



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Revised)

Part-I

9th

**NINTH STANDARD
(ENGLISH MEDIUM)**

Karnataka Textbook Society (R.)
100 Feet Ring Road,
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PREFACE

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

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

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

The new books are produced based on three fundamental approaches namely.

Constructive approach, Spiral Approach and Integrated approach

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

In Social science especially in standard 5 the first chapter deals with the historical, geographical, cultural and local study of the division in which learners live. Chapters on sociology, business studies and commerce are introduced in standard VIII as per the guidelines of NCF-2005. A lot of additional information is given through box items. Learners are encouraged to work towards construction of knowledge through assignments and projects. Learning load of memorizing dates has been reduced to the minimum. Life values have been integrated with content of each chapter.

The Textbook Society expresses grateful thanks to the chairpersons, writers, scrutinisers, artists, staff of DIETs and CTEs and the members of the Editorial Board and printers in helping the Text Book Society in producing these textbooks.

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Chairpersons' Note

A demand for the change of curriculum, syllabi and textbooks has been heard from parents at every interval of five years. The Government of Karnataka has accepted the demand favourably and revised its Curriculum (KCF 2007) and syllabi in all subjects. As a result of it textbooks are being prepared in various subjects and the result is this Social Science book for standard IX. It has been designed and prepared according to the changed situations in various curricular areas to enable the students to construct knowledge through activities. There are six subject areas namely, History, Political Science, Geography, Economics, Sociology and Business Studies.

The textbook has been prepared keeping in mind the changing situations in rural and urban scenario and at the same time providing opportunities for creativity among learners. A large number of activities and project works have been designed for the purpose. These are designed based on the fact that we live in a world of competition where acquiring knowledge has become the need of the day. The matter has been presented in a simple style and technical words have been glossed. That does not mean that we have succeeded fully in our endeavour though we have followed the basic principles enunciated in NCF 2005.

We express our grateful thanks to all those who gave us concrete suggestions at every stage of preparation of the book. We are grateful to the writers, the scrutiny committee members and translators.

We are especially grateful to the chief coordinator Prof. G S Mudambadithaya who has been striving hard in planning and bringing out textbooks of very high standard in all subjects. We express our sincere thanks to the Managing Director, Deputy Director and the coordinator of Social Science book. I also place on record my indebtedness to the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and other colleagues of the University of Tumakuru for their encouragement and guidance.

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About the Revision of Textbooks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HISTORY

CHAPTER - 1

CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM

In this chapter you learn :

- *Origin of Christianity and Islam*
- *Life and Teachings of Jesus Christ and Prophet Muhammad*
- *Contributions of Christianity and Islam*
- *Different Sects in Islam and Christianity*

Since ancient times, one can observe the birth and development of various religions in world history. Hinduism, Jainism and Zoroastrian religions were developed in various centuries of B.C.E and spread across the world. Though Christianity and Islam were established after First century C.E, they have become major world religions. They are known as Semitic religions (The people of Middle East are known as Semitic races). These two religions basically originated in Central Asia and spread to different parts of the world.

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity was established in the beginning of First century C.E in Nazareth province of Palestine. It was under the reign of Roman Empire. Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity. Before the arrival of Christianity, the Jews of Palestine had become slaves to superstitious practices. They were subjected to various hardships due to the misrule of Romans. In such a situation Jesus Christ was born and founded Christianity.

Life and Teachings of Jesus Christ

Many details of Jesus Christ's early life are unknown. Available sources suggest that he was born into a poor family of Joseph and Mary at Bethlehem village near Jerusalem. He did not get proper education. Despite this he acquired a lot of religious knowledge by his extraordinary power of intelligence and interpreted the holy book of Jews in a simple language.



Jesus Christ

At the age of thirty he came under the influence of John Baptist and was baptized by him. He enlightened the people in distress by divine teachings and made them psychologically strong. This made him very popular among the people and he was known as a messiah or the saviour of the people. Day by day, his service to the poor and kindness was known to all and he became very popular among all sections of the society. Gradually people considered him as a Godly man. The priestly class of Jews opposed this. They complained against Jesus Christ to the governor of Roman Empire Pontius Pilate, charging him of treason. After the trial he was taken to Golgotha on a Friday and crucified on the cross. Now, Christians observe this day as Good Friday.

Teachings: Jesus christ preached about God in simple terms travelling across Palestine region between his 30 years and 33 years of age. With these preachings, he laid the foundations for peace and compassion in human society. His preachings are:

1. God is one and he is the most merciful. He is the creator of entire creation.
2. Everyone should develop brotherhood feelings about others.
3. Loving the people who are in distress is equal to worshipping God.
4. One should serve others without expecting anything from them.
5. Serving people is equal to the worship of God.
6. If one repents for his mistakes God will forgive him.
7. Love your enemy. Do good to the people who try to harm you.

The spread of Christianity: When he was alive, Jesus Christ entrusted the responsibility of spreading his teachings and helping the people in distress to his twelve disciples. They are called as apostles. Most important among them was Saint Peter. He went to Rome and established a Church and sent missionaries all over the world to spread the gospel. Today, this Church has become the most important religious centre for the Catholics of the world.

In the beginning, the Roman Emperors did not disturb the promotion of Christianity. Thus it spread all over the Roman Empire very fast. But after the first century Roman emperors started persecuting the missionaries. Though many obstacles were created in spreading the word of Jesus, the preachers did not withdraw from it. The preachers of Christianity

continue their work unhindered. Later, in Fourth century Constantine accepted Christianity as the national religion in C.E 313. Since then, it got the support of the state and spread into Rome, Greece, Macedonia and Asia Minor. Conversions carried out by the Roman Church and missionaries are responsible for the expansion of Christianity. The holy book of Christianity is 'Bible'.

Contributions of Christianity

1. Christianity has taught the noble principles of peace and brotherhood to the world.
2. The educational centres established by Churches and Missionaries have played a significant role in the growth of education.
3. Christianity has introduced the Gothic style in architecture.
4. Missionaries have extended health services all over the world.
5. Women and weaker sections have been largely benefitted by the education. This has brought qualitative changes in the society. It is known as empowerment.

Sects in Christianity: Christianity, which was in the control of Roman Catholics till 16th century, branched off into various sects. Christianity slowly went beyond the reach of common people and principles of Jesus Christ. Churches were dominated by priests and landlords. People opposed such religious practices. In such a situation, Martin Luther started reformation movement in Germany. A new sect called 'Protestant' started. With this, two sects emerged in Christianity. They are known as 1) Catholics 2) Protestants.

Various nations of Europe established colonies in various parts of the world with the help of geographical discoveries. They slowly emerged as strong political forces. In order to ensure their continuation of authority, they also supported Christianity. These developments resulted in the growth of Christianity in India and various other countries of the world swiftly.

Do you know this :

Bible is the holy book of Christians. It has two sections 1) Old Testament 2) New Testament. It was originally written in Hebrew language. It was translated into English during the reign of King James I of England. First section deals with the details of religious beliefs of Jews. Second section deals with the life and teachings of Jesus. Bible is widely translated into many languages of the world.

ISLAM

Islam originated in Arabia. Arabia is a peninsula of West Asia. It is basically a desert which is not suitable for agriculture. Thus the Arabs migrated to fertile lands and settled in places where water was available. Such places were Mecca and Medina.

In the beginning Arabs worshipped many objects of nature like stones, trees and streams as Gods. Kaaba was considered to be one of the most important religious places.

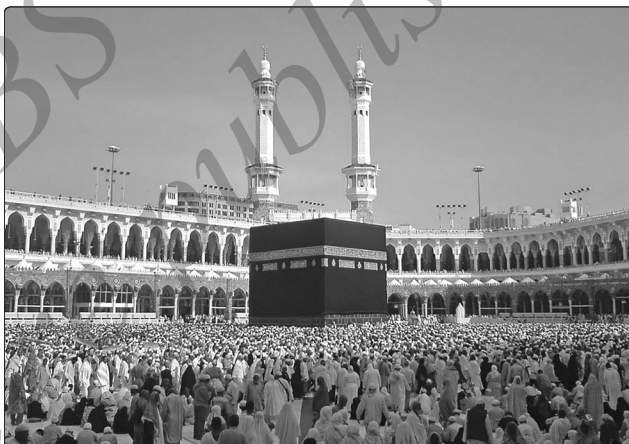
Do you know this :

Kaaba

This is a sacred place for Muslims present in Mecca. Muslims offer their prayers everyday facing towards Kaaba. The pilgrimage to this place is called as 'Haj' by them.

Life of Mohammad Paigambar

The Prophet Mohammad Paigambar was born in 570 C.E at Mecca His parents were Abdulla and Ameena. He lost his parents during his childhood and was brought up by his uncle. He was a shepherd in the beginning and later started visiting Mecca and Syria for business purposes. In Mecca he was introduced to a rich widow by name Khadijah and was employed by her. Later he married her. They had two sons and four daughters. When Mohammad travelled to different places for textile business, he came across the principles of Christian and Jewish(Jews) religions. He started meditating deeply for long hours on Mount Heera to find remedies for the social and cultural shortcomings of Arab people. After Paigambar achieved enlightenment, he was called as the messenger of the God by the people. Soon, his principles became very popular among people and many became his disciples. When he was in deep meditation he used to share his messages with his disciples. They were considered as the messages of the God by his followers. Such collection of messages were compiled and published later. This is known as the holy book of 'Quran'.



Mecca

Later, Paigambar started preaching his principles in Mecca. When Paigambar opposed polytheism strongly, the enraged people of Mecca conspired to murder him. He travelled from Mecca to Madina when he became aware of this in C.E 622. This incident is known as Hijra (the departure) and Muslims reckon this as Hijri era (Islamic lunar calendar is based on Hijra.)

The people of Madina welcomed him and followed his principles. After eight years there was a war between Mecca and Madina and the people of Madina defeated the people of Mecca. Paigambar came back to Mecca. The people of Mecca accepted his teachings. Finally they became the followers of the religion propagated by Paigambar. Gradually his principles spread all over the Arab region. Paigambar died in C.E 632.

Teachings of Islam

Islam means submission of oneself before the God and Muslim means the follower of God. The teachings of Islam are given below.

1. God is one. A simple prayer is enough to win the heart of the God.
2. One should lead an honest and principled life and should keep away from all the bad habits.
3. One should have respect for women and compassion for the poor and weak.

Rituals of Islam

Islam follows five important rituals.

1. **Kalima** – Belief only in Allah. Mohammad is his prophet.
2. **Namaz** - Prayer for Allah for five times a day.
3. **Roza** - Fasting in the month of Ramzan.
4. **Zakath** - Definite sum to be spared in the income to give to the poor.
5. **Haj** - Pilgrimage to Mecca once in lifetime.

Expansion of Islam

After the death of Mohammad Paigambar, the Khalifs took over the responsibility of promoting Islam. Khalifs are known as the successors of

Paigambar. With the sincere efforts of Khalifs, Islam spread from Spain to India within a century. The reasons for such a fast growth are:

1. Simplicity of Islam
2. Efforts of Khalifs to spread Islam.
3. Devotion of Muslims
4. Religious interest of Sultans.
5. Conducive political situation

Contributions of Islam

After accepting Islam, Arabs have been known for the following contributions.

1. Medicine for Measles and other diseases and books on medicine.
2. New inventions in Science and Mathematics
3. The spread of knowledge built by Medieval Arab and Persia in the field of Geography and Astronomy to other parts of the world.
4. Islam influenced the art and architecture. The features of Islamic architecture can be seen in the buildings built in Roman, Byzantine and Persian empires.

Sects in Islam

Like in other religions, many sects can be found in Islam. The most important among them are Shia and Sunni. The successors of Mohammad Paigambar are known as 'Khalifs'. They became the religious and political leaders of Islam after Paigambar. Aboobakar was the first Khalif.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The birth place of Jesus Christ is _____.

2. The place of Jesus' crucifixion is _____.
3. The birth place of Mohammad Paigamber is _____.
4. The holy book of Islam is _____.
5. The successors of Mohammad Paigambar are known as _____.

II. Discuss with your friends and write answers to the following questions.

1. Write a note on the life of Jesus Christ.
2. List out the teachings of Jesus Christ.
3. How did Christianity expand?
4. Write a note on the life of Mohammad Paigambar.
5. What is Hijra?
6. What are the teachings of Islam?

III. Activity

1. Collect information about religious rituals celebrated in Churches and Mosques in and around your community.
2. Understand the method of Christmas celebration among the Christians.
3. Understand how Ramzan is celebrated by Muslims.

IV. Project work

1. Write an essay on the expansion of Islam and Christianity with the help of your teacher.



CHAPTER - 2

MEDIEVAL INDIA AND POLITICAL TRANSITION

In this chapter you learn :

- *The Rajput Dynasties that ruled in North India*
- *The contributions of Rajput kings to Literature, Art and Architecture.*
- *The arrival of Turks; the impact of Mahammed Ghazni and Mohammed Ghori invasions.*
- *The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, their Administration and their contributions.*

The period between the second half of the twelfth century and the first half of thirteenth century, is recognised as the transitional period in Indian history. Transitional period indicates the preparedness of the society to enter from one era to another era. In this transitional period, the Indian society entered the medieval period from ancient period. The Turks broke the political system of small kingdoms. They also established an empire which had a strong centralised power structure. Monotheism was expounded in the field of religion due to the influence of Islam. All these developments indicate the beginning of medieval period in India. Before the study of the empire established by Turks, it is necessary to understand the multi state political system of pre-Turk period.

The rule of small kings is called as multi-state political system. The study of multi-state political system can be started with the study of Rajput dynasties that ruled the western and northern India from 9th Century to 13th century.

Rajput Dynasties

After the rule of Vardhanas of Sthanaveeneshwara, most of the western and the northern India was ruled by Gurjara Pratiharas, Chandelas of Bundelkhand, Garhwalas, Solankis, Paramars, and many other Rajput dynasties. By the end of twelfth century, Rajput Kings like Prithviraj Chauhan, Jayachandra Gharwal, Paramardideva Chandel were the powerful kings of northern India.

Gurjara Pratiharas: The Pratiharas have claimed in many of their inscriptions, that the Laxmana of Ramayana period, a Kshatriya of Suryavamsha, as the founding person of their family. But as per the available evidences, Nagabhatta is the founder of this dynasty. The Pratiharas ruled Sindh region by keeping Kanauj as their capital city. They fought back the frequent Arab attacks. Mihara Boja and Mahendrapala, the powerful rulers of this dynasty, had defeated the Pala's of Bengal and had extended their Pratihara kingdom till Bengal. An Arab traveller named Sulaiman had visited the court of Mihira Bhoja and has appreciated the kingdom as it had peace. Pratiharas rule declined during the rule Mahipala, who succeeded Mahendrapala.

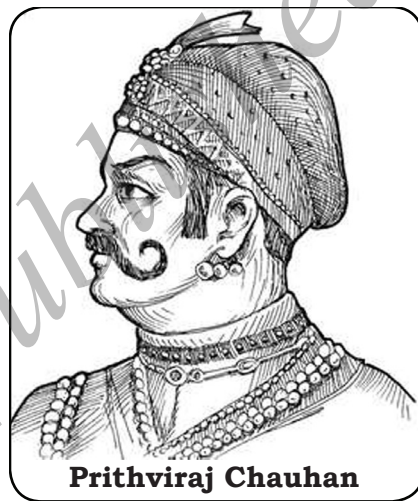
Garhwalas: Chandradeva, the founder of this dynasty, ruled the northern India keeping Varanasi as his capital city. Govinda Chandra is another important ruler of this dynasty. He extended his rule till Malwa and Magadha by defeating Palas. He also defeated the kings of Kalinga and Odissa. The rulers of Kashmir, Gujarath and Chola had cordial relationship with Govinda Chandra.

Paramaras: Paramaras came to prominence after the decline of Pratiharas. Upendra Krishnaraja, the feudatory king of Rashtrakutas, founded this dynasty. Dharanagar was their capital. Bhoja is the most popular king of Paramaras dynasty. He extended the Paramaras state by defeating Kalyani Chalkuyas, Gangas of Kalinga and Northern Konkans. Though Bhoja experienced ups and downs in political sphere, he remained undefeated in the area of literature. He himself was a poet. As the kings who came after him were weak, the Paramar dynasty declined.

Solankis: Moolaraja I is the founder of this dynasty. Though Bheema I is the most famous king of this dynasty, he could not protect the Somanatha Temple from Ghazani's invasion. After him, Moolaraja II and Veeradhawala were capable kings. Moolaraja II defeated Mohammed Ghazni near Mt Abu. During the rule of this dynasty, the famous Jain scholar Hemachandra compiled a Prakruth dictionary 'Deshimala'. Ullaf khan and Nusrath Khan, the military generals of Allauddin Khilji defeated Karnadeva and made the kingdom of Solankis a part of Delhi Sultanate.

Chandelas: Dhangha is the most famous king of Chandelas who prospered in Bundelkhand. In the beginning, Chandelas were the feudatory kings of Pratiharas. After the decline of Parmaras, Dhanga declared himself independent. He took hold of the eastern part of Parmaras kingdom, and extended his kingdom by defeating Pala and Aadras. Dhanga who had the title 'Maharajadhiraja' (King of Kings) extended military assistance to Hindu Shahi king Jayapala to fight back attacking Turks. Finally, due to the infighting and lack of unity among Rajputs, Khilji Sultans conquered this kingdom.

Chauhans: The Chauhan Dynasty is the most prominent among the Rajputs. The root of this dynasty is visible during 7th century. The dynasty started its rule in the Ajmer region of Rajasthan. The rulers of this dynasty; Ajaya Raja, Vigraharaja IV and Prithviraja III, made Chauhans the prominent rulers of the western India during 12th century. Prithviraj Chauhan, known for his bravery, defeated the Chandelas of Bundhelkhand gaining Maheba and Kalinjer. Prithviraj



Prithviraj Chauhan

Chauhan defeated Mohammed Ghori at Terrain. Ghori wanted to extend his Ghor kingdom towards Sindh region. Mohammed Ghori, who was severely wounded in this battle, led another attack towards Delhi in the following year. He defeated Prithviraj Chauhan at Terrain the very place of previous battle. Prithviraj is an embodiment of Rajput valour and bravery.

The contributions of Rajputs

The Rajputs, who ruled during the last part of ancient and the early part of medieval period, encouraged the art, culture and religion liberally. Rajput kings themselves were scholars. Kings like Bhoja, Munja have written various literary works. King Munja had poets Padmagupta and Halayudha in his court. King Bhoja had extended his royal patronage to the Jain scholars; Shanthisena, Prabhachandra Suri, and Ghanapala during his rule. The Poetic

works like Jayadeva's 'Geethagovinda', Bharavi's 'Keerathanarjuneeya', Bhartruhari's 'Ravana Vadha', Mahendrapala's 'Kavya Meemamse' were written during the rule of Rajputs. Dramas like Rajashekara's 'Bala Ramayana' and 'Karpuramanjari'; Bhavabhuti's 'Mahaveeracharitha' and 'Uthararamacharita'; and historical works like Kalhana's 'Raja Tharangini'; Jayanika's 'Prithiviraja Vijaya' and Hemachandra's 'Kumarapla Charitha' are the important works. 'Prithiviraja Raso' by Chand Bardahi and 'Bhoja Prabandha' by Balalla are the noted biographies of Rajput rulers. Gujarathi, Rajastani and Hindi languages developed during this period. The educational institutions of Nalanda, Kashi, Vikramashila, Ujjaini received support from Rajputs.

The Rajput kings constructed spacious forts in Chithod, Mandu, Ranathambor, Jodhpur and Gwalior of Northern India. They built palaces in Jaipur, Gwalior, and Udaypur. Dilawar temple, Vimala temple and Luna Vasai temples were built on Mt Abu. All these are beautiful and known for the artistic architecture. The Chandelas built Khandaraya's temple in Khajuraho. Shiva and Vishnu temples were more in number among the temples built during their reign.



Mount Abu basadi

They also encouraged painting. The painting style of this period is classified as 'Rajastani painting style' and 'Phahari painting style'. Rajastani painting style can be seen in Mewar, Bukainer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Buni. Phahari painting style can be seen in Khasoli, Jammu and Gharwal. Like this Rajputs have a special place in the history of India.

The arrival of Turks

By defeating the small kingdoms of Rajput kings, Turks built their empire in the subsequent years. The establishment of Turks' rule, whose religion was Islam, was not completely unexpected. Arabs had made failed attempts to capture Sindh regions from the beginning of 8th century. Still,

Sindh region was always under the constant threat of Turks' attack. Turks belong to a nomadic tribe of Mangolia, a part of central Asia, who had accepted Islam. Alaptigin, who belonged to this tribe, established his independent state in 963 C.E. in 'Ghazni' region of Afghanistan. The battles between Turks and Rajputs started from his period.

Mohammed Ghazni

Ghazni ascended throne after Alaptigin in 999 C.E. Mohammed Ghazni invaded India seventeen times. The famous Somanatha Temple and the temples of Saurashtara were destroyed during his invasions. Though, all the Rajput kingdoms of the western India were battered by these invasions, they failed to face Turks with unity. Mohammed succeeded in his invasions due to the political and military weaknesses of Rajputs. Mohammed invaded seventeen times and carried away enormous amount of golden ornaments and wealth to Ghazni. Though he did not build empire in India, his invasions showed the way to future Turk invasions into India. Similarly, the valour of Rajputs, who had become weak with internal rivalries, also got displayed.

Mohammed Ghori

A Turk dynasty of Shansbhani of Ghor region of Afganistan came to prominence and ended the rule of Ghazni dynasty. Ghiyasuddin Mohammed Ghor of this dynasty ascended the throne. He sent his younger brother Mujaheedin Mohammed to establish Turk rule in India. He is called as Mohammed Ghori by the historians. He started his first invasion by besieging Multan. He wanted to recapture the places of Sindh that were under the rule of Mohammed Ghazni. He invaded Anilwada of Gujarath and got defeated there. This defeat made Mohammed to change his plan and he attacked Peshwar and conquered it. Then, Khusro Mallik of Lahore surrendered. By keeping Lahore as his centre, Mohammed attacked the plains of India. This attack was naturally resisted by the ruler of Delhi, Prithivraj Chouhan III. He defeated Mohammed at Terrain in 1191 C.E.

Mohammed returned to Ghor and again faced Prithivraj Chouhan III at Terrain in 1192 C.E. This time he had made a lot of preparations. In this battle, the archers of Turks succeeded. The quicker cavalry of Turks dispersed the Rajput army with slow moving elephants. Govindrao and Bhola who were instrumental in the Rajput victory during first Terrian battle were killed. Prithiv Raj Chouhan was imprisoned. Prithvi Raj continued to rule for a while after his surrender. Mohammed appointed his slaves to take care of the areas won by him in India. He got murdered on his way back to Ghori.

Political Implications

The victory of Ghoris had many major political implications. The political system consisting of small kingdoms vanished. A centralised rule of Sultan who had immense power at Delhi came into existence. As a result, the entire northern India came under one rule after Harsha.

The system of administration was different from Rajputs. The Sultan had the absolute power of either appointing or dismissing all officials. The military administration was also clearly unlike the previous one. Soldiers were appointed directly by the Sultans. Soldiers remained loyal directly to the Sultan himself. With the establishment of the rule of Sultans, India got reconnected with the outer world, which had remained cut off from 8th century onwards.

DELHI SULTANS

With the departure of Mohammed, his slaves started strengthening their rule in the areas conquered by the Turks. Qutubuddin Aibak, a slave who was very close to Mohammed and enjoyed his confidence, made Delhi, the erstwhile capital of Chouhans, as his centre of administration. The other military generals of Turks who had remained in India accepted Qutubuddin Aibak as their Sultan. Qutubuddin Aibak became the founder of Ghulam (slave) dynasty. The rule of Turk which started by Aibak was continued by Khilji, Tughalaq, Syed and Lodhi dynasties till the arrival of Moghuls.

GHULAM DYNASTY

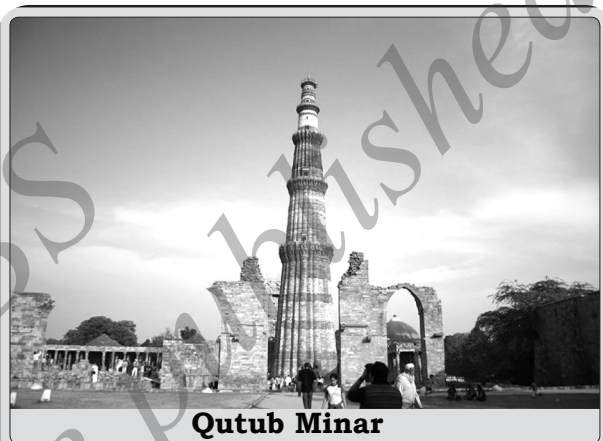
All the people, who succeeded Mohammed Ghori in all the places conquered by him in India, were his slaves. Qutubuddin Aibak who established Turks rule in Delhi was also a slave. His successors were also slaves. Hence, their rule is termed as Ghulam dynasty rule. Apart from Aibak, Iltamush, Razia Sultana and Bulban are important in the Gulam Dynasty.

Qutubuddin Aibak

He laid the strong foundation for the rule of Delhi Sultans. Qutubuddin belonged to a family of Afghanistan Turks and was sold to a Khaji of Nishapur as slave by his guardians. Aibak received education in Arabic and Persian languages, and was also trained in archery, horse riding and soldiering. Mohammed Ghori who was the governor of Ghazni purchased him as his slave. Aibak attracted the attention of Mohammed Ghori by his bravery. He became the

overseer of attacks on India after the second battle of Terrain. He became the successor of Northern India during the period of Mohammed Ghori. He ruled independently after the death of Ghori.

Aibak built the Quwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. He also started building Qutub Minar there itself. Scholars like Nizami and Pakh-e-Muddabbeer were in his court. A work named 'Tajul Masir' provides information on Aibak.



Qutub Minar

Do you know this?

Qutub Minar is the tallest tower in India. It is located in Delhi. The construction was started by Qutubuddin Aibak and completed by Iltamush. It is 225 ft. in height with delicate carvings. There are 5 floors in the building with steps leading to them.

Iltamush

He belonged to 'Ilbari' family and was a slave to Qutubuddin. He was the administrator of Gwalior and became the successor of Aibak.

Ghazni's king Tajuddin Yeldej and Sindh's Nasiruddin Kabacha could not tolerate the ascendance of Iltamush as the Sultan, revolted against him. Iltamush defeated them and then conquered Ranathambore, Mandora, Gwalior, Bhilsa, Ajmer, Benares, and Kanauj. Mongolians invaded India for the first time under the leadership of Chengiz Khan. Iltamush made them to retreat successfully. These achievements of Iltamush made the Khalif of Bagdad to issue a letter 'Bestowing Administrative Power' to him.

Iltamush divided his kingdom into Iktas (provinces) and appointed Iktadhars (provincial officers) to run administration. He appointed a group of forty sardars to advise him in administrative issues. The Prime Minister and Judges used to advise him. Iltamush brought gold and silver coins into circulation. He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which Qutubuddin had started to build during his time.

Razia Sultana

As Iltamush's son Rukubuddin Feroz was incompetent, his daughter Razia Begum became his successor. She was the first woman to ascend throne of Delhi Sultanate. She earned the title of 'Sultana' and participated in battles dressing as a man. She established her rule from Sindh to Bengal. The provincial officials, who were unable to tolerate her rule, revolted and killed her.

Ghiyas Uddin Balban

Balban was a slave of Iltamush and had been part of Turkish Slaves' group due to his loyalty, intelligence, and good qualities. During the regime of Razia Sultana, he was appointed to the post of 'Amir-e-Shikar'. The Turkish Sardars supported him during the political unrest that emerged after the death of Razia Sultana. Balban became the Sultan of Delhi.

After becoming the Sultan, Balban controlled the misrule of disobedient Turkish Sardars. He destroyed the Turkish Sardars evil group. He thwarted the Mongolian attack and ensured peace and order in his kingdom. He implemented various etiquettes and initiated various traditions in his court. He wore Persian style dresses. He declared himself as the representative of the God and enforced absolute monarchy. He rebuilt his army with the support of able military generals. In order to repel Mongolians attack he built forts along the border of north western India. The efficient administrator Balbuddin was succeeded by Qaiqubad. He was murdered by his own wazir (minister). With this, the slave dynasty ended.

KHILJI DYNASTY (1290 – 1320 C.E)

Jalaluddin established the Khilji Dynasty. He was a man of mercy and soft spoken. As a result his sardars (lieutenants) became strong and plotted to kill him. Later, Allauddin killed him and became the Sultan of Delhi.

Allauddin Khilji

He grew up under the protection of Jalaluddin during his childhood days. He was a good warrior and served as the governor and also as the military general. As the military general, he invaded Malwa, Billwa and Devagiri and plundered a lot of wealth. He killed his guide and mentor Jalaluddin. Thus, by treading the path of murder and plunder, Allauddin became the Sultan of Delhi.

Alluddin thwarted the attack of Mongolians. He defeated the Rajput king Karnadeva II of Vaghela dynasty, Hameeradeva of Ranathambore and Bheem Singh of Chittor. Apart from this, he conquered Malwa, Jalore, Bundhi, Mandore and Tonk.

The honour of successful completion of southern Indian invasion goes to his general Malik Kafur. During his time, he invaded Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra and Madurai and became responsible for their destruction. He did not integrate the conquered states into his state, but simply plundered them. After him, his third son Qutubuddin Mubarak ruled for four years and was murdered by his soldier Khusro. Later, Ghazi Malik (Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq) murdered Khusro and established Tughlaq dynasty.

Administrative Reforms

Allauddin Khilji implemented various reforms in the administration. He abolished religious endowments, Inams (gift) lands and subsidy. An efficient intelligence network was established by him. He prohibited alcohol, drugs and dice game. He banned association formation among his Sardars (lieutenants), their socialisation with general public and marriage among elite class of people. During his time, the farmers with minor landholdings and also the big landlords had to pay taxes. He appointed revenue officials to collect the fixed taxes from the farmers.

Military Reforms : The task of recruiting, training of soldiers and the supply of arms and horses were entrusted to the Defence minister. The salary of the soldier was dispersed on the last day of the month in the form of cash. The individual records of soldiers were created based on their physical features. A system of records named as 'Huliya' was brought into effect for this purpose. The process of stamping the horses called as 'Dhag' came into effect. If any soldier had any grouses with his salary or entitlements, he could have directly complained to the Sultan himself.

Do you know this?

*Do-ab : The land between two rivers is called Do-ab.
Ex. Ganga-Yamuna Doab.*

Market Reforms: The reforms in the market that were implemented by Allauddin Khilji have ensured him a special place in the history. He created a system wherein the common people had access to pulses, cereals, cooking oil, sugar, salt and fuel at fair prices. Similarly he established markets to sell horses and slaves. He appointed higher officials named 'Sahaan-e-mandi' to regulate the markets. Severe punishments were accorded to cheaters.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 - 1399 C.E)

Tughlaq dynasty was founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. Ghiyasuddin maintained peace and order in Delhi by implementing liberal administrative policies. He strengthened the border to prevent Mongol invasions. He built irrigation canals for the benefit of the farmers and lowered the taxes. He established the postal system consisting of horsemen and runners. He built Tughlaqabad fort near Delhi. He conquered Madurai and Warangal and maintained law and order in Gujarath and Bengal. The other important rulers of this dynasty are Mohammed bin Tughlaq and Firoze Tughlaq.

Mohammed bin Tughlaq

He was a scholar of Persian and Arabic languages. He was an expert in mathematics, physics, medicine, Persian poetry, astronomy and other subjects. Though he was a man of knowledge, he had a few abnormalities in his personality. He was thinking ahead of his time, often centuries ahead. But, his officials neither had the integrity nor the maturity to implement his plans.

Administrative Reforms

Revenue Reforms: An official record that had all the details of lands of the empire was implemented by him. He established department of agriculture. The uncultivated lands were made cultivable. Various schemes were implemented to provide financial assistance to the farmers. But, the farmers of Do-ab had to pay higher land taxes during his time.

