his kingdom, he himself became the victim of Aurangzeb's army. His wife and young son Shahu were captured. Thus, Sambhaji's step-brother, Rajaram became the royal representative of Shahu and took over the administration. Rajaram fought against the Moghuls again and recaptured Gujarat, Malwa, Khandesh, Berar and other forts. Since Rajaram died in 1700 C.E., his wife, Tarabai Mohite, made her 10-year old son, Shivaji II the king, and ruled over the kingdom on his behalf. She served as the royal representative from 1700 to 1708 C.E. She also waged war against Aurangzeb. Although initially, the Moghuls were victorious, later on the Marathas recaptured their lost territory. Aurangzeb's successor, Bahadur Shah I released Sambhaji's son Shahu from prison and permitted him to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi taxes from Moghul lands in the South. This led to internal strife between Tarabai and Shahu, and Tarabai gave up. But Shahu was not competent enough. He handed over the administration to his Peshwa (Prime Minister). In this manner, the Peshwa rule began in the Maratha kingdom.

THE PESHWAS

Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720 C.E) : Balaji Vishwanath was nominated as Peshwa for his efficient and loyal service as a commander of Shahu. He played a decisive role in successfully getting Sahu and his mother free from the captivity of the Moghuls. He gained the friendship of Sayyed brothers of the Moghul dynasty and earned the responsibility of collecting land taxes from those areas which were under the rule of Shivaji, but later captured by the Moghuls. He was able to bring together the members of the Maratha Union: Bhonsle, Gaikwad, Holkar and Scindhia. Thus he established the fame of the Marathas again.

Baji Rao - I (1720-1740C.E): After the death of Balaji Vishwanath, his eldest son, Baji Rao I, got appointed as Peshwa. Although he was only 19 years old, he was an unparalleled warrior. With the intention of expanding the Maratha kingdom in North India, he conquered Gujarat, Malwa and gained the authority to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi taxes. He invaded Chitradurga and Srirangapatna of Karnataka. When Baji Rao declared war against the Moghuls, Nizam-ul-Mulk, with the intention of assisting the Moghuls, tried to march towards Delhi. But he lost to the Marathas in a battle near Bhopal. Due to this, the vast stretch of land between the Narmada and Chambal rivers and 50 lakh rupees came to Baji Rao as war compensation. In addition to this, he conquered Salcet and Basin from the Portuguese and Janjira from the Siddhis. Pune became his administrative centre. At this juncture, the members of the Maratha union, Scindhia of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur and Gaikwad of Baroda decided together to become independent. Baji Rao I not only ruled with efficiency but also re-established the glory of the Maratha empire. Hence he was called Shivaji, the second.

Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761 C.E): Since he came to power at the age of 20 years, Balaji Baji Rao appointed his close relative, Sadashiv Bavu, to guide him in the administration. He aspired to enhance the image of the Marathas. He took measures to improve the economic state of the kingdom. To establish the Maratha rule over Bundelkhand, he travelled with the armies of Holkar and Scindhia in the year 1742 C.E. Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan attacked Moghul areas and captured Lahore, Multan and Kashmir. Then the Moghul king, Safdarjung, entered into an agreement with the Marathas. This agreement related to internal and external invasions. As expected, Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India. Balaji Baji Rao fought with his army in Panipat and got defeated.

Madhav Rao - I : He was the second son of Balaji Baji Rao and became the Peshwa after the death of his father. Since he was a minor, he appointed his uncle as the royal representative. After the

defeat in the third Battle of Panipat, he recovered in an astonishing manner, and established his kingdom in South and North India. When the Nizam attempted to benefit from the defeat of Panipat, Madhav Rao I defeated him in the battle near Ahmednagar. He defeated Hyder Ali of Mysore also. He not only waged war against Mysore a second time, defeating Srirangapatna and acquiring all the area earlier occupied by Hyder Ali, but he also received a huge amount of money as war compensation. He overthrew the Rajputs, Jats and Rohils of North India. He helped the Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam II who had been banished as a traitor, to regain his throne at Delhi. In this manner, Madhav Rao re-established the lost glory of the Marathas in a very short period. After the British routed the Marathas in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, Maratha rule alomost came to an end.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The founder of the Moghul dynasty was _____.

2. The most famous emperor among the Moghuls was _____.

3. The king who built the Taj Mahal at Agra was _____.

4. The Moghul emperor who established the new religion Din-e-Ilahi was _____.

5. Shivaji's mother was _____.

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group.

1. Describe the military achievements of Babar.

2. Explain the characterstics of Sher-Shah adminstration.

3. What are the areas won by Akbar ?

4. Describe the contributions of Shahjahan to art and architecture.

5. Describe Shivaji's system of administration.

6. Explain the achievements of Bajirao I.

III. Activities.

1. Locate on a map of India the areas conquered by Akbar.

2. Write an essay on how Shivaji's mother Jijabai was successful in inculcating patriotism in Shivaji.

IV. Project Work.

1. Write a report on the administrative system in your area.

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CHAPTER - 6
# BHAKTI PANTH

In this chapter you learn :
- *Ramanand, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak.*
- *The Bhakti Panth in Karnataka.*
- *The effects of the Bhakti Panth.*
- *The main features of Bhakti Panth.*

The emergence of Bhakthi movement is an important feature of medieval India. The concept of Mukthi (Salvation) has found an important place in the tradition of Indian religious and spiritual thoughts. In the tradition of Indian spiritual thought, various paths of attaining Moksha have been advocated. As a result, Jnana Marga, Bhakthi marga, Karma marga, yagna marga have been considered as important paths. Various philosophers and social reformers advocate liberal 'Bhakthi panth' . Bhakthi means pure faith in the God. Surrender oneself to the God and pure faith in the God was emphasised. They tried to inculcate sense of brotherhood among the people and also advocated equality of all religions. They never engaged in any rituals. They worshiped the God who had names like Rama, Krishna and Allah. They advocated Bhakthi marga as the path of attaining Mukthi . Absolute belief in the God and total surrendrance to the God were the basic tenents of the Bhakthi panth. Sufism grew as a parallel development to Bhakthi panth in Islam. Mutual influences can be found in both the movements.

The Bhakthi panth reached people of all the sections of the society due to its pro people stance. The saints who emerged during this period, expressed their Bhakthi in their native language and reached people successfully. Among them Ramananda, Namadeva, Kabir, Gurunank, Meerabai, Chaitanya, Ravidas, Surdas are important in North India. Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa and Shishunala Sharifa are important Bhakthi saints in Karnataka.

Ramanand

Ramanand was born in a Brahmin family in Allahabad. He was a follower of Ramanuja's philosophy. He established a Vaishnava religious school based on love and devotion. He travelled to several places in North India and popularized the worship of Rama and Sita. Varanasi was his centre of activities. He condemned caste system and allowed people from every caste to join his sect. Kabir was one such follower. He preached in Hindi.
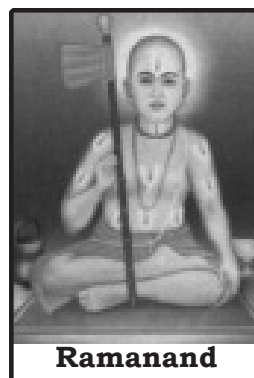

Ramanand

Kabir (1440-1510 C.E) : Kabir was another saint who lived in North India during this time. He was born in a family engaged in weaving work called as 'Julas' in Varanasi. He was a student of Ramanand, and spent most of his time at Varanasi. He began to preach his new philosophy. He condemned caste system and multiple idol worship, and declared that God is one, and he is the same for both Hindus and Muslims. He tried to bring about harmony and tolerance between the two communities. He preached in Hindi, the common man's language like his Guru. He reached more people.
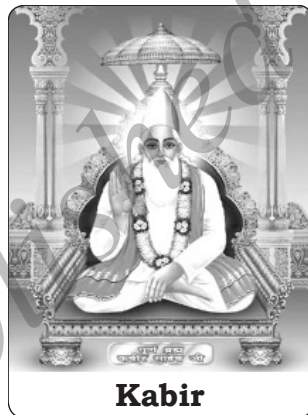
Kabir

Kabir composed couplets known as dohas. Hindus and Muslims recite these dohas even today in North India. The followers of Kabir are known as Kabirpanthis, meaning travellers who go on the path of Kabir. Kabir preached the greateness of humourness that goes beyond caste and religion boundaries. Kabir was the main religious and social reformer of India.

Chaitanya (1486-1533 C.E) : Chaitanya was one of the famous saints of the Bhakti movement. He was born in a Brahmin family in Nadia of Bengal. He took Deeksha at the age of twenty five and become disciple of SriKrishna panth. He lived in Mathura and Brindavan for many years. He preached that differences of caste can be removed by discipline, and man becomes pure through devotion. He popularized worship of Krishna. He composed many devotional songs in praise of Krishna. He opposed caste system and attempted to bring about a sense of
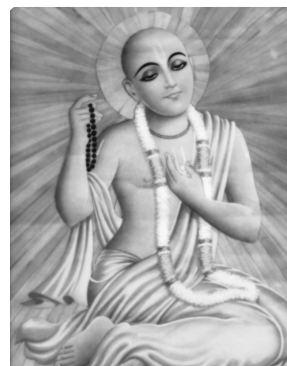
Chaitanya

brotherhood among the people. His philosophical thoughts and teachings are collected in the book called "Chaitanya Charitamruta".

Guru Nanak (1469-1539 C.E): Another advocate of the Bhakti movement was Guru Nanak who had religious leanings right from childhood. He was born in 'Talawandi' which is in Pakistan now. After traveling around for many years, he established a religious center in Kartharpur on river Ravi banks. He made his followers to sit and eat together irrespective of caste and creed. He started 'Langar' a community kitchen where food is prepared and catered to all. This became the sacred place for the

Guru Nanak

followers. it was later called as 'Gurudwara'. He preached that God is one and opposed idol worship. He emphasized Good deed and moral life. He had followers from Hindu as well as Muslim communities. His followers were called as 'Sikhs'. His preachings are compiled in 'Guru Granth Sahib'. It is called as 'Adi Granth' by Sikhs. It is kept in Gurudwaras and worshiped by them.
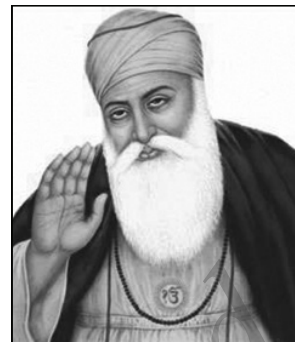
**Meerabai:** The other name for the Bhakti movement is Meerabai who was the princess of Mewad. She renounced a life of luxury and became the most devoted follower of Lord Krishna. Though she was married to Rajput prince, she left all the worldly things and became the disciple of Ravidas, a saint, who was born in an untouchable caste. She composed songs of devotion towards Krishna. These are called 'Bhajans'. She criticized the claim of superior status of high caste people in her Bhajans. These Bhajans are very popular even today in Rajastan and Gujarat States. Like this, many reformers tried to bridge the gap between religious and castes in different parts of India.
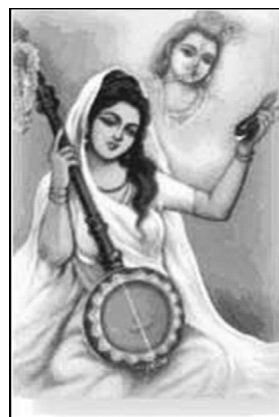
Vitthoba temple at Pandharapur on the banks of the river Bhima in Maharashtra, was the centre of the Bhakti movement. Gnaneshwar and Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas were the famous saints of the new sect. Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa were foremost among the Bhakti movement in Karnataka. Their path is known as 'Dasa Parampare'.

Sufi Saints : The Sufi saints arrived from Persia and settled in different parts of India. They are called peer (teacher). Since they wore coarse woolen clothing called suf, these Muslim saints were called 'Sufis'. They preached that it was possible to reach the God or

Allah through love and devotion. They emphasised the importance of respecting people of all classes. They believed that dance and music filled with devotion take us closer to the God. They composed many songs in Urdu and Hindi to proclaim the importance of devotion. The poetic works of 'Mrigavati' of Kutuban and 'Padmavat' of Mallik Mohammed Jaisi uphold Sufi philosophy. The Sufi cult has presence all over India. There are around twelve different groups among Sufis. Four among them are very important. Bidar, Kalburagi, vijayapura and other places of the North Karnataka are the important places of Sufism. Both the Hindus and Muslims take part in the religious ceremonies called 'Urus' that take place in these centers. These rituals are very much alive even today.

Shihsunala Sharifaa (1819-1889 CE)

Imam and Hujuma were his parents. He was born in Shishunala of present Shiggavi taluk of Gadag district in 1819 CE. Imam named his son 'Muhammed Sharif' as per the suggestion of a Khaji.

Sharif is a Parsee word. It means a man who has ideal goals or a man of worth and respected by all. Sharif grew up a worthy man just like his name.

Sharif was influenced by Islam, Veerashaiva and Vedic philosophies from a young age. Govindabhat, a knowledgeable person, became his Guru. He opened a school for the children of Shishunala to provide education to them. His education provided a holistic vision of life for his students.
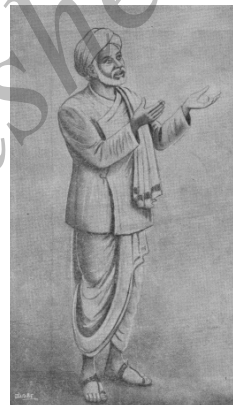
Shihsunala Sharifaa

Sharif who was always interested to move around with people, participated in all the fairs, drama shows and various other religious festivals that were arranged around Shishunala. He became the harbinger of Riyawath literature, which is part of Muharram celebration.

Puruandaradasaru (1484-1564 CE)

Purandaradasa was praised by Vysaraya as a 'Dasa among the Dasas'. He has contributed immensely to the tradition of Bhakti poetry with his Vaishnava influenced Bhakti poems. He is called as the founding father of 'Carnatic Music'.

Purandara was born in a wealthy family of Purandargadh of present Maharastra. Varadappa Nayaka and Lakshmidevi were his parents. His first name was Seenappa Nayaka. A Gold trader by profession, Seenappa Nayaka was known for his business acumen. Influenced and encouraged by his wife Saraswathi Bai, Seenappa Nayaka treaded the path of spirituality.

Purandaradas preached the Madhwa philosophy with his Keerthanas and traveled many places. He visited Thirupathi, Srirangapatana, Arunagiri, Udupi, Kanchi, Kanakachala, Kashi, Kumbhakona, Kudalipura, Hasthigiri, Kalahasthi, Srisyla, Gatikachala, Gadag, Harihara, Belur, Munnuru, Melukote, Hampi, Harihara and various other sacred places and spread the message of Bhakthi to common people.

Purandaradasa apart from expressing the importance of devotion as per Vaishnava sect, expressed his concern over false worship and philosophies of life. He criticized caste and creed based discrimination. He rejected false Bhakthi and insisted on inner reflections. He declared without inner purity, external purity is of no use. He said 'What is the use of cleaning the external filth without cleansing the internal filth'. He also said without faith, the mere dipping in a river is of no use.

He said 'One has to stay alive and emerge victorious', 'Human birth is great. Never spoil it, oh fools'. Like this, he sowed the seeds of faith in human life and its worthiness and became the beacon for a life of satisfaction. All his considerable knowledge has become the upanishad of purandaradasa and earned the fame "Dasa means Purandaradasa.".

Kanakadasa

The parents of Kanakadasa, Beerappa and Bachamma were Srivaishnavaites by faith. They wanted to name their only child in the name of their family diety's name and hence named him as 'Thimappa'.

Once this Thimappa came across a huge deposit of gold hidden deep in the Earth. People called him 'Kanaka' - Gold. It is said that Kanakadasa built a temple for Adikeshava in Kaginele from this treasure.

Kanaka was the local chieftain of Bada and Bankapura and was well versed in war techniques. Once he was mortally wounded in war and this led him to question the very existence of life and its meaning. It is said that this incident made him to follow Dasa path and he became Kanakadasa.

Kanakadasa put efforts to remove discrimination based on caste and creed as Bakthi saint. He criticized mere show off bhakthi. He preached that people could attain moksha through Bhakthi. He broke the belief propagated by the priestly class that in order to attain moksha one has to be born in higher caste through his Keertanas.

Kanakadasa who was a poet, has created literature along with his meaningful Keertanas. He wrote 'Mohanatharangini', 'Nalacharithre', 'Ramadhanya Charithre' and 'Haribhakthasaara'.

Effects of the Bhakti movement

Reformation of the Hindu practices and bringing about harmony between Hindus and Muslims were the main purposes of the Bhakti movement. The reformers were successful in removing many weaknesses in the Hindu society. The regional languages of India flourished since the reformers wrote in these languages. This enabled development of Indian culture. This movement facilitated the evolution of Indian Culture. It also made India to be identified as a land of multi cultures.
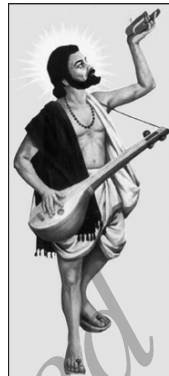
> **Do you know this?**
>
> *The saints of the Bhakti movement composed keertans and bhajans in the languages they spoke. As a result, all these Indian languages flourished. In Hindi, Surdas composed 'Sursagar' and Tulsidas composed 'Ramacharitamanas'.*
>
> *Apart from Abhangs in Marathi, Jnanadeva wrote 'Jnaneshwari' in Marathi.*

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :
1. Bhakti means _____ to God.
2. The famous follower of Ramanand was _____.
3. Kabir's followers are called _____.
4. The collection of Chaitanya's philosophical thoughts is called _____.

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group.
1. What are the teachings of Kabir?
2. Who are Sikhs? Which is their holy book?
3. Explain the concept of Bhakti by Purandaradasa.
4. What are the effects of the Bhakti movement?

III. Activities.
1. Read the life histories of the Bhakti panth reformers.
2. Learn more about the reformers from your teachers.

IV. Projects :
1. Prepare a detailed project about one of the reformers of the Bhakti panth.
2. Learn about the values contained in the keertanas of Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa.
3. Learn and sing the keertanas of Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa.

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EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

In this chapter you learn :

- *The conditions in Europe during the Middle Ages.*
- *The meaning of feudalism.*
- *Different forms of feudalism.*
- *The advantages and disadvantages of feudalism.*
- *The decline of feudalism.*

The decline of Roman Empire

The Roman empire which was one till 395 BCE, broke into two. The Western Roman Empire was in existence from 395 to 476 BCE, till the fall of Romulus Augustulus. The Eastern Roman Empire was in power from 395 BCE to 1453 CE. It was also called as 'Byzantium Empire'. The period between 5th century CE and 15th century CE is called as the Middle age of Europe. The beginning of the Medieval Europe begins with the fall of Western Roman Empire. The Medieval Europe ends with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 CE.

Earlier, the entire Medieval period was called as 'The Dark Ages' of Europe. Later, the Medieval period was divided into three - the beginning, middle and the end. After this division, the beginning stage of medieval period is called as 'The Dark Age'.

The Roman Empire was under the control of landlords called 'Patricians'. They had consolidated all political powers in the name of 'Senate'. The poor of Rome were called 'Plebeian' and they had no political rights. They were the Slaves.

In the name of Slavery, the slave owners had made slaves as their private property. They were robbing the benefits of the slaves' hard work. Every slave was the private property of a slave owner. Slaves did lowly jobs and were ill treated. They had to work under the constant threat of punishment. All the achievements in the field of art, architecture, culture and philosophy were the result of the work of slaves. Since, slaves were doing all the work, the owners had free time to indulge in creative works.

With the end of Western Roman Empire, the medieval period starts in Europe. A thousand year barrenness appeared in Europe after rich cultural contributions by Greeks and Romans. This period is also called as 'Dark Ages'. This was a period of transition. With the rise of barbaric races, feudalism was born.

Feudalism

After the fall of Roman Empire, the political and social systems of many of the European countries plunged into chaos. The situation worsened after the death of Roman Emperor, Charlemagne. Anarchy prevailed and there was no protection for life and property. At such a critical period, a new political and economic system took birth in Western Europe. This was feudalism.

The farmers cultivating the cultivable land were made part of feudalism. Many restrictions were imposed on them. They were not getting the right result for their hardwork. Even while paying the annual rent, the feudal lords were displaying their power unnecessarily. This was feudalism.

Feudal system was a system of land ownership based on political and economical base. In medieval Europe, the status of a person was based on the extent land ownerd by him. The income from the land was the sole means of earning. The king used to distribute lands to noblemen. Noblemen used to distribute those lands to farmers. In nutshell, the feudal system was a designed to fulfill specific services.

Feudalism can be called as an agreement between powerful lords and weak farmer. The powerful men who owned the lands were called 'Nobel' and the people who took land from them are called 'vassal'. The Nobel man has the duty of protecting the weak vassal, and the vassal in turn had to offer few services.

Feudalism system was based on mutual giving and taking. This system emerged in all classes, organizations and associations during medieval period. Unfortunately, the feature and structure of this system never got implemented uniformly.

The lands granted in the beginning centuries of feudalism were for life with full entitlements. By eighth century, kings started retaining the ownership with them, and granted only the rights to cultivate land to their noblemen and vassals. Similarly the lands belonging to the church were given. The smaller kings also continued the same. After 9th century, the grants become hereditary. Most of the churches became part 'Feudalism'.

The right of the feudatory rulers increased over the lands and they become hereditary property. In order to protect granted lands from division, the system of 'primogeniture' come into effect. Changes further happened within the system and the practice of sub granting the lands continued. This means the feudatory kings who received grant of lands from the kings, further granted the lands to their subordinates. The bonded farmers were the backbone of the entire economy.

Nature and forms of feudalism: (Oath of loyalty)

The land held by the vassals was considered a gift given by the ruler. Feudalism consisted of two important traditions: the first one was 'Investiture'. Under this tradition, the lord gave assurances of justice and protection to the vassal while giving the land. The second one was 'Homage' (handing down of power according to customs): under this tradition, the vassal promised loyalty and service to the feudal lord. There were hierarchies among the feudal lords. Important among them were the Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights etc. The vassals took the help of labourers for agriculture. These labourers were given land sufficient for survival as long as they worked with the vassals. They were not given any monetary returns.

Effects of Feudalism

Independent farmers had small portions of land and were paying rent for the land used. Others had to work in the small granted lands to out their living as well as work free of cost in the feudal owners land. The soldiers were from the ruling class. They had absolute control over military. Hence both the political and economical powers were concentrated in one place. The justice system of the villages were honoured in the house of the feudal lords (manual system).

The feudal land lords had to depend on the vassals for military human power. This restricted the exploitation of these classes. There were visible changes is the economic system. The power of Barbarians was brought under control. The human beings realized their rights and duties under the system. A part from this, the system encouraged creative output in literature in England, France and Germany. Rules were formed. The Noblemen got trained in these rules. With this Noblemen, women and weaker people become the protectors of Christianity. Feudalism slowly nourished the emergence of cities. They become the center of trade and artecrafts. New business associations came into existence. By 14th century, numerous poor former were pushed away from the agricultural.

As a result of this system prominent ruling classes emerged. Clashes took place among ruling class, feudal lords and vassals. Due to this problem, the agreements of feudalism broke down. In some cases, feudal lords competed against the ruler themselves. Many become traitors of their own countries and become threat to their own regional unity. Judicial system also suffered from lack of uniformity. Moreover clashes took place between church and the state.

The Decline of Feudalism

The disease that engulfed the group during 14th century killed over 3.5 crore people or one third of the population were pushed to death. This is called as 'Black Death' in history. With the recurrence of plague periodically the situation became more severe. This resulted is the loss of agricultural production. Income became less. The demand for food grains also went down affecting agriculture. The absence of able bodied people made the farmers strong. In order to counter the arrestions of the farmers, the felldal lords tried to impose more and more traditional duties on the formers. This resulted in social unrest. Revolts became common across Europe. The decline of feudalism led way to the emergence of capitalism in Europe.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The cultural bankruptcy of Europe is called _____.

2. The owner of the land was called _____.

3. The person who maintained the land was called _____.

4. The weak person who was responsible for the maintenance of land was called _____.

II. Answer the following.

1. What is feudal system?

2. List out the advantages and disadvantages of the feudal system.

3. Explain the effects of feudalism.

4. What were the reasons for the decline of the feudalism?

III. Write an essay on 'Feudalism'.

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MODERN EUROPE

In this chapter you learn :

- *Causes and effects of Renaissance.*
- *Geographical explorations and their effects.*
- *Reasons for religious reformation and effects.*
- *Industrial Revolution and its effects.*

The Renaissance:

The Western Roman Empire of ancient Europe was destroyed by Barbarians in 5th century. In order to protect themselves from such invasions, the Roman Catholics got united under the leadership of Pope. Apart from this, the Churches started filling common people's mind with superstitions just to protect their supremacy. With all these, the development came to a stand still. The entire period is called as "Dark Age". Due to weak kings, feudal kings became powerful. The lower and middle class of Europe got crushed during this period. By the beginning of 15th century, a new era awakening started.

Meaning: The English word Renaissance has evolved from the word 'renaistre' in Latin. Renaissance means 'rebirth', 'revival' or 'a new beginning'. The new understanding of Latin and Greek literature led to new awakening. Inspired by the reading of this literature, the people of Europe became simple, rationalistic and humanists engaged in seeking truth. These people ended the dark ages and started the modern age.

Beginning:

The Medieval Italy had its own unique cultural heritage. The environment conducive to the study of Latin literature was present in the rich cities like Rome, Venice, and Geneva. Due to invasions that took place in other parts of Europe, the scholars, artists and thinkers arrived in Italy and took refuge there. Like this, the renaissance started first in Italy and slowly spread to other parts of Europe.

Reasons:

1. Many thinkers like Peter Abelard, Rozar Bacon, John Wycliffe, and other rationalists questioned the superstitions practiced by Catholic church and became the reason for the beginning for a big movement.

2. In 1453 CE, the Ottoman Turks attack Constantinople, the gateway of European trade with Asia, and got hold of the city. The intellectuals of the Constantinople, fled to Italy along with their books and became the reason for renaissance.

3. In 1455 CE, a German by name Gutenberg invented printing machine that led to the printing of books. This facilitated the spread of knowledge swiftly.

4. The Kings, Popes and the rich patronized the intellectuals in Europe. Pope Nicholas III, Pope Leo the tenth, the Queen Elizabeth I sheltered many intellectuals and aided the growth of knowledge.

5. The new geographical inventions and crusades introduced many new places in the East. They amassed wealth and knowledge which led to renaissance.

The meaning of Renaissance is revival or rebirth. This word indicates the all the changes that took place during medieval period of Europe. The changes that took place during the 14th and 15th century. in the field of politics, art, literature, religion and philosophy are called as Renaissance. Initially, it began in Italy and later spread to other areas of Europe. Hence, Italy is called as the Land of Renaissance.

Features of Renaissance

1. The thinking of the people during the Renaissance movement was quite different from that of the people in the Middle Ages. People's opinions towards the world and man changed. This was called 'humanism'. The humanists developed keen interest in great literature. Attempts were made to support actions related to human life.

