Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - 1

ENGLISH MEDIUM

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6

SIXTH STANDARD

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)
6th Cross, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru - 560 003.

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.

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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.

Mathematics is essential in the study of various subjects and in real life. NCF 2005 proposes moving away from complete calculations, construction of a framework of concepts, relate mathematics to real

life experiences and cooperative learning. Many students have a maths phobia and in order to help them overcome this phobia, jokes, puzzles, riddles, stories and games have been included in textbooks. Each concept is introduced through an activity or an interesting story at the primary level. The contributions of great Indian mathematicians are mentioned at appropriate places.

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

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

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

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To The Teachers

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

- At the beginning of every Lesson there is short introduction. This is followed by a list of competencies to be attained by the students after the study of the Lesson. Lessons on History have been introduced by rousing the curiosity of the students through short and pointed questions or pictures of historical structures and sculptures. The teachers are expected to use the pictures given in the text as supporting effective learning. Teaching of History has to be done with reference to maps which are prepared in a clear and precise manner.

- Only important historical dates have been given in the text. For the benefit of the teachers, chronology pertaining to each Lesson has been given at the end so that the time perspective is not missed. Teachers are expected to eliminate the burden of dates, and not to ask any questions on chronology except the dates given in the text.

- At the end of the Lessons, Activities have been suggested. Teachers are required to guide and motivate the students to undertake as many activities as possible, if not all. For the sake of gifted children, additional information has been given in boxes. Teachers are expected not to ask oral or written questions on the material given in the boxes.

- It will be the duty of the teacher to use the items under 'Discuss' for a healthy intellectual interaction between the students and the teacher in order to bring out the hidden potentiality of the students.

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- The emblems given at the very beginning of the Lessons on History may be effectively used to support the teaching process. In the Lessons on Geography, additional information has been given at the end. In order to create interest in Geography, pictures have been incorporated in the text.
- The actual material for study has been indicated by the icons at the beginning and the end. The Lessons have been spread over I and II Semesters keeping in mind the teaching periods available to the teachers.
- With all this, if any lapses are found, the parents may bring them to the notice of the teachers, so that the quality of the Textbook may be enhanced.
- We thank the Members of the Textbook Preparation Committee, Scrutinizers, Members of the Editorial Board, and the officers and staff of the Karnataka Textbook Society for their cooperation and support.

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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 meetings were held with teachers, subject inspectors and DIET Principals. Analytical opinions had been collected. To the subject experts of science, social science, mathematics and languages, textbooks were sent in advance and later meetings were held for discussions. Women associations and science related organisations were also invited for discussions. Thus, on the basis of inputs received from various sources, the textbooks have been revised where ever necessary.

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

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

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

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Foreword

On Review of Text Books

The textbooks published in the year 2014 went under revision the same year for political reasons. The revised textbooks reached the students only in 2017-18 school year. The changes made in revised textbooks came under wide scrutiny and criticism. Since there was an all-round objection that such a textbook revision was done with an objective of propagation of a certain ideology that benefited self-interests, side-lining education's core intention, the honourable Karnataka Government in 2021 formed a committee mandating to re-review such textbooks. The committee has reviewed in depth, such textbooks which had attracted objections, and has recommended certain changes. Today's children are tomorrow's nation, they say. The future of our society depends on what we teach the children of today in schools. The textbooks that students study must have healthy thoughts and concepts. It must not be spreading mutual distrust, hatred, neglect amongst the different class and communities of the society; should incite nationalism and patriotism. The textbooks should provide objective information about the past events of State and nation. They must introduce local culture, language and traditions to the students. Overall, the textbooks must make the students fine, responsible, conscious, open minded and honourable citizens. The textbook revision had to be made by bearing this responsibility in mind. We had to build a framework for ourselves for reviewing and revising the textbooks. Primarily, our intention was to ensure that the social science textbook

(1) contained no content that was disrespectful towards any caste, religion, philosophy, community or individual

(2) subjects to be presented in a systematic, chronological order

(3) had to be made knowledge-bank instead of an information dump of unnecessary matters

(4) had to be made bereft of any self-interest ideology

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(5) had to be devoid of half-truths, falsehoods, exaggerations, judgmental information and instead must present facts which have authoritative basis

(6) had to contain all subjects with deserving representation

(7) had to include historically neglected facts, based on their importance

(8) had to be corrected for the errors, as far as possible.

At every stage of revision, we were cautious that social science textbooks have to make our students conscientious citizens who will have love, pride about our nation, not create a community that has negligence and repulsion for a few castes, communities, languages and religions of this nation.

The 'best textbook' is an ideal state. Our intention is to walk towards such an ideal state. However, to create such a thing in exact sense is not possible. With this humbleness, we have completed re-reviewing the textbooks and present you the revised version. This is only a review, not a comprehensive recreation. The intent and form of the already created textbooks (2014) remain intact. The entire revision has happened following the state syllabus framework which itself is based on the national curriculum framework. In addition, the intent of the Constitution has been upheld. I am grateful to all my colleagues of the review committee who have finished this job in the best possible way. Also, thankful to all the officers and staff of the textbook association who cooperated in the smooth conducting of the committee's functions. This revision, we believe, will reflect the intent of the new National Education Policy and also become the starting point for the comprehensive revision of textbooks to come.

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ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ 2024 ಕುರಿತು

2023 – 24 ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ವರೆಗಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗಿನ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧಿಸುವವರು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಐದು ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗದಂತೆ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಬದಲಾಗದಂತೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದ "2023–24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ತಿದ್ದೋಲೆ"ಯನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
3. ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ/ಕೈಬಿಡುವ/ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವೆನಿಸಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.
4. ವಿವಿಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅಪಾರ ಶ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಧಾನದಿಂದ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಸಂಗತಿ, ಆಶಯದೋಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಪಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ, ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎನಿಸಿದವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
5. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾರ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಿವೆ.

ವಿಷಯಾಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು, ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹೊರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಸಂಪುಟಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ, ಎರಡೂ ಸಂಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಲಿಕಾಂಶಗಳು/ಪಾಠಗಳು ಸರಳತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆಯೆಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ಲುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಐದೂ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪಠ್ಯ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರೆಯೆರೆದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯಿಂದ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ತುಂಬ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಗಂಭೀರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಿ ಬರಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶೋಧಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಪಂದನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ನಾವು ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಘದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ಪಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ
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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಡಾ. ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಹೆಗಡೆ
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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಘ(ರಿ).
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

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HISTORY

Chapter 1 — INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND PRE-HISTORIC SOCIETY

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Introduction to the Chapter

The meaning of the history is introduced in this lesson. The benefits of the history is explained. The list of different sources used to form the history. It tells about the difference between Historic period and Prehistoric period that occurred during Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. And the changes in human life during the Metal Age.

Competencies

1] Able to comprehend the concept of History.
2] Know the importance of History.
3] To know the role of sources in formation of history.
4] To understand the role of letters in classification of history.
5] Identifying the different stages of Stone Age and important locations.
6] Analysing the role of metals in the development of the civilization.

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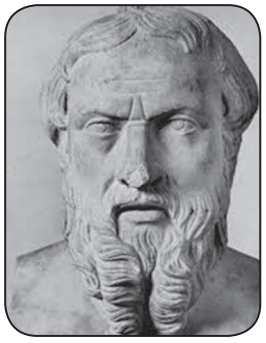
What is History? The systematic presentation of past events is called history. It introduces the journey of human beings. It tells about the failures and success of humans in that journey. While explaining the historical incidents, the accuracy of time, place and person is maintained. This means, when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

Note the difference between story and history:

- **Story :** "Once upon a time, there was a king in one place. He fought a battle."
- **History :** "In 261 BC, the King Ashoka who was ruling Pataliputra, fought the battle against Kalinga state."

Why do we need history? Children, imagine you are touching the flames of the fire. What will happen? The fire will burn, won't it? This is called experience. Will you touch the fire again? No, because you have already experienced burning sensation. Yes. We call this as 'memory', 'memory power' or 'retention'. Think what would human beings do if they had no memory power? They might have repeated the mistakes again and again know? Hence humans progress is not possible.

As Memory power plays a vital role in the development of human beings, even for society or for a country memory power is needed for its development isn't it? Yes there should be. Then what sort of memory power is needed for a society and for a country?



'Father of History'
Herodotus

Yes, that's history! As human being has memory power, likewise a society, state, country and even for this world History has become the memory power. History tells our ancestors experiences of joys and sorrows and problems faced when decisions taken at the time of good or bad. Not only that it warns when taking further decisions. The philosophies and ideologies of our ancestors in history has become the model and beacon to the future generations. Their bravery, prowess and sacrifices will be an inspiration to them. Besides this, history creates

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admiration and respect by introducing our culture and heritage.

Herodotus of the Greece country was the first person to show how to create history. Therefore he is called as the "Father of History".

Sources: Those who specialize in the study of history are called historians. They use evidences to tell history concretely and definitely. Hence it is said that without the proper source (ground) there is no history. There are two types of historical sources.

1. Literary Sources
2. Archaeological Sources

Literary Sources: The historical background of the literary sources are in the form of written and oral,which has passed from one to the other. There are two types of Literature. One - is written Literature and Two - oral Literature. Written literature is further divided into native and foreign literature. Oral literature includes folk songs, stories, ballads and legends etc. While the writers of the written literature are literates but the oral literature is illiterates.

Archaeological Sources: The remains of the physical objects constructed, built or used by the prehistoric men are the Archaeological Sources. The remains embedded in the earth will be extracted through excavation. Archaeological sources includes pot shards, coins, inscriptions, monuments and other remains.

Excavation is the scientific method of digging out of ancient human remains or fossils using brush, trowel, knife and wooden needle - like sharp implement. The remains extracts like pot shards, coins, beads, crystals and bones found in the soil are taken out and subjected to study.

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SOURCES OF HISTORY

Literary Sources

Written Literature

- Native Literature
- Foriegn Literature

Oral Literature

- Lavanies Ballads
- Folk Tales
- Historic Legendary






Archaeological Sources

- Monuments
- Coins
- Inscription
- Other archaeological remains







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Chronology in History (C.E.) Common Era

Chronology has started from a significant day. Such Chronology is called Shaka. The Christian Era begins with the specific timeline in which Jesus Christ lived. If we say Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 AD means 1336 years have passed since the year of Jesus.

- Chronology is done in other (Shake) forms. There are shakas like Shalivahana, Gupta, Vikrama, Hijira etc. Generally at present the historical narrative practice is in Common Era.
- A century is hundred year. We are in the 21st century of the Common Era (2001-2100).

Activity: *Collect more information on chronology from the Internet.*

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Pre-Common Era			A specific timeline in which Jesus lived.	Common Era	
3rd century	2nd century	1st century	1st century	2nd century	3rd century
300	200	100	0	100	200	300

- Years help us to understand the progress of human kind. The purpose of years indicate the sequencing of events chronology in order. Years are not there only for the memorization.

PRE-HISTORIC SOCIETY

Generally history can be classified into three major periods. They are:

1. Pre-historic Period
2. Proto historic Period and
3. Historic Period

The Pre-historic Period comprises of 99.9 percent human history. But there are only few sources available to study about that period. Hence the space provided to the pre-historic in history is very limited. The only criterion used to classify these three periods is knowledge of scripts.

The period in which the knowledge of script was not be found. This period is called as **'Pre-historic Period'**. (Eg. Stone Age)

A period when scripts were understood and couldn't be read in the present period is called **'Proto historic Period'**. (Eg. Harappan Civilization Period)

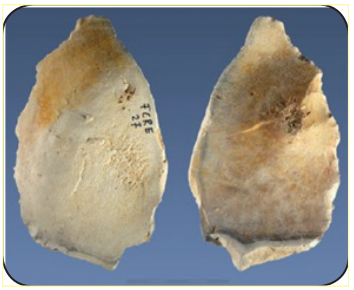
A period when you are familiar with the script and those scripts can be read even today is called **'Historic Period'**.

In the process of life evolution firstly, unicellular organisms, followed by mollusc's, fish, plant, insect, amphibian, winged insect, reptile, birds, mammals, flowering plant, grass, apes and bipeds evolved. Approximately 18 lakhs years has taken for humans evolution. Humans with modern physical structure was first found in Africa. It is said that they have migrated to different nations from Africa and settled there. This is still under criticism.

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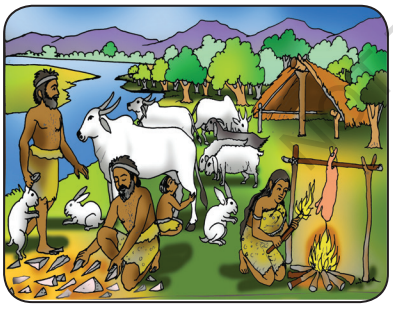
There are three stages in Pre-historic period:

1. Palaeolithic Age
2. Mesolithic Age
3. Neolithic Age



Palaeolithic Age: This period is the beginning archaeological period of human history. People of this period lived upon eating fruits, tubers, corms, callus and yams. They wandered and lived as nomads in caves, taking shelter under rocks. They used knife, large stone tools and awls and flails made from pebbles. They used leaves and barks to cover themselves. Since, the fruits, tubers, corms, callus and yams not available in all the seasons. They learnt fishing and hunting during the late paleolithic period. For the first time fire was introduced. The major sites noted for this paleolithic old stone age is Bolan valley of Madhya Pradesh, Hunasagi and Baich Bal province of Karnataka, Karnool, Amaravathi of Andhra Pradesh, Attirampakkam of Tamil Nadu etc. Generally the period of Old Stone Age is noted between 5lakh years to 12thousand years.

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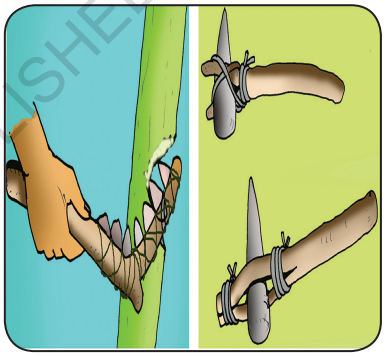


A Fictional Scene of the life of Prehistroic, people

Mesolithic Age: This is the transitional period between Paleolithic and Neolithic age. Hence, it is called as Mesolithic Age. The human beings of this age instead of using big rock tools, they used skillful small stone weapons. Hence this period is called as Micro Age. They attached these short weapons to the edge or tip of the stick or to an arrow and used as spears for hunting. They were collecting wild grains for food. Since continuously they did not get the prey and grains. Which left them hungry for many a times. The solution which they found was, to bring the animals that got injured or survived cubs and

grace them. These animals became reserved emergency food for them. This slowly gave rise to pastoralism. Mesolithic human beings were constantly wandering for their food and animals fodder. In their leisure time they used to draw pictures on the stones and in the barren places. They used animals skin as their upper clothing. They had the good practice of using fire. The prominent places of this age of Madhya Pradesh are Bhimbetka and Aadam Ghar, Bramhagiri and Kanagana halli of Karnataka, Baagor and Ganeshwar of Rajastan, Birbhanpur of West Bengal, Vaanpasari of Andhra Pradesh, Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahadaha of Uttar Pradesh. The Mesolithic period was between 12,000 to 9000 years.

Neolithic Age: As Mesolithic humans were all herders, including their animals there was scarcity of the food. Instead of wandering Neolithic Age people camped in one area and focused on food production. They started the agriculture in the fertile alluvial soil which was on the banks of the rivers. Agriculture provides Neolithic Age people with grain and fodder for their livestock. So they stopped the nomadic life and started to settle in suitable lands. Thus agriculture became a step towards the rise of culture and civilizations. The earliest traces of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent are found at the site of Meharghar in Pakistan.



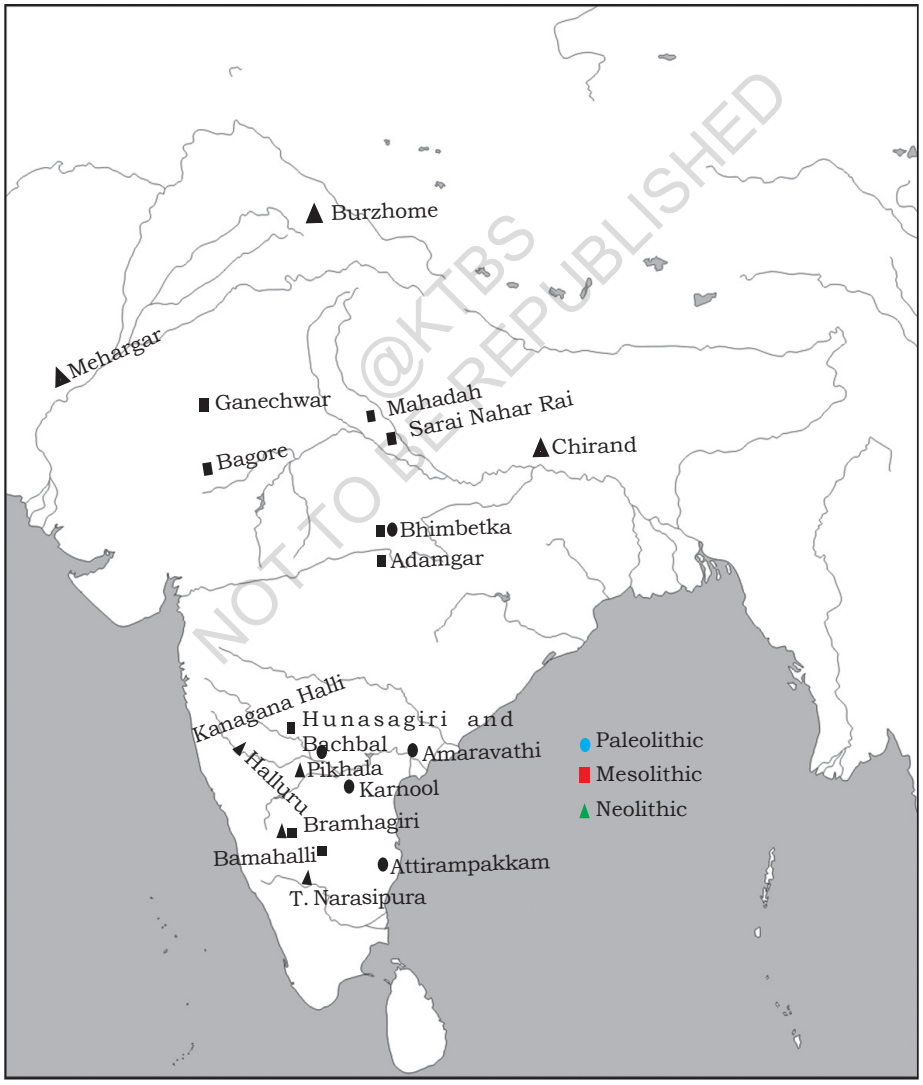
Neolithic Weapons

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While these people for their living they constructed dry bricks houses whereas the Burjhome people of Kashmir built underground caves. When they came across with the problem of storing of the grains produced in agriculture they found a new method like handmade pots. They also brought into use of the tools of whipping, stinging and grinding. During this period the earliest villages started to flourish. After the introduction of the wheel, variety and qualitative pots

were manufactured. During this period the stone weapons were well polished and started to use them. Sanganakallu near Ballari became the centre for manufacturing this kind of stone weapons. Especially they used the hand axe and weapons made up of bones. Neolithic sites have been traced out in Banahalli, Bramhagiri, Boodihala, Halluru, Piklihala, T.Narasipura and Uttnuru of Karnataka, Chirand of Bihar. Generally this stipulated period is identified as of now 9000 to 5000 previous years.

NEOLITHIC SITES TRACED IN INDIA.



Age of Metals: The use of metals started towards the end of the Neolithic period. The first metal which human beings used was the copper. They learned to add tin to this copper and produced the bronze. Bronze is an alloy which is harder than the copper.

Copper and Bronze Stone Age:



Burrials of Megalithic Culture

Since the number of copper and bronze weapons were very less the metal weapons continued along the way. Therefore this period is called as copper and bronze age. This has been traced out over 5000 years. Agriculture and animal husbandry were their main occupations. During this period we find the decorated pots made from wheels. Copper tools and ornaments were also found. Bronze tools were helpful to plough the land deeply and to convert the forest area into agricultural land. This led to an increase in the production of food items. This resulted in starting of new business like sending excess grain to the needy areas. As a result of this, a massive culture like Harappan Civilization was able to rise up on the banks of the Indus and its tributaries in northwest India. Historians recognize this as the first urbanization. The use of bronze was more compared to copper in South India. The sources of metal age of copper and bronze stone age is found in Halluru, Banahalli and Bramhagiri of Karnataka.

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Iron Age: Iron is very hard metal. The iron was used before the copper in South India. Iron came into use in South India as early as 3500 years before. This period is also known as the period of massive stone culture. Iron weapons and tools were aided in agriculture and handicraft production. As the use of iron became intensified in North India the agricultural activities also became more. This resulted in excess production. To control this hegemony surplus production there emerged a class in 2600 years before. They are only republics. Then the kingdoms like Nanda

and Maurya flourished. The sites which have been traced in Karnataka are Banahalli, Hirebenakallu, Bramhagiri, Koppa, Heggadehalli, T.Narasipura, Hemmige, Hallur, Jadigenahalli, Savanadurga, Hutridurga, Pandavaradinne, etc.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. A period of unfamiliarity with script is called as _____ age.
2. Microlithic age is called as _____ age.
3. The earliest agricultural sites traced in Indian subcontinent are found in _____
4. The Father of History is _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

5. What are the three main periods of history?
6. Name the tools of Palaeolithic man?
7. In which era man started farming?
8. What was the first metal used by the humans?
9. Which is the sources of History?
10. What are the examples of Archaelogical sources?

III. Discuss.

11. Write the reasons which gave rise to agriculture in Neolithic Age?
12. What were the changes occurred in the Iron age by introducing of Iron?



Activity:

- *Observe the preparation of the pots on wheels. Get more information from the potter.*
- *Make pots/vessels using the clay.*

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Chapter 2	INDIA - OUR PRIDE



Introduction to the Chapter

One of the necessary dimensions of education is to develop an awareness in the student. Such awareness creates a sense of pride and respect for one's country and promotes emotional integration. This Chapter reinforces in the child the values that Indians stood for, their contribution in various fields and also their achievements. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the message of timeless values that Indians have given to the world.

Competencies

1] Understanding how the modern European scholars helped the world to comprehend the glory of oriental India.

2] Understanding and taking pride in knowing about the achievements of Indians in the field of knowledge and science.

3] Comprehending the eternal values that Indians gifted to mankind and how they are relevant in modern times.

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Now, into the Chapter

"Madam, why should we be proud of our country". This was a natural question of Satish, and the teacher answered it in detail.

Mother and Motherland are greater than heavens above "Jananee Janmabhumischa Swargadapi Gariyasi".

India's respect for motherland is universal. People of different countries imagine in different ways. The worship of Mother Goddess existed in India and in many ancient civilization.

Man, who was a nomad in the early days of his life, gradually began to settle at convenient places. This was the beginning of village life. As time passed, villages came together to form a kingdom (big or small) and kingdoms combined to create empires, and this lead to the spirit of patriotism assuming a concrete shape. It is also considered as an evolutionary development of Janapada (where people settled) into Mahajanapada (great kingdom).

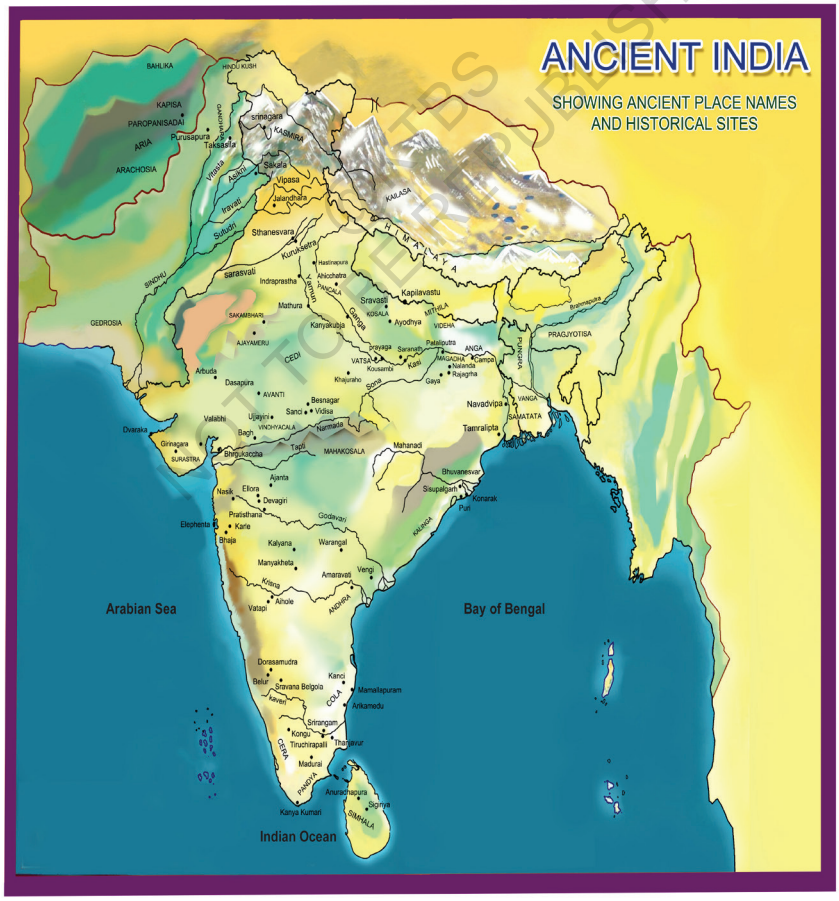
***Bharata Khanda*, Hindustan, India, Jambudweepa:** As the title suggests India is know by different names since ancient time. 'Bharata' is the name that is widely used. Our constitution has support to this. Do you know how our country got the name 'Bharata'? According to the Purana, there was a king named Bharata, the eldest son of Vrishabhanatha, the first Tirthankara. The land ruled by Bharata is known as 'Bharata Kanda' 'Bharata Varsha' (Bharata Desha).