Do you know this?

Taxes:

1. *Kharaj* - land tax on non Muslims
2. *Ushra* - Agricultural tax on Muslims
3. *Zakhat* - Property tax on Muslim subjects
4. *Jaziya* - Religious tax on Hindus

Shifting of his Capital: Mohammed bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri in central India. There are two main reasons behind this move: to establish the capital city at the centre of the vast empire, and to protect the capital city from foreign invasions. Though the plan was good, proper precautions were not taken to implement this. As a result, innumerable common people suffered severely.

Experiment of Symbolic Coins: The value of the currency was made adjusted to value of gold and silver coins in circulation of his time. He brought gold coin named 'Dinar' and silver coin named 'Adli' into circulation. The coins were aesthetically designed. After few years, the copper and brass coins were also brought into circulation symbolically.

Then, minting coins was not vested with the government alone. Families who had traditional rights to mint coins were also there. The coins were minted more than the required number without the permission of the Sultan. This resulted in chaos. The state treasury became empty due to costly administrative experiments, severe drought, the shifting of the capital city, the process of relocating the capital back, and other measures.

Deccan Policy: Mohammed bin Tughlaq implemented his administration in the areas conquered by him in Deccan. He had conquered Warangal, the capital of Kakatiyas. He also destroyed the Dwarasamudra, the capital city of Hoysalas. Madurai of the South India was conquered and Jalaluddin Hassansha was named as the governor. Mohammed bin Tughlaq was the first Delhi Sultan to establish vast empire in India. Mohammed bin Tughlaq organised a big army. There were twenty seven rebellions in south India during his last eleven years of rule. These rebellions led to the rise of Vijayanagara and Bhamani kingdoms.

Later Tughlaqs: Firoze Shah Tughlaq who ascended the throne after Mohammed bin Tughlaq implemented numerous people friendly programmes. He waived off Takkavi loans for the benefit of his subjects. He paid compensation to the victims of Mohammed -bin -Tughlaq's invasions. The private mines used to be taxed and also taxes were collected for providing irrigation facilities. He abolished around twenty different taxes along with these two.

He built many cities, Mosques, madrassas, dams, and irrigation canals. Jonpur, Fatehbad, Hissar, Firozpur, Firozedabaad were the few important cities built by him. Jonpur was a famous learning centre then. Dharmshalas were built for the benefit of travellers.

THE SAYYED DYNASTY (1414 - 1451 C.E)

Khijarkhan Sayyed, the governor of Multan, founded this dynasty by conquering Delhi. He established his rule in Do-ab, Bian and Gwalior. He also suppressed many rebellions and established law and order ensuring peace. Mohammed Shah, Allauddin, and Alam Shah were the prominent rulers of this dynasty. Bahulal Lodhi defeated Alam Shah and brought an end to the rule of Sayyed dynasty.

LODHI DYNASTY (1451 - 1526 C.E)

This is the last sultanate dynasty of Delhi. Bahulal Lodhi, Sikander Lodhi and Ibrahim Lodhi were the sultans of this dynasty. Sikander Lodhi conquered Bihar, Bengal, Dholpur and Chanderi. He established peace and order in Delhi.

Ibrahim Lodhi, the successor of Sikander Lodhi was incompetent. Afghans were invited to invade India by the governors Alam Khan and Daulth Khan. Thus, Babar invaded India. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 C.E and established the Moghul rule in India.

The Contributions of Delhi Sultans

Administrative System: Most of the Delhi Sultans were dictatorial rulers. They were also the commanders of the army and chief justices too. The administration was in accordance to Quran. Sardars, Ameers and Ulemas had considerable influence over the administration. The central government had departments like Defence, Foreign Affairs, Postal, Charity and Endowment for effective administration. These departments were headed by ministers and officials. The kingdom was divided into many provinces. These administrative divisions were headed by Shikdhar, Amin and Chowkidhars. The collection of revenue, maintenance of law and order, providing education facilities and ensuring cleanliness were the main roles of these officials.

Kharaj (land tax), Zakaht, Ushru, Khums (tax on the wealth plundered during battles), Jaziya, tax on property without heirs, import duty, house tax were the main source of income during Sultan's rule. There were officials for the collection of taxes. Qazis aided the Sultan in dispensing justice in provinces and towns.

Social System: During the rule of Sultans, the Muslim and the Hindu communities had their traditional customs and faiths. The Hindu Bhakti saints and the Sufi saints of Muslim communities ushered in social changes into the old social system. In the beginning of Sultan's rule, only Turk Sardars were appointed to the higher administrative positions. Later on their influence waned. During the reign of Khilji and Tughlaq local people who had converted into Islam had more opportunities. Particularly, the educated of the serving communities and Hindus got higher postings. Hence, the ruling class of this time got introduced into the Indian way of dressing, beverages, food and music and cultural aspects also. Hindus were appointed as associate officers and clerks in revenue department.

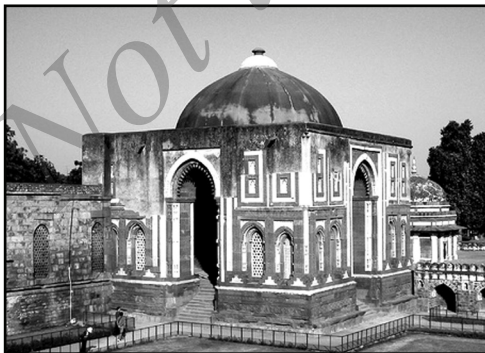
Slavery was in practice. War prisoners were named as slave. There were many women slaves in palace. The status of women was not healthy. Purdah system and child marriage were in practice. Women from higher social classes participated in fine arts. The rural women participated in agriculture and house hold activities.

Economic Situation: The Sultans brought in major changes in the areas of agriculture. The old system of tax fixation and revenue collection was changed. The mandatory payment of tax by both the rich farmer and the poor farmer was the main feature of the revenue policy adopted during the rule of Sultans.

The transport and communication were improved. Roads were built all across from Gujarath to Bengal. The foreign merchants visited all the small and big markets of medieval India and some settled here also. This provided a lot of impetus to craftsmen. The Indian artecrafts entered the European markets. The Sultans and the prominent businessmen were running factories of Gold and Silver ornaments and silk looms.

Literature: Many foreign authors and historians were under the royal patronage of Sultans. Their writings are in Persian and Arabic languages. A famous scholar named Alberuni was in the court of Mohammed Ghori. He was a philosopher, mathematician and also a writer. He wrote a book 'Kitabh-Ul-Hind' on the social, political, economic and religious aspects of India. Hassan Nijami wrote 'Tajul Masir'. Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote 'Tabakhal-e-nasiri'. Amir Khusru wrote six books and provided details about Hindu and Muslim culture. He is called as the 'Indian Parrot'. Zaiuddin Barani wrote 'Tariq-e-Frizeshani' and Firoze Tughlaq wrote 'Futuhath-e-Firozeshahi'.

Art and Architecture: The Delhi Sultans introduced a new style of architecture known as 'Indo-Islamic' architecture. Arches, domes and minarets are the main features of this style. The Delhi Sultans built forts, Mosques, palaces, public buildings, madrasas and Dharmashalas. Qutub minar, Quvat-Ul-Islam mosque, Allai Dharavaja, Juwait Khana mosque are the few examples of Indo-Islamic style.



Alai Darwaza



Khuwat-ul-Islam

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The founder of Gurjara Pratihara dynasty is _____ .
2. Prithivraj Chouhan defeated _____ in the first battle of Terrain.
3. The prominent Commander of Mohammed Ghori was _____ .
4. The first woman to rule among the Delhi Sultans was _____ .
5. The famous Sultan of Khilji Dynasty was _____ .
6. The capital city was shifted from Delhi to _____ during the rule of Thuglaq.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the contributions of Rajput kings to the field of literature.
2. Explain the administration system of Iltamush briefly.
3. What were the administrative reforms implemented by Allauddin Khilji?
4. What were the administrative reforms implemented by Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq.
5. What were the contributions of Delhi Sultans to art and architecture? Give examples.

III. Activities

1. Locate the Rajput Kingdoms in a map of India.
2. Locate the places won by Delhi Sultans in a map of India.

IV. Project Work

1. Prepare an album of pictures and information on the monuments of Delhi Sultans under the guidance of your teacher.



RELIGIOUS PROMOTERS AND SOCIAL REFORMERS

In this chapter you learn :

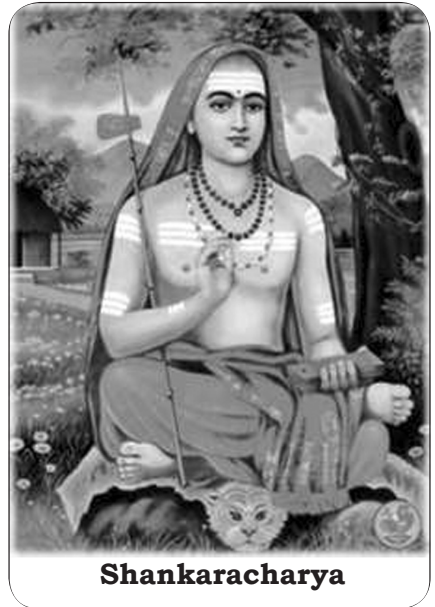
- *India's religious reformers and their philosophy and teachings.*
- *The life and teachings of Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya, Ramanujacharya and Basaveshwara.*
- *The principles of Dwaita, Adwaita and Vishistadwaita.*

The period between 8th century and 13th century is very important in the socio cultural history of India. During the same period, Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya and Ramanujacharya, who are the founders of three vedic religions, were living in India. Dwaita, Adwaita, and Vishishtadwaita; the three major philosophies also came into existence. Basaveshwara of Kalyana declared social revolution against caste and gender based discrimination. In order to achieve this ideal situations, the three Acharyas and Basaveshwara preached all the people to surrender to the God, irrespective of caste, creed and richness. They revived the society through Bhakthi Marga.

SHANKARACHARYA - ADWAITA

Shankaracharya was born in the village Kaladi in Kerala in a Namboodari Brahmin family. His father was Shivaguru and mother, Aryamba. Shankara was very intelligent. At the age of seven, he had mastered all the scriptures. He learnt Vedas and the Puranas from his teacher, Govinda Bhagavatpada.

Shankaracharya studied the Upanishads and Brahmasutras in depth and propagated the Adwaita philosophy. According to this, Brahma is the absolute truth, the rest of the world is false. The soul is one with Brahma, and life is not separate from Brahma.



Shankaracharya

The world is maya, an illusion; Brahma is the absolute truth. People are ignorant; they are not aware of the illusionary nature of the world. They are also not aware that Brahma is the only Truth. Hence we should go on the path of knowledge, and realize the nature of the world. Ultimately, we should merge our 'atma' (soul) with the absolute truth, Brahma. Only then we can attain moksha (liberation). In this manner, Shankaracharya taught the path of knowledge.

The human soul has no separate existence and he expressed this fact in the phrase 'Aham Brahmasmi'. He declared that Brahma is Truth. It has no qualities, no features and no shape (nirguna, nirakara, nirvikara).

The works of Shankaracharya: Shankarabhasya, Anandalahari, Soundaryalahari, Shivanandalahari, Viveka choodamani, Prabudda sudhakara and Dakshinamurthy stotra. His hymn "Bhajagovindam" is world famous.

Shankaracharya travelled from Kanyakumari to Kashmir on foot and propagated his Adwaitha philosophy. In order to spread the message of his philosophy, he established peethas (institutions) in all the four directions. Shankaracharya gave Indian thinking a new direction and inspiration.

The peethas established by Shankaracharya :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Badari - Jyotir peetha | 2. Dwaraka - Kalika peetha |
| 3. Puri - Govardhan peetha | 4. Sringeri - Sharada peetha |
| 5. Kanchi - Kamakoti peetha | |

RAMANUJACHARYA - VISHISTADWAITA

Ramanujacharya was born in Sriperambudur near Chennai. Keshava Somayaji was his father and Kanthimathi was his mother. He studied Veda and Upanishads at Yadavaprakash in kanchi, the famous learning centre in South India. Then, he went to Srirangam and became head of a mutt. The Chola ruler who was shaivite started pestering Ramanujacharya. He was invited by Bittideva, the Hoysala King of Karnataka. It is said that later Bittideva accepted Vaishnava tradition and became Vishnuvardhana. Ramanuja went to Melukote and built Cheluva narayana temple.



Ramanujacharya

Ramanujacharya had keen interest to show the path of salvation to the common people. His philosophy is called as 'Vishistadwaitha'. According to this philosophy Jeeva (life) and Prakruthi (Nature) are under the control of Bramha. Both Atma and Paramathma cannot become one simultaneously. He said that world is the expressed manifestation of Bramha and world is a reality. In order to achieve Mukthi (salvation) Bhakti and Prapathi (complete surrenderance to god) are important. Ramanuja charya criticised 'Caste system' and preached his teachings to all. He taught them to stay away from desires and surrender themselves to the will of God with complete devotion. Like this he advocated Bhakti path for Moksha.

Ramanujacharya studied many religious texts and wrote many books like: 'Vendanta Sangraha, Vedanthasara, Vedanta Deepika, Sribhasya'. He has given importance and prominence to Bhakthi path in his important book 'Geetha bashya'.

Saint Ramananda and Rayidasa of North India were greatly influenced by Ramanuja charay's philosophy. Similarly the Araveedu and Tuluva dyansties of Vijayanagara Kingdom were the followers of this philosophy.

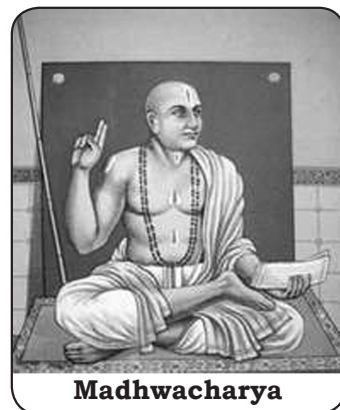
Do you know this?

Famous mutts of Srivaishnavism in South India :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Yatiraja mutt | - Melukote and Sriperumbadur |
| 2. Parakala (Brahmatantra) mutt | - Mysuru |
| 3. Ahobala mutt | - Ahobala (Guntur, Andhra Pradesh) |
| 4. Aandavan mutt | - Srirangam |
| 5. Vamaimalai mutt | - Suchindram |

MADHWACHARYA - DWAITA

Madhwacharya was born in Pajaka village near Udipi in Karnataka. His father was Madhwagehabhatta and mother Vedavati. Lord Vishnu was their family deity. It is said that at a very tender age, he displayed abundant knowledge. He had his education in Vedas and Upanishads from Achyutapreksha. The same teacher later inducted Madhwacharya into sanyasa. While studying under his guru,



Madhwacharya

Madhwacharya independently gained great knowledge about the religious scriptures and defeated his guru in a debate. He advocated 'Dwaitha' philosophy. Dwaitha means two. According to this philosophy, the human soul and the Divine soul are separate.

In order to propagate his philosophy, Madhwacharya took to pilgrimage to various places and participated in debates. He brought Lord Krishna's idol which was hidden in a muddy hillock called Gopichandana and installed it in Udupi. Further, to enable regular worship of Lord Krishna, he established eight mutts called the Ashthamaths.

Do you know this?

Ashtha mutts: Palimaru, Adamaru, Krishnapura, Puttige, Shirur, Sode, Kaniyoor and Pejawar mutts.

According to Madhwacharya, the world is not maya or illusion. It is as true as Paramatma or the Divine Soul. Between these, the Divine soul is independent and the rest of the world is illusionary. The Divine soul and the human soul have a Lord and Servant relationship. Lord Vishnu or Narayana alone is supreme. Worship of Lord Vishnu can elevate the human soul and thus enable it to attain moksha.

Works of Madhwacharya: Geetabhasya, Geethatparya nirnaya, Mahabharata tatparya nirnaya, Vishnutatparya nirnaya, Bhagawata tatparya nirnaya, Mayavadakhandana etc. Later the philosophy of Madhwacharya was popularised by Padmanabha Theertha, Narahari theertha, Vijayendra theertha and Vaadiraja theertha and others.

BASAVESHWARA

Basaveshwara is the most prominent social reformer of medieval Karnataka. Basaveshwara and his disciples advocated Veerashaiva philosophy which was based on simple human values. They rejected the numerous rituals deeply rooted in the Vedic religion. Basaveshwara was the son of Madarasa and Madalambike of Bagewadi of present Vijayapura. Basaveshwara was a strong opponent of caste system and he threw away the 'Sacred thread' after his Upanayana (the thread ceremony), and went to Kudalasangama. He took linga deekshe from a shaiva Guru and started practising meditation.



Basaveshwara

Though Basaveshwara became the treasury head of Kalachuri Bijjala King, he remained unmoved by money, status and power. He dedicated himself to the removal of social evils from the society. He remain committed to the revival of social centric religion. Basavanna started this socio-religious movement from Mangalakeda. Shivasharana should never discriminate anyone on the basis of caste and he also said that purity of Atma is the only way to attain Mukthi (salvation). He also advocated 'self Reliance and insisted one should earn one's living'. He also declared no profession is more important or less important. He nurtured the culture of 'Work is workship' through his physical labour philosophy. By declaring "Body as the temple", Basaveshwara tried to implement work is workship philosophy in life. These thinkings are still the guiding lights of the present society.

Basavanna started a Sharana spiritual centre called "Anubhava Mantapa" at Basava kalyana of present Bidar. Here all Sharanas including Basaveshwara and others engaged in meaningful discussions on various socio cultural issues like gender discrimination and caste system.

Do you know this ?

In one of his vachanas, Basavanna reiterates the fact that every individual, irrespective of his social or economic status, caste or gender, is eligible for the God's kindness and moksha. Realising the God is not impossible for anyone since Shiva resides in us.

Similarly they were also discussing the short comings of religions and were suggesting remedies to these issues. Spiritual discussions were also held regularly. They were inisting that one should remain transparent in his life. His external behaviour and internal thinking should remain clean. This transparent state of life is the 'ultimate truth' they declared. All these thought gained poetic expressions in their 'Vachanas', the simple poetic compositions. The Vachanas written in simple Kannada could reach the common people and created a social movement This movement remained pro people movement due to its simple Kannada.

All humans are equal. No one is untouchable by birth. Only the profane thoughts and behaviour makes one an untouchable, declared the Vachanas. Through Vachanas, the vachanakaras tried to identify the problems inherent in the society of their times. People from all walks of life look part in this vachana movement. Allamma prabhu, Akkamahadevi, Siddarama, Molige Maraiah, Ambigara chawodaiah, Madivala Machaiah, Madara chennaiah, Haralaiah, Kinnari Bommaiah and many others, were the important Vachanakaras. Many Vachanakaras along with Basaveshwara who had kept formation of equal society as their goal, have enriched and contributed a lot to society, culture and literature.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Shankara was born at _____ in Kerala.
2. “The world is an illusion, Brahma alone is the Truth”. This statement was declared by _____.
3. Proponent of Dwaita philosophy is _____.

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

1. Explain the Advaita philosophy.
2. Which is the philosophy advocated by Ramanujacharya? What is their sect called?
3. Explain the philosophy advocated by Ramanujacharya.
4. What are the teachings of Madhwacharya?
5. Write a note on the ‘Work is Worship’ philosophy of Basaveshwara.
6. Who established Anubhava Mantapa? What were its objectives?
7. Name the books written by Shankaracharya.

III. Activities :

1. Collect all types of vachanas, sing and interpret them.
2. Collect pictures of vachanakaras like Basaveshwara.
3. Conduct Vachana Singing competition.

IV. Project Work :

1. With the help of your teacher, write an essay on Dwaita and Advaita philosophy.
2. Invite the local vachana singers and have them sing and explain various vachanas.



CHAPTER - 4

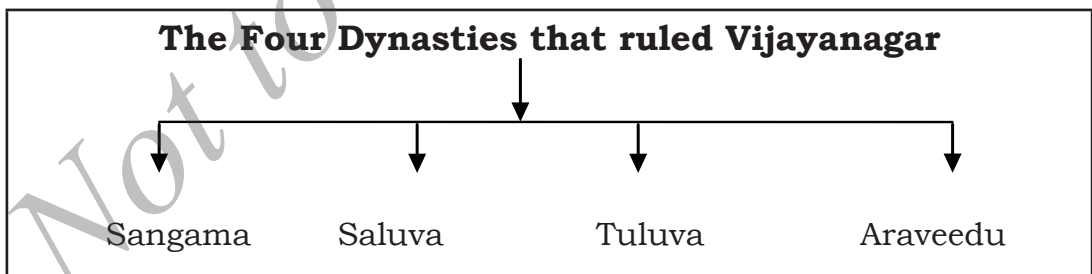
VIJAYANAGARA AND BAHAMANI KINGDOMS

In this chapter you learn :

- *The establishment of Vijayanagar and Bahamani kingdoms.*
- *The dynasties which ruled Vijayanagar and Bahamani kingdoms.*
- *Achievements and contributions of Shri Krishnadevaraya.*
- *The contributions of the Vijayanagar empire to culture.*
- *The cultural achievements of the Bahamani kingdom.*

The establishment of the Vijayanagar Empire is a landmark in Indian history. The South Indian dynasties – the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Pandyas of Madurai, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (Halebeedu), the Cholas of Tanjavur were all the victims of violent attacks of Allauddin Khilji. As a result, political instability, lawlessness, fear and religious turmoil prevailed everywhere. Under these circumstances, the Kingdom of Vijayanagara was born. It ruled for three centuries. By 15th century, it spread up to Indian Ocean in the South, Bay of Bengal in East and Arabian Sea in the West.

Hakka and Bukka established this empire on the banks of the Tungabhadra river in the year 1336 C.E. Later, Hampi became the capital of Vijayanagar empire. The Vijayanagara Kingdom had to face the resistance of the following Kingdoms that were present during this time. Delhi Sultans, Gajapathis of Orissa and Bahamani Kings of northern Deccan.



The famous kings of Sangama dynasty (1336 – 1486 C.E.) were Harihara I, Bukkaraya, Harihara II and Praudhadevaraya. Harihara laid the foundation for the Vijayanagar empire and developed a capital amidst new hillocks.

Bukkaraya

Bukkaraya defeated the Reddys of Kondaveedu and merged Penukonda area with Vijayanagar. Bukka was successful in solving the religious war between the Jains and the Srivaishnavas, there by upheld religious harmony. This fact is revealed by one of the inscriptions in Shravana Belagola. He constructed a fort and a few temples in the capital and encouraged agricultural activities. Bukkaraya sent an ambassador to the court of a Chinese king belonging to the Ming dynasty. Bukka's son Kampana defeated the Sultan of Madurai and enlarged his Kingdom. This victory is marked in 'Madura Vijayam' written by Gangadevi.

Harihara II :

During the 27 years rule of Harihara II, the son of Bukkaraya, the Vijayanagar Empire comprised of vast areas. He took into his control Kondaveedu, Kurnool and Nellore forts. At the time of the death of Bahamani Sultan Mujahid, Harihara II expanded his kingdom from Goa to the north of the Konkan coast. He occupied the fort of Pangala lying to the north of Krishna river in the year 1398 C.E.

Devaraya II (Praudhadevaraya) (1424-1446 CE) :

The most famous king in the Sangama dynasty was Devaraya II. He had earned the title of 'Elephant Hunter'. Devaraya II defeated the king Gajapati Kapilendra of Orissa and seized Kondaveedu. By suppressing the regional leaders of the border, he expanded the kingdom upto Krishna river in the north east. Later, he defeated the Kerala ruler and received royalties from Kerala and Sri Lanka. This earned

Do you know this ?

The writing of commentaries on the Vedas was completed during his period. Hence Harihara II earned the title 'Vaidika Margasthapanacharya'. He developed markets in 26 important cities of his kingdom.

Do you know this ?

Nicole Conti, an Italian traveler, visited Vijayanagara and has recorded interesting facts about the kingdom. He has revealed that the capital spread across 60 sq.miles.

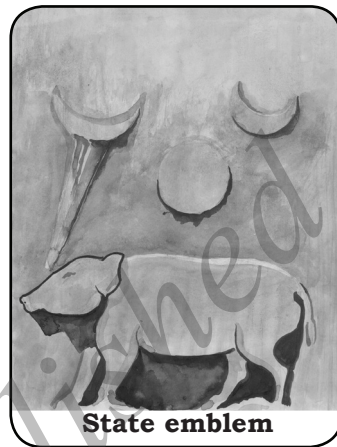
Do you know this ?

The Persian Ambassador, Abdul Razak, visited the capital of Vijayanagar towards the end of April, 1443 C.E. Impressed by the glory of the kingdom, he exclaimed thus: "The eye has not seen nor the ear heard of any place like Vijayanagar. There is no place on earth which is comparable to Vijayanagar."

him the title “Dakshinapathada Chakravarthi” (the Emperor of the South). Through these conquests the Vijayanagar Empire extended from Sri Lanka to Gulbarga and Telangana to Malabar.

According to Nuniz, the Kings of Ceylon, Pulicat, Pegu, Tenasrium (of Burma) were paying royalties to Praudhadevaraya. Devaraya II chased the traditional foe Ahmed Shah of Bahamani till Bijapur and occupied Mudgal and Bankapura. His commander, Lakkanna Dandesha, took up a successful naval voyage.

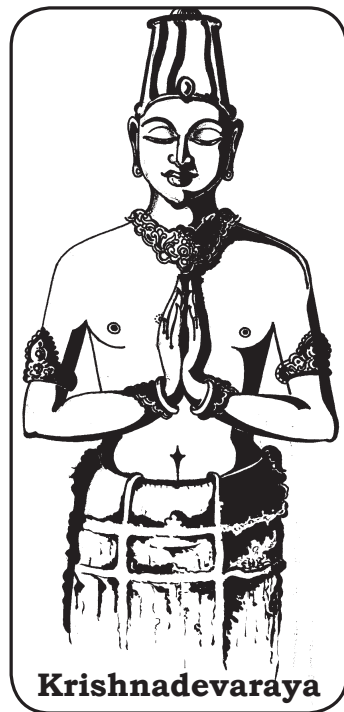
Devaraya II was tolerant towards other religions. He constructed Mosques, Jain and Vaishnava temples in the capital. Being a poet himself, he had in his court the Sanskrit scholar, Dindima and the Kannada scholar, Lakkana Dandesha. During his period, Veerashaiva tradition and literature saw a revival. After the death of Devaraya II in 1446 C.E, weak kings came to power, and the rule of the Sangama dynasty came to an end.



State emblem

KRISHNADEVARAYA (1509-1529 CE)

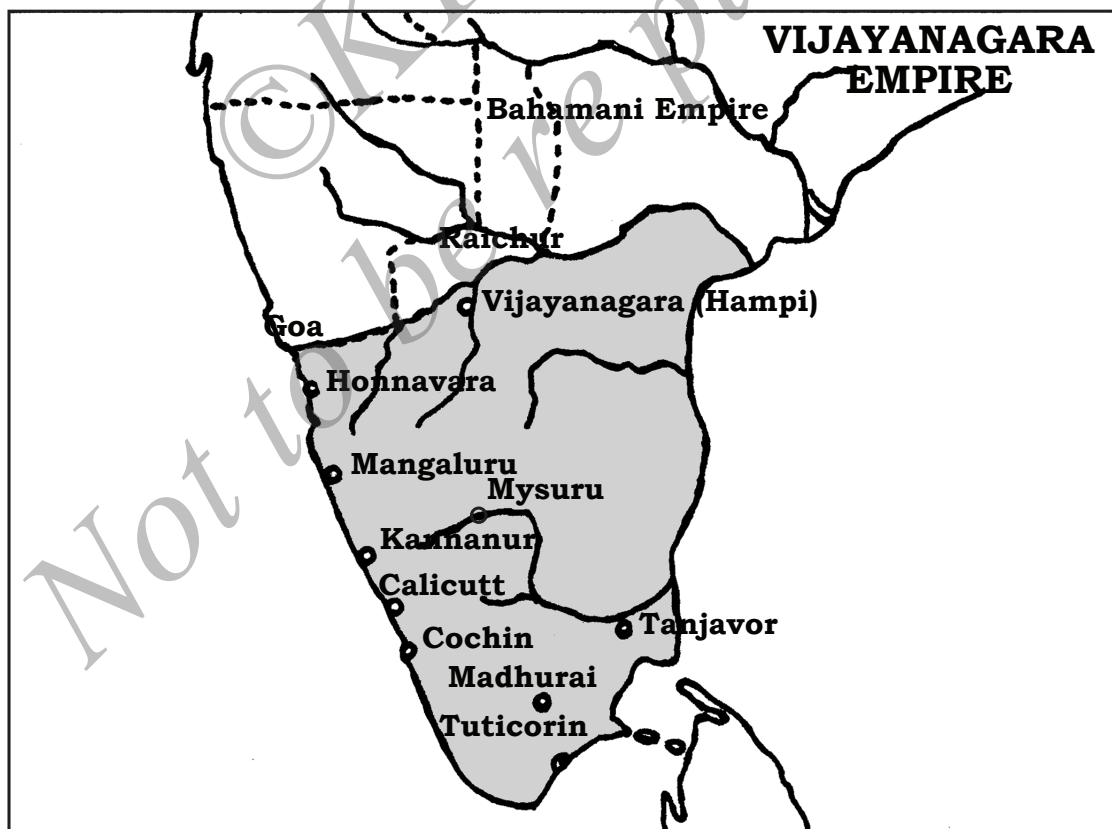
The son of Narasanayaka of Tuluva dynasty and his second wife, Nagalambika, Krishnadevaraya was the most famous king among the rulers of the Vijayanagar Empire. During his rule, the Vijayanagar Empire reached the pinnacle of glory. Comparabale to world-famous rulers like Ashoka, Samudragupta and Harshavardhana, he ruled over for 20 years. When he came to power, the kingdom was facing various complicated internal and external problems. The Europeans who had arrived through new sea-routes were establishing colonies. The Moghuls of the north were trying to expand their Empire in the south. The five Shahi kingdoms of the Bahamani dynasty became powerful Sultanates and plunged into wars against Krishnadevaraya. In addition to these, the kings of Ummatthur and Orissa were a constant source of threat.



Krishnadevaraya

The military achievements of Krishnadevaraya

As mentioned by Robert Sewell, Krishnadevaraya was an unparalleled warrior, shrewd commander and political expert. He won all the wars and expanded his empire in the South. By the time, Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne, the law and order situation of Vijayanagara empire had worsened due to internal rivalries. The reign between 1510-1521 CE are filled with longer sieges, war and victories. He undertook fourteen major wars. These wars were waged against Bahamani, Adilshahi of Bijapur, Nizamshahi of Ahmednagar, Qutubshahi of Golkonda, Gajapati of Orissa and other chieftains. In 1509 CE, Yusuf Adilshahi organized a combined attack of Adilshahi dynasties on Vijayanagara. Adilshahi of Bijapur died in this attack. During this time, Krishnadevaraya annexed the Doab region of Raichur. Krishnadevaraya liberated Mohammad Shah and made him the king of Bahamani kingdom. Hence he got the title 'Yavanarjya Prathishtapanacharya'. These wars destroyed the power of Bahamani. Then, he undertook a war on Gangaraya, the chieftain of Ummathur. This part was made part of Srirangapatana.



Among the wars waged by Krishnadevaraya, the war with Gajapathi of Orissa is important. This war took place from 1512 to 1518 C.E. He captured Kondaveedu, Vijayawada and Kondapalli. These were part of Gajapathi Rudraprathapadevaru's kingdom's southern parts. Gajapathi surrendered and got his daughter married to Krishnadevaraya. In 1520 CE, he captured Raichur from Adilshah of Bijapur. A tough battle took place between Vijayanagara and Bijapur for Raichur. The Portuguese supported Vijayanagara. Earlier, Krishnadevaraya had helped Portuguese to capture Goa. During his reign, the Vijayanagara Kingdom extended from River Godavari and Krishna in the North to Indian Ocean in the South; from Arabian Sea in the West to Bay of Bengal in the East.