2. The works written in English, Italian and German languages by the writers of Renaissance period became very popular.

3.	There were changes in the economic and social life. Agriculture gave place to commercial and industrial activities. Fundamental changes took place in social relationships also.

4.	The main feature of Renaissance was the interest shown by people in great culture and their desire to cultivate it. This is called "Imitation of the best".

5.	The migration of Greek and Roman Scholars to Italy, was the first signs of Renaissance in Italy.

Literature of Renaissance

Italy was the motherland of great writers. France, England, Germany and Spain too contributed a lot to literature. The theme of literature of this period was worldly matters rather than religion. Many articles were written about the human body, voice and other subjects. Instead of Latin, many of the regional European languages came to be used in daily life.

Petrarch : (1304-1374 C.E.)

Petrarch is known as the 'Father of Renaissance'. He collected about 200 Latin and Greek manuscripts. 'Africa' is his famous poem. It is in Latin. He was well-known for his poems and sonnets. A deep contemplation of man's happiness and sorrow can be seen in his poems.

Petrarch

A collection of 100 stories called 'Decameron' written in Italian by Bocacchio, the famous work 'Divine Comedy' by Dante, 'Canterbury Tales' by Chaucer of England, Don Quixote by Cervantes of Spain, Utopia written by Thomas More of England are all notable works. William Shakespeare was an excellent poet and dramatist. He wrote numerous tragedies and comedies. St.Paul School, established in London, was dedicated to the acquisition of this new knowledge.

Renaissance Art (architecture and sculpture)

During this period, the art was simple and natural. Artists drew murals showing mythological characters, Jesus Christ and his followers with natural human emotions.

There were many artists in Italy during the 16th century. Michael Angelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci and Titian were important artists. Michael Angelo's 'Adam and Final Decision', Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper' and 'Monalisa', Raphael's 'Sistine Madonna' and Titian's 'Assumption of the Virgin' were the famous paintings.
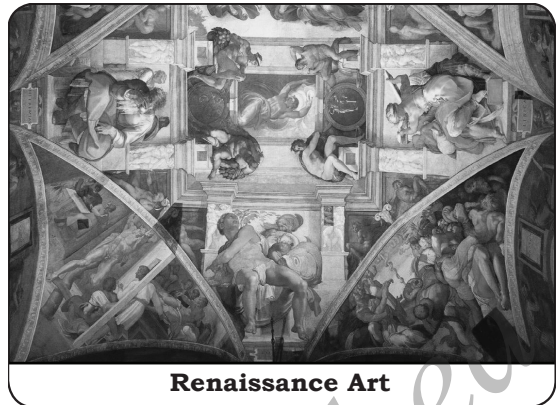
Renaissance Art

Science during Renaissance (birth of Modern science)

Modern science was born during the Renaissance period. Science set aside religious dogma and came out with new discoveries. Learning about humans became a precursor to new inventions. People during the Middle Ages accepted everything without any questions. As necessity and questioning attitude developed, scientific research also increased. Francis Bacon declared that ancient scientific decisions did not represent any professional knowledge. Descartes encouraged skepticism and advocated questioning of everything before accepting it. Poland's Copernicus disproved the earth-centric argument of Ptolemy of Greece and showed that the sun was the centre of the solar system.
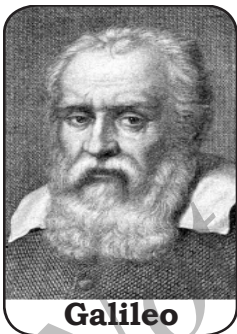
Keppler

Keppler: Keppler was a German scientist and explained that planets revolve around the sun on an oval orbit.

Galileo: Galileo discovered the telescope and he supported the theory of Copernicus. He was forced to withdraw his support due to the premise from the church.

Galileo

Newton: Newton discovered the laws of Gravitation and said that all heavenly bodies are controlled by this gravitational force.

Keen interest was shown in the study of chemistry, medical science and anatomy. Andew Vesolius conducted a human surgery and wrote a scientific book on the possibility of effective treatment on the skeletal system, muscular system, brain, liver and reproductive organs.
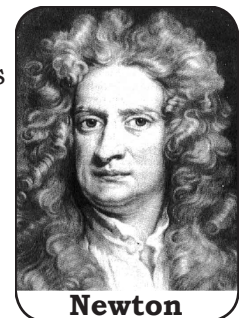
Newton

Effects of Renaissance

1. Renaissance ended the dark age of superstitions in Europe and facilitated modern knowledge.

2. Renaissance ushered in religion reformation. It provided base for humanity and individual freedom by ending the tyranny of Catholic Churches.

3. The growth in art, literature and science led to the vast changes.

4. The human curiosity led to the growth of human interest which facilitated geographical discoveries.

5. Many European languages like Italian, French, German, English, Spanish and other language achieved good development.

Geographical explorations

The 16th century has been called a century of geographical explorations. Till the end of the Middle Ages, Europeans were ignorant of geography. In the later developments, Europeans found new sea routes to various parts of the world. The new continents of North America, South America and Australia came to light.

Reasons for geographical explorations

1. When the Turks conquered the city of Constantinople in 1453 C.E., it closed the trade gates between East and West. With this, Turks started getting more profit out of spices imported from India. Due to this, the Europeans faced the inevitability of finding a new sea route to India.

2. Spain and Portugal were ambitious of competing with Arabs in sea trade. Local people and rich encouraged adventrous youth to venture into sea.

3. Discovery of new countries opened the possibility of spreading Christianity.

4. European curiosity was roused by the adventurous nature of sea voyage towards eastern countries. They ventured to bring in Spices, Silk, Cotton, Muslin cloth and to sell them for profit.

5. The experiments done during the renaissance period had proved that the Earth is round. Mariner's compass and astrolobe equipment were helpful to sailors. Charts and maps were available to sailors.

6. Marcopolo explanined the richness of India and China in his book 'Travels of Morcopolo'. This book had his traveling experiences to these countries. These explanations attracted the Europeans to visit these countries.

Mariner's compass	Astrolobe
Instrument used to show distance and route to navigators	Instrument used to show time and distance of sun, planet and stars from earth

Geographical explorations

The countries which engaged in geographical explorations after the Middle Ages were Portugal and Spain. The sailors sent by Henry moved around for a long period, explored the west coast of the African continent and went a long distance towards the south. Bartholomew Dias reached
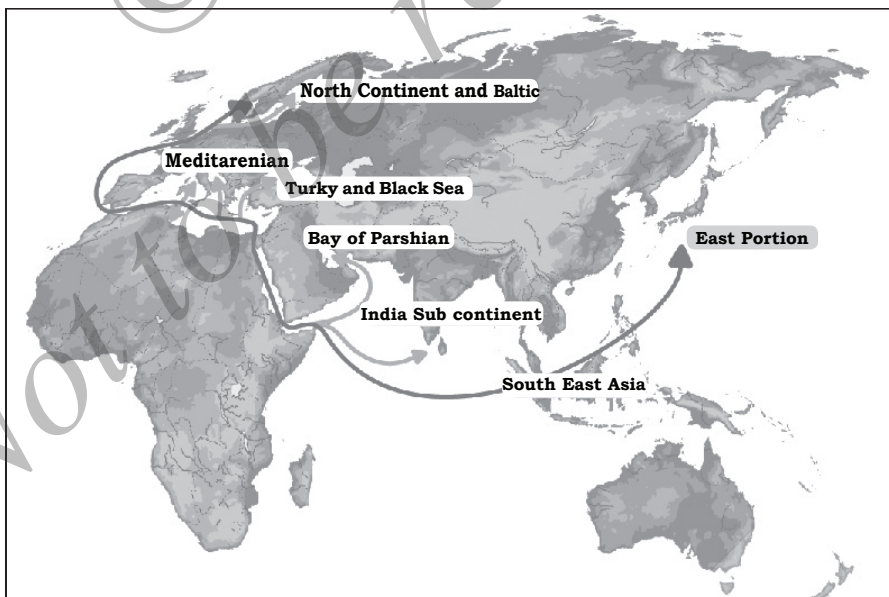
Map of the world (New Sea route)

the southern tip of African continent and called it Cape of Good Hope. In 1498 C.E. Vasco-da-Gama of Portugal sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, crossed the Indian Ocean and reached Calicut in India. Thus, the dream of reaching India by Europeans came to be a reality.

Christopher Columbus of Genoa city, crossed the Atlantic ocean with the help of the king of Spain, reached the Bahamas in West Indies (Caribbean islands). Amerigo Vespuci of Italy, moved to the West of Europe and discovered America.

While Portugal's Kabral reached Brazil in 1500 C.E, Balboa climbed a hill near Panama Strait and saw the vast ocean to the west. That was the Pacific ocean. Another Portuguese sailor Ferdinand Magellan, was the first to go round the Cape. After travelling for 5 months, he reached South America in the year 1520.From there, he reached the Philippines through the Indian ocean. One of his ships passed between the Indonesian islands, went round the earth and reached Spain via Cape of Good Hope.

Effects of Geographical explorations

1. Europeans could establish direct links with America, Africa and Asia. They earned a lot of wealth and also knowledge from this.

2. The entire economic system of Europe underwent change. The prosperity of Italy and Germany declined and countries like France and England became powerful and built huge Kingdoms.

3. England and France built new markets in America and India. They founded colonies in these places and earned more profit.

4. The Christian preachers went to these new places and introduced their religion.

5. These explorations facilitated the exchange of ideas between the East and the West resulting in new knowledge.

6. With the help of Magellan, it was practically proved that the Earth is not flat but round.

7. As the African slaves were utilized for the economical development of North America, the slave trade came into existence.

Religious Reformation

The questioning of the authority of the catholic church and the Pope with the rise of modernity is called as 'Religious Reformation'. Pope started leading a life of luxury and churches became greedy and exploited people. Martin Luther of Germany started a huge people's movement against Pope and catholic church. This movement not only created division in the Christianity, it also forced the chatholic church to contemplate and start 'counter reformation' movement.

1. Many members of the Christian clergy and the Popes instead of leading a chaste life, indulged in materialistic pleasures. Many of them committed immoral acts. The Popes, instead of reforming the religion, showed interest in politics. Italy's Bocacchio, Holland's Erasmus and England's John Wycliffe condemned these acts.

2. All the clergy were not scholars. They stayed away from the study of Bible. They also became part of the misdeeds of the church.

3. Clashes during the Middle Ages between the Emperors and the Pope, wounded the pride and self respect of the Emperors. They supported reformation movement.

4. Nationalism grew in strength. They did not like the intervention of Roman Catholic church or the Pope in the internal issues of countries.

5. Scientific approach and curiosity inspired by Renaissance made Europeans to contemplate application of these approaches to religious problems also.

6. The church opposed the translation of the Bible which was originally in Latin to other languages. By translating Bible to people's language, reformation movement reached the people.

Martin Luther: (1483 – 1546 C.E.)

Martin Luther is the founder of religious reformation movement. He was born in Isabel as the son of Hans and Margreat. He took into monkhood and started studying Bible at Augustus church. Later, he became the professor of Thelogy at Witsenberg University. As he was curious to see the church and the Pope at Rome, he visited Rome. He became unhappy with the luxurious and immoral life of Pope and Rome.

There were a lot of differences between the teachings of Christianity and the actual behaviour of Pope.

The religious movement started by Martin Luther was called as 'Religious Reformation Movement'. Martin Luther rejected the preachings of Catholic Church. In 1517 he opposed the 'Sale of Paradon Letters' by the church. Catholic church had opined that "the God has empowered them to lessen the punishment of the sinners. This power is the result of good deeds done by Jesus Christ and the clergy." In order to achieve this Paradon, the sinner was expected to engage in good deeds. But in many occassions they would simply pay the church and get the 'Letter of Paradon' instead of doing good deeds. Martin Luther opposed the sale of these letters of Paradon strongly. The followers of Martin Luther were called as 'Protestants'. More than half of the Germans became Protestants.

Martin Luther

The religious reformation movement created internal disturbances in Europe and distrubed the religious environment. Many Europeans lost their lives for their religious faith. Many were imprisoned or their property was confincated. Roman Catholics harrassed Protestants wherever they were in majority. Similarly, wherever Protestants got support from the government, harassed the Catholic followers. The famous Thirty years war is the war between protestants and Catholic.

Effects of the Religious Reformation

1. As a result of the religious reformation, the solidarity of Christian religion received a severe blow. Christianity was divided into three sects: Catholic church, Orthodox church and Protestant church.

2. Many of the European kings got liberated from the hold of the Church and the Pope.

3. Religious reformation led to rise of nationalism.

4. The confiscated wealth of the Church was utilized for the economic development.

5. Patriotic feelings became strong and the kings of Europe developed religious tolerance.

6. Due to this movement, the literary field saw progress. Local languages influenced the European minds.

7. The Catholic church itself underwent reformation and this came to be known as Counter Reformation.

Counter Reformation Movement

The Protestant group gained strength by spreading very rapidly. Alarmed by this development, the Catholics saw the necessity of self-reformation to protect their image. The arguments of Protestants were effective in attracting the attention of the people. This incident dealt a severe blow to the existence and survival of the Roman church. They had to do something to protect the interests of churches. Such a necessity gave birth to a movement called Counter-reformation. Stopping the advance of Protestants and repairing the damage to Roman churches were the objectives of this movement. Hence, an attempt was made to find a suitable solution to all the problems by making internal changes in the church.

The leader of this counter reformation was the Spanish aristocrat called Ignatius Loyola. He founded the Jesus society in the year 1540. Their main aim was to restore the glory and authority of Roman Catholic church. The main objective was to impart good education to the followers of this organization and make them to dedicate their lives for the service of society.

"Inquisition", a religious practice of interrogating those who violated the dictates of the church and punishing them, came into existence from 1542 onwards. It also stopped the Catholics from getting converted into Protestants.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The employment of mechanical energy in the place of human energy in the process of producton is called as Industrial revolution. This is the most effective revolution ever witnessed by the world. This revolution started in England in 18th century and later spread to other parts of Europe.

With the establishment of colonies, trade increased and demand for finished goods rose. The traditional processes of production could not meet the demand. It was at this time that there was intellectual

awakening and the expectation of profit took root. Due to this, the people engaged in industries were encouraged to find better processes of production. In the early part of the 18th century, new methods in the fields of industry and transport brought about change. The changes that took place in the industrial field between 1760 to 1830 are called the Industrial Revolution.
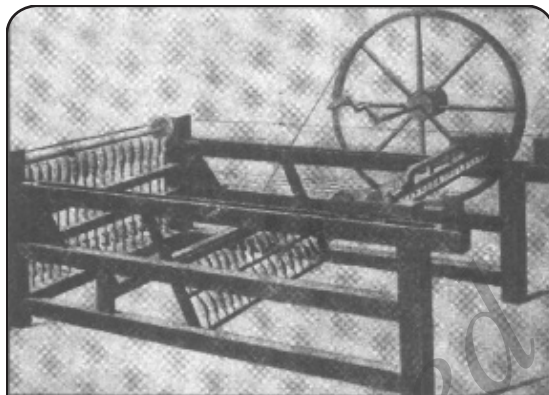
Spinning Jenny Machine

Reasons:

1. The Scientific inventions that took place in England due to renaissance,resulted in industrial revolution.

2. The powerful countries of Europe who made profit from their colonies, invested in industries which resulted in revolution.

3. As the population and taste of European countries increased, the increased demand of consumer goods made new inventions inevitable.

4. The political stability, better water ways and natural resources enabled industrial revolution.

5. The European technicians and skilled workers who were fed up with crusades in Europe settled in England and took active part in industrial revolution.

The Industrial Revolution first began in England. Later it spread to other countries of the world. Normally 'revolution' means the fast-paced, violent, intense change in the political field. But the industrial revolution in England did not witness any swift or violent changes. The changes were slow, gradual and continuous. They were also wide-spread and profound.

Although England was primarily an agricultural country before 1760 C.E., woollen textile and cotton textile industries had developed well. As trade increased, the demand for finished goods too increased. But the production could not match the demand.

The skilled artisans would not invest more on the raw materials and speed up the manufacture. Therefore, some rich people employed these skilled artisans for wages, provided them raw materials and made them work in big buildings called factories. This laid the foundation for establishment of factories. Although the factory owners reaped huge profits by selling the products manufactured in these factories, the skilled artisans and other labourers continued to be poor.

During the period from 1760 to 1830 C.E., great changes took place in the textile manufacturing industry in England. James Hargreaves invented a weaving machine called spinning jenny in 1764. After a few years, Richard Arkwright improved this spinning jenny, and in 1769, invented the waterframe.

In 1779, Samuel Crampton invented a machine known as 'mule'. John Kay invented the horse shoe which moved from one side to another. Edmond Cartwright invented the weaving machine called 'powerloom' in 1785. Due to this, more cloth could be produced in a very short time.

In 1793, Elli Whitney invented the cottongin. All these inventions enabled spinning, weaving, ginning and producing textiles very fast.

The invention of the steam engine was another milestone in the industrial revolution. In 1705 C.E., Thomas Malcomus invented a kind of steam engine. James Watt improved this steam engine in 1774 C.E. In 1801 C.E., Richard Trevethique attached the Watt steam engine to a rail coach and made it move on the road. Later he invented an automatic steam engine which moved on rail tracks. In 1815 C.E George Stevenson invented a rail coach that could be used to transport goods. A train to carry passengers between the British towns, Swakton and Darlington, and another train to transport goods from Liverpool and Manchester was constructed.

In 1801, an American, William Simington, adapted Watt's engine to a boat and made it move. Another American, Robert Fullton, invented a steam ship.

Effects of the industrial revolution

1. Industrial revolution made England economically stronger country.

2. Socialism rose as the industrialization led to the exploitation of workers.

3. There was a visible growth in the socio-economic life due to expansion of modernity.

4. Due to inventions in transportation during industrial revolution, the entire globe became a village.

5. Though development took place, increased population led to poverty and food crisis.

6. Industrial revolution led a huge gap between the rich and the poor.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Renaissance means _____.

2. The father of Rennaissance is called _____

3. Followers of Martin Luther are _____.

4. The leader of the Counter Reformation movement is _____.

5. Inventor of the spinning jenny machine is _____.

II. Answer the following questions by discussing with your group.

1. What were the consequences of religious reformation?

2. What were the reasons for geographical explorations?

3. Which are the water-colour paintings of Leonardo da Vinci?

4. Explain the development of literature in the period of Ranaissance with an Example.

5. Describe the effects of Industrial Revolution.

III. Activities.

1. Learn about the scientists of Rennaissance period.

2. Collect the picture of machines developed during Industrial revolution.

IV. Project Work.

1. Collect pictures of artists of the Rennaissance period and their works.

2. List out the names of scientists and their discoveries.

3. Discuss with your art teachers and collect the life histories of present-day artists.

4. Make a list of discoveries of the Indian scientists who lived before the time of European scientists.

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REVOLUTION AND UNIFICATION OF NATIONS

In this chapter you learn :

- *Rise of nation states and their development*
- *The causes and effects of the American War of independence*
- *The causes for the French Revolution*
- *The Unification of Italy and Germany*

The emergence of modern age is a sign of the rise of National Monarchy. The formation of states like France, Germany and Italy during 15th, 16th and 18th century had no logical reason behind them. They varied from large empires to small city-states. The people living in these states were not of the same kind. They spoke different languages and followed different cultures.

After the decline of the feudal system, the political strength of the landlords also came down. As a result, many European kings reduced their dependence on these landlords and took all the power to their hands. Many kings believed in Divine Right Theory and were of the opinion that they were not answerable to citizens.

In order to secure their own welfare, the middle class supported the kings and played a major role in the birth and growth of nationalism. A strong nationalistic view or patriotism had its own good and bad effects. These nations were responsible for ending the anarchy of the feudal period. They inspired people of similar culture to come together under the rule of one king.

Conflict and competition started between nations. It paved the way for trade, control of colonies and wars in the American and Asian continents.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

After the discovery of America, many European countries started establishing colonies there. The four major countries colonizing North America were France, Spain, Holland and England. Along the Atlantic coast of North America, 13 colonies were established by England. These

were called the New English colonies. France and England competed with each other to establish the colonies in North America. The intense desire of the American colonies for independence led them to rise in rebellion against England.

Reasons : The stand of England towards its colonies and the emergence of love for independence was the main reason. Apart from these, seven years war, Naval laws, the writings of Thomas Paine, Joan Adams, Samuel Adams, John Edward Coke and Benjamin Franklian and their influnce, Quebec Act, Townshend taxes Boston tea party and many other things were the reasons that led to the American revolution.

> **Do you know this?**
>
> **The Seven years' war (1756 – 63 C.E.)** : *This war was fought between France and England. The Naval Act was passed in 1760. The British colonies acquired monopoly of sea trade. The Molasses Act which came into existence in 1764 helped the American liquor manufacturers to transport molasses. The Quebec Act of 1774 led to dissatisfaction among the colonies. The Stamp Act was brought in to force in 1765* C.E. *As a result, it was possible to impose taxes on tea, paper, glass etc. in 1767* C.E.

North America's 13 British Colonies:
1. *New Hampshire*
2. *New York*
3. *Pennysylvania*
4. *Massachussets*
5. *Rhodes Island*
6. *Connecticut*
7. *New Jersey*
8. *Delaware*
9. *Maryland*
10. *Virginia*
11. *North Carolina*
12. *South Carolina*
13. *Georgia*

The Boston Tea Party (1773 C.E.) : *In spite of protests, Britain sent a ship full of tea to Boston harbor. This enraged the colonies. A group of 50 people dressed like Red Indians entered the ship and threw about 340 cartons of tea into the sea.*

Declaration of Independence : To discuss the prevailing situation, representatives of the 13 British colonies of North America met in Philadelphia in 1774 C.E. They threatened to oppose with armed rebellion any move to cut short their independence. The king of Britain declared this act as a revolt and sent military troops to suppress the same. The colonies had no option but to fight the British with the local arms. In this manner, on 19th April 1775 at Lexington, when a troop of the colonies attacked the British, the American war of independence began. The Philadelphia Conference appointed George Washington as its commander.

George Washington : George Washington was a planter in Virginia. He played a major role as a military officer in the 7 year war against France and gained popularity. He encouraged the illiterate and unorganized colonized army with courage and enthusiasm. He made them fight against the British army bravely. On the 4th of July 1776, the Philadelphia National Conference adopted the famous Declaration of Independence. This declaration mentioned that all the 13 British colonies have cut off their political relations with the motherland and have become free.

George Washington

War : The war between England and the colonies lasted for 5 years. Initially the colonies had to suffer setbacks. George Washington had to face a lot of problems. But in the battle of 'Saratoga', the British army lost. With the help of the French army, George Washington defeated the British army in battle of Yorktown. British commander, Lord Cornwallis surrendered with his army. In the year 1783 C.E., as per the Paris agreement, Britain accepted that the 13 colonies were independent. Since the declaration of independence was made on 4th of July, it became a day of great significance to the Americans. Even now, July 4th is celebrated as Independence Day in America.

In the year 1787 C.E., the representatives of all the 13 independent colonies met at Philadelphia and chose George Washington as the President of the United States of America. They created a constitution, which is the first written constitution in the world.

Do you know?
The third American president Jefferson says "Every generation in a new Nation"

Consequences of the American War of Independence : The war acted as an inspiration for the French Revolution. Many of the French who fought assisting the colonial army became leaders of the French revolution. Many of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America got inspired to become free and hence, revolted against their motherland. The new nation called the United States of America was born.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Putting an end to the dictatorial rule of their kings and establishing a socio-political system based on equality and democracy was the main purpose of French revolution. This tremendously affected the political revolts in various other nations of the world. The following were the reasons for the French revolution:

Social reasons : In the French society, inequality prevailed in all spheres. It was unbearable and inhuman. The pain of this inequality turned into a burning rage in the hearts of the citizens and led to the French revolution. Before the revolution, there were three classes in the French society.

> **Know this**
>
> *In the opinion of the Historian, the Europian History merged in, one nation, one event and in a man.*
>
> *The nation is French, event is French revolution, a man is Nepolian.*

The first class consisted of the clergy, the second was that of aristocrats and the third consisted of the ordinary citizens.

The first two classes enjoyed all the facilities and were few in number. Exempted from paying any taxes, they led a luxurious life.

The third class was deprived of all facilities. Intellectuals, agriculturists, labours and professionals were there in this class. Their income was less but taxes were more. Their life was in a bad state. These people did not command respect in society. They had no political rights and had to tolerate insults. They did not have either religious or political rights or freedom. These were the people who were the unhappiest of all in France. They were waiting for an opportunity to overthrow the old system.

Economic reasons: France was an agriculture-dominated nation. In spite of advances in agricultural practices, production lagged behind. The yield from land was very low. The farmers were the most affected. Famines were frequent. As a result, there used to be revolts and riots for food. Industries were under the control of trade unions. Due to internal strife and interference from authorities, the development of these unions was sluggish. Hence, productivity was low.

Political reasons: France was ruled by the Bourbon dynasty. Louis XVI became the king. He was an inexperienced king. He lived in the grand

palace at Versailles with members of the royal family and courtiers. He led a life of luxury and wasteful expenditure. He was not bothered about the routine administrative work. He had a queen named Mary Antoniette who was the princess of Austria. She was squandering money for her personal indulgences and festivals. She had no concern for the problems of the people. She was interfering in the administration of the nation. People hated her since she was a foreigner and had no love for the French people. The king could not control her. Eventually the situation went beyond control and led to revolution.

Influence of the French thinkers : Famous philosophers and intellectuals Montesque, Rousseau and Voltaire encouraged the rebels by their revolutionary writings.

Montesque : Montesque, in his book 'Spirit of Laws' condemned the Divine Right of kings and declared support for a constitutional government.

Rousseau : Rousseau in his work 'Social Contract' observed, "Man is independent at birth, but is found chained everywhere."

Voltaire: Voltaire condemned the traditions of French society, monotheism and blind beliefs. He also questioned the Roman Catholic church.
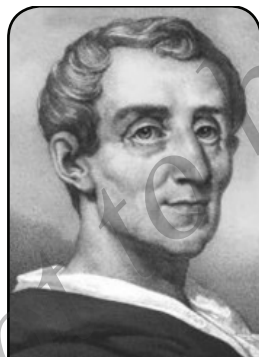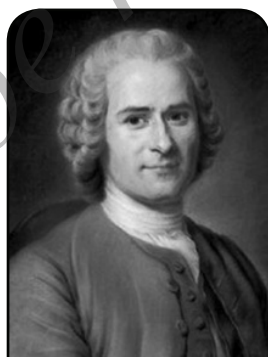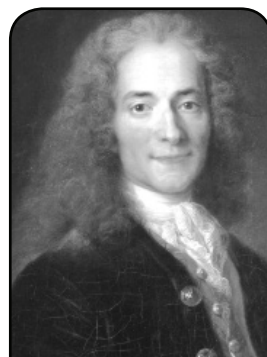
| Montesque | Rousseau | Voltaire |

Effects of American War of Independence : The American war of independence influenced the French tremendously. Many of the French who fought against the British in America returned to their motherland. They encouraged the rebels by giving them all support and played a pivotal role in the revolution.

Due to all these events, the French king had to call a session of 'States Generals', a legislators' assembly that had not been called in the previous 175 years. The members of the third class declared themselves as the National Assembly. They invited the members of the other two classes to join them.