About 3000 years ago, the Persians came in contact with the people of the Sindhu river valley. The Persians called the people 'Hindu' Later when the Greeks came in contact with the Indians, in their spoken usage they used the word 'Hindu' as 'Sindus' and later on is 'Indu'.

When Persians arrived to India, the word '*Hindu*' began to be used again. They called our country '*Hindusthan*' and the people Hindus and their religion '*Hinduism*'. Under the influence of the British this country was called India and Hindu religion was called Hinduism in Western countries.

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Europeans who Introduced the uniqueness of India (Orientalists): Some English scholars were responsible for making the world know of India's glory. Prominent among them was William Jones a supreme court Judge, who was also a brilliant Sanskrit Scholar. Jones remarked- "Vocabulary of Sanskrit language is wonderful". In 1784 C.E. he established Asiatic Society. In 1832 C.E. the organisation was renamed as Asiatic Society of Bengal. This organisation published the English translation of Bhagavad Gita. It is the first translated work from Sanskrit to English. William Jones also translated other works like 'Shakuntala'. Later, the French and the German scholars continued to study Indian Languages and culture.



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Observe the names of ancient places, on the map. These are found in the inscriptions of those days. Most of the places names have changed, e.g., Magadha > Bihar, Kalinga > Odisha, Chera > Kerala, Indraprastha > Delhi, Prayagraj > Allahabad. But some of the names have remained the same even to this day. e.g., Kashmir, Nepal, Kailasa, Kurukshetra, Ayodhya, Kashi, Mathura. The names of the places change periodically, e.g., Madras > Chennai, Prayaga Raj > Allahabad, Baroda > Vadodara, Bombay > Mumbai. The map is given in the beginning itself. This introduces and helps to create an awareness of the change of names.

Great Contributions of Indians to the field of Mathematics:

In the edicts of Ashoka numbers are used abundantly. These are 2300 years old. European nations did not know numerals even 1000 years later. Numerals, decimals, fractions and algebra are the contributions of ancient India. The credit of using 'zero' as a numeral for the first time goes to the Indians. Calculations became easy after zero was invented. 'Earth is round', 'Earth goes round the Sun' this is stated by Aryabhata the Indian Scientist In these times of modern science the credit of discovering the truth (that the earth is round) is given to Copernicus who is ten centuries later than the Indian scientist Aryabhata. Indians had also prepared longitudinal maps for sailors at Ujjain.

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Views of Indian Contributions:

- The famous 'Pythagoras' Theorem was already known to Bodhayana the great Indian Scientist two centuries earlier. The indivisible unit of matter is called Atom (Anu). This was stated by an Indian sage Kanaada. He propounded this theory 27 centuries ago.
- Indians knew the manufacture of steel since ancient time.
- Indians were the foremost in building ships. Surat in Gujarat was a well - known place for ship building. After Indians identified the monsoon winds, the progress in the field of navigation picked up speed in the world.
- Yoga and Sanskrit are also Indian contributions.

Influences of Indian culture Abroad: Indians were experts in seafaring activities and cultural exchanges took place between countries.



Buddha,
Srilanka

Buddhism spread beyond India's borders to Afghanistan, Tibet, Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan. Srilanka adopted Buddhism. The tallest Buddha statue in the world was located in Bamiyan, Afghanistan. Isn't it surprising?

Buddhism and Hindu cultures spread to different countries of South Asia. The magnificent combodian Angkorwat is one of the world's greatest architecture. In Java Borobudur, there is a huge Buddhist temple.



Hindu temple,
Angkor Wat in Cambodia



Buddhist temple,
Borobudur

Both are world Heritage sites. In South Asia for nearly 9 centuries, Indian culture has influenced the people in the field of dance and songs. The stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata continue to make impact in their lives even today.

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Some Eternal Values Of India:

- ***Aacharya Devo Bhava:*** Education was not a matter of business in ancient Indian culture. The values taught by the teachers to the pupils three thousand years ago are relevant for all the ages (i) Tell the truth; (ii) Be righteous; (iii) Don't be satisfied with your learning; (iv) Don't be arrogant; (v) Treat mother, father, teacher and the guest as equal to Gods. These values are still relevant to the day and should be practiced.

- ***Non-violence:*** Indians are the foremost advocates of non-violence in the world. Buddhism and Jainism also advocate non-violence. It can be observed that Mahatma Gandhiji made this philosophy of non-viloence a powerful weapon which gave us Independence.

- ***Sarve Janah Sukhino Bhavantu:*** (Let all people be happy) This is a noble value of our ancients. Let all people be happy - was the purpose of life. *'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'*. The thought that whole world is one family' is unique to Indians.

- ***Equality of all religions:*** Another value India believes is the equality of all religions. Light is Light wherever it comes from, It has the power to eliminate darkness, similarly no matter what the religion may be, God is one, names are many is the Vedic saying.

  All the values mentioned above are the grandeur of Indian cultural thought.

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Unique contribution of Indians to Mathematics is _____.
2. The Shakuntala Sanskrit work was translated into English by _____
3. There is a grand Hindu temple in _____ Cambodia.

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

4. How India is called in the Puranas?
5. What are the valuable Contributions to Mathematics from Indians?
6. What was the great achievement of Aryabhata?
7. Where in the world the famous gigantic Buddha temple located?
8. Mention the three countries of South East Asian continent which spread Indian culture?
9. Mention any two Indian values.

III. Discuss

10. The Value of equality of religion is practiced in our country.

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Activity:

- *Locate on the map, the countries of the Asian continent that influenced by Indian culture.*

Chapter 3	OUR PRIDE OUR STATE - KARNATAKA

L4T2G9

Introduction to the Chapter

Karnataka is our state and Kannada is our language. It is important to know about the natural resources, agriculture, Industries, and other aspects of our land. In order to facilitate this, in this chapter the four revenue divisions of Karnataka are introduced. The rivers, our crops grown, our products that are produced, our banks, our irrigation facilities, our forests and wild life of our land are introduced here. For the better administration, our state is divided into four Revenue Divisions. All the four divisions are explained here.

Competencies

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

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

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

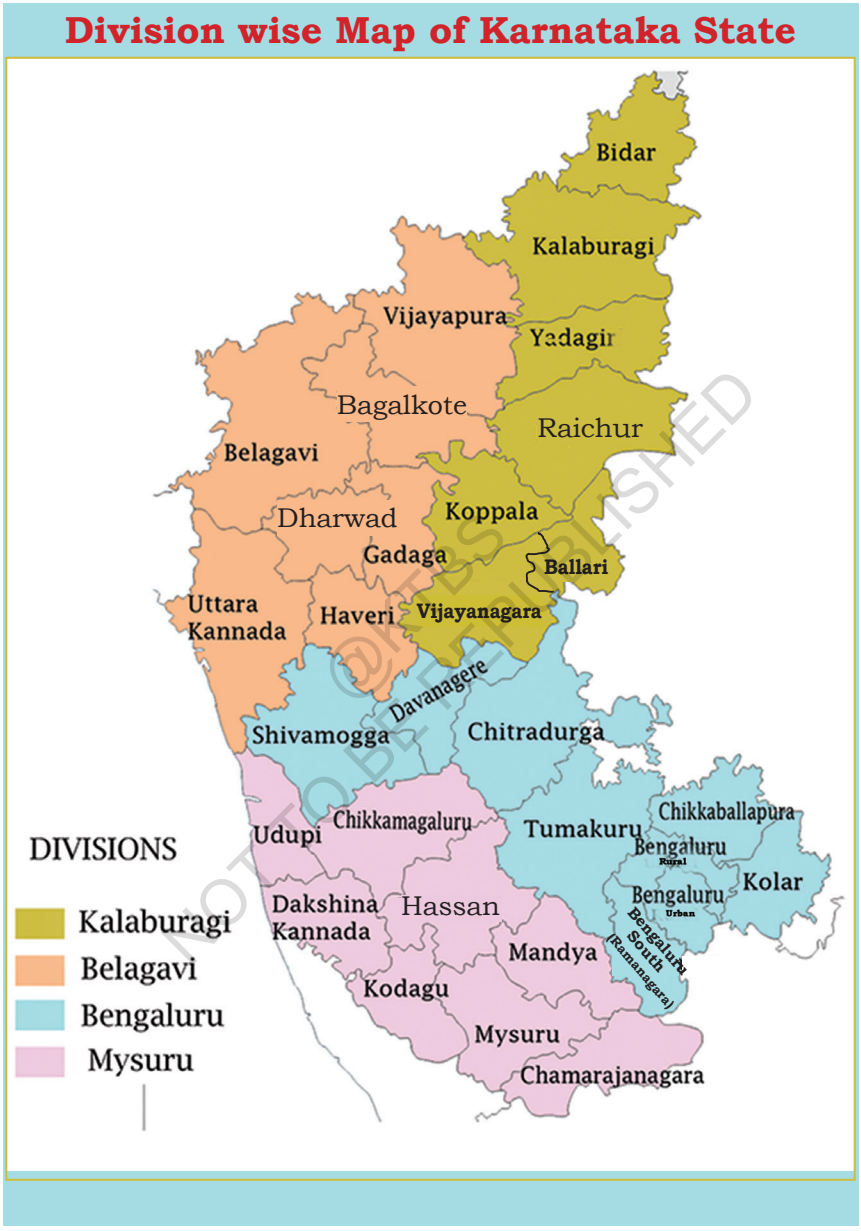
4] Understanding the well-known people in the fields of arts, literature, sports, politics, etc.

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1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF KARNATAKA

Our land is Karnataka. Our state has a history of two thousand years. Many parts of our state have pre-historic stone age sites. In this chapter, let us know about the four divisions of our state and their specialties. Various districts

were formed during the British rule. In many instances, the district head quarters have got changed. Some districts are small in area and some are vast.



Division wise Map of Karnataka State

For the convenience of administration four revenue divisions have been formed in our state.

They are:

Bengaluru Division (Nine Districts),
Mysuru Division (Eight Districts),
Belagavi Division (Seven Districts) and
Kalaburagi Division (Seven districts)

Thirty-one districts in total. Each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner and the division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner. We shall know about the four divisions of this districts; their uniqueness, natural resources, agriculture, Industries, rivers, crops, forests, climate, art, literature, folklore, sports, festivals and others.

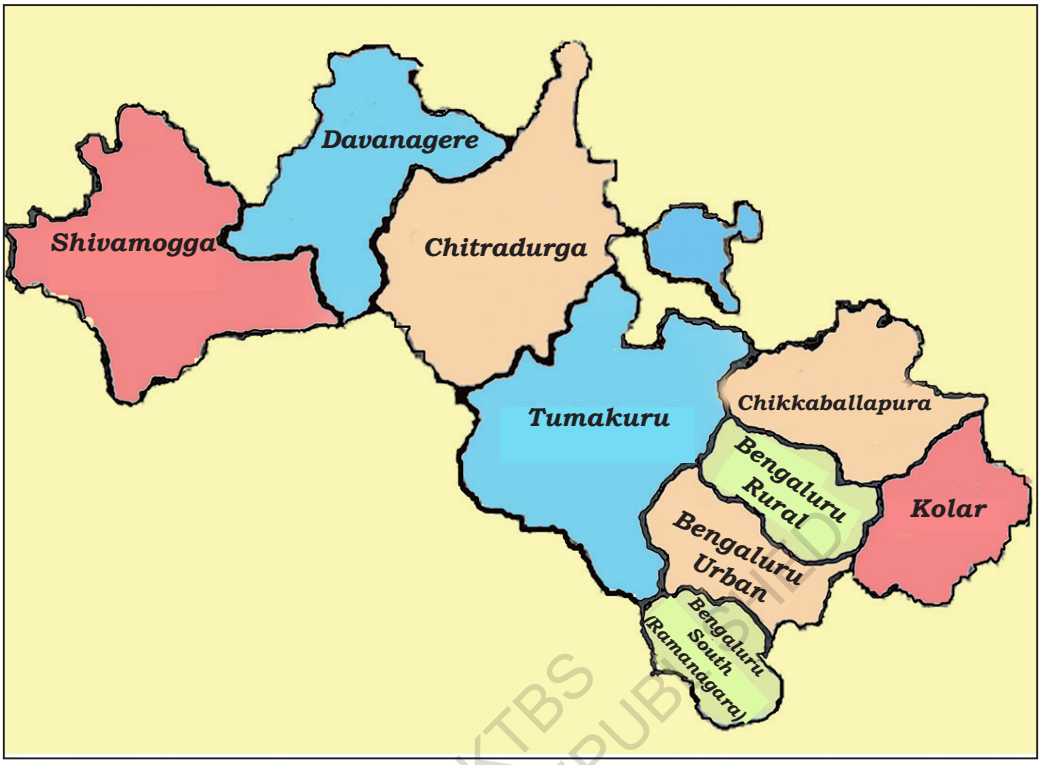
1.1 BENGALURU DIVISION

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is also one of the revenue administrative divisions of Karnataka. There are nine Districts in Bengaluru Division–Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Bengaluru South (Ramanagara), Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere and Shivamogga. (See the map). This Division is in the Southern part of Karnataka.

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1.1.1 Historical Background

Karnataka state has ancient background in Bengaluru division. The earliest rulers were from the Ganga Dynasty. Kuvalalapura was their capital (the present Kolar). After the decline of the Gangas, the area came under the rule of Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar Kings, Marathas, Mysuru and Bijapur's Adil Shahi. During the rule of Vijayanagar Empire Many Palegaras administer different regions. These regions were called Palepattu. The leaders of Palegara are called Nayakas. These Palegaras were loyal to the Vijayanagar Kings. Some of the important Palepattus were Keladi, Chitradurga, Yelahanka, Chikkaballapura and others.



District wise map of Bengaluru Division

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1.1.2 Natural Resources

Resources obtained from nature are called as Natural Resources. Rivers, Forests, Valley, Waterfalls, Animals, Minerals wild animals, soil and others are the resources provided to us by Nature. Bengaluru division has Tropical Monsoon climate but the climate of all the districts is not similar. Kolar has the hot climate whereas Shivamogga district, Malnad region gets highest rainfall. But, Chitradurga receives lowest rainfall. The remaining districts Tumakuru, Davanagere, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru South (Ramanagara), and Chikkaballapura receive moderate rainfall.

Many rivers in this division originate in the Western Ghats. Some of the important rivers are Uttara Pinakini, Dakshina Pinakini, Vedavathi, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Sharavathi,

Varada and others. River Sharavathi flows in the western direction, the World famous Jogfalls formed by this river is in Shivamogga district. Water falls named Muthyalamadu is in Bengaluru district. Gajanur dam or Tunga dam are in Shivamogga district. This division has numerous lakes. Mysuru Kings have constructed many dams. Vanivilas Sagar dam is one such irrigation project. This is in Hiriyur taluk of Chitradurga. Another dam is at Markonahalli in Kunigal Taluk of Tumakuru district.

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

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

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1.1.3 Forests, Wild Animals and National Parks

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

division is Halurameshwara gudda in Chitradurga district. Other famous mountains are Kavaledurga, Chandragutthi, Kodachadri, Nandidurga and others.

This division has many wild animals. Wildcat, Tiger, Leopard, Bison, Wild Pig, Deer, Bear and wolf are some of the important wild animals. For the protection of the forest and animals, many Forest Reserves, Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks have been established.



Tiger - Bannerghatta National Park

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The important Sanctuaries in Bengaluru division are:

Jogimatti wild life Sanctuary-Chitradurga, Bannerghatta National Park in Bengaluru urban district, Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary-Shivamogga district, Sharavathi Wild Life Sanctuary-Shivamogga district, Shettyhalli Wild Life Sanctuary-Shivamogga district, Gudavi Bird Sanctuary-Shivamogga district, Mandagadde Bird Sanctuary-Shivamogga district, Kaggaladu Bird Sanctuary in Tumakuru, Ramadevara betta Vulture Sanctuary in Bengaluru South (Ramanagara), Jayamangali blackbuck sanctuary in Tumakuru.

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

1.1.4 Agriculture and Growth of Industries

Agriculture is the main occupation of people in Bengaluru division. This division has more dry land agriculture. The agricultural activity is rain dependent. Shivamogga district has the highest lake irrigated area. This division has sand mixed red soil. Black soil is also available in some parts. The main crops of this division are: ragi, maize, paddy, groundnuts, and various pulses. Important commercial crops are coconut, arecanut, cotton, sugarcane and others. Mulberry, which is the backbone of silk industry, is cultivated in Bengaluru Urban district, Bengaluru Rural district, Bengaluru South (Ramanagara), Kolar, Chikaballapur districts. Fruits like chikku (Sapota), papaya, jackfruit, orange and banana are grown in this division.

Ragi and rice are the major staple food in this division. rotis made of ragi and rice are consumed more. The usage of chapathis made out of wheat flour is more in recent times. Sweets like payasa, holige, kichadi, shavige are consumed during festivals. In few festivals consuming of non-veg is a custom.

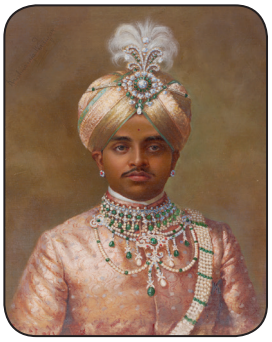
The Government has established Agricultural Produce Markets in all the taluk and district headquarters. Here, the farmers can sell their produces directly. The government has also established granaries or warehouses in all the district and taluk headquarters. The farmers can store their produce here.

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Industries:



Sir. M. Vishveshwaraiah



Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar

Industries flourished during the rule of kings and diwans. During K. Sheshadri Iyer's period, the Shivana samudra Jalvidyuth Shakthi project was taken up and hydropower project was undertaken which facilitated the gold mining industry in KGF. During the reign of Vishveshwaraiah and Mirza Ismail, many Industries was started. Especially, Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah's contribution are immense. Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah the builder of the industrial sector of the state. Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah, implemented the visionary ideas of Naalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and the same put into practice.

Bengaluru is an important industrial centre in the country. There is an Iron and Steel industry in Bhadravathi of Shivamogga district. It was established in the year 1923 C.E. It is now called as 'Vishveshwaraiah Iron and Steel Industries Limited'. There is a paper production factory here. It was established in 1936 C.E. The first cement factory of the state was established in Bhadravathi. The Birla Cement Factory is in Ammasandra of Tumakuru district. Bengaluru is famous for Information Technology and Biotechnology Industries. Big Industries have been set up at various places in Bengaluru division. Industries are the main source of employment.

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

1.1.5 Art, Literature, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

This division is known for its art and literature since ancient times. Akkamahadevi and Allamaprabhu, who contributed immensely to the twelfth century Vachana literature are from Balligavi of Shivamogga district. Similarly, Shripadarayaru, and others who were part of Dasa Parampare are from this division.

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Masti Venkatesh Iyengar



Kuvempu



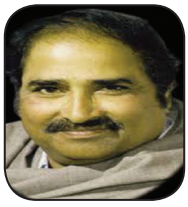
U.R. Ananthamurthy



G.S. Shivarudrappa



Nisar Ahmed



P. Lankesh



D.V. Gundappa



Anupama Niranjana



M.K. Indira



Na. D'Souza



Siddalingaiah

The modern literature has been enriched by Rastra kavi and Gnanapeeth awardee Kuvempu belongs to this divsion. Other two Gnanapeeth awardees of this division are Masti Venkatesha Iyengar and U.R. Anantha Murthy. D.V. Gundappa (DVG), P. Lankesh, Nisar Ahamed, T.P.Kailasam, M.K. Indira, Ta.ra.su, Dr. Anupama Niranjana, Ha.Ma. Nayak, V.Seetharamaiah, B.G.L. Swamy, M.V. Seetharamaiah, K.V.Subbanna, G. Venkatasubbaiah, G.S. Shivarudrappa, Baraguru Ramachandrappa, Dr. D.R. Nagaraja, Dr. Siddalingaiah, Na. D'Souza, Dodda Rangegowda, Prathibha Nandakumar and others are the prominent writers who enriched kannada literature of this division.

The achievement of this division is significant in the field of theatre as well as in literature. The name of Gubbi Veeranna has remained eternal in the history of Karnataka theatre. He had titles like 'Natakarathna', 'Nataka Sarvabhouma'. He belongs to Gubbi in Tumkur district. Another name of importance is that of 'Subbaiah Naidu' in the history of Karnataka theatre. He was the hero of the first Kannada talkie Movie 'Sathi Sulochana'. The contributions of K. Hirannaiah a decent comedian, his son master Hirannaiah's contribution is appreciable. Smt. Mayarao, who contributed immensely in the field of dance, is from Bengaluru. Now, Bengaluru, is an important centre of cinema industry and the Bengaluru literature festival (Bengaluru Sahitya Habba) is also held here. The film industry is growing positively and the contributions from personalities like Dr. Rajkumar, Dr. Vishnuvardhan, Shankar Nag, Ambarish and others are responsible for the development of film industry are note worthy. This division is also known for folklore and folk art. The famous folklore expert and writer Dr. H.L. Nagegowda has established a folklore centre 'Janapada Loka' in Bengaluru South (Ramanagara) District.

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Rajkumar



Vishnuvardhan



Shankar Nag



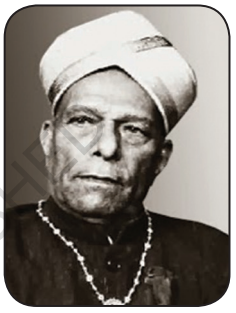
Mayarao



Subbaiah Naidu



H.L. Nagegowda



Gubbi Veeranna

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The famous folk arts of Bengaluru Division:



Folk World

The Karaga Festival that takes place every year in Bengaluru is a folk art. Somana Kunitha which is famous in South Karnataka, is another folk art. Mudalapalya Yakshagana'is the famous folk theatre of this division. Gaarudi Kunitha, Dollu Kunitha, Kamsale Kunitha and others are the famous folk arts. The contributions of R.S. Naidu, Rumale Chennabasavaiah, Venkatappa in the field of visual art are unique.



Karaga Utsava



Venkatappa Art Gallery

1.1.6 Education and Health

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

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Siddaganga Mutt



Sri Shivakumara Swamiji

Bengaluru is a famous centre of education. There are many famous public and private universities in this division. Apart from these, there are many central research and scientific laboratories too. Bengaluru, Tumakuru, Shivamogga and

Davanagere have universities. There is an Agricultural University in Bengaluru. The government is encouraging primary education since pre-independence period. Many religious institutions are providing education.

Under the leadership of Sri Shivakumara Swamiji. Siddhaganga Mutt, a religious institution, is providing food and education to thousands of students The educational service of Adichunchangiri mutt which grew up under the leadership of Sri Balagangadharanatha Swamiji born in Bengaluru South (Ramanagara) district is remarkable and runs colleges for basic and vocational education. Educational services of Murugarajendra Mutt and Sirigeri Taralabalu Mutt are remarkable.



Sri Balagangadharanatha Swamiji

Bengaluru division has achieved considerable progress in the field of health. It has prevented contagious diseases. Infant death rates have been reduced drastically. Small pox and polio have been eradicated completely. Children and women in rural areas are still malnourished. In rural areas primary health centers and health sub centers provide needed medical facilities. Every district center has a well equipped district hospital. Bigger towns have Community Health Centers. Taluk centers have taluk hospitals. The government has established Primary Health Centres which function 24×7 to ensure safe delivery. Mobile Health Facilities (Mobile health van) are there to provide better facilities to pregnant women in rural areas.