Krishnadevaraya was not only a skilled warrior but also an able administrator. His Telugu work 'Amukta Maalyada' reveals the shrewdness he possessed in matters of state. He provided irrigation facilities for the expansion of agriculture. With the friendship of the Portuguese, he increased foreign trade. He abolished tax on marriages. He was a great patron of art, literature and religions. There were eight Telugu poets known as Ashtha Diggajas in his court. Krishnadevaraya was a poet himself and wrote the play 'Jambavati Kalyana' in Sanskrit. Allasani Peddanna, Nandi Timmana, Durjuti, Tenali Ramakrishna and others were the Telugu poets in his court.

Krishnadevaraya constructed Krishna temple at Hampi. Along with many of the temples, he erected Maharangamantapa in Virupaksha temple at Hampi and also many other temples. The Portuguese travellers, Paes and Barbosa, have applauded the dignity and ability of Krishnadevaraya, during whose time people of all religions enjoyed religious freedom.

Activity :

Read stories of Tenali Ramakrishna which reveal his intelligence

Fall of the Vijayanagara Empire

After Krishnadevaraya, Achyutaraya and Sadashivaraya came to the throne. Krishnadevaraya's son-in-law, Ramaraya of the Araveedu dynasty handled the administration in an able

Do you know this?

Penugonda, Chandragiri, Paddebeedu, Thiruvaadi (Thiruvankuru), Muluwayi (Muluvagilu), Santhalige (Shivamogga area) and Mangalore were the major provinces in Vijayanagara Kingdom.

manner. Although Ramaraya had improved the prestige of the kingdom

by waging many wars during his 23-year reign, many foes had sprung up against Vijayanagar.

Counteracting to the frequent attacks by the Deccan Shahi Sultans, Ramaraya had occupied Vijayapura and Golkonda forts. This had provoked the Sultans to wage war against Ramaraya. The Deccan Sultans who were envious of the progress and prosperity of the Vijayanagara empire, forgot their political differences and united in the name of their religion.

Do you know this?

- *Honnamma was a reporter in the court of Devaraya II.*
- *Wrestling was the most popular sport during the Vijayanagara period. Hariyakka was a famous female wrestler of that time.*

In 1565 C.E. the united army of the four kingdoms mounted an attack on Vijayanagar. Ramaraya's army was defeated in this battle, and he died. The victorious army of the Deccan Sultans plundered the glorious kingdom of Vijayanagar. As a result, the capital Hampi became a ruin. Later, the Araveedu dynasty ruled from Penugonda, Chandragiri and finally Vellore till 1646 C.E. The chieftains of Mysuru, Keladi and Chitradurga in Karnataka became independent.

Do you know this?

Foreign Visitors

Various travel writings of many foreign visitors who visited Vijayanagara Empire is one of the important sources of information about period of Vijayanagara Kings. Many visitors from foreign countries had visited Vijayanagara. They documented details on the kings, politics, economy, society and culture of Vijayanagara. The following are the important foreign visitors who visited Vijayanagara: Ibn Battuta (Morocco) - Harihara I, Nicole-de-Conti (Italy), Abdul Razack (Persia), Nikitin (Russia) - Pradadevaraya, Ludovico di Varthema (Italy) - Narasimha II, Barbosa, Domingos Paes (Portuguese) - Krishnadevaraya, Fernao Nuniz (Portuguese) - Achuytadevaraya, Ceasar Fredrick (Italy) after the war of Rakasatangadi, Baradas (England) after the death of Raja Venkata I and many others. Most of these visitors are from Europe as the Sea route was discovered by that time. The monopoly of the Arab traders was broken by Portuguese.

The cultural contributions of Vijayanagar

Administration : The administration in the Vijayanagara empire was carried on in a traditional manner. The kings selected their eldest sons

as their heirs. The central administration was strong and some powers were decentralised. The Council of Ministers, strong military, provincial chieftains or the king would give land to the leader or chieftain in return for military service. There were different bodies like the State Council leader (Nayankar), village administration etc. Thimmarasa was a great Prime Minister. The kingdom had various administrative levels like the state, Naadu and village.

The king enjoyed absolute power in judicial matters. The provincial officers used to dispense justice in the provinces. Punishment used to be severe. The village was the last level of administration and the Grama Sabhas used to carry on the administration there. The Gowda, Karnam and Talwar used to assist in the village administration. In the Provinces the Nadagowdas and in the cities the Pattanaswami or Pattanashetty used to look after the administration.

Vijayanagar had a mighty army. It consisted of three hierarchies of permanent troops, troops sent by vassal states and troops of royal guards (this looked after the king's security). Infantry, cavalry, elephants and cannons were the main divisions of the army. Cannons began to be used in wars from 1368 C.E. onwards. There were mammoth elephants. Horses brought from Arabia were a major attraction at Vijayanagar. There was a naval squad in the army. People from all castes could occupy high positions in the army. Okkaliga and Bedas became chieftains. Forts and moats played an important role during the wars.

Social system : The society was based on Varna based social system. However, there was also occupation-based caste system. There were many skilled artisans, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, bell-metal smiths, carpenters, weavers and cobblers in the society. The practices of child marriage, sati and devadasi systems were prevalent. Though monogamy was the common practice, kings and rich people had many wives. Women enjoyed a dignified status in society. There were female wrestlers and female palace guards. Holi, Deepavali and Dasara festivals were celebrated publicly. Dasara festival used to be celebrated with pomp and glory at Hampi under royal patronage. Music and dance enjoyed great popularity.

Do this yourself :

Compare the Dasara celebrations today at Mysore and in those days at Hampi.

Economic system : Vijayanagar was economically prosperous. Land tax was the main source of revenue for the kingdom. Farmers used to give ($\frac{1}{4}$) of their income to the government in the form of tax. Professional tax, revenue tax, road tax, market tax, commercial tax, import and export taxes and tributes from the vassals were the other forms of revenue to the kingdom. Agriculture was the backbone of the economy. People grew different kinds of crops throughout the year. Jowar, ragi, paddy, wheat, lentils, pulses like green gram, black gram and tuvar, sesame seeds, groundnuts, cotton, sugarcane and coconut were the main crops. The Vijayanagar kings constructed wells, tanks and canals to encourage irrigation and agriculture. There were five kinds of practices of land holdings like geni, guttige, siddhaya, vara and gadi (tenancy, lease holdings and other kinds).

The Vijayanagar empire had achieved great progress in the field of industries and commerce. Spices like pepper, cloves and cardamom, salt petre, iron ore, diamonds, granulated sugar, musk, Sandalwood perfume etc. were exported by them. There were important textile industries. Coins of different denominations like gold coins, gadyaana, pagoda, silver coins and copper coins were in use.

Do this yourself :

Collect coins or pictures of coins of the ancient periods.

Do you know this?

Vajrakaroor near Gutti in Anantapur district was the diamond center. Sapphires used to be available in plenty in Calicut. Bhatkal was the center for iron ore. Rose perfume used to be manufactured at Pulicat. The Portuguese traveler, Paes, has recorded that there used to be a fair every day at the Vijayanagar capital, Hampi. The seven main markets were Virupaksha, Krishna, Pansupari, Varadarajamma, Achyuta, Vittala and Malyavanta.

Do you know this?

Bhankapur, Bhatkal, Gao, Shivasamudra, Raichur, Kanchi, Chidambaram, Madhure, Rameshwara's Honnavara and Mangaluru were the important ports of Vijayanagar, and foreign traders from Arab, China, Java, Sumatra, Persia, East Africa and Portugal had trade relation with the Vijayanagar empire. Rice, cloth, iron, sugar and spices were exported. Horse, elephant, Pearls, copper, mercury, china silk and velvet cloths were imported.

Religious system : Vijayanagar empire enjoyed the distinction of having encouraged all religions equally. The atmosphere was such that Shrivaisnavites and Jains could forget their religious differences and live in perfect harmony. The early kings of Vijayanagar patronized Shaivites and Veerashaivites, whereas the later kings encouraged Vaishnavites.

In Vijayanagar, masjids and dargas were built for Muslims. The kings of Vijayanagar developed business with Portuguese and encouraged Christianity by giving permission to construct churches.

Do you know this?

Whether he is a Christian, Jew, Muslim or Hindu, everyone lead life peacefully in Vijayanagara kingdom – foreign traveler, Barbosa.

Literature : Due to the peace and order, economic progress; literature flourished. Various works were created in Kannada, Sanskrit, Telugu and Tamil languages.

Ratnakaravarni's 'Bharateshavaibhava', Chamarasa's 'Prabhulingaleele', Kumaravyasa's 'Gaduginabharata' are the important Kannada works of the time. Bheemakavi translated Palkurike Somanatha's Telugu work, 'Basavapurana', to Kannada language. The collection of Veerashaiva vachanas called 'Shunyasampadane' was also published. Besides Lakkanna Dandasha's 'Shivatatvachintamani', books in Kannada on human medical science, veterinary science, poetics, astrology and cookery were also published. Saint Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa, Shripadaraya and Vyasarayya enriched dasa sahitya. Among these, Kanakadasa's 'Mohanatarangini', 'Nalacharita', 'Haribhaktisara' and 'Ramadhanyacharita' are important.

Vidyaranya wrote 'Shankaravijaya' and 'Sarvadarshana sangraha' in Sanskrit. His brother, Sayanacharya, wrote commentaries on the Vedas called 'Vedarthaprakasha', 'Ayurvedasudhanidhi', 'Purusharthasudhanidhi' and other books. Kampannarayya's wife, Gangadevi, wrote a book called 'Maduravijayam'. This book deals with Kampanna's invasion and a description of places of pilgrimage.

The court poet of Devaraya II, Srinatha, had earned the title 'Kavichakravarthi'. There were eight famous poets called the Asthadiggajas in Krishnadevaraya's court. Allasani Peddanna's 'Manucharitam',

Timmanna's 'Parijatapaharanam', and Tenali Ramakrishna's 'Ubhataradhyacharitam' are important works of this period.

Krishnadevaraya's court had also Tamil poets, Paranjyothiyer Veeraraghavar, Mandala Purusha, jnanaprakasha, Harihara and others. Paranjyoti Iyer wrote 'Tiruvalayadal puranam'. In the period of Vijayanagara empire they encouraged Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil languages.

Art and Architecture

The excellent work done by Vijayanagar kings in the fields of art and architecture is memorable. The emperors were known as great patrons of architecture. During this period, temples, palaces, forts, towers, huge halls (mahamantapa), public buildings, tanks, bunds, canals and dams were constructed.

The unique features of Vijayanagar art :

The Vijayanagar kings continued the architectural style of Chalukyas, Cholas and Hoysalas. The unique feature of their architecture was the construction of huge auditorium and marriage halls. Temples had huge towers (rayagopura), leaf-shaped arches and platforms. In this art, more than ornamentation, the qualities of grandeur, awe and elegance were given importance. Rough granite stone (kanashile) was used for construction of these structures.

Do this yourself :

Visit Hampi and collect full information about the temples and other structures there.

Important temples

During the period of the Vijayanagar kings, temples were built in Hampi, Shringeri, Tirupati, Lepakshi, Karkala, Moodabidri, Bhatkal, Chidambaram, Kanchi, Kalahasti, Nandi, Srishaila, Kolar and other places. The most important temple constructed in the beginning of the Vijayanagar dynastic rule was Vidyashankara temple at Shringeri. The structure of this temple is unique in India. The most ancient temple of Vijayanagar is Virupaksha temple at Hampi. Having a vast courtyard/hall, this temple has many pillars with sculptures and decorative ceilings.

The Vijaya Vitthala temple of Hampi is known for its magnificent architectural beauty. The saptaswara musical pillars, huge Kalyana Mantapas and the Stone Chariot have enhanced the beauty of this temple.



Vijaya Vitthala Temple



Hampi Virupaksha Temple

The Dasara festival was celebrated on the Mahanavami platform constructed by Krishnadevaraya. The ambassador of Persia Abdul Razak recorded that during this festival, kings from distant places and provincial leaders used to assemble as per the orders of the emperors. Kamal Mahal, Elephant stable, Queen's bath are wonderful examples of Indo-Muslim architectural style. Lakshminarasimha, Kadalekalu Ganesha, Sasuvekalu Ganesha and Uddana Veerabhadra's idols are attractive. The fort of Hampi during Vijayanagar empire was very strong with seven circular walls around it. At present, there are only four circular walls around it.

Do you know this?

According to Percy Brown, the famous art historian, the temples, buildings and Idols created by Vijayanagara Kings is the 'Most evolved form of Dravida Style of Temple Architecture'.

Music and Dance: The Vijayanagar kings patronized fine arts like music, dance, drama and yakshagana. Artists enjoyed great respect in the palace and temples. Saint Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa enriched Carnatic music through their Keerthanas. Dancers, adorned in exquisite costumes and jewellery, performed dance in the temples and palaces.



Stone chariot

The End of Vijayanagara Kingdom:

The battle of Rakkasa-Thangadi that took place in 1565 CE was one of the decisive battles in the history of Vijayanagara Kingdom. With fall of this large empire, the politics of South India changed drastically. There were internal clashes for the power after the death of Krishnadevaraya. Another cycle of violence started with the death of Achyutharaya who had succeeded Krishnadevaraya. Though, Sadashivaraya came to power, the power was in the hands of Ramaraya, his son-in-law. Though Ramaraya could extend the Kingdom by waging many wars, it created new enemies. His moves made the Deccan Sultans to get united.

BAHAMANI KINGDOM

The other important historical change seen in the 14th century was the rise of the Bahamani kingdom. In the year 1347 C.E., Alaud-din Hasan Gangu Bahaman Shah established this dynasty. The Bahamani and Shahi dynasties ruled from 1347 to 1686 C.E. Among their rulers, Mohammad Shah I, Mohammad Shah II, Feroz Shah, Usuf Adil Khan, Ibrahim Adil Shah I, Ibrahim Adil Shah II are important.

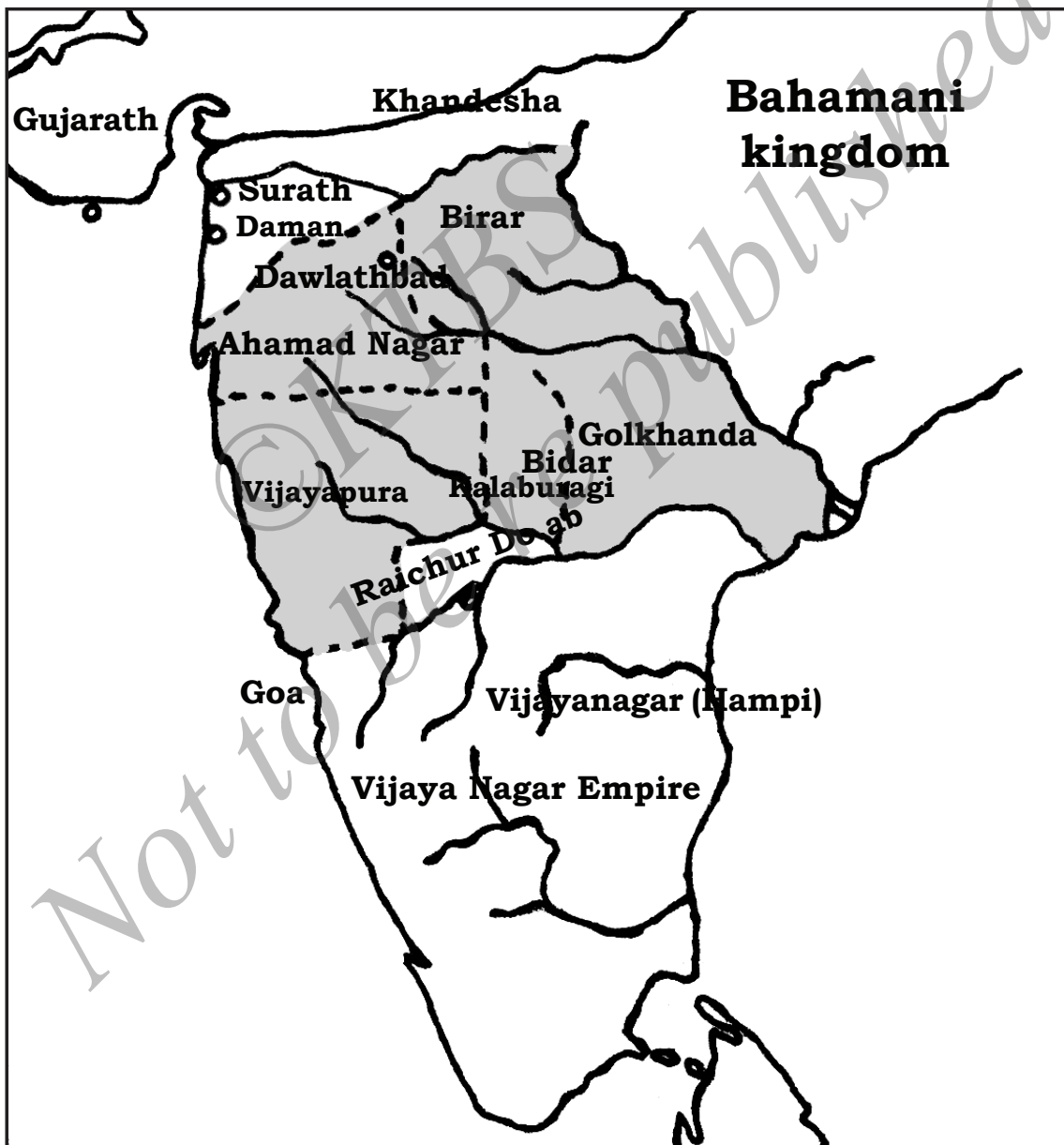
The history of Bahamani Rulers can be seen at two stages: in the first stage (1346-1422 CE), Gulbarga was their capital. Their main rivals were 'Rayaas' of Telengana and Vijayanagara. Eight Sultan's ruled from here. Shiyabuddin Ahamed shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. Bidar remained the capital city of Bahamani till their end.

Mohammad Gawan (1411-1481 C.E.): From 1347 to 1426 C.E., Kalburgi was the capital of Bahamani kingdom. During this period, Mohammad Gawan ruled the kingdom with selflessness and dedication. As a Prime Minister, he took the Bahamani kingdom to great heights. He learnt Muslim religious verses and law at Cairo, also gained proficiency in Arab and Parsi languages. He served as the Prime Minister during the rule of Bahamani kings Humayun, Nizam Shah and Mohammad Shah III. He was responsible for enhancing the glory of Bahamani kingdom by

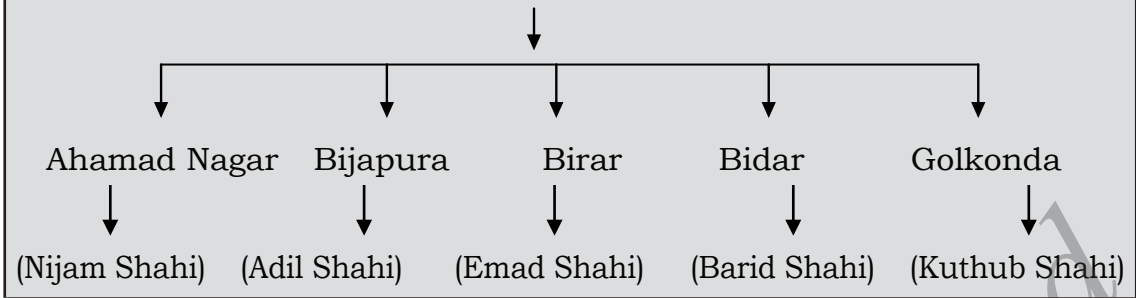
Do you know?

King Mohammed Shah III had give the following titles to Gawan: 'Khwaja-E-Jahan' and Mallik Ulthazar.

his efficient administration and victories. Gawan conquered Konkan, Goa and Belagavi. Later, he invaded Orissa and conquered Kondaveedu. In the year 1481 C.E., he invaded Kanchi and plundered its huge wealth. Thus, Mohammad Gawan who was responsible for the all-round development of the Bahamani kingdom, became a victim to a conspiracy of his enemies and was beheaded on the false charge of betrayal to the kingdom. After his death, the kingdom became weak and disintegrated into five parts.



Division of Bahamani kingdom (1518 A.D)



Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580 – 1627C.E.)

The most important king of Adil Shahi, Ibrahim II ascended the throne in his 9th year. He ruled over for 47 years with historic incidents. Politically he took Vijayapura to the pinnacle of glory with his efficient administration, and was responsible for the tremendous progress in art, literature and education.

His book 'Kitab-E-Navaras' begins with prayers to the God's Ganesha, Saraswathi and Narasimha. There are prayers to Mohammad Paigambar too. This book is evidence of the knowledge, magnanimity and religious tolerance of Ibrahim II.

Cultural contributions of the Bahamani Sultans

The Bahamani and Shahi Sultans ruled over Karnataka for almost 200 years. In addition to Karnataka, they extended their kingdom upto Tanjore in Tamil Nadu. They had organised their administration based on Islamic religious principles.

Administration: There were three levels of administration namely Central, Provincial and Village.

Among these, there was revenue, judicial and military administration too. The Sultan was the chief of the central administration. The cabinet was called Majlis-E-Ilwith. Top officials, commandants, ulemas and amins were friends and relatives of the Sultan.

Gawan converted the then existed four 'Tarafs' (provinces) into eight units and these provinces were divided into fifteen Sarakars. The Subedar was the administrator in each of these Sarakars. Sarakars were divided into paraganas. Kotwal, Deshmukh and Desai were the administrators of the paraganas.

Do you know this?

Ibrahim Adil Shah II was so impressed by Mahipatidasa's discourse on the Bhagavat that he appointed him Kazhandar official in his court. Mahipatidasa's Bhagavat devotion flowed straight into the heart of the Badshah.

The final unit of administration was the village having Patel, Kulkarni and guards as staff. The village units were independent units.

Revenue, Military and Judicial system: Amir-E-Jumlas were the head of the revenue authorities. Land tax was the main source of income for the kingdom. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the agricultural production was collected as land tax. There were 50 kinds of taxes including taxes on house, mines, tobacco, grasslands, trade and employment. The money earned by taxation was used for maintaining palaces, war and bodyguards, construction and maintenance of forts.

The Bahamani kingdom depended on the strength of their military force. Military expenditure was huge. They had four types of armed troops. Permanent troops, troops recruited during war-time, troops for religious wars and units for the protection of the Sultan and the palaces. Infantry, cavalry, elephants and explosives unit were the important divisions of the army. Bijapur fort was the most formidable of the Adil Shahi forts.

The Sultan was the supreme Judicial authority. He ruled according to the prevailing customs, traditions and principles of the Islamic religion. Kazis and senior officers assisted the Sultan in dispensing justice. Due to their efficient administration, the state witnessed progress in economic, social and cultural fields.

Economic, social and religious systems : Agriculture was the main occupation in the villages. Spinning, oil extraction, sugar and jaggery manufacture, thread-weaving, leather work, pottery, carpentry, goldsmithy, perfumery and sculpture were also practised.

There were ports in Dhabol, Rajapura, Chawla and Goa. Silk, wine, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead and glass were the main imports. Trade and employment organisations were in existence. Gold coins known as 'honnu' and silver coins were known as 'lorry' and 'tanka' were in circulation.

Do you know this?

Bibiji Khanum, Yusuf Adil Shah's wife, Dilsha Agha, Chand Bibi and Shahar Banu Begum were the famous women of this dynasty.

Undivided patriarchal families continued in the society. Caste system and polygamy were practised. Haridasas of the Bhakti panth and Muslim Sufi saints tried to imbibe tolerance in society. In Muslim society, Sunni, Shia, Syed, Sheikh and Pathan were the main groups. Muslim women practised burkha system.

Education, art and architecture : The educational policy of the Adil Shahis was to propagate Islamic culture. There were schools known as Maktabas. They were under the control of mosques. The students in the Maktabas were taught the alphabet, religion, law, poetry and rhetoric. The Madrasas were centers of higher education. Mohammad Gawan who was a scholar himself, established a Madrasa (college) at Bidar to encourage study of the Islamic religion and law. This college had a 242 ft. length, 222 ft. width and 56 ft height three-storied magnificent building constructed in the Deccan style. It had a library with around 3000 manuscripts. The college was also a lodge for students, teachers and orthodox people. Astronomy, grammar, mathematics, philosophy and political science were studied in this college.

The Sultans developed Indo-Sarcenic style of architecture. The Jamia mosque built by Ali Adil Shah I is a prominent monument even today. Ibrahim Roza, Gol Gumbaz, Gagan Mahal and Asar Mahals are the important monuments of this time. These monuments have made the Adil Shahis world famous. The Gol Gumbaz at Vijayapura is one of the greatest structures in the world. It has an area of 1800 sq.ft. There are 7- storied minarets in the four corners of the building. There is a huge dome in the center.



Jamia mosque



Bidar fort

Gol Gumbaz: *This monument is in Vijayapura in Karnataka. Mohammad Adil Shah constructed this monument. The construction work is said to have begun around 1626 and completed in 1656. This structure is 51 mtrs.tall and has a wide dome. The dome has four pillars in which steps have been built to go up. The unique feature of this dome is that if one whispers standing on one side of the dome, it can be heard clearly on the other side. It is the biggest Dome in India.*



Gol Gumbaz

You should Know these Technical words:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Amatya</i> | - Minister who assisted the king in various administrative works. |
| <i>Rayasam</i> | - Secretary of the ministry. |
| <i>Rayaswomy</i> | - Chief secretary. |
| <i>Karunika</i> | - Accounts officer. |
| <i>Manepradhani</i> | - Supervisor of the palace. |
| <i>Karyakartha</i> | - One who does works indicated by the king. |
| <i>Aphakis</i> | - People migrated from Iran and Iraq. |
| <i>Wakeel- E-Sultanath</i> | - Prime minister. |
| <i>Amir -E - Jumla</i> | - Finance minister / Revenue minister. |
| <i>Musthaf-ul-Mulk</i> | - Assitant finance minister. |
| <i>Nazer-E-Ashraf</i> | - Foreign minister. |
| <i>Mufthi</i> | - Critique of law. |
| <i>Dabeer</i> | - Secretary. |
| <i>Kotwal</i> | - Public police |
| <i>Tharaf</i> | - Provinces. Provincial head : Tharafdhar |
| <i>Amar-Ul-Umara</i> | - Army chief. |
| <i>Khosa-i-Sultani</i> | - officer under sultan |
| <i>Deshamukh and desai</i> | - Revenue supervisors at paraganas. |
| <i>Amara Nayakas /</i> | |
| <i>Nayankara Padhathi</i> | - Many subordianate chieftains of vijayanagar kings were assisting the kings during wars. King used to award land grand in recognition of their service. The chieftains were ruling such areas. Such areas were recognised with the prefix 'Amara'. |
| <i>Aayagara Padhathi</i> | - Under the system every former had to give a specific share of his farm produce to the following twelve group of people. Village head (Gowda), Village accoutant (Shanuboga), Carpenter, washerman, policeman(Talawara), Preist (Joyisa), Cobbler, Iron, Smith, Gold smith, waterman, potter and hairdresser. All these people had a role in the village administration. |

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Vijayanagar empire was established in the year _____.
2. The Madhuravijaya was written by _____.
3. Praudhadevaraya's minister was _____.
4. The king who wrote Amukta Malyada in Telugu was _____.
5. Madarasa at Bidar was established by _____.
6. The Kitab-E-Navarasa was written by _____.

II. Answer the following questions after discussing in your group.

1. Name the four dynasties who ruled Vijayanagar empire.
2. What were the achievements of Devaraya II?
3. What were the problems Krishnadevaraya had to face when he ascended the throne?
4. What are the contributions of Vijayanagar empire to the economic system and society?
5. Describe the art and architecture of the Vijayanagar period.
6. How can Gawan be considered as the best Prime minister in Bahamani dynasty?
7. Describe the administration and revenue system during the rule of the Bahamani sultans.
8. Explain the education, art and architecture of the Bahamani sultans.

III. Activities.

1. Collect pictures of the various monuments at Hampi.
2. Read the books which describe the Vijayadashami celebrations on Mahanavami platform at Hampi.
3. Listen to the stories of Tenali Rama from your elders and write them down.

IV. Project Work.

1. Visit Hampi and write an essay on the monuments.
2. Write an essay on the market system at Hampi during the Vijayanagar period.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER – 1

OUR CONSTITUTION

In this chapter you learn :

- *The Constituent Assembly of constitution.*
- *The Constitution Drafting Committee and framing of Constitution.*
- *The Preamble to the Constitution.*
- *The salient features of the Constitution.*
- *The Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principles of State policy.*

India had to face many problems soon after independence. Rehabilitating the refugees who migrated from Pakistan, merger of the princely states, maintenance of law and order are the challenges during the beginning of independence. Sardar Patel successfully achieved the merger of princely states and provinces with the Union of India. Even the challenge of framing a Constitution in order to enable us to govern the country was also fulfilled. Now let us know about the structure of our Constitution, its characteristics, and about the Fundamental Rights and Duties mentioned therein.

The Indian Constituent Assembly:

Constitution is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a State. The recommendations of the Motilal Nehru Committee and the decisions taken by the meeting of the National Congress at Karachi in 1939 emphasised the need for the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

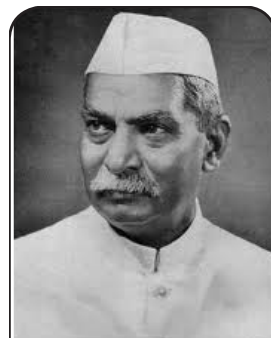
As per the recommendation of the Cabinet Commission, a Constituent Assembly with Indian members was formed in 1946. The assembly had 389 members. With the partition of India, the total number came down to 299. There were seven members from Mysore princely state.

Do you know this?

Cabinet Committee : Lord Patrick Lawrence – Indian Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs, Sir Stafford Cripps – President of the Commerce Association, A.V.Alexander – Captain of the Indian Navy



Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



Dr.Rajendra Prasad

The first meeting of the new Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December, 1946. The next meeting on 11th December 1946 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Eminent persons like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, C.Rajagopalachari, K.M.Munshi, T.T.Krishnamachari, Smt. Sarojini Naidu, Smt.Sucheta Kripalani attended the meeting. Prominent people from Karnataka, S.Nijalingappa, K.C.Reddy, Kengal Hanumanthaiah, Tekur Subramanyam and others were also present.

Drafting Committee :

The Constituent Assembly formed 22 committees and 05 sub committees to examine in detail all the issues related to the country. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the Chairman of one of the most important committees, i.e., the Drafting Committee. Based on his contribution to the framing of the constitution, he is called as the 'Chief Architect of Indian Constitution'. The other members of this committee were N.Gopaldaswamy Iyengar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar, K.M.Munshi, T.T.Krishnamachari and some other eminent statesmen.

Framing of the Constitution

The Constituent Assembly took 11 months and 18 days to complete its work. During these discussions, various laws enacted by the British Government in 1909, 1919 and 1935, the British Parliamentary system, the American Bill of Rights, the Social Directive Policies of Ireland were studied and some elements of those were incorporated. Finally, the Indian Constitution was approved on 26 November, 1949 and came into force on 26 January, 1950. This day (January 26) is celebrated as Republic Day.