On the 14th of July 1789, they attacked the state prison at Bastille and released all the prisoners, thereby putting an end to the dictatorial rule. Gradually the revolution spread to other parts of the country. The king had only a nominal presence. The Natioanl Assembly made all the rules and passed orders. In the year 1789 C.E., 27th August, the Declaration of Human and Civilian Rights was adopted. The king's rule was replaced by a democratic government.

This process assumed a violent form. A group called Jacobites who wanted harsh reforms came to power. A fear surfaced in the administration based on the feeling that the revolution was becoming dangerous. The leader of this group Robispeare subjected all those supported the king to a machine called the guillotine which was invented for massacres.

Consequences

The French revolution became the precursor for a series of important events. Feudalism vanished. The special privileges that the clergy and the aristocrats had were all cancelled.

The lands of the rich were seized. The church came under the control of the state. A uniform system of administration came to be enforced throughout the country. People were assured liberty, equality and brotherhood.

UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS

UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Although Italy, the country which had seen the glory of the ancient Roman civilization, spoke the same language, it had disintegrated. Roman Catholic religion had spread throughout Italy. Though it was eligible to become one nation, such an integration was impossible.

Italy had disintegrated into small states during the early part of 19th century. Of these, Lombardi, Venetia, Sicily, Naples (both Sicilian states), the Pope's states, Tuscany, Parma and Modena were important. Pidmont state included Sardinia, Pidmont and Genoa.

Unification of Italy

Between 1815 and 1848, there were a number of riots in various states of Italy. The main aim of all these riots and revolts was national freedom and national integration. Joseph Mazini, Count Kavoor and Garibaldi were the architects of Italy's unification.

Mazini was a noted revolutionary thinker and writer. He provoked the youth of Italy by his writings in the book Italy, Austria, Papacy. He inspired people with feelings of national integration, freedom and rebellious thoughts and provoked them to revolt. He not only built an army called young Italy but also had the aims of achieving national freedom and integration.

Mazini
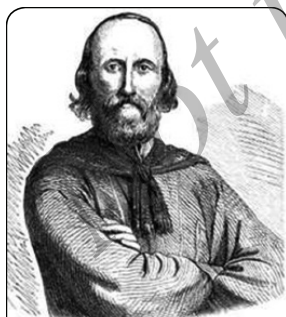
Garibaldi

Garibaldi was a soldier and fighter. He joined the Young Italy army and assumed leadership of the revolution. After that he constituted an army called Red Brigade and with the help of Sardinia, fought with Austria. In 1860, he fought against the

twin states of Sicily using his Red Brigade. By conquering the same, he hastened the national integration and pressed for democratic reforms.

The Sardinian Prime Minister Count cavour was an important person in the unification of Italy. He was a journalist and he began a newspaper Risargimento meant for the rejuvenation of Italian literature. He had a strong influence on the minds of people and kings through his powerful writings.

Count cavour decided to drive out Austria from Italy and make Sardinia Italy's biggest and most powerful state. As soon as he assumed power as the Prime Minister of Sardinia, he began to work towards achieving his ambition. He brought about many reforms and made Italy a very progressive state.

Count cavour made a secret pact with France. He provoked Austria to war, and along with France, defeated Austria and drove it away from Lombardi. He merged Sardinia and Lombardi

Count Cavour

with Italy. There were revolutions in Tuscany, Modena, Parma and northern Pope's states, and they merged with Sardinia.

Count cavour secretly encouraged Garibaldi to invade Sicily. In 1861 A.D., Victor Emmanuel was declared king of Italy. Italy acquired Venetia from Austria. Now only Rome remained outside Italy. In 1870, when war broke out between France and Prussia, France had to withdraw its army from Rome. Grabbing the opportunity, Victor Emmanuel invaded Rome and occupied it. Rome became the capital of Italy. With this, unification of Italy was completed.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

During the early part of 19th century C.E., Germany was a cluster of independent states. Among them, the larger and more powerful states were Wertenberg, Bavaria, Baden, Heas etc. The rest of them were small. They used to frequently attack each other. These states were politically weak and economically backward. Disappointed with the prevailing situation, they were waiting for reforms.

The French revolution kindled the nationalistic feelings of Germans. As a result, the people of these states started demanding national unity, social and economic reforms. Under the leadership of Austria, an association of the German states was formed. However, some of the kings of these states were trying their best to retain their independence as well as political and economic systems.

The German patriots and nationalists began various movements for democratic institutions and the unification of Germany. But those movements were suppressed and the revolutionaries were made to flee the nation. Prussia played a major role in these activities and saw economic progress and industrialization.

Bismarck

The architect of the unification of Germany was Otto-Von-Bismarck, He was the chief minister of the king of Prussia, Williams I. He had begun his career as a government servant, member of the assembly, i.e., Diet, and as an ambassador in various nations, and had gained lot of popularity. He was aware of the German states' association under the leadership of Austria, and knew about the activities and weaknesses of this organization.

Bismarck

Having worked in Austria, France and Prussia as an ambassador, he had knowledge of their strengths and weaknesses. He knew that German unification was possible only by Prussia and desired to do so under the leadership of Prussia. To achieve this end, his aims were of two types: firstly, to drive out Austria from German states' association. Secondly, instead of losing identity with Germany, convert Germany into Prussia. That meant inculcating the culture and traditions, and spread the administrative machinery and military power all over Germany.

Bismarck was aware that to resolve the situation, only 'blood and steel' philosophy would work. Blood and steel philosophy meant war tactics. Towards this end, he built a powerful army. His next aim was to drive out Austria from German states association.

Bismarck desired to merge two small states of Sheltzweig and Holstrein which were under the control of Denmark. He achieved his aim by associating with Austria. Later, Bismarck made an agreement with Italy according to which, in the event of war with Austria, he would seek their support. The well-formed German armies defeated Austria in the year 1866 C.E. and "North German States Association" was formed. The Prussian king was made the head of this association. His heirs would continue to head the association.

Even after driving Austria from the German soil, the unification of Germany was not complete. 16 German states in the south attached to France were still out of this association. Keeping Germany as a weak state was the aim of the emperor of France, Napoleon III. Bismarck realized that war was inevitable with France to achieve unification of Germany. Bismarck began war preparations. When Napoleon declared war on Prussia, southern German states defeated him. Due to this, he was able to merge the remaining states with the German states' association. With this, the unification of Germany was complete the Prussian king, William I, was bestowed the title of German emperor. The provinces of Alcase and Lorraine were handed over by France to Germany.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The 13 colonies established by England on the Atlantic coast were called _____.

2. The representatives of the 13 colonies met in 1774 at _____.

3. Declaration of America's independence was on _____.

4. The writer of Spirit of Laws was _____.

5. The party 'Young Italy' was formed by _____.

6. The philosophy of 'blood and steel' was advocated by _____.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Mention the reasons for American War of Independence.

2. Explain the significance of the American war of independence.

3. How were economic factors responsible for the French revolution?

4. What was the role of Garibaldi in Italy's unification?

5. Who was the architect of unification of Germany? Write a note on him.

III. Activities.

1. Discuss in detail with your teacher about the political strategies philosophers during the French Revolution period.

2. Discuss in groups the factors responsible for Italy's unification.

IV. Project work.

1. Collect the pictures of the thinkers during the French revolution and prepare an album.

2. Prepare a chart showing the revolutionaries of Italy's unification.

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JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In this chapter you learn :

- *The structure and functions of Supreme Court of India.*
- *The structure and functions of the high court*
- *Subordinate courts*
- *Revenue Courts*

We have a common judicial system for the entire country unlike the American judicial system where there are separate courts for the Centre and the States. Our judiciary is independent of the guidance of the Legislature and Executive. The High Courts, Subordinate Courts and District Courts function under the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the highest court of law. Its judgment is final.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court came into existence by an Act of Parliament on January 28, 1950. It is in New Delhi. The President appoints the Chief Justice and the other judges of the Supreme Court. At present, there are 31 judges including the Chief Justice.

The qualifications of a Supreme Court judge are:

1. Should be a citizen of India.
2. Should have served as a High Court Judge for at least five years, or should have been an advocate of the High Court for at least ten years or should be distinguished jurist as per the President's opinion.

The age of retirement of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is 65 years, however, they can resign earlier. If the judges are found guilty while discharging their duties, they can be removed from the office by the President on the recommendation from both the houses with a specified majority. After their resignation or retirement, the judges cannot practise before any court. Their salaries and allowances are decided by an Act of Parliament.

Supreme Court, New Delhi

Functions and powers

Original Powers : Resolving the disputes between the Union and the States, and between the States; Safeguarding the Fundamental Rights of citizens; Interpreting the provisions of the Constitution and passing on writs.

Appellate Powers : Citizens may file cases in the Supreme Court against the judgements given in the lower courts. The Supreme Court may accept such appeals and issue judgements in these matters. It may also give special directions to the citizens to file such appeals.

Advisory Powers : The Supreme Court may advise the President when he seeks its opinion on important public issues. The President may consult the Supreme Court for advice on matters related to agreements and contracts entered by the Governments formed before the implementation of this Constitution.

In addition to the above-mentioned functions, the Supreme Court serves as a Court of Records, Chief Advisor to the Centre and States, and has the power to issue special writs.

High Court

The Constitution provides for a High Court in every State. Sometimes there is one High Court for two or more States. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and other judges. The number of judges varies from State to State.

High Court, Bengaluru.

Do you know this?

1. The British established three High Courts in India for the first time in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1862. At present, there are 21 High Courts in India.

2. There is one High Court for the States of Punjab and Haryana. Similarly, there is one High Court in Guwahati in Assam for Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh states.

3. The Mysore High court was established in 1884. It was renamed as Karnataka High court in 1973. Recently two benches of the high court are established in Dharwad and Kalaburagi.

The qualifications of a High Court judge are :

1. Should be a citizen of India.
2. Should have served as a judiciary officer in a Judicial office or worked as an advocate of the High Court for ten years.
3. Should be an distinguished jurist as per the opinion of the President.

The age of retirement of High Court judges is 62 years. However, they can resign earlier. If the judges are found guilty while discharging their duties, they can be removed from the office by the President supported by a specified majority vote of both the Houses of Parliament.

Functions of the High Court : The High Court has power over the whole State. Its functions are:

1. The orginal power to resolve civil and criminal cases; Naval, Marital and contempt of court cases.

2. To admit appeals against the judgements passed by the subordinate courts in civil and criminal cases.

3. To direct transfer of cases from the lower courts to the High Court; to supervise the working of the subordinate courts; to admit writ petitions to safeguard the Fundamental Rights and other legal rights of citizens; to appoint the staff and regulating them.
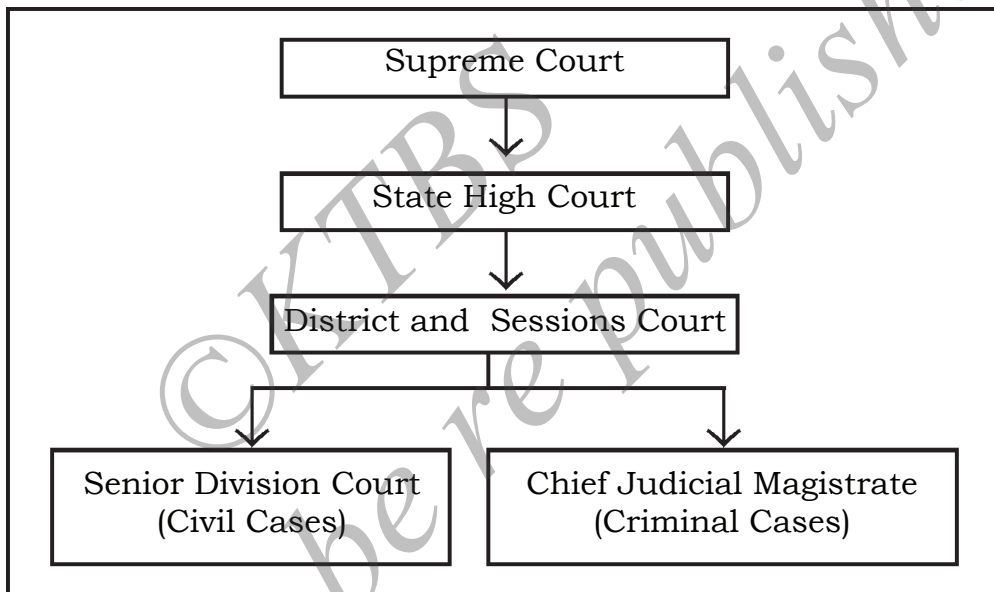
Subordinate Courts

The Conference of Courts that was held in 1948 urged for independence to subordinate courts. As a result, specifications about the structure and scope of the subordinate courts have been included in the Constitution. Though subordinate courts differ from State to State, their main features remain the same. Courts have been classified into two kinds, namely:

1. Civil Courts   2. Criminal Courts

Civil Court : Every district has a civil court, and the District Judge is its Chief Judge. The Governor appoints the Distict Judge in consultation with the judges of the High Court. The Distict Judge should have served as an advocate in any court of the State for

a period of seven years. The other judges are selected through a competitive examination.

Civil courts settle disputes related to civil matters like property, land, monetary transactions, marriage, divorce and others. They also hear appeals from lower courts. The District Judge exercises control over all the civil courts in the district.

These subordinate courts are under the District Court :

1.   Court of Subordinate Judges
2.   Court of Additional Subordinate Judges
3.   Court of Munciffs
4.   Court of Additional Munciffs

Criminal Court : Criminal courts came into existence on 1 April, 1974. They are also known as District Magistrate courts. They function under the High Court. The highest criminal court at the district level is the Sessions court. The District Judge performs the function of a judge of this court too. The court takes up crimes like murder, robbery, dacoity etc. It has the powers to issue death sentences and also life imprisonment sentences. However, such sentences will have to be ratified by the High Court. Similarly, an appeal may be made to the High Court against the judgements given by the criminal court. There are other criminal courts functioning under criminal court:

Chief Magistrate Court: This court does not have the powers to pass death sentences or life imprisonment sentences. However, it can impose seven years' punishment.

First Grade Magistrate Court: This court has greater powers and can impose punishment upto 3 years or fine upto Rs.5000/-, or impose both. Moreover, it can admit appeals against judgments from lower Magisterial courts.

Second Grade Magistrate Court: This court has the power to impose punishment upto 2 years or a fine of Rs.1000/- or both.

Third Grade Magistrate Court: This court has the power only to impose one month's imprisonment or fine of Rs.50/- or both. Neither the Second Class nor the Third Class Magisterial Courts can admit appeals against judgments of any other court.

> **Activity :**
>
> *Visit a civil court and observe the Arguments. Discuss with your teacher.*

Both the District and the Sessions courts are one and the same, with the same Judge passing judgements in both. When the court takes up a civil matter, it is called District Court, and when it takes up a criminal matter, it is called Sessions Court.

Revenue Courts :

There are Revenue courts in every district. They take up cases related to land tax, land records etc. Revenue Courts comprise the following courts:

Tahasildar Court : The Tahasildar Court is the lowest court among the Revenue courts and the Tahasildar is its judge. This court is also known as Taluk Magistrate Court.

District Subdivisional Officer's Court: The Assistant Commissioner is the judge in this court. This court takes up appeals against the decisions and judgements of Tahsildar courts.

District Revenue Court or District Magistrate Court: Existing in every district, this court takes up appeals against the judgements given by the Tahsildar court or the District Subdivisional Officer's court. The Deputy Commissioner is its judge.

Commissioner's Court: This court takes up appeals against the judgements of the district magistrate courts. The Divisional Officer is its judge.

Revenue Board: This is the highest court dealing with Revenue cases. It has the power to take up appeals against the judgements of the lower Revenue courts. The Revenue Secretary is its Head, and the court functions under the supervision of the High Court.

People's Courts (Lok Adalat)

In India, the legal procedure is time-consuming and expensive. As an alternative, the Government has set up other forms of legal institutions which function faster and are less expensive. These institutions came into existence in 1985. One of them is Lok Adalat. It takes up cases from parties who mutually agree to settle the cases amicably.

Lok Adalats are established only in some states like Gujarat, New Delhi, Karnataka and a few others. Some judges of the Supreme Courts, social workers and young law graduates are the founding members of these courts. Cases which have not yet been disposed off by the other courts or the High Court can be settled by the Lok Adalats. It has three features :

1. It lays stress on compromise.
2. It is fast and cheap.
3. It reduces the judicial burden on other courts.

Lok Adalats take up cases relating to vehicle accidents, land possession, banking, marriage and alimony, labourers' problems etc. These courts are established by either the District Law Authority or the Taluk Law Authority. Two mediators will be present.

The judgements given by the Lok Adalats are final and binding on both the parties, and appeals cannot be filed against them. These judgements enjoy the same respect that judgements of civil courts do.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Supreme Court of India came into existence in _____.
2. The retirement age of the High Court judge is _____.
3. The Judges are appointed by _____.
4. The head of Revenue Tax Board is _____.
5. The Lokadalats came into existence in the year _____.

II. Answer the following questions with group discussion.

1. Explain the functions of Supreme Court.
2. Write a note on functions of High courts.
3. Name the subordinates courts under the civil courts
4. Write a note on Criminal courts.
5. Write a note on Revenue courts.
6. What are reasons behind the establishment of Lok Adalat court?

III. Activity.

1. Meet the nearest advocate and collect information on courts.
2. Make a list of people from Karnataka who have served as the Chief Justices of India.
3. Visit the nearest court and watch the proceedings of the court.
4. Read the articles that appear in newspaper on courts and prepare an album of them.

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INDIAN ELECTION SYSTEM

In this chapter you learn :

- Election Commission
- Process of election
- Political Parties
- Coalition governments
- Media and Democracy

India is the biggest democracy in the world. A free and fair elections are needed for a healthy democracy. In order to ensure free and independent elections in India, the part XV of the Constitution of India speaks about Independent Election Commission in India from articles 324 to 329. The election commission is an all India Institution. It has responsibility to conduct both the central and state elections. The Election Commission conducts local body elections under the article 324 K and AZ.

The Structure of Election Commission:

The article 324 speaks about the formation of Election Commission. The Indian Election Commission was founded in January 25, 1950. In the beginning it had only one Chief Election Commissioner. In 1989, through the Constitutional amendment 61, the minimum age of voting was reduced to 18 years from 21 years. This increased the work pressure of the commission. Hence, along with Chief Election Commissioner, two more Election Commissioners were appointed. In 1990, the posts of two Election Commissioners were removed. Again in 1993, the posts of two Election Commissioners were created. All the three commissioners enjoy equal powers. In case of differences in opinions, the majority decision prevails.

The President appoints the Election Commissioners. Their tenure is for six years or the completion of sixty five years of age, whichever is earlier. They can tender resignation at any given time. The Parliament can impeach them on the grounds of incompetency and unconstitutional behaviors.

The Election Commission conducts the elections of President, Vice President, Rajyasabha, Lokasabha, Vidhana parishat and Vidhanasabha. It has absolute powers to declare the dates of election, declaration of the results and during the entire duration of election. This duration is called as 'Period of Model Code of Conduct'. The Election Commission has no employees of its own to conduct election. It appoints the government employees for this work with the approval of the President.

The State Election Commission conducts the elections of local bodies of Panchayet raj and urban local bodies. The Governor appoints the State Election Commissioner under article 243 K and ZA. In Karnataka, the State Election Commission has been formed under the article 308 of Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayet act of 1993. This conducts the elections of local bodies.

Election procedure

Constituencies: The state is divided into small electoral divisions for the purpose of elections. These electoral divisions are called constituencies. Constituencies are formed on the basis of population. Constituencies are of two types. One is Lok Sabha Constituency and the other is Assembly Constituency. The members elected from Lok Sabha constituencies become the members of Lok Sabha. They are called Members of Parliament or MPs. Similarly the members elected from Assembly Constituencies become the Members of State Legislative Assemblies and they are called Members of Legislative Assembly or MLAs. In both these constituencies reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These are called reserved constituencies.

Voters list: The voters list is the list which contains the names and certain other details of the voters. It is also called the Electoral Roll. The Electoral Roll is prepared by the Election Commission much before the elections. Electoral Roll is revised every year. At the time of revision the names of those who have attained the age of 18 are included and the names of the dead are deleted. The Electoral Roll helps the polling officials to identify the voters.

The Electoral Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) are issued to all the eligible voters by the Election Commission to prevent impersonation. EPIC is also used as a proof for general identification. The voter must produce EPIC or any of the other identity proof such as PAN (Permanent Account Number) card of the Income Tax department,

The electoral photo identity cards (EPIC)

driving license, Passport or any other proof of identification specified by the government at the time of voting.

*The government of India has made arrangements to issue Bio-Metric based unique ID numbers to all citizens. This is called '**Aadhaar**' number.*

Notification: The election process begins with the notification. The Election Commission issues the notification about the elections to be held. The detailed schedule or time table of the election is published or notified in the government gazette and also in other media like radio, TV and news papers.

Nomination of the Candidates: As ours is a representative democracy people have the right to elect and right to contest. The candidates who wish to contest the election must fulfil certain conditions and file their nomination papers before the authority appointed for the purpose. Candidates must deposit certain amount of money as 'Security Deposit' along with their nomination papers.

The political parties choose the candidates to represent the party. The authorization given by the political party to contest the election is termed as party ticket. The contestants getting the party tickets have the advantages of using the party symbol and the party support in the campaign. Many a time the party ticket proves beneficial to secure good number of votes from voters who owe allegiance to a political party. The contestants who are not identified with any political party are called 'independent candidates'. Such independent candidates are allotted symbols by the election commission.

Scrutiny of Nomination: The nomination papers filed by the candidates are scrutinised by the appointed authority. After scrutiny the names of the eligible and also the rejected candidates are announced.

Withdrawal of Nomination papers: After the announcement of the list, the eligible candidates are given time limit to withdraw their nomination if they desire so.

Election Campaign: The election campaign starts after the announcement of the final list of the candidates. The campaign must end forty eight hours before the closure of election. During the campaign the political parties announce several policies and programmes and promise the people to fulfil those if voted to power. Such kind of promises are given in the 'Election Manifesto'. Public meetings, door to door campaigns, banners, cut-outs, posters, pamphlets, flags and catchy slogans are common during propaganda. All the contesting candidates have to follow the 'model code of conduct' announced by the Election Commission.

Polling day: Polling day is the day of voting or day of election. On the polling day the voters go to the assigned polling booths to vote. Polling booth is a place of voting. Polling officials are appointed to manage the polling booths. In the polling booths 'Ballot papers' are provided to the voters to cast their votes. Ballot papers contain the names of the contestants and the election symbols allotted to them. The election symbols help the illiterate masses and also others to identify the candidates.

Picture of Electronic voting machine(EVM)

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) are replacing the ballot papers now a days. The voters record their votes through EVMs. The ballot boxes or EVMs are sealed after the election and carried to the counting centres.

The returning officer is in-charge to conduct the election process in one designated constituency. He is appointed by the Election Commission. Presiding officers and polling officials are appointed to conduct the election in every designated booth.

Counting of votes: Counting of votes is done at the counting centres by the counting officials in the presence of the candidates and their agents. Counting of votes has become easier and quick with the introduction of Electronic Voting Machines. Under certain special circumstances recounting is permitted. In case of any disputes the candidates can approach the Court of Law. Returning officer declares the results at the end of the counting.

Political parties: Political parties are necessary in the democratic set up. Political parties are the link between representatives, government and the people. They play a major role in formulating policies for social and economic progress. Political parties become a training ground to develop leadership qualities. The political party that commands majority in the lower house i.e. Lok Sabha at the centre and legislative assembly at the state level form the government. The party that forms the government is called the 'Ruling party'. The party that commands the second position is called the opposition party. The minor political parties or independents can support either the ruling party or the opposition on their own.

National Parties: There are many political parties in India. These political parties are classified into national political parties and regional political parties. National political parties have their branches in many states of our nation. They have respectable number of representatives in Parliament and also in State Legislatures. The Election Commission grants recognition to National Parties. Indian National Congress, Bharathiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India are some of the major national political parties of India. They establish their identities through their own party symbols.

Regional Political Parties: Regional political parties are also called state political parties. Political organizations securing respectable number of seats in the assembly elections are recognized as state parties or regional parties. In many states the regional parties by virtue of their majority have formed the government. DMK, AIADMK (Tamilnadu), Assam Gana Parishad (Assam), Telugu Desham (Andhrapradesh) Shivasena (Maharashtra) Janatha Dal (Secular) in Karnataka and Samajawadi party(UP) are a few major regional political parties. Regional political parties have their own election symbols.

Regional parties may have representation in the Parliament. Regional parties play an important role in forming the government when the major political parties fail to secure majority at the centre or the states.

Coalition Government: Many political parties participate in the elections to secure power. If they get the majority they form government. Many a time no party gets the required majority to form

the government. Such a situation is called 'Hung Parliament' or 'Hung Assembly'. In such a situation some of the political parties join together and make alliances to get the required majority to form the government. Such alliance is called 'Post-poll alliance'. At certain times two or more than two parties join together and make alliance before the elections. This type of alliance is called 'Pre-poll alliance'. Pre-poll or Post-poll alliance helps political parties to join together to form the government when there is a hung parliament or assembly. Such a government formed with the co-operation of different political parties is called 'Coalition Government'. The political parties of Coalition Government share power by joining Council of Ministers. At certain times they do not share power but support Coalition Government. This type of support is called 'outside support'. Since 1989, hung parliament or legislative assemblies have become common. Coalition Governments have been formed many times both at the centre and in some of the states.

Public opinion : Public opinion is a view expressed by common people on a particular issue that concerns them. It is not the opinion of majority or the politicians. The Government some times formulates policies and makes laws based upon the public opinion. The public opinion changes from time to time based on issues. The public must be aware of the issues and must be free to express their opinion without any fear or prejudice. The government and the political parties try to influence the public opinion. TV, Radio, News papers, Journals, Web site and such other media help in sharing the public opinion.

Media and Democracy : The day-to-day information about the happenings is provided by the media. It helps people to know about the plans and policies of the Government. It provides information about the functions of the Government. In turn, it helps the Government to know about the views of the people on important issues. Media make representatives accountable and answerable to issues raised by the people. The media must provide truthful, fearless, unbiased views. The media on the other hand should not sensationalize the issues. It should present the issues in such a way that the principles of unity, secularism, democracy and harmony are not disturbed.

Print media includes news papers and periodicals. In India the news papers and periodicals must be registered with a body called the 'Registrar of News Papers'. In order to improve the standards of news papers and to protect the freedom of press a body called 'Press Council of India' is constituted. The electronic media like television, Internet portals along with radio are active now a days. These are governed by the 'Broadcasting Act of 1962'. These have become a meaningful platform for exchange of information between general public, officials and political leaders.

EXERCISES

I. Fill up the blanks:

1. The Electoral roll is revised _____ year.

2. The Public Election Campaign comes to end before _____ hours to election day.

3. The recognition to political parties is accorded by _____.

4. The Independence of Journalism is protected by _____.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write a note on 'Electoral Roll'.