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1.1.7 Cultural Resources

Bengaluru division is culturally rich. The religious places, tourist centres, cultural festivals, fairs, festivals and others have made this division rich.

Political vateran have also contributed to the development of the state. The Chief Architect of Karnataka Unification Movement, Kengal Hanumanthaiah is from this division. The Vidhana Soudha building was built during his tenure as the Chief Minister. Another pioneer of Karnataka unification Movement, S.Nijalingappa, also undertook many important programmes aimed at building a strong state. Salumarada Thimmakka, is the synonym for environment protection. Anil Kumble has contributed immensely to Cricket. B.K.S Iyengar and Shri Ragavendra Swamiji from Malladihalli, who have contributed notably in the field of Yoga, are from this division. There are many sight seeing places in this division.

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Vidhana Soudha



Lalbagh

1.1.8 Freedom Fighters



Kengal Hanumanthaiah



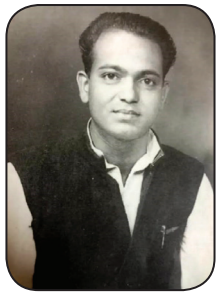
S. Nijalingappa

Many prudent people from the Bengaluru division had taken part in the National Freedom Struggle. K.C. Reddy, the first Chief Minister of Mysuru state, the second Chief Minister Kengal Hanumanthaiah, along with the first Chief Minister of Vishala Mysore state S. Nijalingappa, the second Chief Minister Kadidal Manjappa and Thi. Tha. Sharma, H.S. Doreswamy, Bageerathamma and many others had participated in the freedom struggle. Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa were also the architects of Karnataka Unification Movement.

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1.1.9 Shanthaveri Gopala Gowda

Shanthaveri Gopala Gowda was the greatest idealistic politician, Karnataka has ever seen. He was born on March 14, 1923 C.E, in Araga, Theerthahalli Taluk of Shivamogga district. 28-year old Gopala Gowda, Who plunged into kogodu Land reform movement in 1951 C.E, was also arrested. Due to the involvement of Gopala Gowda in the struggle of the Land Tenants, also came to be recognized as the agitation of the Samajavadi party.



Shanthaveri Gopala Gowda

His role was prominent in the Unification of Kannada speaking territories and in renaming the Mysore state as Karnataka. His speeches in the Legislative Assembly and the values that he followed in his life have made him one of Karnataka's renowned politicians. He passed away on 9th June 1972 C.E, due to illness.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. There are _____ districts in Bengaluru division.
2. The district with the highest rainfal in Bengaluru division is _____
3. Bannerghatta National Park is in _____ district.
4. Mulberry leaves is the raw material for _____ industry.
5. The famous folk Museum 'Janapada Loka' founded by _____
6. The famous festival held in Bengaluru city every year is _____
7. The first chief Minister of Mysore State was _____
8. The _____ bird is protected at the bird sanctuary in Bengaluru South (Ramanagara) district.

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

9. Name any three kingdoms who ruled ancient Karnataka?
10. Name any two Palepattus, who ruled in this division.
11. What are Natural Resources? Give examples.
12. State the reasons for scarcity of water in Bengaluru division.
13. Name any two water falls in Bengaluru Division.

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14. Name the highest mountain in Bengaluru Division.
15. Name any two Bird Sanctuaries in Bengaluru Division.
16. Name the important crops of Bengaluru division.
17. Which cities of Bengaluru Division have Apparel Parks?
18. Name the three recipients of Jnanapeeta Award from Bengaluru division.

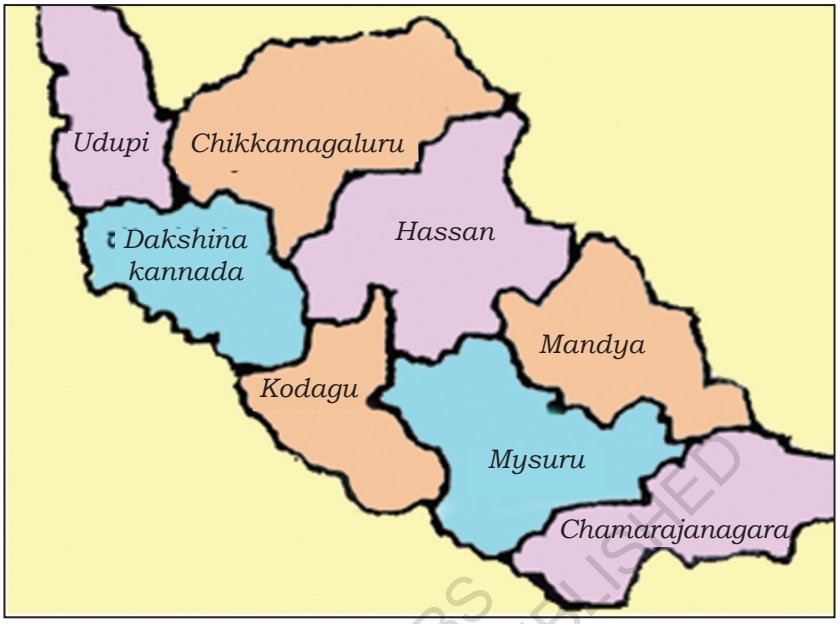


Activity:

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

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1.2 MYSURU DIVISION



District wise map of Mysuru Division

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

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1.2.1 Historical Background



Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

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

Mysuru was under the rule of Wodeyars for many centuries. For some years, it was also

under the rule of Hyder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan. Mysuru is called Mahishanadu historically as well as mythologically. According to mythological stories, the Goddess Parvathi, took the form of Chamundeshwari and killed demon Mahishasura. The place where Mahisha was killed became Mysuru. Yaduraya was the first ruler of Wodeyar Dynasty. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyer is the most famous king. The kings who succeeded him were weak. Hyder Ali, who was the military general then, took over the administration. He and his son Tippu Sultan ruled Mysuru from 1761 C.E. to 1799 C.E. Tippu sultan fought many battles against the British. Tippu died in a war against the Britishers in 1799 C.E.



Tippu Sultan

After the death of Tippu, the administration of Mysore came back into the hands of Wodeyars. Britishers took over the administration again in 1831 C.E. due to weak administration. In 1881 C.E. The administration was given back to Wodeyars. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, under took many people friendly developmental measures in the beginning of twentieth century. He gave prominence to education, culture and irrigation. Mysuru witnessed marvelous development under the administration of Dewans Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah and Sir Mirza Ismail. The Mysuru Kingdom got integrated into the Republic of India after the independence in 1947 C.E.

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Krishnaraja Wodeyar



Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah



Sir. Mirza Ismail



Rani Abbakka

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

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

The costal Karnataka was called Canara by the British. They took over this area in1801 C.E. They divided coastal area into Uttara Kannada and Daksihna Kannada in the year 1860 C.E. Udupi district was created in1997 C.E. by dividing Dakshina Kannada district.

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1.2.2 Natural Resources

This Division has varied climate. The Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts of this division have coastal areas. Since, this division has coastal belt, mountain ranges and dense forests, the climate of this division is called 'Rain based hot climate'.

This division has extreme cold climate and moderate hot climate. The districts of Mysuru and Mandya have dry climate. The Udupi district of this division receives highest rainfall whereas the Mandya district receives the lowest rainfall. Since, the division has varied climatic conditions, mountain ranges, and forest varieties of crops are grown here. Ragi, paddy, uradh, greengram, horsegram, maize and other crops are grown here. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, areca nut, cardamom, orange, pineapple, cashewnuts and others are the major commercial crops. The first coffee in India was cultivated in Chikkamagaluru district. Betel leaves are grown in many parts of this division.

This division is rich with natural resources. There are many types of forests in Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru and Chikkamagaluru districts. Teak, Sandalwood, Honge, Nandi, Mathi and other trees are available here. This forests are known for wide varieties of products. Minor products like honey, bees wax, wild fruits and others.

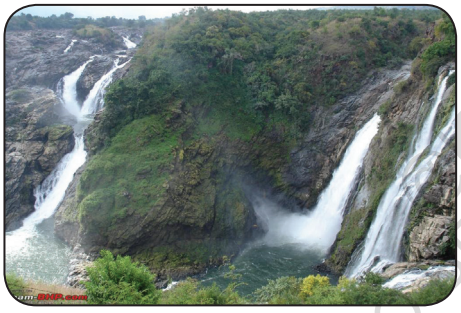
This division has many small and big mountains Subramanya Hill, Himavad Gopalaswamy Hill, Male mahadeshwara Hill, Biligirirangana Hill, Mullaiahnagiri, Kemmannugundi, Chamundi Hill, Chandragiri and Indiragiri of Shravanabelagola are famous hills.

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

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

Bauxites, Felsite, Chromite Limestone, Manganese, Granite are the major minerals available in Mysuru Division. Felsite is available only in Mysuru district. The coastal districts of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada are known for their fishing and have many ports. Processed fish is exported in these districts. This has become the source of income for thousands of fishermen. Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Mysuru districts have become the centres of timber trade.



Gaganachukki-Bharachukki Waterfalls



Fishing in Coastal Area

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1.2.3 Forests, Wildlife, National Parks

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



Tribal Community

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

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

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Tiger



Elephant



Indian Bison (Gaur)



Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

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

division. In Mysuru and Kodagu districts Rajiv Gandhi Nagarahole National Park and Bandipur National Park is in Chamarajanagar district. Wild elephants are tamed using the technique called 'Kedda Operation'.

1.2.4 Agriculture and Industries



Dairying

Agriculture is the life line of our people. The districts of Mysuru are no exception to this reality. Mysuru district is famous for Silk whereas Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Hassan are known for their Coffee Plantations. Mandya district is known for sugarcane, whereas Udupi and Dakshina Kannada are known for cashewnuts, pepper, rubber and cardamom. Chikkamagaluru is the highest coffee growing area in India. Agricultural activities are not only confined to crop cultivation only, but also they include dairying, poultry, sheep rearing and horticulture. Paddy, Ragi, Maize, green gram, uradh, and various pulses are the major crops of this division. Tobacco, coffee, cashewnuts, potato, sugarcane, cotton, orange and coconut are the major commercial crops.

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

Mysuru, Mangaluru, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Mandya and Madikeri are the major industrial centres in this division. Industries like pharmaceutical Industries, Coffee, Curing Industries, Food Processing Industries, Fertilizer Industries, Petroleum Refinery Unit, Campco Chocolate Industries

Sugar Industries, Cement Manufacturing Industries are the major industries of Mysuru Division. Though the number of major industries is less in this division, thousands of small scale and medium scale Industries are active here.

1.2.5 Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

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

The Mysuru Kingdom was always a patron of art, music and dance. Hence, Mysuru style of painting, dance and music evolved. Bharathanatya, Drama, and Music encouraged by palace. A theatre repertory group Rangayana is in Mysuru and it is founded by the government. This repertory produces and enacts plays throughout the year. The branches of Rangayana have been established at various parts of the state. There is a big auditorium 'Kalamandira' in Mysuru.

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Mysuru Palace

The districts of Mysuru Division are also the places of many writers. Raja Rao of Hassan is a famous English Novelist, R.K. Narayan is a famous English novelist from Mysuru. Shivaram Karanth, the Jnanapita award recipient is from Dakshina Kannada. K.S. Narasimhaswamy who enriched the kannada lyrical poetry, is from Mysuru. Many writers from this division like Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, Dr. S.L.Byrappa, M. Gopala Krishna Adiga, B.M. Shrikantaiah, A.N. Murthyrao, Devanuru Mahadeva, Akbar Ali, Sara Abubakar, Alanahalli Krishna, Poornachandra Tejaswi, Kodagina Gowramma, Thirumalamba, Triveni, Niranjana and others enriched the Kannada literary world. Musical giants like R.K.Srikantan, Veene Sheshanna, Piteelu Chowadaiah, Veene Doreswamy Iyengar, Kadri Gopalanath and others are from this division. Cartoonist R.K.Laxman, Muhammad Peer, the theatre artist, K.K. Hebbar, a known painter, B.V. Karanth who enriched theatre and cinema have contributed a lot to the Kannada and world culture. Pre-modern writers like Sanchi Honnamma, Rathnakaravarni and Singaraya from Mysuru Division have enriched the cultural heritage of Kannada. Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa and General K.S. Thimmaiah have made the country proud through their contributions to Indian Military. The Contribution of scientists like Rajaramanna and U.R. Rao is noteworthy here. Devaraj Urs, the harbinger of social justice in Karnataka is from this division.



R.K. Narayan

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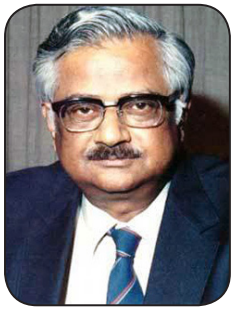
B.M. Sri



Piteelu Chowdaiah



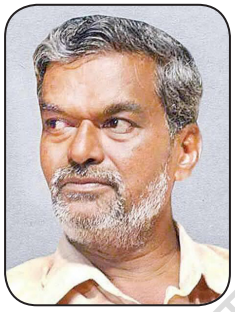
K.S. Narasimha Swamy



Rajaramanna



K.K. Hebbar



Devanura Mahadeva



Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa



Devaraj Urs

1.2.6 Education and Health care

Mysuru is an education center. It has better literacy rate. Education sector received good encouragement from the rulers of Mysuru. The University Of Mysore was established in 1915 C.E. and now is century old university. Many districts of this division have engineering and medical colleges. Mangalore University is in Dakshina Kannada district. And there are many private universities in this division. The Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI) is in Mysuru city. The Suttur Mutt has contributed a lot in the field of education. Dharmastala and Manipal Group of Institutions have done yeomen service in the fields of education and medical services.

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

1.2.7 Cultural Heritage



Gommateshwara, Shravanabelagola



H.D. Devegowda Who was the Prime Minister of our Country, hails from Hassan District of this Division.



Huttari Festival - Kodagu



Suttur Matt - Mysuru

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Mysuru Division is rich in cultural heritage. The nature is at her best in this division. This division is home to dense forests, abundant rivers, diverse wild animals, amazing water falls, marvelous art and architecture, and good literature. While Mandya is famous for Sugar, Hassan and Chikkamagaluru are famous for Coffee. While coastal districts are famous for Yakshagana, Chamarajanagar is famous for 'Kamsale'. The temples of Somanathapura and Belur are known for their Madanika idols, Gommateshwara, a monolith idol of Shravanabelagola and the temples of Halebeedu, Moodbidre and others belong to this division are world famous for their artistic beauty. Many temples of this division are known for their architecture and stone carvings. The Districts of Mysuru division have huge potential for tourism. River Cauvery is the life line of Karnataka. It orginates in Talakaveri of Kodagu district. This division has coastal line running into 320 kilometers. Fishery, ports, sea based adventure sports, educational institutions are seen here. In nutshell, Mysuru division is culturally rich division.

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1.2.8 Freedom Fighters of this division

The districts of this division were at the helm of the freedom struggle. Khadi, which was closer to Gandhi, production centres in the form of cottage Industries were widely available in this division. Kudmal Ranga Rao of Mangaluru, dedicated his life for the upliftment of untouchables. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, a staunch follower of Gandhiji, also worked for the upliftment of untouchables. H.C. Dasappa, Yashodara Dasappa, Karnad Sadashivarao, H.K.Veeranna Gowda, K.T. Bhasyam, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya,

K.V. Shankaregowda, K. Ramakrishna Karantha, C.M. Poornacha and others participated in the freedom struggle. Many were involved in the Karnataka Unification movement also. Like this, the districts of Mysuru have achieved national and international fame. The Mysuru Dasara Festival is popular internationally too.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Dakshina Kannada was divided in the year _____ to create Udupi district.
2. The _____ and _____ are the coastal districts of Mysuru Division.
3. Our national animal is _____.
4. Wild elephants are tamed using _____ technique.
5. The _____ district in Mysuru Division grows more coffee.
6. River Cauvery originates from _____ in Kodagu district.
7. Kudmal Ranga Rao dedicated his life for the up liftment of _____
8. The world famous _____ festival is celebrated in Mysuru.
9. The _____ and _____ districts of Mysuru Division have ports.

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II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

10. How many districts are there in Mysuru Division?
11. How did the name Mysuru come into being?
12. Name the Wodeyar King who contributed to the development of Mysuru Kingdom during early part of 20th century.
13. What name did the Britishers give to the coastal region of Karnataka?
14. Name any two famous rivers in Mysuru division.
15. Name the districts which receive highest and lowest rainfall in Mysuru division?
16. Name any two minerals available in Mysuru division.
17. What is the major occupation of people in the coastal areas?
18. Name any two famous forest areas in Mysuru division.
19. Name any two tribal groups living in Mysuru division.
20. Name any two bird sanctuaries and wildlife sanctuaries of Mysuru division.
21. Name two national parks in Mysuru division.
22. Name any six crops grown in Mysuru division.
23. Name any two irrigation projects in Mysuru division.
24. Name any three major occupations in Mysuru division.
25. Write the name of the harvest festival celebrated in Kodagu.

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26. Where is Rangayana, the repertory theatre based at?

27. Name any two famous Kannada novelists of Mysuru division.

28. Which university in Mysuru Division has celebrated one hundred years?

29. What is the name of the centers which provide health care in rural areas?

30. Name any two good health indicators.

31. Name any two famous English Novelists of Mysuru division.

32. Name any two freedom fighters who fought against untouchability.

33. What is Shravanabelagola famous for?

34. Name any four freedom fighters of Mysuru division.

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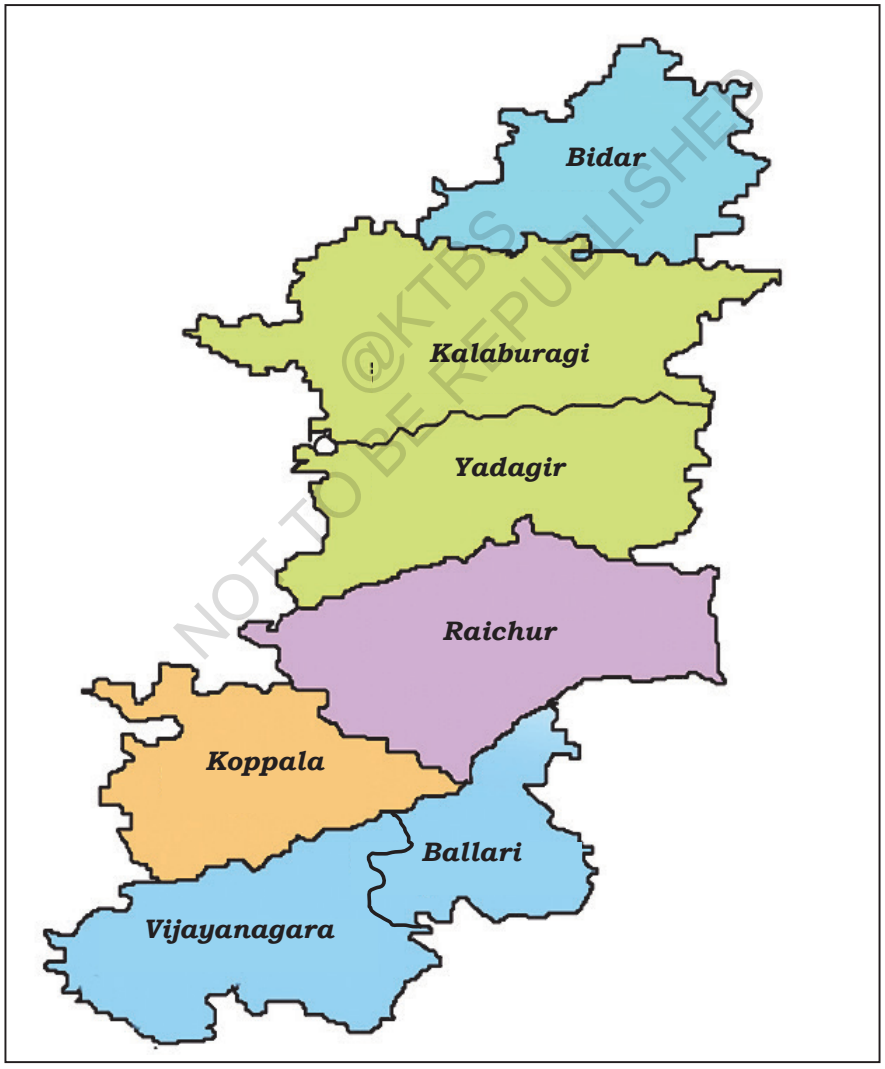


Activities:

- *Make a list of ancient temples in Mysuru division along with the kings/kingdoms who constructed these temples. Collect pictures.*
- *Make a list of Gommateshwara statues in different districts of this division.*

1.3 KALABURAGI DIVISION

Kalaburagi Division has seven districts. They are: Kalaburagi, Bidar, Ballari, Vijayanagara, Raichur, Koppala and Yadagir. In the beginning this division had four districts In 1997 C.E. Koppal district was created out of Raichur district. On December 31, 2009 Yadagir district was newly created out of Kalaburagi district. On October 2, 2021 Vijayanagar district was brought into existence by dividing Ballari district.



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District wise map of Kalaburagi Division

1.3.1 Historical Background



Stone Inscription



Sannati

Every district of this division has rich ancient history. Pre-historic relics can be seen here. In the beginning of the historical period, this area was under the rule of Mauryas and Sathavahana rule. Many inscriptions of Ashoka are found here. Likewise, ancient Buddhist stupas and stone inscriptions are another attraction. During 8th century, Rashtrakuta Kings ruled here. Manyaketa, the capital city of Rashtrakutas is the present day (Malakheda) of Kalaburagi district. After them, Kalayana Chalukyas ruled over this area. Basavakalyana was their capital city. Hampi of Vijayanagara district was the capital city of Vijayanagara Kings. The historic Vachana movement led by Basavanna took place in Basavakalyana which is a part of Kalaburagi Division. Later, during medieval period, the Bahamani Kings came to power. Kalaburagi was their capital city. After the decline of Bahamani and Vijayanagara rulers, Kalaburagi came under the rule of the Hyderabad Nizam. The Hyderabad became part of independent India in 1948 C.E. During the reorganization of states in 1956 C.E. Kalaburagi, Bidar

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and Raichur districts, which were the part of Hyderabad Nizam, were added to Karnataka state. Kalaburagi is the headquarters of Kalaburagi Division. Ballari which was part of Madras State was added to Karnataka state.

Many Palegaras became powerful after the decline of Vijayanagara and Bahamani sultans. Among them, Palegaras of Harapanahalli, Sandur, Jarimale and Surapura are well known. After the death of Krishnappa Nayaka of Surapura, the leader of the Surapura state, his son Venkatappa Nayaka came to power. As he was aware of the first war of Indian Independence, he waged war against the British. But, the British captured Venkatappa Nayaka and imprisoned him. British gifted Surapura to Hyderabad Nizam. Like this, Bidar, Kalaburagi and Raichur became part of Hyderbad Nizam's state. They were merged into Karnataka in 1956 C.E.

Hyderabad Karnataka Liberation Struggle: When India attained independence, the Hyderabad Nizam was not ready to integrate his Kingdom with India. This enraged the common people who launched agitation against the Nizam. The leadership was provided by Swami Ramanandathirtha. Sardar Sharanagowda Inamdar, Shivamurthy Alavandi, Shiruru Veerabhadrappa, Prabhuraja Patil Sanganala, Pundaleekappa were leading the agitation against the Nizam. The government of Nizam started harassing the common people. The people revolted against the private army of the Nizam known as Razaks. The Central Government of India undertook direct action against the Nizam and annexed it to India on September 17th, 1948. The Main leader of this operation was Sardar Vallabhabai Patel who was the Home Minster in the central Government.

Historically the people of Kalaburgi division were subjected to various forms of exploitation under different

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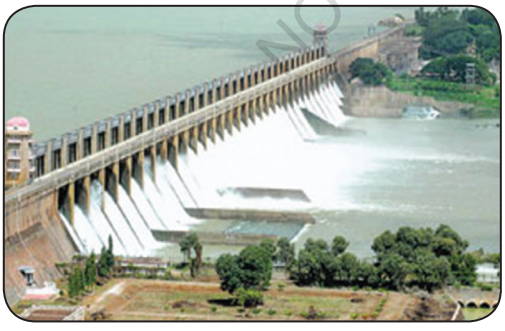
state administrations. This deprived them of their political and economic independence. To correct this historical injustice the government introduced the 98th Constitutional Amendment in 2012 C.E. to give importance to the people in education and employment. The present division is known as Kalyana Karnataka Region.