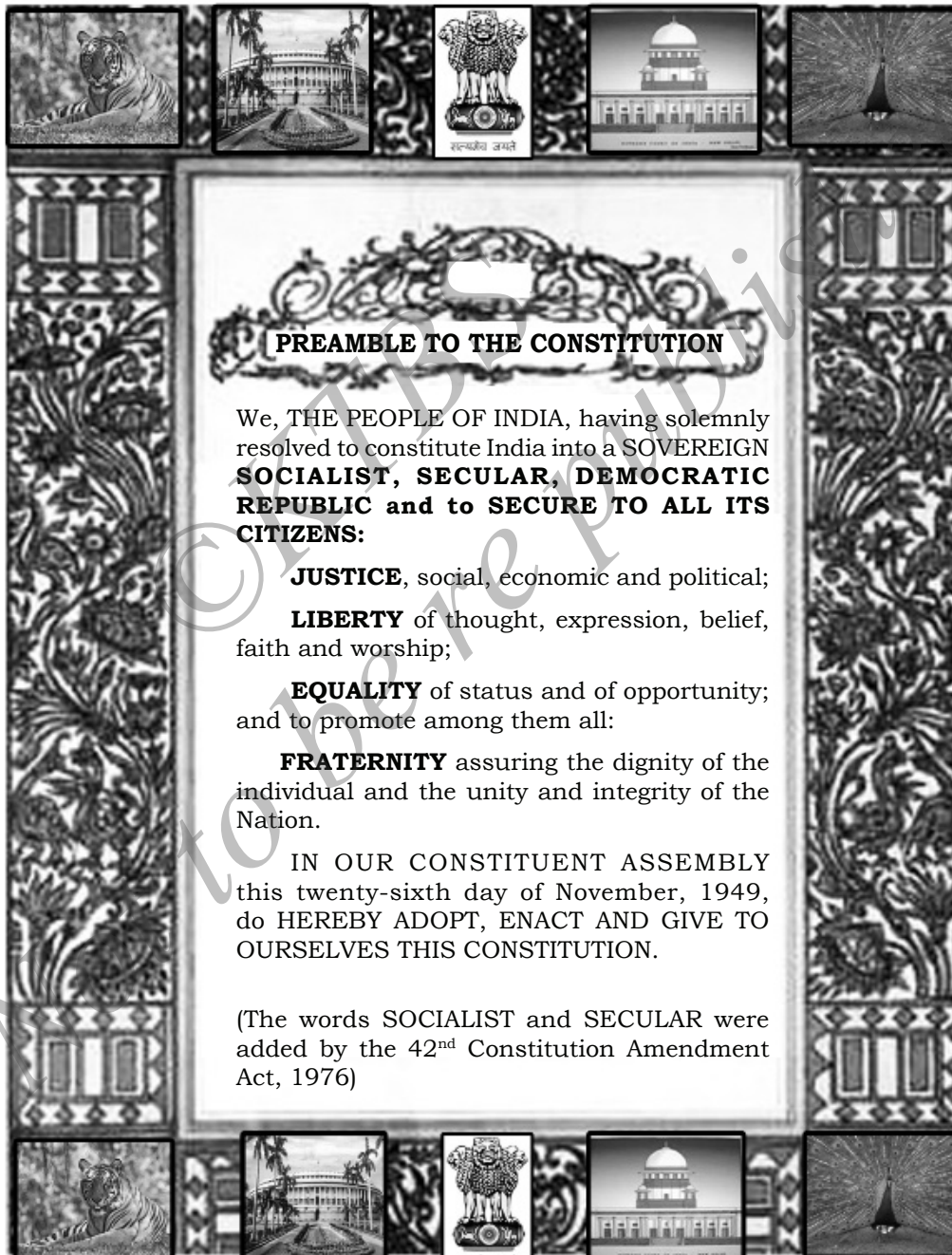
Do you know this?

The demand for 'Poorna Swaraj' (Total Freedom) for India was adopted at the Lahore Session which took place on January 26, 1930. It was to commemorate this event that the new Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1950.

Preamble to the constitution

The Indian Constitution has combined in itself the best features of different constitutions of the world and has its own Preamble. The Preamble contains the fundamental policies and ideals of the constitution. It is the sum of the structure, values, principles and goals of the constitution. It is based on the aspirations and ideals of the people of India.

The Preamble is a part of the 'Objective Resolution' put forward by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946 and approved by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947. This resolution upholds the natures of India's sovereign, democratic, republic nature. Social, economic and political justice for all people is upheld.



The Preamble to our Constitution is meaningful. It describes our political system and is a key to understand our Constitution. It has been described as the 'Jewel of the Constitution'. K.M.Munshi has referred to it as a 'Political Horoscope'.

WE, The Indian Citizens : The preamble of the constitution begins "We the people of india." The Indian constitution is framed by the Indians. It strives to fulfill the dreams of Indians.

Sovereign : India is a sovereign country and not under the control of any other country in the world. It is not a part of any block. It has its own foreign policies, non-alignment policy and five-year plans, by implementing which the country has achieved internal and external autonomy.

Socialist : The goal of our constitution is to create social equality and promote welfare of all the people in our country. To enable this, Directive Principles of State Policy have been incorporated in the Constitution through the 42nd amendment done in 1976. Through this amendment Land reforms and other progressive economic reforms were introduced.

Secular : The word 'Secular' has been incorporated in the Constitution through the 42nd Amendment in 1976. No religion has been given the status of a National Religion, So India is a secular country. Citizens have the liberty to practise any religion they desire. All religions have equal status in India.

Democratic Republic : Securing the happiness of everyone is the responsibility of a government in a democracy. Problems are solved through discussions. Elections are held every five years through universal adult franchise. The fact that our Head of State is the President of India who is elected for a period of five years proves that our country is a Republic.

SALIENT FEATURES OF OUR CONSTITUTION :

Written and Lengthy Constitution : Our Constitution is in written form. The powers and functions of the organs of the government like the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary have been delineated in the constitution. Fundamental Rights, Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy etc. are all in the written form. Originally, our constitution consisted of 22 chapters, 8 schedules and 395 Articles. Later, after many amendments, it has become a lengthy constitution with 25 chapters, 12 schedules and 465 Articles.

Partially Flexible and partially Rigid Constitution : The constitution which can be easily amended is called flexible or simple constitution. Constitutions that have special procedures for amendment are called rigid or complicated constitutions. Our constitution is neither too flexible nor too rigid.

Parliamentary Form of Government : Our Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of Government. The sovereign power of the nation is vested in the elected Parliament. The Executive is responsible to the Legislature at the Central and State levels. The Cabinet shall be in power as long as it enjoys the confidence of the legislature. As soon as it loses the confidence of the Legislature, it has to resign.

Republican System : The Constitution has declared India a republic. The head of the country is indirectly elected by the citizens. In India, the President is the Constitutional Head of State and he is elected.

Federal System : Our Constitution provides for a Federal System of Government because our country consists of different languages, castes, races and geographical regions. Administrative powers are shared by the Central and the State Governments (The Central list has 100 subjects, the State list has 61 subjects and the Concurrent list has 52 subjects). The Supreme Court possesses powers to solve all the disputes rising between the centre and the state with respect to any subject.

Fundamental Rights : The rights that the constitution has given to the people are called Fundamental Rights. No law of any government Central or state, or any organisation can deny these rights. If the Fundamental Rights are taken away or endangered, the citizen can directly appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court. These Rights are listed in the 3rd part of the constitution.

Fundamental Duties : Duties are our responsibilities towards our country. 11 Fundamental Duties have been delineated in the 'A' part of the 4th Chapter under clause 51 'A' of our Constitution. Through the 86th Amendment to the Constitution in 2002, it has been made a duty of parents to provide compulsory education to their children aged between 6 to 14 years. This is the 11th duty mentioned in the Constitution.

Directive Principles of State Policy : Directive principles of State policy have been incorporated in the 4th schedule of our Constitution.

These principles have been adopted from the Irish Constitution. They are the basis for the establishment of social and economic equality. They are the basic principles required for the administration of the country. Yet, the government cannot be questioned by a court of justice if it does not implement them. When the government frames new laws, it should pay attention to these principles.

Independent and Centralized Judiciary System : Our judiciary is independent and centralized. The courts have the authority to give bold judgments in order to protect the rights of people. Neither the legislature nor the executive has the right to interfere with the working of the judiciary. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land, and all high courts and subordinate courts function under it.

Single Citizenship : The Constitution makes provision for single citizenship in order to curb narrow-minded provincialism, and promote nationalism. The citizens of this country have the same rights, irrespective of their place of birth or residence. The legislature possesses the power to frame rules in this matter.

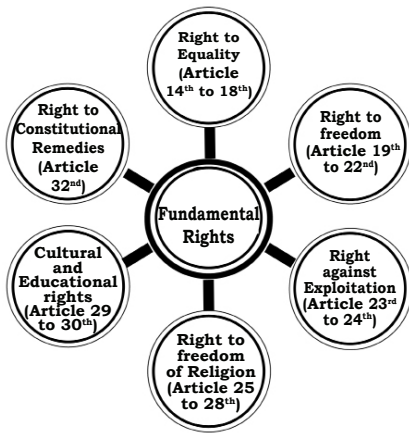
Adult Franchise : The Constitution provides for adult franchise. All citizens above 18 years of age may exercise their right to vote. It symbolizes the Sovereign absolute power of the people.

Bicameral Legislature : The central Legislature is called Parliament. The Parliament consists of two Houses – the Lower House (Lok Sabha) and the Upper House (Rajya Sabha).

Party System : Political parties are the pillars of a democracy. There is a multi-party system in India. The party which wins the majority of votes in the general election becomes the ruling party whereas the rest will be the opposition parties.

Fundamental Rights and Duties :

Fundamental Rights provide the social and political atmosphere necessary for the development of the personality of citizens. They are required for a person to lead a civilised life in society. They are also essential for the success of a democracy. There were 7 Fundamental Rights mentioned in the 3rd part of our Constitution. However, after the 44th Amendment, the right to property has been abolished. There are 6 Fundamental Rights at present :



Do you know this ?

In 1895, the National Congress urged the implementation of rights of citizens

In 1895, Bal Gangadhar Tilak had demanded rights for people in his 'Swarajya Bill'.

In 1925, Dr. Annie Besant declared in 'Commonwealth of India Bill' that Individual freedom, Freedom of Conscience, Freedom of Speech and Equality before Law are very important.

The Cabinet Mission of 1946 supported Fundamental Rights.

Right to Equality : This right is very essential for the success of democracy. Under this, all citizens are equal socially and economically before the law. All are equal before the Law and nobody is above the Law. All should get equal protection of the Law, and none should be discriminated against on the basis of their caste, religion, gender or place of birth. No citizen should be subjected to any restrictions with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, places of public entertainment or public places of worship. Under this Right, untouchability is an offence. This Right has enabled every citizen to get an equal opportunity to join government service.

Right to freedom : It is one of the important Fundamental Rights. Under this right one who express his own opinion, to conduct meetings without arms, to establish organisations, to live any where in India and to follow any profession and move around the country. It is a protective right also and no one can be arrested without proper reason. No state law can snatch the life and freedom of a citizen.

Right against exploitation : The aim of this Right is to prevent exploitation of women, children, the poor and the weak. Begging, the devadasi system, the practice of sati, immoral activities and forced labour have been prohibited. Employment of children under 14 years of age in mining, industries and other dangerous occupations is punishable under law.

Right to freedom of religion: Since India is a secular country, no religion has been given the status of a national religion. Citizens can accept any religion that their conscience dictates, practise it and propagate it. No one can be forced to pay taxes for the management of religious institutions. Use of religious places for political and other activities has been prohibited in the country.

Cultural and educational rights : All citizens of the country have their own language, script and culture. It is the duty of the State to protect them. This Right protects the interests of religious and linguistic minorities. No one can be denied admission in a government-aided institution or institutions run by minorities.

Do you know this ?

Through the 86th Amendment to the Constitution in 2002, education has been made a right under Article 21 'A'. Under this Right, the State should provide compulsory and free education for all children aged between 6 to 14 years . The Karnataka Government has brought into practice the Right to Education Act (RTE) in 2009.

Right to Constitutional remedies: The Constitution has not only given Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India but also guaranteed them under Article 32. Whenever the Rights are violated either by a person or State Government or the Central Government, the citizens may appeal directly to the Supreme court for their protection. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar has called this Right 'the heart and soul' of the Constitution. If any individual or the Government at the centre and state appear to violate a person's right, he has the right to approach the Supreme court. The Supreme Court is empowered to enforce the Fundamental Rights. Hence it is called 'The Protector of Fundamental Rights'. Even the High courts have the power to pass the following writs under article 226.

a. Habeas Corpus : The order passed by the supreme court or the high court to produce a person within specified time frame is called Habeas corpus. This protects the individual right of a person.

b. Mandamus : When the legislature, Executive or any other subordinate institutions fail to perform

certain duties or works the supreme court or the high courts orders them to perform these works. This order is called mandamus. But the order cannot be passed against private individual, governor or the president.

c. Prohibition : When a subordinate court passes a judgment beyond its jurisdiction or the judgment is against the sense of natural justice, the higher court pass order against such judgments. The order is called as prohibition. This can be passed against the lower court by the higher court.

d. Certiorari : When the subordinate court pass judgments beyond their jurisdiction or against the sense of natural justice the higher orders the submission of records related to that judgment to it. This order is called as certiorari.

Activity :

Collect the information about the Human rights commission in the state. Collect the information about the action taken by H.R.C in case of vidention of Human Rights.

e. Co-warrant : The order directing the right person to occupy the right public office is called as Co-warrant. The order is passed against persons who hold public offices illegally by the higher courts.

Public interest litigations can be filed in courts in order to protect the social rights denied to citizens and to protect public interest. Public interest litigations can be filed for the purpose of protecting legal rights, rights that are essential to protect life and to protect environment from being polluted. These public interest litigations can be filed by individuals and social institutions. In recent years we see that courts on their own are filing such public interest litigations when situations arise.

Fundamental Duties

Rights and Duties are the two faces of the same coin. Rights without duties have no value or significance. 10 Fundamental Duties were included in 4th Chapter 'A' part, Article 51 'A' with the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, with the 86th Amendment in 2002, there are now 11 Fundamental duties. They are :

1. To respect the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem.
2. To follow the noble ideals that inspired our National Struggle for Freedom.
3. To protect the integrity of India.
4. To defend the motherland when called upon to do so.
5. To promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and disown those rituals that go against the dignity of women.
6. TO PRESERVE OUR RICH HERITAGE.
7. To protect and develop environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life. And show compassion to animals.
8. To develop the scientific temper and the spirit of enquiry.
9. To safeguard public property and to abstain from violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activities.
11. The Parents or the guardians should provide an opportunity for education to their children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

Unlike fundamental rights, there is no protection from a court of law with regard to duties. However, there will be punishment under law for those who violate their duties.

Discuss :

We need to execute the fundamental duties more than we seek to enjoy the fundamental rights.

Directive Principles of State Policy : With an aim to establish a Welfare State, certain directive principles of state policy have been incorporated in the Constitution under 4th part from 36 to 51 articles. These principles serve as guidelines to the State. The framers of our constitution were inspired by the Irish constitution to include such directive principles. These directive principles are in the form of directions to the Central and State governments. Through these, the government intends to provide economic, social and political justice to its citizens. But these principles are based on ethics. So, if the governments, Central or State, do not implement them, they cannot be questioned in a court of law. These principles are socialist and liberal and have been based on Gandhian ideals. Any individual or party that comes to power has to rule keeping these principles as guides. Hence these directives are called principles.

1. To provide adequate means of livelihood to all citizens.
2. To prevent the community wealth and resources from becoming the private property of a few people.
3. To provide equal pay for equal work to both men and women and to protect labour welfare.
4. To provide public assistance to those who are old, sick and weak or helpless.
5. To implement a Uniform Civil Code throughout the country.
6. To provide opportunities for the development of health and pre-school education to all children below 6 years.
7. To protect historical monuments and maintain places of historical interest.
8. To separate the Executive from the Judiciary.
9. To protect international peace and to respect international law.
10. To establish Gram Panchayats.
11. To encourage rural and cottage industries.
12. To organise and develop agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines.
13. To ensure prohibition of liquor.
14. To ensure development of farming based on scientific methods.

The Directive Principles of State Policy are important. They aim to achieve social welfare. While Fundamental Rights relate to an individual, the Directive Principles of State Policy relate to a whole community. The Central and the State Governments are making attempts to implement all the principles. These principles aim at holistic development in India. They are the indicators of holistic development of India.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Law which governs the States is _____.
2. The meeting of new Constituent Assembly was held on _____.
3. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was _____.
4. Our Constitution provides for a _____ system of Government.
5. The State where the people enjoy sovereign power is called _____.
6. Our Constitution provides for _____ citizenship to its citizens.
7. The Right for Constitutional Remedies has been incorporated in Article _____.
8. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from _____ Constitution.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
2. When did the Constitution come into force?
3. What does the Preamble to the Constitution contain?
4. What do you mean by 'Secularism'?
5. Explain the salient features of our Constitution.
6. Which are the Fundamental Rights incorporated in our Constitution?
7. Make a List of the Fundamental Duties.
8. Which are the Directive Principles of State Policy?

III. Activities.

1. Collect information with pictures about the prominent leaders who were the members of the Constituent Assembly.
2. List out the Fundamental Rights we enjoy.
3. List out the Fundamental duties.
4. Discuss the hurdles to implement uniform laws in our country.

IV. Project.

Write an essay on Fundamental Rights and Duties with the help of your teacher, and discuss them.



CHAPTER – 2

THE UNION GOVERNMENT

In this chapter you learn :

- *The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, their structure, membership, qualifications and functions.*
- *The election of the President, qualification to become president.*
- *The Prime Minister, and his functions.*

We have learnt in the previous lesson that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. England and France have a Unitary System of Government. India, like the United States of America, has a Federal System of Government. That means there is a Union Government at the Centre and State Governments in the States. India is a Union of States. The powers of the nation are divided between the Centre and the States. However, the Central Government has been given more powers in view of the unity and security of the nation during emergencies. It exercises these powers through the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

UNION LEGISLATURE

India has adopted the Parliamentary system of government and the Union Legislature is called the Parliament. Article 79 provides for the creation of Parliament. The Parliament consists of two Houses. The Upper House is called Rajya Sabha and the Lower House is called Lok Sabha.

Rajya Sabha :

The number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is 250, of which 238 members are elected by the members of the State Assemblies and Union Territories. The remaining 12 members, who are experts from various fields like literature, art, science and social work are nominated by the President. This House is also known as the House of Elders.

Term of Office : The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not dissolved like the Lok Sabha. But the term of the members is six years. One-third of its members retire on completion of six year term every second year. In their place new members are elected. If the members do not wish to continue, they may resign.

Qualifications required to become a Member of Rajyasabha

1. Should be a citizen of India.
2. Should not be less than 30 years of age.
3. Should not have been punished under law.
4. Should not have been declared to be a person of unsound mind by a court of law.
5. Should possess the qualifications specified from time to time by the Parliament.

The Vice-President is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The Deputy Chairman is chosen from among the members. At least 10% of the members $\frac{1}{10}$ (a minimum of 25 members) should be present during the sessions of the Rajya Sabha. The House should meet at least twice in a year.

Lok Sabha :

The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people, so, it is known as the House of People. The maximum number of seats is 545. 543 members are directly elected by the people. Whereas two Anglo-Indians are nominated by the President. 79 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 41 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Term of Office : The Lok Sabha members are elected for a term of five years. However, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the President may dissolve the Lok Sabha. During emergency, the term may be extended for one year.

Qualifications of the Members :

1. Should be a citizen of India.
2. Must not be less than 25 years of age.
3. Should not hold any office of profit under the Government.
4. Should not be a person of unsound mind.
5. Should not have been punished under law.
6. Should possess qualifications as specified by Parliament from time to time.

Lok Sabha Speaker : The members elect from among themselves a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. The Speaker has to impartially conduct the proceedings of the House. He should maintain the dignity and decorum of the House. The Speaker gives his ruling whenever there are questions about validity of the proceedings. According to the protocol, all including

the Prime Minister are expected to respect the Speaker of the House. When bills get equal number of votes for and against them, the Speaker casts the deciding vote. The Deputy speaker conducts the proceedings in the absence of the Speaker.

Role and work of opposition leader

- HIGHLIGHT THE WRONG DOINGS OF THE RULING GOVERNMENT.
- EXAMINE THE POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THOROUGHLY.
- KEEP THE GOVERNMENT, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS ALERT.
- HAS A RESPECTABLE POSITION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Activity :

Conduct a Mock parliament in your school and get the experience as Prime Minister, speaker, and opposition leader.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT

Legislative powers : The main function of the Parliament is to make laws. It can frame laws on subjects mentioned in the Central list. The Financial Bill is presented only in the Lok Sabha. The other bills can be presented in either House. But the bills become laws only after proper discussion and approval by both the Houses. When there is disagreement between the Houses regarding a bill, the President may call for a Joint Session of the Parliament and resolve the matter. After both the Houses pass the bill, it is forwarded to the President for his approval, after which it becomes law.

Administrative powers : In a Parliamentary system of government, the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers form the Executive. The Union Cabinet is accountable to the Parliament. The Members of the Parliament ask questions which must be answered by the Ministers. The Council of Ministers can be in power only as long as they enjoy the trust of the Parliament. Parliament has control over the executive.

Activity :

Observe proceedings of the parliament session in T.V and write a note about the following :

- 1) *Role of the Speaker.*
- 2) *Role of the opposition party*
- 3) *Role of the leader of the Ruling party.*

Financial powers : Lok Sabha exercises total control over the financial matters of the country. The government cannot levy any tax or spend any money without the approval of the Lok Sabha. The Finance bill must be first introduced in the Lok Sabha. After being passed by the Lok Sabha,

the bill goes to the Rajya Sabha for discussion. The Rajya Sabha can give certain suggestions and directions, and also delay giving its consent to the bill for fourteen days. If it does give its consent to the bill within fourteen days, it is taken for granted that the Rajya Sabha has approved it. It is then sent to the President for his approval.

Judicial powers : Both the Houses of the Parliament have the authority to remove the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court through a Motion of Impeachment. They also have the powers to discuss the findings of reports related to the judiciary.

Power to Amend Constitution: Both the Houses of Parliament have equal powers to amend the Constitution. The Amendment Bill can be presented first in either House. However, the approval of both the Houses is required for the Amendment. If only one House approves for the Amendment and the other does not, then the Amendment cannot be carried out. In some cases the approval of the state assemblies is also essential.



Other powers

1. To frame laws relating to the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
2. To establish one High Court for two or more States.
3. To create new States, rename them or to determine the boundaries of States.
4. To discuss the reports of committees like the Public Services Commission, Finance Commission, Election Commission, Backward Classes Commission etc.
5. To approve the declaration of Emergencies like the National Emergency, State Emergency and Financial Emergency.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The Executive implements the laws framed by the Union Legislature. It also implements the Programmes and policies of the Union Government. The Union Executive consists of the President, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. The President is the head of the Executive only in name, whereas the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers form the actual Executive.

PRESIDENT

Article 52 of our Constitution has created the post of the President. The Indian President is the Constitutional head of the country. He is the first citizen, the Head of the Executive and also the Commander-in-chief of all the three armed forces (Army, Navy and Air Force). He enjoys the highest position in the country as he is the Custodian of all Executive powers of the nation. No court of law can question his conduct or prosecute him.

Election of the President : Articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution stipulate the way the President should be elected. The President is elected by an electoral college of elected members of both Houses of Parliament, all elected members of the legislative assemblies of all the States. The Supreme Court judge administers him the oath of office. His term of office is five years. He is eligible for re-election. When he goes against the Constitution, he can be removed from office by the Parliament through a Motion of Impeachment.

Do you know this ?

Motion of Impeachment : *The President is a fundamental part of the parliament, and also the protector of the constitution. He has to ensure that no one violates the constitution. If the President himself violates the constitutions he can be impeached under Article 61. This impeachment can be carried out in either house of parliament. Advance notice of 14 days should be given for the debate. This should be supported by $\frac{1}{4}$ of the members. After discussion in both houses if $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members vote for the motion, the President is removed from the office. It is called impeachment. So far no President is impeached in India.*

Qualifications :

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed the age of 35 years.
3. He should be qualified for election as a Member of the Lok Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Government.



House of President

Powres of the President

Executive Powers : All administration is carried out in the name of the President. The President appoints the Prime Minister and on his recommendation appoints the other ministers. The President has the powers to appoint persons to high posts like Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor General, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Governors, Chairman and Members of the Finance Commission, Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission, Election Commissioners, Commanders-in-Chief to the three Armed Forces and the Ambassadors to different countries.

Legislative Powers : The President has the power to summon the Parliament or postpone its sessions. He may also address a joint sitting of both Houses or dissolve the Lok Sabha. A Bill passed by both the Houses becomes an Act only after it receives the approval of the President. The President may either re-examine such Bills, return them or withhold them for some time. He may also nominate two Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha and 12 Members to the Rajya Sabha. In all these functions, he acts upon the recommendations of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

Judicial Powers : The President has the power to reduce the term of imprisonment of criminals, and to cancel the capital punishment. He can approach the Supreme Court for suggestions with reference to legal matters of the country.

Financial Powers : A finance bill cannot be introduced in the Lok Sabha with out the permission of the President. It is only after the President grants permission that the reports of the Finance Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General are discussed in Parliament.

Military Powers : The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet. He also declares war and peace on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Emergency Powers : The President has the powers to declare emergency in an unnatural situation. This is explained from Article 352 to Article 360 under 18th part of the constitution. This concept is borrowed from Government of India Act 1935. The effects of Emergency

Discuss

Discuss with your teacher about the situation in the time of Emergency declared in Karnataka.

on the fundamental rights and their management is borrowed from the constitution of Germany. Based on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet, the President can declare the Emergency on three occasions:

1. National Emergency (Article 352)
2. State Emergency (Article 356)
3. Financial Emergency (Article 360)

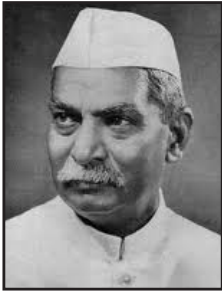
Do you know this ?

1. ***National Emergency (Article 352)*** : *When there is a threat to the security of any area in the country or the whole of it through external attack or internal disturbances, this kind of emergency can be imposed. If the approval of both the houses of Parliament is taken within one month of the declaration, the emergency remains in force for six months. It can be continued for any required duration with the approval of both the houses in every six months. Ex. in 1962, 1971, 1975.*
2. ***State Emergency (Article 356)*** : *Based on the report of the governor of a state or if the state government for any reason cannot function according to the principles of the constitution, the President can declare emergency under Article 356. For example in Karnataka, State Emergency is declared for six times in total till now. If the approval of both the houses of Parliament is taken, the emergency can be continued for three years.*
3. ***Financial Emergency (Art 360)*** : *This kind of emergency can be declared if it is felt that the financial situation in the country has deteriorated. However, it has not been declared till now.*

Discretionary Powers : The President can exercise certain powers without waiting for approval of the Union Cabinet. They are:

1. He may invite the leader of any party to form the government when no single party has got a majority after an election.
2. When the Parliament approves a Bill and sends it to him for approval, he may return the Bill for re-consideration.
3. He may dissolve the Lok Sabha.

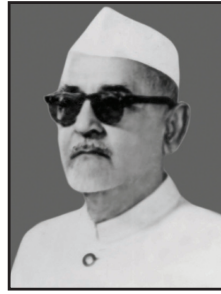
OUR PRESIDENTS



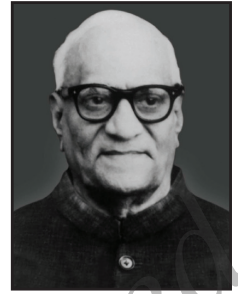
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
1950-1962



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
1962-1967



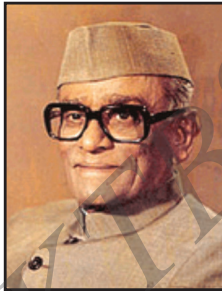
Dr. Zakir Hussain
1967-1969



Dr. V.V. Giri
1969-1974



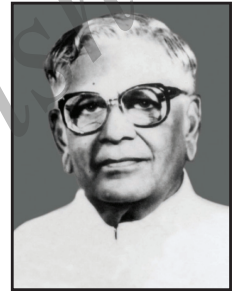
Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
1974-1977



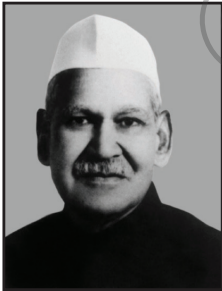
Sri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
1977-1982



Sri Gyani Zail Singh
1982-1987



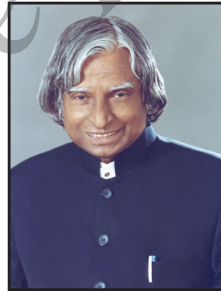
Sri R. Venkataraman
1987-1992



Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
1992-1997



Dr. K.R. Narayan
1997-2002



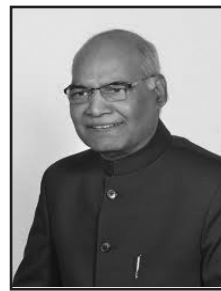
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
2002-2007



Smt. Pratibha Patil
2007-2012



Sri Pranab Mukharjee
2012-2017



Sri Ram Nath Kovind
2017-

PRIME MINISTER

The Constitution has provided for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its Head to assist and advise the President in the administration of the country. Still it is the Prime Minister who has the real power to carry out the administration. The President is the Head of the Country, whereas the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government. He remains in office as long as he enjoys the trust of the Lok Sabha.

Powers of the Prime Minister

Appointment and Removal of Ministers, and Allocation of Portfolios : The Prime Minister recommends to the President the appointment of Ministers to the Council of Ministers. He also allocates the various portfolios among the Ministers. His decision is final in the allocation of portfolios. .

Head of Government : The Prime Minister is responsible for all actions of the Government. He co-ordinates the activities of the various Ministers. He takes greater interest in framing policies related to planning, defence and foreign affairs.

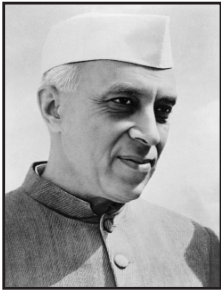
Head of Union Cabinet : The meetings of the Union Cabinet are held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. All discussions of issues of national and international importance are discussed and decisions are taken under his chairmanship. He is the link between the President and the Cabinet.

Union Cabinet

The Union Cabinet is the real Executive, and has Ministers in two hierarchies. The first one is the Cabinet level and the second is the Ministers of State.

The maximum strength of the Union Cabinet is 15% of the total strength of the Parliament. The Cabinet has two kinds of responsibilities : The Minister of every department is responsible for the administration of his department. He has individual responsibility for the success or failure of his department. The Union Cabinet has collective responsibility to the Parliament with regard to the decisions and policies taken by it. Therefore, the Cabinet can be in power only as long as it enjoys the trust of the Parliament. When it loses the trust, it is removed by a No-Confidence Motion.

OUR PRIME MINISTERS



Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
1947–1964



Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri
1964–1966



Smt. Indira Gandhi
1966–77, 1980–84



Sri Morarji Desai
1977–1979



Sri Charan Singh
1979–1980



Sri Rajiv Gandhi
1984–89



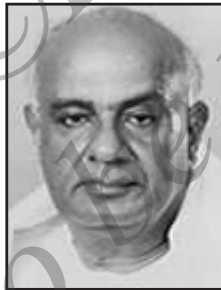
Sri V.P. Singh
1989–1990



Sri Chandra Shekhar
1990 Nov.–1991 June



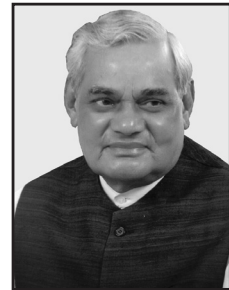
Sri. P.V. Narasimharao
1991–1996



Sri. H.D. Devegowda
1996 June–1997 April



Sri. I.K. Gujral
1997 April–1998 March



Sri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
May 18, 1996–31 May 1996
19 March 1998–May 2004



Dr. Manmohan Singh
2004 – 2014



Sri. Narendra Modi
2014 –

Do you know this ?