2. Prove that "Political Parties are the link between elected representatives and people".

3. Write a note on Coalition Governments.

III. Activities:

1. Organize an essay competition on Elections.

2. Make a list of functions of Election Commission.

3. Make a list of Political Parties.

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DEFENCE OF THE NATION

In this chapter you learn :

- *The different units of the defence system and their responsibilities;*

- *The posts and the heads of the different units of the military;*

- *The contribution of the military to the security of the nation;*

- *The secondary defence system, apart from the military.*

As you have already known, our country was under imperial rule of foreigners and only after many protests, struggles and sacrifices we got our independence on 15th August 1947. Hence it is our bounded duty to ensure that our nation does not ever come under external aggression. Our armed forces are to be prepared in such a manner that they are able to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation at all times.

India has nearly 15,200 km of land border and about 7,516.50 km of sea border to protect. We have border relationships with Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Though we desire to live in peace, our neighbouring nations do not permit us to do so. Although India has made sincere efforts to solve all problems in an amicable manner through peace talks, our efforts have not met with success. It is for these reasons that the role of our defence forces assumes great significance.

Organisation of the Defence Forces

The Indian Defence system consists of three wings – Army, Navy and Air Force. The President is the Commander-in-chief of all the three divisions. The Chief of the army is known as General, the chief of the Naval Force is called Admiral and that of the Air Force is called Air Chief Marshal. In 2001, Chief of Integrated Defence Staff (CIDS) was appointed for better management of the three services. The Indian Defence Minister co-ordinates the work of the three forces. Each force has its own training centers.

The headquarters of the Defence Ministry is in New Delhi. This Ministry has four sections : 1. Defence Section 2. Defence Production Section 3. Defence Research and Development Section 4. Retired Defence Personnel Welfare Section.

Indian Army

The headquarters of the Indian Army is in New Delhi. Its head is known as the Commander – in – Chief. He has a Deputy Commander-in-chief, Major General, Brigadier, Military Secretary and a Military Engineer to assist him in his work. The army consists of Infantry, Cavalry, Tank Regiments called the Armed Corps and the Gunners' Regiment. There is a Supply and Engineering branch too. The Indian Army has been divided into seven commands for administrative convenience. Their names and headquarters are as given below :

1. Western Command – Chandimandir (Chandighar)
2. Eastern Command – Kolkata (West Bengal)
3. Norther Command – Udhampur (Kashmir)
4. Southern Command – Pune (Maharashtra)
5. Central Command – Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
6. Training Command – Mhow (Madhya Pradesh)
7. North-Western Command – Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Land Army

Each command is under the charge of a general officer (commander-in-chief) of the rank of a Lt.General. These army commands are divided into Areas and Sub-areas which are headed by Major General and Brigadier respectively. The important training centers are the National Defency Academy in Khadakvasla near Pune, the Defence Personnel College in Wellington near Ooty, the National Defence College in New Delhi, the Indian Military Academy in Dehradun and the Officers' Training School in Chennai.

The main responsibility of the army is to protect the land and its sovereignty against attacks by foreign nations. Defence has a great influence on our geographical, political, social and technical environments. It also plays an important role in guarding the border areas and in tackling natural calamities.

Indian Navy

Naval Force

India has one of the world's longest coastline. We require a strong Naval force to protect the islands of Andaman-Nicobar and the Lakshadweep together with the coast of the mainland. The headquarters of the Navy is also in New Delhi. Its head is The Admiral, under him there are various officers like, Vice-Admiral, Rear Admiral, Commander, Captain, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant and Sub-lieutenant.

Our Navy has been organized into three Naval commands which are: 1.Western Naval command (Mumbai) 2. Eastern Naval command (Vishakapatnam) 3.Southern Command (Cochin). The navy has two fleets – the Western Fleet and the Eastern Fleet. Indian Navy is huge and to expand it further, Hindustan Ship Yard has been established at Vishakapatna. Besides, ship building work also goes on in Kolkata and Goa. Ships, submarines and small boats are also built in these ship yards.

Various frigates, i.e., warships like INS Neelagiri, Himagiri, Devagiri, Taragiri, Vindhyagiri, Chakradhari (a recent addition in March 2012) and INS Godavari, survey ships and Coastguard forces have been constructed. Recently INS Vibhuti, a warship equipped with rockets, was constructed. Due to all these developments, India is considered the 6th nation to possess ultra-modern warships.

Indian Navy has two training centres, one in Kerala INS Vanduvarti and the other in Maharashtra, INS Shivaji at Lonavala.

Indian Air Force

The Indian Air Force is a modern unit, well-equipped with technologically advanced aircraft. It has good defence equipment, well-developed communication network, latest spying technology, capability to confront the enemy and defend the nation. It also has sufficient number of warplanes, helicopters and assault aircraft.

Indian Air Force

The Indian Air Force works effectively and courageously both during war times and peace times. It has succeeded in ensuring safety, security

and stability. The headquarters of the Air Force is in New Delhi. The head of the Airfore is Air Chief Marshall. It is organized into five Operational Commands and 2 Functional Commands. They are as follows :

Operational Commands

1. Western Command – New Delhi
2. Eastern Command – Shillong (Meghalaya)
3. Central Command – Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
4. North Western Command – Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
5. Southern Command – Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

Functional Commands

1. Training Command – Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Maintenance Command – Nagpur (Maharashtra)

Two important centers imparting training to the Air Force are Bangalore and Hyderabad. Those who have been selected to the Air Force are given training in flying at the Special Training Center in Dundighat. Similarly, administrative and technical training centers are at Bangalore and Coimbatore. Today our Air Force has more than one thousand airplanes and helicopters. The main types of aircraft are Canberra, Hunter, Ajeet, MiG 21, MiG 23, MiG 25, MiG 27, MiG 29, Mirage 2000 etc.

Do you know this ?		
The various cadres of the 3 Armed Forces		
1. Army	**2. Navy**	**3. Air Force**
a) General	a) Admiral	a) Air Chief Marshal
b) Lieutenant General	b) Vice Admiral	b) Air Marshal
c) Major General	c) Rear Admiral	c) Air Vice Marshal
d) Brigadier	d) Commodore	d) Air Commodore
e) Colonel	e) Captain	e) Group Captain
f) Lieutenant Colonel	f) Commander	f) Wing Commander
g) Major	g) Lieutenant Commander	g) Squadron Leader
h) Captain	h) Lieutenant	h) Flight Lieutenant
i) Lieutenant	i) Sub-lieutenant	i) Flying Officer

Recruitment to the Army: Those who desire to work in the Armed forces should be service-oriented, patriotic, ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country and also be familiar with the multi-cultural fabric of the nation. Any citizen of the country, irrespective of his religion, caste, class or community can join the military. However, there are certain conditions with regard to physical requirements, mental health, general education and technical knowledge that have to be met.

When recruitments are made to the lower posts of the army, they are made according to the percentage of recruitable male population (RMP) of the State and Union Territories. Suitable candidates are recruited to the Air Force through selection and registration on an All-India basis. This is done by the Central Airmen Selection Board (CASB).Recruitment of sailors to the Navy takes place through the Naval Recruitment Organisation (NRO). Responsibility for this task lies with the Human Resource Project and the Directorate at the headquarters of the Navy. Recruitment of women to the three armed forces takes place through the Women Special Entry Scheme (WSES).

Defence production : The activities of the Defence production are divided into two: 1. The manufacturing units run by the Department, and 2. The manufacturing units run by the Public Defence Sector. The factories of the first kind manufacture gun powder, weapons, tanks etc. whereas the factories in the public sector manufacture ships, aircraft, bulldozers, submarines, rockets etc.,

Do you know this?   Public Sector Industries
1954-BEL (Bharath Electronics Ltd.)   1964-HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.)
1964-BEML (Bharath Earth Movers Ltd.) 1970-BDL (Bharath Dynamics Ltd. etc)

Our Defence- Preparedness and Research and Development: Today our defence forces have to face many challenges. Ex: Terrorism, Naxal attacks etc. Hence our soldiers are prepared to guard our borders all the time. Our army is the fourth largest in the world, our air force the fifth largest and our navy too the fifth largest.

Seabird Naval base has been opened at Karwar in Karnataka to strength our navy. In addition, the DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) which was established in 1958, has developed advanced earth- to- earth rockets like Pruthvi, Trishul, Akash, Nag, Agni 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (On 19th April 2012 Agni 5 was sent with a rocket which could cover 5 thousand kilometers). With submarines and antisubmarines, India has

joined the ranks of elite countries like America, Russia, Britain, France and others.

Bofors guns were used effectively in the Kargil war between India and Pakistan. The Pokhran experiment has enabled India to develop technology which provides us ability to face even nuclear attacks. In addition, 55 Defence Laboratories have been established in different parts of the country. Therefore, like our Armed Forces, even we should be prepared to lay down our lives for the sake of our country.

Do you know this ?

***Kargil War - 1999 :** The Kargil war was fought between India and Pakistan during May-June 1999. On May 16, Pak terrorists mounted an aerial attack on the highest area of Kashmir. In relation to this. India started 'Operation Vijay' and attacked Pakistan. The Indian Army faced a setback initially. Later, it reinforced its attack through the use of Bofors Guns and on 14th June, Pakistan retreated shamefully. Though this was a minor war, it drew the attention of the whole word. All countries condemned Pakistan as an 'Aggrestire Nation' for having attacked a peace-loving country like India. This war aroused a sense of nationalism in Indians.*

Around 30,000 Indian soldiers had taken part in this war. It was estimated that 5000 Pakistani soldiers had taken part. The Indian Air Force boosted the Indian Army through 'operation saved sagar.' In the last week of July. The Indian Army began its final attack. The war ended on 26th July. The day India defeated Pakistan is celebrated as 'Kargil Vijay Divas' (or 'Kargil Victory Day') in India. Every year this is celebrated on July 26th.

Second line of defence

Besides the Armed Forces, there are other organizations which form a second line of defence. They are:

1. Territorial Army
2. N.C.C. – National Cadet Corps
3. Coastal Guard
4. Border Security Force
5. Civil Defence
6. Home Guards
7. Red Cross

Territorial Army : It is a voluntary part-time force. Its services are used only during emergencies like natural calamities. It was established by a Parliament Act in 1949. It has no professional soldiers, but only civilians who are eager to play a role in defence and are given military training in their spare time. Only a person who is gainfully employed and in the age

group of 18 to 42 is eligible to join the force. Every year, the third Saturday of November is celebrated as 'Territorial Army Day'.

National Cadet Corps: N.C.C. is mainly a youth organisation of the country. It was established in 1948. School and college-going students can voluntarily join this organisation. Its aim is to develop among the students a sense of discipline, leadership qualities, friendliness and service-mindedness. It is a body of disciplined and trained youth force which comes to the rescue of the nation during emergencies.

There are two units in N.C.C. –the senior unit at college level and the junior unit at school level. These cadets are given various concessions :

1. Those who have received N.C.C. training can join the armed forces easily.
2. Cadets who have earned distinction during training are given seats in professional colleges.
3. Cadets are given training in handling weapons.
4. During training, cadets go on adventures like hiking, trekking, gliding, scaling or mountaineering, sailing etc.,
5. Students who have received NCC training can secure admission in any defence school.

Coastal Guard : It is a para-military force. It is very important among the secondary defence forces. It was formed in 1978. It protects the interests of the nation with regard to its waters. It guards the coastline of 7516.5 km. area. The ships of the Coastal Guard have been given names like Puthar, Vikram, Vijay, Veera etc. They prevent smuggling and illegal sea trade. Its headquarters is in New Delhi and is headed by a Director General. It has four regional headquarters at Mumbai, Chennai, Gandhinagar and Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Border Security Force : Border Security Force was established in 1965. Its soldiers vigilantly keep watch over our borders which stretch upto 15200 kms. Its training center is in Yelahanka in Bangalore. BSF has successfully prevented transgression of our borders and illegal entry of foreigners and smuggling. During threats to internal security, soldiers from Assam Rifles, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), National Security Guards (NSG – to tackle terrorism), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Railway Protection Force (RPF) assist the BSF.

Civil Defence : The main aim of this force is protection of life of the citizens. It also strives to reduce the damage to property and malpractices with regard to industrial products. It is a voluntary organisation. The activities of this citizens' forum are restricted to 22 sections or cities. At present, there are 13 lakh consumer protection volunteers of whom 6.64 lakhs have been trained.

Home Guards : Home Guards is a voluntary force. It was established first in 1946. It is of great help to the local police in curbing communal clashes, restoring peace in society and during elections. This force can be found in some States and Union Territories. During the Indo-China war in 1962, volunteers from the Home Guards wore uniforms and fought along with the Indian soldiers. There are nearly 5,73,793 Home Guards volunteers in India.

> *Activity*
> *Join N.C.C., Scouts in your school and get more information about them.*

Red Cross : Red Cross Society is both a national and an international organization. In 1920 Indian parliament passed the bill and established this organisation.

The Indian Red Cross is a humanitarian voluntary organization and has nearly 700 branches accross State and Union Territories. Its headquarters are in New Delhi. The Indian President is its Chairman and Governer in the state branch. A Secretary General is its Administrative Officer. It has an administrative body consisting of 19 members and a Secretary. The President nominates 6 members whereas the remaining 12 members are elected from the State and Union Territories. The Red Cross Society renders valuable service to people during natural calamities and other emergencies. Without any discrimination, it helps sick people and those wounded on the battle-field. This organization believes in 7 fundamental principles: 1) Humanity 2) Impartiality 3) Neutrality 4) Independence 5) Voluntary work 6) Oneness 7) Internationalism.

Our nation is well-protected by our three Armed Forces and the secondary defence forces. It is in gratitude for their sacrifice, courage, and great achievement that they are honoured with awards like Param Vir Chakra, Vishisth Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra etc. These awards are equivalent to the Ashoka Chakra given during peace times to citizens.

The Armed Forces and International Peace: Our Armed Forces have earned respect for not only serving our country well but also engaging themselves in establishing peace in foreign countries. Our soldiers have worked under the supervision of the United Nations in countries like Gaza, Korea, Congo, Sri Lanka and others. It was with the help of our soldiers that Bangladesh could become an independent country.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The main objective of our defence policy is protecting _____.
2. The Commander-in-Chief of our three Armed Forces is _____.
3. The Chief of the Army is called _____.
4. The headquarters of the Defence Ministry is in _____.
5. The Hindustan Ship-building yard is at _____.
6. The border security force training centre is in _____.
7. The Indian Red Cross Society established in _____.

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

1. What is the Naval Base near Karwar known as?
2. Which are the four divisions of our Defence Ministry?
3. Explain the structure of the Indian Army.
4. Which are the Commands of the Army?
5. Explain the functions of the Indian Air Force.
6. What are the qualifications required for recruitment to the Army?
7. What are the aims of N.C.C.? What are its advantages?
8. Explain the organization of the Indian Red Cross Society.

III. Activity.

1. Have a discussion on the defence system in your school.
2. Visit a branch of the Red Cross Society in your town and get to know their activities. Prepare a report.
3. Invite a retired Militery soldiers and share their experiences.

IV. Project Work.

1. Collect pictures of our armed forces and display in your school.
2. Start a branch of the Red Cross Society in your school and help the needy.
3. Collect pictures of rockets and warships.

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NATIONAL INTEGRATION

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning of Nationalism.*
- *The factors which enable unity in diversity in our country.*
- *The factors which enable National Integration.*
- *The obstacles to achieve national integration*

Nationalism : The word nationalism has come from the word Nation. In the opinion of modern scholars the deciding factors of nationalism are - people know their land as motherland, brotherhood of those people and equal participation at all the times in the nation. This type of people and their emotion is nationalism.

The feeling of nationalism is present among the Indians, This nationalism was the motivation to the fight against foreigners rule. Nationalism is the basic spirit for fight against British.

National Integration : National integration refers to that situation where all the people of the country feel they are one although there are differences with regard to race, religion, culture and language. Such a feeling of unity among the people is necessary to build a strong nation.

India is a vast nation, ranking second in the world with regard to population. Nearly 1652 languages and dialects are spoken by the people of this country. Among these, 22 languages have been given official language status by our Constitution. There are many facilities provided to every citizen to learn his mother tongue in the area he resides. One unique feature of our nation is the freedom citizens enjoy to practise the religion they desire (ex:Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Zorostrianism). Similarly, citizens have the freedom to dress, eat and interact with each other in the way they want. Further, though there is geographical and natural diversity, politically we are all united and follow the same Constitution.

Unity in Diversity: In spite of all differences in various aspects, India stands on a foundation of unity. Beneath all geographical, social, linguistic, cultural, political, religious and racial variations are hidden certain common aspects of the Indian lifestyle. Uniform administrative system, efficient communication tools and modern education system have enabled Indians to nurture a feeling of oneness.

Factors which enable unity in diversity:

Geographical unity: The Himalayan Mountain Range, the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea have cut India off from the rest of the world and made us feel one naturally. Further, the singing of the National Anthem by all Indians enable us to achieve solidarity.

Political unity : India which has similarities since time immemorial, functions even today under one common Constitution, uniform law, similar educational system, uniform judicial system, and a strong Central Government. These factors have enabled them to enjoy a sense of unity.

Religious unity : People of different religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam and Zorostrianism practice their religion without any fear, and also respect one another's religion. This has also contributed to the feeling of oneness.

Linguistic unity : India is a land of many languages. Every State has its own language and literature. People of one language respect people speaking other languages. This factor too aid in fostering unity.

Cultural unity : Though there are different religions and people of different areas practise their own customs, traditions, have their own style of dressing, cooking and living, there is harmony among people of India. Thus, amidst diversity there is unity among Indians. The feeling of 'We are all one' is deep-rooted in the mind of every Indian.

Factors promoting National Integration

1. Secularism : India is a secular country. It is not against any religion. This means that every citizen enjoys the freedom to practice the religion he desires. India has not declared any religion as the national religion, but treats every religion as equal. This factor contributes to national integration.

2. Democracy : India is a democratic nation and all citizens are equal before the law. As has been explained before, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy emphasise that all are equal. There can be no discrimination among people on the basis of religion, caste, language or culture. The fact that this rule has been enshrined in the Constitution makes our country an integrated one.

3. National Festivals : National festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti etc. bring people together during their celebrations. All Indians celebrate these festivals regardless of their religion, language and culture.

4. Our National Symbols : Our National Symbols or Emblems like the National Anthem, National Flag, National Animal , National Bird, National flower etc. enable us to identify ourselves as belonging to one nation. During times of emergency or threat to the country, these symbols unite the people and build solidarity among them.

5. Interdependence : The Central and the State Governments work together to achieve common goals of the nation. Produce grown in one part of the country helps in its economic development when that produce is sold in another part of the country. Ex: The wheat that is grown in Punjab is sold in Tamil Nadu. Cotton grown in Gujarat is marketed in Bihar. This shows that no part of the country can find development without depending on other parts of the country. This fact proves that all of us belong to one nation.

Apart from the above-mentioned factors, communication methods, mass media, natural features contribute to a feeling of oneness although there is a variety of cultures, regionalism, different religions and languages in our country.

National Symbol

National Bird - Peacock

National Animal - Tiger

National Flower - Lotus

Obstacles to National Integration

1. When people belonging to different castes and religions form their own associations, and indulge in activities which encourage their castes and religions, national integration is threatened.

2. The variety of languages in India is leading to linguistic obsession and parochialism.

3. The presence of innumerable castes and caste-based associations often lead to narrow caste based attitudes among people.

4. Parochialism and regionalism are posing threats to national unity.

5. Border disputes, river water disputes and language disputes between states are also problematic for national integration.

Apart from the above factors, terrorism, untouchability, lack of political will, negligence of people are also obstacles to national integration. As explained above, it is only when people of one religion or caste respect those belonging to others, support them and celebrate all festivals together that national integration can be fostered. Better vocational education should be provided and implement measures to check the members of school dropouts. In these ways, we, the responsible citizens of India, should respect one another, and together enjoy a sense of solidarity. Only then will there be a true sense of unity in the country.

> **Activity :**
>
> *Write a note on improving the national integration in your school through different programmes.*

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. India is a secular country and so does not oppose any _____.

2. Communalism is a major obstacle to _____.

3. Republic Day is a _____ festival.

4. India has considered _____ languages as National languages.

5. Our National Animal is _____.

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

1. What is 'Nationalism'?

2. What do you mean by 'National Integration'?

3. Which are the factors that lead to unity in diversity?

4. Which are the factors that promote National Integration?

5. What are your suggestions to over come obstacles that affect National Unity?

III. Activity.

1. Draw pictures illustrating unity in diversity and display in your school.

2. Collect information about the manner in which festivals are celebrated among people of different religion in your area and write about them.

IV. Project Work :

1. Collect photographs that promote National Integration.

2. Collect religious texts which encourage National Unity.

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SOCIAL CHANGE

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning of social change*
- *Adjustment*
- *Coexistence*
- *Conflict*
- *Cooperation*
- *Competition.*

Meaning of social change

Change is the law of nature. The changes that took place over a period of time have resulted in the evolution of human society. Social Change depends on the major changes that have happened in the human behavior, moral and cultural values and social rules and regulations. It also indicates the modifications of social process and socio-cultural development. The Mobility found in human society is basically due to social change.

Change occurs due to two reasons. The first is the natural reasons. Natural calamities like floods and earth quakes bring some inevitable changes in human behavior. These changes the human being to alter their behavior to get adjusted with the changed circumstances. We can notice the changes that have occurred due to global warming. The second reason is the change that takes place due to human inventions and thinkings which are the result of dynamic nature of human beings. For example, freedom from slavery and bonded labor is the result of many movements. Later, many legal provisions were introduced to protect women rights, dalit rights and civic rights. This has brought in many changes in the social structure and functions of the society. These changes are called Social Changes.

Social change can be defined as the transformation that takes place in the lifestyle of common people.

According to sociologist Mac Iver 'Social change is the change that takes place in the human social relationships'.

Characteristics of social change

- Social change is a continuous process.

- Social change is universal.
- Social change varies in its form and speed.
- The chain of social process create social change.

Social change and social process

Social process causes social change. The sociologist Park and Burgess explains social process in four main types. Usually, the following five types of social process are discussed: (i) Conflict (ii) Adjustment (iii) Cooperation (iv) Coexistence and (v) Competition. Here competition is also named as social process.

Conflict: In social change conflict is the most important and effective way social process. Any clash of ideas that appear in a group or team that desires to achieve a desired goal is called as conflict. For example, in Kabbadi game, both the teams would be trying hard to earn more points. The team which employs effective tactics finally wins. Similarly, if the individual or a group is denied of certain rights and facilities, the assertions to claim those rights and facilities appear either at individual level or at group level in the form of strike or movement. Here conflict takes place. For example, when the rights of women or Dalits are violated, the entire society opposes this violations. Now the issue is not only between the violators and the victims. It is a conflict between two groups about the implementation of the rights. This is the basic issue in social change.

Adjustment: For social change, adjustment is equally important as conflict. People and groups in every society come to certain decision based on their thoughts. These decisions cause many kinds of clashes. These clashes are solved through adjustment. If there is no harmony between adjustment and conflict, there will be chances of increasing group friction. Therefore, it needs natural understanding between the groups. This we call as adjustment. This adjustment leads to many changes in inside and outside the family, in society, between the social movement and the principles. It is also a way of respecting the others existence and leads to peace and coexistence in the society.

Cooperation: Cooperation is the way adopted by human beings to fulfill their basic needs. Most of the social relationships in the society

are based on giving and taking. This is called cooperation. There are two types in cooperation 1. Direct co-operation 2. Indirect co-operation. This can be explained like this: In school when a child learns, the teacher who is teaching in the class is co-operating directly in the learning process. The other members of the school like headmaster, other teachers, mid day meals cook, and cleaning staff are indirectly co-operating in the learning process. With the help of these co-operations, the school contributes positively for the community by brining in many changes. Learning provides the lesson of co-existence to all.

Co-existence: Co-existence is the most important element for the existence and development of the human society. Like our constitution, co-existence has the secular, socialist and democratic intention. It means all should have equal opportunity, independent, social, economical, political and justifiable life. In order to understand this, we can look at Article 14 of constitution says "all are equal before law". It is related to equality with reference to caste, religion, race, gender, region and other aspects. It says no one should be discriminated in any name. Co-existence is need in a country like India to achieve Unity in Diversity. If Indians who have innumerable castes, religions, languages and culture could achieve co-existence, it becomes an ideal to the world in general. A conflict less society supports peace and non violence. With this, one can think all are one.

> *Activity:*
>
> *Collect information from your family members and neighbours about the importance of co-operation and co-existence.*

Competition: Competition began along with the human evolution. While presenting his evolutionary theory, Darwin said, "The evolution of life takes place on the basis of conflict and competition. As the competition increases, only the fittest beings survive and weak beings perish". We all know that there is competition among birds and insects for food. Similar type of competition is found among the human beings as well. A natural competition will never have groupism and favoritism. But, these days competition is becoming increasingly inhuman. This leads to conflicts in society. Hence, we need to formulate

> *Activity:*
>
> *Make a list of competitions that can be organized without affecting the well being of the society.*

rules of the competition in a healthy way. Competitions with rules and without rules affect the society in both positive and negative way. The Globalised economy is pushing people to earn more at the cost of health, in the name of competition. This has changed the attitude of human life totally.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Change is the Law of _____.

2. School is a _____ for cooperative life.

3. The 'Theory of Evolution' was presented by _____.

II. Answer the following questions :

1. What is social change?

2. What is co-operation?

3. What are the basic elements of coexistence?

4. Mention the characteristics of social changes.

5. Is the social change necessary?

6. Why the competition increases day-by-day?

III. Activity

1. Organize a debate on advantages-disadvantages of conflict.

2. Arrange a debate and essay competition in school on the importance of coexistence.

IV. Assignment

1. Collect more information on social change.

2. Visit the nearby cooperative society.

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CHAPTER - 4

COMMUNITY

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning of Community*
- *Nomadic community and its characteristics.*
- *Tribal Community and its characteristics.*
- *Rural community and its characteristics.*
- *Urban community and its characteristics.*

Meaning of Community

A group of three or more people living in a particular geographic area with common rules, regulations, values and common identity is called community. Community is called a social unit.

All communities produce and supply the goods needed for the human beings within the territory. This means the community is dependent on various professions of its members for its production, and has unique food production and consumption pattern, and has way of fulfilling its various basic needs like water, shelter and other aspects. Based on the social life, professional features, cultural life, beliefs, economic system and population, the communities are divided into four major types: They are: Nomadic, Tribal, Rural and Urban.

Nomadic community

Encyclopedia Britanica says 'Nomadism is the way of life'. Nomadic community is a group of people who wander from place to place according to the season for the purpose of hunting and food gathering, animal husbandry and trade. This wandering is different from migration process. Nomadism is called Sanchari in Hindi, Pokkan in Tamil, Tenduli in Tulu, Tirugubothu in Telugu, Tenti in Malayalam, Nomas in Latin and Nomad in English. Along with this nomadism is also called as Uchalya, Gipsy and in many other names.

Characteristics of nomadic community

1. **Nomadism for life:** Nomadic people wander for hunting, taming and exhibition of animals, animal husbandry, practice of native

medicine, exhibiting folk arts, etc., for their livelihood. For example: Exhibiting tamed bears, monkeys and snakes, folk arts like puppet shows, dispensing native medicines, selling smaller goods and doing repairs works of various objects are the features of these nomads.