1.3.2 Natural Resources

The important rivers of this division are Bhima, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Mullamari and Bennetora. The Kaaranja Dam is a boon to Bidar District. Red, black and alluvial soils are found in this area. Paddy is the major crop of Koppala and Raichur district. Sugarcane is the major commercial crop. The other major crops are cotton, foxtail millet, horsegram and pulses. The forest is sporadic in this division. Dense forest is present in the Sandur taluk of Ballari district. Bidar has the most sporadic forest and Koppala has the lowest forest cover.

The minerals available in this division are: Silver, Silica, Gold (Raichur district), Iron ore, limestone and Manganese ore (Ballari, Vijaynagar). Granite stone is available in all the districts of this division.

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Tungabhadra Dam



Iron Mining

Tungabhadra Dam provides irrigation facilities to Raichur, Ballari and Vijayanagara districts of this division.

Basavasagara dam built across river Krishna provides irrigation facility to Raichur and Yadagiri districts. Karanja project provides irrigation facilities to Bidar district.

1.3.3 Forests, Wildlife Sanctuaries

This division is a forest deficit division. There are no big wild animals here. Langur, Deer, Fox, Monkey, Bear, Wolf, Wild dogs are found in this division. Daroji Bear Sanctuary is in Ballari. Deers are there in Raichur district.



Daroji Bear Sanctuary

1.3.4 Agriculture and Industries



Hatti gold mine

Agriculture is the main occupation in this division. The average rainfall is less. Crops are grown according to the rains. As the average rainfall is less, the division is prone to droughts often. Iron and Steel Industries, Sugar Industries, Cement Industries and thermal power plants are the major Industries of this division. These Industries provide employment to the people of this division. Ballari, Vijayanagara and Koppala have larger Iron and Steel Industries. Similarly, Yadgir and Kalaburagi have huge cement Industries. The Bidari art of Bidar is very famous. Hampi, Tungabhadra dam of Vijayanagara District, Sannati of Kalaburagi district, Khwaja Bhande Nawaz Dargah, the fort of Bidar, Basava Kalyana, Hatti gold mine of Raichur are the major tourist centres of this division. Hatti gold mine of Raichur district produces the highest gold in India.

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1.3.5 Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

District of Kalaburagi devision are economically backward but it is very rich in literature, music, folklore, dance and other aspects. The history of literature of Kalaburagi division extends to ancient times as well. The first literary work in Kannada 'Kaviraja Marga' was written during the reign of Rashtrakutas. The Adi Kavi Pampa wrote 'Vikramarjuna Vijaya' under the patronage of the King Arikesari. The three Gems of Kannada Literature 'Pampa, Ponna and Ranna' are from Kalburgi division. The writer of the first Grammar book, 'Shabdhamani Darpana', Keshiraja, is from Kalaburgi division.

Vachana Movement:

The leading social reform movement of twelfth century, the 'Vachana Movement' took place in Kalyana of Kalaburagi division of Karnataka. Many Vachanakaras like Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akkamahadevi, Jedara Dasimaiah, Siddarama and others who were enlightened are from Kalaburagi division. Many men and women wrote Vachanas as part of this movement.



Vishvaguru Basavanna
Cultrual leader

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Daasa Sahitya:



Purandaradasa

Raichur district of Kalaburagi division is the land of Daasa Sahitya. The 'Daasakoota' was formed under the leadership of Shri Vyasaraya. Keerthanas were written by Kanakadasa, Purandaradasa and Raghavendratheertha. Dasa Literature has contributed immensely for the development of Karnatak Music tradition.

Kannada literature got enriched due to the contributions of hundreds of works by the Dasas, Keerthanas, Suladis, Geethas, Prabandhas, Namavali and others.

Philosopher Poets (Tatva Padakaararu): The poets who were influenced by the Vachana movement, Daasa Literature and ancient poetry wrote spiritual poems. The songs composed by folklore artists, fakirs and other saints are called Philosophical lyrics (tatva padagalu). Many Philosophers in the 18th and 19th century fought against the evils of gender inequality, untouchability, lying and money making, and expressed their ideas in a sarcastic ways through their songs. Chennur Jalal Saab, Hanumanthavva have written good lyrics. Many illiterates have composed lyrics and sung them.

During the modern period, the literature of Kalaburagi was enriched by many writers. They are: Siddaiah Puranik, Jayateertha Rajapurohit, Shantarasa, Pandit Tharanath, Beechi, Mudenur Sanganna, Simpi Linganna, Smt. Shylaja Chadachan, Jayadevi Thayi Ligade, Chenanna Valikara, Jambanna Amarachintha and many others. Kalaburagi division has contributed immensely to the field of music. Musicians like Siddarama Jambaladinni, Pt. Tharanath, Gazal Gundamma, Subhadramma Mansoor and others contributed to music. S.M. Pandith of this division is famous in the field of painting. Doddata, Sannata, Togalu Bombe are active in folklore theatre. Belagal Veeranna is known person in the field of Togalu Bombe theatre.

Nandi Kunitha, Allavi Kunitha, Choudammana Kunitha, Lambani Kunitha, Kolata, Veeragase, Durga-Muragi, and others are the folk dance forms. Karadi Majalu, shillekyathara atta, Moharam kunitha, Hagalu vesha are part of folk art. Bidari art of Bidar, toys of Kinnala and blankets of Koppala are the traditional arts.

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1.3.6 Education and Health

The most educationally backward districts of our state, Raichur and Yadagiri, belong to this division. The literacy rate, the key indicator to education, is lowest here. Recently, there are improvements in this area. Gulbarga University and Karnataka Central University are in Kalaburagi city of this division. Kannada University is in Hampi of Vijayanagara District, Shrikrishnadevaraya University is in the city of Ballari and Agriculture University is in Raichur of this division. In Bidar Animal Husbandry, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University and also Narasimha Zara Temple is famous and there is a Buddha Vihara in Kalaburagi.

Medical colleges are there in Yadagiri, Ballari, Kalaburagi, Raichur and Bidar. Every District has a district hospital. Health sub centres are there to provide health care facilities to the rural population. There is a rapid progress in the field of education and health. A big ESI hospital is also there in Kalaburagi.

Gavi Siddeshwara Mutt of Kopala provided education and food to thousands of students and the fair held here is world famous.

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Buddha Vihar



Gulbarga University



Khwaja Bandenawaz Darga



Nanak Zara



Karnataka Central Universty



Narasimha Jharni

1.3.7 Cultural Heritage



Kinnala's Dolls

The districts of Kalaburagi Division have contributed more in the field of art, music, painting, theatre, folklore, dance and other performing arts. This division had four important ancient dynasties of Karnataka. They are: Rashtrakutas, Kalyana Chalukyas, Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kings. These dynasties have encouraged art, music and literature. This division is known for professional theatre.

Cottage Industries of Bidari art of Bidar, toys of Kinnala, blankets of Koppala are there in this division. The fort of Bidar, monuments of Hampi, Basava monuments of Basava Kalyana, Khwaja Bandhe Nawaz Dargah of Kalaburagi and monuments of Sannathi are the fine examples of architecture.

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1.3.8 Freedom Fighters

While the people from other parts of Karnataka participated in the freedom struggle and Karnataka Integration Movement, the people of Kalaburagi division had to participate in agitation against the Hyderabad Nizam's rule apart from the two above mentioned struggles. Two developments with regard to freedom struggle deserve mention here. The first is the library movement aimed at instilling national spirit and the second is that of opening national schools to educate children. Four national schools were established here.

They are:

1. Nutan Vidyalaya, Kalaburagi (1907)
2. Usmania National School, Chincholi.
3. Vidyananda Gurukula , Kukanoor (1922)
4. Hamdard National School, Raichur (1922)

The national spirit in this division was the result of movements like Arya Samaj and Vandematharam. Kalyan Shetty of Maregou built 'Tarun Sangh' to take part in freedom struggle. Chandrashekar Patil of Maregou led it as its president. Shri Ramananda Teertha of this division is the prominent freedom fighter. Apart from them hundreds of people had joined freedom struggle.



Sri Ramananda Teertha

Sardar Sharanagowda Inamdhar was the prominent person in the struggle 'Liberation from Nizam's Rule Movement'. The Razakars, the private army of Nizam, harassed the people of Kalaburagi inhumanly. People resisted them ferociously. Though India got independence on August 15, 1947, the Kalaburagi Division became independent on September 17, 1948 when Nizam kingdom was merged to Republic India.

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Districts of Kalaburagi division got independence in the year _____
2. There is a gold mine in _____ of Kalaburgi division.
3. Ballari district has _____ wildlife sanctuary.
4. Karnataka Central University is in _____ district
5. The name of the University in Hampi of Vijayanagara district is _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

6. In which year Nizam's province was merged to India?
7. Hampi was the capital city of which dynasty?
8. Name any two Palegaras who ruled after the fall of Bahamani and Vijayanagara Kings.
9. Which two rivers are the major rivers of Kalburgi division?
10. Write the name of one dam in Bidar district.
11. Name the dam which provides irrigation facility to Raichur, Vijayanagara and Ballari districts.
12. Which are the major Industries in Kalaburagi district?
13. Which districts of Kalaburagi division have Iron ore and Manganese deposits?
14. Name the famous Dargah in Kalaburgi.
15. Name two epic poems written during ancient times in Kalaburgi division.
16. Write a short note on Vachana Movement.
17. Name two people who are well known in the field of Daasa sahitya
18. Name the folk dances of Kalaburagi Division.
19. Name the university in Raichur of this division.
20. Name the university in Ballari district.
21. Where is Kannada University located?
22. Apart from the freedom struggle two more movements took place in Kalaburagi Division. Name them.

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23. What is the name of Nizam's private army?

24. Name any two national schools established in Kalaburagi division to support the freedom struggle.

25. When did Nizam province become part of India?

26. Name the important freedom fighter from Kalaburagi Division.



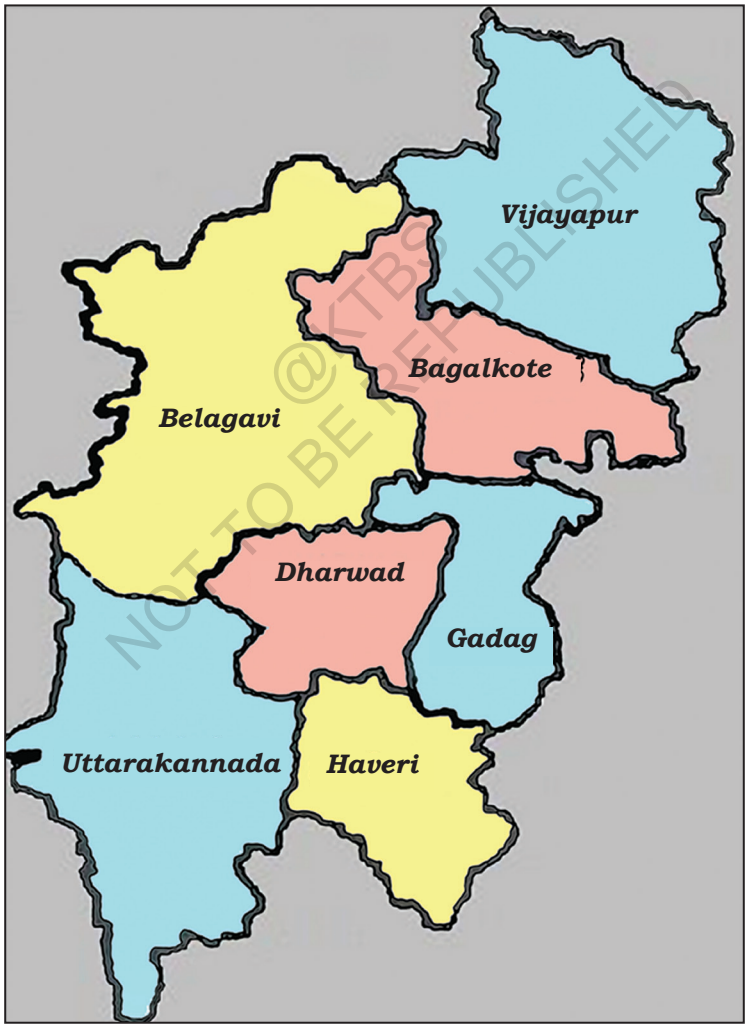
Activity:

- *Make a list of the Iron ore mines and Iron and Steel factories in this division. Prepare a report with their pictures.*

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1.4 BELAGAVI DIVISION

The four districts of this division were in Bombay region till 1956 C.E. They were integrated into Karnataka during reorganization of states process. Dharwad district of this division was divided in 1997 C.E. to form Haveri and Gadag districts. Vijayapura district was divided to form Bagalkote district. This division has seven districts. They are: Belagavi, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Vijayapura, Bagalkote and Uttara Kannada.



District wise map of Belagavi Division

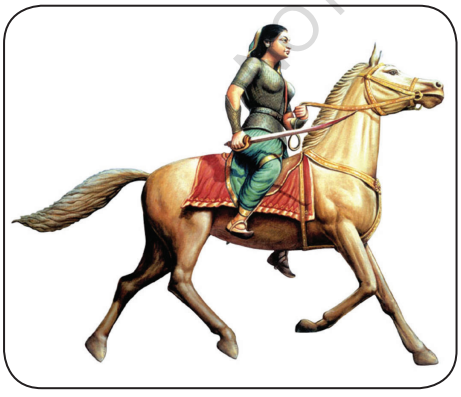
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1.4.1 Historical Background

This area was ruled by Sathavahanas and Mauryas. Banavasi of this division was the capital of Kadambas. Badami, the capital of Chalukyas is in this division. World famous temples are there in Pattadakallu, Badami and Aihole. Badami caves have wonderful idols. Basavanabagevadi, Kudalasangama were the centres of Vachana movement. The final abode of Basavanna, the leader of Vachana Movement, is in Kudalasangama of this division. Gol Gombuz of Bijapur and Yellamma Temple of Savadatti are famous sight seeing spots. Later Rashtrakutas and Bahamani rulers ruled Belagavi Division.

The districts of Belagavi division have played a prominent role in the Indian freedom movement. Rani Chennamma of Kittur fought against the British in 1824 C.E. This is a historical incident. Sangolli Rayanna's struggle is an unforgettable one, which inspired farmer's struggle as well. The National Convention of Indian National Congress was held at Belagavi under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi in 1924 C.E. Tax denial movement took place in Uttara Kannada district.

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Kittur Rani Chennamma



Sangolli Rayanna

The districts of this division were part of Bombay state. They were integrated into Karnataka during 1956 C.E. In the beginning, there were only four districts. With the creation of new districts by dividing these four districts, now the total number of districts are seven. Vijayapura, Uttara Kannada and Belagavi are the border districts.

1.4.2 Natural Resources



Cave Temple, Badami

This division is rich in natural resources. It has rivers, dense forests, mineral deposits, fertile soil and power generation units. Krishna, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Bheema, Kali and Tungabhadra are the major rivers of this division. There are beautiful waterfalls in the course of these rivers. Gokak Waterfalls, is attractive, Magodu waterfalls near Dandeli, Devamala waterfalls near Karavara, Apsarakonda waterfalls near Murudeshwara are the natural scenic spots. This division has good tourist opportunities. Anshi National Park is on the banks of river Kali. Dandeli wildlife sanctuary is also there. Attiveri Bird Sanctuary is another beautiful place. Iron ore is available in Bagalkote of this division. Another raw material available in this division is Limestone. Quartz stone is available in plenty. Ilkal has huge granite stone deposits, and granite is exported from here.



Ilkal Granite Industry

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1.4.3 Forests, Wildlife



Dense forest

Belagavi, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts of this division have dense forest. Evergreen forests are here. These forests are found in tropical climate and remain green throughout the year so it is called evergreen forest. Reserve, protected and open forest are here. Forest forms the 80% of Uttara Kannada district. Elephant, bison, deer, tiger, leopard, bear, peacock, wild cat and other wild animals are there.

Rosewood, sandalwood, matti, nandi, teak and other valuable trees are found in this division. Minor forest produce are the livelihood of the tribal communities of this division.

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1.4.4 Agriculture and Industries

This division has Black and Red soil. Paddy, cotton, maize, pulses, wheat, groundnuts, pearl millet, chilly are the major crops of this division. Jaggery of Mahalingapura, Dried Chilly of Byadgi and Cashewnuts are the major products. Malaprabha Irrigation Project (Navilu Tirtha) and Upper Krishna Irrigation Project (Alamatti) and Narayanapura are major irrigation projects. Kali, varada, sharavathi doni, bheema are the major rivers.



Almatti dam

Fishing is the major occupation of Uttara Kannada district. There are many fish Processing Units here. Cashewnut is another major agricultural product and there are many Cashewnut Processing Units. Kaiga, Kadra, Supa, Kodasahalli and Nagajari are the centres of power generation. Nuts, cotton, species are the major commercial crops. Vijayapura and Bagalkote districts are known for their horticulture crops. Grapes are grown more in these districts. Many grape processing units are there. Pomegranate, lemon, sapota, mosambi and other fruits are grown here the climate is ideal to grow fruits. Haveri is a centre for improvised seed production. It has many national seed production centres. Guledagudda is known for its blouse pieces. Hubballi, Belagavi, Balgalkote, Gadag, and Haveri are emerging as the major industrial centres. Many granite processing units are there in Ilkal.

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1.4.5 Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

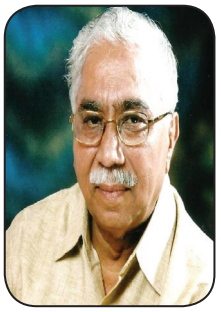
All the districts of this division are famous for various fine arts. Dharwad is the home for many national and internationally popular Hindustani singers. Bharat Ratna Pt. Bhimsen Joshi, Pt. Mallikarjun Mansoor, Balekhan (Sitar), Vidushi Gangubai Hangal, Pt. Venkatesh Kumar, Pt. Basavaraja Rajaguru, Enagi Ballappa, Appalal Jamakandi and other musicians are from Dharwad.



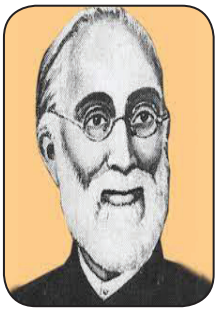
Kumaravyasa



Kanakadasaru



Chandrashekhara Kambara



Fr. Ferdinand Kittel



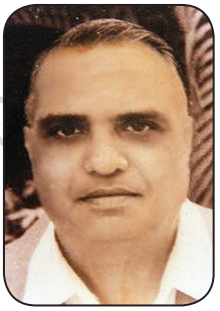
Da. Ra. Bendre



D.C. Pavate



Mohare Hanamantarao



Dinakar Desai

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Shishunala Sharif

Many poets who composed poems in Kannada during Medieval period are from this division. They are: Ranna, Nagachandra, Nayanasena, Kumaravyasa, Chamarasa, Basavanna, Kanakadasa and Shishunala Sharif. The father of Vachana Studies P.G. Halakatti, Bhoosanoormutt, Dinakara Desai, Basavaraj Kattimani, M.M. Kalburgi, Adya Rangacharya (Sriranga). Jnanapita awardees Da.Ra. Bendre, V.K. Gokak, Girish Karnad, Chandrashekara Kambara, and others belong to this division has enriched Kannada Literature in the modern era. Rev. Kittel, who brought out Kannada dictionary in four volumes is from Dharwad are from this division. Folklore singer Hukkeri Balappa, Nadoja Sukri Bommanagowda and others have earned laurels for their achievement. Shrikrishna Parijata, Badaguthittu Yakshagana, Sannata, Doddata and

other theatre forms have evolved here. Appalal Jamakandi, Koujalagi Ningamma, Lokapure Deshpande and others have shone in acting.



Karnataka University Dharawada

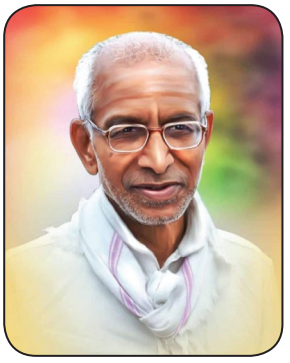


Karnataka Vidhyavardhaka Sangha Dharawada

1.4.6 Education and Health

Dharwad, Belagavi and Vijayapura are the important educational centres of this division. Karnataka University is in Dharwad and was started in 1949 C.E. Karnataka Law University is in Hubbali, Rani Chennamma University and Vishweshwaraiah Technical University is in Belagavi. Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University is in Vijayapura and University of Horticultural sciences is in Bagalkote.

Siddeshwara Swamiji was born on September 05, 1940 at Nandhihala in Vijayapura District. His parents were Ogappa Biradara and Sangavva Biradara. His home town Bijjaragi. Siddeshwara Swamiji was a saint and spiritual thinker, who is known as '*Kayakayogi*'. Swamiji inspired many people through his discourses. Swamiji was the head of the '*Jnana Yogashrama*'.



Sri Siddeshwara Swamiji

The literacy rates of the districts of this division are better placed. Medical and Engineering colleges are there in Belagavi,

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Hubballi, Vijayapura and Bagalkote. Kannada schools were started under the guidance of Deputy Chennabasappa during nineteenth century. Many private institutions have contributed to the field of education. Christian institutions have contributed a lot in the spread of education. Rev. Kittel who bought out Kannada dictionary in four volumes, is from Dharwad.

The Belagavi division has achieved a lot of progress in the health sector. The population growth rate is at the least level. But, Child Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rates are higher. Rural areas have Primary Health Centres. There are many sub health centres in villages. Medical colleges are also running their own hospitals.

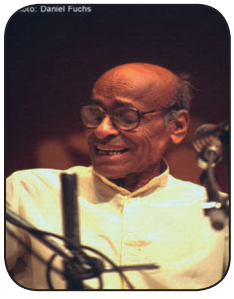
1.4.7 Cultural Heritage

Belagavi Division has rich cultural heritage. It has contributed a lot to art, music, theatre and literature. Musicians of this division have achieved national and international acclaim. Ganayogi Panchakshari Gavai has provided shelter to blind children and has encouraged their music education. Hubballi is called as the Commercial Centre of Karnataka. Byadgi, the market for Chilly, Mahalingapura for Jaggery and Vijayapura for Grapes. Belagavi division has achieved a lot in the field of professional theatre.

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Bhimsen Joshi



Mallikarjuna Mansur



Gangubai Hangal



Panchakshari Gavayi

Historical monuments of this division are world famous. Badami, Pattadakallu and Aihole are the symbols of Karnataka's heritage. Tourism is growing rapidly. Karwar of Uttar Karnataka emerging has an important defence sector INS KADAMBA naval base. The dense forests of this division are home to many wild animals. It is also the birth place of many rivers. Numerous waterfalls are attracting tourists. Sea beaches and other places are of attraction.

1.4.8 Freedom Fighters



Patil Puttappa



Dr. P.G. Halkatti

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As said earlier, the struggle against British had started in Kittur of this division as early as nineteenth century. Mylara Mahadevappa became a martyr for the freedom of India. We shall not forget that freedom struggle started in Belagavi division. Thousands of people from this division have participated in the freedom struggle and also have faced imprisonment. Siddappa Kambali, Aluru Venkatarao, Na.Su. Hardikar, Hardikar Manjappa, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Doddamete Andanappa, who created chitrapata of Kannadambe earlier, R.R. Diwakar, Nadoja, Patil Puttappa and others. Under the leadership of Lawyer Munavalli, Ramadurga Samsthana Liberation took place where eight people were hanged in the liberation. R.R. Diwakar, Nadoja, Patil Puttappa and others

have participated in the freedom movement and Karnataka unification movement. Many had involved themselves in social reform movement. R.H. Deshpande has given the sapthakshari mantra "Sirigannadam Gelge" which made the Kannadigas proud. P. G. Halakatti, who is also known as the father of Vachana, was in journalism. Mohare Hanumantharaya and Patil Puttappa motivated people to participate in freedom movement through their newspapers.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The districts in Belagavi division were integrated into Karnataka in the year _____.
2. Name the queen _____ who fought against the British.
3. The new district of Haveri, Gadag and Bagalakote formed in the year _____
4. Badami was the capital of _____ dynasty.
5. The _____ resource is found in Ilakal.
6. Byadagi in Belagavi division is famous for its _____ agricultural produce.
7. The Horticulture university is in _____ district of Balagavi division.
8. The first women university of Karnataka was started in _____.
9. Eight people were hanged in the _____ struggle led by Lawyer Munavalli.
10. The seed production center are in _____ district of Balagavi division.

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II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

11. In which year and in which district did the Indian National Congress convention under the president ship of Gandhiji take place?
12. Name any two rivers of Belagavi division.
13. Name the wildlife sanctuaries of Belagavi division.
14. What is the meaning of evergreen forests?
15. Name the water falls of Belagavi division.
16. In which district of Belagavi division iron ore is available?
17. Which natural resource is available in Ilkal?
18. What are the major crops of Belagavi division?
19. Name four Jnanapeetha awardees from Belagavi division.
20. Name any three singers of Belagavi division.
21. Name two forms of theatre from Belagavi division.
22. Which district of Belagavi division has Karnataka Law University?
23. Name any three important freedom fighters of Belagavi division.