No-confidence Motion : If a majority of the Lok Sabha members lose their confidence on and withdraw support to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, the Prime Minister as well as his cabinet ministers will have to resign. The motion passed by the Lok Sabha members at the Centre and the Vidhana Sabha members at the state level asking for resignation of the ruling party and government at the centre and state respectively because they do not trust then any more is called No-Confidence Motion. Thus, the term of office of the union government and the state government depend on the trust of the Lok Sabha and Vidhana Sabha respectively. Rajya Sabha members and Vidhana Parishat members do not enjoy this privilege. Till now, around 34 No Confidence Motions have been passed in the Indian Parliament.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. India is _____ Country.
2. The Union legislature is called _____.
3. The Speaker of Rajyasabha is _____ of India.
4. The minimum age to become the member of Lokasabha is _____.
5. The commander-in-chief of all the three forces is _____.
6. The election of the president of India is explained in the article _____ and article _____ of the constitution.
7. The chairman of Union Public Service commission is appointed by _____.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Write a note on the houses of parliament.
2. Write a short note on the structure of Rajyasabha.
3. What are the qualifications needed to become a member of Lokasabha?
4. Explain the election process for the post of the President.
5. List out the powers of the Prime Minister.
6. Write a note on the formation of union cabinet and its responsibilities.

III. Activities:

1. Draw a picture of parliament house and display in your school.
2. Assume that you are a Lokasabha member and prepare on action plan to eradicate poverty in your area.



STATE GOVERNMENT

In this chapter you learn :

- *The nature of the State Legislature, the Legislative Assembly (Vidhana Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhana Parishat), their membership and functions.*
- *The nature of the State Executive, the Governor, his qualifications and functions.*
- *The appointment of the Chief Minister and his functions.*

The Union of India comprises of 29 States and 6 Union Territories. The State Governments follow the model of the Central Government and thus have the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The State Government has the power to frame laws on subjects under the State List and implement them. Some States have two Houses like the Parliament, whereas some states have only the Lower House (Legislative Assembly).

Do you know this?

According to Article 171, Karnataka, Uttarpradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Andrapradesh and Telangana have bicameral houses.

STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature is composed of the Governor and the two Houses. The Upper House is called Legislative Council (Vidhana Parishat) and the Lower House is called Legislative Assembly (Vidhana Sabha). The Legislative Assembly has representatives of the people whereas the Legislative Council has representatives from various fields.

Vidhana Sabha (Assembly)

The strength of the Vidhana Sabha depends on the population of the State. The maximum number of seats of any Vidhana Sabha should not exceed 500 or be below 60. The Governor can nominate one member from Anglo Indian community if he feels that they are not represented properly. However, the number of seats in small States is less. Ex. In Mizoram and Goa, there are 40 members each. The Vidhana Sabha in Karnataka has 225 members. 224 members are elected whereas one Anglo-Indian is nominated by the Governor.

Activity :

Meet your MLA and discuss the functions of MLA.

Qualifications for a Legislative Assembly member:

1. Should be a citizen of India.,
2. Should have completed 25 years of age.
3. Should not be employed in any office of profit of the Government.
4. Should not have been punished by any court.
5. Should not be of unsound mind.
6. Should not be an insolvent.
7. Should possess the qualifications as decided by the Parliament from time to time.



Vidhana Soudha

Term of office : The members of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhana Sabha) are elected for a term of 5 years. However, the Assembly may be dissolved before the expiry of the full term on the recommendation of the Cabinet. At that time, the State will be under President's rule. If the Members do not intend to continue in the Assembly, they should submit their resignation to the Speaker.

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected from among the elected Members of the Assembly. The proceedings of the House are carried on under the chairmanship of the Speaker. He has the functions of maintaining the peace, dignity and decorum of the House, summoning and postponing the meetings, safeguarding the rights of the Members, and casting the decisive vote when bills receive equal number of votes supporting and opposing them.

Powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly :

Legislative powers : The Legislative Assembly has the power to frame laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List and the Concurrent List. The Bills have to be passed by both the Houses before they are sent to the Governor for his signature. The Governor may send certain Bills to the President for his approval.

Activity :

Visit the Legislative Assembly at the time of session and List out the points about their discussion

Financial powers : The Legislative Assembly has greater powers than the Legislative Council in the matter of finance. The Finance Bill has to be first presented in the Legislative Assembly, and only then in the Legislative Council. Though the Legislative Council does not have the power to reject

any, Financial Bill, it can delay it for 14 days. If the Vidhana Parishad fails to send the bill within fourteen days, it is assumed as passed and forwarded to the Governor for his approval.

Administrative powers: The State Executive is responsible to the Legislative Assembly, and can be in power only as long as it enjoys the trust of the Legislative Assembly. Each Member of the Council of Ministers is individually accountable, and the whole Council of Ministers is accountable to the Legislative Assembly.

Electoral powers : The elected members of the Legislative Assembly has the power to elect the President, Members of the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

Other powers : The Members of the Legislative Assembly discuss bills passed by the Parliament when the need arises. The reports of the State Public Service Commission and other reports are discussed in the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Council (Vidhana Parishad)

The Upper House of the State Legislature is called the Legislative Council. The strength of this House is $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of the Legislative Assembly of the State. However, it should not be less than 40. This is the reason why some states do not have a Legislative Council. The number of members of the Karnataka Legislative Council is 75. These members represent five areas. Some are elected from among the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Local Bodies, Graduates' Constituencies, Teacher's Constituencies. The Governor nominates some Members who are experts in the fields of art, literature, education, social service, science etc. The Legislative Council is a permanent body.

Qualifications of the M.L.C.s : 1. Should be a citizen of India. 2. Should have completed 30 years of age. 3. Should possess all qualifications as required for an M.L.A. The term of office of the Members is 6 years. Every two years $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Members of the Legislative Council retire. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are chosen from among the Members. The Speaker assumes Chairmanship during the proceedings of the House and ensures dignity and decorum of the House.

Powers of the Legislative Council

Legislative powers : All bills may be presented in both the Houses, except money bills which are presented first only in Legislative Assembly. After the bill is approved by one House, it is sent to the other House. The

Legislative Council can withhold a bill for 3 months. However, when the same bill is sent by the Legislative Assembly for the second time, the Council should approve it within one month. If it doesn't do so, it will be understood that both the Houses have approved the bill and it will be sent to the Governor for his assent.

The process of creation of an Act :

1. First reading : The person who tables the bill reads out the text loudly.
2. During the second reading, a discussion can take place or the bill may be sent to respective house committee. The committee deliberates on the bill and submits its report to the legislative house. The house can either approve or reject the bill after discussion.
3. During the third reading the house can discuss the bill orally. After the approval, the bill would be sent to another house. If this, house also completes all the procedures, the bill is sent for Governor's approval. If the Governor approves then the bill becomes act. The Governor may also forward it to the president for approval.

Activity :
List out the names of the members of your area to parliament & Assembly.

Financial powers : The Legislative Assembly has greater powers over finance than the Legislative Council which can only withhold a finance bill for 14 days. If it does not return the bill after 14 days, it is understood that both the Houses have approved the bill and it is sent to the Governor for his approval.

Administrative powers: The Legislative Council does not have much control over administration. It can obtain information by posing questions to Ministers. If the questions are not answered properly, it can only insist on the Minister's resignation but cannot move a No Confidence motion.

Discretion powers : The Legislative Council carries on debates about the Government's programmes, policies, decisions and Acts. As this is the House of Elders', the debates are carried on in a very serious manner.

STATE EXECUTIVE

The State Executive comprises the Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers (the Cabinet). Though the Governor is the Constitutional Head, the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its Head is the real executive authority. The Governor can exercise his authority either directly or through his appointed officials.

GOVERNOR

The President nominates the Governor on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Every State is required to have a Governor. However, sometimes two or three States can have a single Governor.

Qualifications, Term of Office, Salary and Perquisites: (1) Should be a citizen of India. (2) Should not be less than 35 years of age. (3) Should not hold any office of profit under the Government. (4) Should not be a Member of either Parliament or State Legislature. If he is a Member of either, he should resign from that post when he is appointed as the Governor.

The term of office of the Governor is 5 years. However, he continues to occupy the post even after the completion of this term till a successor is appointed. The President may recall the Governor on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers before the expiry of his term. The Governor receives salary and allowances as fixed by the Parliament, and resides at the official residence (Raj Bhavan). His actions cannot be questioned nor can he be prosecuted in a court of law.

Powers and functions : Legally all executive powers belong to the Governor. However, the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers exercise these powers . The following are the functions of the Governor :

Executive powers : The Governor is the Executive Head and appoints the Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. He also appoints the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission, the Vice-Chancellors for all the Universities in the State and other officials.

Legislative powers : The Governor has the power to summon, postpone or dissolve the Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister. He also has the power to nominate one person to the Assembly and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the members to the Legislative Council. He may approve or withhold a bill approved by the Legislature. If needed, he can forward a bill to the President for the approval.

Financial powers : The Finance Bill cannot be presented in the Legislative Assembly without the permission of the Governor. The Governor has the power to appoint the State Finance Commission and Planning Commission. The State Emergency Fund is in his name and funds are taken out from it to deal with emergency situations like drought, floods, earthquake etc.

Judicial powers : The Governor has the power to pardon those who have been convicted and reduce, postpone or change the punishment given to criminals. He appoints the State Advocate General and District Judges.

Discuss

State Government orders are issued in the name of the Governor and at the centre in the name of President of India. Why ?

Discretionary powers: The Governor uses his discretionary powers while appointing the Chief Minister of the State, when there is no clear majority. He may also withhold the bill passed by the legislature and send it to the President, recommend to the President to declare emergency in the State, dismiss the Cabinet or dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

State Council of Ministers

Our Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its Head. This Council assists the Governor in administrative matters, and is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Council has many functions: 1. It decides the Government's policies. 2. It prepares the State budget and presents it in the legislature. 3. It advises the Governor in matters of appointment of the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission, its Members, the Lokayukta etc. 4. Each Minister has to ensure efficient working of his Department. 5. It has to co-ordinate and supervise the working of different departments.

Chief Minister : The Chief Minister is the Head of the State Government. Success or failure of the State Government depends on his personality. He is the Head of the Council of Ministers, the Legislature, and the Leader of the majority party in the government. The Chief Minister should be a member of any one of the two Houses. Even those who are not Members of either House can become the Chief Minister. However, he has to become the Member of any one House within six months.

Activity

List out the chief Ministers of Karnataka from beginning to till today.

Functions and Powers of the Chief Minister :

1. He prepares the list of Ministers and send it to the Governor.
2. He allocates Portfolios to the Ministers. He can also change the portfolios allotted to Ministers.
3. He has the power to remove those Ministers who are not loyal to the Government, act against the Council of Ministers or have criminal record.
4. As the Head of Government, he plays a very important role in formulation of policies.
5. As the Head of the Cabinet, he can summon or postpone its meetings.
6. He has the power to co-ordinate and supervise the working of all the Departments.

7. He has the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly before expiry of its term.
8. He acts as the link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
9. He acts as an advisor to the Governor with regard to nominations to many posts.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. India has _____ states and _____ union territories.
2. The total number of members of Karnataka Legislative Assembly is _____.
3. The Karnataka state Legislative Council has _____ members.
4. The Council of Minister has _____ and _____ power and it is the real executive.
5. The Governor is appointed by the _____.
6. The state Advocate General is appointed by _____.

II. Answer the following questions with group discussion.

1. Explain the structure of the Legislative Assembly.
2. Which areas do the member of Legislative council represent?
3. Write a note on the qualifications and tenure of the Governor.
- 4.. Write a note on the Chief Minister.

III. Activity.

1. Have a discussion on the proceedings of Legislative Assembly.
2. Collect the photos of all the chief ministers of Karnataka and prepare an album.



SOCIOLOGY

CHAPTER - 1

FAMILY

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning of family*
- *Characteristics of family*
- *Types of family*
- *Characteristics of joint family*

Family

Man has formed many social institutions to fulfill his basic needs. Among these institutions family is the most important one. Though family is a small institution, it is the basic institution of the society. All the activities of the society are conducted on the basis of the family. The members of the family are the members of the social institutions also. By understanding the meaning and characteristics of the family we can comprehend the meaning of it.

The word family is derived from the Latin word 'famulus' which means 'to serve'. By this we can come to know that there were also other members along with father- mother and children in ancient families. Today the other members are not the family members. Now, families which have no children but have only the father and mother; and families that have adopted children are also there.

The relationship of the family members is determined by kinship. The family includes marriage, kinship or adoption. These members live under in the same house. According to their status, husband-wife, father-mother, son-daughter, brother-sister, perform their role to create culture. Family means 'The living together of husband and wife with children or without children for a long time'. The main base of a family is the kinship and the emotions related to it. The family apart from nurturing children and procreation, involves itself in the process of socialization of its members so that they can be part of the larger society. It means that the family directs the social behaviour, dressing, rituals and other issues of its members.

Characteristics of family: By understanding the characteristics of family we can comprehend the importance of family.

- 1. Family is universal :** Though it varies in accordance to specific geographical nature and time period, the family is found in all societies. Usually, the families follow a fixed pattern in issues like marriage, nurturing, kinships and property rights. Generally the members who belong to a particular family reside in the same place or share the same roof.
- 2. It is the basic unit for all social activities:** Every activities of social institutions start from the family. The political, economical, educational and several other activities of the society begin from the family. During earlier times, the family was sending its members to participate in the important activities of the local community. Now, due to the increased complexity of the social life, many functions of the family has been assigned to various other social institutions.
- 3. Continuous responsibility and social accountability:** Family teaches its members how to behave and how to discharge the specific responsibilities. It trains its children on how to live harmoniously with the neighbours. Along with this, it also educates about few social responsibilities. For example: It educates on how to keep the drinking water sources clean.
- 4. Bringing up and Nurturing:** The family creates the basic rights and responsibilities with regard to children. And it also protects them. It creates the way to nurture and bring up the children and makes them literate. It is the duty of the family to take care of elders during their old age.
- 5. Teaches social behavior :** The Childhood and adolescence are very important stages in the process of socialization. A child learns its mother tongue in the family. It understands the social life around it through the mastered mother tongue. Children develop as per the social situation around the family. The family teaches the children about the ways of interacting with elders and the peer group. This means, the social behaviour, its demands and taboos, indirectly control the children. The family teaches behaviours like friendship, freedom and security during childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age.

6. It instructs the tradition: Family includes several generations. It introduces the kinship. It outlines the relationship between grand father-grand mother, father-mother and siblings. It teaches that grand parents make the first generation, the parents form the second generation and the children form the third generation. Like this, it teaches the basics of tradition.

1. The family of father-mother and children is called as second generation family
2. The family that includes grand parents, parents and children is called as the family of third generations.
3. A family that has grand parents, parents, children and grand children is called as 'Extended family'.

Types of family

There are many specific traditions in families based on their geographical positions and communities. The sociologists and the anthropologists have defined the types of family on the basis of the structure of the family. As it already mentioned, the family is recognized on the basis of the generation. For the children who are born into a family of husband and wife, that family becomes the center of their existence. A family that has more generations living together is called as a Joint Family.

There are three types of families with the following nature:

1. Family based on kinship.
2. Family based on the residence of the spouse- Matrilocal residence, Patrilocal residence.
3. On the basis nature of authority family is classified as Matriarchal and Patriarchal family. On the basis of ancestry or decent, family is also classified as Matrilineal and Patrilineal family.

1) Matriarchal family: In matriarchal family the right of the property and successorship belongs to the woman. The rights of the property passes on from the mother to daughter. Matriarchy is practiced among some communities in the coastal areas of Karnataka. It is found among the 'Nayars' of Kerala and among some tribes in North East. In Nutshell, Matriarchy means mother centered family system, rights of the property belongs to the woman and the herediary rights pass on to daughter from the mother.

2) Patriarchal family: In patriarchal family father is the head of the family. The property and other rights are centered around men. In Patriarchal family married women live in the residence of their husband. In this family system the eldest son has the prominent role in religious ceremony. The Patriarchal families were present in the ancient societies of Greece, Rome, India and China. They are present now also.

3) Modern Nuclear Family: Based on the structure and the generations live together, families are divided as 'nuclear family', 'joint family', and 'extended family'. Family that consists of father-mother and their unmarried children as members is called as nuclear family. The nuclear families have increased in modern society. Individuality, focus on individual achievement, concept of individual happiness, change in value system with regard to rights of property, progress in the areas of science and technology, rapid urbanization, democratic values and concept of equality and many other things have contributed to the rise of nuclear families. The following are the salient features of nuclear families:

1. Small in size
2. Simple social control
3. More freedom to the members
4. Favours modern technology.
5. Complexity

Joint Family: It normally consists of grandfather, grandmother, their children and their grand children and great grand children and in some situation the members belong to extended two generations. They all share food prepared in the same kitchen The whole family has the same kind of religious ceremony. It generally consists a group of blood relatives.



Characteristics of Joint Family:

- 1) **Large in size:** Members are more in the joint family because it consists of people of two or more generations under the same roof. So it is large in size.
- 2) **Co-ordination and co operation:** The members of the joint family co-operate in all activities of the day to day life. Though the eldest member supervises the family as a head, he takes some decisions by discussing with other members of the family We can see the participation of all the members in all ceremonies and activities. The division of work is based on the age, sex and difficulty level of the work.

Activity;
Do yourself :
Prepare a family tree of your family beginning with your great grand father. Discuss with the elders of the family to collect the details.
- 3) **Residence and kitchen:** Members of the joint family normally reside together under the same roof. Though the members reside separately for various reasons (profession, work, education) they continue to associate with the main family in various religious rituals, festivals and practices. Members eat the food prepared in the same kitchen.
- 4) **Religion:** Members of the joint family believe in the same religion and practice. Their worship and religious belief are common in nature.
- 5) **Self sufficient unit:** Joint family is a self sufficient unit. It satisfies all the needs of family members.
- 6) **Structure of authority:** The senior members of the joint family are entrusted with the authority and responsibility. The handing over of authority is based on the seniority in the family.

Activity:-

Collect information about the joint family of your grand father from your father. Ask about the total number of members (Male and Female) and the duties and responsibilities discharged by the members and write down them.

EXERCISES**I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.**

1. The word family is derived from the Latin word _____.
2. The cell of the society is _____.
3. If the father is the head of the family, that family is called as _____.
4. Among the Nayars of Kerala _____ family is found.

II. Answer the following.

1. How does the family become a social unit?
2. Mention the types of family.
3. What is a joint family?
4. What is a nuclear family?
5. What are the characteristics of a family?
6. Discuss the role of family in individual's social development stages.
7. Explain the characteristics of a joint family.
8. What are the reasons for the increase of nuclear families in the present days?

III. Activity:

1. Discuss the merits-demerits of joint family and nuclear family.
2. Visit a tribal community to know about the family system of tribes.

IV. Assignment:

1. Collect more information about Matrilocal and Patrilocl family.
2. Prepare a family tree of your family beginning from your great grand father.



CHAPTER - 2

SOCIALIZATION

In this chapter you learn :

- *Meaning of the socialization*
- *Functions of socialization.*
- *Agencies of socialization*
- *Gender and socialization*

Meaning of Socialization

Society exists due to the social life of people. Human being is a social animal. At birth human being is just a living thing or an animal, then he transforms into a social being. Child starts to learn the social behaviour from its childhood. The process of learning social behaviour and the process of becoming social being is called socialization. The moment the child gets the power of thinking and talking, it will make contact with the people living in the society. It tries to communicate non-verbally and tries to imitate the others. Like this, it is influenced by the social environment. The human being and his social dependency is seen in this process.

Socialization is a process in which all the members of the society live in accordance to their duties and responsibilities. Socialization is a continuous process of social action which starts from birth.

The basic instincts of human beings come under the influence of socialization and are shaped in accordance to the social environment and situations. Human beings become social beings by adopting social behaviours. This is called Socialization.

Functions of socialization

1. Converts human being into social being.
2. Provides the scope of adopting, imitating and learning of many skills.
3. Develops the social relationship and provide commitment and support to the social system.
4. Helps the development of personality.
5. Helps the continuity of tradition.

Agencies of socialization :

There are two major aspects that influence the process of socialization. Age, experience and the influence of the elders is the first one. The influence of the peer group is the second aspect. The first group includes father, mother, elders and teachers. The second group includes friends and same age people. Based on these, the following can be identified as the agencies of socialization.

1) Family: Family plays a very important role in the socialization process of a child. Father-mother are direct blood relatives of the child. The idiom 'Mother is the first teacher of child' is literally true. The behaviour, custom and practices, activities, interaction of father and mother will extremely influences on the emotional development of the child. The child learns the first lesson of life values such as love, concern, faith, patience, cooperation, coordination etc., at home itself. The appreciation from the family always encourages the activities of the child. Children are obedient to their parents because they are old enough in their age, experience and authority. Due to the socialization process, the hearts of the children blossoms and family is basic foundation for all these processes.

Activity:

List out the role and responsibilities of your father, mother, grand father, grand mother, brother, sisters, aunty, uncle etc., in your family.

2) Peer Group: The other most important agency of socialization includes peer group that includes same aged children, friends, classmates and playmates. This relationship is based on mutual help and coordination. Since all belong to similar age group, the child learns many aspects of social behaviors from them. This knowledge is important from the perspective of normal social relationships and behaviors.

3) Religion: Religion also plays a role in the socialization process. Human beings faith in a religion provides a base of ideal life. Religion advocates a moral life. The parents and elders of the family inculcate religious activities in children by visiting religious places and performing various rituals. This is done in all religions in different ways.

4) School: The role of school is very crucial in the socialization process. In schools the child is not only influenced by the teachers but also by its friends and classmates. The social behaviour, knowledge and experience of the child are moulded by the education. Subconscious capacity of the children is also developed. School will extend his/her life and make them ready for social life. The role of teacher in the socialization process of the child is very crucial. Various positive aspects that find expression in teachers like good behaviors, equality and good will get reflected in the children as well. This enables children develop love, cooperation, tolerance, co-living, mutual respect and other various values in their life. Apart from this, teachers need to motivate children to take part in various co-curricular and extra curricular activities.



5) Mass Media: In modern world, the social media also works as the important agency of socialization. The mass media such as radio, television, movies/ films, newspapers, magazines utilize literature extensively. Human beings are deeply influenced by advertisements, radio programs, stories, novels, Television serials, dance drama, music, posters and important statements by popular persons. News, quiz, introductory talks, discussion, programs introducing various important places and others help the viewers to develop good personality. Similarly programs of academic interest facilitate better social behavior among people.

Think yourself

Make a list of your roles performed by you as girl/ boy in your school from Socialization point of view.

6) Neighbourhood: Neighbourhood are the families which reside close to your family. This is a small community having the characteristics of large community. Neighbourhood is small in size. Here the people are related to each other. People help each other in many ways. The influence of neighbourhood is found both in rural and urban communities. The people of neighbourhood live like the members of the same family

by sharing their happiness and sorrows. Neighbourhood people help each other in festival, fair, marriage, religious rituals and other programmes. Neighbourhood relationship is much stronger in rural communities than in urban communities.

Gender and Socialization

We already know that socialization is very essential for all the human beings. The socialization process is not same in all the families. The customs, rituals, educational level, desires, tastes, needs etc., of the parents influence the socialization process. Because of this the parents teach variously about values, customs and practices knowingly or unknowingly to their children in the process of socialization. For example, we can find difference in the reaction of the parents when the boy child comes home late after playing and when a girl child comes late. Usually the parents just welcome the boy without asking anything but with the girl they cautiously warn her for coming late. Specially in India, the parents expect a girl should help their family in kitchen and in other services. But they don't expect this from their son. In the same way, they provide cricket bat to the son whereas dolls to their daughter. Like this the process of socialization generally differs on the basis of their gender. This is called as differential socialization.

In today's modern complex society, the status of women is prominently changing. It changes from country to country and time to time. The nationalist and democratic perspectives, new economic policies along with modern education have liberated modern women from dependency in present India.

Activity:

Collect the photographs of women who have done special achievements.

Now the women are also getting some rights which were exclusively meant for men only. Now the women are also getting job opportunities in mining, steel factories and in many other fields like medical, law and research at university levels, factories, army, manufacturing of war equipments etc. The socialization process is important from the view of equality and equal opportunity. The implementation of equality concept after Independence and the efforts by governments for the education of girls have brought in many changes. The development of urban areas and economy along with the changes in social perceptions have contributed a lot towards achieving gender equality.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The changing process of human being as a social being is called _____ .
2. Mother is the first _____ of a child.
3. The important agency of socialization is _____ .
4. Radio is an agency of _____ .

II. Discuss the following questions :

1. Explain the role of school in the process of socialization.
2. What are the values learned by a child from the family members?
3. Explain the social importance of socialization process.
4. Mention what does the socialization indicates.
5. Explain the role of mass media in socialization process.
6. Explain the role of neighbourhood in socialization process.

III. Activity

1. Organizing a debate or essay writing competition on the role of socialization process in all living together.
2. Collect and explain the articles and documentary movies about socialization in mass media.

IV. Assignment

1. Draw the picture of socialization process in family, school and mass media.



GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER - 1

OUR STATE - KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn :

- *The greatness of our state and its heritage.*
- *The origin of the name 'Karnataka' and the form of the state.*
- *The geographical location, size, land and water frontiers, and neighbouring states of Karnataka.*

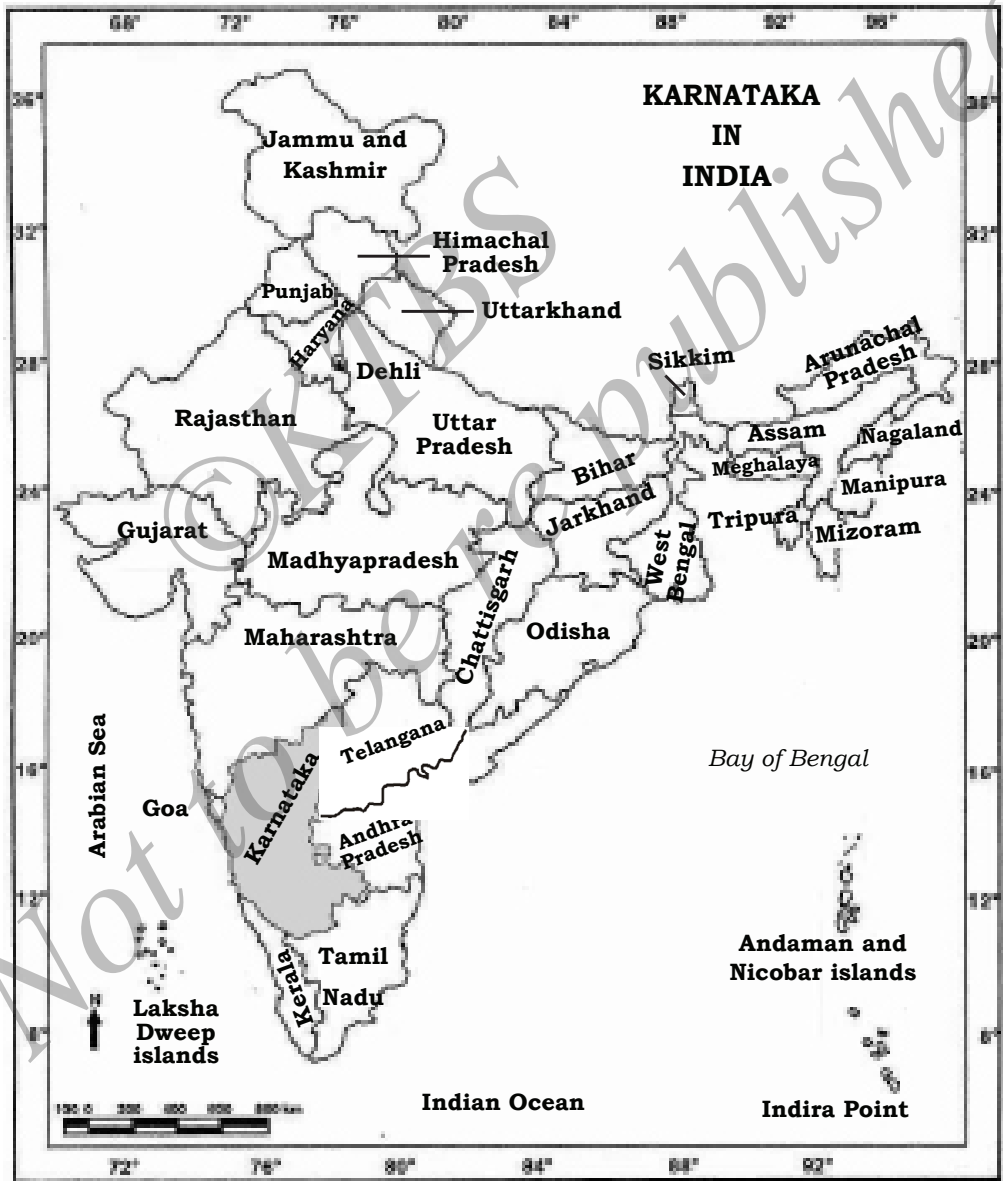
In the previous class, you have studied about physical geography. In this lesson we will study about our state Karnataka, the land of Kannadigas. It is one of the Indian States which has its own greatness prestige and heritage. This land has an ideal situation and is blessed with diverse relief features, flora and fauna, different types of soil, river systems, minerals and human resources. It is a prosperous land with its own literature, art and culture and has religious, spiritual and historically famous pilgrim centres. Many places in Karnataka are famous for their world heritage site and its natural beauty and abundance of wild life.

Origin of the name : The name 'Karnataka' has been in use from ancient times. This land used to be called 'Karunadu' (kar+nadu = a land of black soil). The word 'Karunat' refers to Karnataka in the ancient Tamil work 'Shilappadikaram'. Karunat means the land which is on a elevated plateau. It has been mentioned in Nrupatunga's grammatical work *Kavirajamarga* that Karnataka extended from the Cauvery river upto the Godavari river. After the Independence, India was divided into many states. In 1947, nine Southern districts which were till then under the rule of the Mysuru kings, were brought together to form the 'Mysuru State'. Later, when the States were reorganized on linguistic basis, areas with Kannada-speaking people in Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Kodagu provinces were brought together. Thus, on 1st November 1956, the 'Vishal Mysuru State' came into being. It is in fond commemoration of this event that Rajyotsava is celebrated every

year on 1st November. In 1973, in response to the wishes of Kannadigas, our State was renamed as Karnataka.

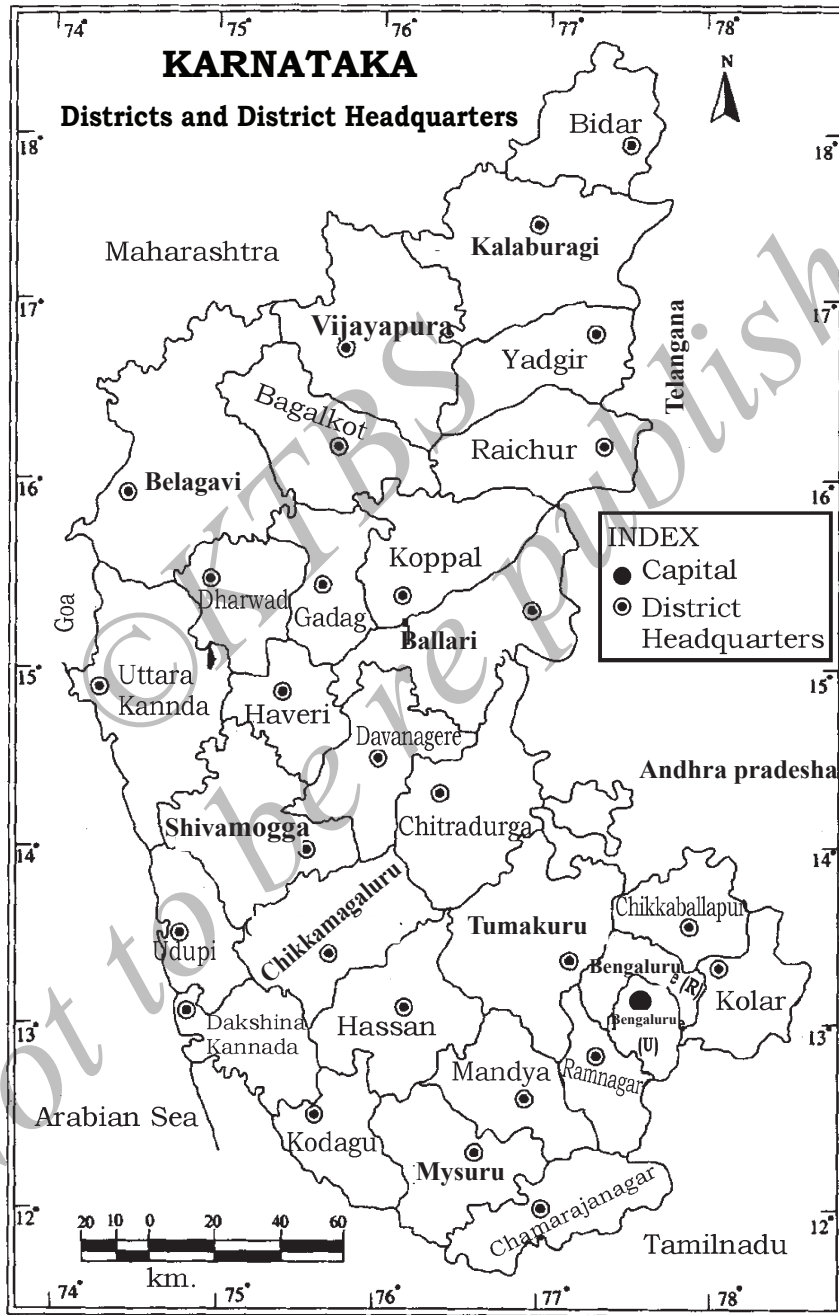
Geographical Location

Karnataka is one of the 29 States of India. It is situated in the Southern part of India, in the Western Central area of the peninsular region. It extends from 11°-31' North to 18°-45' North



Location of Karnataka in India

latitude and 74°-12' East to 78°-40' East longitude. Its length is 750km., stretching from Aurad taluk in Bidar district in the northern-most tip of the State to Chamarajnagar district in the South.