2. **Temporary Shelters:** Since they have no permanent residence, and lack education and fixed source of income, they live in temporary shelters erected outside the villages under some trees or in public places.

3. **Zero or no investment jobs:** These communities do not have any economic security. Many of them earn money through rag picking, bucket repairing, fishing, hunting, selling small fancy products, etc.

4. **Universal Beings:** They have immense knowledge of nature. They have strong belief in nature's invisible forces and worship them.

5. **Different Mother tongue:** Nomadic community includes many races and every race has its own mother tongue.

Tribal community and its characteristics

The biological and sociological scientists use the term tribe in different meaning. Kittle in his Kannada dictionary defined the term Tribe as 'family or clan. It is originated from the Latin word, Tribus'. Greek and Roman writers used the term tribe for the first time to indicate tribals of Latium district.

A group of clans with kinship is called Tribe. In Kannada it is called 'Budakattu'. Tribal people are also called as Adivasis, Girijanas, Vanyajathi and Moolanivasis. The Royal Athropological Institution of London defines tribe as the group which live in a particular geographic area and have their own social, political and cultural administration.

Physical anthropologists after studying the physical characteristics of human body have divided the tribes into three major types. They are Caucasians, Mongolians and Negro. These tribal group people are white, yellow and black in colour respectively.

i. Caucasians: The people of this tribe are white in skin colour. They are tall, have long straight sharp nose, bent head, straight cheek, elongated face, small lips and long hairs on body and light colored skin as their characteristics. Caucasian people are found in Europe, North and South America, Palestine, Asia, Iran, Baluchistan and in North India. The subtribes of Caucasians tribes are Nordic, alpine, Mediterranean and Hindu.

ii. Mongolian: The Mongolian tribal people are yellow in colour. The physical characters are round head, curved eyes, flat and round face, straight and long hairs, etc. These people are found in east side of Asia, Malai peninsular island and in America. The subtribes of Mongolian tribe are Mongolian, Malaysian and American Indians.

iii. Negro: The physical characteristics of Negro people are round head, flat nose, elongated cheek, small round brown eyes, short curly hairs, big fat lips, etc. These people are found in Africa, Australia and in India. The aborigines of Australia and India belong to this tribe. The subtribes of Negro are Malaysians, Negro and short black people. These three subtribes are again divided into many sub groups.

The three important geographical zones where tribes live in India are:

1) North and North-East Zone: The sub tribes of Naga such as Konac, Regma, Segma, Aho, Angama, Lohta, Pome, Changa and Kaboola and the sub tribes of Kuki such as Lushami, Lakera, Chins, Khushi, Garo, Kachari, Lepcha, Butia, Rabha, Tharo, Kaso, Chini etc., live in Himalayan mountain regions.

2) Central Zone: This zone consists of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, south parts of Uttar Pradesh, North parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, North parts of Rajasthan states. The sub tribes like Santala, Munda, Uranva, Bhumija, Koya, Lodha, Sapoora, Javung, Kunda, Korko, Gonda, Bhil, Birahara, Kola, Malera, Asura, Byga, Pradhan, Birazoma, Agaria, Hil, Mariya, Bison, etc., live in this zone.

3) South zone: Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka are the states which come in this zone. The major sub tribes live in this zone are Chanchu, Thoda, Badaga, Koota, Paniyan, Irula, Kuramana, Kurumba, Gonda, Rajagonda, Soliga, Kadukuruba, Jenukuruba Koraga, Hasala, Yarava, Danagara Gowli, Kadugolla, Halakki, Okkaliga etc.

Characteristics of Tribes

1. Simple and self content.
2. Worship of nature.
3. Loyal to the community and importance to unity.
4. Equality and independence to women.
5. Endogamous marriages.
6. Unique and different mother tongue.
7. Living in natural environment.
8. Economic system based on hunting and gathering of minor forest produces and sporadic agriculture.

Rural community

In regional languages there are many names for rural community. Example: Halli, Ooru, Keda, Gavu, etc. India is called as the land of villages and agriculture. In ancient literature of India, there are abundant explanations on the system of administration in rural places. Bogardas opines that human society evolved in the Cradle called village. Though village is an ancient entity, it is difficult to define in proper way. According to Bogardas "Village community is the union of small population simple and low expenditure life with primary relationships".

Today the population is the universal yardstick used to recognize village or rural community. In Holland the area consisting of less than 20,000 people is considered as rural community. In America 25,000, in France and Japan area less than 30,000 population is called as rural community. In India the area less than 5,000 population is called as rural community. But there are some other sub clauses added to this. Since the last five census, occupation, life style, economic life, income source, basic infrastructure along with population are also used to define the rural area.

On demographic background the rural community is defined as: Area consisting of less than 5000 population, population density is less than 400 per sq. km, 70% or more people depend on agriculture and agriculture based occupations. Some sociologists argue that defining rural communities based population is incorrect. It is important to consider the one to one relationship while defining rural community.

Structure of rural community

Village is different from urban community in social and cultural aspects. Village can be easily defined as the area consisting of the families who mainly depend on agriculture and agriculture based occupations for their livelihood. Apart from families that depend solely on agriculture, many families would be depending on rearing animals like ox, cow, sheep, goat, hen and other domestic animals. In nutshell, the physical characteristic of village is agriculture and agriculture based occupations. Issues like population, density of population, occupation, geographical features, water, soil, availability of basic infrastructures and the influence of seasons are considered while defining a rural community.

Types of village

Villages are mainly classified into three types :

1. **Centralized villages:** The main characteristics of this type of village is houses are located in the farm land. The houses remain closer to each other. The size of the village increases as the people in agriculture increase.

2. **Villages with independent households and farms:** This type of villages are found in coastal region and in irrigated areas of Raichur district of Karnataka. Here a family of farmer lives away from other farmer families. The house is surrounded by cattle shed, agricultural equipments, fodder for cattle, etc.

3. **Scattered group villages:** This type of villages are located in hilly areas and in uplands districts of Karnataka. In this type, a group of families live away from other group of families. For example, a group of families may be located on a hill and another may below the hill. Such type of villages are called as scattered group villages.

4. **Village of line houses:** In these villages families are located on both the sides of the road. Here one house is attached to other. A wall divides one house from another. All the houses look like extension of the same building.

5. **Circle Shaped villages:** These villages are also called as round shaped villages. Here houses would present around a temple, Majid, Church or tank in a round shape settlement.

6. **Square shaped villages:** These villages are same as line villages. Here the houses are placed in parallel and horizontal to each other.

7. **Converged road villages or market villages:** Families which are based on non-agricultural occupations are found here. Houses are located in those areas where two or more roads converge at a point. Shops and hotels are attached to the houses. These villages are named as Junction, Kaimara, Kodu etc. The above classification is an incomplete one. A few villages cannot be grouped under the above classification. The changes that are taking in villages due to science and technology have changed the Structure of villages.

Characteristics of rural community

Even though Indian villages have undergone changes frequently, some unique features have remained. They are :

1. **Small in size:** As Max Webber says majority of Indians reside in village. According to 2011 census, 68% of Indian population live in villages. We can see its influence on social life of people. Generally the size of the village is small and the population density is low.

2. **Agriculture and agriculture related economy:** Rural life is more simple. Here agriculture and agriculture related activities are prominent. Farming mainly depends on the nature. About 59% men, and 75% women directly depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The number of agricultural workers has increased from 74.6 million (1991), to 106.8 million (2001), and to 144 million (2011). Lack of secured income from agriculture and agriculture related activities is the major challenge for rural life.

3. **Community life:** Rural people have strong faith in nature. They worship for rain. They collectively celebrate festival and other rituals of local deities. Generally the people live in harmony. Villages are evolved on the basis of "One for all and all for one". Here competition, cheating, superficialness and exploitation have less or no space at all.

4. **Democratic Ideals:** The Indian villages are being built on the basis of democracy these days. In many villages all the members of the village participate in few activities. The participation of villagers in the functioning of Gram Panchayets is another good example.

5. **Lack of Civic Infrastructure:** The lack of basic infrastructure that are needed to ensure basic civic facilities like health, education, civic protection and judiciary are more prevalent in rural communities.

Urban community

Urban community is as old as human history. The changes in the structure and function of production from time to time have transformed the nature of urban communities. The urban centers have enlarged in large proportion since the time of Harappa and Mahejodharo civilization. Hence, urban places have unique place in human history. They have played a prominent place in shaping not only the human civilization but also the life style of human beings.

The industrial revolution has changed the nature of urban communities. The revolutions in technology always influences the

industrial revolution. The process of industrialization has played an important role in urbanization. During Industrialization, people from rural communities have migrated to urban centres in large numbers. Small town later became huge cities. The excess production in agriculture led to the growth of non agricultural activities. The excess production led to expansion construction activities like building huge buildings. It also led to the establishment of huge industries and commerce and trade. This process clearly marked the difference between rural and Urban communities.

Urban places are called the modern settlements of human beings. Though urban life is considered as the most developed human living, it is equally complex. From the administrative perspective, if the government accords a particular place the status of city, it becomes an urban center. Usually, a place that has a population of more than five thousand and a density of one thousand people per square kilometer and where more than 75% population is engaged in non-agriculture production, then it is called as Urban centre. From a demographic view, a place that has more population and population density is called as Urban centre.

The process of urbanization happens from time to time in human society. Now the number of urban residents is increasing due to various reasons. Urbanization is a process wherein a the society becomes increasingly urban in its structure. The process of urbanization hastened with increase in industrialization. Hence, the process of urbanization is visible in all most all the countries of the world.

Characteristics of urban community

1. **Large in size:** Urban community is large in size and it is more populous. For example, According to 2011 census, there are 4381 people residing per one sq.km. in Bengaluru.

2. **Cultural diversity:** We can see large cultural diversity in cities. Because, people from different regions and of various languages reside at same place. Hence, their life operates at different cultural, religious and social levels.

3. **Non-agricultural jobs:** More number of people are engaged in non agricultural occupations. They are engaged in industrial works, commerce and trade, professions and administrative services.

4. **Non importance of primary relationships:** Formal relationships are more in urban communities. No one cares for the other more. They restrict their attention to themselves and to their families.

5. **Formal social control:** The urban centers have various institutions like police, judiciary and other civic services needed to ensure social security and protection of basic civic rights of the citizens.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Nomadism is called as a way of _____.

2. The main pillar of Indian society is _____ community.

3. The tribes of North East Zone are _____.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a Tribe?

2. What is a village?

3. Define the concept of a city.

4. Explain the characteristics of tribal community.

5. Explain the division of tribals in India according to the geographical locality.

6. Explain the types of rural community.

III. Activity

1. Organize a debate competition on the challenges in rural and urban life for children by dividing them into two groups.

2. Collect information on the life style of tribal community living either close to their school or known to the children.

IV. Assignment

1. Collect the information on the steps taken to improve the facilities in the village/town from the Gram Panchayet/municipality/corporation.

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MINERAL RESOURCES

In this chapter you learn :

- *The minerals available in Karnataka and their importance.*
- *Understand the distribution and production of important minerals in Karnataka.*

The mineral resources play a significant role in the economic development of the state country. Karnataka has rich and varied mineral resources. Among them, iron ore, gold, manganese, lime stone, copper, bauxite, chromite, mica, asbestos and granite are the important minerals. Let us study about them.

Iron ore: Iron ore is the raw material for iron and steel industry. Karnataka has vast reserves of magnetite and hematite grade iron ore. Karnataka stands next to Odisha in the production of iron ore in India. There are 75 working iron ore mines in the state. High grade magnetite ore constributes 63% of the iron ore produced in our state. The rest is hematite ore.

Distribution: Iron ore is mainly distributed in the districts of Ballari, Chikkamagaluru, Bagalkot, Chitradurga,

Distribution of Important Minerals
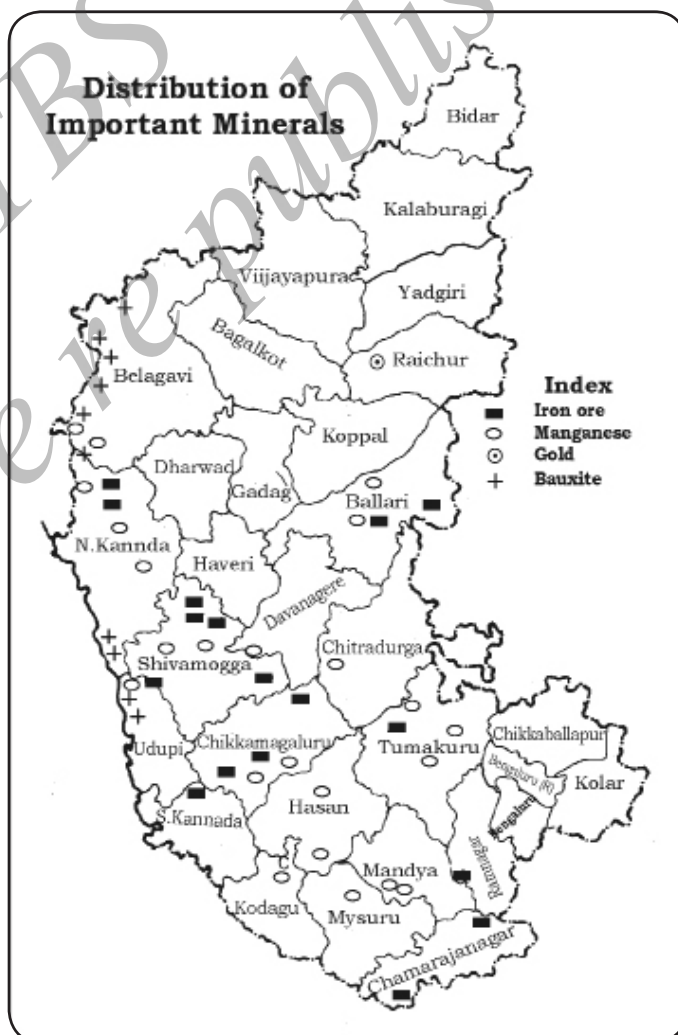
Tumakuru, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Gadag. Ballari has rich deposits and they are mainly found in Hospet and Sandur areas. Iron ore is extracted at Donimalai, Vibhutigudda, Belagala, Kumaraswamy Hills, Timmappana Gudi, Devadri range and Ramadurga Hills.

Chikkamagaluru district occupies the second position. Iron ore is found in Bababudangiri hills, Kemmannugundi, Kudremukh, Gangamula, Kalhattagiri and

Jenusuri hillocks. With a view to protecting bio-diversity, the Supreme Court has ordered mining to be stopped at Kudremukh which has a National Park. There are iron ore deposits in Hosadurga and Sasalu of Chitradurga district, Ameengadh of Bagalkot district, Huliyara and Chikkanayakanahalli of Tumakuru district, Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Siddarahalli of Shivamogga district etc.

The iron ore produced in the state is supplied to the iron and steel factory at Bhadravati and the Jindal Vijayanagar Iron and Steel factory near Ballari. The rest is exported.

Manganese: Manganese ore is mainly found in oxide form in sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. It is used as an alloy in the manufacture of steel to increase its hardness. It is also used in the manufacture of chemicals, electrical industry, chemical fertilizers, calico printing and paints. Hence it is known as 'the jack of all trades'.

Distribution: Deposits of manganese ore are plenty in Karnataka, and accounts for about 27% of the total deposits in the country. Karnataka ranks second after Odisha in the production of manganese.

The distribution of manganese is found in the areas where iron ore is found. Sandur in Bellary district is an important producer of manganese. It produces about 90% of the manganese ore of the state. The other main manganese ore mining centers are Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Hosahalli in Shivamogga district, Sadarahalli in Chitradurga district, Chikkanayakanahalli in Tumakuru district, Sirsi taluk, Supa, Londa, Uscanda in Uttara Kannada district, and the districts of Dharwad, Vijayapura and Chikkamagaluru. A major portion of the state's manganese production is exported to Japan, China and other countries.

Bauxite: Bauxite ore is mostly used in the preparation of aluminium. It is also used in the manufacture of cement, steel and electric wires. Hence its demand is increasing.

Distribution : Deposits of bauxite ore in Karnataka are found in the districts of Belgavi, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. Belgavi district is the leading bauxite-producing district. There are bauxite mines in Belgavi and Khanapur taluks. This ore is used in the Indian Aluminium Company factory at Belgavi.

Gold: Gold is a very rare, glittering and durable yellow metal. It is used for making ornaments, and in the manufacture of valuable articles like watches etc. Recently the use and the demand for gold has increased, its price has also sky-rocketed.

Karnataka occupies the first position in the production of gold in India. It produces 80% of the total gold in India. Hence Karnataka is known as the 'Land of Gold'. Gold is mined in Karnataka from ancient times. However, gold mining was begun on a large scale in 1880 by John Taylor, and this is the reason for the establishment of K.G.F. in 1885. There are four important mines in the Kolar Gold Fields. They are Nandidurg, Urigaum, Champion Reef and Mysore Mines. Among these, Champion Reef is the deepest gold mine (3217 mtrs.). The gold deposits in these mines is almost exhausted due to continuous mining for many years. Now they are not working. But mining continues at Hutti mines.

At present, Hutti in Raichur district is the biggest gold mine in India. Lots of gold is produced here. Gold is also produced in Bellara in Tumakuru district and Ajjanahalli near Sira. Other places with gold deposits are Mulgund and Kappatagudda in Gadag district, Kempinakote in Hassan district etc.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Kudremukh in Karnataka is noted for _____ ore .

2. The best-quality iron ore is _____.

3. Sandur in Ballari district has _____ mines.

4. The metal that is produced from bauxite ore is _____.

5. The deepest gold mine is _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Why is Karnataka called the 'Land of Gold'?

2. Which are the important minerals available in Karnataka?

3. Which is the ore used as an alloy?

4. Name the places in Karnataka where iron ore is available.

5. Which district is an important producer of bauxite ?

6. Name the important gold mines of Karnataka.

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Supa	a. Manganese
2. Hatti	b. Bauxite
3. Kumsi	c. Limestone
4. Khanapur	d. Irone ore
	e. Gold mine

IV. Activities:

1. Collect samples and write an account of the minerals available in Karnataka.

2. On a map of Karnataka mark and name the places where minerals are found.

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CHAPTER – 7

TRANSPORT

In this chapter you learn :

- *The importance of the medium of transport in Karnataka.*
- *Road transport – types and the important highways.*
- *The importance of railways and the important rail routes.*
- *The water transport and air transport.*

Transport refers to the system of carrying persons and goods from one place to another. It is the life line in the progress of agriculture, industry and commerce. Karnataka is a land with varied natural resources. Minerals, commercial crops, forest products and sources of energy are available here. In order to achieve economic development through proper use of these resources, an efficient transport system is essential. Karnataka is primarily an agricultural state. Different means of transport facilities are necessary to transport food grains and other agricultural produce, to the market, minerals from mines, manufactured goods from the factories, people from one place to another and for various other purposes. Karnataka has well developed road, rail, water and air transport facilities.

Important Roadways
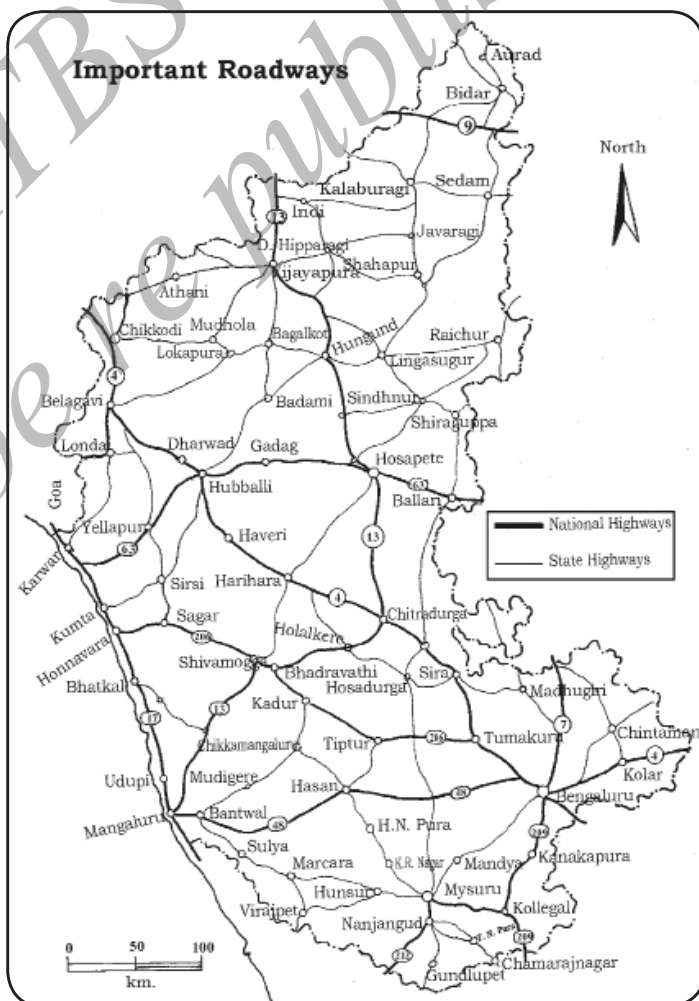
ROAD TRANSPORT

Importance: A large number of people live in rural areas in Karnataka So, road transport occupies a very important role in linking the villages and towns. Roads can be constructed easily, at low cost. People and goods can be transported to every corner of the state. Development of roads determines the progress of the state's agriculture, industry, mining and commerce.

Development of road transport: Road transport has been in use from ancient times in Karnataka. Kings and emperors constructed roads for the use of their soldiers and for administrative purposes. There were travel shelters (where a place to rest, and water to drink were available), resting shelters, orchards and choultries. Roads to connect the coastal regions to the inland areas had been constructed.

However, roads were not much developed in the pre-independence days in Karnataka. There were roads linking Bengaluru and the district centers in the old Mysuru province, but they were not well-organized. After independence when the Vishala Mysuru State was formed in 1961, totally 43,182 kms of roads were laid. At present, the total length of the roads is 2,31,062 kms. Of which, 35.70% are metalled (asphalted) roads whereas 64.30% are unmetalled roads. There has been an improvement in the quality of roads constructed too.

> *Try this:*
>   *Make a Lists of the National highways that pass through your district and list the names of the taluks through which they pass.*

Kinds of roads: Roads in Karnataka have been classified into four kinds. They are: 1. National highways, 2. State highways, 3. District roads and 4. Village roads.

1. National highways: Roads which link important cities, capitals of states and ports are called National highways. These are well-planned wide roads and are two-lane, four-lane and six-lane roads. They are under the authority of the Central

> ***NH-13 is the longest national highway of Karnataka***
>   *From Mangalore it enters Mudabidri, passes through Koppa, Shivamogga, Chitradurga, Hosapete, Ilkal, Vijayapura and reaches Solapur.*

Government, and are managed by the 'National Highways Authority of India' (NHAI). At present, there are 14 national highways in Karnataka. Their total length is 4491 kms. They have not been located equally among all the districts of the state. Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Belagavi, Shivamogga, Bengaluru Rural, Tumakuru, Dakshina Kannada and Ballari districts have more National highways. Raichur and Kodagu districts have no National highways.

National highway NH-4 and NH-7 come under the National Highway Authority's 'Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project' as well as 'Corridor Project'. They have six lanes. The other main National highways passing through the state are NH-206, NH-209, NH-212 NH-13, NH-17, NH-48.

2. State Highways: Roads which link the capital city of Bengaluru with district headquarters, major towns and other highways are called State Highways. The construction and maintenance of these roads rests with the State Government. Karnataka has 20,905 kms of state highways. Belagavi has the longest state highway whereas Bengaluru has the least.

3. District Roads: Roads which link district headquarters with taluk headquarters, major towns, villages, railways and major highways are called District roads. The construction, maintenance and supervision of these roads is under the Zilla Parishat. Karnataka state has 47,836 kms of district highways. Tumakuru district has maximum district highways, and Raichur has the least.

4. Village roads: Roads which link taluk headquarters with village and district highways are called Village roads. The construction and maintenance of these roads is under the taluk panchayat and village panchayat. The quality of these roads is not good, and in some parts, it is very difficult to travel on these roads. Karnataka has 1,47,212 kms of village roads.

In addition to the types of roads mentioned above, there are multi-purpose roads and roads under local administration. For instance, Roads of Public Works Department, Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Town Municipality and City Corporation.

RAILWAYS

In Karnataka, railway is the second most important mode of transport next to roadways. It helps in economical travel to distant places and transportation of goods. The first railway line in the state was opened for traffic in- 1864. This was laid between Bengaluru and Madras by the Madras Railway Company. By the year 1956, the state had totally 2595 kms of railway track belonging to the Southern Railway Zone. Now, the South-Western Railways Zone has come into existence with its administrative center at Hubballi. Today, Karnataka has 3244 kms of railway track.

Rail Routes
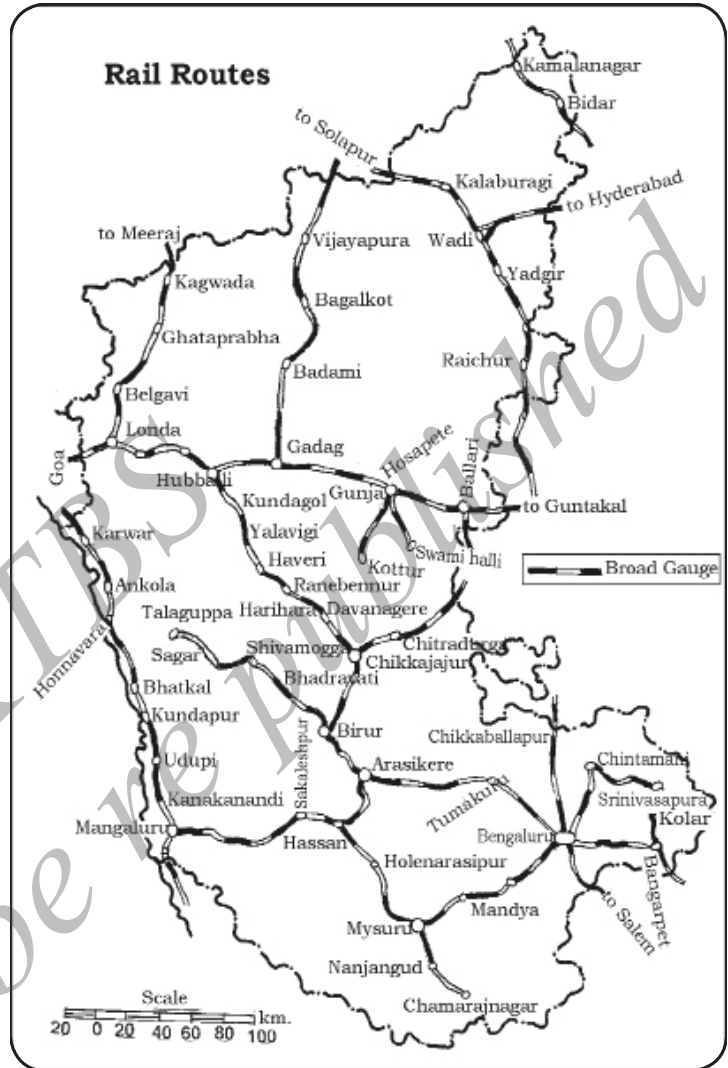
In Karnataka state, there is no uniform distribution of railway tracks in all the districts. Bengaluru, Ballari, Belagavi, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, Chitradurga, Udupi, Ramnagar and Dakshina Kannada districts have an average of 150 to 200 km long railway track. Kodagu district has no any railway tracks.