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Activities:

- *Make a list of all the thirty-one districts of Karnataka. Collect the district wise maps. Make another list of tourist spots in each district and prepare a report.*
- *Make a list of places relevant to Vachanakaras in different districts. Make a list of Vachanakaras and prepare a report.*

Chapter 4	THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

P3Y9M8

Introduction to the Chapter

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

Competencies

1] To know the names of the four Vedas.

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

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

4] To understand the message of the Vedas.

5] To know the names of the great Epics of India.

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With the arrival of the Aryan race which was originally from central Asia, a new culture emerged in India. This is called the Vedic culture.

The culture of Vedic period, arose first in the plains of River Saraswathi, and later in the plains of the River Ganga. The period in which the Vedic literature was formed is called the Vedic period.

The word 'Veda' means knowledge

There are four vedas namely;

1. Rigveda
2. Yajurveda
3. Samaveda
4. Atharvanaveda.

Among these, Rigveda is the most ancient one. These vedas were in Sanskrit and were in the oral form for thousands of years. The river Saraswathi is frequently mentioned in Rigveda.

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

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

PRE-VEDIC PERIOD

Social Life: Family was the basic unit in pre-vedic period. Father was the head of the family. Joint Family system was in practice. The prisoners of war called dasas and dasyus were treated like slaves.

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

Economic Life: Rearing animals and agriculture was the basic occupation of Aryans. They grew a variety of cereals. They knew the use of iron and other metals. Weavers of cotton and wool, carpenters and blacksmiths as well as potters existed. Agriculture, Medicine and Priesthood were

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the major occupations. People were allowed to choose a profession of their choice. Cows were considered as wealth and very often battles took place to gain them.

Political Life: The chief of the Aryans was called 'Rajan'. He was not a dictator and his Kingship was not hereditary. The political institutions 'Sabha' 'Samithi' and 'Vidhatas played a major role in administration. The King was also a 'Judge' and gave verdicts after discussing with the elders of his court. Fighting in the battles, protecting the lives of people, safeguarding the wealth and the welfare of people as well as ensuring the safety of cows were the duties of the king.

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

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POST-VEDIC PERIOD

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

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

Social Changes: Gotra system started during this post-vedic period. The four Ashrama system (Chathurashrama) Brahmacharya, Gruhastha, Vaanaprastha and Sanyasa started during this period. The position of the women was lowered. Women were deprived of education and even kept away from the political institutions. The Varna system came into existence which was inclusive of four varnas namely: Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. Child marriage and Sati system started during this period. Polygamy started among aristocratic people including the king.



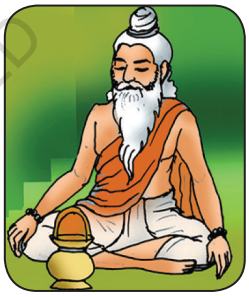
Brahmacharya



Grihastha



Vaanaprastha



Sanyasa

Religious Life: Religious ceremonies became complex and complicated.

Epics: Valmiki Ramayana and Vyasa Mahabharatha are the two popular epics among the Indians. These two epics have shaped Indian life, literature and art for thousands of years.

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. 'Veda' means _____
2. The Vedas are in _____ language.
3. The head of Aryan was called _____

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II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

4. Which are the four vedas?
5. Name the four Varnas.
6. Name two women scholars of the Vedic period.
7. Which are the great epics of ancient India? Who were the authors?

III. Discuss.

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



Activity:

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

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Chapter 5	RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

S3W4Y5

Introduction to the Chapter

About 2500 years ago many new philosophies came into existence that were different from Vedic philosophy. Gautama Buddha and Mahaveera were the harbingers (forerunners) of new philosophies. Their life and preachings are discussed here. Along with the functioning of Sixteen Maha Janapadas (Rajatantra) and other Republics (Ganatantra) that were in the plains of Ganga and Sindhu rivers are also explained.

Competencies

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

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

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

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

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Around 2600 years ago, 06 new religions emerged in the Gangetic plains. Buddhism and Jainism are important among them. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism and Vardhaman Mahaveera was the important Theerthankara of Jainism. Both were Kshatriyas belonging to a clan of republics.

BUDDHISM

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

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

A sage named Asita seeing him as an infant predicted Siddhartha would either be a king of the world or be a sage who would rid the world of its misery. On hearing the words of the sage king Shudodhaya wanted his son to become a King, brought him up in luxury and secluded him from miseries of the world. Still, Siddartha remained unhappy-

An information about childhood.

Once, while strolling in the city, accidentally he came across an old man, diseased man, a sage and a funeral procession. All the four scenes made him to renounce the worldly things and motivated him to go in search of the root cause of Sorrow- These are the points from Buddha Guru's Story.

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

Buddha preached his thoughts to five disciples at Saranath near Varanasi of present Uttar Pradesh for the first time. This incident is identified as 'Dharma Chakra Pravartana'. Later, he travelled around Bihar and other places for about

forty years and preached his thoughts. Slowly, the fame of Buddha spread around. Many kings respected him. Finally, Buddha passed away at Kushinagar of Bihar.

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

Four stages of Buddha life: *Mahaparityaga, Jnanodaya, Dharma Chakra Pravartana and Mahaparinirvana. The basic teaching of Buddha are known as Four Noble Truths- and Ashtanga Marga. World is full of sorrow, desire is the root of sorrow, conquering desire is the way out of sorrow, Ashtanga Marga is the path to end sorrow. Siddartha is also called as Gautama Buddha, Thathagatha, Shaakyamuni.*

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Apart from these, Buddha made it a rule that his disciples should not consume liquor, practice violence, engage in corruption and untruthfulness. Like this the teachings of Buddha were easy and popular as he preached them in Pali, the common people's language. All his teachings were collected in three pitakas by his disciples. They are; Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka. These sacred scriptured of the Buddhist are know as Tripitakas.

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

Buddha's Message to Kisa Gotami: *There are many stories related to Buddha. One such story is Kisa Gotami. She has lost her only child and was roaming around the streets carrying her dead child in her arms. On seeing this sorry plight, a person took her to Buddha. She wanted her dead child alive. Buddha said, "I'll certainly make your child alive again. But, I need mustard seeds from a house that has no deaths in it so that I can bring back your child to life." So, Kisa Gotami was very happy and went around to find mustard seed from a house that has no death. But every house had a death in it. One or the other had died. A father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother etc had died in every family she visited. Seeing this, Kisa Gotami realized the truth that death is certain and understood the Buddha's teachings.*

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

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JAINISM

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



Mahaveera

Mahaveera's teachings: Vardhamana Mahaveera taught non-violence to his disciples. He wanted them not to commit theft and amassing wealth and not to lie. He preached celibacy. Jainism has given more prominence to non violence than any other religion in the world. Mahaveera's teachings are the continuation of 23rd Thirthankara Parshvanatha.

Later, two sects named Digambara and Shwethambara emerged in Jainism. The followers of Parshvanatha, who wore white clothes, are Shwethambara. While, the followers of Mahaveera, who were not clothed are Digambara. Shravanabelagola of Karnataka is the famous Jain religious centre.

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

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MAHAJANAPADAS AND REPUBLICS

Mahajanapadas: Now let us go back 2500 years that was the time of Buddha. There were sixteen kingdoms, big and small, in the Sindhu-Gangetic plain. In Buddhist literature they are called Mahajanapadas. Among them Magadha, Kosala and Vatsa were famous Mahajanapadas. They were ruled by the kings.

Republics: In the same period, many states were ruled by representatives of the people. They were called 'Republics' (Ganarajya).

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

New Words:

Renunciation : Leaving away all the worldly aspirations.

Digambara : The one who wears the directions as clothes.

Nirvana : The escape from the cycle of births and deaths.

LET'S KNOW

- *Buddhism has two main sects called Hinayana and Mahayana.*

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

6. Who were the parents of Gautama Buddha?
7. Where did the Buddha give his first sermon?
8. What is the meaning of 'Dharma Chakra Pravartana'?
9. What did Mahaveera preach?
10. Name the important republics of ancient India.

III. Discuss.

11. What are the teachings of Buddha?

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IV. Match the Following words in Column 'A' with their descriptions in Column 'B'.

A	B
1. Gautama Buddha	(a) Republic
2. Mahaveera	(b) The sacred books of Buddhists
3. Vajji	(c) Religious centre of Jainism
4. Shravanabelagola	(d) The founder of Buddhism
5. Tripitaka	(e) 24th Tirthankara



Activities:

- *Know about the Jaina Basadis in your place.*
- *Collect pictures of Jaina Basadis and prepare an album with information.*

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Chapter 6	ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

V1H1U8

Introduction to the Chapter

In this chapter we shall study the contribution of Sangam age to literature. Later, we come to know the uniqueness of Sathavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas of Badami, Pallavas of Kanchi, Rashtrakutas and Kalyani Chalukyas and their achievements. It further narrates the achievements of notable rulers of the Hoysala and the Chola dynasties. It also states the contributions made by these dynasties to the fields of literature and architecture. And the Chola local administration is also explained.

Competencies

1] Know about the literature of Sangam age and Sri Tiruvalluvar, the greatest poet.

2] Appreciate the contributions of Sathavahanas, Kadambas and Gangas to architecture, iconography and literature.

3] Understand the position of trade and city life during the time of Sathavahanas.

4] Understand culture of the Kadamba period.

5] Understand the Badami Chalukyan art and architecture.

6] Contributions of Kanchi Pallavas to architecture.

7] Understand Gangas art and architecture.

8] Contribution of Rashtrakutas to Kannada language and literature.

9] Understand language, literature and architecture of Kalyani Chalukyan period.

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10] Ancient forts and monuments are the reflections of our culture. We should protect them with awareness.

11] Appreciating the Hoysala and the Chola Contributions to literature and architecture and know their significance.

12] Understanding the achievements of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana and Ballala III, and Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola. Locate on the map historical places associated with the Hoysalas and the Cholas.

The Sangam Literature, Sangam Age:

Kannagi is the heroine of the Tamil epic 'Silappadigaram' This epic is one of the greatest literary works of India.



Thiruvalluvar

'Manimekalai' is another epic in Tamil language. The heroine is Manimekalai. She was the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi, his maid servant. She became a Buddhist saint, relieved poor people from poverty, hunger and illness, travelling all over the country.

There is another moral book very popular than Silappadigaram and Manimekalai. That is 'Thirukkural'. The author of the book was Thiruvalluvar. He was a prominent poet of the Sangam age. The meaning of the word 'Thirukkural' is - Thiru = Shree; kural - a small thing. Each stanza of a kural has only one and a half lines. But it is very well-embellished with meaning.

About the kural it is said "kural is as if a mustard seed made hollow and seven seas filled into it".

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Manimegalai, Silappadigaram and Tirukkural apart from these, there are some other literary works belonging to ancient times. All these together called 'Sangam Sahitya'. The Pandya rulers of Madhurai had established an association called 'Tamil Sangam' (Tamil Sahitya Sanga) in their capital Madhurai which gave shelter to the poets, It was customary for the poets to submit their works to the Sangh for review.

Sangam literature continued for about five centuries, this period is called 'Sangam Age'. The Sangam literary works describe the reign of the Chola, Chera and Pandya dynasties and life of the people at the time.

MAJOR ROYAL DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

	ROYAL FAMILY		CAPITAL CITY		FAMOUS KING
1.	Sathavahanas	-	Paithan, in Maharastra	-	Gowthameeputra Saatakarni
2.	Kadambas	-	Banavasi	-	Mayura Varma
3.	Gangas	-	Talakadu	-	Durvineeta
4.	Badami of Chalukyas	-	Badami	-	Immadi Pulakeshi
5.	Pallavas	-	Kanchi of Tamilnadu	-	Narasimha Varma
6.	Rashtrakutas	-	Manyakeda	-	Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga
7.	Kalyani Chalukyas	-	Basava Kalyana	-	Vikramadithya VI
8.	Hoysalas	-	Dwarasamudra	-	Vishnuvardhana
9.	Cholas	-	Tanjavur, in Tamil Nadu	-	Raja Raja Chola

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THE SATHAVAHANAS



Centuries ago a dynasty called Sathavahanas ruled some parts of Southern India. Its capital was Prathishthanapura (Now Paithan) in Maharastra. (See Map).

Gowthameeputra Saatakarni: Gowthameeputra Saatakarni defeated foreign dynasties shaka, yavana, pallava. He reprinted his name on the coins of shakas of Nahapana. His kingdom expanded to Konkan, Sourashtra, Malura, Birar regions. He had the title 'Tri Samudrathoya Pithavahana'. (He who has his vehicle, the horses that have drunk the water of three seas.)

Dharma and Society: Sathavahanas were adherents of Vaidika dharma. They would perform sacrifices like Ashwamedha and other sacrifices (Yagas). The Foreigners who settled adopted Hinduism or Buddhism and kept the names of the Gods and Godess. They worshipped Shiva and Vishnu. They lived happily in the society. Women were respected held properties and donated liberally to the dharmic centres.

Literature and Education: 'Prakrit' language was the administrative language of Sathavahanas. The inscriptions are also in Prakrit Language and Brahmi script. King Hala composed a work called 'Gathasaptasati' in Prakrit Language, Gunadya wrote 'Vaddakatha' and Sarvavarma wrote 'Katantra Vyakarana'. Agrahars were established for the education among them in Shivamogga district (Sthana Kunduru) was an important center of education.

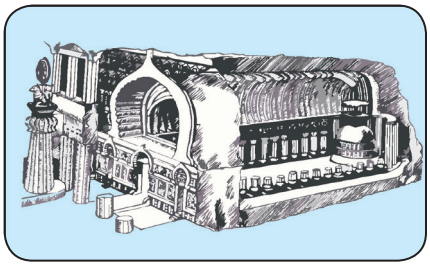
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Architecture: Sathavahanas contributed considerably to architecture. Three types of Buddhist structures that developed during their time are Chaityas, Viharas and Stupas. Chaityas are the prayer halls of Buddhists and Viharas are the living places of Bouddha bhikshus.

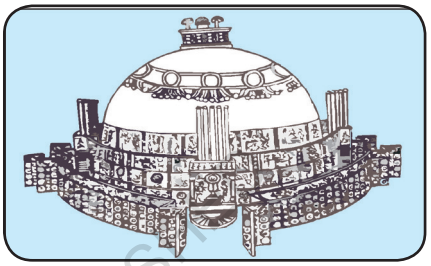
Sathavahana structures are Chaityas and Viharas carved out of massive rocks. The Chaitya near Karle in Maharashtra is very big and beautiful. The Chaitya near Kanheri is famous.

Viharas are out of massive rocks. The Stupa at Amaravathi in Andhra Pradesh is built of marble and is artistic. We can see Sathavahana architecture at Sannati and Banavasi in Uttara Kannada of Kalburagi districts.

Trade and Trade centres (cities): Sathavahanas time was prosperous due to internal and external trading. Many cities were busy trade centres. Such cities were called 'Nigamas'.



Chaithya - Karle in Maharashtra



Stupa at Amaravathi

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Paithana, Karle, Kanheri, Junnar and Nasik in Maharashtra, Dhanya Kataka (Dharanikote) of Andhra and Vyjayanthi (Banavasi) in Uttara Kannada were Nigamas.



Coins of Sathavahanas

There were guilds called 'Shrenies' in cities. Associations formed to protect the interests of trades like 'Dhanika Shreni' for corn merchants. Likewise, there were Shrenis for oil millers, black smiths, bronze-smiths, potters and others, each shreni had a leader called Shreshti or setty.

Shrenis functioned as modern banks do. They would support industrial and trade activities. Builder of the famous Chaitya at Karle was a Shreshti.

The East and West coasts of the empire had a number of ports. Bharukacha (present boach), Sopara and Kalyana near Mumbai and there were many such ports on the West coast.

India's trade relations with the Roman empire of Europe was well-established during the Sathavahanas period. As many commodities were exported to Europe from India, so in return, gold was imported in large quantities. There was a foreign trade carried through the ports of east coast. Sathavahana kingdom became much prosperous due to lucrative foreign trade.

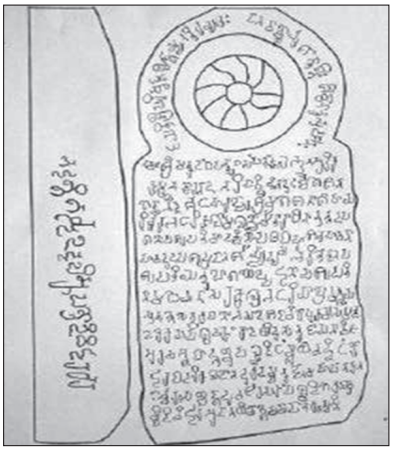
THE KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI

The Kadamba dynasty was the first royal dynasty of Karnataka. It flourished in north west Karnataka after the Sathavahanas. Mayura Sharma was the founder of Kadamba dynasty. As there was a Kadamba tree in front of his house, the family gained the name KADAMBA. Mayura sharma was the founder and famous king of this dynasty. The capital of the Kadambas was Banavasi, in Uttara Kannada district. The emblem of Kadamba is a lion.

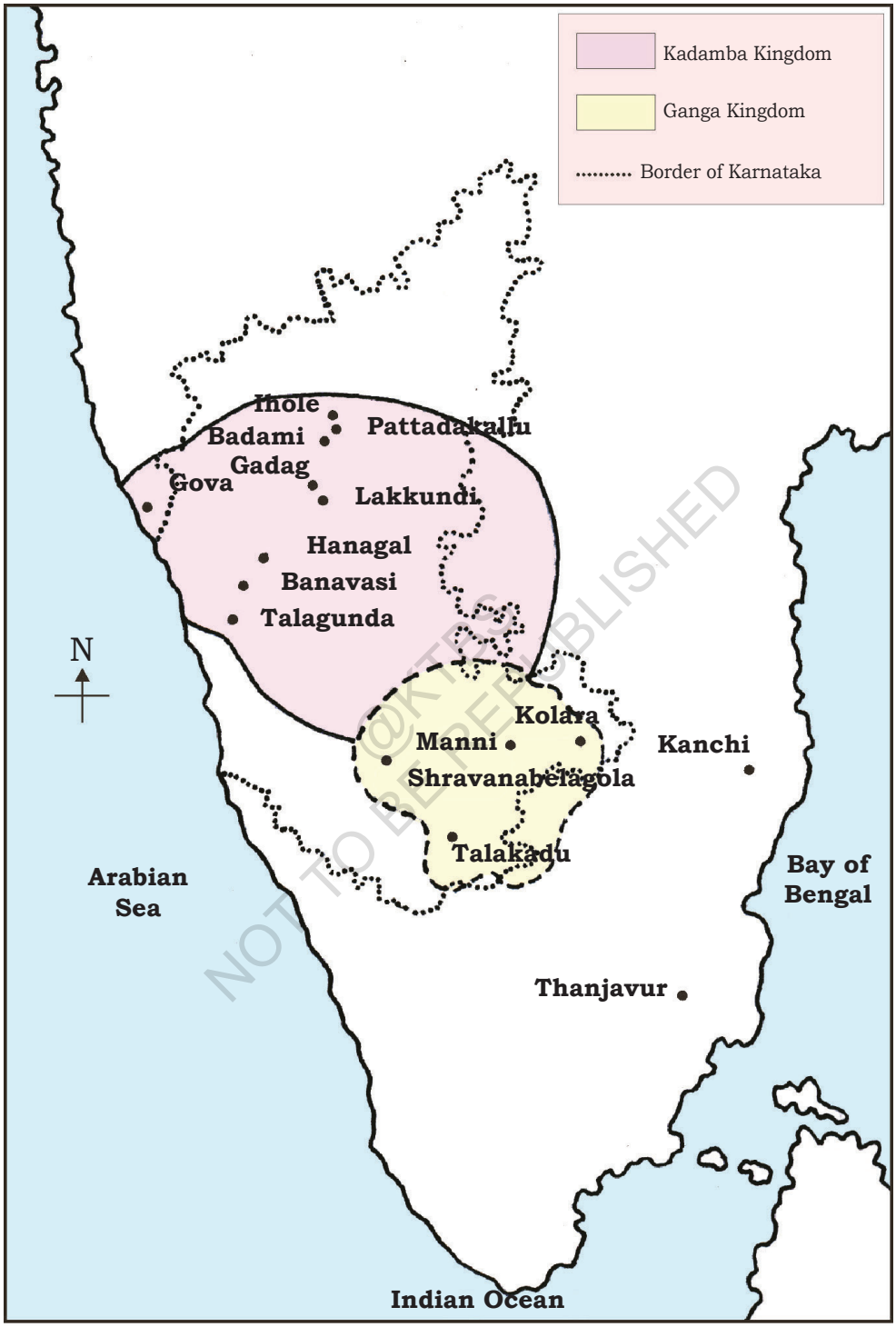
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MAYURA SHARMA

Mayurasharma, a brahmin, went to Kanchi for his studies, as he was insulted by a Pallava Cavalry officer, unable to tolerate humilation, Mayura sharma left Brahminhood and became a kshatriya. He brought the hilly people together and attacked the pallavas. Eventually the Pallava king conceded to his kingship and handed over many areas of Karnataka to Mayuravarma. Mayuravarma repaired a lake in Chandravalli near Chitradruga.



Halmidi Inscription



Sketch map not to scale

Prakrit, Sanskrit and Kannada languages were in use during this age. Initially Prakrit Language, then Sanskrit language gained more recognition, Sanskrit was the court language and was used in education. Later, Kannada language acquired more recognition.



Royal Emblem-Lion

- An inscription written in Kannada is discovered at Halmidi village in Hassan district. This is the earliest inscription written in Kannada.
- An inscription written in Sanskrit is discovered at Talagunda in Shivamogga district belonging to Kadamba's times. A poet called Kubja wrote it. He is the oldest Sanskrit poet of Karnataka. Talagunda inscription is the first Sanskrit inscription found in Karnataka.

The Kadambas made a special contribution to the architecture and Sculptor of Karnataka. They built many temples at Banavasi. Lord Madhukeswara was the family deity of the Kadambas. There is an attractive icon of Parashurama at Banavasi.

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Madhukeswara temple, Banavasi

THE GANGAS OF TALAKADU



Royal Emblem - Elephant

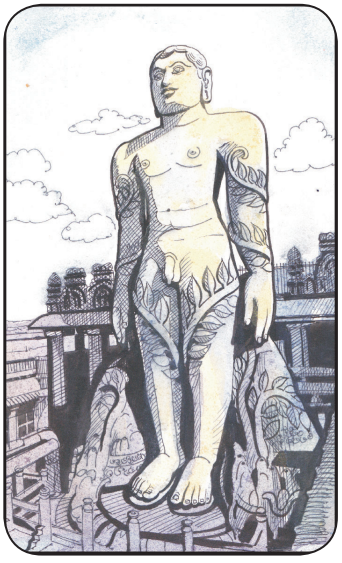
The Gangas who flourished in Karnataka, when the Kadambas were ruling in North-West Karnataka.

The Gangas who ruled for a longer period in Karnataka came from an agricultural community background. This royal family ruled for about 650 years Kolar (Kuvalalapura) and Talakadu (Talavanapura) were there capitals. Konganivarma was the founder of this dynasty. Madhagaja is their emblem. Durvineetha was a famous king among Gangas.

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DURVINEETHA

Durvineetha, who ruled about 500 years ago, was a hero, and a scholar. His mother Jeshtadevi belonged to Punnata royal family. Since, their was no heir (male child) in that family. Durvineetha became the heir of Punnata. He defeated the neighbouring enemies in many wars and expanded the Ganga Kingdom. He built many ocean like lakes for irrigation.



Gommateswara

A scholar of Sanskrit and Kannada language, Durvineetha wrote a Bhashya (Commentary) on the 15th Sarga, of the Sanskrit poet Bharavi's work 'Kiratarjuniya'. He also translated Gunadya's

'Vaddakatha' into Sanskrit and in 'Kaviraja Marga' Sri Vijaya says that Durvineetha is one of the most important Kannada prose writer. 'Kaviraja Marga' is the first available book in kannada. After Durvineetha Sri Purusha, Rachamalla ruled the kingdom. Chavundaraya, Prime minister of Rachamulla, built the world famous Gommateshwara Idol, (17.6 M-58Feet) on Vindhygiri hill at Shravanabelagola.

Literature: Some of the Ganga kings were also scholars. Durvineetha was famous scholar of Sanskrit and Kannada Sripursha wrote a work called 'Gajashastra'. Chavundaraya, who was the Prime minster of Ganga composed a work called 'Chavundaraya Purana' in Kannada.