Districts and District headquarters

Its width is 400 km. from the West to East. Karwar in Uttar Kannada district is at the Western end whereas Mulbagal taluk in Kolar district is at the Eastern end. Karnataka state has both land and water frontiers too. The Arabian Sea in the West, states of Maharashtra in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and South-East, Kerala in the South-West, and Goa in the North-West form its frontiers. The shape of Karnataka resembles a cashewnut.

Size

Karnataka stretches over an area of 1,91,791 sq.kms. It is India's eighth largest state with regard to area, and according to the 2011 census, it has the ninth position, with a population of 6,11,30,704. Karnataka occupies 5.83 % of India's geographical area.

Know this:

Bidar, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Yadgir and Ballari districts of Hyderabad, Karnataka, are provided a special status by the central Government.

At present, there are 30 districts in our State. These districts comprises 176 taluks, 747 hoblies, 347 towns and cities and 27,481 villages. Belagavi district is the largest in size, and Bengaluru Urban district is the smallest. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. The State has been divided into four divisions for administrative convenience. They are : Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi and Kalaburagi

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. We celebrate Kannada Rajyotsava on _____.
2. The year in which the State was named as Karnataka is _____.
3. The State to the East of Karnataka is _____.
4. The largest district in Karnataka is _____.
5. The total area of Karnataka is _____ sq.kms.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of Karnataka.
2. Name Karnataka's neighbouring states.
3. Which are the four administrative divisions of Karnataka?
4. Explain the geographical location of Karnataka in India.

III. Activities:

1. Draw an outline map of Karnataka, mark and name its districts and also indicate the latitudinal and longitudinal positions.

IV. Project work:

1. Draw an outline map of your district/town/city with the help of your teacher, indicate its latitudinal and longitudinal positions and mark the neighboring districts.



CHAPTER – 2

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn :

- *The features of Karnataka.*
- *Physical divisions of Karnataka.*
- *The hills and highest peaks of Karnataka.*

Introduction : Karnataka state is a part of peninsular India and has diverse physical features. Its Southern part consists of undulating topography, whereas the northern part is a vast plain. There is great contrast between the Coastal areas and Malnad region. The land slopes slightly towards the East and steeply towards the West. This is traversed by many ridges with valleys and gorges. Most of the area of the state is 450 to 900 meters above sea level. Some areas are more than 1800 meters above sea level.

On the basis of structure and relief, Karnataka can be divided into three important physical divisions : 1. The Coastal Plain 2. The Malnad region and 3. The Maidan region.

1. The Coastal Plain

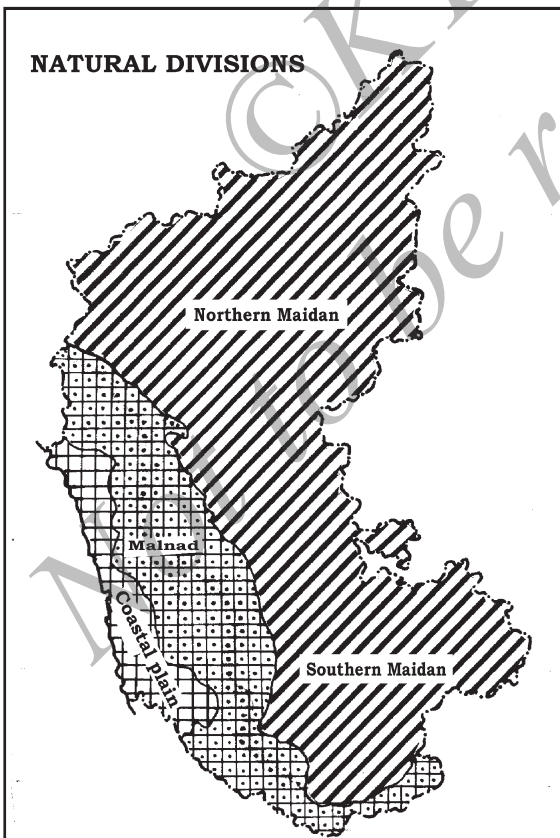
As a result of the reorganization of states on linguistic basis, Karnataka acquired sea coast and coastal plains as part of its territory. This physical division lies between the Arabian Sea and the Malnad region. The coastline extends to 320 kms from Mangaluru in the South to Karwar in the North. Its width varies from 12 to 64 kms. It is broad in the South and becoming narrow (with steep slopes) towards the north. Its height is more than 200 meters above sea level. It is called the '**Canara or the Karnataka Coastline**'. Many fast flowing rivers cut through the coastal areas is formed by sea erosion. The rivers have formed estuaries. However, there are no deltas in this area.

There are many ports along the coastline. Among them, '**New Mangaluru**' is the major port in Karnataka. Bhatkala, Malpe, Karwar, Kumta, Belekere and Honnavar are fishing ports. Many beautiful beaches are formed along the sea-coast, attract tourists. Some

of the prominent beaches are Panambur, Ullal and Someswara beaches near Mangaluru, Malpe near Udupi, Karwar in the north, Murdeshwar near Honnavar, Maravanthe and Om beach near Gokarna. There are some small islands located near the sea-coast. Among them are St. Mary's Island (Coconut Island), near Malpe, Anja near Karwar and Devgad, Kanjigudda islands are notable. The main occupation of the people near the coast is fishing. Agriculture is also another important occupation. Crops like cashew, coconut, arecanut, cardamom and paddy are grown here. Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttarakannada are the coastal districts of Karnataka.

Know this?

- The New Mangaluru Port is called 'The Gateway to Karnataka'.
- St. Mary's Island is referred locally as 'Tonsepaar'.
- There is a Netrani island near Murudeswara and it has plenty of pigeon. So it is known as 'pigeon island'.



2. The Malnad Region

The Western Ghats in our state are referred to as Malnad or the land of hills. They are also called the Sahyadris. Malnad runs parallel to the coastline from North to South. They have steep terrace like slopes in the west and gentle slope to the East. Hence they are called Ghats. They are 650 kms in length and 50-76 kms in width. The height ranges from 900 to 1500 meters from sea level. These hills obstruct the rain-bearing winds from the Arabian Sea and cause heavy rains often more than 200 cms. The highest peaks in this region are Mullaiyanagri, Kudremukh, Kalhattagiri,

Rudragiri and Deveerammanagudda. All these Peaks are in Chikka magaluru district. Besides these the other peaks of Malnad region are Ballalarayanadurga, Mertigudda, Pushpagiri and Kodachadri. Among them, Mullaiyanagiri (1913 mtrs) is the highest peak in the State.

The routes, from the Eastern plains of Karnataka to the coastal plains across the Western Ghats are called the mountain passes. The important passes are :

1. **Charmadi Ghat** - It links Mangaluru and Chikkamagaluru.
2. **Shiradi Ghat** - It links Hassan - Sakleshpur and Mangaluru.
3. **Agumbe Ghat** - It links Shivamogga and Udupi.
4. **Hulikal Ghat** - It links Shivamogga and Kundapur.

Since Malnad region receives heavy rainfall, it has attractive hill resorts covered with dense evergreen forests. It is the birthplace of many rivers which, when they fast down the steep slopes, form wonderful waterfalls. The Jogfalls (Sharavathi river), is the highest waterfall of India. The other prominent water falls are the Unchalli, Magod, Gokak, Shivanasamudra and Abbey falls. The rivers have led to the formation of valleys and gorges. Coffee, tea, rubber plantations and spices are grown abundantly on the slopes. Since coffee is grown widely in Chikkamagaluru, it is called 'The Land of Coffee'. Kodagu district is known as the 'Kashmir of Karnataka' because of its cool weather. As oranges are grown abundantly in Kodagu district, it is also referred to as the 'Land of Oranges'. At present, Malnad has been identified as 'Biodiversity Zone' and protected. Hassan, Kodagu, Shivamogga and Chikkamagaluru are the districts of Malnad region.

Know this?

Chandradrona parvata is another name of Bababudangiri.

3. The Maidan Region

To the East of Malnad is a vast plain with a height of approximately 450 to 760 meters. Its areas are irrigated by the Krishna, the Tungabhadra and the Cauvery. There are many ridges in this area.

Activity

In which of the Physical division is your district situated? Name your neighbouring districts. Make a list of special features of your district.

It has land sloping towards the East, rising in height from north to South. The maidan can be divided into two parts : (i) The Northern maidan (ii) The Southern maidan.

i) The Northern maidan: It is a vast plain land with black soil, and is an extensive plateau. It is around 365 to 610 meters above sea level. Hills and hillocks can be seen at different places. Prominent among them are Naragund hill, Parasagada gudda, Gurumitkalgudda and Ilkal gudda. Areas to the East of Saudatti and Badami have limestone with faulting. It has produced rugged landforms. The most important waterfall of the region is Gokak falls. It is 62mts height and created by the Gataprabha river. Chayabhagavathi and Sogala are the other water falls in this region. The districts of Bidar, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Yadgiri, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Ballari, Haveri, Bagalkot and some parts of Dharwad and Belagavi districts are located in the Northern maidan. This region is very hot in summer and it is called the 'land of sunshine'. Dry crops like jowar, bajra, groundnut, cotton and pulses are mainly grown here.

ii) The Southern maidan: This area extends from the Tungabhadra river basin in the north to Chamrajnagar district in the South. It is a plateau with abundant red soil. It has uneven surface with many ups and downs, and has a height of 900 to 975 meters. It is higher than the Northern maidan and slopes towards the East. There are many



Mullaiyanagiri



Madhugiri - a single rock hill

hills. They are, Chitradurga hills, Narayana durga, Savanadurga and Shivaganga in Bengaluru rural district, Madhugiri hill in Tumakuru district is the biggest 'monolith hill' in Asia, Nandi hills, Chennakeshava hill, Kavaledurga and Skandagiri hill (Harihareswara hill) in Chikkaballapura district, Adichunchanagiri hills in Mandya district, Biligirirangana hill, Malemadeswara hill, Himad gopalaswamy hills in Chamaraajanagar district, Chamundi hill in Mysuru district are prominent. This area is in the rain-shadow of the Western Ghats. The

Cauvery, Palar and Pennar are the important rivers flowing through this region. Ragi, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, mulberry, vegetables, a variety of fruits and flowers are the main crops grown here. Davanagere, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Kolar, Mandya, Mysuru and Chamarajnagar districts are in the Southern maidan.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Island located near Malpe is _____.
2. Sahyadris is the name given to _____ Ghats in Karnataka.
3. Agumbe Ghat links _____ and _____.
4. The Kashmir of Karnataka is _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions :

1. Mention the important physical divisions of Karnataka.
2. Write a note on the relief features of Malnad region.
3. Give an account on the coastal plains of Karnataka.
4. Name the main hills of Southern maidan.
5. Mention the mountain passes in the Western Ghats.

III. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jogfalls | a. Mangaluru |
| 2. Om beach | b. Northern maidan |
| 3. Nandi hill station | c. Sharavati river |
| 4. Monolith hill | d. Gokarna |
| 5. Land of sunshine | e. Chikballapur |
| | g. Madhugiri Hill |

IV. Activity :

1. Mark and name the coastal districts and the districts of Malnad on the map of Karnataka and collect pictures of famous waterfalls.

V. Project Work :

1. Write a note on the famous hills of Karnataka.
2. Make a list of Water falls in Karnataka and prepare a photo album.



CHAPTER - 3

CLIMATE, SOIL, NATURAL VEGETATION AND ANIMALS OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn :

- *The main features of the climate of Karnataka.*
- *Know about the seasonal changes in the climate of Karnataka.*
- *Understand the seasonal distribution of rain fall in Karnataka and its effects.*
- *Types and distribution of soil in Karnataka.*
- *The types, distribution of natural vegetation and animals of Karnataka.*

CLIMATE

Karnataka has tropical monsoon climate. The main characteristics of this climate are hot and moist summers and cool and dry winters. But there is diversity in the climate of the state. The main reason for this diversity are the influence of geographical location, oceans, physical features, vegetation and monsoon winds. Hence the annual temperature and distribution of rain are not the same all over the state.

Climatic Seasons : We can classify the climate of Karnataka over a period of one year, as can be done with the climate of India, into four parts:

1. The summer season (March to May)
2. The rainy season (June to September)
3. The period of Retreating Monsoons (October – November)
4. The winter season (December – February)

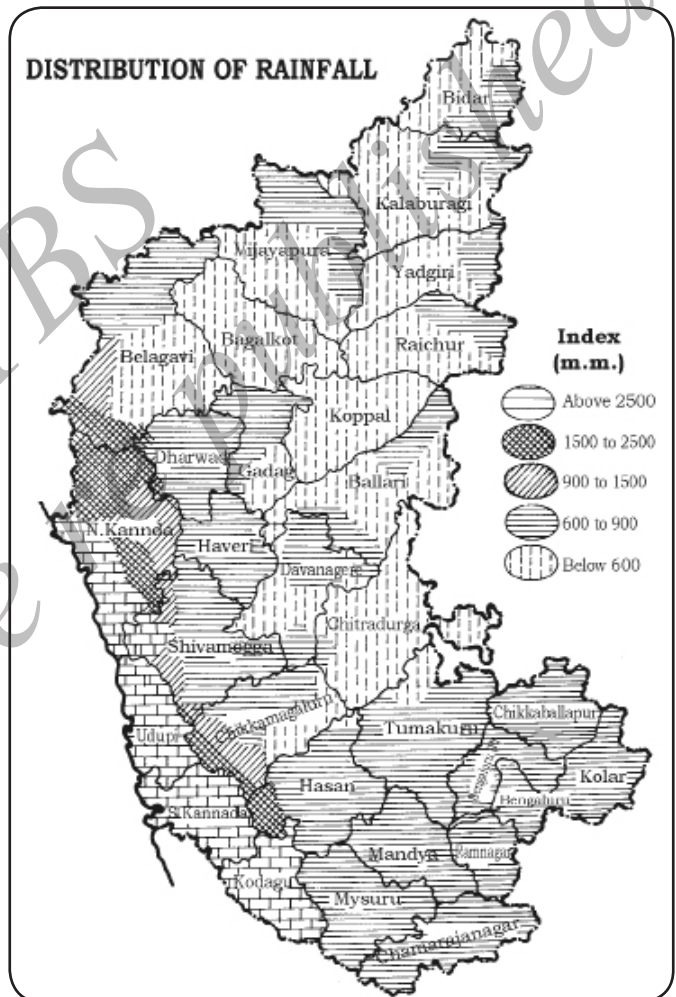
1. Summer Season: During this season, it is very hot, dry and sultry. After March, the temperature rises uniformly all over the state and reaches the maximum during April and May. Raichur has recorded the temperature of 45.6⁰ Celsius and it is the hottest place in Karnataka. The temperature is high even in the other districts of the northern maidan. In general, the whole of Karnataka experiences hot climatic conditions during at this time. The humidity is lower in the

Northern maidan than in the Southern maidan. In summer, due to great evaporation, rain-bearing clouds are produced and they bring convectional rain along with lightning and thunder. The Hailstones fall in some places. This generally takes place for a short time during the afternoon. Since these showers enable the flowering of coffee plants, they are called 'Cherry Blossoms', and since they help the mango crop, they are also known as 'Mango showers'. About 7% of the annual rainfall of the state occur during this season.

2. The Rainy Season:

This is also known as the season of South-West Monsoon winds. The Western Ghats check the moisture-laden winds blowing from the Arabian Sea, resulting in heavy rain. As it moves Eastward, the amount of rainfall gets reduced. This is because, the Eastern maidan is in the rain-shadow area. Agumbe is an area of heavy rainfall. Hence it is called 'Cheerapunji of South India'. Bhagamandala and Hulikal are the other places of heavy rainfall. Nayakna Hatti near Chitradurga records the lowest rainfall. During this season, in the entire state the temperature

is very high. As a result the relative humidity is very high. There is cloudy atmosphere throughout. During this season, Karnataka receives about 80% of its rainfall. This helps in the cultivation of Kharif crops.



3. The Period of Retreating Monsoon: This is also called the North-East Monsoon Season. Due to the decrease in temperature and increase in pressure, the winds blow from the North-East to the South-West. These winds are dry because they blow from the land. The winds which blow from the Bay of Bengal bring a little rain to the districts of the Southern maidan. Besides due to the cyclones coming from the Bay of Bengal during November – December, rainfall occurs. During this season, the state receives about 12% of the rainfall. In this period, the weather condition are uncertain.

4. The Winter Season: During this season, temperature, humidity and rainfall are low. The sky is clear. The average temperature is between 25° and 27°C. January is the month which records the lowest temperature. This is called ‘the Tourist Month of the State’. The minimum temperature recorded in Belagavi is (6.7°C). There is low temperature in other Northern districts. i.e. Vijayapura, Kalaburagi and Bidar. Rainfall during winter is minimum. Only one percent of the total rainfall is received during this time. There is heavy fog occasionally early in the mornings.

Activity :

Among the summer, winter and rainy seasons which one you like? Why? Given reason.

Distribution of Rainfall: The Malnad and coastal plains receive heavy rain fall. The Eastern Maidans are the areas of low rainfall. Often drought and floods occur due to uneven and uncertain rainfall.

SOILS OF KARNATAKA

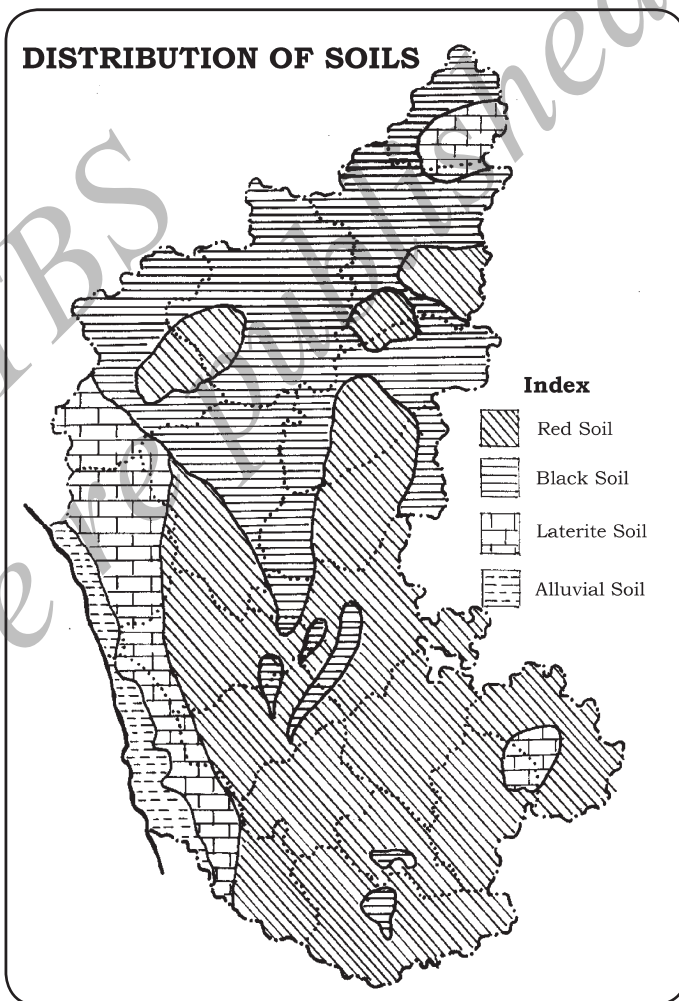
The top thin layer of the Earth surface is called soil. Fertile soil is essential for agriculture. There are different kinds of soils in Karnataka. The soils of Karnataka have been classified into four types: (1) Red soil, (2) Black soil, (3) Laterite soil, (4) Coastal Alluvial soil.

1) Red Soil : This type of soil is obtained from the weathering of granite and gneiss. It contains iron oxides and hence it is red in colour. It is rich in iron, lime and salt, but contain small amounts of humus. It is light, has thin layers and it is not very fertile. Its capacity for moisture retention is less. It is widely distributed in Karnataka, and found more in South Karnataka. Ragi, jower, bajra millets, pulses, tobacco and groundnut which are rain-fed crops, can be grown in this

soil. Areas with irrigation facilities can grow paddy, sugarcane, potato, vegetables, banana, coconut and arecanut. Red soil is found in Tumakuru, Bengaluru, Ramnagar, Chikballapur, Kolar, Chamarajnar, Mandya and Mysuru.

2) Black Soil: This kind of soil is formed by the weathering of basalt rocks. It is rich in aluminium, magnesium and oxides of iron. Hence it is black in colour. It is also called 'black cotton soil'. This soil has the ability to retain moisture for many days. Since it is rich in soil nutrients, a variety of crops can be grown in this soil. For example ; cotton, jowar, maize, sunflower, chilli, paddy, pulses and onion. This type of soil is extensively found in districts of North Karnataka. eg., : Dharwad, Gadag, Ballari, Koppal, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Belagavi and Chitradurga.

3) Laterite Soil: This kind of soil is found in areas which receive heavy rainfall and have high temperature. Water-soluble lime and silicates dissolved in rain water settle down in the lower layers. Iron and aluminium, which are non-soluble, remain in the top layers. The soil becomes soft during rainy season and dries up during summer, leading to the formation of laterite rock. This rock is used for construction purposes. Cashew, coffee, tea, cardamom, pepper, rubber, coconut and other commercial crops are grown in this soil. Uttara Kannada, Udupi,



Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga and Belagavi have more of this soil.

4) Coastal Alluvial Soil: This type of soil is formed along the coast due to the deposition of alluvium and sediments carried by the rivers and sea waves. As such, the coastal districts of Karnataka like Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada have this type of soil. This soil consists of sand and clay. It is very rich in organic nutrients. Paddy, cashew, coconut, arecanut, banana and other crops grow well in this type of soil.

NATURAL VEGETATION

The various kinds of plants and trees growing naturally are referred to as 'Natural Vegetation'. Karnataka has a rich diversity of plant species. The plant species play an important role in preserving the ecological balance. The trees provide timber, firewood, raw material for industries, medicinal herbs, honey, bamboo, cane etc. The forests being the habitat of wild animals, we can see tiger, lion, cheetahs, wild buffaloes, elephants, deer and peacocks in the forests of Karnataka. These forests are also places of entertainment and tourism. They help to control environmental pollution. Sandalwood is a special tree grown in forests of Karnataka. Perfume, objects with intricate carvings soap and medicines are manufactured from sandalwood. They are popular all over the world, and hence are not only supplied to other parts of the country but also exported to foreign countries. This is the reason Karnataka is known as 'the Land of Sandalwood'.

Types of Vegetation

Natural Vegetation of Karnataka has been classified on the basis of rainfall, relief features and type of soil. They are : 1) Evergreen forests, 2) Deciduous forests, 3) Mixed Forests and 4) Grasslands and Shrubs.

1) Evergreen forests: Areas receiving more than 250 cms rainfall annually have this kind of forests. On account of heavy rain and high temperature, the trees grow tall and dense. These forests, being dense, are impenetrable. The sunlight does not reach the ground at all. Different types of tall trees like rosewood, mahogany, kino, teak, dhupa, and hebbalasu grow in these forests. At the base of these

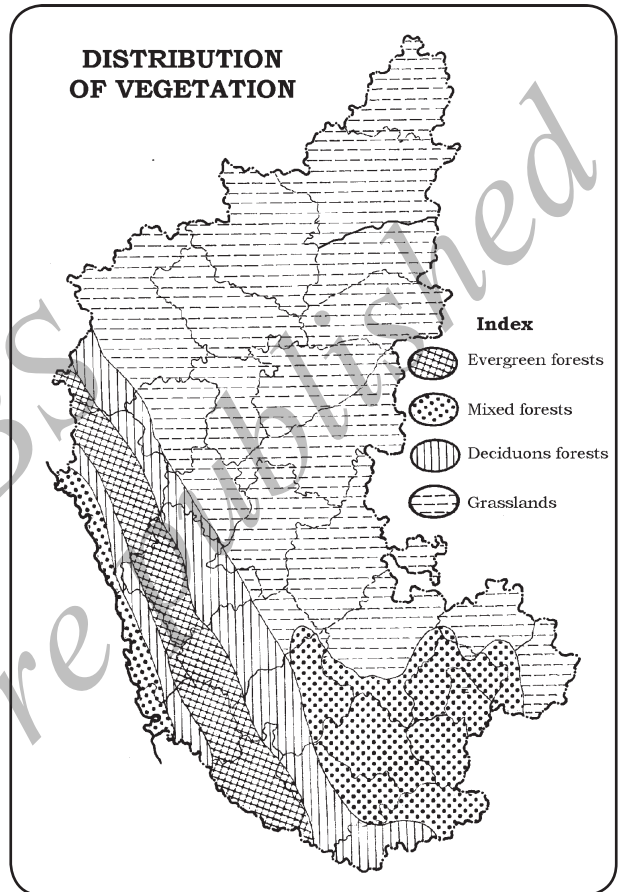
trees are thick shrubs. Different types of spices - cinnamon, cardamom, cloves and medicinal herbs grow in abundance. This kind of forests can be seen in parts of Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Shivamogga, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Chamarajnarag and Kodagu districts.

2) Deciduous forests:

After winter, due to lack of moisture in the soil the trees shed their leaves. The leaves reappear during spring. These are called deciduous forests. This kind of forests can be seen in areas receiving 60 to 120 cms of rainfall annually. For example, Chikkamagaluru, Mysuru, Chamrajnagar, Eastern parts of Hassan, Tumakuru, Chikballapur, Southern part of Kolar, Mandya, Ramanagar and Bengaluru Rural district. Teak, kino, mahogany, neem, mango, jack, flame, kokko, banyan, sandal and bamboo grow in plenty. These forests are not dense.

3) Mixed forests:

The growing of evergreen and deciduous trees together form the mixed forests. Areas receiving 120 to 150 cms annual rainfall have this kind of forests. For example, Udupi, some parts of Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Eastern parts of Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru, Hassan and Mysuru districts. Teak, kino, Mahogany, Axle, Sandal, Jack and bamboo grow in abundance. These trees have commercial value.



Know this :

- A big banyan tree at Ramohalli near Bengaluru.
- A big neem tree is found at T. venkatapura, near Siddlagatta.
- A big tamrind tree is near Savanur.

4) Grasslands and Shrubs: Areas receiving less than 60 cm annual rainfall have this kind of vegetation. Due to scanty rain and dry weather there is short grass, thorny shrubs and scrub vegetation, for example; cactus, acacias, babul, bela, palm trees, hanchi, kunti grass etc. Occasionally banyan, neem, peepul tree, palas trees grow here and there. This type of Vegetation is seen in Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapura, Ballari, Chitradurga and other areas.

Deltas, estuaries and beaches in coastal areas have a peculiar type of vegetation that has aerial roots and can grow in salty water. These are called 'mangrove forests'. Distribution of such vegetation is limited in Karnataka.

Areas which are more than 1400 mts above sea level have cool climate, for example, Kudremukh, Bababudangiri, Biligirirangana betta (B.R.Hills) and Brahmagiri in Kodagu. They have grassy slopes. The deep valleys with streams, rills etc. have distinct "Shola forests".

Distribution of forests

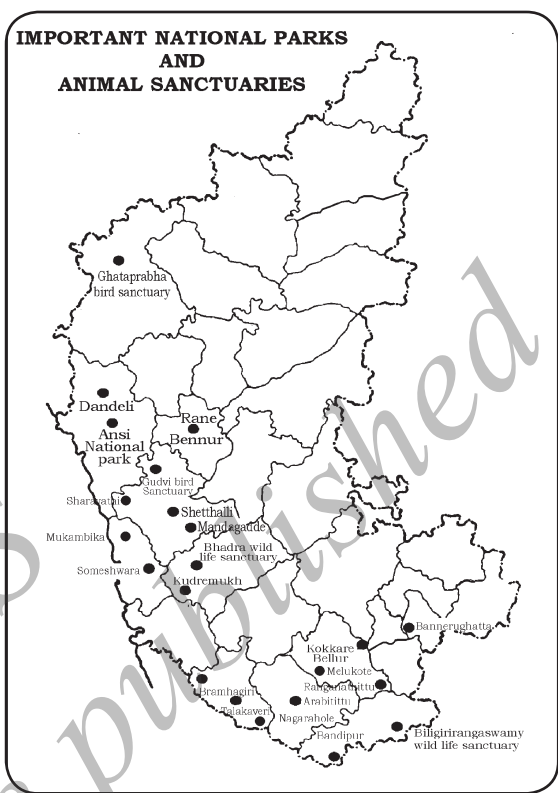
The recorded forest area in Karnataka state is 43.4 lakh sq. kms. This forms 22.6 % of the total geographical area. Karnataka occupies the seventh place in forest resources in the country. Uttara Kannada district has the maximum forest area. Next to it are Shivamogga and Chamarajnagar districts. Vijayapura district has the least forest area.

ANIMAL RESOURCES

Karnataka has a variety of animal resources. The main reason for this is the abundant forest land. The Sahyadris rank among the hotspots of the world for their bio-diversity. Recently they have been declared as a 'World Heritage Area'. Nearly 25% of the animal population and 10% of the tiger population in the entire country are found in Karnataka. In addition to this, there are other types of wild animals too, for eg.: Leopards, boar, bison, stag, deer, bear, porcupine etc. A variety of snakes and colourful birds can also be seen in the forests of Karnataka.

The central part of the Western Ghats in Karnataka is called Malnad and has retained its natural bio-diverse heritage. As such, this area has a rich variety of animal resources.

The important forest areas of Karnataka having wildlife are: Coastal region comprising of Uttara Kannada and Belagavi, Sahyadris-Malnad range eg.,: Bababudangiri range, B.R.hills, Malemahadeswara hills, Gopaldaswamy hills etc., in the Southern maidan. Ranebennur is the main animal sanctuary in Northern maidan. Now Karnataka has 5 national parks, 4 bird sanctuaries and about 17 wild life sanctuaries.