Activity:

Dicuss your experience in road and railway journey. Come to conclusion which journey is better. How ?

Konkan Railways: This is the most important railway route of West Coast. It links Mangaluru and Mumbai, and has reduced the time for travelling from 41 hrs to 18 hrs. Its length is 273 kms with 13 main and 310 other bridges. Of these, Sharavathi river bridge (2.2kms) the longest bridge and Kali river bridge (1.2 kms) are the important bridges. Since this railway passes through many tunnels and across bridges, one can enjoy the natural beauty and scenery.

Metro Rail: Bengaluru has grown tremendously as a metropolitan city. Transportation has become a major problem. To overcome this problem, Namma Metro Rail Transport Plan is being implemented. On 20th October 2011, the first Metro rail between Byappanahalli and M.G.Road was started. Lakhs of people utilise this facility. It takes much less time to travel from one place to another. Other Metro rail tracks are at different stages of completion.

AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport is the fastest mode of transport. It helps to carry people, mail and lightweight goods to distant places in the shortest time. Air transport is of great help during natural calamities, wars and other emergencies. However, it is the costliest mode of transport and not available to everyone.

The first air travel facility was began between Bengaluru and Hyderabad by 'Deccan Airways' in the year 1946. Indian Airways was nationalized in the year 1953. After Indian Airlines was established, Bengaluru was linked with various places all over the country. In the year 1996 state airport of Bengaluru was declared as a International Airport. Belagavi, Hubballi, Mysuru and Mangaluru have domestic airports. New airports are being established in Hassan and Kalaburagi.

The international airport which was in HAL was shifted to Devenahalli, about 34 kms away, on 24, May 2008. The HAL airport is now being utilized for the training of pilots. The Kempe Gowda International Airport is the country's first green airport. This airport is well equipped to provide various facilities and is the most modern airport.

WATER TRANSPORT

Karnataka has inland as well as sea waterways. Their availability is limited and so, not very significant in transport. Earlier, the inland waterways were confined to small rowing boats, dingies and rafts. At present, motor boats have come into existence. They are used in Udupi, Uttara Kannada and Dhakshina Kannada districts. These districts have Kali, Sharavathi and Nethravathi rivers which help in inland water transport. Boats are used in some places to cross the Krishna river. With the development of road and railway transport, the use of water transport is limited.

Ports: The coastal places where ships are sheltered are called Ports. Ships are used for fishing, trade, passenger travel and transport of goods. In Karnataka, there are about 23 small and large ports. The Port Development Authority came into being in the year 1957, and there was an expansion in water transport. The New Mangaluru Port was declared the 9th major port of the country on 4th May, 1974. It is called the 'Gateway of Karnataka'. Through this port, iron ore, coffee, spices, cashew, sandalwood, tiles, chromide, granite stone and canned fruit and fish are exported. Petroleum is being imported. In addition to the Mangaluru port, ten smaller ports have been developed. These are Old Mangaluru Port, Malpe, Hangarakatte, Kundapura, Padubidri, Bhatkal, Honnavara, Tadri, Belekeri and Karwar. Of these, Karwar is the most beautiful port. It being an all-weather port, iron ore, manganese, granite and agricultural produces are exported through this port.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Villages and towns are linked by _____ transport.

2. There are _____ national highways passing through Karnataka.

3. The city railway system of Bengaluru is called _____ .

4. The port that is called the 'Gateway of Karnataka' is _____ .

5. The Coastal Railway of Karnataka is called _____ .

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Explain the importance of road transport.
2. Name the different types of roads in Karnataka.
3. List the important rail routes of Karnataka.
4. What are the advantages of air transport?
5. Name the ports of Karnataka.

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Golden Quadrilateral	a. Port
2. Broad gauge	b. Bengaluru
3. H.A.L.	c. NH-4
4. Belekeri	d. Airport
5. Namma Metro	e. Railways
	f. Waterways

IV. Activities:

1. Mark and name the highways passing through Karnataka on a map.

V. Project work:

1. Write a paragraph on your experience of railway journey.
2. Write a note on your local transport system.

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INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn:

- *The importance of the industries of Karnataka.*
- *The major industrial regions of Karnataka.*
- *The distribution and production of iron and steel industry.*
- *Cotton textile, sugar, cement and paper industries.*
- *Bengaluru – India's main information technology industrial center.*

Growth of industries plays an important role in the development of any state in the country. Our State has this great opportunity. Due to the presence of abundant mineral resources, raw materials, ideal climate, sufficient water, good transport system, skilled labourers, wide market and modern technology, Karnataka is famous for a variety of industries. The industries range from agriculture-based small scale industries to modern large scale industries.

Sir M.Visveswaraiah's contribution to the development of industries in Karnataka is remakable. Believing in the motto 'Industrialize or perish', he laid the foundation for many industries in the state. After the hydro-electric power generation station was started at Shivanasamudra in 1902, many industries producing essential goods and products for daily use came into existence. Rice mills, tile factories. beedis and cigarettes, iron and brass foundries were established. After 1923, many modern manufacturing units like iron and steel, soap factories, cotton and silk mills, paper, cement, paint, sugar, sandal oil industries etc were started. In pre-independence era itself, Mysuru province was a model state with respect to industries. The main reason for this was the interest of British and the Mysuru kings took in this matter.

After independence, the industrial policy of the Central Government enabled further industrial development in the state. As a result, many more factories were established, for instance; manufacture of aeroplanes, engineering, machine tools, (HMT, BEL,

BHEL), watches, iron and steel, aluminium, information technology, electronic bio-technology industry etc.

Iron and Steel Industry

Karnataka occupies the pride of place by being the first state in South India to establish an iron and steel factory. Sir M. Visveswaraiah's foresight enabled an Iron and Steel industry to be set up at Bhadravathi in Shivamogga district in 1923. So that the rich and abundant iron ore deposits in the Bababudangiri hills could be utilized. This factory was named as Mysuru Iron and Steel Industries Limited (MSIL). Later on, it was handed over to Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 1989. Today it is known as Visveswaraiah Iron and Steel Industry (VISL).

The iron ore, necessary this factory is supplied from Kemmannugundi, lime from Bandigudda, water from the Bhadra river and manganese from Sandur. In the beginning, firewood was used for the blast furnace. After the Sharavathi hydro power generating station was established, hydro-electricity began to be used. At present, a special variety of steel and pig iron are produced. Another important iron and steel industry of Karnataka is the private sector-owned Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited. It was established in 2001 at Torangal in Ballari district using the latest Corex technology. It produces iron and steel.

Cotton Textile Industry

Cotton textile industry is one of the modern industries established very early in the state. It is an agro-based industry. From ancient times, weaving cloth on hand looms was in practice in Karnataka. It is practiced even now. Although cloth is produced from synthetic yarn, and foreign cotton textiles are available, Indian cotton textiles are in great demand.

The modern cotton mills were established towards the end of the 19th century. Ginning and spinning mills were set up in the northern districts. The first, M.S.K. cotton mill, was set up in 1884 at

Kalaburagi. Later, cotton textile factories were started in Hubballi. After 1900, big cotton textile mills were established. Among them, Binny Mills and Minerva Mills of Bengaluru, K.R.Mill of Mysuru, Cotton Mill of Davanagere etc. were established before independence itself.

After independence, cotton mills were set up in the northern maidan where cotton was widely grown. Davanagere became the state's most important cotton textile industrial centre. It is called 'Manchester of Karnataka'. There are ginning and spinning mills in Hubballi, Ilkal, Guledgudda, Rabakavi, Bagalkot, Molakalmuru, Gadag-Betageri, Badami, Belagavi, Naragund, Gokak, Ballari, Hunsur, Nanjangud, Periyapattana and Chamarajnagar. At present, there are 44 cotton mills in the state. Approximately, 5.1 million mtr's of cotton cloth is produced annually.

Some cotton mills have been closed down more recently. The reasons for this are shortage of cotton, obsolete machines, lack of electricity supply, increasing production costs, stiff competition from synthetic fibre cloth etc.,

In order to improve the situation in the textile industry in Karnataka, the State government has formulated a programme 'Suvarna Textile Policy 2008-13', and has established 'Finished Goods Parks' in 11 districts. The purpose of this programme is to export the goods from these industries to foreign countries. Karnataka ranks second in the country with regard to export of textiles. Such parks are in Doddaballapur, Anekal, Belagavi, Mysuru and Ramanagar.

Sugar Industry

The sugar industry is one of Karnataka's important large-scale industries. It is also an agro-based industry. All factors necessary for the development of this industry are favour in the state. Sugarcane production requires humid climate, power supply, local market, transport system etc. This industry plays an important role in the economic development

> **Do you know:**
> - *Sugar city in Karnataka is Mandya*
> - *Sugar district is Belgavi.*

of Karnataka. Sir Francis Buchanan mentions in his writings that in the early part of the 19th century itself, sugar was produced in Palalli (Ashtagrama) of Srirangapatna and Chikkaballapura. Records show that these towns were producing sugar in 1847 and had won prizes in the London Exhibition. The first modern sugar industry, 'Mysuru Sugar Company' (Mysugar) was established at Mandya in 1933, untill 1951, that was the only factory in the state. Now there are 47 sugar factories in the state. Their total annual production is 339 lakh tonnes. Karnataka stands third in the production of sugar in the country.

Various Industrial Centers

Index
● Iron and Steel
★ Cotton
▲ Sugar
◗ Paper
✳ Cement
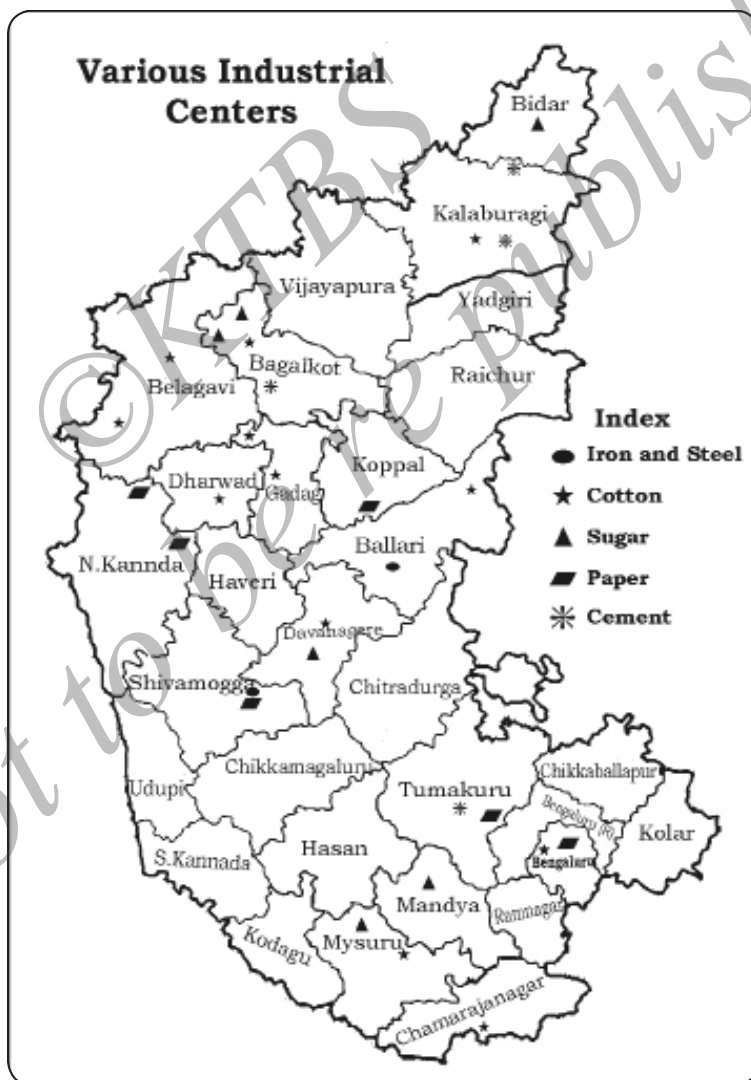
Distribution: The distribution of sugar industry in Karnataka is concentrated in the sugar growing areas, especially the districts in the catchment areas of the Cauvery, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. There are more sugar factories in Belagavi and Bagalkot districts. Mandya, Mysuru, Bidar, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Ballari and Davangere districts also are significant for sugar industry.

Bagasse and molasses are the by-products of the sugar industry. Bagasse is used for the manufacture of paper and fuel. Molasses are used for production of alcohol.

Paper Industry

Paper is of great importance in the modern world. It is essential for education, printing, newspapers and for propagation of culture It is a forest based industry. Bamboo, wood pulp, grass, bagasse, cloth rags and waste are used as raw materials for the manufacture of paper. The first paper mill 'Mysuru Paper Mill Limited' was established in 1936 at Bhadravati. Later a private company 'West Coast Paper Mill' was started at Dandeli. Bamboo, eucalyptus tree pulp from nearby forests, water from the Kali river and electricity from Jog are supplied to this mill. There are some more paper mills at Nanjangud, Krishnarajanagar, Satyagala, Mundagod, Munirabad, Yediyur and Bengaluru. Karnataka ranks fourth in the production of paper in the country. Karnataka produces 3.6 lakh tonnes of paper products per year.

Cement Industry

Since urbanization and industrialization has increased in Karnataka, the demand for cement in construction activities has also increased. Cement is essential for constructing houses, public buildings, roads, bridges, dams etc.

Limestone which is necessary for the establishment of cement industry, is found in abundance in Karnataka. In addition, gypsum and bauxite are also available. Only coal has to be imported from the neighbouring states. Availability of water, sand, transport,

Activity
Visit a nearby factory, and study how the raw materials are obtained for the factory.

electricity supply, clay and wide market are the other factors favouring the growth of cement industry.

The first cement factory in the state was established at Bhadravathi in 1939. Later, factories were set up at Bagalkot, Ammasandra of Tumakuru district and Shahabad of Kalaburagi district. Other cement producing centres are: Wadi, Lokapura, Ittigehalli, Madakere, Kanchipura, Kaladagi, Kurkunta, Sedam and Chittapura. Karnataka produces 8% of the total cement in the country. At present, it has an annual production capacity of around 121 lakh tonnes.

Information Technology Industries

Karnataka is an important centre of information and technology in India. Information and Technological Industries have made great progress here, since there are numerous engineering colleges, research centers, computer based technological courses, an abundance of highly skilled manpower. Therefore many software industries have been established here. Today Karnataka occupies a very high position in India in this regard.

Bengaluru: India's most important Information Technology Center

Bengaluru City is known as the 'Silicon Valley' (IT-BT City) of India. It is a leading producer and exporter of software components which are used for computer programming. It is one of the world's top-ten major advanced hi-tech cities. Software industry has spread to the suburbs around Bengaluru. This city alone has 1200 IT (Information Technology) and BT (Bio-Technology) industries and provides employment for more than four lakh people. Leading companies from all over the world have established their branches here. The reasons for this are good climate, electricity supply, technical experts, financial assistance, vast market and infrastructure. Bengaluru has emerged as a prestigious advanced information technology centre in India.

There are prestigious companies like Infosys, Wipro etc. in Bengaluru. They have established their branches in

> **Activity**
> *Prepare a list of the different industrial units in your district. Visit a nearby industrial unit and find out what it produces.*

different parts of the state. For example : Mysuru, Hubballi, Kalaburagi, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Mangaluru etc. This industry is more suitable for Human resource, information, appointment, training, etc.

Industrial Regions of Karnataka

Karnataka has been divided into five industrial regions, on the basis of distribution of industries. They are as follows :

1. Bengaluru – Kolar – Tumakuru Industrial region : It has a large number of industries.

2. Belagavi – Dharwar region.

3. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi region.

4. Ballari – Raichur – Koppal Industrial region.

5. Mysuru – Mandya Industrial region.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The first Iron and Steel Industry of Karnataka was established at _____.

2. The Manchester of Karnataka is _____.

3. The by prodects of sugar are _____.

4. Ammasandra has _____ industry.

5. Silicon Valley is the name of _____ city.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following:

1. Write a note on the industrial development in Karnataka.

2. Explain the iron and steel industry of Karnataka.

3. Give an account of the distribution of cotton textile industry in Karnataka.

4. What factors are essential to start sugar industry?

5. Mention the reasons for centralization of information technology industry in Bengaluru?

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Dandeli	a. Cement
2. Torangal	b. Cotton Textiles
3. Molakalmuru	c. Paper
4. Shahabad	d. Computers
5. Infosys	e. Iron and steel

IV. Activities:

1. Draw an outline map of Karnataka and mark the important places of important industries of Karnataka.

V. Project work:

1. Visit a nearby industries write a report on raw materials used, collection of raw materials and the products produced out of them.

2. Make a list of knowledge based companies in Bangalore.

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MAJOR TOURIST CENTERS OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn:

- *The introduction and importance of natural and cultural tourist centres in Karnataka.*
- *Description of the main tourist centres and their national and international significance.*
- *Important hills, water falls and historical places.*

A Kannada proverb says "See a country. Read a book". People go to different places from their places to satisfy their curiousity, for religious celebrations for peace of mind for relaxation, to see picturesque places, seeking happiness and for improvement of health. This is called touring. Tourist centres have facilities to stay and eat. So people stay there and visit tourist places.

In the modern world, tourism has become an inevitable part of the human life. We can gain knowledge about the place, culture, civilization, life style etc by tourism.

Karnataka is one of the many states in India which has very famous tourist spots. Karnataka has many natural scenic places, for instance, the evergreen Sahyadri ranges with their rivers, waterfalls, beautiful valleys, wild animals, sandalwood forests etc. The attractive coastlines, historical places, temples with grand sculputre, religious centers, place of pilgrimage etc attract people from the state and foreign countries. Realising the importance of tourism, Karnataka Government has established the 'Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation' (KSTDC) in the year 1974 to provide tourists with basic requirements like tourist homes, lodges and restaurants at important tourist centres.

Karnataka, being a haven for tourists, has various beautiful places and attracts lakhs of people. UNESCO has recognized and declared Hampi, Pattadakal, and recently, the Western Ghats as 'World Heritage Sites'. This has made Karnataka world-famous.

The Government of Karnataka has implemented a new tourism policy and given opportunity and encouragement to private companies

in tourism. Karnataka has won the award for 'Best Tourism Management' state in 1996-97. The following are the well-known tourist spots :

Hill Stations of Karnataka: Karnataka has a variety of relief features and many hill ranges. Thus, there are many hill stations. Kudremukh hill station of Chikkamagaluru district, is a major hill station. It has dense, green forests, many hillocks, coffee estates and waterfalls making it a beautiful place.

Nandi hill station of Chikballapur district, is about 1492 mtrs above sea level, and has pleasant climate. As it is close to Bengaluru, it attracts lakhs of tourists. It has lodging and boarding facilities. Since Mahatma Gandhi stayed there for the improvement of his health, a Gandhi Bhavan has been constructed in his memory.

Similarly, B.R.Hills, Agumbe Sunset spot, Kemmannugundi, Devarayanadurga, Jogi hills of Chitradurga district,Kodachadri, Himavadgopalaswamy hills, the rocky hillocks of Ramnagar, Madhugiri Monolithic hill, the enchanting rock formations at Yana, Mercara etc. have summer resorts and attract tourists.

Waterfalls of Karnataka: Our state is home to many waterfalls. The Malnad region has many waterfalls. During the rainy season, the water routes down with great force. Uttara Kannada has a greater number of waterfalls.

The highest waterfall in the country is Jog Falls which is in Shivamogga. The water of Sharavathi falls from a height of 293 mtrs in four streams. They are named Raja, Rani, Roarer and Rocket. During the rainy season, this waterfall has maximum amount of water and presents a scene of unforgettable beauty.

The Cauvery river at Shivanasamudra in Mandya district forms twin waterfalls named Gaganachukki and Bharachukki. Near Mercara, there is the refreshing Abbe falls. Near Kemmanagundi hill station, there is Hebbe falls. In addition to these, we have Kalhatagiri falls, Unchalli Falls (called Loushington) Uttara Kannada district and Gokak Falls in Belagavi district. Gokak falls is formed on the river Ghataprabha and is famous as the 'Niagara of Karnataka'. Magod falls is also a famous waterfall.

> **Activity**
> Conduct a school level sight seeing tour and write an account of the important tourist centres of your district.

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Karnataka

Karnataka has dense forests. In order to protect forests and wildlife, the Government of Karnataka has established a number of wildlife sanctuaries, bird sanctuaries, national parks, tiger projects and biosphere reserves areas.

There are five national parks in Karnataka. They are : Rajiv Gandhi National Park in Nagarahole, Bandipur, Bannerughatta, Kudremukh and Anshi National Park.

For the conservation of wild life in their natural habitat, eighteen wildlife sanctuaries have been identified. Of these, Muthodi, Bandipur, Nagarhole, Dandeli, Bhadra animal sanctuaries and

> **Let us know this**
>
> *Every place in our state has its own significance. Learn about the history and significance of our state from your elders.*

Ranganathittu, Kokkare Bellur, Mandagadde, Gudavi bird sanctuary are the main ones.

Karnataka has beautiful beaches. They are: the Om beach of Gokarna, Ullal, Murdeswara, Maravanthe, Malpe beach etc. These attract numerous tourists.

St.Mary's Island near Udupi has special pillar-type rock formation and is very fascinating. Murdeswar's Nethrani Island, Devgadh and Kurmagadh islands near Karwar are also famous.

Historical Places: The earlier rulers of Karnataka, the Kadambas, Hoysalas, Chalukyas and the kings of Vijayanagar have left behind very beautiful sculptural wonders. They are at Hampi, Belur, Halebid, Somnathpur, Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole, Gol Gumbuz of Vijayapura, Lakkundi, Banavasi, Basaralu, Belligave, Mysuru, Srirangapatna etc.

Places of Pilgrimage: Karnataka has many pilgrimage centers like Dharmasthala, Udupi, Sringeri, Horanadu, Kollur, Gokarna, Ulavi, Sirsi, Sravanabelagola, Kudala Sangama, Melukote, Adichunchunagiri, Karkala, Devaragudda, Mylarakshetra, Bande Nawaz Darga of Kalaburagi, Ibrahim Roza of Vijayapura, Mallikrahan Darga of Sira, St.Philomena Church in Mysuru, Rosario Cathedral in Mangaluru etc.

Forts of Karnataka: There are many historic and strong forts in Karnataka and they are favorite tourist spots, for example : Fort of Bidar, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Hampi (Vijayanagar), Keladi, Chitradurga, Madhugiri, Nandi Hills, Pavagada, Manjrabad, Ucchangidurga, Kavaledurga, Parathagadha, Srirangapatna, the coastal forts of Bahadurgadha, Basavarajadurga, Devagadha Kurmagadha etc.

All the mentioned tourist centres above have added to the greatness of Karnataka. In recent days the capital city of Bengaluru is attracting large number of tourists. It has a pleasant climate, wonderful buildings like Vidhana Soudha, beautiful gardens like Lalbagh

> **Activity :**
> *Collect information about the historical places and temples in your place and near by village.*

and Cubbon Park and hence it is called 'Garden City'. It is Karnataka's largest city and one of the megacities of the country. Similarly Mysuru is the 'City of Palaces'. Millions of people visit Mysuru during Dasara festival. Chamundi Hills, K.R.Sagar Dam and Brindavan etc., are the other major tourist attractions of Mysuru.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Nandi Hill Station is in _____ district.

2. Niagara of Karnataka is _____ waterfalls.

3. Ibrahim Roza, a prilgrimage is located in _____ city.

4. The beach near Gokarna is _____.

5. The City of Palaces is _____.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the advantages of tourism?

2. Name the basic facilities needed in a tourist spot.

3. Write a note on the Kudremukh hill station.

4. Name the wildlife sanctuaries of Karnataka.

5. Name the places of historical importance in Karnataka.

III. Match the following:

A	**B**
1. Biligirirangana hills	a. Uttara Kannada district
2. Jogi Betta	b. Chamarajnagar
3. Yana	c. Bird sanctuary
4. Anshi	d. Chitradurga
5. Ranganthittu	e. National Park
	f. Peacock sanctuary

IV. Activities:

1. Make a list of the hill stations and wild life sanctuaries of Karnataka.

2. Write an account of your experiences visiting the important tourist spots of Karnataka.

V. Project work:

1. Collect photographs of various tourist places and prepare an album.

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POPULATION OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn:

- *The significance of the population of Karnataka.*
- *The size, growth, extent and distribution of population.*
- *The density of population and literacy.*
- *The effect of overpopulation and important populated cities.*

A group of people living in a particular geographical area is called 'population'. It plays an important role in the economic development of that area. People, with the help of their intelligence and skill, utilize the natural resources properly and enable the country to develop well. The development of a country depends on the size of its population, its growth rate, age distribution, quality etc.

Size of population: As explained earlier, Karnataka ranks eighth in the country with respect to its area. It ranks ninth with respect to the size of population. According to the 2011 the census, total population of Karnataka is 6,11,30,704. Of these, 3,10,57,742 are males and 3,00,72,662 are females. The distribution of population is not the same in all the districts of the state. Bengaluru Urban district has the first position with the largest population, and Kodagu district occupies the last position. After Bengaluru, Belagavi, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Kalaburagi and Ballari districts are other densely populated districts.

Growth of the population: According to the 2001 census, the total population of Karnataka was 5,28,50,562. In the decade from 2001 to 2011, 80,80,142 persons have been added to the population. The growth rate during this period was 15.67 %. This growth rate is lower than the growth rate of population in India (17.64%). The reason for this is awareness about family planning programmes, literacy programmes, birth control etc.

Density of population: The number of people living in an area of one square kilometer is known as density of population. According to the 2001 census, the density of population in our state was 275 people

per sq.km. It has increased to 319 at the time of 2011 census. Still it is lower than the density of population in India which is 382 persons per sq.km. When district-wise density is considered, Bengaluru Urban district has the highest density at 4378 persons per sq. km. and occupies the first position. It is followed by Dhakshina Kannada, Mysuru, Bengaluru Rural, Dharwad and Kolar. In contrast Kodagu district has the lowest density with 135 persons per sq. km.

Rural and Urban Population: Karnataka has a large number of villages (29,406) As per the 2011 census, the rural population is totally 3.75 crore. It means that the rural population is 61.4% and 38.6% (2.35 crore live in urban areas. Compared to the average urban population of India, the urban population of Karnataka is greater. It is not distributed equally in all the districts. Bengaluru Urban district has the largest urban population whereas Kodagu district has the smallest urban population.