Architecture and Iconography: Ganga's contribution to architecture and Iconography was immense. Manne (Nelamangala Taluk) Kapileshwar, Talakadu Pataleshwara, Kolaramma Temple, at Kolar, Jain Basadis of Shravanabelogola, Kambahalli (Nagamangala Taluk Panchakoota basadi, and others are the important Iconography of Ganga period. The 58 feet high Monolithic Gommateshwara Idol in Shravanabelogola is a significant contribution of the Ganga.

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CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI



Royal Emblem-Varaha

Badami Chalukyas ruled over Karnataka for about two centuries in a grand manner. The capital city of Badami Chalukyas was Vatapi (Badami) in Bagalkote district. Varaha was their Royal Emblem.



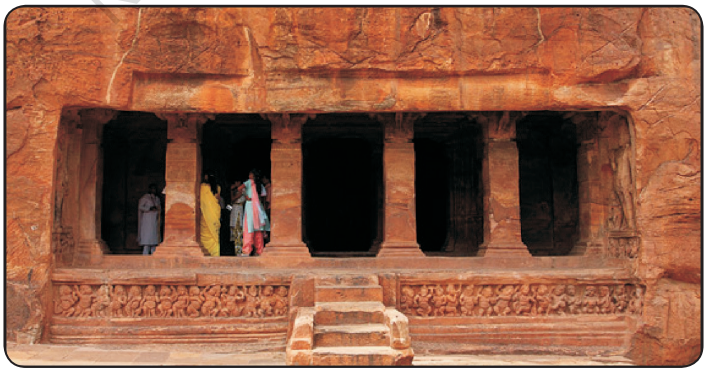
Sketch map not to scale

Pulikeshi II: Pulikeshi II was the greatest king among Badami Chalukyas. He was very brave and strong. He under took many expeditions to vanquish the rebels and to expand the kingdom.

Kadambas and Gangas surrendered to Pulikeshi II voluntarily. Pulikeshi defeated Harshavardhana in a battle held on the banks of the river Narmada. This is a great accomplishment. Kings of Kalinga and Kosal surrendered themselves without any fight. Pulikeshi defeated Pallavas of Kanchi, crossed river Kaveri and defeated Cholas, Cheras and convinced the Pandyas to accept his authority in the south. Thus by establishing victory in all the directions, Pulikeshi returned to Badami. His kingdom extended from the western coast to the eastern coast. Pulikeshi fame extended beyond India. He sent a delegation to Khusru, the king of persia, and presented him with precious things and a five elephants. Khusru send an allied delegation to Pulikeshi's court. A cave at Ajanta has a colourful wall painting of Khusru and his queen welcoming Pulikeshi's ambassador.

Architecture of Chalukyas of Badami: Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Mahakoota and Nagarala have architectures of Badami Chalukyas time. Aihole and Badami have cave temples.

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Badami Cave Temple



Nataraja, Badami Cave Tmeple

Among the temples of Aihole, Surya (Ladkhan), Meguti, Karthikeya (Huchimalli) and Durga are the most important. Aihole is called 'Cradle of temple architecture'. Embossed architecture of Nataraja and Vishnu at Badami temples are noteworthy. Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal is large and beautiful. Pattadakal is one of the world heritage centre.



Vishnu temple, Badami Cave



Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakallu

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New Word:

International Heritage Centre- UNESCO has recognized some of the significant and precious places of the world belong to the world heritage. They provide with special privileged and protection. Hampi, Pattadakal and Western Ghats and Beluru, Halebidu, Somanathapura are the world heritage center (sites) in Karnataka.

THE PALLAVAS OF KANCHI

Pallava dynasty was one of the famous dynasties of South India. The Pallava capital was at Kanchi, Tamilnadu. They ruled for nearly 300 years.

Narasimha Varma: Narasimha Varma was the greatest of all Pallava kings. He had the title 'Mahamalla' brave and heroic as he was, Narasimha Varma invaded Badami Chalukya kingdom and defeated Pulikeshi II and annexed Badami. In memory of the victory, he assumed the title 'Vatapikonda'. He developed Mamallapura (Mahabalipuram) Revupattana into a beautiful city.

Pallava's Contribution to Architecture:

Pallava's Contributions to architecture is invaluable. At Mahabalipuram there are eight Monlith chariot built during the rule of Narasimha Varma, It is carved in one stone. There is an embossed stone artefact called 'Gangava tharana' at Mahabalipuram. This is famous relief sculpture. This Carving depicts Bhagiratha performing penance to get Ganga to the earth.

Pallavas built huge temples. One of them is the Shiva temple on the coast of Mahabalipuram. The other two such temples are Kailassnatha temple at Kanchi and Vaikunta Perumal temple.



Mahabalipuram Temple

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New Word:

Embossed - Decorated with a design that stands out in relief.

THE RASHTRAKUTAS



Rashtrakutas Emblaem

After the rule of Badami Chalukyas, The rule of Rashtrakutas Began. They are forever remembered for their: *Kavirajamarga, Adikavi Pampa* and the *Kailasanatha Temple* at *Ellora.*

- ***Kavirajamarga:*** This is a literary work on poetics (Lakshana Grantha) of Rashtrakuta Age. It was completed by *Srivijaya* in the 9th century it is the earliest Kannada literary work.

Great Rulers

- ***Govinda III:*** Govinda III was the ablest among the Rashtrakuta emperors. He established supremacy of the Rashtrakutas in south India. Thereafter, he led a military expedition in north India and victoriously marched upto the Himalayan region. His court poet described the victory thus: "Govinda's war-elephants tasted the holy waters of the Ganga".

- ***Amoghavarsha Nripathunga:*** Amoghavarsha Nripathunga was the son of Govinda III. When he ascended the throne he was a youth of fourteen. He ruled for more than 60 years. He was a scholar. Srivijaya, a poet, was in his court.

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Amoghavarsha Nripathunga was deeply concerned with the welfare of his subjects. He built the city of *Manyakheta* (Malkhed in Kalburgi district) which became the Rashtrakuta capital. Sulaiman, a foreign traveller who visited the Rashtrakuta empire, stated that Rashtrakuta empire was one among the four mighty empires of the world. (The other empires being the Roman, the Arab and the Chinese).

- ***Krishna III:*** Under Krishna III the Rashtrakutas once again became the supreme power. He defeated the Cholas and proceeded upto Rameshwaram securing victory all along. At Rameshwaram he built a tower of victory and a temple. Soon he defeated the Pandyas and the Cheras. From the ruler of Sri Lanka, Krishna III collected tax and tributes. Like Govinda III he also conducted a very successful expedition in North India.

Ponna, an eminent Kannada poet, adorned the court of Krishna III. After the glorious rule under Krishna III, the Rashtrakutas began to decline.

Poetics is the study of linguistic techniques in poetry and literature.

- ***Pampa:*** Pampa was the greatest Kannada Poet, He composed the first epic poem in Kannada. Hence, Pampa is called 'Adi Kavi' of Kannada. The Kannada poems composed before Pampa was not found so far. Pampa was in the court of Arikesari of Vemulavada, 'Adipurana' and 'Vikramarjuna Vijaya' are Pampa's greatest epics that influence other major Kannada poets. Ponna is another Kannada epic poet who belongs to this period.

Pampa was in the court of Vemulavada mandalika Arikesari.

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ELLORA AND ELEPHANTA



Kailasa temple, Ellora

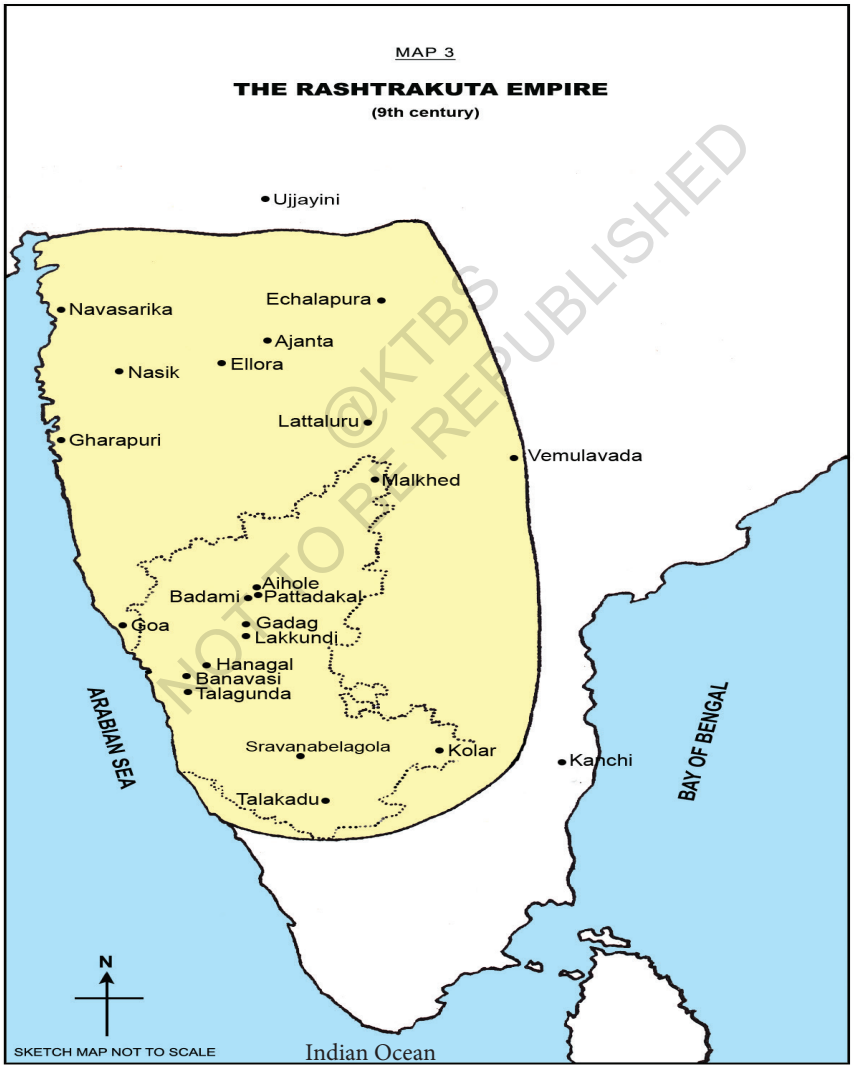


Mahesha Murthy, Elephanta, also called Trimurti

The Kailasa Temple of Ellora is a Monolithic Temple carved out of 100 meters high rock. The credit for its construction goes to Krishna I of Rashtrakuta King. Such an architecture is not seen anywhere in the world. It is a feast for the eyes to see the wonderful sculptor. The story of Ravana lifting mount kailasa, the sculptor is picturesque.

It may be noted that a large part of the present Maharashtra state formed part of the Rashtrakuta empire.

The glory of the Rashtrakuta sculptural wealth is best seen in the rock-cut cave at Elephanta. Elephanta is a tiny island near Mumbai port. At Elephanta one is wonderstruck by the relief work depicting three-faced Mahesha, which is also called Trimurti.



CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA

After the Rastrakutas, the chalukya dynasty again came to power, later they were known as Chalukyas of Kalyana. Their capital was Basava Kalyana in Bidar District.

Vikramaditya VI: The greatest emperor of the dynasty was Vikramaditya VI. His long rule witnessed remarkable progress in Karnataka. During his reign *Chalukya-Vikrama saka* was commenced. Vikramaditya VI patronised several eminent scholars. Bilhana, who was one among them, wrote *Vikramankadeva-charita*, a biography of Vikramaditya VI. *Vignaneshwara* was another outstanding scholar in his court. His work *Mitakshara samhite* is considered an authority on the Hindu law.

Someshwara III: The reign of Someshwara III, son of Vikramaditya VI, was marked by peace and prosperity. The emperor patronised arts and literature. He wrote *Manasollasa* in Sanskrit which deals with several branches of knowledge. Being a renowned scholar he was aptly called *Sarvagna Chakravarti*.

Literature: The Age of the Chalukyas was remarkable for the growth of literature.

- Ranna, called by the title *Kavi Chakravarti*, wrote Sahasa Bhima Vijaya or *Gadayuddha*, a heroic poem (*vira-kavy*a). It may be noted that Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are known as *Ratna-traya* (Three Diamonds) of Kannada literature.
- A special contribution of this age is *vachana literature* written in a simple but effective style in Kannada.
- Vachanana Literature is a unique contribution of Chalukyas of Kalyana, written in a simple but effective style in Kannada language.

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The eminent vachana writers of the age were Jedara Dasimayya, Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akka Mahadevi, Siddharama, Madivala Machayya Sule Sankavve and others.

Architecture: A large number of charming temples were built during the Chalukya Age. They served as centres of various fine arts. The Mahadeva temple at Itagi (Koppala district) is the best among the Chalukya temples. An inscription describes this temple as "the Emperor among the Temples".



Mahadeva temple, Itagi

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Chronology

Rashtrakuta rule	-	Around 750-950
Kalyana Chalukya rule	-	Around 970-1150
Govinda III	-	793-814
Amoghavarsha Nripathunga	-	814-878
Krishna III	-	939-967
Vikramaditya VI	-	1076-1127
Chalukya Vikrama saka	-	1076
Someshwara III	-	1127-1137

HOYSALAS



Emblem of Hoysalas

The sixth standard students of Mavinakere school and their teachers finally decided to visit Belur when they reached Belur, they saw an architectural wonder sparkling in the morning sunlight.

Teacher **:** Children, this is the world-renowned Hoysala temple. Unlike other temples, it stands on a high platform (*jagali*) which is star-shaped.

Student **:** Why is the temple built on a platform?

Teacher **:** Because the magnificence of the temple to be well seen.

Student **:** Tell us why the platform is star-shaped?

Teacher **:** Not only the platform but also the walls, sanctum and tower are star-shaped. A star-shaped wall surface gives scope for the play of light and shade in a very effective way. As a result the sculptures appear sharper and more projected outward.

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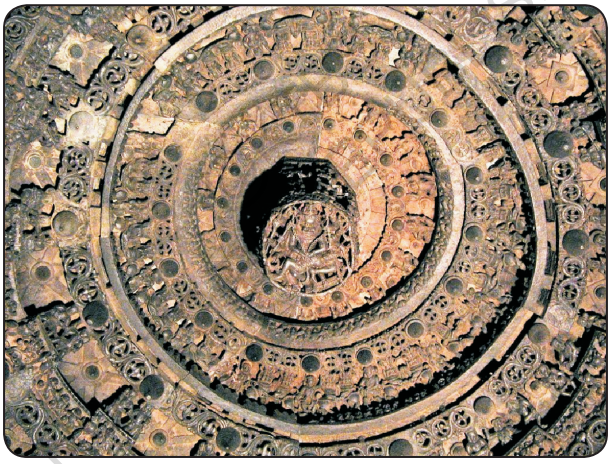


Chennakeshava temple, Belur

The Hoysalas built numerous temples using soft slate stone. The sculptors laid more emphasis on ornamentation. The outer surface of the walls of the temple has relief sculptures depicting processions of elephants and horsemen and bands of foliage. In the delicate treatment of the sculptures, nobody could beat the Hoysala craftsmen.

Student : Madam, shall we enter the temple?

Teacher : Yes, let's go in. This is *Navaranga.* It is meant for rendering music and dance during *puja.*Note the four pillars of *Navaranga*. These are lathe-turned. Don't they shine like mirror? Look up at the delicately carved ceiling of *Navaranga*. It is called *Bhuvaneshwari*. Isn't it marvellous?



Bhuvaneshwari, Belur

Children, follow me. We are in the sanctum (*Garbhagriha*) of the temple. Here is the main deity of the temple, Vijayanarayana. The main attraction of this temple are the *madanika* sculptures. *Madanikas* are delicately carved female figurines in different poses.



Madanika

Student : People say that the Hoysala temples were the handiwork of a famous sculptor Jakanachari. Please tell more about him.

Teacher : Although we do not know anything about him, there is a popular legend about him.

Jakanachari: *Jakanachari left his wife and young son, moved from place to place for years building temples. Once when he was constructing a temple in the Hoysala capital, his son Dankanachari wandered in search of his father and came there . He was proficient in sculpture. He saw a statue, sculpted by Jakanachari, ready to be installed. When Dakanachari pointed out a defect in the statue, Jakanachari responded by asserting that if the former were to prove it, he would chop off his hand. Dakanachari then applied sandalwood paste on the stomach of the statue. When the paste dried up, the place around the navel remained wet. When the navel area was ripped open, it was found to be hollow and contained some water, sand and a frog. Seeing this Jakanachari quickly cut off his hand. Only after this tragedy the two came to know that they were father and son. The legend says that with just one hand Jakanachari undertook building Keshava temple at his birth place. As the work progressed Jakanachari gradually regained his hand!*

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Teacher : Children, it is getting late. Let's go?

Students : Yes, madam.

There are about 100 Hoysala temples found in Hassan, District, the most important among them are at Halebidu and Beluru and Somanathapura. Most of the Hoysala temple are located in Hassan, Tumkuru and Mandya District.



Keshava temple, Somanathapura

The present Halebidu was previously known as Dorasamudra because of an ancient and vast lake there. Dorasamudra, the Hoysala capital, was looted and ruined by Malik Kafur's army (1310) which had been despatched by Alauddin Khilji. Thereafter Dorasamudra never recovered from its ruins and came to be known as Halebidu.

The Hoysalas gloriously ruled over vast territories in southern Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu for more than three centuries. Beluru was their first capital, Dorasamudra being the next. Their emblem depicts Sala, slaying a tiger.

Prominent Rulers of Hoysala Dynasty

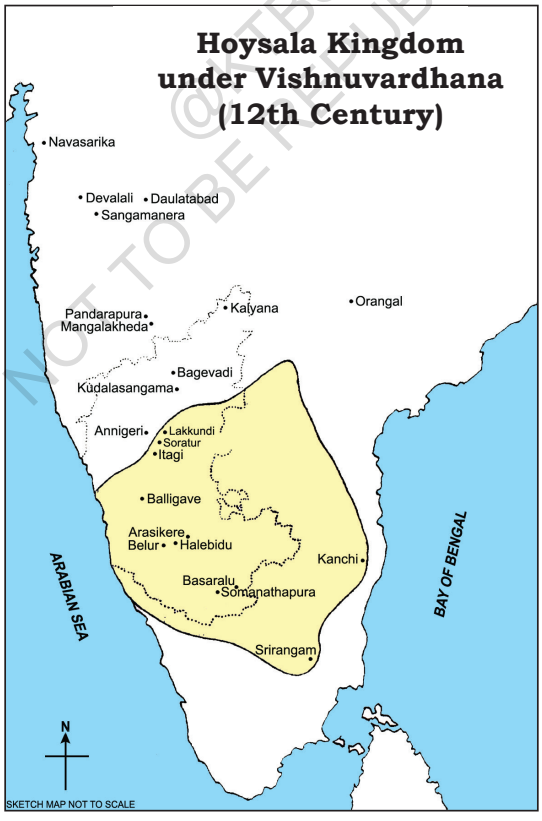
- ***Vishnuvardhana:*** Vishnuvardhana was an outstanding ruler of the dynasty. He defeated the Cholas and the Pandyas and recovered Kannada territories which were under them. Vishnuvardhana, a follower of Jainism, later accepted Srivaishnavism. His queen Shantala, however, continued to follow Jainism. A tolerant ruler, he patronised Shaivism and Jainism.
- ***Ballala III:*** Ballala III was the last notable ruler of the dynasty. He ruled for a long period of fifty years. During

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his reign the sultans of Delhi repeatedly invaded the southern kingdoms. As a result the temples of south India were looted of their wealth and got destroyed. Except the Hoysala, all other dynasties disappeared. Hence Ballala III had to face single-handedly his opponents.

In the meantime, the sultan of Madurai became more and more aggressive. Hence, Ballala III, in spite of his old age, proceeded to punish him.

However, Ballala III was taken captive by deceit and cruelly killed. Ballala III was the only one who emerged as a shining star (Belli-chukhi) during the dark period of foreign invasion. After Ballala III, his son Ballala IV, was killed by the sultan of Madurai in 1346 and with this the Hoysala dynasty ended. But by then the Vijayanagara had already been established.



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CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE HOYSALAS TO KANNADA LITERATURE

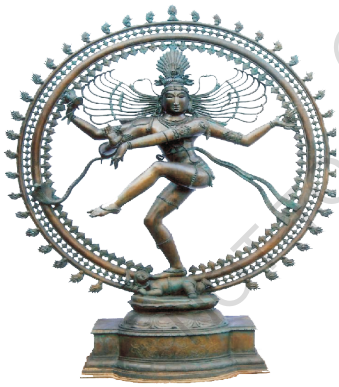
The notable poets of the Hoysala period were *Janna*, *Harihara* and *Raghavanka*. Janna was the greatest among them and he was called *Kavichakravarti*. Harihara wrote in a style known as *ragale*. He also wrote an epic. Raghavanka wrote several poems which set a new trend in the development of Kannada language.

Andayya wrote literary works in Achha Kannada. During this period, the *vachanas* enriched Kannada literature.

Poets and their works: *Janna - 'Yashodhara-charite', Harihara - 'Girija Kalyana', Raghavanka - 'Harishchandra Kavya' and Andayya - 'Kabbigara Kaavam'.*

THE CHOLAS

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Pic 1



Pic 2

Can you name the above Chola bronze sculptures?

They are *Nataraja* and *young Krishna dancing on the serpent Kaalinga*. Bronze forms the most important contribution of the Cholas to Indian art.

Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. Bronze is hard and shining. The statues of bronze are made by pouring hot bronze liquid into the mould. This technique is still in use.

The Chola's contribution to architecture is also remarkable. The Brihadishvara temple at Tanjavur is world famous, it is 1000 year old.

Note the tall *vimana* of Brihadishvara temple. *Vimana* is the tower which is raised above the sanctum. The *vimana* rises in thirteen storeys as if touching the sky. Its height is 61 m (200 feet). The Brihadishvara is the largest and the tallest of all Indian temples. It is recognised as the world Heritage site.



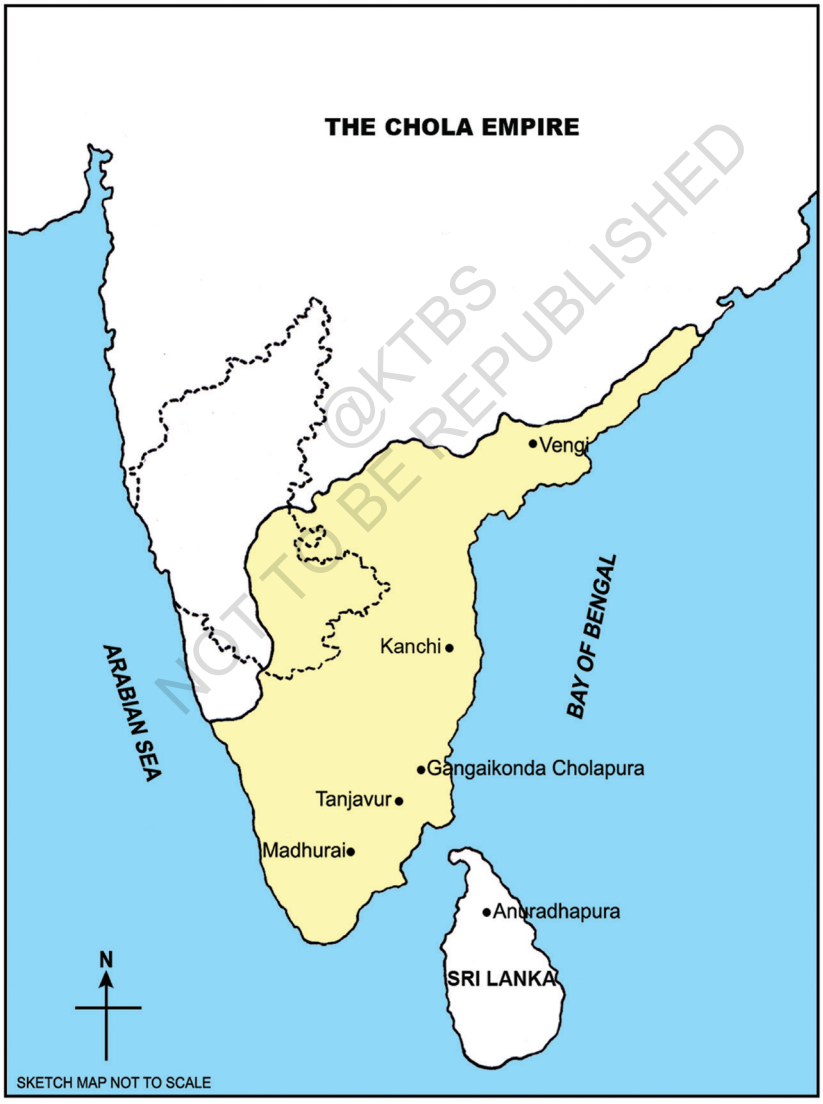
Brihadishvara temple, Tanjavur

It is a common feature to install a statue of bull (*Nandi*) right in front of Shiva temples. The single-stone bull at the Brihadishvara temple is the largest in south India. Another gigantic temple of the Chola period is the Shiva temple at Gangaikonda-cholapuram.