Know this:

- There are 5 Tiger projects in Karnataka, Bhadra, Nagarahole, Dandeli, Ansi and Biligiri Rangana Betta.
- The famous bird sanctuary of Karnataka is Ranganatittu.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The months of _____, _____, _____ form Summer season.
2. The season with heavy rainfall is _____.
3. Extensively soil found in North Karnataka is _____.
4. The area that has evergreen forests is _____ .
5. The district that has largest forest area in Karnataka is _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions :

1. Name the four seasons of Karnataka.
2. Write a note on the rainy season in Karnataka.
3. Mention the types of soils in Karnataka.
4. Name the types of natural vegetation of Karnataka.
5. Why is Karnataka known as ‘the Land of Sandalwood’?
6. Name the wild animals in our forests.

III. Match the following :

A

- 1) Adichunchanagiri
- 2) Mandagadde
- 3) Nagarahole
- 4) Sandalwood tree

B

- a) Bird Sanctuary
- b) National forest
- c) Deciduous forest
- d) Peacock Sanctuary
- e) Red soil

IV. Activities :

1. Collect pictures of wild animals of Karnataka and prepare an album. Make a list of bird sanctuaries and wild life sanctuaries.

V. Project work :

1. Discuss in groups and write an account of the vegetation found in your district.



WATER RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn :

- The important rivers of Karnataka.
- The different types of irrigation in Karnataka.
- The importance of hydro-electric power stations.
- The major dams of Karnataka.
- The disputes regarding sharing of river water and the importance of conserving river water.

RIVERS OF KARNATAKA:

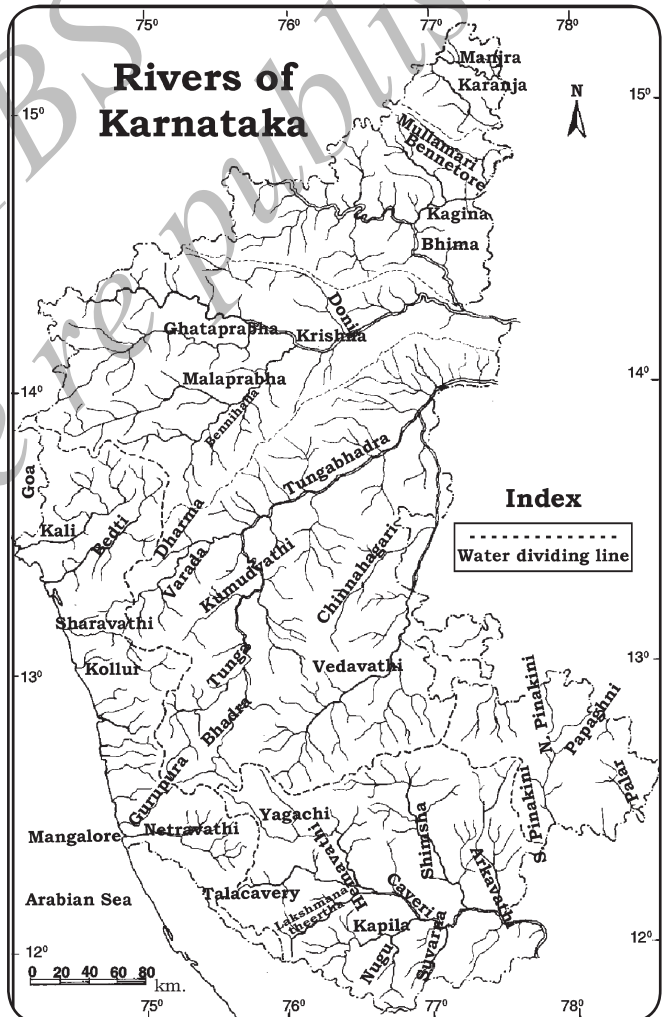
Rivers are the main source, water. The rivers of Karnataka can be divided into two groups : East flowing rivers and West flowing rivers.

Let us know this :

River Cauvery has three waterfalls along its course namely-Chunchunkatte, Shivasamudra and Hogenakal, and three islands Shrirangapattana, Sivanasaumdra and Shriranga

Do your Know this?

- River Malaprabha joins the Krishna at Kudalasangama.
- Kudli is the confluence of Tunga and Bhadra rivers.
- Hemavathi river joins the cauvery near K.R. Sagar.



1) The East Flowing River: The Krishna, the Cauvery, the Pennar and Palar rivers flow Eastwards and join the Bay of Bengal.

The Krishna is the second important river of South India. It takes birth at Mahabaleshwar and flows 1,392 kms Eastwards to join the Bay of Bengal. But it flows for only 480 km. through Karnataka. The Bhima, Koyna, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha are its tributaries. Irrigation and hydro-electric power generation from the Krishna river system have benefited in Northern Karnataka.

The Cauvery is the most important river of Karnataka. It is known as 'Dakshina Ganga'. It originates at Talacauvery in Kodagu district and flows 804 kms through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Eastwards and join the Bay of Bengal. It flows for only 380 kms in Karnataka. Many tributaries join this river, for example, the Hemavathi, Harangi, Lokapavani, Arkavathi, Shimsha, Lakshmanatirtha, Kapila, Suvarnavati and Bhavani. This river is most useful for agriculture, power generation and drinking water supply.

The Pennar and Palar rivers flow through the districts of Kolar, Tumakuru and Bengaluru, and then enter Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. North Pennar and South Pennar are two separate rivers.

2. The West flowing Rivers: Many rivers rise in Malnad, flow Westwards and join the Arabian Sea, for example : the Sharavathi, Kali, Gangavali (Bedti), Netravathi, Varahi, Aghanashini etc. They flow down steep slopes and create waterfalls. They also help to produce hydro-electric power. Jog Falls on Sharavathi river is world-famous. It is the highest waterfall in India (293 mtrs).

The other important waterfalls are: Gokak (on Ghataprabha), Bandaje (on Netravathi), Unchalli (on Aghanashini), Chaya Bhagavati (on Don river), Chunchunkatte, Shimsha, Gaganachukki, Bharachukki (on Cauvery), Magodu waterfall (on Bedti) etc.

Do you know this?

River Pennar is also known as pinakini.

Southern Pennar is known as Ponnaiyar in Tamil Nadu.

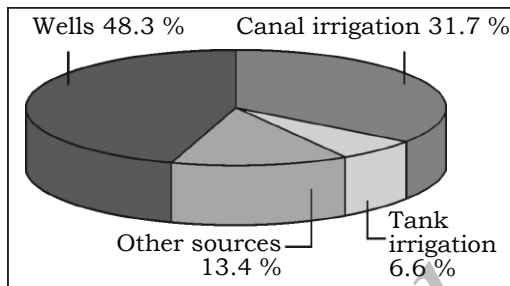
Do you know this

Large tanks in Karnataka

Mudagadakere (near Kadur), Tonnur kere (near Pandavapura), Hyrige (Hunsur), Ram samudra kere (Chikkaballapura), Byrasagara kere (Gudibande), Kallambella kere (Sira), Byramanala kere (Bidadi)

IRRIGATION IN KARNATAKA

The artificial supply of water for agriculture is called irrigation. It is essential for the development of agriculture in places where the distribution of rainfall is uneven and irregular. It has been an ancient practice in Karnataka to carry on farming through the different sources of irrigation. The main sources of irrigation are wells, canals and tanks. In early days wells were dug in villages for the purpose of irrigation. Later, the practice of constructing canals to supply water from rivers for farming was started. Big tanks can be seen even now. For example : Shantisagar (Sulekere) in Davanagere district. The wells dug in Kalaburagi district during the 11th century, the Tungabhadra canals of the time of Vijayanagar empire, Vanivilasagar and the Krishnarajasagar dam constructed by the Mysuru kings are milestones in the development of the irrigation in Karnataka. At present, both river water and underground water are used for irrigation. Nearly 26.2 % of the cultivable land is under irrigation facility in Karnataka. Karnataka has occupies the 9th position in India with regard to irrigation.



Irrigation area in percentage

Do you know this?

The first large dam in Karnataka was constructed at Vanivilas Sagar near Hiriyuru in 1907. This was as Marikanive plan.

Raichur district has the largest area under canal irrigation in the state. Tank irrigation is maximum in Shivamogga district, whereas Belagavi district has the maximum well irrigation facilities. In recent times, the number of tube wells has increased. When the land under irrigation is taken into consideration, Belagavi district occupies the first position. In contrast Kodagu district occupies the last position.

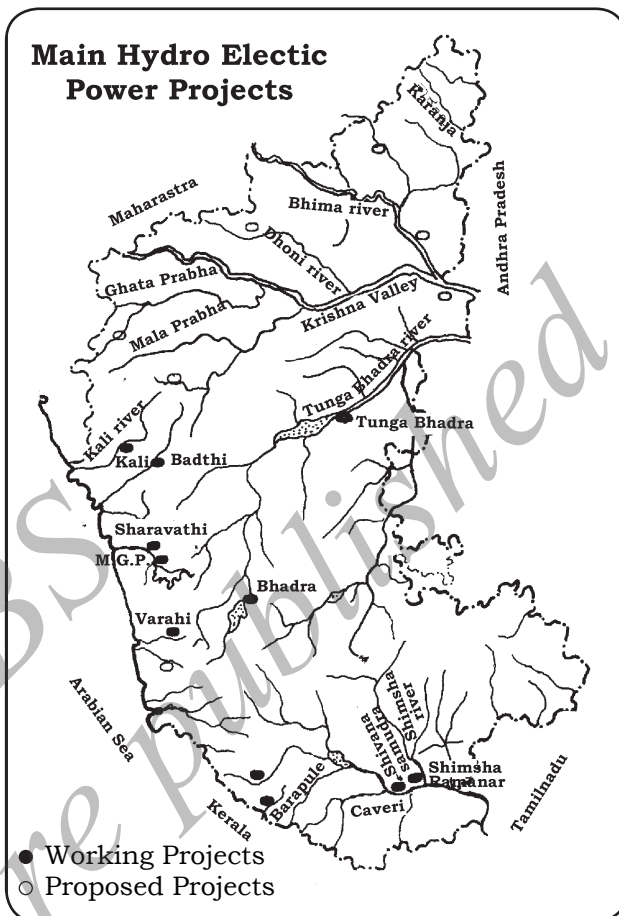
The main canal irrigation projects of the state are: Krishnarajasagar, Tungabhadra, Hemavati, Kabini, Harangi, Vanivilas Sagar (Marikanive), Upper Krishna, Almatti, Narayanapura, Malaprabha, Karanja, Bennetore, Hippargi Barrage, Bhadra projects etc.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The credit for successful generation of hydro-electric power for the first time in India goes to Karnataka. Coal or petroleum are not available in our state. But there is a great opportunity for the generation of hydel power. There are rivers which can provide sufficient power for the whole state. Rivers flowing towards the West are most suitable for power generation than the rivers flowing towards the East.

The hydro - electric power station at Shivanasamudra was established in 1902 to supply power to the Kolar gold mines. This project was across constructed on river Cauvery. At a short distance away from it the second hydro power station was established on Shimsha river in 1940. The Mahatma Gandhi hydro-electric power station was established in 1947 near Jog Falls on Sharavathi river to fulfil the increased demand for hydro electric power. Later, many more hydel projects were developed under the Five Year Plans. As a result of these developments, Karnataka ranks first in the generation of hydro-electric power in India.

The main hydro-electric power projects of Karnataka: Shivanasamudra, Shimsha (on Cauvery river), Sharavathi, Linganamakki, Gerusoppa and Mahatma Gandhi hydro power station (on Sharavathi river), Supa, Nagajhari, Kadra and Kodasalli (on Kali river), Varahi and MariKanive (on Varahi river), Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Alamatti (on Krishna river).



River Water Disputes

Many rivers in India flow through more than one state. This has given rise to disputes regarding the use of river water. The Cauvery water dispute and the Krishna water disputes in Karnataka are of this kind. The catchment area of the river Cauvery is spread in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry. The river water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is more than a century old, yet it is a burning issue even today. The river Krishna too flows through different states, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. This has given rise to river water dispute.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The Cauvery river takes its birth at _____ of Kodagu district.
2. The famous Jog Falls is produced by the _____ river.
3. The Krishnarajasagar dam is in _____ district.
4. The first hydro-electric power generating station in Karnataka is _____.
5. The Almatti dam has been constructed across _____ river.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions :

1. Name the important rivers of Karnataka.
2. Write a short note on river Krishna.
3. What are the tributaries of Cauvery river.
4. Name the different sources of irrigation in Karnataka.
5. Mention the main hydro-electric power stations of our state.
6. Write a brief note on river water disputes.

IV. Match the following :

A

1. Linganamakki dam
2. Gaganachukki, Bharachukki
3. Vani Vilas Sagar
4. Nagajhari
5. Pennar

B

- a. Hydro-electric project
- b. River
- c. Kali river
- d. Cauvery river
- e. Sharavathi
- f. Marikanive

IV. Activities :

1. Make a list of the rivers in Karnataka and their tributaries.
2. Make a list of the important hydro-electric power stations of Karnataka.

V. Project work :

1. Mark the dams of Karnataka on a map and name them.
2. Visit any tank, canal, stream or river, coast which are near your dwelling and write about their important features.



LAND RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA

In this chapter you learn :

- *The pattern of land use in Karnataka.*
- *The importance and types of farming.*
- *Understand the distribution of the important crops of Karnataka and their production.*

Karnataka is geographically well placed. It has varied physical features, soil, vegetation, minerals, water and ground water resources. Land is the most important natural resources. Its proper use enables the state's development.

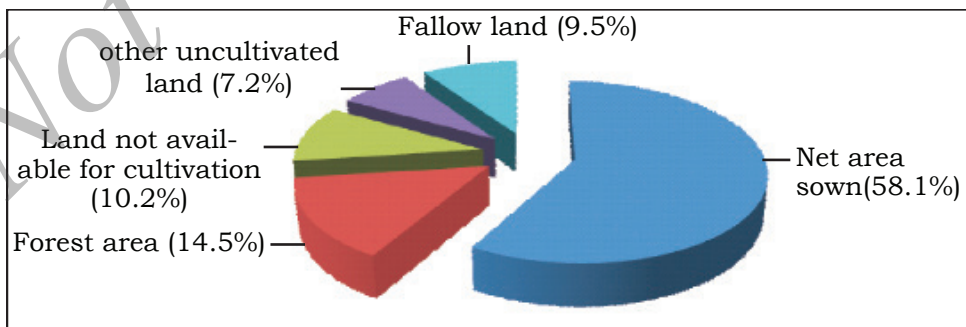
Land Utilisation

Use of land for various purposes is called 'land utilisation'. Under this title are included cultivable land, forest area, fallow land, land for residential purposes, for the construction of roadways, railways, dams, canals, barren land, land used for grazing purposes etc. Proper utilization of land is the foundation for economic development.

Karnataka has 19.05 lakh Hectare of geographical area. It is used for the following main purposes.

Pattern of land utilization in Karnataka

1. Net area sown : The distribution of net area sown is not the same all over the state. Gulbarga district has the largest area under cultivable land in the state. It is followed by Belagavi, Vijayapura, Tumakuru, Raichur, Bagalkot, Ballari, Chitradurga and Mysuru districts. Bengaluru district has the least net area sown, due to



Percentage of different kinds of land use

wide-spread urbanization. Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu have less cultivable land.

2. Forest area: Uttara Kannada district has large forest area. Shivamogga, Chamarajanagar, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Belagavi, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Ballari districts also have sufficiently large forest areas. However, Vijayapura has the least forested area. Even Bengaluru, Bengaluru Rural, Raichur, Bidar and Gadag districts have less forest area.

3. Land not available for cultivation: This land is not used for cultivation but for other purposes like rail routes, roads, residences, industry and irrigation projects. In recent times, use of land for such developmental purposes is increasing. Bengaluru Urban district in first place is given for such purposes. It is followed by Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Belagavi, Ballari, Mysuru and Dhakshina Kannada districts. It is the least in Bidar district. It is moderate in the other districts.

4. Other uncultivated land: This land use consists of permanent grazing land, trees and grooves. It is found largely in Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Kolar, Chikkamagaluru and Chitradurga districts. It is least in Gadag, Bagalkot and Dharwad district. Such land can be reclaimed and used for agriculture.

5. Fallow land: Land which has not been cultivated for more than two or three years is called fallow land. Kalaburagi district has the largest area as fallow land. It is followed by Raichur, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Koppal and Tumakuru districts. There is very little fallow land in Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Mysuru, Uttar Kannada and Udupi districts. However, such land areas have increased in these districts. Such land also can be reclaimed and utilised for agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

The cultivation of the land for raising crops is called agriculture. Animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping, and sericulture are included under agriculture. Nearly 61.4% of the people in Karnataka are in rural areas and they depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Importance: Agriculture is one of the ancient, primary occupations of Karnataka. It is the main source of livelihood for many. It is the

backbone of our state's economy. Economic progress depends on agriculture. Agriculture provides employment to people. It also provides food for the people and raw materials to industries. It is a source of revenue to the state and to earn foreign exchange. Coffee, silk, spices, tobacco, cotton etc are the agricultural products which are exported. Agriculture helps in the development of tertiary occupations like transport, banking, insurance etc. It plays an important role in the political and social systems of the state.

Types of cultivation: Different kinds of crops are grown according to the size of the land holding, land fertility, availability of water, amount of rainfall, climate, physical features, market facilities etc., The types of cultivation are classified according to these factors. They are subsistence farming, irrigation farming, dry farming, mixed farming, shifting cultivation, commercial farming, plantation farming etc.

Crops grown by using water from canals, tanks or wells is called 'irrigation'. Paddy and sugarcane are the main crops grown under this farming. Cultivation of crops which depend on rain is called dry farming, for example : ragi, jowar, oil seeds etc.

The cultivation of a few annual crops on large estates for the purpose of earning money is called plantation farming, for example; coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa etc. Crops that are grown not for the domestic market but also for the international market come under commercial farming, for example: tobacco, cotton, jute etc. The crops which are grown by the farmers for home consumption and not for the market is called subsistence farming. This is an ancient type of cultivation.

Nowadays, a mixed type of farming is gaining popularity. In addition to growing crops, dairy farming, silkworm rearing, sheep rearing, poultry, bee-keeping, fishery etc. are taken up and it is called mixed farming.

The major crops of Karnataka

Just like different types of farming, there are different types of crops in Karnataka. The main responsible for this are: soil, climatic conditions, relief features, irrigation facility, traditions of the farmers

Speciality of Crops

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Nanjanagud</i> | - <i>Rasabale</i> |
| <i>Byadagi</i> | - <i>Chillies</i> |
| <i>Tiptur</i> | - <i>Coconut</i> |
| <i>Mysuru</i> | - <i>Betel</i> |
| <i>Bengaluru</i> | - <i>Blue grapes</i> |
| <i>Devanahalli</i> | - <i>Pomelo</i> |
| <i>Eranagere</i> | - <i>Brinjal</i> |
| <i>Nippani</i> | - <i>Tobacco</i> |

and market for the agricultural produce etc. The crops of Karnataka can be classified as follows : Food crops – paddy, ragi, maize, pulses, millets, Commercial crops–sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, mulberry. Oilseeds-groundnut, ningerseed, sesame, sunflower etc. Plantation crops – coffee, coconut, arecanut, rubber, banana etc.

In addition to these different types of horticultural crops and floriculture are there. Now let us study about the major crops of Karnataka.

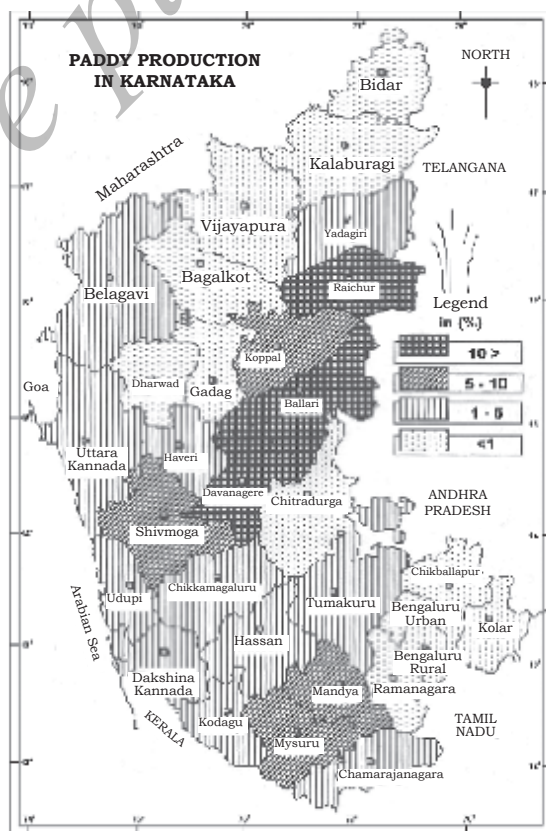
FOOD CROPS

1. Paddy: Paddy is a very important food crop of Karnataka. Rice is the staple food of the people of Karnataka. Paddy is grown in 28.2% of the total cultivable land. Irrigation facility, use of chemical fertilizers and high - yielding hybrid seeds have resulted improvement in the yield of paddy.

Do you know this ?

Paddy is a plant of the grass family 'poyaceae'. Its scientific name is oryza sativa.

Paddy is a tropical crop. Cultivation of paddy requires heavy rainfall and high temperature. Areas having scanty rainfall need irrigation facility for the growing of paddy. Cultivation of paddy requires level land. Fertile clayey and alluvial soils are ideal for paddy cultivation. Organic manure, leaves of trees and abundant labourers are required for the cultivation of paddy. Nearly 70% of paddy is sown during June - August months, and harvested during November-December. It is a kharif crop. Even in summer, paddy is grown in areas where irrigation facility is available (February - June). This is called rabi crop. In Malnad, paddy is grown by broad-casting method and in the plains by transplanting method.

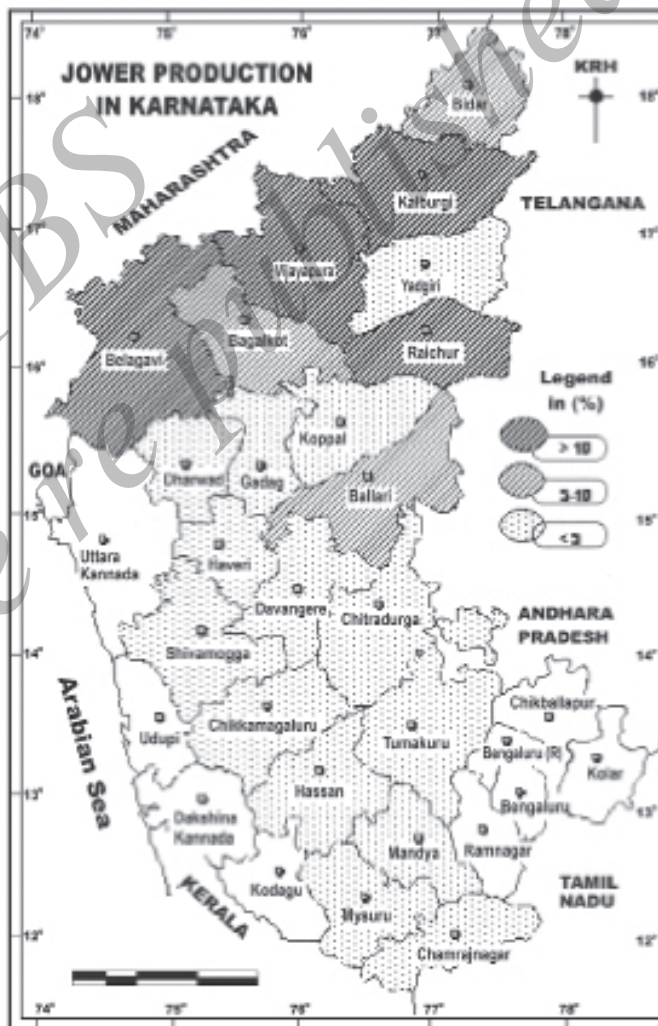


Paddy Growing areas: Paddy is grown in all the districts of Karnataka. The Krishna – Tungabhadra valley, Cauvery valley and the coastal districts are famous for paddy cultivation. Raichur district stands first in the production of paddy. Next come Ballari, Shivamogga, Davangere, Mysuru, Mandya, Koppal, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kalaburagi. The other paddy growing areas of Karnataka are Tumakuru, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu and Belagavi. The yield and quality of paddy is better in irrigated areas.

2. Jowar: This is second most important crop in Karnataka after paddy. Until recently, the area under jowar cultivation was more than that of paddy. But in recent years it has decreased. The total area under jowar cultivation is 26 % of the cultivable area. Karnataka ranks second after Maharashtra in the production of jowar in India.

Jowar is the staple food of the people of North Karnataka. It is mainly used for preparing rotis. The stalks of jowar plant are used as cattle fodder. In South Karnataka jowar is primarily grown for cattlefeed.

This crop also belongs to the grass family. Its botanical name is ‘*Sorghum vulgare*’. It is a tropical crop, requiring moderate rainfall and moderate temperature. Mixed black and red soil and alluvial soil are



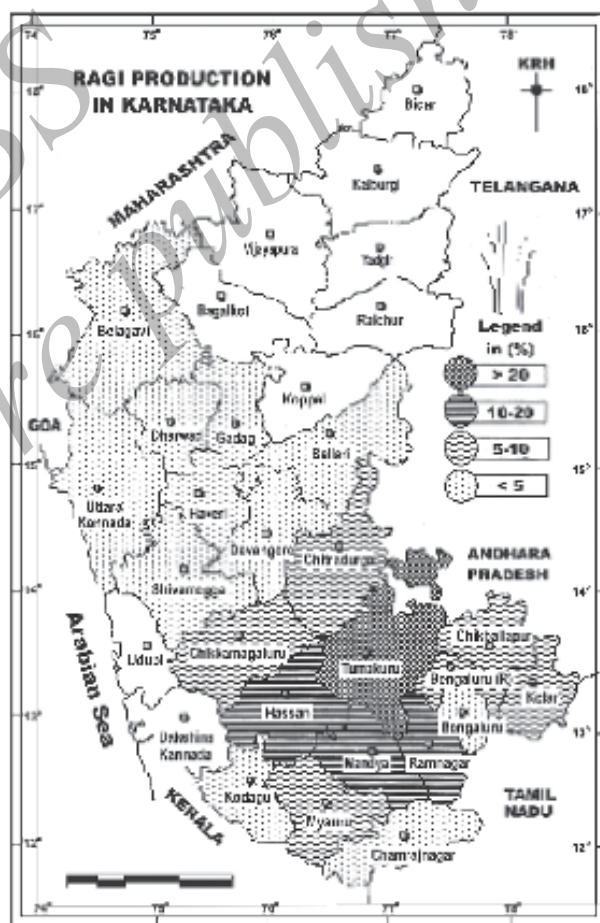
suitable for jowar. It is a rain-fed crop and grown by using broadcasting method. It depends on the South-West Monsoons.

Do you know this :
Kalaburagi is the granary of Togari (Toor).

Growing areas: Except for a few districts of South Karnataka, all other districts grow jowar. Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Bagalkot, Raichur, Belagavi, Bidar, Ballari, Davangere, Koppal and Gadag are the leading producers of jowar. Vijayapura stands first in the production of jowar in the state. Chitradurga, Shivamogga, Chamarnagar, Hassan, Tumakuru and Mandya districts are also produce jowar.

3)Ragi: This is a very nutritive food grain. Its botanical name is 'Eleusine Coracana'. Ragi balls, porridge, sprouted flour, malt, dosa etc. are made from ragi. In Karnataka it is the third most important food grain after paddy and jowar. It is cheap grain. The stalks of the ragi plant are used as fodder for cattle. Ragi can be preserved for many months.

Ragi is a tropical crop. High temperature, moderate rainfall, red sandy and loamy soil are suitable for this crop. It can withstand very severe droughts. In some places, ragi is grow by using irrigation facility. Many labourers are needed to transplant ragi sapplings, Pull out the weeds to harvest and store ragi. It is an important Kharif crop. It can be grown even during summer season by using irrigation.



Growing areas: Karnataka stands first in the production of ragi in India. However, the use of ragi has reduced. Ragi is grown in 14% of the total cultivable land. The ragi-growing areas are concentrated in the districts of Southern maidan. Ragi is a traditional crop of Old Mysore province. Jowar is the main crop in North Karnataka, where as ragi is the main crop in South Karnataka. Tumakuru is the leading producer of ragi. Then come Ramnagar, Bengaluru Rural, Hassan, Mandya, Kolar, Chikballapur, Shivamogga, Chikkamagaluru, Chamarajnar and Davanagere districts.

COMMERCIAL CROPS

1) Sugarcane: Sugarcane is the most important commercial and industrial crop of Karnataka. Karnataka ranks fourth in the production of sugarcane. Sugarcane is a tropical crop. It is grown in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall or good irrigation facility. Sandy loamy soil and red soil are suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane. Since sugarcane has to be transported to the factories as soon as it is harvested, there has to be good transport facility.

Activity

List out the food crops and commercial crops grown in your district.

Sugarcane belongs to the grass family. It grows to a height of three metres. Its botanical name is "Saccharum Officinarum". It contains sucrose and it is used to produce jaggery and sugar. Being an annual crop sugarcane requires irrigation facility.

Growing areas: Belagavi is the leading producer of sugarcane in Karnataka and followed by Bagalkot which has irrigation facility from the Almatti project. Mandya, Mysuru, Shivamogga, Davanagere, Hassan, Koppal, Vijayapura, Bidar, Ballari and Haveri are the other important sugarcane-growing areas.

Mandya district has specialised in the cultivation of sugarcane even from pre-independence days.

2) Cotton: Cotton is a fibre crop. It provides raw material for cotton textiles. Besides, it is used for making carpets, beds and pillows. Cooking oil is produced from cotton seeds. Cotton seed cake is used as cattle feed.

Cotton is a crop of the tropics and the sub-tropics. Moderate rainfall, high temperature and black soil are suitable for its growth. Cotton has been used for a long time in daily life in Karnataka. Long, medium and short staple cotton are the different varieties of cotton. Karnataka grows more of medium and short staple cotton. Cotton is a kharif crop. It is sown in August-September. It is a rain-fed crop. It can also be grown with the help of irrigation facility.

Growing areas: The main cotton-producing districts of Karnataka are Haveri, Dharwad, Gadag, Mysuru, Ballari, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Belagavi, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Koppal and Vijayapura. Among these, Haveri district ranks first in the production of cotton in the state. Dharwad district ranks second.

Nowadays, areas growing cotton are dwindling. Pests and disease- have become major problems. As a result the development of disease- tolerant and high -yield varieties of cotton by the Agricultural Research Institute. There is improvement in the yield production of cotton.

3) Tobacco: It belongs to the nicotiana group. It contains an intoxicating substance called nicotine. Tobacco is used in the manufacture of beedis, cigarettes, cigar and snuff. The Portuguese introduced tobacco in the 17th century in India. Subsequently, people started growing it in Karnataka. Presently, it is a major commercial crop in the state. It can be grown in areas with moderate rainfall and high temperature in loamy soil.

Karnataka grows virginia tobacco, beedi tobacco and chewing tobacco. Virginia tobacco is highest quality and is great demand in the global market. It is grown widely in Karnataka. It earns valuable foreign exchange and revenue for the state exchequer.

Growing areas: Karnataka ranks fourth among the tobacco growing states in India. Mysore district occupies the first position in the production of tobacco. It is also grown in the districts of Hassan, Shivamogga, Kodagu, Belagavi, Ballari, Chitradurga, Raichur, Davanagere, Tumakuru and Gadag. Nippani in Belagavi district is very famous for its beedi tobacco marketing. Tobacco grown in Karnataka is of a world-class, and most of it is exported.

4) Coffee: Coffee is Karnataka's famous plantation and beverage crop. Karnataka ranks first in the production of coffee in India.

A Muslim Fakir (priest) named Bababudan planted coffee saplings for the first time around 1670 in the hills of Chikkamagaluru. Hence those hills are called Bababudangiri. However, organized cultivation of coffee began under the British rule in 1826, and today vast coffee estates can be seen in Karnataka.

Activity

Invite the farmers to your school. Conduct a discussion on methods of cultivation and marketing of the crops which they have grown.