Sex ratio: The number of females per thousand males is called sex ratio. In 2001, the average gender ratio was 965. It has risen to 968 in 2011. Sex ratio is not the same in all the districts. Udupi, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts have more females than males. Udupi district, with 1093 females per thousand males, has highest level of sex ratio in the state. It is followed by

Karnataka
Density of Population (2011)

Density of Population (Per Sq. km)
More than 500
400 - 500
300 - 400
200 - 300
Less than 200
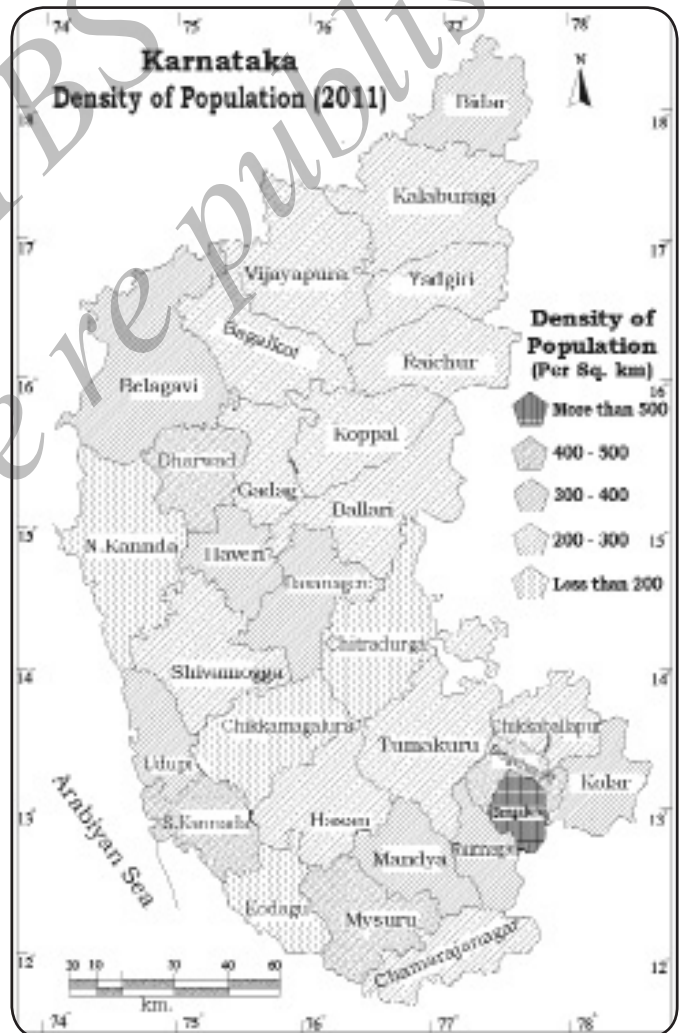
Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts. Bengaluru Urban district with 908 females per thousand males, has the lowest sex ratio in the state.

Age structure: According to the 2011 census, out of the total population children below 15 age form 29.7%, old people above 60 years of age are 5.5%, and the working population in the age 15 – 60 is 64.9%.

Literacy Rate: A person who knows to read and write is called a literate. The average literacy rate in 2011 was 75.6%. This rate is higher than the average literacy rate of 74% in India. When district-wise literacy rate is considered, Dakshina Kannada district with 88.6%, occupies the first position. Bengaluru Urban district occupies the second position (88.5%). Udupi districts occupy the third position. In contrast, Yadgir with 52.4% has lowest literacy rate. Male literacy rate is 82.9% whereas female literacy rate is 68.2% in Karnataka. When the literacy rates in urban and rural areas are compared, naturally the literacy rate in urban areas is higher.

Top ten population cities in Karnataka (2011)

Sl. No.	City	Population	Sl. No.	City	Population
1.	Bengaluru	84,99,399	6.	Kalaburagi	5,41,617
2.	Mysuru	9,83,893	7.	Davanagere	4,35,128
3.	Hubballi-Dharwad	9,43,857	8.	Ballari	4,09,644
4.	Mangaluru	6,19,664	9.	Vijayapura	3,26,360
5.	Belagavi	6,10,189	10.	Shivamogga	3,22,428

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The total population of Karnataka according to the 2011 census is _____ .

2. The most populous district of Karnataka in _____.

3. The district which has more females is _____ .

4. The district which has the least population is _____ .

5. The average density of population per sq.km in Karnataka is _____ .

II. Dicuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Write a note on the growth of population in Karnataka.

2. Name the districts with the highest and the lowest density of population.

3. Explain the Characterisites of urban and rural population in Karnataka.

4. Write a note literacy in Karnataka.

III. Activities:

1. Show the distribution of literacy on a map of Karnataka.

IV. Project work:

1. Collect the information and write an account of the population in your village / city.

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CHAPTER - 3

POVERTY AND HUNGER

In this chapter you learn:

- *The meaning and causes of poverty*
- *The concept of poverty line*
- *The extent of poverty in India*
- *The meaning of hunger and food security*
- *The gender dimension of hunger and poverty*
- *The need for food security and measures taken for ensuring it.*
- *About the ongoing measures for eradication of poverty*

Meaning of Poverty

You must have observed life around you. Poverty is found both in urban and rural areas. In the cities, the sellers on the footpaths, daily wage workers, beggars, the workers working in small scale industries, migrants etc. are considered poor. In the rural areas, the landless agricultural labourers who work in others' fields, the small and the very small farmers with tiny patches of land, people engaged in occupations other than agriculture like basket weavers, potters, blacksmiths etc. live in poverty.

The poor people are not able to earn sufficient income to get two square meals a day and they suffer from malnutrition. They do not have means to take care of their health and, therefore, suffer from illnesses. Due to lack of education, training and skills, their chances of employment are few, the jobs they have will not be permanent and the income they get is low.

Poor people live in kaccha houses that have walls and roofs of mud, coconut leaves and grass. They may be living in small tents or huts made of tin sheets on the roadsides or under the trees. The area in cities where such people live, are called slums. Thus, the condition in which people are deprived of their fundamental needs like food, clothing, shelter, education and health is called poverty.

However, to identify poverty and measure it we need specific yardsticks. Before independence itself, Dadabhai Naoroji used the concept of poverty line to identify the poor. After independence also, the poverty line is being used as the yardstick to measure poverty.

Then what is poverty line? Poverty line represents *the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the basic necessities of life.* Alternatively, it indicates the capacity to incur the minimum expenditure to meet the subsistence or basic necessities of a human being, to keep him/her in good health and decency.

In 2005, Suresh Tendulkar Committee adopted the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) on education, health, electricity and transport, along with food, to determine the poverty line. Later, C. Rangarajan Committee following the Tendulkar Committee's recommendations, fixed the poverty line expenditure at Rs. 32 in rural areas and Rs. 47 in urban areas. But, measurement of poverty is still a contentious issue.

At the international level, the World Bank identifies a person who is unable to spend $1.25 for daily consumption as being below the poverty line. According to this criterion, nearly 41% of people are poor in India presently.

Extent of Poverty in India

Using the definition of poverty line as given by Committees and the data on consumer expenditure generated by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the number and percentage of people below poverty line have been estimated. Figure 1 shows the trends in percentage of people below poverty line.

The poverty ratio has declined from about 46 percent in 1983 to about 20 per cent in 2009-10. The decline in poverty is seen in both rural and urban poverty ratios. In the recent years, the decline in rural poverty is much greaters than urban poverty. Decline in poverty is faster during the post-2000 period.

	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-06	2009-10
■ Rural	46-6	38-7	37-0	28-2	20-02
□ Urban	42-5	39-4	33-1	26-1	20.7
▤ Total	46-7	38.9	36.0	27.7	20.3
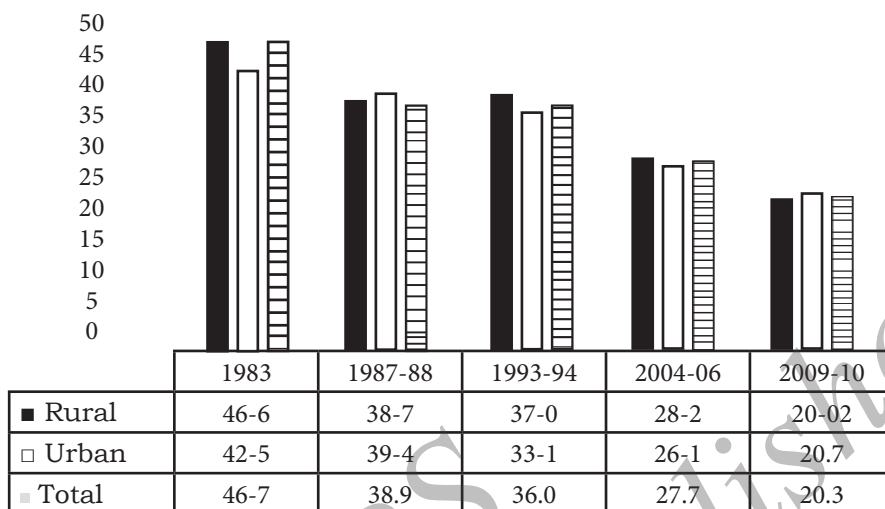
Figure 1: Trends in Percentage People Below Poverty Line

What is the absolute number of poor in the country? Figure 2 shows the related information.
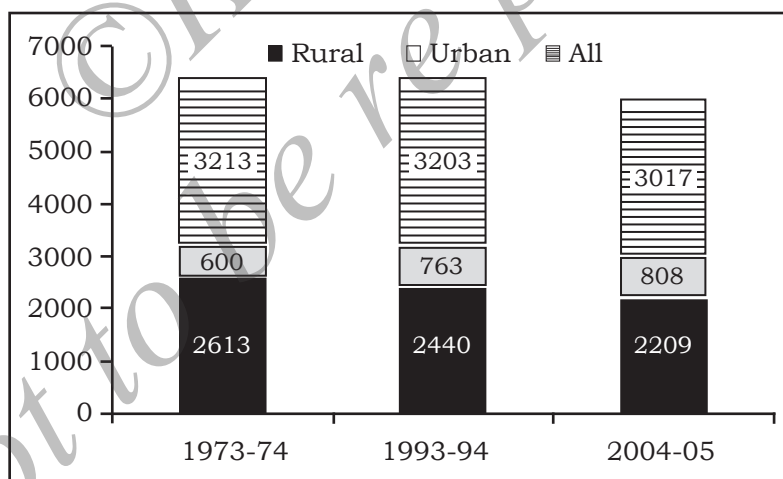
Figure 2: Estimated number of poor in India (in lakhs)

It is estimated that the total number of poor has declined from 3213 lakh in 1973-74 to 3017 lakh by 2004-05. Thus, the absolute number of poor is very high at 30 crores. Rural poor account for 73 percent of total poor. But notice that while the number of rural poor has come down, that of urban poor has increased.

Causes of Poverty in India

Poverty in India is due to interaction of many factors – historical, economic, social and political. However, the major economic factors that have contributed to the current poverty are :

1. Rapid increase in population: Rapid increase in the population is the major cause as any amount of development is going to be insufficient for providing the basic necessities to people.

2. Low level and growth of national income: Due to the general underdevelopment on the one hand and the rapid rise in population on the other, the percapita income has remained at lower level. This has created a vicious circle of poverty of low income, low savings, low investment, lower productivity and lower income growth. This has kept the people in poverty.

3. Rise in price level: Continuously rising prices have reduced the people's purchasing power, especially of those whose income is lower.

4. Unemployment: Inability of the development process to gainfully absorb the working population is another reason of poverty.

5. Capital deficiency: The low income and lower savings yielded less money for investment for growth of the country. Hence, there has been low and slow capital formation, resulting in low productivity and income earning capacity.

Hunger and Food security

The main features of poverty are hunger and penury. Poor families do not get food easily or adequately. They do not have the means to buy food. Thus, they face food insecurity. India as a whole faces serious hunger problem. In order to measure the extent of hunger, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) calculates the country wise hunger index and publishes in its annual publication 'Global Hunger Index (GHI)'.

Calculation of Global Hunger Index: It is calculated by combining the values of:

Undernourishment : *the proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population;*

Child wasting : *the proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from low weight for their height;*

Child stunting : *the proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from low height for their age; and*

Child mortality : *the mortality rate of children under the age of five.*

As per the 2015 GHI, one out of every seven people in the world goes to bed without food every day. India's hunger index score is 29 and is put in 'serious' category and ranks 50th among the calculated list of 128 countries.

According to recent National Family Health Survey, around 79% children and 58% pregnant women suffer from anemia in India. One in every two children and one woman among three women are under-weight. 42% of the world's under-weight children are in India. Anemia and under-weight are the results of hunger.
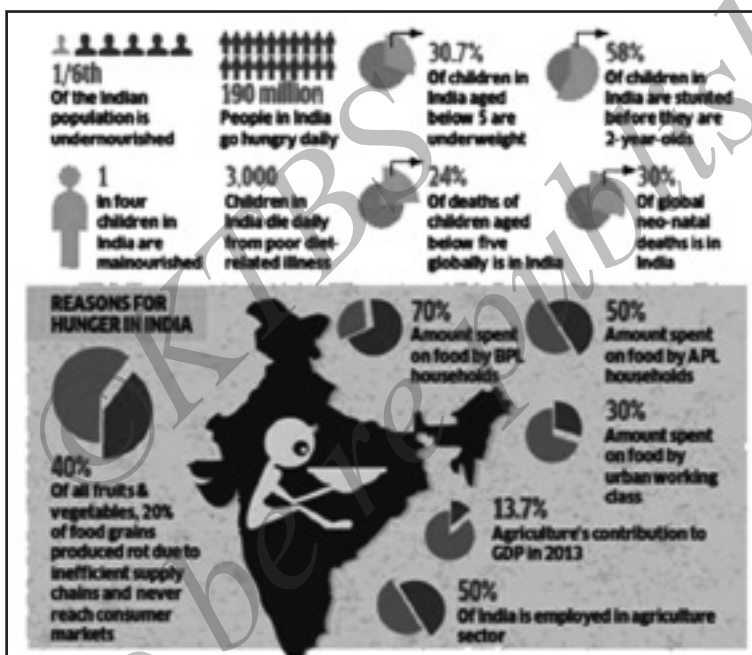
We have almost achieved self-sufficiency in production of food grains. We are the largest producers of milk in the world. Production of fruits and vegetables has also increased significantly. Therefore, it is paradoxical that still many people suffer from hunger and malnutrition in India. Lack of purchasing power among the poor, and the shortcomings in the distribution of food grains are the reasons for this paradox.

Food Security

Every person should be assured of minimum amount of food at an affordable price and it should be supplied nearer to where he stays. This

ensures food security. Providing food security is an affirmative step to improve the quality of life of people. What is food security?

Food Security : Food Security refers to the system which ensures the provision of food at all times to everyone in the country. Food security mean includes :

- providing sufficient food to all people in the country;
- increasing the purchasing power of the poor; and
- removing other hindrances for the poor while accessing and absorbing food.

The food security system consists of two aspects:

1. Buffer stock
2. Public Distribution System

Buffer stock: The government purchases the food grains from the farmers at minimum support prices. Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established in 1965 to purchase food grains and construct godowns for scientifically storing them. These stored grains are distributed among the people for consumption. This act of purchasing food grains and making them available for public distribution is called buffer stock operations. Buffer stock operation helps in overcoming the shortage of food.

Public Distribution System (PDS): The food grains procured by the FCI are distributed to the poor people at lesser than market prices through the fair price shops. This is called as the public distribution system. Food grains, sugar, kerosene, cooking oil and other essential items are distributed through these fair price shops. The government has taken steps to open fair price shops in all villages, towns and cities. There are around 5 lakh fair price depots in India today, and around 16 crore families are benefitting from them.

In order to purchase food grains through the fair price shops a household is provided with a ration card. Different types of cards are issued depending upon the economic status. These cards entitle specific quantities of various items to the people. The poor families are provided BPL (Below poverty line) ration cards which entitles them to a higher quantity of grains at very low price or sometimes at free of cost. Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme is being implemented under which

very poor families are distributed food grains at very low prices. Other households too receive a fixed amount of food grains every month.

> ### *Anna Bhagya*
>
> *Annabhagya, launched in 2013, is the most ambitious programme of the Government of Karnataka which aims at achieving a hunger-free state. Under the scheme, the government is providing food grains per person free of cost, which includes rice and wheat/ ragi/ jowar. Palm oil, iodised salt and sugar are also provided at highly subsidized price to BPL ration cards. Through this it is hoped to eliminate malnutrition.*

Apart from PDS, the government has implemented the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for providing supplementary nutrition to children and pregnant women. Malnourished children and women are given higher quantity under the scheme. The Midday Meal Scheme has been introduced in all schools to provide at least one full meal to school children.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The government has taken many measures to reduce poverty through varied means. These measures aimed at creation of jobs to poor people, increase their purchasing power, and thus alleviate poverty. These measures can be classified into four groups. They are:

1. Economic development measures: Economic development and poverty are closely related. The extent of poverty declines with a country's economic development. The government has attempted to achieve economic development through five-year plans. The plans have aimed at overall higher growth rate in incomes and equal distribution of that income among all people.

2. Implementation of poverty eradication programmes: From 1960 onwards, the government has been implementing many programmes for providing employment to people in the rural and urban areas. These programmes can be classified into two groups. They are:

a. **Self-employment programmes:** Many schemes to promote self-employment among the poor and unemployed people have been taken up by providing loans at low rates of interest and subsidies. Some significant schemes are:

i. The 'Integrated Rural Development Programme' (IRDP) implemented in 1980.

ii. The 'Swarnajayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana' (SGSY) implemented in 1999.

iii. The 'Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SSRY) implemented in 1997.

iv. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) also called as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana implemented since 2011.

b. Wage Employment Programmes: Several wage employment programmes have been implemented since 1970 to provide jobs on a daily wage basis to poor, unskilled and asset less people. They are being given jobs in works related to creation of community assets like tanks and bunds, roads, schools, hospitals and others.

In 2006, 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' was launched. This has been the most ambitious daily wage program ever launched as it confers the 'right to work' to the needy and poor people. The scheme aims at providing wage employment for a minimum of 100 days in a year to at least one adult member of poor households. The statutory minimum wages are paid through bank or post office accounts and equal wages are paid to male and female workers. Desirous persons have to first register with the Gram Panchayat and obtain a 'job card'. If the registered job-aspirants are not given jobs within 15 days of demand for work, they are given the daily unemployment allowance at rates fixed by the government. This scheme has helped in improving employment and incomes of the poor people in many parts of the country.

3. Provision of minimum basic amenities: Many measures are taken to provide the minimum basic requirements of the rural poor like food, shelter, education, drinking water, hygiene, etc., and improve the quality of their lives. The 'Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)' was launched in 1974-75. Food grains are being distributed to poor people through the fair price shops. Health insurance is being provided to poor people under 'Yashaswini'

scheme. Houses are constructed for the poor under 'Indira Awas Yojana' and 'Valmiki-Ambedkar Awas Yojana'; pure drinking water is provided to all households; toilets are constructed under 'Nirmal Gram' programme. In 2000, 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana' (PMGY) was implemented under which, the rural poor are provided primary education, primary health care, shelter, drinking water, rural lighting and other services.

4. Social Security Measures: The protection that the government provides to the helpless, the aged and the handicapped among the very poor people is called social security. Deserted old people get old age allowance every month under 'Sandhya Suraksha Yojana'. Handicapped people and helpless people incapable of doing any work get disability pension every month. Poor widows get widow pension every month.

In this manner, the government is trying to bring the poor people above the poverty line through various programmes. As a result, the extent of poverty is gradually coming down.

<div align="center">EXERCISES</div>

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The percentage poor according to NSSO in 2004-05 was _____ .

2. The Indian government has established _____ to buy and store food grains.

3. The Health Insurance that is provided to poor people is called _____ .

4. The project programme for providing old age pension is _____.

5. The price at which government purchase _____ before sowing is called _____ .

II. Answer the following in a sentence each:

1. Give the meaning of 'poverty'.

2. What are the basic requirements of human beings?

3. What is 'poverty line'?

4. What is the indicator framed to measure amount of hunger?

5. What is 'food security'?

6. What is Buffer Stock?

III. Answer the following in five-six sentences each:

1. How is poverty identified in India?

2. What are the indicators of poverty?

3. What are the reasons for persistence of hunger in India?

4. Explain the working of the public distribution system in India.

5. List out the measures taken by the government to eradicate poverty.

6. Explain social security measures for poor people.

IV. Suggested Activities:

1. Visit a slum/poor locality in your village/city. List out the civic amenities provided to them. What do you suggest to improve their living conditions?

2. Pay a visit to the nearest Grama Panchayat and get to know how they identify poor people.

3. Assume that you the food minister and prepare a programme to eradicate poverty.

V. Project Work:

Visit a fair price shop in your town/village. Collect information about the following topics:

1. Which items are distributed there?

2. At what prices the items are distributed? Observe the difference between the prices of the items there and those sold in the grocery shops.

3. To how many families they distribute the items.

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CHAPTER - 4

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

In this chapter you learn :

- *Understand the importance of labour*
- *Study the structure of labour force in India*
- *Study the nature of unemployment problem in India*
- *Review the employment generation programmes*
- *Study the gender dimension of unemployment*

Meaning and Importance of Labour

Labour is an important and indispensible factor of production. Labour is the human input in the process of production. No production is possible without human labour. Human labour alone brings about substantial improvements in the value of output.

Meaning of Labour: By 'labour' we mean the capacity to exercise physical or mental effort for the purpose of producing goods or services by human beings. Labour includes all manual and intellectual efforts made to earn a living. It results in the production of either goods or services or both. It does not include any work undertaken for one's pleasure or out of charity. The services of a nurse who receives payment are regarded as labour, but the services of a mother who cares for her sick child are not regarded as labour.

> *"Any exertion of mind and body undergone partly or wholly with a view to some good, other than the pleasure derived from the work is called labour."*
>
> *- Alfred Marshall*

Since labour is attached to human beings, it has some distinct features unlike the other factors of production. The unique features of labour are that :

1. It cannot be separated from the labourer;
2. It cannot be accumulated;
3. Its supply varies over time;
4. It is less mobile;
5. It differs in efficiency;

Importance of Labour: Labour is a productive factor of production. It activates the other factors and makes them useful for production purposes. Therefore the quantity and quality of labour force in a country are crucial factors. in accelerating development of that country. Higher the labour force, larger is the economic activity and development. The size of the labour force is usually measured in terms of the number of people in the age group of 15 to 60 years. Generally, children below 15 years and people above 60 years of age are not considered as workers. India is said to be enjoying the 'demographic dividend' because the proportion of people in the younger age group, who can engage in work, is very high compared to the other countries.

Structure of Labour Force in India

In India, the information on labour force and workers is collected in the Census as well as by the National Sample Survey Organization in its surveys on employment and unemployment. Structure of labour or work force refers to the size, gender, activity, and sector composition of the workers. Let us briefly discuss these features related to India's workforce.

1. Size of Workforce: It is observed that in India, the proportion of workers is only 39.8 percent (2011) leaving a vast majority of about 60 per cent as non workers. This indicates an economic status in which there is a larger proportion of dependent population, and also existence of a large number of unemployed or under employed people. The total number of workers increased from 40.2 crores in 2001 to 48.2 crores in 2011.This number of workers denotes the huge responsibility on the part of the government to provide employment opportunities.

2. Gender composition of workforce: The share of female workers was about 35 per cent of the total workforce in 2001 and 2011. That is a lesser number of women reported to be participating in work than men. Either the women do not have adequate employment opportunities or many of their works (like household work, tending cattle, helping in household business, etc.) are not counted as work.

3. Occupational or sectoral composition of workforce:

Occupational composition refers to distribution of workers by employment in farming, manufacturing, trade, services or any kind of professional activities. The composition of workforce in 2011 shows a large proportion of workers engaged in primary sector (agriculture and allied activities) compared to secondary (industry) and tertiary (service) sectors (see table 1).

Table 1: Sectoral Classification of Workers in India in 2011

Sector	Residence		Gender		Total
	Rural	**Urban**	**Males**	**Females**	
Primary	66.6	9.0	43.6	62.8	48.9
Secondary	16.0	31.0	25.9	20.0	24.3
Tertiary	17.4	60.0	30.5	17.2	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About half of total working population is cultivators and agricultural labourers. Of the remaining workers, almost equal proportion of them is engaged in secondary (industry) and tertiary (service) activities. In the rural areas agriculture is the predominant occupation and in urban areas services are predominant. Similarly, while females are predominantly employed in primary activities, lesser proportion of males is employed in it. This distribution of workers suggests the need to create more employment opportunities outside agriculture.

The number of female workers is relatively high in primary sector, but in recent years there has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sectors.

4. Workers in registered and unregistered sectors: Based on conditions of employment and work, we classify workers as working in organized and unorganized sectors. Organized sector covers those enterprises which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. For example, Reliance Industries Ltd., Tata Steel Ltd., etc. On the other hand, unorganized sector includes those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Though there are rules and regulations but these are never followed here. For example, casual

workers in construction, road side business, shops etc. In this sector there is no job security and the conditions of employment are also very tough. That is why it is also called as informal sector.

Table 2: Classification of Workers by Nature of Work (%)			
Nature of Work	**1972–73**	**1993–94**	**2011–12**
Self-employed	61.4	54.6	52.0
Regular salary employed	15.4	13.6	18.0
Casual labour	23.2	31.8	30.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Although 52% of workers are self-employed, many a time, this employment does not give them sufficient income and all the family members of the family are forced to work as they do not find any alternative avenues. Casual employment is increasing in the recent years and presently about 30% of workers are casually employed.

Problem of Unemployment in India

Unemployment is a situation where a person is able to engage in work at the prevailing wage rate in the market.

As unemployed person is one who is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but is unable to find work. In India, the number of unemployed and jobless persons is higher and increasing.

Extent of Unemployment in India

It is difficult to measure the total number of unemployed persons in a huge country like India. According to the survey conducted by Labour Bureau unemployment increased from 5 million in 1951 to 40.47 million by 2010. At present about 9.4% of our working force is unemployed.

Among males, the unemployment rate is 8%, whereas for females the unemployment rate is 14.6%. The rural unemployment rate is 10.1% and the urban unemployment rate stands at 7.3%.

Unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of labour force not getting work

Causes of Unemployment in India

The major causes of unemployment in India are:

1. Jobless Growth: In the recent days, the growth of Indian economy has been described as jobless. Since 1990's, Indian economic growth is mainly based on manufacturing and service sector. The use of modern technology resulted in low level of employment creation. The low level of growth in primary sector curtailed the job opportunities at rural level. Thus it resulted in a jobless growth.

2. Increase in labour force: Population growth has been adding more labour force to the market. In rural areas, whereas on account of growing labour force unemployment has increased mainly in disguised form, in urban areas it is open and visible.

3. Inappropriate technology: In India, the technology being used in agriculture and industries has become increasingly capital intensive leading to less labour absorption.

4. Dependence on agriculture: Agriculture being a seasonal activity, a large proportion of workers engaged in farming are compelled to remain idle for three to four months in a year.

5. Decline of small scale and cottage industries : The decline of small scale industries which have the capacity to generate significant amount of jobs is another cause of unemployment.

6. Low mobility of labour: Labour mobility is very low in India. Because of their family loyalty, people generally avoid migrating to far-off places for work. Factors like diversity of language, religion and customs also contribute to low mobility. Lower mobility causes greater unemployment.