The Reserve Bank of India in 2010 brought out a "1000 Years of Brihadishvara Temple" coin of ₹.1000 face value.

NOTABLE CHOLA RULERS

The Cholas ruled for four centuries as a great power in southern India. Their capital was Tanjavur (Tamil Nadu). Among the Chola emperors, Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola are well-known.



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- ***Rajaraja Chola:*** Rajaraja Chola was a powerful ruler and an able administrator. His vast empire included all the regions south of the Tungabhadra as well as Sri Lanka and the Maldives. To keep his empire secure, he built a strong army and navy. The marvellous Brihadishvara temple is his contribution.
- ***Rajendra Chola:*** Rajaraja Chola was succeeded by his son Rajendra Chola. His main achievement was his successful military expedition to Northern India. In order to commemorate his victory, Rajendra assumed the title *Gangaikonda*. Besides, he celebrated this historical victory by building a new capital called *Gangaikonda-Cholapuram*. He also built a gigantic Shiva temple in the new capital. Near the capital he built a huge irrigation lake and named it *Cholagangam*.

Another notable achievement of Rajendra was the conquest of the kingdom of Srivijaya (modern Sumatra) in South-east Asia.

Literature: The Chola period is the Golden Age of Tamil literature and culture. The period saw a rich growth of Bhakti literature. *Periyapuranam* occupies an important place in this literature. *Kamba Ramayana* written by Kamban during this period still enjoys popularity.

Village administration: The village administration under the Chola empire was exemplary. The administration was largely left to the village assemblies. The assemblies were elected bodies. For day to day administration, various committees were formed with specific functions. They were required to submit accounts periodically. They use to remove disqualified members out of the assembly. On the whole, the committees functioned more or less on the lines of the present day village panchayats.

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The British administrators in India appreciated the efficient village administration and described that the Chola villages functioned like 'Little Republics'.

Activity: *Compare the village administration of the Cholas and the present Grama Panchayat system.*

Trade: The Chola empire enjoyed prosperity. It had a brisk foreign trade with China, Sumatra and Arabia. Merchant guilds organised trading activities both within and outside the country.

Chronology

The Chola rule	- Around 850-1200
Rajaraja Chola	- 985-1014
The Hoysala rule	- 1006-1346
Rajendra Chola	- 1015-1044
Vishnuvardhana	- Around 1108-1141
Ballala III	- Around 1291-1343
Establishment of Vijayanagara	- 1336

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Know these facts

- Thirukkural has 1300 stanzas. It has many cryptic statements like: Dharma is having a spotless mind. All human beings are equal by birth. It is not the javelin that brings victory to the king but his impartial governance.
- Sangam literature has its beginning about 2300 years ago and continued for 500 years.
- Banavasi Vyjayanthi was the regional capital city of the Sathavahanas. Prakrit was the popular language during the time of Sathavahanas.

- The rule of Sathavahanas started 2,300 years ago and it lasted till about four centuries.
- The rule of Kadamba dynasty commenced around 1650 years ago. They were in power for 190 years. Halmidi and Talagunda inscriptions are 1550 years old.
- Agricultural land was extended during the period of Ganga's rule. They helped agriculture by building tanks and lakes. 'One lake for a village' was the norm. Paddy, ragi, maize and cotton were common crops. Cattle wealth, Live stock wealth was abundant she-buffaloes, cows, horse and poultry were in plenty. (ox, cow, horse, hen) were abundant in the state.
- There were women officers at some offices during the Ganga times. They would give charity on their own. Truthfulness, loyalty to the king, bravery and, patience were the social values of that time.
- Chandragupta Basadi is on the small hill at Shravanabelagola. Which was built by Chandragupta Maurya. Small hill is called 'Chandragiri'. Big hill is called 'Indragiri'.
- Gommata statues are present in Karkala (Udupi district), Venuru (Dakshina Kannada), Gommatagiri (Mysuru district), Bastihalli (Mandya district) and there are ancient Gommata statues in other places. Architect of Gommata (Dharmasthala) was Renjala Gopala Shenoy.

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Thiruk kural was composed by _____
2. The great poet of Sangam period is _____
3. The famous king of the Sathavahana dynasty was _____
4. The capital of Kadamba was _____
5. The _____ is the earliest Kannada inscription.
6. Pulakeshi III defeated the _____ North Indian emperor.
7. The _____ place is known as 'Cradle of Temple'.
8. The Idol Gomateshwara at Shravanabelogola was built by _____
9. The famous ruler of Ganga was _____
10. Chavundaraya wrote _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

11. Who was the heroine of the epic Shilappadigaram?
12. Name two epics of the Sangam Age.
13. What is a "Chaitya"?
14. Where do you find 'Chaityas' of Sathavahana times?
15. Where do you find ruins belonging to Sathavahana times in Karnataka?
16. What is a 'Shreni'?
17. Who was the famous king of the Kadambas?
18. Which was the capital of the Chalukyas of Badami? In which district it is located?
19. Mention three places where Badami Chalukyan architecture found.

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20. Who was the most famous king of Pallavas? What was the title he had assumed?
21. The capital of Gangas Talakadu, is in which district?

II. Discuss.

22. “All persons are equal by birth” - How is this saying of Thirukkural relevant even today?
23. Factors that were responsible for prosperity during Sathavahana’s time
24. What might have been the reasons for the decline of the ancient royal dynasties?
25. Write a short note on Pampa, Ponna and Srivijaya.
26. What is special about Kailasa temple and Elephanta cave?
27. State the military achievements of Govinda III.
28. Why is Amoghavarsha considered a notable emperor?
29. Why is Vikramaditya VI considered the greatest emperor of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty?
30. Write short notes on Vikramankadeva-charite, Mitakshara Samhite and Manasollasa.
31. Which temple is known as the Emperor among the Temples. Why?
32. Mention any two features of the Hoysala temples.
33. What is meant by Bhuvaneshwari?
34. Where do we find the great temples of the Hoysalas?
35. Name the great poets and their literary works of the Hoysala period.
36. Why is the Brihadishvara temple famous for?
37. What are the achievements of Rajaraja Chola?
38. What are the special features of the Chola village administration?

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Activities:

- *Collect pictures of artefact's of Pallava and Chalukya times with information.*
- *Read life-stories of Harshavardhana and Pulikeshi-II (Source: Bharatha Bharati Pustaka Sampada).*
- *Collect the pictures of the structural monuments of the Rashtrakuta and the Kalyana Chalukya Age with short description.*
- *Locate on the map the capitals and architectural centres of the Rashtrakutas and the Kalyana Chalukyas.*
- *Make a model of Gommata using clay or any other material.*
- *If you have chance to visit shravanabelagola enjoy the artifacts at Shravanabelagola.*
  View and gather information about Veeragallu's around you.
- *Collect the pictures of the Hoysala and the Chola sculptures and architecture with brief description.*
- *Locate on the map the historical places associated with the Hoysalas and the Cholas.*

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CIVICS

Chapter 7

CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

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Introduction to the Chapter

This chapter tells you about the concept of citizen and citizenship and how one can obtain citizenship and how one can lose the citizenship and also the characteristics of a good citizen are mentioned here.

Competencies

1] Tell the meaning of citizen and citizenship.

2] Understand how one can become a citizen and also how one can lose citizenship.

3] Know the characteristics of a good citizen.

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Entry into the Chapter



'A' **Mysuru Palace** **'B'**

Observe the Picture:

1. From where do tourists come to see Mysuru palace?
2. Are all people in Picture 'A' Indians?
3. How do you identify foreigners?

Saritha's Questions

Saritha went on a tour during the Dasara vacation to places like Belur, Halebidu and Mysuru with her parents. She was asking a number of curious questions. She was looking elsewhere when they visited Mysuru. Father noticed her and asked.

Father : My child, who are you looking at?

Saritha : Look at them, how fair in complexion they are, They are different from us in dress, language and other features. Father, who are they?

Father : Yes, they are from other countries - foreigners. They have come on a tour to India. They are citizens of other countries.

Saritha : Mother, what do you mean by the word citizen?

Mother : Citizens are the responsible members who are settled in a country for example. Our country is India, we are Indians, our grandfather, great grandfather were born and lived here. We are permanent residents of this country. So, we become the citizens of India.

As we are the members of our family, we are the members of this country.

"Legal membership of a country is called citizenship".

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Saritha : What is the difference between foreigners and us?

Father : We, the citizens of India have some rights. Foreigners do not have those rights in our country.

Saritha : What is citizenship?

Mother : We are all the members of our family and also members of our country.

Saritha : What are the ways to get citizenship of a country?

Father : There are two ways of getting the citizenship of a country.

1. Natural citizenship
2. Naturalized citizenship

Saritha : What are the ways to get citizenship?

Father : A child or a citizen can acquire citizenship of a country in the following ways.

1. By Birth: A person acquires the citizenship of the country in which he or she is born. Citizenship is granted irrespective of the nationality of the parents. Birth is the main basis for acquiring citizenship of a country. For Example, A person born in India on or after January 26, 1950 is a citizen of India, because on this day Independent India had its own constitution.

2. Through Inheritance: According to this a person acquires citizenship on the basis of which country his parents belong to. For Example, Those born on or after January 26, 1950 or the people who are non-residents of India, even though born in Indian families will get Indian citizenship. These two methods are called Natural citizenship.

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3. **Through Registration:** Citizenship of any country can be obtained by applying and registering in the concerned office through appropriate means. Each country imposes certain criteria for applying. For Example, If they have lived in India for at least 5 years, they can get citizenship by registration. This method is called Naturalized citizenship.

Saritha : Mother Under what circumstances does a person lose the citizenship of his country?

Mother : The country's citizenship can be lost through the following ways.

1. **Renunciation:** Any Indian citizen who acquires citizenship of another country can voluntarily refuse Indian citizenship by declaring it through registration.

2. **Termination:** If any citizen of India acquires citizenship of a foreign country, his Indian citizenship is legally terminated without waiting for him to submit an application.

3. **By Deprivation:** The Government of India can deny citizenship to a person if he/she has obtained citizenship of India fraudulently (deceptive) or if he/she involved in anti-national activities or disobedience to the constitution of India, such persons may be denied citizenship by the Government of India. It becomes forced rejection.

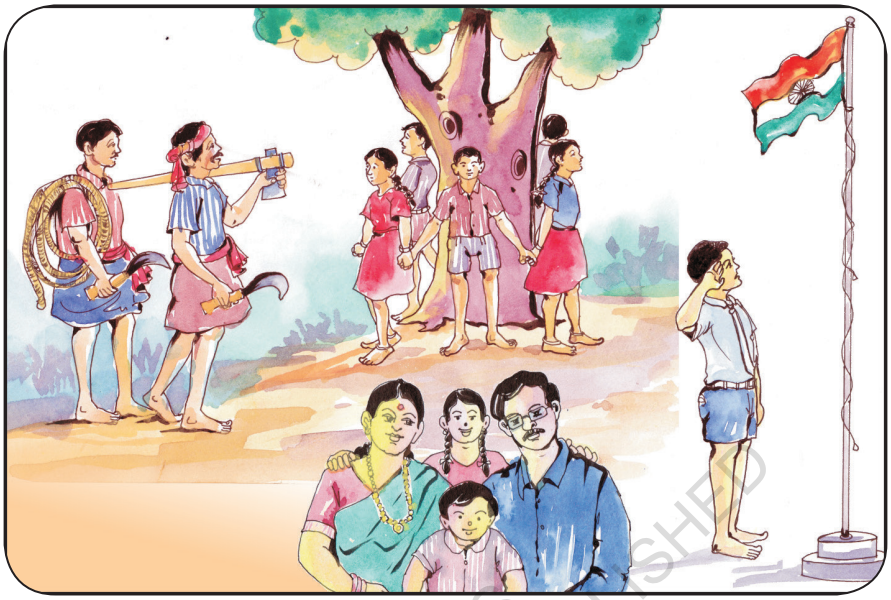
Father : Child one cannot be the citizen of two countries at the same time.

Saritha : Papa, I love India and will remain an Indian citizen.

Mother : Very well, my child, come let us go inside and see the palace.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF A CITIZEN



Every citizen enjoys certain rights in his country. Voting in elections, contesting election, serving in the government offices, joining defence forces - along with these the citizen has to perform certain duties and responsibilities.

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Characteristics of a Citizen:-

1. Honouring the Constitution, the National Flag, the National Anthem and the freedom fighters who sacrificed their life for the sake of the country.
2. Having scientific spirit, humanism and reforming spirit.
3. He must respect the constitution and obey the laws.
4. Voting in Elections.
5. Seeing everyone as brothers regardless of language, religion and caste.
6. Taking part in the rescue work when disaster strikes the country.

7. Paying of taxes regularly without fail.
8. Being concerned about the environment protection.
9. Protection of public property and renouncing violence.
10. Helping the senior citizens.
11. Every Mother-Father / Guardian should enable their children go to the school up to the age of 6 to 14 Years.

Know this

- India permits only one common citizenship - 'Indian Citizenship'. There is no separate citizenship for States.
- Civics teaches us rights, duties of citizens and their role in social development. A knowledge of civics is helpful.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the Blanks with Suitable Words.

1. The two ways of getting citizenship are _____ and _____
2. Voluntarily refusing citizenship is known as _____
3. India has _____ kind of citizenship.

II. Answer the Following Questions in One Sentence.

4. Who is a citizen?
5. Are you an Indian citizen? How?
6. Mention a few characteristics of citizen.
7. Mention two methods of getting citizenship of a country.
8. How can you help senior citizens?

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Chapter 8	OUR CONSTITUTION

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Introduction to the Chapter

This Chapter deals with the meaning, importance, preparation and main features of the Constitution of India.

Competencies

1] Understanding the meaning and importance of the Constitution.

2] Appreciating the importance of the Preamble of the Constitution.

3] Appreciating the main features of the Indian Constitution.

4] Knowing the contributions of eminent persons who participated in the preparation of the Constitution.

5] Understanding the concept of 'Republic'.

6] Understanding the essence of secularism and imbibing its spirit.

7] Developing the attitude of obeying and respecting the Constitution.

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What is Government? In order to promote the welfare of the citizens there should be an organisation which will enforce discipline peace, systematic administration security, social justice economic development and others. Such an organisation is known as *Government*.

MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION

Constitution is the *Supreme Law* of a country. It provides the necessary frame work for the governance of the country. It describes the organs of the government and their powers and functions. The Constitution specifies the rights and duties

of the citizens. All elected governments have to functions within the constitutional frame work.

Importance of the Indian Constitution: Being the basic law, the Constitution assumes importance. Everyone is bound by the Constitution The President, The Prime Minister, Members of Parliament, Judges, Government officials and so on are bound to uphold the Constitution.

1. The Constitution reflects the ideals and aspirations of the people.
2. The Constitution directs for the welfare of the people.
3. It regulates the policies and functions of the government.
4. It protects the rights of the citizens and treats everybody as equal before the law.

Activity: *Who is Dr. Ambedkar? Why do we gratefully remember him now? Discuss in groups.*

FRAMING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The Indian Constitution was framed by a special assembly called the *Constituent Assembly* At its second session, the Assembly elected Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad as its Chairman.

The Constituent Assembly had 299 members. Its first session was held in 1946.

In order to speed up its work, the Constituent Assembly formed 22 committees. One of the committees was given the task of drafting the Constitution with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as its Chairman. Several Committees were formed including an Advisory committee on fundamental Rights under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhhabhai Patel and sub committee on fundamental rights under the chairmanship of J.B. Kripalani. Fifteen women members including Rajakumari Amrutha Kaur, Leela Roy, Malathi

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Choudhari, Sarojininaidu, Begum Ijaj Rasul, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Dakshahini Vellayuddan. Kengal Hanumantaiah, S. Nijalingappa and others from Karnataka played a significant role in framing the constitution.



Women Participated in Drafting committee of Indian Constitution

- *The members of the Assembly, after examining the Draft Constitution, suggested 2473 amendments to it. The Assembly held detailed discussions on both the Draft Constitution and the amendments. It took almost 2 years 11 months 18 days to finalise the Constitution.*
- *Dr. Ambedkar was the Law Minister of India from 15-8-1947 to 6-10-1951.*

The Constitution, which came into force on January 26, 1950 C.E. declared India as a Republic. This day is being observed every year as *Republic Day* and celebrated as a national festival and every year the Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) is celebrated in our country on 26th November.

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Republic Day Parade, New Delhi

As per the Constitution, the first General Elections were held in 1951-52 C.E. The Indian Parliament has two Houses - the *Rajya Sabha* and the *Lok Sabha*. The people's representatives became members of an assembly known as *Parliament*. The first Parliament met in 1952 C.E.

Size of the Constitution: In the original Constitution 395 Articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules. The Constitution has amended (changed) 106 times till September 2023. So now our Constitution has 471 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules.

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PREAMBLE

The Constitution begins with a *Preamble* which is significant in several respects. It is the heart of the Constitution. It narrate the ideals and aspirations of the Indian People. The ideals includes Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Respect for Individual Dignity, and National unity and Integrity are the guiding principles of the proposal.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a

SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST
SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

and to secure to all its citizens;
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression,
belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the
individual and the unity and
integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do

HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

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MAIN FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Indian Constitution has several features. Some of them are:

1. ***A written constitution:*** Indian Constitution is in written form and is the lengthiest of all the constitutions in the world. It explains the structure, power and jurisdiction of three wings of the government-legislature, executive and judiciary. The central and the State has one Constitution.
2. ***Republic:*** The Constitution has declares that India is a Republic. A Republic is a system of elected heads of the State. There are no kings, in a republic instead, there is rule by representatives elected by the citizens. India is one such a political system known as *Democratic Republic*.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and the first President of Republic of India



Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee



Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India

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3. ***Fundamental Rights and Duties stated:*** The Indian Constitution has given conferred six Fundamental Rights on every citizen. No states can make any law, regulation or initiative to curtail them. When citizen's rights are violated, the Judiciary has the power to protect them. By exercising the rights in the way they like, the citizens should not cause social disturbance or break law and order. The Constitution also states eleven fundamental duties of the Citizens.

4. ***Recognition of Secular Principle:*** The Constitution has upholds the principle of secularism accordingly, the Government must be impartial towards all religions and treat all religions equally. Its aim is to promote balance and harmony (*sarva-dharma-samabhava*). The State should not consider any religion as the religion of the nation. Every one is given freedom of worship and beliefs. The State has the power to regulate religious freedom and promote secular values in the interest of the society.

5. ***Independent Judiciary:*** Indian Judiciary functions independently and enjoys reasonable powers. Neither the Government nor the Parliament can interfere in matters relating to the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. It upholds the principle that all are equal before the law. All citizens are given opportunity to approach it to seek justice. The judgment of the Supreme Court is final and hence must be followed by all the concerned.

6. ***Universal adult franchise:*** Universal adult franchise is the essence of Democracy. It is the right to all citizens above 18 years of age to vote and choose their representatives in elections. If all citizens votes with there conscience, a strong Government will be formed so for this reason our Constitution recognizes adult franchise.

7. ***Eradication of untouchability:*** Untouchability, solely based on birth, is a social evil. It is the ultimate goal of our Constitution to eradicate the caste system that has grown up due to untouchability and establish social Justice.

8. ***Establishment of Sukhirajya (Welfare State):*** On the whole the Indian Constitution ideally seeks to establish a Welfare State.

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A State which aims at providing social and economic security to all its citizens is generally known as a Welfare State.

9. ***Electoral system:*** India is the biggest democracy in the world. For the last seven decades elections have been held from time to time, showing that democracy has taken deep roots.

New Words:

Drafting Committee - a committee which prepares a preliminary version of the Constitution to be placed before the Constituent Assembly.

Article - a paragraph of the Constitution.

Republic - a State in which power is held by the people and their elected representatives.

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The _____ was the Chairman of Drafting committee of Indian Constitution.
2. Our Constitution was enacted on _____
3. The two houses of our parliament are _____ and _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

4. What is Constitution and What are its benefits?
5. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
6. What was the role played by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the preparation of the Constitution?

7. What is meant by Republic?
8. What is meant by secularism?
9. On which date we celebrate Constitution day?
10. Name the women members of the constituent Assembly of India?

III. Discuss.

11. Discuss the principles and ideals stated in the Preamble.



Activities:

- *Our Constitution has given us a number of Rights and Duties. Which of the Rights and Duties are very important to you? Discuss in groups and state the opinions point by point.*
- *Collect the pictures of the Members of the Constituent Assembly.*

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Chapter 9	TYPES OF GOVERNMENT



After the completion of this lesson, you will be able to understand the following:

1] Understand the meaning of the term government.
2] Understanding about the democratic government.
3] Understanding dictatorship government.
4] Identifying the difference between these three governments.

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Meaning of government:

A systematic administration is necessary for a happy and peaceful life of the citizens of a nation. Such a system of governance is called a system of government which has the power to continue according to the rules. This system is responsible for creating and implementing laws for the citizens and maintaining peace and order.

Types of Government:

1. Democratic Government
2. Dictatorship Government
3. Communism Government

1. Democratic Government: Democracy is a type of government. Here, the government through representatives elected by the people is called democratic government. It is also known as the government of the subjects as it is ruled by the people, with the support of the people. Freedom of choice for citizens to choose their representatives is the life of democracy. Democracy in its true sense is a

system that guarantees a person the necessary individual freedom, freedom of expression, and the freedom of establishing an association and arranging the relationship of the individual with the state. Abraham Lincoln said,' 'Democracy is a government by the people, to the people and for the people'.

Nations that follow Democracy: Democratic system of government is followed by many Countries in the world including India, America and England.



Polling Station

2. **Dictatorship (Dictatorial) Government:** In this system the entire power of the state is concentrated in one person or a small group. A dictatorial government system stands in the opinion of a single person or a group without any restrictions. Democracy upholds freedom while dictatorship opposes it. A dictator can rule as he pleases. In such a government justice, religion, economy and social policies are all decided by the dictator's command. Citizens do not have the power to question and oppose it.



Hitler's administration an example for Dictatorial Government

3. Communist Government: We call the system of government that advocates the principle that the sources of production such as land, labour and capital belong to the community and that each person should work according to his ability and get according to his needs. Such government we call Communist Government. Private property is not allowed here. Communism based on the principle of equality, is a pro-human system without distinctions between rich and poor in society. Private property gradually widens the gap between the rich and the poor creating inequality in the society. This inequality further creates conflict between the rich and the poor. Ultimately majority of the working people win. Then a communist society without any discrimination will be created. There the culture of everyone working for everyone's sake will grow in everybody and a system will be built where every person will be happy. The proponent of this system was Karl Marx, a German philosopher.

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blank with the suitable words.

1. The government is a system in which the representatives have been elected by the people is called _____ government.

2. The feeling that we all are one is _____
3. The _____ government is the system where one person or group opinion is final.
4. The _____ was the propagator of communist government.

II. Answer the following questions.

5. What is governance?
6. What is a Dictatorship government?
7. What is Communist government?
8. Explain the basic principles of democracy.
9. List the characteristics of Dictatorship government.
10. List the characteristics of communist government.

III. Discuss.

11. India is a large democratic country. Discuss with the help of the teacher how the basic principles of democracy are applied here.
12. Share in your class, how you as a citizen, will govern if you become a representative of the people.

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Activities:

- *List the difference between democratic, dictatorial and communist governments.*
- *Do you agree with this statement, 'citizens are lords in a democracy', Discuss in the class.*
- *What is your favourite type of government? Write about how it contributes to the prosperity of the country.*
- *Collect more information about Dictatorship government.*

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 10

GLOBE AND MAPS

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Introduction to the Chapter

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

Competencies:

1] Understand the importance and uses of the globe.

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

3] Understand the symbols and keys contained in the maps.

4] Interpret and use geographical signs and symbols in the maps.

5] Master the skill of map reading.