Karnataka produces two types of coffee namely Coffee Arabica and coffee Robusta. Of these Arabica is of better quality and enjoys a great demand in the international market. Coffee is a tropical crop which can grow well on the slopes of hills, with heavy rainfall. Clay mixed soil is suitable for this crop. Coffee plant cannot withstand the direct rays of the sun. Hence shady trees are grown in estates. Coffee is mainly grown in the Malnad region which has all the conditions required for growing it.

Activity :

Collect more information regarding organic farming.

Coffee growing areas: Karnataka has a share of 70% of the coffee produced in India. It is grown largely in Kodagu district. After Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Hassan are important for coffee growing. It is grown to a small extent in Shivamogga, Chamarajnar and Dakshina Kannada district.

Coffee grown in Karnataka is good in quality. Hence it enjoys great demand both in the national and international markets. That is why Karnataka is known as 'The Land of Coffee'.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Utilising land for different purposes is called _____.
2. The largest net area sown is in _____ district.
3. 'Sorghum vulgare' is the scientific name of _____ crop.
4. The _____ district is the largest producer of sugarcane in Karnataka.
5. Tobacco contains an intoxicating substance called _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions :

1. Name the different types of land utilization in Karnataka.
2. Write a note on the importance of agriculture in Karnataka.
3. What is meant by 'irrigation'? Name the main crops grown under irrigation.
4. Explain the main characteristics of 'mixed farming'?
5. Mention the uses of ragi.

III. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Coffee | a. Mixed farming |
| 2. Cotton | b. Beverage crop |
| 3. Sugarcane | c. Tobacco |
| 4. Nippani | d. Fibres crop |
| 5. Sheep-rearing | e. Plantation crop |
| | f. Commercial crop |

V. Activities :

1. Collect samples of the various kinds of foodgrains and pulses grown in Karnataka.
2. On a map of Karnataka mark the areas where jowar, ragi and other foodgrains are grown .

VI. Project work :

1. Note down the names of the crops grown in the surrounding areas of your place. Collect of the same pictures.



ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

In this chapter you learn :

- *The meaning and types of resources;*
- *Scarcity of resources;*
- *The need for conservation of resources; and*
- *Ways to reduce our ecological footprint.*

Previously you learnt that human wants are unlimited but the resources to satisfy these wants are limited which, gives rise to the problem of scarcity. Resource is a broad term indicating all the materials that humans use in conducting their economic activities of production, exchange and consumption. Among the various types of resources, natural resources are the major one sources that are available for human use. These are the gifts of nature without which the survival of life is impossible. The sunlight, water, air, forests, soil, bio-diversity, mineral ores, etc., are the natural resources which are vital for survival. However, with increase in global population to more than 7 billion, it is becoming very difficult to provide even the basic amenities to a large segment of population. In this chapter you will study issues related to resource scarcity, environmental conservation and reducing our ecological footprint.

Meaning and Types of Resources

Natural resources are naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their natural form. Thus the soil which grows food, water that supports many of our activities, the trees that give us many services, the air we breathe, the minerals that are raw materials for many products, etc., are all natural resources. Without these, our life would not have been so comfortable.

Natural Resources are generally classified as falling into two types: Renewable and nonrenewable resources. Let us study them briefly.

Renewable resources: Some natural resources get replenished as we use them. These resources are called renewable resources. Nature,

through its natural processes, goes on replenishing them. They are also called non-exhaustible resources. Water, land, forests, air, sunlight and heat are some examples.

Non-renewable resources: Some natural resources get depleted as we go on using them. Eventually they are emptied and cannot be created again. These resources are known as exhaustible resources. Minerals like Iron ore, copper, gold, manganese, bauxite etc., mineral fuels like coal, petroleum, natural gas, Uranium, Thorium etc., resources which get depleted and cannot be renewed. Nature cannot replenish them through its processes and so they are also known as non-renewable resources.

Resources can also be classified as biotic and abiotic resources. Biotic resources are those that are derived from living organisms and abiotic resources are those that are derived from non-living components of the nature. While plants and animals are biotic resources; water, soil, minerals, etc. are abiotic resources.

Scarcity of Resources

All our basic needs like food, shelter, clothes, etc, are met out of various natural resources like air, water, soil, minerals, coal, petroleum, animals, plants etc. But how long these precious materials of the nature will be available for our use? The growing population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation have created heavy demand on all these materials. Especially, in relation to our ever increasing wants, the available resources are severely scarce. While the non-renewable resources are available in fixed quantity, renewable resources are likely to be exploited beyond their regeneration rates. The main factors of increasing scarcity are:

1. Overpopulation: The increasing population requires additional land for growing additional food and providing shelter which is met through conversion of forest land into agricultural land, and agricultural land into residential, commercial and industrial land.

2. Growing industrialization: With increased industrialization, extraction of mineral ores, crude oil and water increase resulting in emptying of mines, oil wells and water sources.

3. Expanding urban areas: Urban areas are those where a huge population lives in a small area. Naturally, the demand for resources and generation of wastes is very high contributing to reduction in quantity and quality of resources. Just imagine the plight of Bengaluru which receives Cauvery water from hundreds of kilometers away and that pure water is converted into waste water by households and industrial units.

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, more than 50 per cent of all types of forest, agricultural and wetlands surrounding urban and semi-urban areas have been lost through conversion to other uses. In the past decade alone, about 130 million hectares of forests were lost (State of the World's Forests, 2012, FAO)

4. Atmospheric pollution: With greater burning of fossil fuels like coal, diesel and petrol, more harmful elements like carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, soot and dust get into the air polluting it. This reduces the availability of clean air.

5. Water pollution and land degradation: When the human, hospital, industrial and other wastes are dumped in the open space, they affect the land and water, reducing the quality as well as availability. Water is also polluted by the agricultural and household activities.

Therefore, the increase in population and their increased economic activities have increased scarcity and affected the quality of resources also.

However, the scarcity can be overcome by:

- i. Exploration and discovery of new sources of resources;
- ii. Discovering substitutes and alternatives (like solar and wind power in place of coal power; ethanol in place of diesel; plastic furniture in place of wooden furniture, etc.);
- iii. Increasing the efficiency of resource use (machines that consume less resources like 4-stroke engine in place of 2-stroke engine);
- iv. Government policies to regulate overuse of resources and pollution; and
- v. Educating people about conservation of resources and less polluting ways of doing every day activities.

Conservation of Resources

The rapid increase in resource use and their degradation result in serious problems to the mankind. We may not get pure water to drink, clean air to breathe, many resources may be exhausted, the bio-diversity may decline and the earth itself may become a waste dump. How to address this issue? It can be done through conservation of resources.

Conservation of natural resources means not to waste them but use them judiciously so that there is a balance between nature and our use of natural resources. Conservation has been defined as “the management of the biosphere for the benefit of the all life including humankind, so that it may yield sustainable benefit to the present generation while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of the future generations”.

Conservation of resources is the responsibility of all of us. How can we do it? You can do it by adopting the 4R strategy: Reduce, Reuse, Recharge or Regenerate and Research. Let us understand in short the meaning of these options.

1) Reduce: Reduce refers to minimizing the use of resources and their wastage or trying to use less amount of any resource. It will also reduce pollution. For example, you can reduce air pollution by reducing the use of your vehicles.

2) Reuse: This is a very simple but effective way to conserve resources. Every resource has not only alternative uses but can be used multiple times. For e.g. the water that was used for bathing can be used for gardening; waste paper can be converted into packaging material.

3) Recharge and Regenerate: This refers to taking steps to allow the resource to grow through conscious human efforts. All rain water harvesting efforts recharge ground water, afforestation recharges tree stock and the bio-diversity.

4) Research: Researching ways to find renewable alternatives to non-renewable resources. Solar or wind energy is a renewable alternative to the energy we use.

Here is a checklist of some things we can do to conserve resources:

- Purchase less stuff (use items as long as you can, ask yourself if you really need something new.)
- Reduce excess packaging (for example, drink water from the tap instead of buying it in plastic bottles).
- Recycle materials like metal cans, old cell phones, and plastic bottles.
- Purchase products made from recycled materials.
- Keep air and water clean by not polluting the environment.
- Plant new trees to replace ones that we cut down.
- Drive lesser, take public transportation, bicycle, or walk.
- Conserve energy at home (for e.g., turning off lights when not needed).

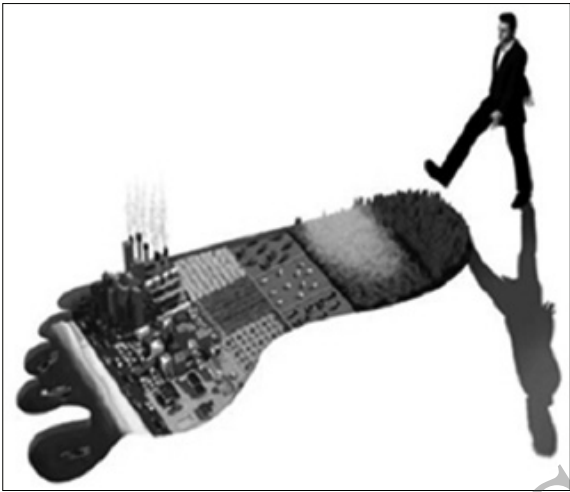
Activity:

You can make a list of 4Rs that you may adopt at your home and school.

The conservation aspect has been realized by all countries which have adopted the principle of sustainable development that seeks to achieve development in such a manner that the resources and environmental quality are conserved for use by future generations also.

Reducing our Ecological Foot Print

Given the limited resources of the planet earth, how much pressure is the mankind putting on it? Is there any way to measure the overall impact of human activity on the earth's environment? The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has devised a measure called as the 'ecological footprint' which gives an idea about the extent of consumption of resources and waste generation by a country or by an individual in a country. This indicator is an estimate of the amount of space on the earth that an individual uses in order to survive, using existing technology. This space includes the biologically productive land and water, area that produces the resources consumed by that individual such as food, water, energy, clothing, and building materials. It also includes the amount of land and water required to assimilate the wastes generated by that person. In other words, the ecological footprint measures a person's demand on the bio-capacity of the Earth.



WWF defines a country's ecological footprint as "the sum of all the cropland, grazing land, forest and fishing grounds required to produce the food, fibre and timber it consumes, to absorb the wastes emitted when it uses energy and to provide space for infrastructure". WWF's in its Living Planet Report of 2014 found that in 2010, the global ecological footprint was 18.1 billion global hectares (gha) or 2.6 gha per

capita. Earth's total biocapacity was 12 billion gha, or 1.7 gha per capita.

This means that the Earth's people needed 18 billion hectares of productive land in order to provide each and every person with the resources they required to support their lifestyle and to absorb the wastes they produced. With only 12 billion global hectares available, it means that in 2010 people used about 50% more natural resources than the planet could regenerate, that is one and half planets. If we continue living in the same way we have lived until now, we will exceed the Earth's power of regeneration and in a few decades time we will need 5 planet Earths in order to survive. However, that is not possible. So what can we do? Thus, it gives a clear message to change the way we live and consume resources.

Each one of us has ecological footprint and contribute to the enlarging of total footprint. Therefore, if the size of the ecological footprint is to be reduced, we have to make the beginning individually. Unless we start being aware of our own ecological footprint and do something about it, we cannot expect someone else to do that for us.

The most important thing is to raise awareness about the issue, starting from ourselves, and spreading the information to our closest ones. You will have a bigger influence on them than anyone or anything. For example, if you start recycling and tell your family why you are doing that, they will start recycling too, and spread the news to the neighbours and other family members. It's a small and simple step to begin with,

but yet, it can make a big difference and contribute a lot to reduction of ecological footprint.

What can you do to reduce your Ecological Footprint?

Food

- Buy organic food, or locally-grown produce.
- Have a kitchen garden (by doing this you cut down on pollution from shipping, fertilizers, packaging, etc and your food is fresher!).
- Bring your own bags to the store (canvas or reuse plastic/paper).
- Buy and eat fewer processed foods (Processed foods have been frozen, canned, or packaged before coming to your table)
- Instead of drinking a juice box, eat a piece of fruit
- Eat less meat and dairy – you can get protein from other sources, too
- Eat at home instead of ordering out

Energy/Electricity

- Put off all lights when not in use.
- Turn the air conditioner and heater off at night.
- Get outside! Outside activities are fun and take less energy.
- Keep doors and windows shut when heating or cooling the house/ car.

Transportation

- Walk or ride your bicycle to school.
- Take public transportation.
- Carpool when where you are going is too far to walk.

Creating less waste

- Buy products with the least amount of packaging possible (buy in bulk or in big boxes rather than in individually wrapped containers).
- Ask for no bag when you buy something you can carry without one.
- Recycle as much as possible (and purchase recycled products when you can).

- Mend things that are broken (don't throw them away).
- Donate old items to someone who can use them.
- Buy items that can be used over and over (not disposable).
- Reuse water bottles (and recycle them too!).

Water

- Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
- Don't pour toxics down storm drains.
- Run only full loads in your dishwasher or washing machine.
- Put a brick in your toilet tank. It saves thousands of litres of water a year.
- Use Indian type (squatting) toilets more

Community

- Educate people in the community about their Ecological Footprint and what they can do to make it smaller
- Join a group that works to make local rivers and streams healthier.
- Get involved with a recycling program.
- Do an energy audit of your school and see how it can save money and electricity.
- Try calculating your school's Ecological Footprint and get classes to work together (more information is available at www.myfootprint.org).

Thus, with simple steps, we can make a big difference to conservation of resources and reducing our pressure on the environment. Because Mahatma Gandhi also said "Be the change you want to see in others".

"Earth has enough to meet everybody's needs, but not greed"

-Mahatma Gandhiji

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Natural resources are _____ of nature.
2. The resources that reproduce within a specified time span are _____.

3. Iron ore is _____ resource.
4. Scarcity arises when the need for resources is _____ than the availability of it.
5. Development emphasizing the availability of resources to meet the needs of future generations is also called as _____.
6. In 2010, the mankind used _____ Earths to meet their requirements.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. What are natural resources?
2. Give two examples of renewable resources.
3. Give two examples of abiotic resources.
4. What is conservation?
5. Define ecological footprint.
6. What is recycling?

III. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences each:

1. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.
2. Explain the causes for increasing scarcity of resources.
3. What are 4Rs? Explain in brief.
4. What steps would you take to conserve energy use in your school and at home?
5. What measures will you take to reduce the ecological footprint?

IV. Project Work

1. List out the items you use on daily basis and classify them according to 4Rs.

V. Activity

1. Prepare an energy audit of your school and see how and where energy can be saved.



CHAPTER - 2

HUMAN RESOURCES OF INDIA

In this chapter you learn :

- *Know the meaning and importance of human resource*
- *Understand the characteristics of India's population: literacy rates, sex ratio, rural-urban and age distribution, and density in India*
- *Understand the concept of demographic transition, and*
- *Understand the role of reproductive and child health in improving the quality of population*

Like natural resources, the population is also considered to be the wealth of a country. The people living in a country constitute the population of that country, which consists of children, adults and senior citizens. Those under 14 years are considered children, those between 15 and 60 years are considered adults, and those above 60 are identified as senior citizens.

Adults are capable of working, and they form the national wealth. People with knowledge, skill and abilities form the human resource of that country. Since the population of adults is more in India, there is an increase in the workforce. If good education, training and health facility are provided to human resources, they can be transformed into human capital. They possess the capability to increase the national income and transform society. that is, population is it an asset.

If higher investment is made on education and health of children, they will be able to earn higher income in the future, and make valuable contributions to society. Therefore, governments work towards providing good education and health facilities to their citizens.

People as resource

We can observe around us that the working capability of healthy, educated and trained people is more. The nation's income increases due to this. That is the reason why educated and healthy, working people are considered as nation's human resource.

Human resource occupies greater importance in the production of goods and services than natural resources and material resources. Human resource provides the skills and workforce needed for production. The people who work in various jobs in the fields of agriculture, industry and service sectors are referred as the workforce.

Human resource conducts new research to provide better facilities to the people. Electricity, televisions, computers, mobiles and fast moving vehicles are all the contributions of human resource. Till now, India's large population was considered as a burden. But now it is being viewed as a resource. It is possible to convert the people into a productive asset by providing good education, training and health facilities. However, it is better if the population of a country is not very huge.

- *The number of poor people comes down with a rise in the literacy*
- *As female literacy increases, birth rate decreases.*
- *Increase in farmers' literacy leads to higher agricultural production.*
- *The higher a person's education, greater is his income.*

Characteristics of India's Population

Characteristics of population include features related to, size, composition, density, growth and quality of population etc. To have basic understanding of the population problem of a country, one should have a complete knowledge regarding the basic features of population of that country. In India, population census (head count of each citizen) is conducted every ten years, the latest one being in 2011. The features of the population as derived from the censuses are as follows:

- 1. Large Size and Fast Growth:** India, with a population of 121.1 crores in 2011, is the second most populous country in the world, next only to China. Every sixth person in the world is an Indian. The rate of growth of population has been higher. With the population growing at a rate of 1.8 percent per annum; population equivalent to that of Australia is added every year. This situation is called population explosion. By 2022, India will be the most populous country in the world.
- 2. Second Stage of Demographic Transition:** India is now passing through the second stage of demographic transition where death rate

is lower but birth rate is higher leading to a high population growth. The birth rate in 2010 was 22.1 and death rate was 7.2 per thousand people implying a net addition of about 15 people per thousand, which is quite high.

- 3. Rapidly Rising Density:** Density of population is the number of people living per square kilometer of geographical area. India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world with 382 persons per square km in 2011. India occupies 2.4 per cent of the total land area of the world but supports 16.7 per cent of the total world population.
- 4. Unfavourable Sex Ratio:** Sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males. It was 943 in 2011, which is unfavourable to females.
- 5. Bottom heavy Age Structure:** The age composition of Indian population is bottom heavy. It implies that ratio of persons in age group 0-14 is relatively high. According to 2011 census, children below 14 years were 30.7 per cent. This leads to a high dependency ratio. It can be reduced by slowing down the birth rate.
- 6. Predominance of Rural Population:** The ratio of rural-urban population of a country is an index of the level of industrialisation of that country. Indian population is predominantly rural in nature with 68.8 per cent of people living in villages. The process of urbanisation is low and slower.
- 7. Low Quality of Population:** The quality of population can be judged from the education, skills and health levels people. These are measured through literacy and skill attainments and life expectancy.
 - a) Low Literacy Level:** Literacy Level in India is low. In 2011, 74 per cent of the people were literate indicating more than 31 crores of people were not able to read and write. The female literacy rate was still lower at just 65 per cent.
 - b) Low level of Education and Training:** The level of education and training is very low in India. The number of persons enrolled for higher education as percentage of population in age group 20-25 years was 20.4 percent in 2012. It is only one fourth of the developed countries insolvent. While the number of doctors per thousand population is 0.7, the number of engineers per thousand population is 210. It is considered less as compared to advanced countries.

c) **Low Life Expectancy:** Life expectancy is the number of years a person is expected to live. Life expectancy in India was 65.8 years in 2013 which is lower compared to that of the developed nations.

8. **Low Work Participation Rate:** The ratio of working population to the total population is referred to as work participation rate. This rate is very low in India at 39.8 per cent in 2011 which indicates a high proportion of non-working population.

9. **Over-population:** Despite increase in food production to 252 million tonnes in 2015-16, problems like poverty, hunger, malnutrition are still acute in India. Agriculture is overcrowded and average Indian suffers due to low per capita income, low standard of living, high slum population, unemployment and under-employment etc. These indicate that our population size has crossed the tolerable limit.

Demographic Transition

There is a close relationship between economic development and population growth. As a country progresses in economic development, the growth rate of its population declines. This process is described through the 'Theory of Demographic Transition'. The transition of demographic features is observed to be falling in three distinct phases, namely, backward stage, developing stage and developed stage. Let us briefly understand each stage.

1. **Backward stage:** In a backward economy health facilities are lagging and people lack awareness about the advantages and means of birth control. People are also superstitious and bound by customs and traditions. Due to this, both the birth rate and the death rate are high resulting in a lower population growth.

2. **Developing stage:** As the economy starts growing, the government provides better education and health facilities and epidemics are brought under control. Due to this, the death rate will decline steeply. On the other hand, the birth rate continues to remain high or decline very slowly. Because of a very high birth rate and steeply falling death rates, the population growth tends to be higher. India is presently said to be in the second stage.

3. Developed stage: When a country attains developed status, all the people are educated and well-informed and everyone gets health and hygiene facilities. Due to this, the death rates will fall further and the birth rates too will fall, resulting in very low population growth.

Thus, as a backward country changes into a developing country by achieving economic growth, its population growth gets affected.

- **Backward country:** High birth and death rates, so low population growth rate.
- **Developing country:** High birth and low death rates, so high population growth rate.
- **Developed country:** Low birth and death rates, so low population growth rate.

Reproductive Health and Quality of Population

Health is an important asset of humans. Good health improves not only the quality of life of people but also the quality of their work. Therefore, if rapid economic development has to be achieved, the health of the people should be improved.

Human beings biologically reproduce. The quality of the population depends greatly on the number of children born and their health. Healthy children are more likely to grow as healthy adults and contribute more to economic growth of a country. Especially, the women's health is very vital because it is they who nurture the child before and also after delivery. If the women are healthy and disease free, so the children will be. Hence, provision of medical facilities, immunization against infections, nutrition supplements, and delivery under medical supervision can make a lot of difference to the number of children born, the health of the children as well as the health of the mothers.

Hence, the governments are providing all facilities to improve the health and nutrition of a woman right from the day she becomes pregnant up to the day she delivers the baby. Reproductive and child health increases the survival chances of both the child and mother and because of this, the number of children born will come down. This helps in reducing the population growth. As a result the child and will decline maternal mortality have will decline. Nutrition of pregnant mothers and child is also an important requirement.

As a result of government efforts in providing health care to all, the maternal mortality rate has declined from 398 maternal deaths for every 1000 live births in 1997-98 to 167 in 2012. Similarly, the infant mortality rate has also declined from 80 deaths of children below one year of age for every 1000 live births in 1990 to 47 in 2012. The child mortality rate (also known as under-5 mortality) counted as the number of deaths of children between the age-group of 0-5 years per 1000 children has also declined from 115 in 1991 to 59 in 2010.

However, India fares very poorly with regards to nutrition and reports a high degree of malnutrition with a large proportion of children's deaths occurring due to malnutrition. Various surveys conducted by the International Institute for Population Studies shows that 40 per cent children below the age of 5 years were underweight in 2008-09. Similarly, it is reported that around half of all pregnant women in India are anemic,

According to a UNICEF Report, India accounts for the highest number of deaths of children under-five years of age with 50% of such deaths caused mainly due to malnutrition, about half of under-five deaths occur in only five countries: India, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan and China. While India accounts for 22% of the total under-five children death worldwide, Nigeria contributes 13%.

The National Health Policy of India aims to improve health care, family welfare and nutritional services of the people. The government has tried to provide comprehensive health facilities and thus improve the quality of people. Due to these measures, the health of the people has improved. It could be seen through the increased life expectancy; and reduced infant, child and maternal mortality rates.

Some of the prominent measures initiated under the National Health Mission to reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio in India are:

1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana. 24x7 free ambulance service of Karnataka Government has also helped in attaining higher institutional delivery rates.
2. Strengthening of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive child delivery and care services.

3. Engagement of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
4. Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
5. Achieving universal immunization through vaccination programmes to protect children against many life threatening diseases.
6. Management of Malnutrition by providing nutritional supplements to pregnant women and children. The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) has also contributed positively to this.

These measures have contributed to improving the health of women and children and are expected towards reducing the mortality rates further.

Indicators of health

Life Expectancy: the approximate number of years every child is expected to live.

Infant Mortality Rate: the average number of infant (up to 1 year of age) deaths per thousand live births in a year

Child Mortality Rate: the average number deaths of children below 5 years of age, for every 1000 live births

Maternal Mortality Rate: the average number of death of pregnant women and lactating mothers for every one lakh live births.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The working people who have knowledge, talent and skill are called the _____ of that country.
2. In 2011, the sex ratio was _____.
3. Census takes place once in _____ years in India.
4. The quality of population in a country depends on _____ and _____.

5. The average number of children who die below one year of age for every 1000 live births is called _____.
6. In India, since the birth rate is high, and the death rate is _____ the population growth rate is high.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. Who are the people identified as 'Working People'?
2. What is meant by 'Human Resources'?
3. What was India's population according to 2011 census?
4. What do you mean by 'birth rate'?
5. In 2011, India's birth rate was 22 and death rate was 6. What is the population growth rate?
6. What was the population density of India according to the 2011 census?

III. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences each:

1. What is Population Density? How is the population density of a country calculated?
2. Human Resources are considered very vital among the factors of production. Why?
3. What is the role of health and education in developing human resources?
4. Why the population growth is high in the developing countries?
5. What measures are taken by the government to improve the quality of population?

IV. Project Work

1. Visit a village and conduct the census. Classify the population by gender and calculate the sex ratio.



BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER - 1

MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS

In this chapter you learn:

- *Meaning of the management.*
- *Principles of management.*
- *Functional areas of management.*
- *Importance of decision making and its process.*

Management is essential for all organisations, big or small, profit or non-profit, manufacturing or service sector.

Meaning of Management: The term management is used in different senses. Generally the term management is used to refer to the principles of managing the activities of an enterprise. It is also used to refer to a field of learning or a branch of knowledge.

In the words of J.L. Haynes “Management is an art of getting things done through other people”.

According to George R. Terry “Management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling performance to determine and accomplish the objectives by the use of people and resources.”

From the above definitions, it is clear that the management is the process of getting Pre-determined things done through the efforts of others. Management is the sum total of the principle functions namely (a) Planning (b) Organising (c) Staffing (d) Directing (e) Co-ordinating and (f) Controlling.

Principles of Management

For smooth and efficient management of a business concern, certain principles are necessary to be followed. The following principles are suggested by **Henry Fayol**. They are

1. **Division of Work:** Work has to be divided among the employees. The division of work leads to specialization and efficiency. It minimizes the wastage and maximises the production and profit. This principle can be adopted at all levels of the organisation.

2. **Authority and responsibility:** This principle refers to the authority and responsibility, which are the combination of official authority and personal responsibility. Both are compounded with intelligence, experience, past experience, moral worth etc.,
3. **Discipline:** This principle refers to the managerial authority and constructive discipline among the officials and subordinates at all levels. It guarantees the fulfillment of objectives set by the management. The discipline required by the superiors should be clear and fair. It also includes the judicious application of penalties.
4. **Unity of command:** This is the principle that an employee should receive orders from one superior only.
5. **Unity of Direction:** This principle means that each group of activities, having the same objective must have one head and one plan.
6. **Sub-ordination of Individual interest to General interest:** This principle tells that the management should minimize the individual differences and should not allow differences to block the fulfillment of general goals of the organisation.
7. **Remuneration of Personnel:** The remuneration and methods of payment should be fair and afford to maximum satisfaction to the employees.
8. **Centralisation:** This principle refers to the extent to which authority is concentrated, so that it gives the overall yields.
9. **Scalar chain:** This principle means that every enterprise should have graded authority or superior-subordinate relationship. The range of authority and responsibility of superiors in relation to the subordinates at various levels should be clearly defined.
10. **Equity:** It means that, there must be fair dealing, accommodation or co-operative attitude among the common employees and managers.
11. **Stability of security to personnel:** The management must assure security of job to the personnel. Instability of job has both cause and effect of the bad management. The quick labour turnover will result in bad management.

12. Initiative: The initiative is one of the key satisfactions. The management should have the capacity to think out original plans and execute them with full discretion.

13. Espirit De-Corps: It is based on the principle "Unity is strength". It emphasizes the need for team work and importance of communication in obtaining it.

Functional areas of Management

Management is concerned with getting things done through the efforts of others. To get the work done through others, the management has to under take a number of activities in a systematic manner. These systematic activities are called managerial functions.

The Managerial functions may be classified into different areas. Some of them are : (1) Planning (2) Organising (3) Staffing (4) Directing (5) Co-ordinating (6) Controlling.

1. Planning: It is one of the important functional areas of management. It involves the future course of operation for a given period. The process of planning includes determination of organizational objective and formulation of plans, policies, strategies, programmes, procedures and schedules.

2. Organising: It is the process of bringing together the man power and material resources. Some of the material resources are machines and materials. Putting the material resources and man power together into working order to achieve the objectives is the main purpose of the organizing area of managerial function. It also involves delegation of sufficient authority to the managers and establishment of linking together the various positions to the purpose of enabling the people to work in a co-ordinated manner.

3. Staffing: It is the function concerned with the recruitment, selection, placement, training, growth and development of all members of the organization.

4. Directing: It is the area of functional management where instructing, guiding, supervising and leading the people of an organization towards accomplishment of the organizational goals. It is issuing orders or instructions to the sub-ordinates and make certain that the instructions are properly carried out and the operations are successfully planned.

5. Co-ordination: It is the harmonious blending of the activities of the different departments for the achievement of the desired goals. It is the arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of actions in the pursuit of common purpose.

6. Controlling: It is an important area of the managerial function. It covers almost all the management activities. It keeps check on other functions of management. It is a function that every manager in the organization has to perform. The main objectives of controlling area are :

- a) to create an atmosphere of order and discipline in the organization to ensure proper co-ordination of activities.
- b) to ensure confirmation of actual performance with the pre-determined plans.
- c) to achieve the increase of the overall efficiency of the organization.

Decision Making - Process

Meaning : Decision making can be regarded as the mental process, resulting in the selection of a course of action among several activities.

Need for Decision making – Process : Each business organisation has its own goals and objectives. In order to achieve these objectives and goals the business organisation has to take decision. There are number of choices available even in a small matter. Suppose a businessman has to transport goods, he has to take a decision about the mode of transportation – whether to send the goods through a truck, tempo, train or by air. He has to choose one among the several alternatives and that alternative should be best suited and economical. It is based on the decision which the businessman has taken. Thus the decision making plays a very significant role in the business.

To-day India has a very diverse set of successful business institutions. In the coming years India will probably deliver more premium to a combination of institutional planning with analysed decision taking styles and organizational cultures. It may operate from one end of the spectrum to the other end. Decision making can be broadly divided into two types. They are :

(1) Individual decisions

(2) Group decisions

In small business organisations like sole trading concerns, it is the individual who takes the decision. They are called individual decisions. These decisions are based on the capability of the individual.

Decision making by a group of people as in the case of Partnership firms and Board of Directors as in the case of Joint Stock Companies or Co-operative Societies are called Group decisions. Here, a number of people take part in taking a decision.

Important elements of Decision making :

- Establishing goals
- Searching for alternatives
- Rational thinking and reasoning
- Evaluation
- Defining tasks
- Developing plans
- Situation

Decision making - importance : Decision making solves many problems in the business organisation. While an appropriate decision can bring profit to the organisation, a wrong decision can result in loss. The following points are to be kept in mind while making decisions.

- 1) Time factor
- 2) experience
- 3) wise decision (wisdom)
- 4) firmness,
- 5) boldness
- 6) clarity.

Solving a problem is directly linked with decision. The following factors are to be kept in mind while taking decisions.

- Analysing the problem.
- Planning of course of action.
- Maintaining courage and patience.
- Foresightedness.
- Ability to take quick and wise decision.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. What is management?
2. What do you mean by decision making?
3. What is individual decision and what is collective decision?
4. What is the principle of authority and responsibility in principles of management.

II. Answer each of the following questions in about four to five sentences.

1. What are the principles of management suggested by Henry Fayol?
2. What are the functional areas of management?
3. Write about the authority and responsibility, scalar chain and centralization in principles of management.
4. What is the need for decision making in management of business?
5. What are the important elements of decision making?
6. What factors are to be kept in mind, while taking a decision?
7. What do you mean by planning and organisation in functional areas of management?
8. How is controlling an important area of managerial function?
9. What are the main objectives of controlling areas?
10. "Directing and co-ordinations are very important functions in business management" how?

III. Activity.

1. Meet a sole trader of your area and request him to give you particulars regarding how he takes decisions, regarding day to-day affairs of his business.