Employment Generation Programmes in India

Each five year plan implemented had aimed at reducing unemployment. The central and state governments have implemented varied employment generation programmes. They aim at enabling people to generate self employment by starting their own enterprises and also to create wage employment, especially for the unskilled workers.

The following are some of the important employment programmes adopted in India.

Rural Areas

1977 : Food For Work Programme

1979 : Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (Trysem)

1980 : Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

1980 : National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

1983 : Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

1989 : Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

1993 : Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

1999 : Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

2004 : National Food for Work programme

2006 : National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

Urban Areas

1989 : Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

1990 : Scheme of Urban wage Employment (SUWE)

1993 : Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

1997 : Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Therefore, depending on the need and context, the governments have devised schemes to increase employment opportunities to the people in both urban and rural areas.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The MGNREGA, also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), was enacted on August 25, 2005. Implemented with effect from 2-2-2006, it provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year

to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. If the government fails to do so, then the person is given unemployment allowance. NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

According to a report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the MGNREGS is the world's largest anti-poverty programme, and has been successful in reducing poverty and empowering women. Outlining the positive impact of MGNREGA, the report said that for the first time women are being paid at par with men, and that women outnumber men in the job scheme. As many of the women got work for the first time, their household income levels also went up. The MGNREGA has also boosted access to a bank account by women as the wages are transferred electronically to the beneficiary's account. However, like its predecessor employment schemes, MGNREGA is also not poorly implemented and monitored. Further, its implementation is not so encouraging in the backward states. Thus, the programme has not achieved expected results.

Gender Dimension of Labour:

The following aspects of women employment may be observed:

1. Marginalization of work: Women constitute nearly 31% of the labour force in rural area and 20% in urban areas. The female labour force participation is declining while that of males is increasing. Female labour force participation in India declined from approximately 40 per cent in the 1990s to 22.5 percent in 2011-12.

2. Barriers to employment: Women face multiple barriers relating to access to employment, choice of work, working conditions, employment security, wage parity, discrimination, and balancing the competing burdens of work and family responsibilities.

3. Economic dependence of women: In 2004-05, 85 per cent of the female population was completely financially dependent and without any employment/ income.

4. Casual employment: A larger share of women workers is engaged in the primary sector, which is characterized by low productivity activities (63 percent versus 44 per cent of males); a lower share of women are engaged in regular employment (13 percent, as against 20 percent of males); and a significant share of urban women work in the service sector as domestic workers.

Higher social spending, including investment in education, can lead to higher female labour force participation Representation of women in higher cadres of employment (IAS, IPS, KAS) needs to be improved as well as in legislative assemblies, councils and Parliament.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Labour is a _____ input in production.

2. Working age group refers to _____ years.

3. The share of female workers in total workforce of India is about _____ .

4. As economic development takes place, share of workers in _____ sector declines.

5. MGNREGA was passed in the year _____ .

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following:

1. What is the meaning of labour?

2. What is unorganized sector?

3. Define unemployment.

4. How is unemployment rate measured?

5. Explain the main causes of unemployment in India.

6. What are the types of unemployment?

7. Write the objectives and functioning of MGNREGS.

III. Project work:

1. Conduct an interview among unemployed people to understand the causes and type of unemployment.

2. Write a report on gender dimensions of labour

IV. Activity:

1. Visit a public works site and prepere a report on the work situation and division of labour there.

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning of finance in business.*
- *Role and importance of finance in business.*
- *Source of Finance – Short term, Long term*
- *Financial institutions - Capital market and stock exchange.*
- *The business ethics.*

Meaning of finance in business

Meaning : Finance is the acquisition of funds and their effective utilization, keeping in mind the overall objectives of the concern.

Guttmann and Douglas defined business finance as "the activity concerned with planning, raising, controlling and administering of the funds used in business".

From the above meaning and definition it is clear that business finance is the process of raising, providing and managing of the funds in business.

Role and importance of finance in business organisations:

1. Finance is the life blood of every business. Without finance no business activity is possible.

2. Finance helps to obtain resources that are required in the process of production and marketing of goods and services.

3. Finance integrates the various segments of business enterprise for the smooth running of the business in the direction of attaining the organizational goals.

4. Finance guides and regulates the investment decisions and expenditure.

5. Finance helps for modernization, diversification, expansion and development of an enterprise.

6. Finance is essential to undertake research, market survey, advertisement and publicity for effective marketing of the products.

7. Finance is required to develop industries in backward areas.

8. Financial stability will enhance the credit worthiness of the concern.

Sources of finance to Business Organizations:

The business organizations generally require two types of finance on the basis of the term for repayment. They are

    a) Short term finance   b) Long term finance

Short term finance: Finance that is required for day-to-day working is called Short term finance. (i) It is required to meet the working capital needs. i.e. to purchase raw materials, to pay wages and salaries, to meet the marketing and administrative expenses. (ii) There is always a time gap between sales and receipt of sale proceeds. To fill the financial gap between these two processes namely sales and receipt of sale proceeds sufficient funds are required. Hence there is a need for short term finance.

Sources of Short term finance: There are many sources through which the short term finance required to business concerns can be raised. The important sources are :

a) Trade credit: It is the credit obtained by the suppliers of goods. It is a general practice that the goods are purchased on credit and payment is made in two to three instalments.

b) Bank credit or Bank loan: Generally the business houses borrow money from banks for a period of three months to one year. Banks also offer overdraft facility to the business concerns.

c) Advance from customers: In some cases the business concerns receive money in advance of supplying the goods.

d) Short term public deposit or installment credit : Here the finance is raised from the public for a short term. Sometimes, some assets are purchased on installment system.

e) Loans from indigenous bankers: When some urgency arises for the requirement of finance, the business concerns borrow money for a short term from the indigenous bankers or money lenders.

Long term finance: Long term finance refers to finance required for the development programmes such as expansion of the level of production, modernization of production methods etc., This type of finance is also required for financing the fixed capital of an undertaking. Ex: To procure fixed assets, establishing new undertaking etc.

Long term finance is costlier than the short term finance. That is the rate of interst is high. It is raised against securities. It is raised by Joint Stock Companies, through the issue of shares and debentures. Also raised through term loans from financial institutions.

a) Issue of Shares: The capital of a joint stock company is divided into small units called Shares. To start a joint stock company, the promoters issue shares. Also whenever they need additional capital for long term purpose, the companies raise the funds through issue of shares to the public.

b) Debentures: The joint-stock companies are empowered to borrow finance for meeting long term financial requirements through the issue of Debentures. Debentures are the debts or loans borrowed by the companies. A company under its common seal acknowledges a debt to some persons containing and undertaking to repay the debt after a specified period. A fixed rate of interest is paid to the debenture holders at regular intervals.

Financial Institutions

There are some financial institutions developed to provide long term finance to corporate and industrial sectors. The important among them are :

- i) Industrial Finance Corporation of India – IFCI
- ii) State Finance Corporations – SFC's
- iii) Industrial Development Bank of India – IDBI
- iv) Export and Import Bank (Exim Bank)
- v) Scheduled and Commercial Banks
- vi) Co-operative Banks.

1) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI): It was set up in 1948 under the act of Parliament to provide long term financial assistance to industry. The Corporation grants loans to public limited companies and to co-operative societies. State owned public limited companies can also borrow funds from the corporation.

2) State Finance Corporations (SFC's): State Finance Corporation Act was passed in 1951 by the Parliament to enable the State governments to establish State Finance Corporations. The Act applies to all the states except to Jammu and Kashmir. The main objective of State Finance Corporations is to provide long term finance to small and medium scale industries in their respective states.

3) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI): It was established in 1964 under the Industrial Development Bank Act 1964. It was fully owned subsidiary Bank of R.B.I. till 1976. In 1976, the ownership was transferred to Central government. It is now functioning as an autonomous body. It renders direct financial assistance of long term to the companies indirectly by purchasing shares and debentures of IFCI and SFC. It also grants loans to IFCI and SFC.

4) Exim Bank: It is the export and import bank of India. It was set up in 1982. It is a government owned bank and provides financial assistance to exporters and importers. It supports for the establishment of institutions for providing finance to exporters and importers. It also co-ordinates the working of various institutions engaged in financing export and import trade of India.

Apart from the above mentioned financial institutions, the business concerns raise long term finance from commercial banks and credit co-operative banks. They can also raise finance through long term public deposits, Venture capital and mutual funds.

Long term public deposits: A company can accept public deposits to meet long term financial needs. The procedure to get these deposits are simple and do not involve many formalities. A company can accept these deposits for a period not exceeding 5 year (60 months). The deposits are unsecured and 8% to 10% of interest is allowed. The maximum amount that can be raised under public deposit shall not exceed 25% of the paid up capital of the company.

Venture capital: It is a source of fund used to finance new projects involving new technology on production which has high risk but has potential of high returns. The venture capital companies show active interest in technological aspects of the company in addition to supply of capital.

Mutual funds: They are one of the long term financial sources in India. They first appeared in 1964. Today India has a large number of mutual funds set up by both public and private sector undertakings. Mutual fund is a fund sponsored by an institution to mobilize the savings of the community at large and invests them in diversified portfolio of securities. Examples : Unit Trust of India (U.T.I.), S.B.I. Magnum equity fund, LIC growth fund, UTI Market plan, Prudential ICICI balance fund, HDFC income fund, Bajaj allianze etc.,

At international level, Global deposit receipts (G.D.R.), American Deposit Receipt (AMD) play an important role.

Capital Markets: They are of two types namely

(1) Money market and (2) Capital market.

1) Money market: The term money market is used in a sense to mean financial institution which deals with short term funds in the economy. Money market arranges funds for working capital. Rate of interest is high, compared to the institutions of capital market. The funds can be borrowed under money market for a short period varying from a day, a week, a month or 3 to 6 months against the different types of instruments such as trade bills, bank acceptances, bonds, treasury bills etc. Commercial banks and Indigenous bankers also play an important role in money market.

2) Capital market: It refers to the institutional arrangements for facilitating the borrowing and lending of long term funds for fixed capital. The rate of interest is low when compared to money market. The financial institutions, finance corporations, investment trusts, mutual funds etc. are the leading financial institutions in capital market.

Stock Exchange: It is one of the constituents of capital market. A specialized market place that facilitates the exchange of securities that are already in existence is known as Stock Exchange or Stock market. The first Stock exchange originated in London in 1773. In India, the first Stock Exchange was started in Bombay in 1875. At present there are twenty four Stock exchanges in our country. Of them thirteen are public limited companies and six are limited companies by guaranty and others are voluntary profit making organizations. Only eight Stock exchanges are permanent and others have to renew their licence every year.

The Stock exchanges regulate and control business in buying, selling and dealing in securities. They are regulated by the government. They do

not engage only in the purchase and sale of securities but provide a place where members can carryout their business on their own account under codes, rules and regulations.

The National Stock Exchange (NSE) was set up for the purpose of providing a nation wide stock trading facility to investors, so as to bring the Indian financial market in line with international financial markets. It started its operation in the year 1993. Now it uses the electronic trading system and computerized settlement system aimed at extending the facility of electronic trading to every corner of the country. Only the agents can operate the business in the stock exchanges. Share holders have to open a separate account to buy and sell shares. It is called Demat account. Demat account provides security of the shares. Now a days buying and selling of shares is not possible without demat account.

EXERCISES

I. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in the following statements.**

1. Business enterprises require two types of finance, they are _____ and _____.

2. 'The suppliers of goods raise credit from the buyers,' it is called _____.

3. The business concerns raise credit to carry out day to day affairs and is called _____.

4. For immediate needs the business institutions get credit from _____.

5. The capital of joint-stock companies is divided into small units. They are called _____.

6. The bank that supplies credit to import and export trade is called _____.

7. The IFCI was started in the year _____.

8. The first share market of India was started at _____.

II. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each.

1. What is the meaning of financial management ?

2. Which are the two types of finance required by the business concerns ? Give examples.

3. Mention any four sources of short term credit required by business concerns?

4. Why business conserns require short term finance?

5. What do you mean by long term finance?

6. Give the names of any three organizations in the field of 'Mutual funds'

III. Answer the following questions, each in about eight to ten sentences.

1. What is the role and importance of finance to business concerns?

2. Explain briefly the purposes for which long term finance is required by business concerns?

3. "Issue of shares and debentures play a very important role in long term credit." What are they ? How do they help ?

4. What is the part played by Industrial Finance Corporation (IFC) and State Finance Corporations (SFS) in financing business?

5. What are long term public deposits and what are their advantages to public?

6. What do you mean by Money market and how is it different from capital market?

7. Explain in brief the part played by stock exchange in Financial matters of business.

IV. Activity :

1. Visit a Bank near your place and collect information from the manager, to which business organizations, the bank advances short terms credit and long term credit.

2. Collect information from newspapers about the raise and fall of share value of certain organizations. Also find out why the share value falls in certain cases.

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ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning and definition of Accounting.*
- *Need for accounting in business.*
- *Meaning of account and rules for debiting and crediting each type of accounts.*
- *Recording of business transactions in journal and ledger.*
- *Position of assets and liabilities of a business concern.*
- *Finally the result of a business concern for a period.*

Meaning and definitions of Accounting

Accounting is identifying and measuring business transactions in a set of books so as to measure the business transactions in terms of money or money's worth, analyzing and interpreting the results there off.

In general accounting may be called the systematic record of business transactions to know the result of the business.

Definitions of Accounting

1. The American Institute of Certified Public Accounts (AICPA) difined accounting as "the art of recoding, classifying and summerising in a significant manner and in terms of money, transactions and events which are, in part atleast, of a financial character and interpreting the results there off ".

2. American Accounting Association (A.A.A.) defined accounting as "the process of identifying, measuring and communicating economic information to permit informed judgements and decisions by users of the information".

Features of Accounting

1. Accounting is both a science and an art. It is science because it has certain definite methods and regulations. It is an art because it follows certain methods to fulfil the objectives.

2. Accounting identifies the business transactions.

3. Accounting shows the value of business transactions in terms of money.

4. Accounting classifies the business transactions and records them in their respective accounts.

5. Accounting briefs the business transactions and after getting required information from ledger prepares, final accounts, namely trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet.

6. Accounting helps the business to take necessary decisions by showing the result of the business.

Need for Accounting

"Profit to the business is like food to the body" (W.C.F. Heartly). Every business concern is started to earn profit. The concern earns profit through the transactions of the business, such as purchase of goods, sale of goods, receipt of incomes, expenses, incurring losses etc, to know the result of all these things is very important. It is necesary to know the net profit earned or the loss suffered. It is also required to know the amounts due by the firm to others or due to the firm by others. For all these purposes it is very essential to write down accounts. To illustrate a simple example of a village milk maid, she sells milk to some customers. Whenever she sells the milk of a measure, say a litre or half, she marks a line for onelitre and half line for half litre. At the week end she counts the lines of a customer and accordingly collects money. When a village milk maid maintains account in this manner, imagine a business firm which deals with so many customers. This is the importance of maintaining accounts.

Advantages or benefits of maintaining Accounts.

- Accounting records of a business concern are the permanent records of transactions relating to its income and expenditure.

- Accounting records provide full information about business transactions.

- Accounting helps a business concern to compare results of the business from year to year.

- Accounting helps to ascertain the financial position of a business concern.

- Accounting helps a business concern to know the amount due to others and amount due from others.

- Accounts are the documentary evidence required to prove the status of business concern to government or to other agencies as and when required. Accounts are required even in case of legal matters.

- Accounting records and reports help the management of a concern in its future planning and decision making process.

Types of maintaining Accounts (Accounting Systems)

Debit and credit play a very important role in accounting. The art of recording the debit and credit aspects in account of books is termed as **Book-keeping.** The book in which Debit and Credit aspects are recorded is called ledger.

There are two systems of Book-keeping

1. Double - Entry System.

2. Single - Entry System.

Double - Entry System: Every business transaction involves two aspects. One aspect gives the benefit and another aspect receives the benefit. Both these aspects are to be recorded in books. For every aspect there is an account in ledger. Every ledger account has two sides (specemen is given) one account receives the benefit and another account gives the benefit. While entering the aspects we enter two aspects on opposit sides. This system is called Double entry system. For example: Goods sold for cash. Here cash account receives the benefit and sales account gives the benefit. The aspects are entered on two opposite sides. Cash account receives the benefit, it is entered on

oneside and goods sales account gives the benefit it is entered in goods sales account on opposite side. In benefit received account, the entry is made on Debit side and in benefit given account the entry in made on Credit side. It is modern and scientific method of maintaining accounts.

Single-entry System: Some business concerns maintain their accounts under Single-Entry system. Here only one aspect of the transaction is taken into consideration. Some aspects are recorded in two accounts, some are recorded in one side and some aspects are not recorded at all. Here the full picture of the complete business transactions is not available. Hence most of the business concerns follow Double - entry system.

The procedure of maintaining accounts under Double - Entry System:

1) The day to-day business transactions are entered in Rough book as and when they take place.

2) The transactions entered in rough book are analysed so as to which account has to be debited and which account has to be credited. Next, Journal entries are passed of the specimen is given.

Specimen form of Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
……….	…………… **Dr** …………… **Cr** (**Particular of the Transaction** ………….)	– –	* * * * *	* * * * *

Since the full particulars of the transactions are recorded first in the Journal. It is called the book of original entry.

(Note : Abbreviation 'Dr' is used for Debit and 'Cr' in used for credit)

3) The Journal entries are then transferred to the respective ledger accounts.

4) After a particular period or when ever required the balance of ledger accounts is found out. The balance of account is the difference between Debit and Credit side.

5) The list of all the balances of all the accounts is prepared. It is called Trial Balance.

6) After the preparation of Trial balance, final accounts are prepared. Final accounts are divided into three parts.

   a) Trading Account.
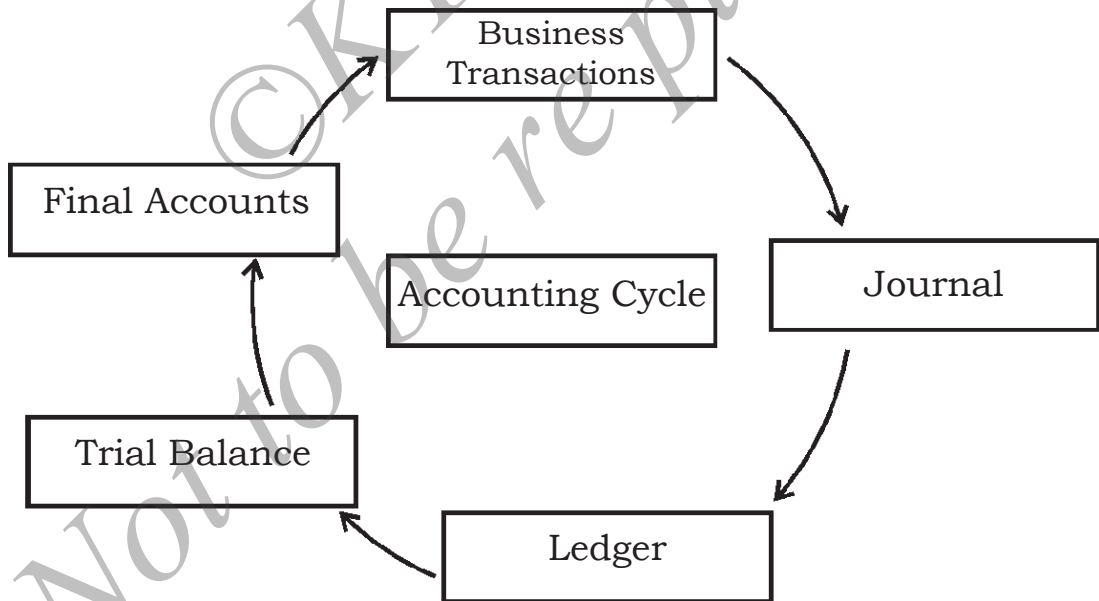
   b) Profit and Loss account.

     (Generally these two accounts are clubbed to-gether)

     ex. : Trading and Profit and Loss account of .... for the year ending ....

   c) Balance sheet : Here the list of all Liabilities and Assets are listed out.

The recoding of all the transactions is called Accounting cycle.

Accounting Cycle

Kinds of Accounts: Accounts are clasified into three types.

They are :

1. Personal Accounts   2. Real Accounts   3. Nominal Accounts

Personal Accounts: The ledger accounts which are maintained to record the transactions carried out with persons or firms are called Personal Accounts. Ex : Suresh's a/c, xco's a/c. etc., Bank a/c.

Real Accounts: The ledger accounts that are maintained by the business concerns to record the assets which the firm possesses.

ex : Building's a/c, Cash a/c, Furniture a/c, Machinery a/c. etc.,

Nominal Accounts: The business concerns have to maintain separate accounts for the profits or incomes it earns and for losses or expences it incurrs. These accounts are called Nominal Accounts. Ex : Rent a/c, Salaries a/c, interest a/c, commission a/c, Rates & Taxes a/c, Insurance Premium paid etc.,

Rules for Debiting and Crediting different types of Accounts

We have already learnt that the business concerns maintain three kinds of accounts. Now let us know the rules to Debit (Dr) and Credit (Cr) these accounts.

Personal Account : Debit the benefit receiver's a/c and credit the benefit giver's account. **Debit the receiver and credit the giver.**

> **Please know in**
> *Accounts **'Dr'** is used for Debit and **'Cr'** is used for Credit*

Real acounts : If asset comes in Debit to that asset account and if any asset goes out credit to that asset account. **Debit what comes in and credit what goes out.**

Nominal Accounts : Debit the account which incurrs loss or expenditure and Credit the account which receives any profit or income. **Debit all losses or expenses and Credit all profits or gains.**

Examples regarding the rules as mentioned above

1. Rajan started business with cash Rs. 80,000. The two accounts of this transaction are (a) Cash a/c and

> *The Accounts **brought** into start Business is called Capital. It is a Personal Account.*

(b) Capital a/c. cash a/c is real a/c. Cash a/c receives the benefit so. Cash a/c has to be debited. That means it has to be entered on debit side of cash account. The amt. brought to start business is capital.

Capital a/c is a personal a/c. Capital is the giver so. Capital account has to be credited. That means it has to be entered on the credit side of capital account.

2. Cash remitted to Bank Rs. 50,000. The two accounts of this transaction are Bank a/c and Cash a/c. Bank a/c is a personal a/c. It receives the benefit so Bank a/c has to be debited. That means one aspect of this transaction has to be entered on the debit side. Cash a/c is a real account. Cash goes out. The rule is credit what goes out and therfore cash account has to the credited, that means in cash account the second aspect of this transaction has to be entered on the credit side.

Ledger

Ledger is a record of all the accounts of the business concerns (Personal accounts, Real accounts and Nominal accounts) Ledger account is divided into two sides. On left hand side the Debit entries are recorded and on right hand side the Credit entries are recorded. The specimen form of Ledger is given below.

Format of Ledger is as follows.

Dr. ....Account Cr.							
Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount In rupees	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount In rupees
In this column the date of transaction is entered.	Name of the account to which the money is credited entered here.	The Folio (page) number of the journal is mentioned.	The Amount of transaction is entered here.	The date of transaction is entered here.	Name of the account to which the expenses are debited in is mentioned here.	The Folio (page) number of the journal is mentioned.	The Amount of transaction is entered here.

Transfer of Journal entries to Ledger.

Note: To record the particulars column of Debit side, to which

account, the credit aspect of the transaction is affected is entered and on the credit side to which account the debit aspect is affected is entered. Perfix 'To' in the debit side and 'By' in the credit side is added.

Ex. : To Raman's a/c - Debit side,

By cash a/c - Credit side.

Balancing of Ledger accounts:

After a particular period or as and when required the business concerns should know their financial position or stability. For this purpose the accounts that are maintained in ledger have to be balanced. Balancing of ledger is called striking the balance.

The procedure to balance the ledger is as follows:

- The totals of both sides of the account are noted.

- The total of higher side is shown at the bottom of the amounts on the same line in both sides. Leave some space in between the amounts and total.

- The difference between the higher side and lesser side is found out. This difference is called the balance of that account.

- It is shown in the lesser side in the space left. 'To balance c/f' or 'by balance c/f' is written in the particulars column. If the debit side is higher it is debit balance and if the credit side is higher it is the credit balance.

- This balance is carried forward for next period.

Note:

Goods account appears as goods purchases account and goods sales account. So also goods returns account as purchases returns account and sales returns account. These accounts are not balanced but taken as purchases a/c, sales a/c, purchases returns a/c, sales returns a/c and shown in trial balance.

As has already explained the amount received against sales and the amount paid for purchases, the value of goods returned against sales (returns inwards) against purchases (returns outwards) only are taken into account in the ledger. A list of all the balances of all ledger accounts is prepared. It is called "Trial balance". The totals both sides of Trial balance must be equal. Then only we can say the ledger entries are correct.

Know this:

- *In ledger for every account one page or more pages are alloted according to transactions.*

- *In J.F. column the page of the Journal entry where the ledger a/c., found is entered.*

Note: *When the 'Dr' side total and 'Cr' side total in trial balance is same. The transfer of entries are correct.*

Final Accounts

Trial Balance is prepared to ascertain the arithmetical accuracy of ledger accounts. After ascertaining the arithmetical accuracy of Ledger, Final accounts are prepared. Final accounts are also termed as Financial statements.

Final accounts generally consist of two statements.

1. Trading and profit and loss a/c.   2. Balance sheet.

Trading and profit and loss account may be divided into two accounts namely (a) Trading account (b) Profit and loss account.

They may be prepared separately, but general practice is that they are prepared to-gether. Trading account gives the result of buying and selling. It includes all the expenses incurred for buying and selling or for manufacturing goods. The result is Gross profit or Gross loss. Profit and Loss account contains Gross profit or Gross loss, brought down from trading account and also all the expenses or losses and all gains or profits which are of non-trading items. Balance sheet is a statement contains all Assets and Liabilities. The permanent assets

lose their value every year. It is called Depreciation. It is deducted from the asset and shown as a loss. The total debit and credit balances of personal accounts except capital account and Bank account are shown together. The total debit balances of personal accounts represents as 'Sundry Debtors' and total credit balances represents as 'Sundry Creditors'. In the trial balance bank balance is shown as cash at Bank and capital account is shown as Capital. The difference between assets & liabilities is called capital.

EXERCISES

1. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in the following sentences :**

    1. The book in which the daily business transactions are recorded is called _____.

    2. The transaction. "Paid salaries" comes under _____ kind of accounts.

    3. The Modern and scientific method of maintaining accounts is called _____ system of Book keeping.

    4. The difference between the debit and credit side of an account is called_____

    5. The two accounts of "commenced business with cash are" _____ and _____ .

    6. The profit earned by Trade is transferred to _____ account.

    7. "The permanent assets lose a portion of their value every year" it is called _____.

    8. The difference between Assets and Liabilities of a Trade is called _____.

II. Answer the following questions :

1. Which is the book of original entry in Accounting? Why is it called the book of original entry?

2. What are the types of Accounts? Give examples.

3. What is the need for accounting in business?

4. What is Double-entry system of book keeping?

5. Which are the final accounts? What is the result of Profit and loss account?

6. "There is no need to find out the balance of goods sold account and goods purchases account ?why ?

7. What is the result of depreciation of fixed assets?

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