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1. GLOBE

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



Globe

Features of a Globe

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

Uses of a Globe

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

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

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



Satellite picture of the Earth

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

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

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2. MAPS

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

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

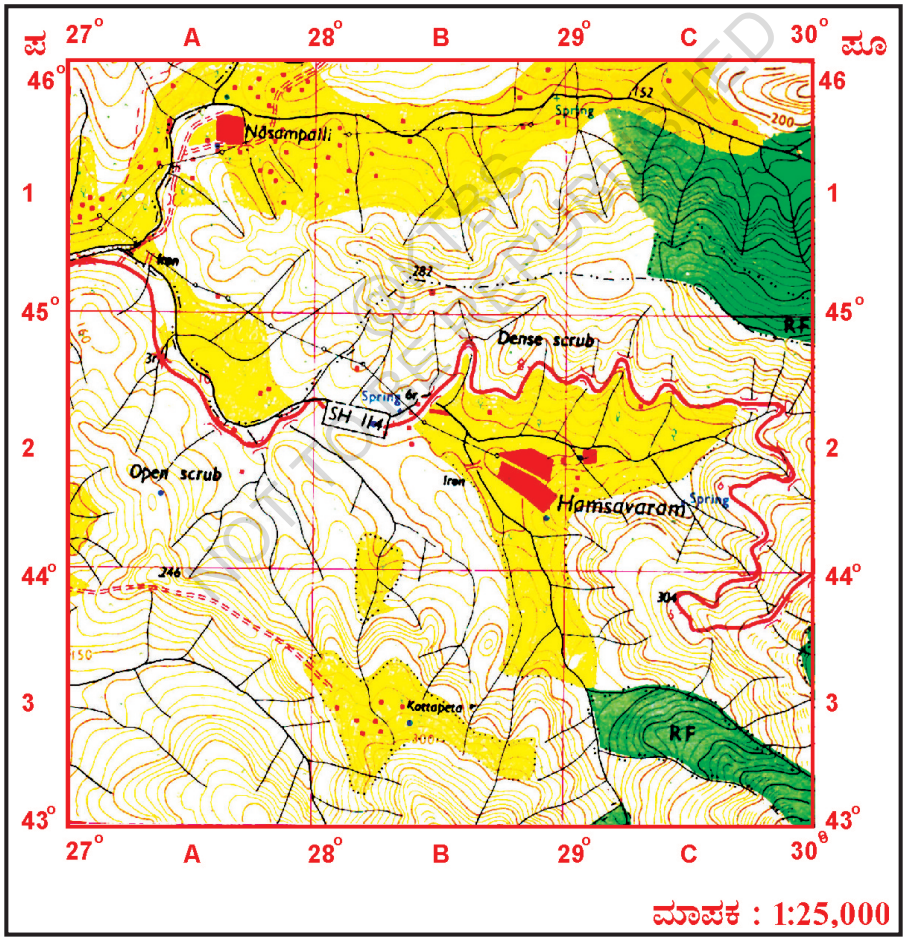
Types of Maps:

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

(i) Maps based on scale

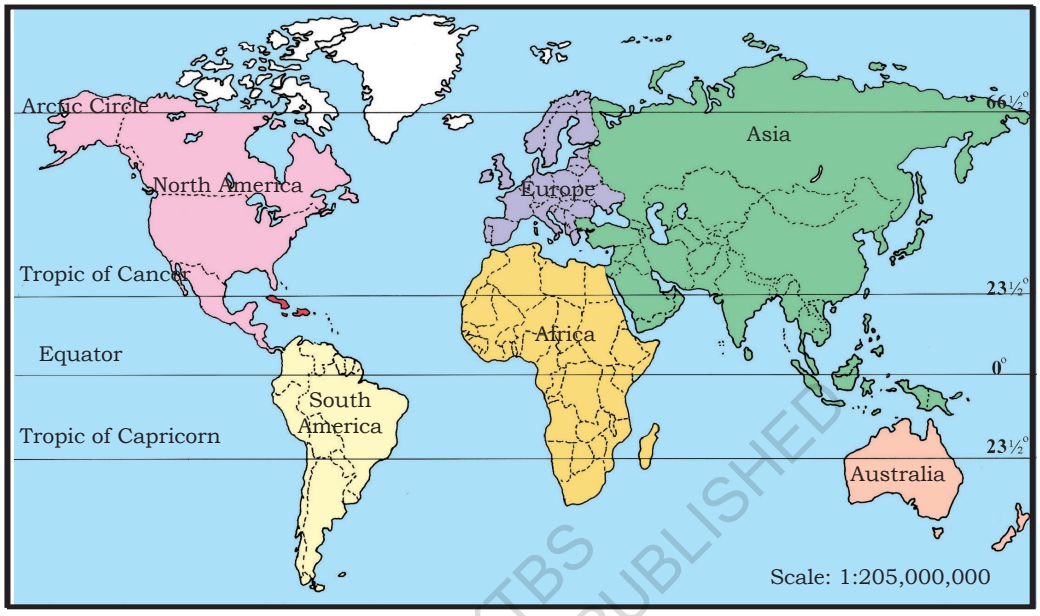
There are two types of maps based on standard.

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



Large Scale Map

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



Small Scale Map

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

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

(ii) Maps based on purpose

They are also known as thematic maps. They can be classified as follows:

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

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

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

Components of a Map:

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

1. ***Title:*** Every map must have a suitable title which tells us the content of the map. Example: INDIA - *PHYSICAL FEATURES* or INDIA - *POLITICAL,* etc.

2. ***Scale:*** A scale is a ratio between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the ground. It helps us to know the distance between the two places on the ground. The distance between two points on the map are closer than the actual distance on the map.

3. ***Latitudes and longitudes:*** They are a grid of imaginary lines. It helps us to find the location, distance and direction of places on the map.

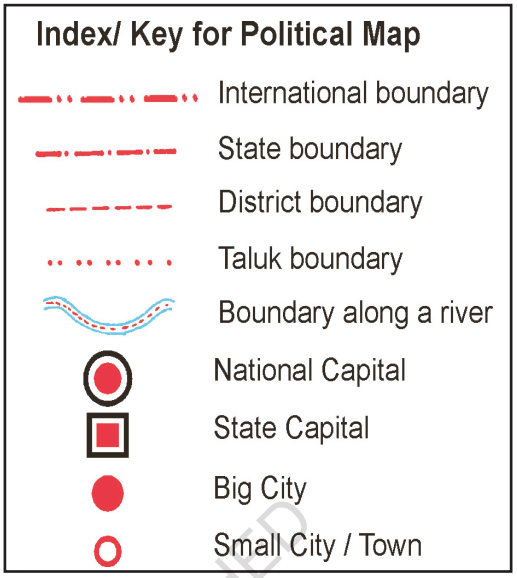
4. ***Direction:*** In a map, the direction is shown by a symbol of arrows, with the letter 'N' on the top. The head of the arrow points to the North. Once you know the north, you can easily find the other directions.

5. ***Index:*** An Index is used for indicating and marking on a map is called 'Map Index'. The index is an important component and represents all the features shown on a map. Various colours and symbols are used in the index, e.g. blue colour for water bodies, green for lowlands, etc.

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North Direction



Map Index

Uses of Maps:

Maps help us in many ways.

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

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3. GEOGRAPHICAL SYMBOLS

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

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

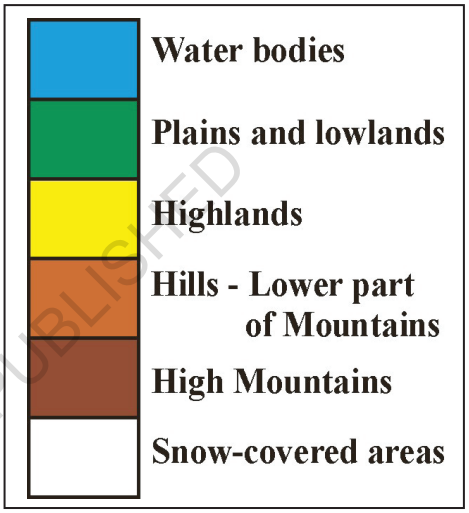
(a) ***Blue*** colour for water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes and rivers.

(b) ***Green*** colour for lowlands or plains

(c) ***Yellow*** colour for highlands or land higher than the plains.

(d) ***Brown*** colour for hills and lower parts of mountains.

(e) ***Dark brown*** colour for high mountains

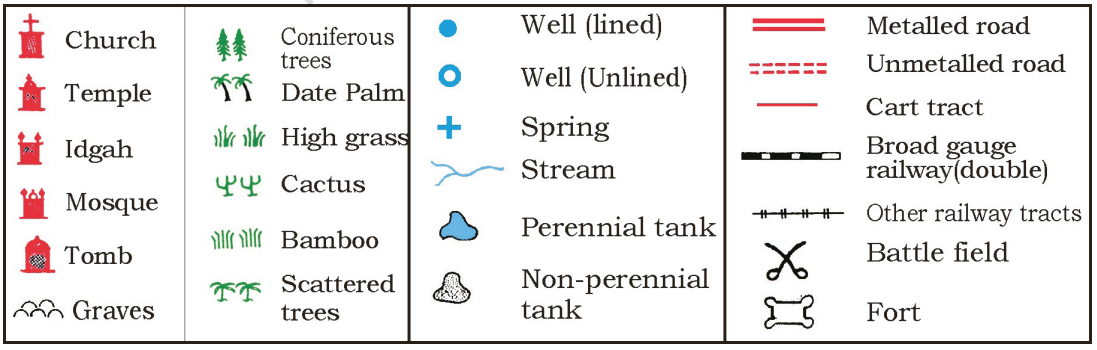


Colour Symbols

(f) ***White or purple*** colour for snow-covered areas.

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

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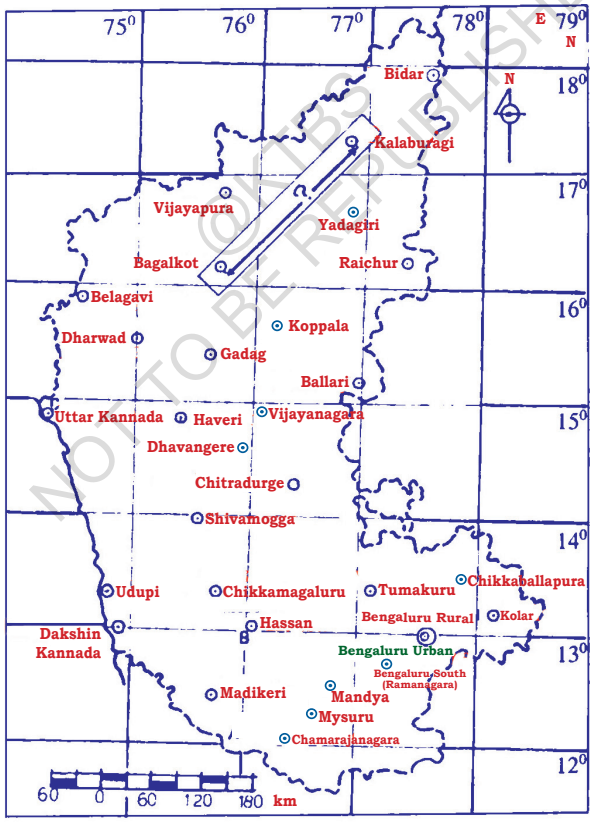
Symbols used in Topographical Maps

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

4. MAP READING

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

Map reading is a skill. We all need to have some expertise and general directions to understand the location and various features on the map. They are given below:-



Method of Map Reading

Special Note: As per the scale, the direct distance between Kalaburagi and Bagalkote is 222km.

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1. ***To locate places*:** To locate a place on the map, we have to know the latitude and longitude on which the place is located.
2. ***To find the direction*:** The symbol of the arrow pointing to the north helps us to find the other directions.
3. ***To find the distance*:** The scale given on the map helps us to know the distance between two places.

New Words

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

Do you Know?

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

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the Blanks with Suitable Words.

1. The earth model is called as _____
2. A book prepared by combining different types of maps is called _____

3. The _____ colour is shown to identify the fields on maps.
4. The imaginary lines drawn on the Earth are _____ and _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

5. Mention any two uses of a globe.
6. What is a map?
7. Which are the different types of maps?
8. Mention any two uses of maps.
9. What is an Atlas or map book?
10. What is a scale?
11. What are geographical symbols?
12. Which are the major components of a map?



Activities:

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

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Chapter 11	MAJOR LANDFORMS



Introduction to the Chapter

In this chapter, the Earth's surface, its various relief features - mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts and islands, their meaning, formation and significance of relief features, and the important natural regions of the world are introduced

Competencies:

1] Understand the meaning of landforms.

2] Understand the formation and importance of the major landforms on the Earth's surface.

3] Know about the important landforms of the Earth.

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1. MAJOR LANDFORMS

When we look around we find that the land surface is not the same everywhere. In some places the land is high and in other places it is low. Some areas are almost flat and in other places the land is hilly. In some places the land is very low. Hence many types of relief features can be seen on the Earth's surface. There are mountains, hills, valleys, plains, deserts and islands. The different types of land surfaces are known as 'landforms'.

The landforms are not permanent. They are changing. None of the land formes we see here have their original form. The land surface changes due to the work of internal and external forces.

Land formes make a significant influence in the human life and their activities.

Types of Landforms:

There are three major types of landforms.

They are: (i) Mountains (ii) Plateaus (iii) Plains.

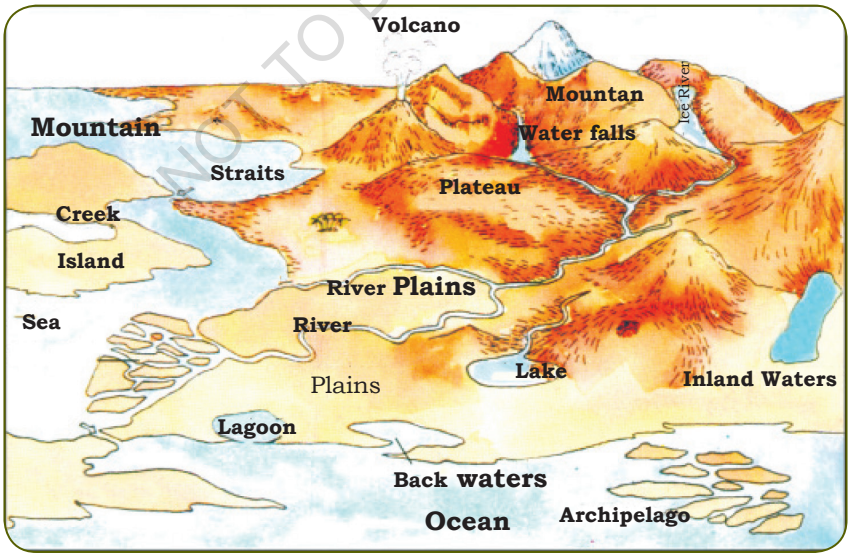
(i) Mountains:

Mountains are mighty and important landforms. They are the uplifted portions of the Earth's surface and are much higher than the surrounding areas. They have steep slopes and small peaks, rising to more than 1000 metres above sea level. The highest point of the mountain is called 'Peak'

A hill is also an elevated area, but it is not as high as the mountain. Hills are normally 600 metres high. Their slopes may not be very steep.

A line of mountains, with or without peaks, is known as a **'mountain range'.** Some of the important mountain ranges are the Himalayas (in Asia), the Alps (in Europe), the Andes (in South America) and Rocky mountain (in North America) and others.

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Different Land forms on Earth

Types of Mountains:

The mountains have been mostly formed by internal forces such as folding of rock layers and volcanoes. They are generally made up of hard rocks. They may be young or old mountains. The Himalayas and the Alps are young mountains. The Appalatian (North America) and the Aravalli (India) are old mountains. The higher slopes of the high mountains are covered with snow.

On the basis of formation, mountains are divided into three types:-

(a) Fold mountains
(b) Block mountains
(c) Volcanic mountains.

(a) Fold mountains are formed due to the folding of rock layers. They are the highest mountains For Example: The Himalayas and the Alps are fold mountains.

(b) Block mountains are formed when large areas of land are broken and lifted up. Block mountains are not very high. Example of block mountains are Sierra Nevada (South America) Vosges mountain (Europe).

(c) Volcanic mountains are formed due to the accumulation of volcanic material. They have a broad base and conical peaks. Mt. Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanjaniya and are examples of volcanic mountains.

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Importance of Mountains:

Mountains are of great importance. They are:-

- ☆ form natural boundaries between countries.
- ☆ are storehouse of resources.
- ☆ provide water for the generation of hydro-electricity.
- ☆ are orgin of rivers.
- ☆ have good effect on climate.
- ☆ have scenic beauty, hence they are tourist centres.
- ☆ are ideal for plantation crops.

(ii) Plateaus:

Plateaus are elevated flat lands with steep sides. They are also called **tablelands.** Generally they rise above the surrounding areas. They have uneven surface. Some plateaus are very vast, eg. the Deccan Plateau in India. Some plateaus are at higher elevation, eg. the Plateau of Tibet. It is the world's highest plateau and is known as the **'Roof of the World'**. Some plateaus are located at lower level. The plateaus consist of hard rocks which are rich in minerals. South western parts of Karnataka is a plateau.

Types of Plateaus:

Plateaus can be divided into three types:-

(a) Intermontane Plateaus

(b) Piedmont Plateaus

(c) Continental Plateaus

(a) Intermontane Plateaus are enclosed by high mountain ranges, e.g. Tibetan Plateau (Asia) and Bolivian Plateau (South America).

(b) Piedmont Plateaus have mountains on one side and plains or ocean on the other, e.g. Patagonian Plateau (South America)

(c) Continental Plateaus are formed by extensive uplift of continents or spread of lava, e.g. North Western Deccan Plateau (India).

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Importance of Plateaus:

Plateaus are of great importance. They are:-

- ☆ are a storehouse of minerals wealth.
- ☆ are very suitable for the generation of hydro-electricity
- ☆ have fertile soil which is suitable for agriculture
- ☆ are useful for animal rearing.

(iii) Plains:

Extensive areas of flat or undulating land, usually lowlands are called 'plains'. They are of great economic importance.

Most plains have been formed by the deposition of silt, mud and sand carried by rivers. Some plains have been formed by glaciers, winds, waves. There are many plains along river valleys and in coastal areas, e.g. the Ganges plain and its delta.

Types of Plains:

There are three types of plains:-

(a) Structural Plains

(b) Erosional Plains

(c) Depositional Plains

(a) Structural Plains are formed due to the uplift of the sea floor or due to the submergence of an area, e.g. the South-eastern Plain of the USA (United State of America).

(b) Erosional Plains are formed due to the erosion of mountains or plateaus, e.g. Western Siberia.

(c) Depositional Plains are formed due to the deposition of sediments carried by rivers, winds and glaciers, e.g. Indo-Gangetic Plain.

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Importance of Plains:

Plains are of great importance. They are:-

- ☆ have vast level land and fertile soil
- ☆ are very useful for agriculture and Industries
- ☆ are favourable for the development of transport.
- ☆ have been centres of civilization
- ☆ encourage the growth of towns and cities.

Deserts: Mountains, plateaus and plains differ from each other because of relief. Deserts are a result of climate. Deserts are hot during the day and quite cold at night. Deserts get very little rainfall and therefore deserts are mainly dry. Therefore extensive dry lands are called 'Deserts'. Deserts occupy about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Earth's surface. Deserts can be rocky, or sandy. Deserts are found in every continent except Europe and Antarctica. Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. There are oases in some deserts.

Oases are places in the desert where underground water comes to the surface through springs. They help in the growth of plants and human settlements.

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Importance of Deserts:

Deserts are inhabited by nomads who go from place to place with their herds of animals. The desert soil is not very fertile. But wherever water is available, crops can be grown. e.g. Nile valley of Egypt. Most deserts are rich in minerals, e.g. petroleum deposits in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, etc.



Deserts



Oasis

Islands: An island is a small body of land surrounded by water. in an oceans, sea, lakes or rivers. It is a type of Land form. The smallest islands are called as islets. Island between rivers and lakes are called 'eyot' or aits'. Geographically, a group of Islands are called 'Archipelago'. Eg: Tier-del-fuego, Indonesia.





Islands

Types of Islands:

There are two main types of islands- continental islands and oceanic islands. Continental islands are formed due to separation from the mainland, e.g Greenland, Iceland, etc. Oceanic islands are formed in the ocean and are of volcanic origin. Hence they are known as volcanic islands, e.g. Sumaatra (Indonesia). However some islands are formed by coral polyps. They are known as 'coral islands', e.g. Lakshadweep Islands (India).

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands are the major islands of India. There are some islands along the coast of Karnataka, e.g. St. Mary's Island (Coconut Island), etc.

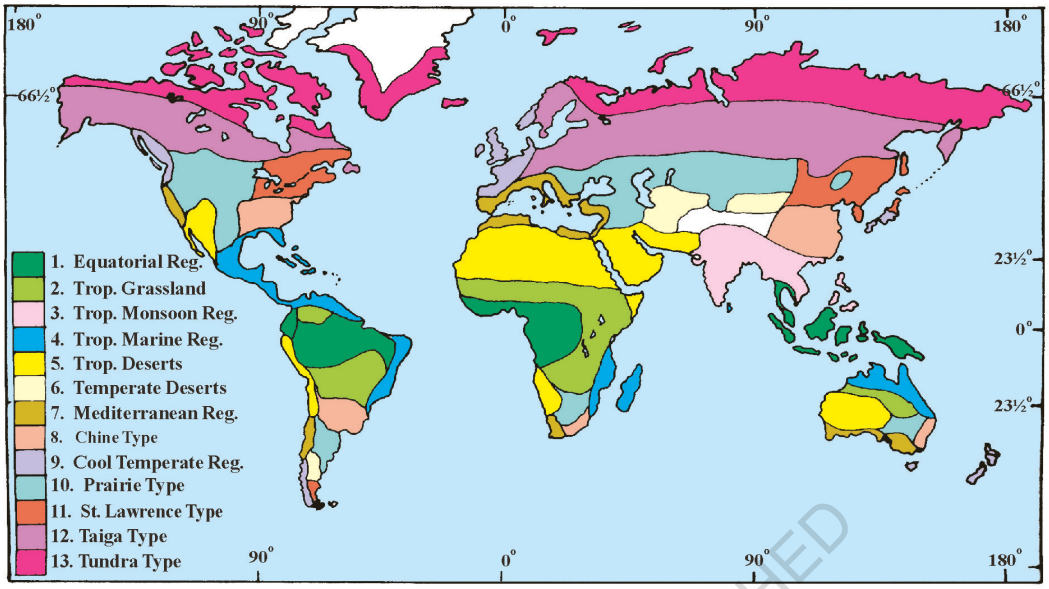
Importance of Islands:

The islands have a favorable climates Attractive tourists spots. Fishing is a very important occupation of the people.

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2. MAJOR NATURAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Meaning of natural regions: Areas having similar natural features are called 'Natural Regions'. Every natural region has its own distinct characteristics. They have similar climatic conditions, relief features, soil, vegetation, animal life, human occupations, etc. The variations within the regions are less than the variations between the regions. There is no definite boundary separating one region from another. There is a gradual change from one region to another.



Major Natural Regions of the World

Importance of Natural regions:

The study of natural regions is very important for a comparative study of the natural environment of the different parts of the world. It helps us to know the human response to it.

Types of Natural regions:

The Earth's surface has been divided into several natural regions on the basis of climate.

The important natural regions are:-

1. Equatorial Region or Amazon type
2. Tropical Grassland Region or the Sudan type
3. Tropical Monsoon Regions
4. Tropical Oceanic Regions
5. Tropical Deserts or the Sahara type
6. Temperate Deserts Regions
7. The Mediterranean Regions
8. The warm Temperate Regions (China type)
9. Cool Temperate Oceanic Regions (West European type)

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10. Temperate Grassland Regions or Prairie type
11. Cool Temperate East Coastal Regions (St. Lawrence type).
12. The Cold Continental Region or Taiga type
13. The Cold Desert or Tundra type.

New Terms:

Landforms, Mountains, Hills, Plateaus, Plains, Valley, Deserts, Islands, Ranges, Peaks, Fold mountains, Block mountains, Volcanic mountains, Tableland, Minerals, Corals, Natural regions, Climate.

Do You Know?

- The highest peak in the world is Mt. Everest.
- The plateaus of Africa are famous for gold and diamond mining.
- The Gangetic delta is the largest delta in the world. It is also known as Sundarban delta.
- The temperate grasslands are called by different names in different continents, e.g.. Steppes in Africa, Prairies in North America, Pampas in South America, Downs in Australia and Velds in South Africa.
- Thar is a tropical desert located in the North-Western part of India.

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The various terrestrial features of the earth are called _____
2. The highest point of the mountain is called _____
3. The Himalayan mountain _____ is an example of variety of mountains.
4. In the desert, ground water comes out in the form of spring is called _____
5. The area with a flat top and steep sides are called _____

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

6. What is a mountain?
7. What is a mountain range?
8. What is a plateau?
9. Which is the highest plateau in the world
10. What is a plain?
11. What is a desert?
12. Name any island that belongs to India.
13. What are natural regions?



Activities:

- *Prepare models of different types of landforms.*
- *Collect pictures of the different mountains, plateaus or plains of the world.*
- *With the help of the teacher identify the major Mountains, Plateaus and Plains found in different continents on the world map.*

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